USMONOVA RUZIXON BOZOROVNA



UNIVERSAL ENGLISH

STUDY GUIDE

CHIRCHIK-2025

USMONOVA RUZIXON BOZOROVNA

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND INNOVATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

CHIRCHIK STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSAL ENGLISH

STUDY GUIDE

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This study guide contains grammatical information, exercises and tasks necessary for students to acquire and improve their oral and written and reading skills in English. The study guide can be used by all students who want to continue learning English at the elementary level, as well as students studying at the university.

Preface

This study guide is intended for the students of the Chirchik state pedagogical university. The main aspects and goal of the study guide is to create speaking skills and competences related to the expansion of student's foreign language skills and knowledge acquired at lower level of education.

The study guide's been written in English based on the needs of students to strengthen their knowledge , skills and abilities related to practical acquisition of the language.

According to to the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.PD-5117 of May 19, 2021" **On measures to bring the popularization of learning foreign languages to a new level in terms of quality**", foreign languages are one of the most important issues of today improving the learning and teaching system with more modern methods and increasing the motivation to learn foreign languages is of great importance.

Tasks in the textbook have the following different purposes: to restore omitted elements, to find and replace the element that matches the sentence or context, or the given word or choosing the appropriate form of words, changing the form or content of a certain word in a sentence, answering questions, creating questions for parts of a sentence, identifying and finding types of words according to the relationship of form and meaning.

The study guide can be used in practical lessons, independent educational classes and independent preparational hours .The logical sequence of placement of grammatical material is carried out according to the principle of increasing difficulty. All topics are accompanied by a sufficient number of exercises, the variety of which serves to fulfill the tasks of acquiring grammar, vocabulary and helps to develop students' communication skills. The study guide can be used by all students who want to continue learning English at the beginner and elementary level, as well as students studying pedagogical university.

LESSON1:FIRST MEETINGS.SAYING HELLO. INTRODUSING MYSELF. BE, POSSESSIVES AND PRONOUNS

Task 1. Read the dialogue .

Robert: Hey everyone, I want to introduce you to my friends. This is Sarah and John. Sarah, John, meet my friend Mark.



Sarah : Hi Mark, nice to meet you.

John : Hi Mark, pleasure to meet you as well.

Robert : Mark is a talented musician and plays the piano beautifully. He's also really into hiking and photography.

Sarah : That's great! I enjoy music too, although I'm not as skilled as Mark. And photography sounds fascinating. I'd love to see some of your pictures sometime.

John : It's wonderful to meet you, Mark. I've been meaning to get into hiking more, so maybe we can plan a trip together.

Robert : That sounds like a fantastic idea! Mark is really knowledgeable about the best hiking spots in the area.

Mark: Thank you, A, for the kind words. I'm excited to get to know both of you better.



Task 2: Fill the blanks.

Hello, my name is _____. I am a student at _____. I am from _____. I am studying _____. I am interested in _____. I am a member of _____. I am also involved in _____.

I am a very outgoing person, and I love to meet new people. I am looking forward to meeting all of you and getting to know you better.

Thank you for having me here today.

Task 3: Fill the blanks.

Hi, my name's .....

I'm from ..... (country)

I live in ..... (city)

I'm ... years old.

My birthday is on .....

I'm a student at .....

My favorite subject is .....

My favorite sport is .....

There are ... people in my family.

They are .....

My father is a ..... and my mother a .....

I would like to be a ..... because .....

My hobby is .....

In my free time, I also like .....

MONTH

January, February, March, April, May, June , July, August, September, October, November, December

School subjects

English, science, maths, art, PE, physics, chemistry, music, history, geography, computer science

I don't like .....

My favorite food is .....

My favorite drink is .....

My favorite day of the week is ..... because ....

My favorite month is ..... because .....

My favorite singer (or band) is .....

I like ..... (movies).

My favorite place is ..... . I like it because .....

I like travelling. I have been to .....

The most beautiful place in my country is ...

I study English because ...

MOVIES

Action movie, comedy, romantic comedy, horror movie, sci-fi-movie, war movie, thriller, animated cartoons

JOBS: ***teacher, policeman, doctor, nurse, builder, architect, postman, cleaner, fire fighter, manager, engineer, shop assistant***

Task 4. Reading& Speaking: Personal commercial template.

Your personal commercial should be conversational and natural. The statement should not sound memorized and you should take care not to ramble. You want to appear confident, poised, and professional.

- Greeting: Hello, my name is (name). I am a (year in school) studying (major) at Western Michigan University.
- Goal: I am looking for (internship/full-time position) at (employer name).
- Interest/passion: I am interested in (interests related to the company/industry).
- Strengths: I have many skills to contribute including (strengths) and (skills).

- Brief example of experience: Previously, I worked at (employer name), where I (achievements and/or responsibilities - use the STAR method).
- Goal (informational interview): I am looking to gain a better understanding of ...
- Question: Ask a question to keep the conversation going.

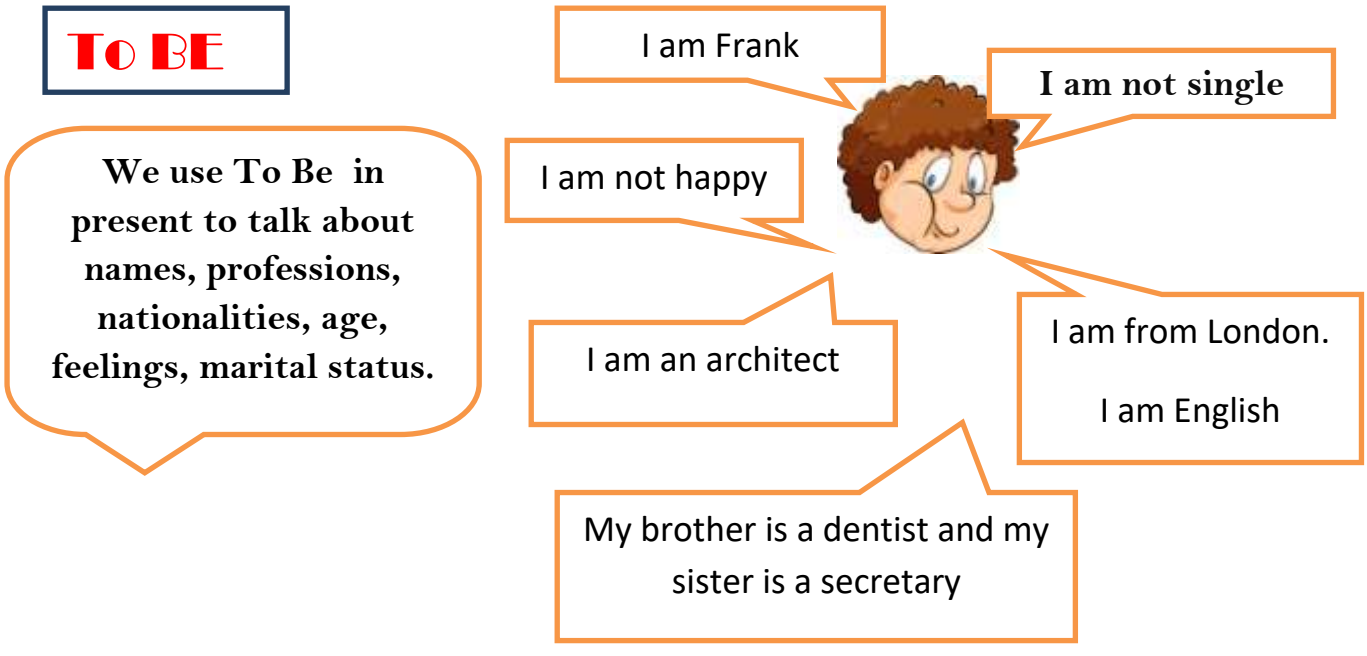


"Hello, I am Alexandra Hill, and I will be completing my bachelor's degree in finance from Western Michigan University in August. I have worked on a wide variety of projects that have allowed me to put what I've learned in the classroom into use in a practical sense. Last year, I was part of a new course where the students managed $500,000 for the Western Annual Fund and it was really exciting to see the portfolio grow. I pride myself on being detail-oriented, analytical, and driven. I understand that you are searching for a new investment advisor and I believe these qualities would benefit your company's goal to increase your client base while continuing to provide sound investment advice."

Grammar explanation:

To BE

We use To Be in present to talk about names, professions, nationalities, age, feelings, marital status.





***Task 5: Fill in the blanks*.**

Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with suitable personal pronouns.

1. Do you know _____? ___ is my brother.
2. Emilia is a great dancer. ___ has won many competitions.
3. Would ___ like to go to the movies with Rita?
4. Van Gogh drew beautiful pictures. One of ___ famous works is The Starry Night.
5. When the incident happened, Ram was present there. _____ was the sole witness of the event.
6. The dog gave birth to many puppies. Would _____ like to have one of _____?
7. Ross and Monica are siblings. ___ came to visit the museum.
8. This is Elizabeth. ___ is the class monitor.
9. The team won the match. ___ played surprisingly well.
10. My brother brought a new phone, but ___ doesn't like ___ much.

11. Look at this picture. Isn't ___ beautiful?
12. __ all study in the same school.
13. I brought a ball today. ___ is mine.
14. Megha finished her homework quickly so that ___ could go outside and play.
15. Can you give ___ another chance? I will do better.

Task6: Identify the personal pronouns.

Read the given sentences and identify the personal pronouns used.

1. **I** have a sister. **We** love each other very much.
2. They have come to see the movie.
3. Are you familiar with Newton's Law of Motion?
4. He and I have grown up together.
5. I have known him for a very long time.
6. The woman was crossing the street when the truck hit her.
7. Did you see the new car? It belongs to them.
8. My brother brought a pizza. We all will enjoy it.
9. Do you know this lady? She is my aunt.
10. The family sells pancakes. They have been in this profession for ages.
11. This is Froddo, my dog. It is a Husky.
12. Would you like to share the seat with me?
13. The teacher asked her to speak first.
14. You can accompany us.
15. Have they reached?

LESSON 2: PEOPLE AND POSSESSIONS

The people-When we are talking about people from a particular country, we add ‘s’ to nationalities ending
in ‘-i’ or ‘-(i)an’, but we need the definite article (the) for most others.
Brazilians/Russians are … The British / The French are …
Thais/Israelis The Swiss / The Japanese
With both groups we can also use the word ‘people’, e.g. Brazilian people, British people, etc.

Exercise 1:Answer the questions.

1 What nationality are people from Poland? ***Polish***

2 What nationality are people from Thailand? ……..

3 What language is spoken in Spain? …….

4 Where do people speak Hebrew? …….

5 Where do people speak Mandarin? …….

6 What language is spoken in Brazil? …….

7 What language is spoken in Egypt? …….

8 What nationality are people from Germany? …….

9 Write down three countries whose first language is English. …….

10 Write down three languages spoken in Switzerland. …….

Exercise 2:What parts of the world are these countries in? Write the continent, e.g. Europe, or the area, e.g. the Far East.

1 Germany ***Europe***
2 Japan _____
3 Saudi Arabia _____
4 Italy _____
5 Jamaica _____
6 Argentina _____

Exercise 3: Answer the questions for you, then ask a friend – if possible, someone from a different country – and write their answers.

1. What’s your nationality?

2. What’s the capital city and population of your country?

3. What's your first language?

4. What other languages do you speak?

5. Which countries have you visited?

6.Which countries would you like to visit?

People's possessions.

Read the text.



I'm a monk and a monk doesn't go out without his robes! In Thailand , most Buddhist schoolboys become monks for a year. A monk lives with almost no possessions . A monk lives in a monastery and he is supposed to wear orange robes. A monk doesn't wear jeans or T-shirts.

It's against the rules to to have jewellery and mobile phones in the monastery, but we are allowed to have some family photos. My only other possessions are a bowl, a cup, sandals and an umbrella. Every day, very early in the morning, we walk around the street with our bowls and people give us food.

Why? aren't supposed to have money, so we can't buy food.



Laura,14, Stockport,UK

I don't go out without my school tie and my purse. The tie is part of our school uniform . I've got a house key, my library card and my electronic ID card in my purse. School's OK, but it's very strict. We use the ID card when we arrive at school and we go into each classes. The head teacher doesn't ask the teachers how many classes we go to. The ID cards give the head teacher this information !

We use the ID cards to pay for lunch, so we don't use money at school . I've got a mobile phone, but we aren't allowed to use our phones at school. It's against the rules.

Exercise 4: Fill in the blanks with the correct subject pronoun (I, he, she, it, we, they & you). The (*) means that you are asked a question.

1. My name is Said. _____ am a lawyer.
2. Botir is my cousin._____ is 6 years old.
3. My grandparent are sick. _____ will see a doctor.
4. Asuka is from Japan. _____ is a Japanese.
5. I like my new ball. _____ is red.
6. My sister is from Uzbekistan. _____ is on vacation.
7. Hasan, Husan and Muhammad are teachers. _____

Exercise 5 : True or false? If a sentence is false, change it to make it true.

1. When it's foggy, you need sunglasses.

False. When it's foggy you can't see very well.

2. It's nice to sit outside when it's freezing. _____
3. If you're boiling, you might enjoy a swim._____
4. A shower is a type of wind. _____
5. If it's chilly, you may want to put on a coat. _____
6. If it's humid, the air will be very dry. _____
7. A mild winter means it is colder than usual. _____
8. If it rains, the road will be wet. _____

Exercise 6:Complete the sentence with the verbs in the box.

cook drive get up live read speak teach work

1. My dad _____ the newspaper every morning.
2.I _____ French and English.
3. We _____ in a small house.
4. Paul and Kate _____ in London.
5. You _____ to work.

6. My mum is a teacher. She _____ English at my school.

7. My sister sometimes _____ dinner.

8. I _____ at six o'clock every morning.

Exercise 7: Order the words to make sentences.

1. uncle/in a shop./works/My

My uncle works in a shop.

2. pizza./brother/loves/My

3. to school/go/We/by bike.

4. me./My/ like/classmates

5. grandmother/French./ His/speak

6. My cousins/I/football./play/and

7. lives/ New York./in/ My friend's aunt

Exercise 8: Complete the sentences with him/her/them.

1. I don't know those girls. Do you know …them…?
2. I don't know that man. Do you know..... ?
3. I don't know those people. Do you know.....?
4. I don't know David's wife. Do you know.....?
5. I don't know Mr Stevens. Do you know.....?
6. I don't know Sarah's parents. Do you know .....?
7. I don't know the woman in the black coat. Do you know.....?

Exercise 9: Complete the sentences. Use l/me/he/him etc.

1.Who is that woman? Why are you looking at***...Her.....?***

2 'Do you know that man?' 'Yes, I work with.....'

3 Where are the tickets? I can't find.....

4 I can't find my keys. Where are..... ?

5 We're going out. You can come with.....?

6 I've got a new computer. Do you want to see.....?

Maria likes music..... plays the piano.

S I don't like dogs. I'm afraid of.....

9 I'm talking to you. Please listen to.....

10 Where is Anna? I want to talk to.....

11 You can have these CDs. I don't want.....

12. My brother has a new job, but.....doesn't like.....very much.

Exercise 10: Complete the sentences. Use my/his/their etc. with these words:

coat / homework / house/ husband/ job / key / name

1 Jim doesn't enjoy...**his…..job**..... It's not very interesting.

2. I can't get in. I haven't got.....

3.Sally is married ……. works in a bank.

4.Please take o..... and sit down.

5.'What are the children doing ?''They're doing.....

6.Do you know that man?' 'Yes, but I don't know.....

7.We live in Barton Street.....is at the end on the left.

Exercise 11: Reorder the words to make correct sentences.

1.the / my / room / friend / tidies

_____

2. play / I / the / football / weekend / at

_____

3. a / to / lunch / I / sandwich / for / take / college

_____

4. six / past / up / wake / I /at / half

_____

/

LESSON 3: TRENDS. CLOTHES STYLE. NOUNS. COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE

Exercise1: Work with a partner. Look at the photos. What clothes types do you wear?



1.SPORT



2. SMART



3.CASUAL



4. FASHION

What clothes type are you?

You probably think that there are many different types of clothes. But in fact there are only four basic types: sports clothes, smart clothes (for work or going out), casual clothes and fashion clothes. Some people always wear one type. But most of us wear different types of clothes at different times. Here are some of our readers' comments.

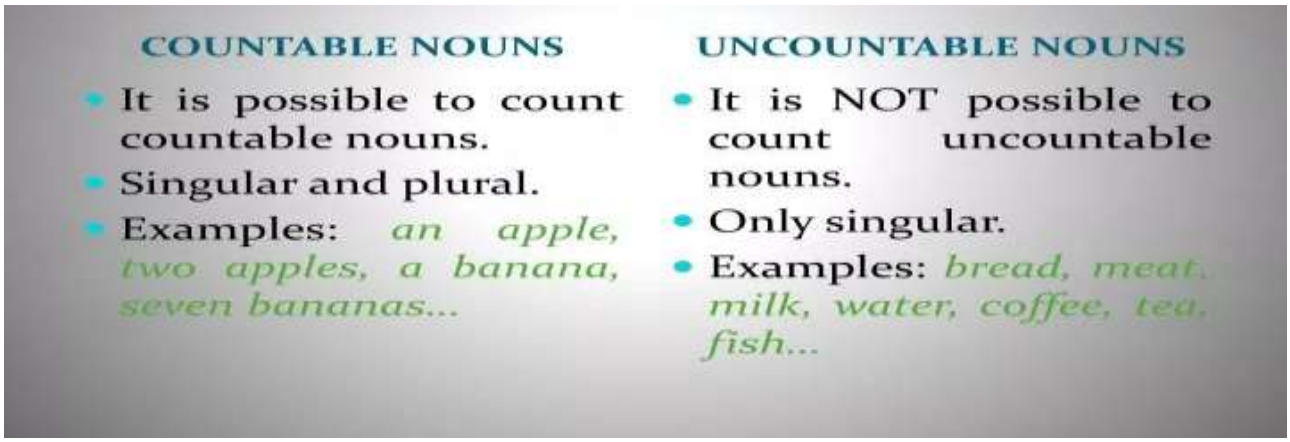
-Hussain: 'I always wear smart clothes in the week because I work in a bank. At the weekend, I usually wear sports clothes because I cycle a lot.'

-Philip: 'Clothes aren't important to me. I don't often buy my clothes. I sometimes go shopping with my wife, but I don't like clothes shopping.'

-**Sophie**: 'I never wear smart clothes at work because I work at home. But I like fashion and I love shopping for clothes with my friend Jenny at the weekend.

Jenny's clothes are always amazing.'

Grammar:



How many? (Quantity)

- **How many** days are there in January?
- **How many** people work in your company?
- **How many** cousins do you have?
- **How many** books did you buy?
- **How many** countries are there in the world?
- **How many** students are in the class right now?
- **How many** chairs are there in this room?
- **How many** pieces of chocolate would you like?

How much ? (Quantity)

- **How much** time do we have to finish the test?
- **How much** money did you spend?
- **How much** sugar would you like in your coffee?
- **How much** paper will I need?
- **How much** milk is in the fridge?
- **How much** traffic was there on the way to work?

Exercise 2: Complete the questions with how much or how many.

1. -------- lemonade have we got? We've got only one bottle.

2 . -------- bottles of juice are in the fridge? Three.

3. --------- meat do we have? We have got two steaks.

4.---------- bananas have we got? We haven't got two steaks.

5. --------- sugar have we got? Enough?

6. --------- bread do we need? Two loafs of bread.

7.--------- pens are in your bag? Six.

8. -------- money have we got? We haven't got a lot.

9. --------bikes are there in the garden? Two.

10. -------- children have they got? Two girls and a boy.

Exercise 3. Decide whether you have to use much or many.

1. There is too _____ water in the bath tub.

2. How _____ brothers and sisters has Anne got?

3. I don't receive _____ letter nowadays?

4. How _____ rice do you eat per week?

5. I put too _____salt in the soup.

6. It doesn't make _____ sense.

7. There wasn't _____ traffic on the motarway.

8. My grandfather does not have _____ hair, anymore.

9. How _____ plates do we need?

10. How _____ plates do we need?

Exercise 4: Read and translate.



In the world of business, as well as society itself, there are always new trends that are surfacing. Some of these trends may last longer than others, and some may even become more popular than others. Almost anything can be considered a trend given the proper circumstances. A trend may occur in any sector of society from various elements from art, science, fashion, sports, technology, events, products, politics, and much more. A trend usually occurs when an individual or group of certain individuals begin to engage in a concept of any sort. This concept is then noticed by other people. These other people find the concept desirable or favorable, and begin to practice the concept themselves where even more people will see them. This creates a chain reaction and can last for variations of time depending on how popular or "trendy" the new concept is.

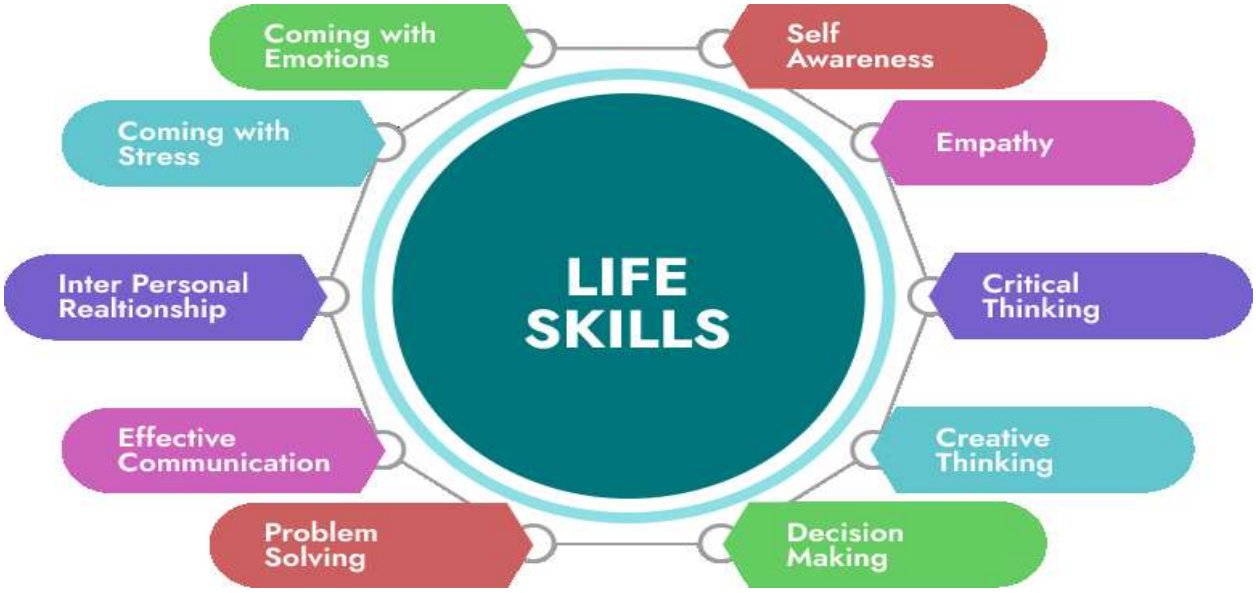
Exercise 5: Match the pictures with clothes.

Dingares, T-shirt, bow Tie Belt, Helmet, , Shorts, Pullover, Tie, Scarf, Arpon, Jeans, Gloves, Suit, Shirt, High Heal Shoes, Bikini, Pyjamas, Coat, Shoulder Bag



LESSON 4: LIFE SKILLS. SIMPLE PRESENT POSITIVE, NEGATIVE AND QUESTIONS

LIFE SKILLS. **SIMPLE PRESENT POSITIVE, NEGATIVE AND QUESTIONS** again.



Life skills are a relatively broad category of traits and abilities. They change based on what you want to accomplish in your career and relationships, location, values, culture, age, beliefs, and so on. Helps people value the pros and cons of decisions, work with others to solve a common goal, and understand problems. The importance of each life skill varies from person to person. Some may prioritize empathy over assertion, but others prefer the latter over the former. Nonetheless, some life skills are universally considered to be important.

Writing skills, research skills, listening skills/ active listening, negotiation skills, leadership skills, creative thinking, numeracy skills, time management/ organizing skills, cooking skills, teaching skills, study skills, independent , resilience, self-discipline/ self-control/ assertiveness, self-care, true learning/ passion for knowledge.

GRAMMAR:

	Statements and ***Yes/No*** questions with the verb ***to be***	Statements and***Yes/No*** questions with other verbs	Statements and ***Yes/No*** questions with ***can***
Positive(+)	I am a student.	**I 2_____** with my parents.	I5_____ speak English very well.
Negative(-)	I1 _____ a student.	I do not/don't live with a student. my parents. 3_____ with his/her parents	I can not/cannot/can't speak English very well.
Questions (?)	Are you a student?	Do you live with your parents? 4_____ he/she live with his/her parents?	**6** _____ he/she _____ English?

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences using the correct words.

The car ____is; ___ in the garage.(+)

1 The car in the garage.(-)

2 _____ in the garage? (?)

3. Where _____the car?{?)

I play games on my phone in my bedroom.

4. _____ games on my phone in my bedroom.(-)

5. _____ games on your phone in your bedroom?{?)

6. What games _____ on your phone? (?)

7 Can _____a game on my phone later? (?)

Exercise 2: Read how Bob describes what he does before and after he goes to university each day. For each question, choose the best answer A, Bo r C.

Every weekday morning, my alarm goes 1 ____ at 8:30am. This gives me enough time to get ready before my lectures start at 10:00am. Then, I 2 ____ up and go downstairs. I'm often too tired to eat breakfast, so I sometimes go to the 3 _____ and just get some juice. I always talk to my housemates if they are there, in the 4 ___.After that, I head back upstairs to get ready. I go to the bathroom, 5 __ my teeth and sometimes 6 __ my room. When it's time to leave, I pack my bag and go to college. At the end of the day when I get back home, I sometimes help the others with the 7 __ if we don't do it, all the rooms we share get very messy. When the house is clean again, we usually spend some time in the living room. We sit down together on the 8 __ and play games online for a while. We're always happy when we get the chance to do this, as it helps us relax. Before I go to sleep, I sit at my 9 __ and do my homework. I never forget to do it. At the weekend, I can finally relax. I have a lie 10 until about ll:30 am.

1. A) up	**B) on**	**C) off**
2. A) get	**B) go**	**C)put**
3. A) fridge	**B) sink**	**C) freezer**
4. A) basement	**B) kitchen**	**C) bathroom**
5. A) wash	**B) tidy**	**C) brush**
6. A) wash	**B) tidy**	**C) brush**
7. A) homework	**B) housework**	**C) workhouse**
8. A) chair	**B) desk**	**C)sofa**
9. A) desk	**B) bed**	**C) drawers**
10. A) on	**B) up**	**C) in**

WHO IS A TEACHER?



A teacher's job is not only about teaching academic subjects but also about providing guidance and support to students. Teachers act as role models and mentors, helping students to navigate their personal and academic lives. This aspect of the job is what makes it so unique and essential. In terms of the job's qualifications, a teacher must have a bachelor's degree in education or a related field, along with a teaching certification. In addition, a teacher should have excellent communication and interpersonal skills and a passion for teaching and learning. Finally, the reason why I believe teaching is the perfect job for me is that it aligns with my values and personal interests. I am passionate about education and believe that every child deserves a high-quality education. As a teacher, I would have the opportunity to make a positive impact on the lives of my students and contribute to society in a meaningful way. In short, I look forward to pursuing this career path and making a positive impact on the lives of my future students.

Answer the following questions?

1. What is the successful teacher?

2. What is teacher in your life?

3.What is the value of a teacher?

4. What skills should teacher have?

5. what is teaching in education?

6.Who is the professional teacher?

Exercise 3: Matching exercise. Choose and fill. Same sound words.

The ….. is hot and my ……. Is riding his horse.	(sun,son)
The ….. has a white ….. .	(hair, hare)
I went to the ….. to day and paid $3 towards the ….. .	(fair,fare)
Can you ….. the ….. from your balcony.	(see,sea)
Can they ….. you from …..?	(here, hear)
I gave a new ….. of shoe to wear and a …… too.	(paer,pair)
He fell from the ….. and started ….. at me.	(stair,stare)
We went ….. to pick up ….. laugage.	(their, there)
Last ……. I had a surgery in the ……. .	(year,ear)
Bet …… a ball ….. the window.	(threw, through)
My dad gave ….. balls ……. my brother.	(two, to)
I …… I will get a ….. dress for my birthday.	(new,knew)

Exercise 3: For present simple.

I usually_____ (go) to school.

They _____ (visit) us school.

You _____(play) basketball once a week.

Tom _____ (work) every day.

He always _____ (tell) us funny stories.

Exercise 4: Use words make up sentences. Daily routines English vocabulary.



1.___I wake up early in the morning every day._____

2._____

3._____

4._____

5._____

6. _____

7. _____

8._____

9._____

10._____

LESSON 5: ENTERTAINMENT. PAST SIMPLE.USED TO

ENTERTAINMENT. PAST SIMPLE.USED TO.



-Banguets
-Music
-Games
-Reading
-Comedy
-Performance

-Theatre
-Cinema and Films
-Dance
-Animal
-Circus
-Magic

-Street Performances
-Parades
-Fireworks
-Sports
-Fairs
-Expositions
-Shopping

HOME ENTERTAINMENT: THE WAY TO WATCH

A. In the years after. World War II watching TV used to be a communal activity. Television used to be expensive and not many people had one at home. People would meet at cafes, or go to home of a lucky friend with a TV, to watch important events like the 1948 Olympic Games in London. These were special occasions, so there would often be food and drinks to share and areal party atmosphere!

B. In the late 1950s and 1960s television became less expensive and more people were able to buy them. However, the technology was still very basic. Televisions were big and they didn't use to switch on immediately .Instead they would take about half an hour to heat up before you could see a picture! Families used to enjoy watching TV in the evenings. They would sit around the TV set in their living room together, but there would be lots of arguments about what to watch as they only used to have one TV!

C. As TV became more popular there were more programmes like soap opera and serials. Viewers would wait in anticipation for the next episode and used to discuss it with their friends and colleagues the next day. They didn't want to miss their favourite programmes so vedio recorders became really popular in the 1970. Viewers would present their video recorder and then they could choose when to watch. This certainly redeced arguments at home!



D. In the last 20 years , the way we watch TV has changed. There are hundreds of channels, catch-up services and online streaming. This means we can choose what we watch and when we watch it. But the biggest revolution has been in the

technology we use. Tablets, phones and laptops mean we no longer watch with other people . From the communal activity it used to be, watching TV has become and individual activity.

Exercise 1: Choose the words that closely match each other.

author	reporter	theatre	sculpture	books
newspaper	audience	studio	art	films

Here are the words from the entertainment vocabulary topic:

Art/ artist/ book about sports/cinema/ concert hall/cookery book/detective book/history book/horror book/literature/music/novelist/Olympic Games/poetry romantic novel/science fiction story/sculpture/stage//theatre/travel book

GRAMMAR:



Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks with the correct simple past tense of the verbs in parentheses.

1. She _____ home alone .(go)

2. The wind _____ throughout the right. (blow)

3. An apple _____ on his hand. (drop)

4. A frog _____ in to the well and _____ back to her. (jump/bring)

5. Jack _____ the highest grade in his English class.(get)

6. The party _____ at 8:00 PM . (begin)

7. He _____ his old car and _____ a new one.(sell/buy)

8. Who _____ at the windows? (shut)

Exercise 3: Write the simple past tense of these verbs on the blanks.

1) take _____	7) shut _____	13) sell _____
2) tell _____	8) read _____	14) get _____
3) walk _____	9) open _____	15) speak _____
4) write _____	10) close _____	16) run _____
5) sit _____	11) cry _____	17) do _____
6) have _____	12) cook _____	18) make _____

What's the difference?

USED TO	PAST SIMPLE
1. for actions in the past that do not happen in the present I used to take a train to collage every day.	1. for single past action and events Modern Homo sapiens originated in Africa around 200,000 years ago.

2.for past action that are no longer true My brother used to be a teacher but now he works in an office.	2.for longer past actions or events Jim studied German and politics for five years.
3.with adverbs of frequency always, regularly, once a week, never	3. with the following words yesterday, last year, this evening, last month, at 6:30

Exercise 4: Re-write the sentences below using "used to"

1. Last month, I rode my bicycle to school. Now, I don't ride my bicycle to school.

I used to ride my bicycle to school

2. Ten years ago, I studied Japanese. Now, I don't study Japanese.

_____

3. Before, I didn't do exercise. Now, I do exercise.

_____

4. Last year, my classmate didn't study hard. Now, he studies hard.

_____

5. A long time ago, people didn't have electricity. Now, people have electricity.

_____

6. When I was young, I was lazy. Now, I'm not lazy.

_____

7. A long time ago, people didn't have TV. Now, people have TV.

_____

8. When Sarah was younger, she was short. Now, Sarah is tall.

_____

Exercise 5: Match the sentences and responses.

1	I used to eat a lot of chocolate but	**A**	now he plays the guitar.
2	He used to go to work by car but	**B**	I often used to go to the theatre.
3	Sue used to enjoy his company but	**C**	now I'm on a diet.
4	David used to work in Bristol but	**D**	now she finds him a bit boring.
5	We used to go to the mountains for our holidays	**E**	now I eat a lot.
6	When I lived in London,	**F**	now he takes the tram.
7	He used to play the piano but	**G**	now he works in London.
8	When I was younger, I didn't use to eat fish but	**H**	now we prefer going to the beach.

Reading: My last holiday.



My last holiday was a five-day trip to Prague in the Czech Republic. I know Prague well because I lived there when I was at university, more than ten years ago. Instead of staying in a hotel, I stayed with one of my old friends. It was so much fun, and a little bit like my old life. I wanted to do all the same things I did in

my university days, so I visited the university. It has changed a lot and looks more modern. I also went to the supermarket near my old house. I loved seeing all the different foods. I was really happy to find my favourite cheese and chocolate biscuits but they were a bit more expensive than I remember!

We did some touristy things too. We walked up beautiful Petrin Hill and around the castle. The views of the city are amazing up there. We walked across the historic Charles Bridge. My friend's flat is very near the TV Tower so we saw the famous baby statues climbing up it. Those things haven't changed, of course.

Exercise 6: Complete the dialogues.

countryside (also country) , up, own, season, ground/grass, keep

1 A: It must be beautiful when the sun goes down over the valley.

B: It is. The….. **sunsets**…… are lovely here.

2 A: Have you ever lived in a town?

B: No, I've always lived in the ……. .

3 A: Is Dad …… yet?

B: He must be. He's not in bed.

4 A: Is it your dad's farm?

B: No, he doesn't ……. it. He's just the farm manager.

5 A: Do you enjoy the summer?

B: Yes, but spring is my favourite …….. ..

6 A: Did it rain a lot last night?

B: Yes. When I went outside this morning, the …….. was very wet.

7 A: Do they …… many animals?

B: Yes, they've got sheep, cows and goats.

LESSON 6: STYLE AND DESIGNS, PLACES AND FACILITIES. PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



There is a proverb: "***Good clothes open all doors***". It means that when people don't know you they judge you by appearance and especially clothes. When you see the person wearing a perfect expensive suit your brain creates the image of successful businessmen in front of you. Instead, the person wearing old jeans and simple T-shirt won't be allowed to enter the restaurant or many other establishments. It's considered normal, but should it be this way? For the vast majority of people, the word "fashion" means a lot and makes their way of living. Nowadays it's still associated with clothes and accessories but, moreover, it influences our choice of food, technologies and even medicine. A lot of people waste money in order to seem to be fashionable and follow modern tendencies. Furthermore, they don't choose the things they like just to correspond with social demands. Running this rat race people forget about their personal identity, their tastes and wishes.

Exercise 1: Practise your dialogue for oral presentation.

Salesman: Hello, can I help you?

Customer: Yes, please. I'm looking for a T-shirt .

Salesman: Follow me, please. What is your size?

Customer: Medium .

Salesman: What colour would you like?

Customer: Black .

Salesman: Here. (While handing a piece of clothing).

Customer: Can I try this on?

Salesman: Yes, of course. The fitting rooms are here.

Customer: It's too small .

Salesman: Try this one on.

Customer: It fits well. How much is it ?

Salesman: $ 9.99

Customer: I'll take it. Here you are. (While handing the money) Thank you.

Salesman: Here is your receipt. Have a nice day.

Note: 1. sweater shorts skirt jeans shoes = clothes

2. small medium large extra large = size

3. white blue purple green red = colour

4. small big short long tight loose = adjectives



Exercise 2: Circle the words that are different.

1) boots scarf shoes

2) cardigan jumper skirt

3) dress jeans leggings

4) coat jacket shorts

5) cap socks hat

6) tie tracksuit trainers

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the adjectives below.

dark long plain short-sleeved smart tight

1 I'm wearing a dress to my job interview because I need to look ……

2 You have to wear ……trousers to the restaurant. You can't wear shorts.

3 This jacket is …… It isn't very comfortable.

4 Wear a …… shirt to the barbecue. It's a beautiful day.

5 People in my country usually wear …… colours in the winter and lighter colours in the summer.

6 I'm looking for a ……white T-shirt to wear under this jumper.

Exercise 4 . Complete the dialogues with the words below.

afraid busy cool fancy how idea let's love shall sounds

Dialogue 1

Chloe Do you **1**…… Playing tennis this afternoon?

Poppy I'm **2**…… I can't. I'm going swimming with my sister.

Chloe What about tomorrow afternoon?

Poppy Yes, I'd **3**…… to. **4**…… I book a tennis court?

Chloe Great **5**……!

Dialogue 2

Mark **6**…… Go to the new burger bar tomorrow.

Sean Sorry. I'm **7**…….going to the beach with my cousins.

Mark **8**…… about going bowling in the evening?

Sean That **9**…… fun.

Mark Come to my house at 7.30. We can go together.

Sean **10**……

Exercise 5: Reading. What Is a Shopping Addiction?



Shopping addiction is a behavioral addiction that involves compulsive buying as a way to feel good and avoid negative feelings, such as anxiety and depression. Like other behavioral addictions, shopping addiction can take over as a preoccupation that leads to problems in other areas of your life.

Signs that a person might have a shopping addiction include:

- Always thinking about things they plan to purchase
- Being unable to stop their compulsive shopping
- Experiencing a rush of euphoria after buying something
- Feeling regret or guilt about things they have purchased
- Financial problems or an inability to pay off debts
- Lying about things they have bought or hiding their purchases
- Opening new credit cards without paying off balances on existing cards
- Purchasing things they don't need
- Shopping when they are stressed or sad

People who struggle with shopping addiction typically spend more time and money on shopping than they can afford, and many get into financial problems as a result of their overspending. Shopping addiction can involve impulsive and compulsive spending, producing a temporary high. People addicted to shopping often feel empty and unsatisfied with their purchases when they get home. Items purchased during a compulsive shopping spree are often hoarded unused, and compulsive shoppers begin to plan their next spending spree. Most shop alone, although some shop with others who enjoy it. Generally, shopping with people

who don’t share this type of enthusiasm for shopping will lead to embarrassment.

GRAMMAR:

Prepositions of Place



We use at for a point: at the window - at the at the door - at the end of the street - at the at the top

Example: Bill is waiting for you **at** the bus stop.

1. We say that someone is at an **event**: at a party - at a pop concert - at a conference - at a meeting.

Example: Tom is at a party.

2. We say at with **buildings** when we say where the **event** (film, concert,...) takes place.

Examples: Where were you yesterday? At the cinema. The meeting took place at the headquarters.

3. We say **at someone's house**.

Example: We were at Bill's house last Thursday.

4. We say at for a **place which is a part of our journey**.

Examples: We stopped at a very nice village. Does the train stop at Nashville?



We use on for a **surface**: on the wall - on the ceiling - on the floor - on a page - on a cover

Example: Have you seen the notice **on** the notice board?

1. We use on with small islands.

Example: She spent her holiday on a small island.

2. We say that a place is on the coast / on a river / on a road.

Example: London is on the river Thames. Portsmouth is on the south coast of England.



We use in for an **enclosed space**: in the garden - in the house - in London - in the water - in her bag - in a row - in a town

Example: There is nobody **in** the room. She lives **in** a small village.

IN

1. We say in when we **talk about a building** itself.

Example: The rooms in Tom's house are small.

2. We usually say in with **towns** and **villages**.

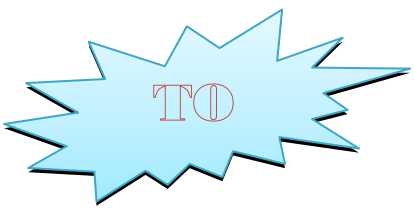
Example: His parents live in York.

NOTE:

AT- at home - at work - at school - at university - at college - at the station - at an airport - at the seaside - at sea (on a voyage) - at reception - at the corner of a street - at the back / front of a building / cinema / group of people, etc. - arrive at with other places or events

IN- in the newspaper - in bed - in hospital - in prison - in the street - in the sky - in an armchair (sit) - in a photograph - in a picture - in a mirror - in the corner of a room - in the back / front of a car - arrive in a country or town

ON- on a farm - on the left - on the right - on the ground floor - on the first, second,... floor - on the way - on the chair (sit) - on the radio - on television - on a horse - on the corner of a street - on the back / front of a letter / piece of paper etc.



We say go / come / travel / fly / walk / return / drive / Have been etc. ***to a place or event****.*

Examples: Last year we flew to London. We went to work at seven.



We say by to say how we travel.

Examples: We went to Paris by plane. I usually go to work by bike / by car / by underground / by bus.

BUT:

We say **on foot**.

We cannot use **by** if you say **my** car / **the** train / **a** taxi.

We use **in** for taxis and cars. I was **in a taxi** when she called me.

We use **on** for bike / public transport. I rode to school **on my bike**.



We say go into / come into etc. = **enter a room / building** etc..

Example: He opened the door and went into the room.

Exercise6: Prepositions of Place .

Fill in to, at, on, or into.

1. They were stuck _____ a traffic jam for hours.

2. She wasn't _____ home when I called her.

3. He come home and went _____ the kitchen.

4. Paula was _____ the computer surfing the net.

5. He had an accident and is _____ the hospital.

6. Our house is _____ the end of the street.

7. The bookstore is right next _____ the bakery.

8. You were flying _____ India, weren't you?

9. Please put your books _____ the desk.

10. We saw her _____ our way home.

11. They went _____ Amsterdam last weekend.

12. Did you grow up _____ Canada?

13. We're returning _____ Rome at the end of this month.

14. Come _____ my house this evening.

15. We run _____ the house when it started to rain.

Exercise 7: Fill in at, on, in, to, into or by.

1) I must go _____ the bank today to change money.

2) He has just returned _____ France.

3) She arrived _____ the airport at 6.

4) Have you ever been _____ Ireland?

5) They got _____ the car and drove off.

6) We drove _____ the party _____ Tom's car.

7) Get _____ the train . It's going to leave.

8) The man chased by the police ran _____ the shop.

9) The bird flew _____ the room through the window.

10) He has never been _____ a football match.

11) We usually go to work ____ car.

12) We drove _____ the cinema _____a taxi.

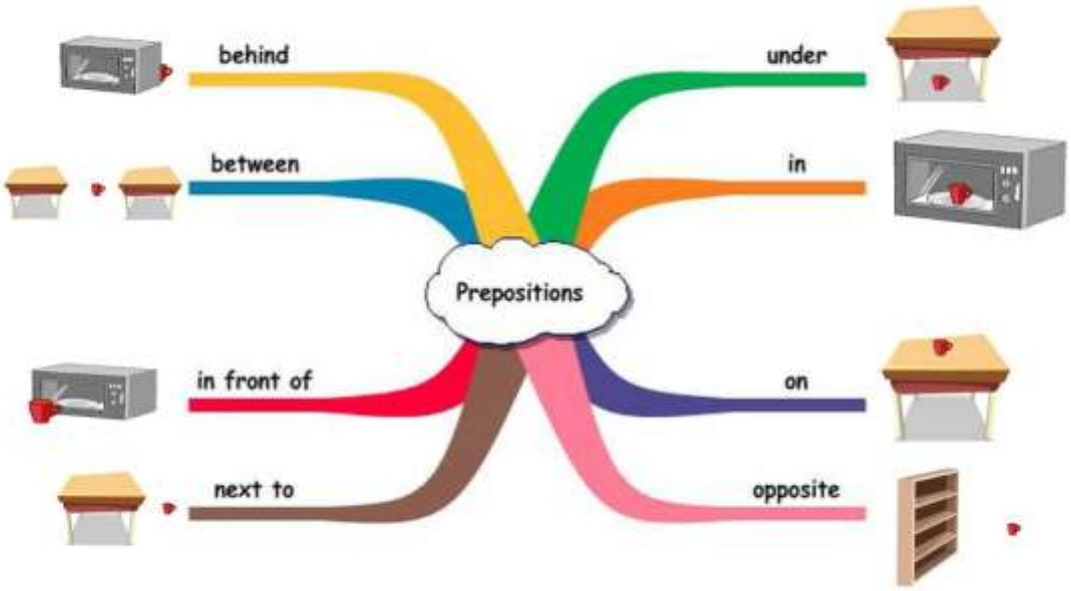
13) They like to travel _____ plane.

14. Does the train stop _____ York?

15) What time did you arrive _____ school?

Exercise 8: Look at the picture and learn about prepositions of place.

Make up your own sentences .



1. ___*The cup behind the microwave* _____

2. _____

3. _____

4._____

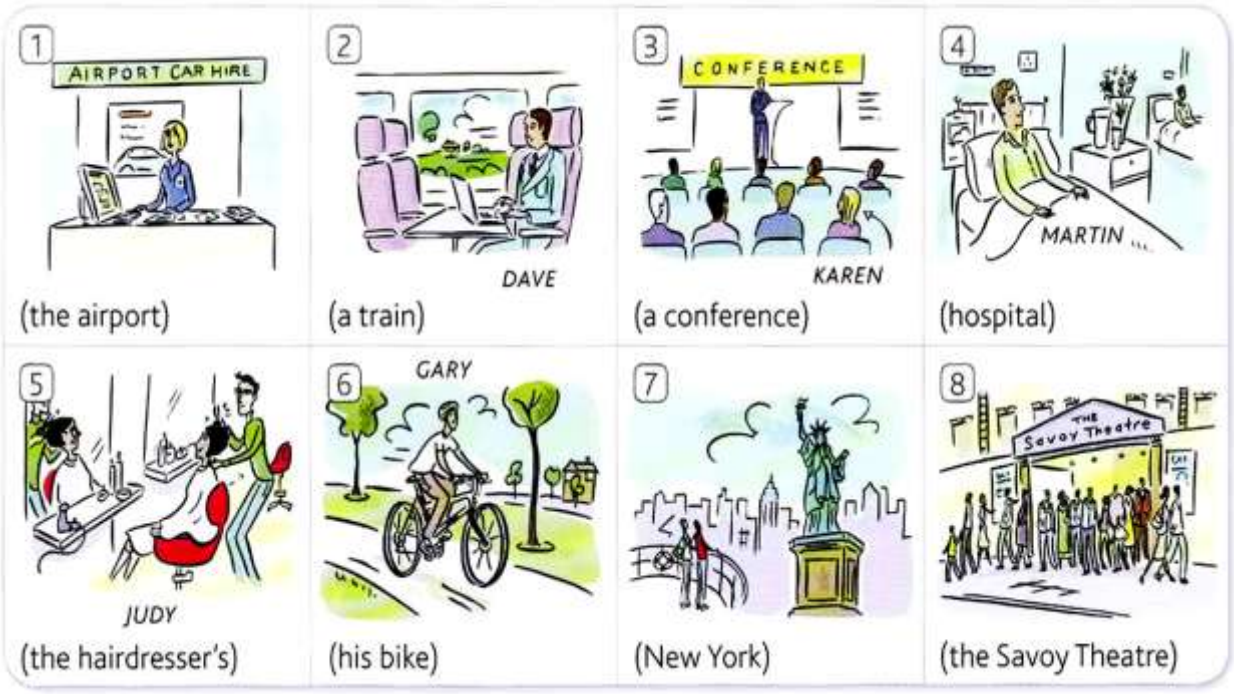
5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Exercise 9: Complete the sentences about the pictures. Use in, at **or** on **with the words below the pictures**.



1 You can hire a car …….
2 Dave is …….
3 Karen is …….
4 Martin is …….
5 Judy is …….
6 I saw Gary …….
7 We spent a few days …….
8 We went to a show …….

Exercise 10: Complete these sentences with in**,** at **or** on**.**

1. We went to a concert ……. the National Concert Hall.
2. It was a very slow train. It stopped …… every station.
3. My parents live …… a small village about 50 miles from London.
4. I haven't seen Kate for some time. I last saw her …… David's wedding.
5. We stayed …… a very comfortable hotel when we were ……Amsterdam.
6. There were about fifty rooms …… the hotel.
7. I don't know where my umbrella is. Perhaps I left it …… the bus.
8. 'Where were you on Monday evening?' 'I was …… a friend's house.'
9. There must be somebody …….. the house. The lights are on.
10. The exhibition …… the Museum of Modern Art finishes on Saturday.

LESSON 7: SPACE. WILL/GOING TO

Read the article about rainforests.



Different types of rainforests can be found on all of Earth's continents, except in Antarctica. At **5.5 million square kilometres**, the **Amazon rainforest** is by far the *biggest*! Stretching over *nine* countries, the Amazon rainforest is home to the planet's largest living collection of plants and animals! Tropical rainforests are found in five main places –**Africa**, **Asia**, **Australia**, **Central America** and **South America**. These wonderful forests are warm, humid and get at least **250cm** of rain a year – although sometimes it can be almost double that, at 450cm! Rainforests not only provide the world with air, water, medicine and food, they're also home to **400-500 indigenous people who live in tribes**. Each tribe has its own **language**, **culture** and **territory** – and it's thought that around 50 of these tribes have never had contact with the outside world! These beautiful forests also play an important role in **limiting climate change**, as their rich vegetation takes **carbon dioxide** (a greenhouse gas) out of the air and releases **oxygen**. Sadly, many rainforests are being cut down for timber or to make way for roads and farming – a process known as 'deforestation'. The good news, is that charities and conservation groups are working to protect these awesome ecosystems – read on to see how you can help too! Rainforests are home to millions of different kinds of plants, animals and insects – with many still to be discovered! In fact, half of *all* animal and plant species live in these tropical forests, including weird and wonderful things, such as **fungi** that smells like rotting food, **2,000-year-old trees**, flesh-eating **piranhas**, and **black howler monkeys** – whose calls can be heard from almost **5km** away!

Exercise 1: Match the words in the box to the definitions. There are four words you do not need.

canal coast ferry forest island lake ocean peak rock season steep waterfall

1. the top of mountain _____
2. the place where land meets sea _____
3. a type of boat _____
4. water surrounded by land _____
5. a man –made waterway _____
6. a place full of trees _____
7. spring, summer, autumn, winter _____
8. land surrounded by water _____

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with A/B or S . More than one answer may be possible.

A- at sea B- in the mountain C- on the coast

1) You find waterfalls …. b,c
2) You find waves … _____
3) You find cliffs … _____
4) You find beaches ……_____
5) You find pools … _____
6) You find soil … _____

Exercise 3.Choose the correct answer to each question.

1. Which one is usually bigger?
   a) the sea b) the ocean
2. Which one is a type of boat?
   a) ferry b) a canal
3. Which one is not near the sea?
   a) a beach on the coast b) a like inland
4. Which phrase means you are travelling across the sea or ocean on a boat?
   a) in sea b) at sea

5. Which of these is surrounded by sea on all sides?

a) an island b) the mainland

6. Which plants grow in water?

a) cacti and pine trees b) reeds and rice

Exercise 4: Match the verbs 1-8 a-h.

1. make	a	with all the problems
2. make	b	for people to arrive
3. deal	c	the right choices
4. rise	d	to resist temptation
5. think	e	to the challenge
6. succeed	f	an effort to work hard
7. wait	g	in achieving your goal
8. manage	h	about what you want to do

Exercise 5: Complete the job advertisement with words from the box.

being making managing setting solving taking tasking working

ARE YOU A LEADER?

Are you good at…

1working with other people?
2 _____ responsibility?
Multi-3 _____ ?
4 _____ goals?
5 _____tight schedules?
6 _____ confident in yourself?
7 _____ decisions ?
8 _____ problems ?

If so, come and join our team

Note: Read the Learn this!

-We use ***going to*** to talk about plans for future.

- We form the structure with: ***be+going to+*** the base form of the verb.

affirmative	I'm going to buy some new trainers We _____ in France.
negative	She isn't going to take the exam. We _____ in hotels.
interrogative	Are you going to phone your parents? Where _____ after Uzbekistan?

Example Sentences

- I am going to study more tonight.
- I'm going to play video games after dinner.
- I am not going to go to class today.
- I'm not going to watch the show tonight.
- You are going to like this movie.
- You're going to be angry.

Exercise 6: Make up sentences use the pictures.

EXAMPLE : I / eat a banana.

I am going to eat a banana.





1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Exercise 7: Make up sentences use the pictures.

*1. I am **going to** eat lunch at school.*

*2.*_____

*3.*_____

*4.*_____

*5.*_____

6. _____

*7.*_____

*8.*_____

*9.*_____

*10.*_____



Exercises 8. Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of *going to* and one of the verbs below.

do have move ~~play~~ study tidy visit watch

1 They*'re going to play* volleyball at the beach.
2 I …….. TV at home tonight.
3 We …….. our cousins in Spain next summer.
4 She …….. physics at university next year.
5 My best friend …….. to the USA.
6 My brother and I …….. karate this evening.
7 You …….. your bedroom this evening!
8 My friends …….. a barbecue next weekend.

Note: Read the learn this!

We use **will** to talk about the future and make predictions

We form the structure with: will+the base form of the verb.

affirmative → My grandmother will be 80 next birthday.

negative → They won't be at school next week.

Interrogative → Will she be home soon?

Exercises 9: Make predictions about your future . Complete the sentences with will or won't.

1.I ……. make a lot of money.

2. I….. .. have children.

3. I …… live in this town.

4. I ……. Work with my hands.

5. I …… have an expensive car.

6. I …… visit the USA.

7. I …… be famous.

8. I have …… the same friends when I'm 30.

Exercises 10: Write positive sentences in the future simple (will).

1. (I/do/this/later) _____
2. (we/go shopping) _____
3. (the sun/shine) _____
4. (Peter/call/you) _____
5. (they/be/there) _____

Exercises 11:Complete the sentences in the future simple (will).

It (rain/not) _____ tomorrow.

I promise I (be/not) _____ late.

We (start/not) _____ to watch the film without you.

The bus (wait/not)_____ for us.

He (believe/not) _____ us.

Exercise 12:- *will* and *going to.* Choose the correct answer.

1. I haven't got my phone. That's OK _____ you mine.

2. It's Julia's birthday next week, so _____ her some flowers.

3. Will you lend me E 10? I promise _____ it back to you tomorrow.

4. _____ a barbecue tomorrow. It is all planned, so I hope it won't rain.

5. Jim's starting university tomorrow! What _____ study?

6. You _____ that film. It's very frightening. Let's choose another one.

7. Do you think they _____ the presents we got for them?

8. Look! The coach _____ ! Run or we'll miss it.

Reading part:



The character in the blue suit is a politician. The other 3 characters with cameras are representatives of the media. One of the important symbols in this political cartoon is the date that states “Earth day, 2035” because it shows the amount of pollution our country will have in the future. The other important symbol would be the big bulletin board that shows a picture of a clean environment with full grown, healthy-looking trees. This symbol is important because the politician in the picture is deceiving society by displaying a fake representation of our world to the media which tricks people into thinking our environment is clean and unpolluted. The reality of the situation is what is hidden behind the picture. he message of this political cartoon is the media isn’t always right. We only see what the media shows. According to the political cartoon, the truth is that our Earth in the future will be very polluted, toxic and hard to live in. The media only shows a picture of a clean, good-living environment but behind that picture is the reality. The reality is the environment is a polluted area. This is dangerous because if they don’t tell us the truth about how our world is, then we will keep living the world like we are and end up dying from the toxic fumes and unstable environment. Overall, I think that the political cartoon is emphasizing that you shouldn’t base all your opinions on an issue until you get all the facts. Getting all the facts involves not just relying on the media.

LESSON 8: FOODS. SPECIAL QUESTIONS

Reading part: Healthy food v's unhealthy food.

Healthy foods are derived or sourced naturally and are neither processed nor nutrient-deficient. Healthy foods provide the body with essential nutrients, such as vitamins, minerals, fibres, proteins, and healthy carbohydrates and fats. These nutrients are crucial for the normal functioning of the body's metabolic needs. The difference between healthy vs **unhealthy food**, or **junk food**, lies in the nutritional value. Junk foods are high in processed sugars, fats, and calories, leading to various health problems. They are low in essential nutrients and offer almost no health benefits. When comparing health food vs. junk food, it's important to note that occasional consumption of junk foods may not necessarily be harmful, but a diet high in unhealthy foods can be detrimental to the body by increasing the chance of experiencing numerous health complications, including coronary artery diseases, excessive weight gain, obesity, and type-2 diabetes.



Healthy food



Unhealthy food

Exercise 1: Divided in to two group healthy and unhealthy.

banana lollilpop coffee grape orange bread ham muffin lemon avocado apple water egg pizza pear tomato watermelon kiwi jam pineapple carrot cheese juice ice-cream fries burger hotdog cherry donut chocolate	
HEALTHY	
UNHEALTHY	

Exercise 2: Answer the questions?

Food questionnaire

1.Do you eat a lot of ice cream? _____

2.Have you ever eaten a mooncake? _____

3.How much water do you drink eat day? _____

4. Are there any foods you don't like? _____

Exercise 3: Read the text and choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.

I don't usually like 1 _____ meals and because I live alone, I often go 2 _____ restaurants or eat fast food in the week. 3 _____ _the weekend, I have more 4 _____ time, so I usually cook my favourite meal. My 5_____ meal is chicken curry with rice and vegetables. I don't have an oven, so I 6 _____ the chicken on its own in a pan and7_____ the rice in water. I like this meal so much that sometimes I also order it in restaurants. I sometimes also eat it four times a week! It is very popular 8_____ my country, too. I think a lot of people like it because it is healthy and easy to make. You can also change the recipe so it is spicy or not, so everybody can enjoy it.

1. A cooking	B cook	C do	D doing
2. A in	Bat	C to	D for
3. A For	B At	C In	D With
4. A extra	B free	C off	D hobby
5. A lovely	B liked	C favourite	D popular
6. A fold	B mix	C fry	D chop
7. A fry	B cut	C roll	D boil
8. A in	B with	Cat	Don

Exercise 4: WRITING: FOOD IN YOUR COUNTRY

Use the information from this unit to write an essay about a meal that is popular in your country or one that you enjoy. In your essay , you should include :

- *what ingredients you need.*
- *the instructions about how you make it.*
- *the reasons why it is popular.*

Model answer:

My favourite meal is Spaghetti Bolognese. To take Spaghetti Bolognese, you need minced beef, onions, garlic, a can of chopped tomatoes and pasta. First of all, you need to chop the onions and garlic and fry them until they are soft. After this, you add the minced beef and cook it until it is brown. Next, you need to add the chopped tomatoes and continue cooking. While it is cooking, you n need to boil some water. When the water.is ready, add the pasta and boil it for about 11 minutes. After this, put the pasta on plates and add the sauce. Finally, put some cheese on top and salt and pepper if you want and it is ready to eat. Spaghetti Bolognese is my favourite dish because it is simple to make and is very tasty. I think that it is popular because it tastes so good . There are also many d different ways to make it and you can use more vegetables or different types of pasta, so everyone can enjoy it.

Exercise 5:Match the cooking methods 1-5 to the definitions A-E.

1 bake	A to cook food in water.
2 boil	B to cut something into small pieces.
3 chop	C to cook something such as bread or cake with dry heat in the oven
4 fry	D to put two or more ingredients together.
5 mix	E to cook something in hot oil or fat.

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with the given words.

bread, breakfast, candy, cook, dessert, dinner, egg, fish, fruit, lunch, meat, milk, tea, vegetables, water

1. Apples and oranges are two kinds of _____.

2. Many people like to get up early in the morning and have a big _____.

3. Many people like to add sugar and _____ to their coffee.

4. I eat _____ at about six or seven p.m.

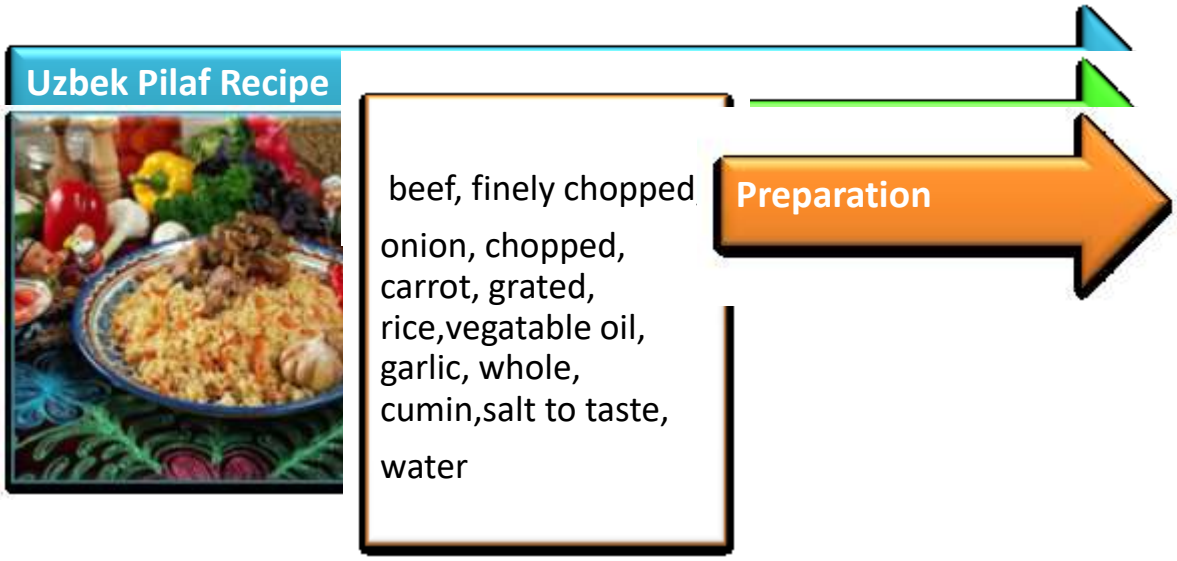
5. Steak is a kind of _____ .

6. Carrots, potatoes and peas are the three different kinds of _____ .

7. You must have _____ when you want to make a sandwich.

8. My brother likes to eat _____ . It comes from the sea.

Exercise 7: Students should write about preparation of Pilaf.



Exercise 8:Look at the questions about eating habits. Write three more questions about eating habits.

Food questionnaire

Do you eat a lot of ice cream?

Have you ever eaten a mooncake?

How much water do you drink eat day?

Are there any foods you don't like?

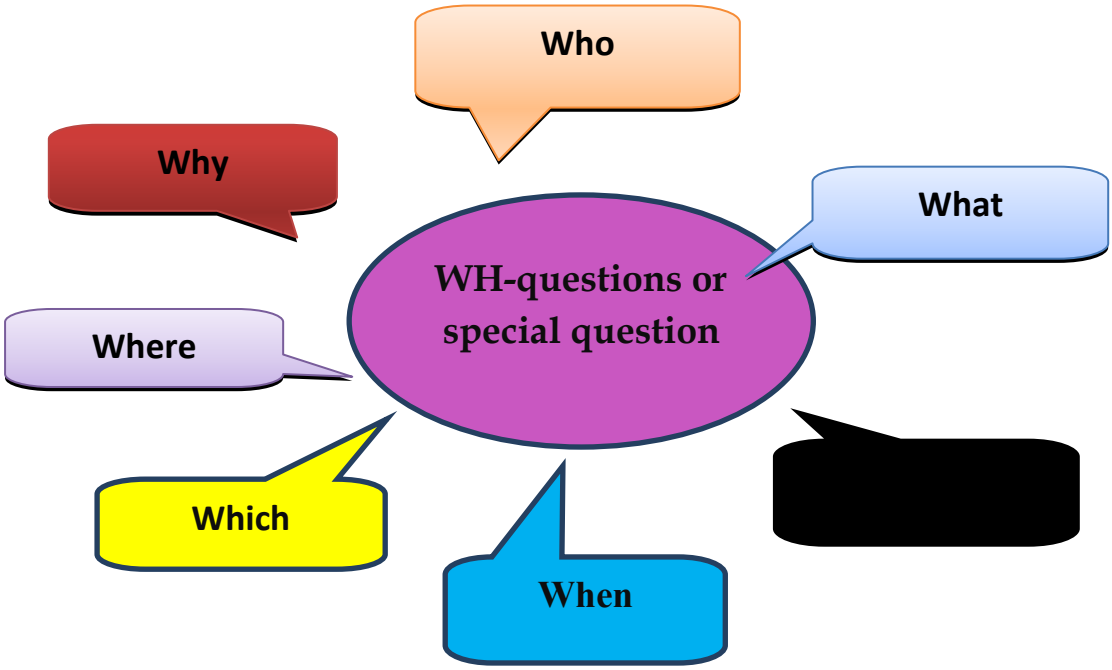
In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

1._____

2 ----------

3 ----------

GRAMMAR :



Exercise 8: Match the questions and answers.

a. What is your name?	My name is Sam.
b. Who is your class teacher?	Our class teacher is Alan.
c. Which is your desk?	The second one.
d. Who are those people?	They are my friends.
e. Who is Jennifer?	Jennifer is a singer.

f. Which book is cheaper?	This one is cheaper.
g. Where is Dave?	Dave is at school.
h. Where is the key?	The key is under the carpet.
i. What is today?	It is Saturday.

Exercise 8: Fill in the spaces in each of the questions using the question words given in the box below. Each question word is used once only.

Why? How often? When? What? Which? Who? How much? Where? What time? How long?

1. _____ do you live?
2. For _____ do you want to stay in this city?
3. _____ do you speak English outside your school?
4. _____ do you prefer to study-at night or in the morning?
5. _____ are you studying English?
6. _____ do you prefer-wine or beer?
7. _____ does this lesson finish?
8. _____ is the best student in this class?
9. _____ coffee do you drink every day?
10. _____ is the time?

Exercise 9:Complete the sentences using who/whom/whose/where.

1. We helped some people whose car had broken down.
2. A cemetery is a place …… people are buried.
3. A pacifist is a person….. believes that all wars are wrong.
4. An orphan is a child….. parents are dead.
5. What's the name of the hotel ….. your parents are staying?
6. This school is only for children….. first language is not English.
7. The person from ….. I bought my car is a friend of my father's.
8. I live in a friendly village ….. everybody knows everybody else.

Exercise 10:Match the things on your phone with what they do.

1 camera	a stores the information you need to use your phone
2 SIM card	b covers the phone
3 screen	c starts the phone
4 phone case	d takes photos
5 power button	e shows pictures and words

Exercise 11: read the dialogue.

Waiter: Are you **ready to order**?
Customer: Yes, **I'd like** the steak, please.
Waiter: **Would you like** it with chips or new potatoes?
Customer: With chips, please.
Waiter: **How would you like** your steak - **rare**, **medium** or **well-done**?
Customer: Well-done, please.
Waiter: And **what would you like to drink?**
Customer: I'll have a coke, please.
Waiter: **Is everything all right?**
Customer: Thank you, it's **delicious**. [very good]
Customer: Could I have the bill, please?
Waiter: Yes, of course.

LESSON 9: COMMUNICATION. USING “THE”

Exercise 1:Answer these questions.

1. Do you prefer to text or phone your friends?
2. Do you send more emails or more text messages?
3. How often do you go online?
4. Do you prefer to use a laptop or a mobile device?
5. Do you often write letters?

History and Evolution

Year	Technological Advancement
1837	Morse code and telegraph
1876	Telephone
1895	Wireless telegraphy
1927	Television
1947	Transistor
1951	UNIVAC I (First commercial computer)
1969	ARPANET (Foundation of the Internet)
1971	First email
1990	World Wide Web
1991	GSM (Global System for Mobile communication)
1994	Netscape Navigator (Widely-used web browser)
1998	Google
2001	Commercial 3G networks
2004	Facebook
2007	iPhone
2008	Bitcoin (First blockchain-based cryptocurrency)
2010	4G networks
2016	AlphaGo (AI system defeating world champion Go player)
2020	5G networks
2023	Zoom (350 million daily meeting attendees)

Vocabulary



letter/ envelop

Adaddress/ date

stamp/letter box



computer ,screen, keyboard, mouse, laptop, memory stick



mobile device mobile telephone phone box tablet charger sim card battery

Exercise 2: Choose the right words to complete these sentences.

1. Tanya has a new *app* / *battery* for texting on the Internet.
2. When your phone's battery is low, you need a *charger* / *camera*.
3. You can use my phone to *voicemail* / *call* Megan.
4. Danny's new phone has a great *screen* / *camera*. It takes amazing photos.
5. I bought a new *battery* / *SIM card* in France, so that it was cheaper to call and use the Internet.
6. I want to buy a new *phone case* / *app*. This one is old and dirty.

Exercise 3: Complete this phone conversation.

AMELIA: Hello.

MEENA: Hello. 1 **It's** Meena here. Can I 2…… to Amal, please?

AMELIA: I'm3…… , he's at work 4…….. the moment. Can I 5…… a message?

MEENA: It's all right. I'll 6…….. back later.

AMELIA: OK, then. Bye.

MEENA: Bye.

Exercise 4:What are the names of these things?



1. …… **2. ……** **3……**
4. …… **5. ……** **6. ……**

GRAMMAR:

*"**The**" and "a" are two types of articles in English grammar. Here are some general rules for using these words:*
***"Th"The "** is a definite article and is used before a noun to refer to a specific person, place, or thing that has already been mentioned or is known. For example, "The cat is on the roof," "The book I was reading is now missing."*
***"A" and "an"** are indefinite articles and are used before a singular noun to refer to any member of a group or to an unspecified person, place, or thing. "A" is used before words that begin with a consonant sound, and "an" is used before words that begin with a vowel sound. For example, "A cat is on the roof," "An apple a day keeps the doctor away."*
***"The"** is not used before uncountable nouns, which refer to things that cannot be counted, such as water or sand. However, "the" can be used before a specific uncountable noun that has already been mentioned or is known, such as "the water in the lake."*
*"**The**" can also be used before certain types of nouns that refer to a specific group, such as "the elderly" or "the homeless."*
*"**A**" and "an" are not used before plural nouns or before uncountable nouns.*

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with ***the*** **or** ***a/an.***

1. I have *a* __ notebook and ____ grammar book. ____ notebook is - brown. ____ grammar book is red.
2. Right now Maurice is sitting in class. He's sitting between ____ woman and ____ man. ____ woman is Graciela. ____ man is Mustafa.
3. Hana is wearing ____ ring and ____ necklace. ____ ring is on her left hand.
4. Brad and Angela are waiting for their plane to leave. Brad is reading ___ _ magazine. Angela is reading newspaper online. When Angela finishes ____ newspaper and Brad finishes magazine, they will trade.

5. In the picture below, there are four figures: ____ circle, ____ triangle, ____ square, and ____ rectangle. ____ circle is next to ___ _ triangle. ____ square is between _ ___ triangle and ____ rectangle. 6. I gave my friend ____ card and ____ flower for her birthday. ____ card wished her "Happy Birthday." She liked both _ _ __ card and _ _ __ flower

Exercise 6. Looking at grammar.

Complete the sentences with *the* or *a/an.*

1. A: I need to go shopping. I need to buy ____ coat.

B: I'll go with you. I need to get ____ umbrella.

2. A: Hi! Come in.

B: Hi! ____ weather is terrible today! My umbrella is all wet.

A: I'll take your umbrella and put it in _ ___ kitchen so it can dry.

3. A: Gloria has ____ great job. She builds websites. Her company gives her ____ new computer every year.

B: Wow! She's lucky.

4. A: How much longer do you need to use _ ___ computer?

B: Just five more minutes, and then you can have it.

5. A: I need ____ stamp for this letter. Do you have one?

B: Right here.

6. A: Would you like ____ egg for breakfast?

B: No thanks. I'll just have ____ glass of juice and some toast. some toast

7. A: Do you see my pen? I can't find it. a toaster

B: There it is. It's on ____ floor.

A: Oh. I see it. Thanks.

8. A: Could you answer ____ phone? Thanks.

B: Hello?

Exercise 7: Use *a, an,* or *the.*

1. A: Do you have _ ____.,*a* _ pen?

B: There's one on ____ counter in kitchen.

2. A: Where are ____ keys to car?

B: I'm not sure. You can use mine.

3. A: Shh. I hear ____ noise.

B: It's just ____ bird outside, probably _ ___ woodpecker.

Don't worry.

4. A: Henry Jackson teaches at ____ university.

B: I know. He's English professor.

A: He's also the head of department.

5. A: Hurry! We're late.

B: No, we're not. It's five o'clock, and we have ____ hour.

A: No, we don't. It's six! Look at ___ _ clock.

B: Oops. I need ____ new battery for my watch.

Exercise 8: Put in the or a where necessary. If no word is necessary, leave the space empty.

1 a: Our apartment is on the tenth floor.
b: Is it? I hope there's _____ lift.
2 a: Did you have _____ nice holiday?
b: Yes, it was _____ best holiday I've ever had.
3 a: Where's _____ nearest shop?
b: There's one at _____ end of this street.
4 a: It's _____ lovely day, isn't it?
b: Yes, there isn't_____ cloud in _____ sky.
5 a: We spent all our money because we stayed at _____ most expensive hotel in town.
b: Why didn't you stay at _____ cheaper hotel?
6 a: Would you like to travel in _____ space?
b: Yes, I'd love to go to _____ moon.
7 a: What did you think of _____ movie last night?
b: It was OK, but I thought _____ ending was a bit strange.
8 a: What's Jupiter? Is it _____ star?
b: No, it's _____ planet. It's _____ largest planet in _____ solar system.

LESSON 10: TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT

Exercise 1.Vocabulary. Types of transport.



Exercise 2: Read and learn the table below will help clarify the meaning and use of vocabulary related to travel.

Travel	The word '*travel'* is used to talk about going from one place to another. It can be a verb, a noun or an adjective. ♦ verb : Tom travels a lot in his job. ♦ noun : Travel nowadays is faster and less expensive than before. ♦ adjective : There is a travel agency beside the bank.
Trip	The word '*trip*' is used to talk about a short journey somewhere for a purpose, business or pleasure. ♦ For our wedding anniversary, we went on a trip to Venice. ♦ My boss is often away on business trips. ♦ During our holiday, we took a boat trip to the islands.

Journey	A *journey* is the distance covered in travelling from one place to another. 'Journey' can refer to a long distance or a short regular one. ♦ The journey was long and tiring; it took us 5 hours to get there. ♦ Did you have a good journey? Yes, it was quite pleasant. ♦ How long is your journey to work? Just about 20 minutes.
Tour	A *tour* is a journey during which several places are visited, especially on a holiday. The word 'tour' can be a noun or a verb. ♦ noun : We went on a tour of Italy. ♦ verb: We toured the north of India.
Voyage	A *voyage* is a long journey by sea or in space. ♦ Before the 20th century, long sea voyages were common. ♦ A spacecraft will take you on a voyage through space.

Exercise 3: Read the given sentences "trip, travel, tour, voyage or journey" into the gaps.

1. The Smiths decided to go to Scotland for a short ***trip***. They have already booked return bus tickets.
2. If you are planning a holiday in Amsterdam, you'd better go by plane; otherwise it is a three-day ***journey*** by bus from Bulgaria to Holland.
3. Roger entered the Guinness Book of World Records, having spent more than three months all alone in an open boat during his ***voyage*** across the Pacific.
4. How long does it take you to ***travel*** to work?
5. My ***journey*** to work takes about fifty minutes by car.
6. We had a fantastic ***tour***. We visited Ireland, England, Wales and France.

Exercise 4: VOCABULARY EXERCISE

a city break, a beach holiday, a family holiday, a language exchange, an adventure holiday

1. You can do lots of activities like cycling and horse-riding on _____ _
2. My friends want to go on , but I don't enjoy relaxing all the_____ time.
3. I went on _____ to Paris. It was interesting to visit all the museums.
4. My sister is going on _____ and will stay with a host family in Italy.
5. I went on _____ with my parents and we camped by a lake.

Exercise 5: Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

1. We were late, so we had to *get / catch* a taxi.
2. You mustn't *ride / drive* a motorbike without a helmet in the UK.
3. She told him to *get in / get on* the car and fasten his seat belt.
4. The *journey / travel* to the airport takes half an hour.
5. Trains to the airport *travel / run* every half hour.
6. The pilot didn't want to *drive / fly* the plane in such bad weather.
7. They left a bit late and *lost / missed* the bus.
8. I see that train *fares / tickets* are going up again.
9. You mustn't speak to the bus *pilot / driver* when he is driving.
10. We must get *off / out* the bus at the next *station / stop*.

Exercise 6: Reading: Are you happy with public transport?



Where I live buses are not very **convenient**; the nearest bus stop is half a mile **away**. And when I do get the bus, I often have to **wait in a queue** for about twenty minutes, and then three come along at the same time!



People are always complaining about the bus service, but where I live it's good. I've got a bus stop round the corner and buses run every ten minutes for most of the day, and they're usually reliable .



I get the train to work. Trains are expensive – a **return**[7] to London is forty pounds – but I've got a **season ticket**, and that makes it cheaper. My only real **complaint** is that if I **miss** my train, I have to wait half an hour for the next one.

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences. Use words from exercise 6.

1. I wasn't happy with the service, so I made a **complaint** .
2. The flight was fine but we had a terrible …….. from the airport to our hotel.
3. Where I live, the public transport is not very …….. because the nearest bus stop is two kilometres …… , and there are no trains at all.
4. The train station is just round the …… from where I live.
5. Buses are not very …… . Sometimes they come every five minutes, but other times you have to wait for forty minutes.
6. When I got to the bus stop there was a long …… of people.
7. Train fares are crazy: a …….. to Glasgow costs more than two singles.
8. People are always …… about the buses, but I don't think they're that bad.
9. I use the trains every day for work, so I've got a ……. ticket.
10. Your train is going to depart from …….. six at 10:25.

Exercise 8: Answer the questions about transport in your country. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

1. Are trains more reliable than buses?
2. Are return tickets usually twice the price of a single?
3. Is where you live convenient for public transport? Why? / Why not?
4. How often do you take a taxi? Why, and where do you go to?
5. How often do you ride a bike?

LESSON 11: CHANGES AND CHALLENGES

Vocabulary:

going hand known made page priced speaking star

1 easy -
2 home -
3 five-
4 over
5 500-
6 Second-
7 English
8 known

Exercise 2: Magazines often publish questionnaires which are supposed to analyse your character for you. Look at the words below and then match aims to decide whether a person is like that.



Example: ***If you arrange to meet at 7 p.m ..? Rellable.***

pessimistic argumentative sensitive sociable
extravagant assertive inquisitive

1.Do you prefer to be in the company of other people?
2. Look at the picture . Do you think my glass is half empty?
3. Do you find it easy to tell your boss if you feel he or she has treated you badly?
4. Do you always look out of the window if you hear a car draw up?
5. Do you often buy your friends presents for no particular reason?
6. Do you frequently disagree with what other people say?
7. Do you lie awake at night if someone has said something unkind to you?

Reading: The Environment

In our modern world, there are many factors that place the wellbeing of the planet in jeopardy. While some people have the opinion that environmental problems are just a natural occurrence, others believe that human beings have a huge impact on the

environment. Regardless of your viewpoint, take into consideration the following factors that place our environment as well as the planet Earth in danger.



Global warming or climate change is a major contributing factor to environmental damage. Because of global warming, we have seen an increase in melting ice caps, a rise in sea levels, and the formation of new weather patterns. These weather patterns have caused stronger storms, droughts, and flooding in places that they formerly did not occur. Air pollution is primarily caused as a result of excessive and unregulated emissions of carbon dioxide into the air. Pollutants mostly emerge from the burning of fossil fuels in addition to chemicals, toxic substances, and improper waste disposal. Air pollutants are absorbed into the atmosphere, and they can cause smog, a combination of smoke and fog, in valleys as well as produce acidic precipitation in areas far away from the pollution source.In many areas, people and local governments do not sustainably use their natural resources. Mining for natural gases, deforestation, and even improper use of water resources can have tremendous effects on the environment. While these strategies often attempt to boost local economies, their effects can lead to oil spills, interrupted animal habitats, and droughts.

Ultimately, the effects of the modern world on the environment can lead to many problems. Human beings need to consider the repercussions of their actions, trying to reduce, reuse, and recycle materials while establishing environmentally sustainable habits. If measures are not taken to protect the environment, we can potentially witness the extinction of more endangered species, worldwide pollution, and a completely uninhabitable planet.

Exercise 3: Choose The Right Words:

protection, pollution, recycle, windmills, habitat, deforestation, gases, used up, warming, effects

1. There is a growing concern over the _____of species _____ and biodiversity.
2. The earth's resources are being_____at an alarming rate.
3. The greenhouse _____ is an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide and other _____ in the atmosphere which is believed to be the cause of a gradual _____ of the surface of the Earth.
4. The energy generated by the_____ **i**s both very efficient and clean.
5. Climate change and human activities, such as intensive agriculture and industry, are two main causes of _____ .
6. The Japanese _____ more than half their waste paper.
7. We're not doing enough to protect the environment from the harmful effects of _____**.**

Exercise 4: What do you think? Decide if you think the following ideas:

a) will happen in the next 50 years?

b) could happen?

c) won't happen?

Mark the sentences a, b or c.

1) Most cars will be electric.
2) Nuclear Energy will end.
3) Alternative energy will be more important than oil.
4) You will recycle all your bags, cans and paper.
5) Almost all the rainforests will disappear.
6) People will continue to sunbathe.
7) The climate will get worse.
8) The next generation will care more about the environment than the present.
9) In elections "Green Issues" will become more important than any other.
10) People will destroy the earth.

LESSON 12: HEALTH AND FITNESS. MODAL VERBS

How are you today?

I'm **very well**, thanks.
I'm **fine**, thanks.
I **don't feel very well**. I must go home and rest. (I'll probably be OK tomorrow.)
I **feel ill**. Can you get a **doctor**, please? (Perhaps it's a serious problem.)

That fish was bad. I think I'm going to be **sick**! (I want to vomit.)

Exercise 1:Match the illnesses in the table with a possible treatment.

go to the dentist, take an aspirin, go to hospital, go to bed with a hot

illness	*treatment*
a headache	
toothache	
a heart attack	
a cold	

Exercise 2: Read and translate the given illness in your own language.



a backache - an earache - a headache - a stomachache - a toothache - a cold a cough - a temperature - the flu - a sore throat - food poisoning - an allergy- ache-hurt-pain-shiver- colic- sneeze

Describing pain

We can use different words to describe **pain**. An **ache** describes pain that is not always strong, but often continues. It is used with certain parts of the body.

I've got a **headache**. Aria's got **stomach ache**.

My dad **suffers from** [often has the pain of] **backache**.

For other parts of the body we often use **pain**.

I've got a **pain** in my shoulder/foot.

Ache can also be a verb to describe pain that continues for some time.

By the end of the day my feet were **aching**.

For stronger or more sudden pain, we usually use the verb **hurt**.

My throat **hurts** when I speak.

I hit my leg on the table and it really **hurts** / it's very **painful**.

Exercise 3: Complete the email using the words in the box.

shouts work open fill clean take tidy work tells enjoy finish start gets

I have got a new job! It's in a supermarket and _____ there every Saturday. I _____ at 8am and the shop _____at 9am. I the shelves with food products and_____ the shopping baskets by the entrance. I _____ the floors and 7 at the checkout. My manager is very nice. She _____ me what to do and never_____ . The other workers are really friendly, too. We_____ three breaks a day and _____ at4pm.It's hard work because the shop _____ very busy, but I really_____ it.

Exercise 4: Match the disease with their symptoms.

1. flu	swollen glands in front of ear, earache or pain on eating
2.pheumonia	burning pain in abdomen, pair or nausea after eating
3.rheumatism	rash starting on body, slightly raised temperature
4.chickenpox	dry cough, high fever, chest pain, rapid breathing
5. mumps	headache, aching muscles, fever, cough, sneezing
6.an ulcer	swollen, painful joints, stiffness, limited movement

Exercise 5: Reading part: My favourite sport.

My favourite sport is Football. I love playing football. This sport has gained fame throughout the world. I love watching football games on TV. My favourite team is Real Madrid. My favourite football player is Cristiano Ronaldo. He is the best football player in the world. I want to be like him when I grow up. I play football at my school with my classmates and I also play it in the evening with my neighbourhood friends. It is comparatively an easy game and anyone could learn it with hard work and patience. Playing this sport gives a sense of freedom, unity or teamwork, sportsmanship and leadership. It is fun chasing the football across the ground and hitting a goal. It demands high energy and physical exhaustion too. Indians do not take much interest in football whereas other countries have good teams which compete with each other and win world cups and people across the globe watch them with interest.

Exercise 6:Match the sports (1-10) to the sports equipment (a-j). Use your dictionary.

№	Kind of sports		Equipment
1	Boxing	A	goal, net, whistle
2	Squash	B	board, king, queen, pawn
3	Horse racing	C	saddle, bit, reins, hat
4	Golf	D	puck, stick, net,pads
5	Baseball	E	gloves, boots, shorts
6	Ping pong	F	ball, net
7	Soccer	G	bat, glove, ball, pads
8	Volleyball	H	paddle, ball, net
9	Chess	I	racket, ball
10	Ice hockey	J	clubs, iron, bag, ball

Exercise 7: Find the sports name.

A. ☐ 

B. ☐ 

C. ☐ 

D. ☐ 

E. ☐ 

F. ☐ 

A: _____ **B:** _____ **C:** _____

D: _____ **E:** _____ **F:** _____

Exercise 8 : Speak and write. *What do we need?*

for	we need
for swimming	a ping-pong ball
for skiing	a bike
for skating	a pair of skis and ski boots
for reading	a pair of skating boots
for riding a bike	a skateboard
for skateboarding for playing table tennis	a swimming pool
for playing tennis	books
for painting	a racket
for jogging	a jogging shoes
playing table tennis	colours

we need

MODAL VERBS

Type	Modal Verbs	Examples
Ability	**Can, could**	-David can speak three languages -He could speak fluent French when he was .
Permission	**Can, Could, May**	-Can I sit in that chair please? -Could I open the window? -May I borrow your dictionary?
Advice	**Should**	-You should visit your dentist at least twice a year. -You should try to lose weight.
Obligation	**Must, Have to**	-I must memorize all of these rules about tenses. -You have to take off your shoes before you get in to mosque.
Possibility	**Might,May, Could, Can**	-It looks nice, but it might be very expensive. -Rasul may be coming to see us tomorrow.

Exercise 9: Put in 'can' / 'can't' / 'could' / 'couldn't'. If none is possible, use 'be able to' in the correct tense.

1. _____you swim when you were 10?

2. We _____ get to the meeting on time yesterday because the train was delayed by one hour.

3. He _____ arrive at the party on time, even after missing the train, so he was very pleased.

4. He's amazing. He _____speak 5 languages including Chinese.

5. I _____ drive a car until I was 34, then I moved to the countryside so I had to learn.

6. I looked everywhere for my glasses but I _____ find them anywhere.

7. I searched for your house for ages. Luckily, I _____ find it in the end.

8. She's 7 years old but she _____ read yet – her parents are getting her extra lessons.

9. I read the book three times but I _____ understand it.

10. James _____ speak Japanese when he lived in Japan, but he's forgotten most of it now.

Exercise10: Complete the sentences with MUST, MUSTN'T or NEEDN'T.

1. It's very warm outside. You _____ take a coat with you.

2. You _____speak with a full mouth. that's very impolite.

3. The doctor said I _____ smoke so much.

4. In England you _____ drive on the left side of the road but in other European countries you _____.

5. Students _____ be late for school.

6. Small children _____ play with matches.

7. You _____ drive so fast. We have plenty of time left.

8. Do you want me to wait for you? – No, it's OK. You _____wait.

9. You _____ take a taxi. You can go by bus.

10. All candidates _____ send in their application forms by Friday.

Exercise 11: Complete the sentences using: can, can't, must, mustn't, need, needn't, should, shouldn't

1. You …… finish your work, because it's late.

2. We …… get up early, we …… be late.

3. Don't be nervous! You …… be calm. You ……be nervous.

4. John …… translate the English text. He …… learn more.

5. People …… smoke in this building, because it's forbidden.

6. These boys are too young, they ……go to the disco.

7. The windows aren't dirty, you …….. clean them.

8. It's very hot ion summer. We …… water the flowers twice a week.

9. The mother ……. go to the bank, because she hasn't got any money.

10. Jim and jack have a lot of horses. They …….. ride a horse.

11. I …… help you, because I don't know the solution.

12. Before dinner people ……... wash their hands.

13. We …… the meeting early, we …….. stay until the end.

14. This girl …….. drink so much cola. It's not healthy.

15. Susan has a lot of free time, she ……. hurry.

16. It's a fantastic movie. You …….. see it.

17. You…….. learn to ride a bike. It's very useful.

18. We …….. forget to visit our grandparents at the weekend.

19. Jim …….. remember to feed his cat before he goes to work.

20. Children …….. eat a chocolate every day.

21. This family …….. buy a bigger house, because this house is too small for them.

22. My friend …….. relax more, because he is depressed.

23. Our mother is very old and ill, she …….. work in the garden.

24. This flat isn't big enough, you …….. rent this.

25. These documents are very important, we …….. lose them.

26. This dog isn't hungry, you …….. feed it.

27. I …….. speak German fluently, because I always learn hard.

28. Tom …….. forget to turn off the TV before he goes to bed.

LESSON 13: GOING UP, GOING DOWN

Exercise 1:Complete the table with the correct words. Some words can be used twice.

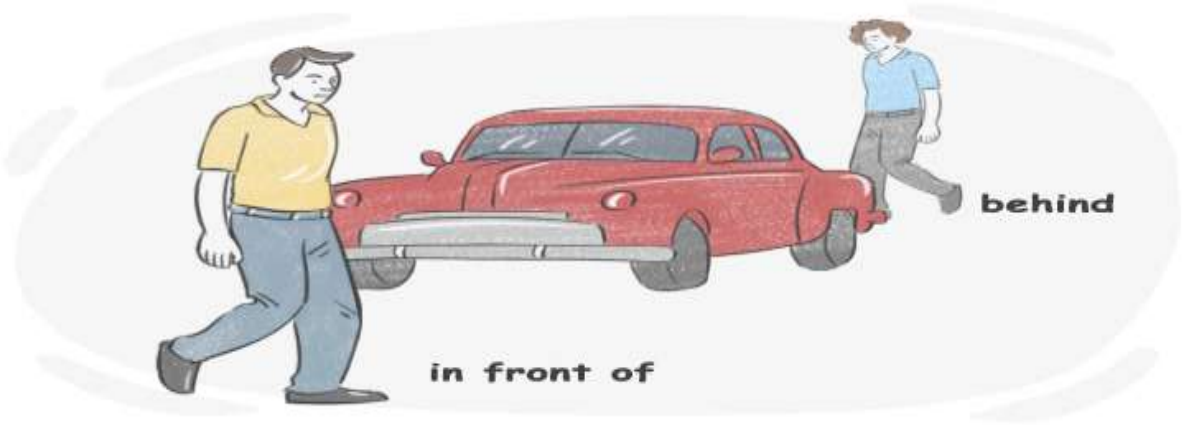
Square / motorway/ motorbike/ ticket/ platform /post office/shopping centre/ car park/ library/ sports centre/ restaurant/coach/ café/ police station/ department store/ the underground

Places in a city	Travel and transport

Prepositions of Place:



- Prepositions used to show Location **(on, at, in)**
- Prepositions used to show Position **(above, over, below, under, on)**
- Prepositions to show Distance **(near, beside, next to, by, beyond)**
- Prepositions to show the Direction **(up, down, in front of, behind)**
- Prepositions to show for Enclosed Areas**(in, within, inside, outside)**



Exercise 2: Prepositions of place exercises

1. The cat is _____ the sofa.
2. The ball is _____ the box.
3. The school is _____ the street.
4. The cup is _____ the saucer.
5. The butterfly flew _____ the flowers.
6. The rabbit is hiding _____ the bush.
7. The painting is hanging _____ the fireplace.
8. The vase is placed _____ the shelf.
9. The cat jumped _____ the table.
10. The car is parked _____ the garage.

Exercise 3: Complete the questions with in, on or at.

Ex: Which country do you live **in ?** **ABOUT YOU**

1. Do you live _____ a village, a town, or a city? _____
2. Do you live _____ a flat or a house? _____
3. Is your town _____ a river? _____
4. Which floor is your bedroom ____ ? _____
5. Do you walking ____ the countryside? _____
6. Are you learning English ____ school, _____

_____ work, or ____ an English-speaking country?

Basics:

If something is contained inside a box or a wide flat area, we use **'in'**:

in the newspaper	**in** a house
in a cup	**in** a drawer
in a bottle	**in** a bag
in bed	**in** a car
in London	**in** England
in a book	**in** a pub
in a field	**in** the sea
in my stomach	**in** a river

If something is on a line or a horizontal or vertical surface, we use 'on':

on the table	**on** the wall
on the floor	**on** the window
on my face	**on** a plate
on the page	**on** the sofa
on a chair	**on** a bag
on the river	**on** a t-shirt
on the ceiling	**on** a bottle
on a bike	**on** his foot

If something is at a point, (it could be a building) we use 'at':

at the airport	**at** the door
at the table	**at** the bus stop
at the cinema	**at** the top
at the bottom	**at** the pub
at the traffic lights	**at** the front
at the back	**at** school
at university	**at** the window
at the hospital	**at** the piano

Exercise 4:Complete the dialogues with the correct preposition of at / in / on.

Dialogue 1:

Billy: Where is Johnny?

Jen: He is _____ the library.

Billy: Which library? There are a few _____ this town.

Jen: The library _____ the end of this road.

Billy: Great. We're meeting _____ the entrance of the library then we're going shopping.

Jen: Sounds great, have fun!

Dialogue 2:

Ian: Does Jane live _____ Manchester?

Sarah: She lives _____ the city centre with her parents.

Ian: Does she live near the shopping centre?

Sarah: Yes, she lives _____ the big apartment building near the shopping centre.

Ian: That makes sense because I always see her ____ the bus stop nearby.

Sarah: I would like to live _____ that area, it is so nice!

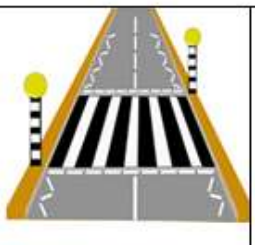
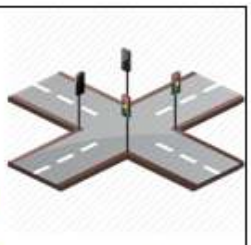
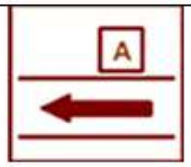
Reading part: My hometown- Tashkent.

Find the prepositions.



My hometown is one of the most attractive places to live. My hometown is in Central Asia, Uzbekistan. The capital of sunny Uzbekistan is Tashkent. Tashkent is more than 2000 years old. Over the years, from a small ancient settlement ,it became one of the largest cities in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Over the centuries, the city experienced many memorable events. There were periods of rise and decline. Tashkent was part of the ” Great Silk Road” , one of the main trade routes of the ancient world. Modern Tashkent , which is a city of friendship , and the economic and political center of Uzbekistan, is one of the largest industrial centers of the country. The town is surrounded be greenery and flowers. Crystal jets of fountains cool the air on hot days. People are very protective to the ancient monuments, such as Kukeldash madrasah, monument of Alisher Navoi. In our city, their are many. Near the ancient architecture, in contrast it are modern buildings,theaters, and museums. Unfortunately, In 1966 a massive earthquake destroyed the city. All the people friendly, of the rerepublic stood with Tashkent and rebuilt the town. I love my hometown and was happy living there.

GIVING DIRECTIONS

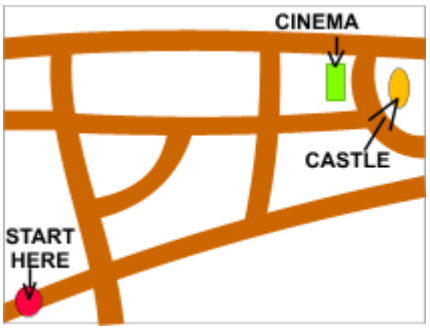
				
Traffic lights	Roundabout	Sidewalk	Zebra-crossing	Crossroad
				
Turn left	Turn right	Go straight	Go past	Cross

Asking direction .... **Giving direction.....**

-How do I get to library? *-I'm looking for.....* *- How do I find?* *-May I ask for some help?* *-Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the bus-station?* *- Can you tell me the way to the Big Hotel?* *-Do you have a map?* *-Where is the nearest post-office?*	- *Go up....* - *It's on the corner.* - *Turn right at the crossroads* - *It's on your left.* - *It's in the middle of the block.* - *Turn left into ... Street.* - *It's about 100 meters.* - *Go along...* - *Take this road.* - *You are going wrong way.* - *You will pass a supermarket on your left.*

Exercise 5: Fill in the words below correctly. (Use the map for orientation.)

continue, end, excuse, get, left (2x), next, opposite, right, second, straight on, thank, turn, welcome



1. _____ me, how do I _____ to the cinema ?
2. Go _____ .
3. Turn _____ at the corner .
4. Then take the _____ road on your _____.
5. _____ to the _____ of the road.
6. _____ left there.
7. The cinema is on your _____ , _____ the castle.
8. _____ you very much.
9. You're _____.

Exercise 6: Read the sentences and underline the correct answer.

1. My brother **works/ work** for a computer company in the city.
2. My friends and I often **play/ plays** basketball together at the weekends.
3. I go to a college where everyone **study/ studies** different languages.
4. My grandparents **come/ comes** from a small village in Germany.
5. In Britain, most school students **wear/ wears** a uniform.
6. In the evenings, I **like/ likes** to chat to my friends online.
7. In my family, only my sister **gets up/ get up** before 6am.
8. I **have/ I has** a dance class every Wednesday evening.
9. My friend is good at baking and **make/ makes** amazing cakes.
10. My lunch break **begin / begins** at 12pm and **finish/ finishes** at 12:45pm.

LESSON 14: DUBAI. METROPOLIS CONJUNCTIONS: AND, OR, BUT, SO, BECAUSE AND ALTHOUGH

Dubai Chocolate Bar Highlights



- Inspired by Middle Eastern knafeh dessert.
- Contains milk chocolate, kataifi pastry, pistachio, and tahini.
- Gained popularity through social media.
- Only available for delivery in Dubai.
- High in calories and sugar.
- Fusion of Belgian chocolate and Middle Eastern flavors.

Pros of Life in Dubai	Cons of Life in Dubai
Great weather	You will need a permit for that
Job opportunities	Premarital cohabitation
No income tax	Expensive rent (and other living costs)
Good education	Extreme summer heat
Vibrant social life	Censorship and internet restrictions
Accessibility	Cultural differences and local laws
English is widely spoken	Restricted alcohol consumption
Low transport costs	Lack of political freedom

Exercise 1: Read text about Dubai

Dubai is the most populous city in the United Arab Emirates and the capital of the Emirate of Dubai, the most populated of the country's seven emirates. The city has a population of around 3.79 million (as of 2024), more than 90% of which are

expatriates. Beginning in the early 20th century, Dubai developed into a significant regional and international trade hub, emphasizing on tourism and luxury. Dubai has been a center for regional and international trade since the early 20th century, and its economy relies on revenues from trade, tourism, aviation, real estate, and financial services. Oil revenue helped accelerate the development of the city. However, oil production contributed less than 1 percent to the emirate's GDP in 2018. Due to financial secrecy, low taxes, and valuable real estate, Dubai is an appealing destination for money launderers, criminals, corrupt political figures and sanctioned businesspeople to launder or hide money. Dubai has the second-most five-star hotels in the world and the tallest building in the world, the Burj Khalifa, which is 828 metres (2,717 ft) tall. Located in the eastern Arabian Peninsula, on the coast of the Persian Gulf, it is a major global transportation hub for passengers and cargo. In 2023, Dubai was the third most-visited city in the world.

Exercise 2: Find the name of places.

Burj Khalifa, Museum Of The Future, Dubai Fountain, Palm Islands, The travel-Tour travel, Dubai Miracle Garden.





_____ _____ _____





_____ _____ _____

What is the difference between a megacity, large metropolis, and megalopolis in terms of size?

Megasity	***Metropolis***	***Megalopolis or Megapolis***
A megacity is a very large urban area with a population of over 10 million people	A large metropolis is an urban area with a population of over 1 million people.	A megalopolis is an area with several large cities connected together to form an even larger urban area with a population of over 10 million people

Exercise 3: Match the following.

	A		B
1.	Town	a.	Population more than 1,00,000
2.	City	b.	Surat in Gujarat
3.	Mega City	c.	Population more than 5000
4.	Megalopolis	d.	Noida in uttar Pradesh People
5.	conurbation	e.	Population more than 10 millon People

Exercise 4: Match the activities with the places.

sport center , museum , station , hotel , park , police station , post office , library , restaurant , supermarket

1. send a parcel	
2. stay for a few days	

3. speak to a policeman	
4. exercise	
5. have a meal	
6. do some food shopping	
7. catch a bus or a train	
8. relax on the grass	
9. borrow a book	
10. look at things from the past	

Exercise 5: Match the holiday types on the left with their descriptions on the right.

1. a cruise car _____
2. beach holiday _____
3. skiing holiday _____
4. adventure holiday _____
5. family holiday _____
6. city break _____

a) holiday where there are activities for children as well as adults

b) a winter holiday in the mountains

c) a holiday where you sleep on a boat and travel from one place to another

d) a short holiday where you visit a city

e) a holiday where you stay near the sea

f) an unusual, exciting holiday, possibly with some danger, e.g. rock climbing or walking in the jungle

Exercise 6: Find the words from B and C to complete each sentence.

1. Many travellers prefer to **book** / take their holiday online, rather than on the phone.
2. Spain is a popular holiday accommodation / destination among British holiday-makers.
3. If you book a package holiday / weekend break, you don't have to book flights separately.

4. The apartment listing / password doesn't say if it has wi-fi or not. We'll have to email them.
5. The central heating / iron is broken and Sara's clothes are all creased.
6. The house has listing / central heating, so it is warm all through the winter months.

CONJUNCTIONS: AND, OR, BUT, SO, BECAUSE AND ALTHOUGH



He is a plumber, and is a teacher.



I studied a lot, but I failed the exam.



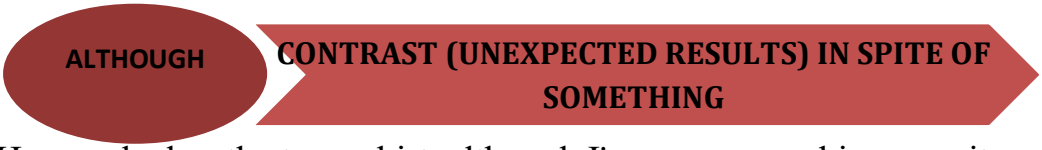
Do you prefer tea or coffee?



It was cold, so I turned on the heating.



I turned on the heating because it was cold.



He says he has the team shirt, although I've never seen him wear it.

Exercise 7: Choose the correct answer (*and* or *but*)

1. It was a difficult exam, ---------- I passed it.

2. She worked hard ---------- made a lot of money.

3. He looks too serious, ---------- in fact, he's so much fun.

4. I was against the new project, ---------- I accepted to help.

5. He was late ---------- wasn't allowed to get in.

6. It was very expensive,--------- I bought it.

7. She was very poor, --------- she never asked for help.

Exercises 8: Coordinating conjunctions (And, because, but, or, so)

1.I've got a brother _____ a sister.

2.It was very sunny last Sunday, _____ we went to the beach.

3.Would you like meat _____ vegetables for lunch?

4.My father likes football _____ he doesn't like basketball.

5.We aren't going to the bank _____ it is closed.

6.We can go to the beach _____ to the mountain. I don't really mind.

7.Vigo is hotter than Santiago, _____ Santiago is more beautiful.

8.It is rainy today, _____ take your umbrella _____ your boots.

9.I didn't buy the new shoes _____ I didn't have any money.

10. He is a good actor _____ he isn't famous.

Exercises 9: Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

1. I am hungry (and / but) I don't have any money to buy lunch.

2. It's late (and / but) I'm tired!

3. John likes funny movies (and / but) he doesn't like scary movies.

4. We live in an apartment (and / but) we like it very much.

5. Her name is Maria (and / but) his name is Fernando.

6. I think math is difficult (and / but) I like it.

7. It's a nice gift (and / but) I don't like it.

8. Paris is a big city (and / but) it's the capital of France.

9. My friend isn't very big (and / but) he's very strong.

10. Fruit tastes good (and / but) it's healthy for your body.

11. I'm afraid of dogs (and / but) I'm not afraid of cats.

12. Our train is late (and / but) I think we will arrive on time.

13. He usually gets home at four o'clock (and / but) then he does his homework.

14. I want to go to the beach (and / but) it's raining.

15. Whales are big (and / but) they live in the ocean.

Exercise 10: Complete the sentences below with 'because' or 'so' (remember to use a comma before 'so').

1. My cat was hungry _____ it ate a fish.

2. I'm tired _____ I didn't sleep well last night.

3. Stewart bought lunch _____ he was hungry.

4. Mary was sick last week _____ she saw a doctor.

5. I was late for work this morning _____ I overslept.

6. Sweden is a cold country _____ people wear warm clothes in winter.

7. He didn't study _____ he failed the history exam.

8. They weren't busy _____ they helped me.

9. I wasn't careful _____ I fell off my bicycle.

10. Catherine didn't spend much money _____ everything was on sale.

11. The room is still messy _____ I didn't clean it.

12. I was angry _____ my neighbor had a noisy party.

13. Birds can fly _____ they can travel long distances.

14. John has some more work to do _____ he'll be home late.

15. I'm afraid of bees _____ they might sting me.

16. It was raining _____ I took my umbrella.

17. Thomas is sleepy _____ it's ten o'clock.

18. I was lost _____ I asked for directions.

19. Olivia was happy _____ she had a great time at the park.

20. Patrick can drive _____ he took driving lessons last month.

Exercise 11: Complete the sentences with so, because, but, although.

1. Emily was going very fast …… she was in a hurry.
2.I decided to go for a walk …… it was raining.
3.They wanted to buy that house in the suburbs …… the price was too high for them.
4.Ryan couldn't solve the task himself ……. I offered my help.
5. Chris wants to lose five kilos by September …… he is on a diet now.
6. My English isn't very good …….I've lived in the US for five years.
7. Matthew didn't call you ……. he lost your phone number.
8. Gwen isn't feeling very well ……..she won't attend Andrew's party tonight.
9. I came to you last night ……. you weren't at home.
10. William wasn't in the mood …….. he had failed his driving test.
11. My car still runs well …….. it is very old.
12. I was going to visit the Science Museum on Thursday ……. it was closed that day.
13. Nathan is my best friend …….. he is honest and kind.
14. I recognized Rachel …… I hadn't seen her since high school.
15. Steven won the race ……. he was proud of himself.

Reading part: The world under the water.

It's was unexpected and the most precious time I ever spent in Dubai mall! I enjoy from A till Z the aquarium which is the biggest in the world. I never knew until this moment that I live in the city which is breaking records all of the world, just think of it, you don't need to travel to Las Vegas to see the singing fountain, you don't need to travel to Milan for shopping cause all what u need is here, you don't need to climb the mountain cause we have our own the tallest beauty in the world, and all of it in Dubai mall. The



aquarium is huge, it's like a tunnel, you will see there a lot of sharks, fishes, different creatures! Don't miss it n try! Also with underwater zoo oooo it's beautiful with jelly fish, fishes, crocodile, birds, penguins... all of it! For sure will be back and recommend to all of my friends.

Reading part : Information about Burj Khalifa.

Description

The Burj Khalifa is a super-tall skyscraper with a height of 828 meters in Dubai, the tallest and most multi-storey building in the world, as well as the tallest structure. The stepped shape of the building resembles a stalagmite. The opening ceremony took place on January 4, 2010.

Located in: Burj Park

Departments:Burj Khalifa Pool Annex

Address: 1 Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Blvd - Downtown Dubai - Dubai - UAE

Height: 828 m Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat

Number of floors: 163

Architects: Adrian Smith, Marshall Strabala, George J. Efstathiou

Start of construction: January 6, 2004

Architect: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill

Construction: September 21, 2004 -; January 4, 2010

Weight: 500 thousand tons

Opening hours: Around the clock

Owner: Emaar Properties

Phone: +971 4 888 8888

Antenna / Spire: 829.8 m



LESSON 15: CULTURE AND ART. ADVERBS



Differences between Art and Culture

The word "culture" has many different meanings. In this element however, it is used to refer to the way of life of a group of people.

CULTURE - therefore includes many things, such as dress, food, language, values and beliefs, religion, rituals and practices.

ART- are also closely associated with culture and include painting, music, dance, literature, film, photography.



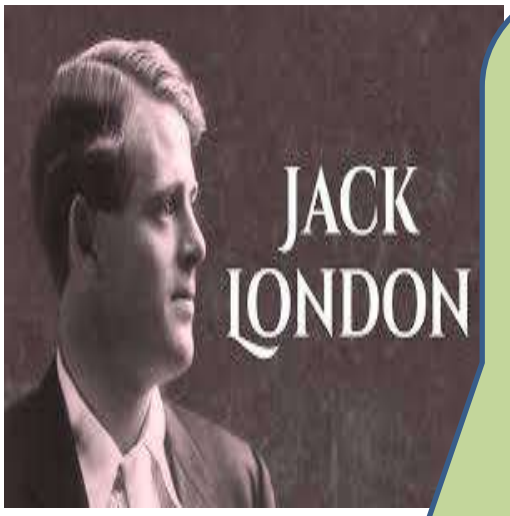
Food	Customs
Language	Rituals
Behavior	Beliefs
Art/drama/music	
Faith/religion	Attitudes

Paintings	Prints
Drawings	Photography
Crafts	Design
Sculpture	Architecture
Ceramics	Applied art
Installation art	

Exercise 1: Read and speak about famous people in the world.



Shah Rukh Khan is one of the most famous actors of Bollywood and last year he has completed a magnificent 30 years in the Indian film industry. Born on 2nd November, Shah Rukh Khan turns 57 years old this year. He is an actor, producer, and TV personality. He redefined stardom just like Dilip Kumar, Dev Anand, Rajesh Khanna, and Amitabh Bachchan did in their times. He is fondly called the "King of Bollywood", "King Khan", "Badshah of Bollywood", "Badshah Khan", and of course "King of Romance".



John Griffith Chaney (January 12, 1876 – November 22, 1916), better known as **Jack London,** was an American novelist, journalist and activist. A pioneer of commercial fiction and American magazines, he was one of the first American authors to become an international celebrity and earn a large fortune from writing. He was also an innovator in the genre that would later become known as science fiction.



The Statue of Liberty was a joint effort between France and the United States, intended to commemorate the lasting friendship between the peoples of the two nations. The French sculptor **Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi** created the statue itself out of sheets of hammered copper, while Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel, the man behind the famed Eiffel Tower, designed the statue's steel framework.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with the words.

A) artist/ art class/ art gallery B) brush C) color/ crayons D) drawing F) frame M) modern/ Mona Lisa O) oil P) painting R) realistic S) sculpture / sketch

1. An artist is a person who can make art.

2. Many artists like to paint with water colors, while other artists like to use _____ .

3. A) Where can I see some paintings?

   B) At the _____ , of course!

4. A picture you drow is called a _____.

5. A picture you paint is called a _____ .

6. Art that looks real is called _____ .

7. Some artists, called sculpture, can make art from hard materials like a rock. They make _____ .

8. The _____ is the name of a famous painting made by Leonardo da Vinci.

9. People put paintings inside a _____ and then hang them on walls.

10. If you want to learn how to draw or paint, you can take an _____ .

11. _____ is very important in most kind of art. Some examples are red, blue and green.

12. Artists use a paint _____ to add colour to their paintings.

13. Artists usually make a quick drawing, or a _____ , before they begin to paint.

14. Many children like to draw with _____ .

15. Most _____ that was made in the last hundred years doesn't look realistic.

Exercise 3: Complete the dialogue with these words.

action film, box office, comedy, directed, mood, preview, recommend, reviews, row, screen, seat, starring, what's on

Joan:Lets's go out today. Shall we?

Jim: OK, let's go to the cinema. There's a good 1._____ on the Silverscreen.

Joan: Oh no I'm not in the 2._____ for action films.

I'd rather go to a concert or for a good3._____ .

Jim: Let's check in the newspaper 4._____ at the Odeon then.

Joan: Look, there's a comedy at 7:30 pm "Be cool" 5. _____ John Travolta.

Jim: Who is it 6._____ by?

Joan: Let me see. Gary Gray. Look, they 7. _____ highly this film. It's got very good 8._____ .

Shall I phone the 9. _____ to book the tickets for us?

Jim: Yes, why not. But I don't want a 10._____ in front of the 11._____ remember! Ask for seats in the back 12._____ .OK?

Now I'll have a quick snack and off we go. But next Sunday we''ll go to a 12. _____ . It's ages since we were listening to good music.

Joan: A concert sound great, but I think I have a surprise for you I got two invitations for a 14. _____ evening of my friends paintings. The event will be held in the gallery of modern art in Picasso Street next Saturday.

Exercise 4: Here is a list of cultural features (including famous people, geographical names….) from the English- speaking world. Try to organize them into different columns according to the heading below.

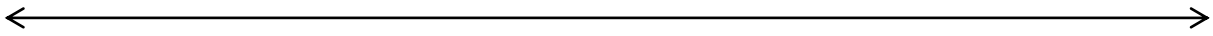
Gandhi /didgeridoo/ Soweto /Stonehenge/ Saint Patrick/ Vishnu /Afrikaans Waltzing/ Matilda /Shakespeare/ koala/ Northern Territory /Sherlock Holmes bush/ kangaroo/ Bollywood/ Outback/ Paddy/ Tower of London/ Taj Mahal/ sari/ reggae/ Beatles/ tea / Sydney Opera/ Union Jack / shamrock / Greenwich/ bungee jumping/ Thames/ Uluru/ Rainbow Nation/ Maon / Nelson Mandela/ Beg Bin / township / Aborigines/ Kiwis /Mardis / Gras /whiskey



United Kingdom	Ireland	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	India	West Indian Islands

Adverbs- usually describe verbs

Adverbs of frequency: how often:



always	Often frequently	quite often	sometimes	occasionally	hardly ever seldom rarely	never

She **hardly ever** plays tennis now. I am **often** late.

I **occasionally** go to the theatre. He **rarely** works at weekends.

We see them quite **frequently**. I have **never** been to America.

Adverbs of degree: how much

I was a bit tired. (infml)

The flat was a little (bit) small.

She was slightly nervous.

Note: A bit, a little and slightly have the same meaning and are mostly used before adjectives that express negative ideas, e.g. We were a bit bored. I was slightly upset. (NOT I was a bit happy.)A bit and a little cannot be used with adjectives before a noun.It was a slightly small flat. (NOT It was a bit small flat.)

The hotel was **quite** busy.

We had **quite a** nice room. (NOT a quite nice room)

The food was **fairly** boring.

It was **a fairly** wet day.

I was **rather** annoyed I missed the film.

It was **a rather** good party. OR **rather a** good party.

We had an **extremely** interesting trip. [very interesting]

Adverbs of manner

Nora had **secretly** put all of the letters into her bag.

I went in and shut the door **quietly**.

The curtains were closed and the room was dark, but I **suddenly** realised I wasn't alone.

Penelope was in pain, and I could see she needed help **urgently.**

Ispoke to Charles **briefly** this morning.

I asked him very **politely** if he could work an extra hour this evening, but he reacted quite **angrily** and walked off.

Exercise 5: Form sentences from the words.

1. get occasionally I early up … **I occasionally get up early**……

2 .me ever phones she hardly

3. have leg my broken never I

4 .frequently them I at visit weekends

5 .brother often me Sunday calls quite on my

6 .summer saw I him rarely the during

7. office always in she the is eight before

Exercise 6: Replace the underlined adverb with a different adverb that has a similar meaning.

1. The film was pretty good. ….. **rather**…….

2. She hardly ever goes to conferences now.

3. The shops were quite busy.

4. They are two sisters, but they look totally different.

5. I thought the film was a bit disappointing, didn't you?

6. I'm afraid I'm extremely busy next week.

7. We often ask them to turn their music down.

Exercise 7: Put the two ideas into one sentence by using a suitable adverb.

1. I walked up the path. I didn't make a noise.

……**I walked up the path quietly**…….

2. I must speak to her. It's important.

……

3. I asked him to move his car. I did it in a nice and correct way.

……

4. I spoke to her. I made sure the others didn't know.

……

5. He ran out of the room. It was very quick and unexpected.

……

6. I spoke to her this morning. It was only for a few minutes

……

Exercise 8: Change the underlined adverbs in 1–4 to make them more positive. Change the underlined adverbs in 5–7 to make them less negative.

1. The play was quite interesting.

…… very…….

2. I thought they were very good. …….

3. He's been getting quite good marks in his exams. ……..

4. It's a pretty nice house. ……

5. John said the flat was very small. ……..

6. They said it was fairly boring. ……..

7. His clothes were very dirty. ……..

LESSON 16: ADVENTURE SPORTS IN CHILE.

BE+-ING: THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE



Reading part:

Adventure and sports.

Did you know that Chile is a tricontinental country? Whether you are looking for tips to plan your trip or you are interested in learning more about Chile's history and culture, here are some facts to help you learn a more about the world's longest and thinnest country. Prepare for an adventure without precedent! Beautiful Chile is a destination of prized contrasts with dramatic landscapes that vary from the starkness of the Atacama Desert, the world's driest, in the north and the Patagonian ice fields in the south to fertile valleys, forests as old as time, temperamental volcanoes and unspoilt beaches.

Why Visit?

-Incredibly diverse landscapes, from icy glaciers, arid deserts, tranquil lakes and beautiful long pacific coasts and beaches, to rugged mountains, dense rainforests and emerald fjords

-The Atacama Desert, the driest place on earth

-Abundant and diverse wildlife, such as the Andean flamingo, condor, Humboldt and Magellanic penguin, guiña and colocolo wildcats, puma, as well as and four species of camelid (llama, alpaca, guanaco and vicuña)

-An adventure enthusiast's playground, with skiing, trekking, rafting, fly-fishing, horseback riding, scuba diving, surfing and birdwatching

-Vibrant, hospitable cultures displaying age-old customs and traditional attire

-International cuisine paired with world-class Chilean wines

-The mystery and intrigue of Easter Island, a remote volcanic island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean

Climate

Summer (November – February)

Average day time temperature 20°C/68°F (peaks at 34°C/93°F)

Winter (May-August)

The average day time temperature 8°C/46°F

If you like to feel adrenaline, there is no doubt that Chile is for you! Ski down mountains and volcanoes or enjoy water sports such as diving, surfing, kayaking and kitesurfing in the immensity of the Pacific Ocean. Glide across dunes on a sandboard, zipline through lush landscapes or hike through the vast Andes. And if sport fishing is your thing, try our rivers and lakes in southern Chile.





Exercise 1: Match the each extreme sport vocabulary with the correct definition.







snowmobiling **rock climbing** **paragliding** **zip-lining** **highlining**



zorbing **scuba diving** **motocross** **white water rafting**

rock climbing	In this sport, you need rock climbing shoes, ropes and a harness. You need to be strong and flexible.
	In this sport, you take a giant inflatable ball and roll down a hill.
	In this sport , you glide through the air from a mountain peak or a high place.
	In this , you use a vehicle designed for winter in can be very fast and you can even do jumps.
	In this sport, you need a wetsuit and an oxygen tank in order to breathe under water.
	In this sport, you walk at great heights. You need equilibrium and powerful mindset.
	In this sport, you go down attached to a suspended cable.
	In this sport, you navigate rapids in an inflatable boat. You also need paddles and life jacket.
	In this sport , you use a motorcycle to do races in a closed course with jumps and hills in a muddy terrain.

Exercise 2: True or false? Write Tor F. Change the false sentences and make them true.

- You score goals in basketball. F You score points in basketball.

1. Sticks and rackets are equipment. _____

2. You have a net in tennis and volleyball. _____

3. You score points in ice hockey. _____

4. You play football on a court. _____

5. You play ice hockey with rackets. _____

6. You play volleyball on a court. _____

7. You score points in rugby. _____

8. You play rugby with a puck. _____

Exercise 3: Complete the last word in each sentence.

1. Do you know the size of a …. **ring** …..?

2. I used to play ice ……. .

3. We played golf in Scotland, where they have some fantastic golf…….. .

4. My dad plays golf. He's not a serious golfer; he just plays for ……

5. If the girls go swimming, they must remember to take their swimming ……

6. We watch a lot of motor …… .

7. I love swimming, and it helps to keep me …… .

8. My sister enjoys rock …… .

9. You can't go camping unless you have a …… .

10. Running is good exercise, so four or five times a week I go …… .

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with the correct verb.

1. We **play** football in the winter at my school.
2. Do _____ much exercise?
3. I _____ basketball in the summer and winter.
4. We always _____ in the winter, as long as there is enough snow.
5. I _____ a bit of yoga when I was younger.
6. We used to _____ camping in the mountains.
7. I _____ a lot of swimming in the summer.
8. If you want to _____ fit, you need to run three or four miles every other day.
9. I used to _____ in the gym, but I'm getting a bit old for that now.

Exercise 5: What is the sport and who is the person?



skiing	.....	.....	.....	.....
skier	.....	.....	.....	.....

Exercise 6: Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Sometimes both are correct.

1. It was a fantastic *victory / defeat* for the team.
2. Lionel Messi was *outstanding / incredible* for Barcelona.
3. At half-time in the game, the *score / result* is 1–0 to Arsenal.
4. The French Open is a famous tennis *cup / tournament*.
5. Croatia *beat / defeated* Germany 3–2.
6. We *won / beat* the other team 4–1.
7. The UEFA Cup is a great *competition / league*.

Be+-ing: the present progressive	
am + *-ing* *is* + *-ing* *are* + *-ing* (a) I am *sitting* in class right now. (b) Rita *is sitting* in class right now. (c) You *are sitting* in class right now.	*In (a): When I say this sentence, I am in class.* *I am sitting. I am not standing. The action* *(sitting) is happening right now, and I am saying* *the sentence at the same time.*
	am, is, are *= helping verbs* ***sitting*** *= the main verb*
	am, is, are *+ -ing = the present progressive*

Exercise 7: Looking at grammar.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of ***be*** (**am, is** or ***are).***
Right now ...

1.it ------***is***'- "'--- raining outside.

2.we _____ sitting in the college library.

3.you _____ writing.

4.some students _____ studying.

5. I _____ looking out the window.

6. two women _____ waiting for a bus.

7. they _____ talking.

8. a bus _____ coming.

Exercise 8: Looking at grammar.

Complete each sentence with the present progressive of the verb.

1. *stand* She *is standing*_____

2. *sleep* You _____

3. *read* He _____

4. *eat* I _____

5. *help* We _____

6. *play* They _____

7. *snow* It _____

Exercise 9: Looking at grammar.

Complete the sentences. Use the present progressive form of the verbs from the box.



At work

1. People are standing in the lobby. They __**are waiting**___ for the elevator.
2. A secretary _____ an email to the staff.
3. A customer is using an office phone. He _____his office.
4. Several people are in the lunchroom. They _____ lunch.
5. A manager has his cell phone on his desk. He _____ his battery.
6. An employee needs information. She _____ the Internet.

Present Progressive: Negatives	
I ***am not*** *sleeping*. I am awake. Present progressive negative: Ben ***isn't*** *listening*. He's daydreaming. Mr. and Mrs. Silva ***aren't*** *watching* TV. They're reading.	**Present progressive negative:** am is are **+not +ing**

Exercise 10: Negatives in present progressive.

1. You _____ my pen. (not use)
2. I _____ the washing up right now. (not do)
3. Listen, he _____ the guitar. (not play)
4. She _____ a coffee at this very moment. (not have)
5. It _____ this afternoon. (not snow)
6. They _____ married. (not get)

7. They train _____ now. (not leave)

8. He _____ the windows. (not shut)

9. I _____ the car to the garage. (not take)

10. Oh dear, he _____ the race now. (not win)

Exercise 11: Make negative sentences in the present progressive tense. Use the verbs in brackets and the contracted forms ('m not, isn't, aren't). If 'm is not working (iPad), you can also write am.

1. My brother _____ their bikes now. (clean)

2. Listen, Michelle _____ in the shower anymore. (sing)

3. I _____ the play for school right now. (read)

4. They _____ a great time at the party. (have)

5. Tim is his room, but he _____ for the test. (study)

6. Look, I _____ a cake for my brother's birthday. (bake)

7. My parents _____ for work now. (leave)

8. He _____ the flowers in the garden. (water)

9. Hurry up, The teacher _____ at us. (look)

10. I _____ on my iPad at the moment. (play)

11. Look, our cat _____ its food. (eat)

12. I _____ my keys again. (look for)

13. Where are you? We _____ for you any longer. (wait)

14. My parents _____ dinner right now. (have)

15. They _____ to the church today. (go)

16. He _____ my sisters to the airport. (drive)

17. It _____ today, is it? (snow)

18. My brothers _____ in the garden. (work)

Present progressive: Questions	
BE+SUBJECT+ -ING	
Is Mart a *sleeping*?	Yes, *she is*. (She's sleeping.) No, *she's not.* (She's not sleeping.) No, *she isn't.* (She isn't sleeping.)
Are you *watching* TV?	Yes, *I am*. (I'm watching TV.) No, *I'm* not. (I'm not watching TV.)

Exercise 12:Questions in present progressive.

1. **Are we practically enjoying** this blessing, and experiencing this peace which passes all understanding? 1. (we/practically/enjoy)

2. In reality, ___**why I am going**___, and _____**why he is going**____? (why/I/go) (why/he/go)

3. _____ of (if it can think)? (what/it/think)

4. _____ for, what does he expect to see there? (what/he/look)

5._____for them, and as their authorized agents, in this endeavor to press amendments upon the attention of Congress? (we/act)

6. _____ of photographing anything now? (you/think)

7. _____ the sheep? (where/the little boy/tend)

8. _____well? (the little people/not/look)

9. _____ about any event in the wanderings of Israel? (you/read)

10. _____ at, man? (what/you/drive

11._____ at the expense, as you did just now about that of the walls? (you/grumble)

12. _____ at it so? (why/she/look)

13.But _____on the eastern bank at the head of the pool (what/that dark figure/kneel)

14. _____ that injured you? (the person/live)

15. Elsmere, _____to Miss Leyburn? (who/that man/talk)

Exercise 13: Fill in the blanks

Fill in the blanks with the present continuous form of the given verbs.

1. I _____ to watch a movie at Inox. (go)
2. We ___ in the nearby park. (play)
3. The boys ____ in the pond. (swim)
4. Rita ____ at the function. (sing)
5. The child ____ baseball. (play)
6. The chef ____ his famous ravioli. (cook)
7. The teacher ____ the students. (teach)
8. I ____ Aladdin and the Magic Lamp. (read)
9. The man ____ a Royal Enfield. (ride)
10. Sheema ____ for her dance performance. (practise)
11. The boys ___ everyone present at the party. (annoy)
12. My mother ____ a sweater for my sister. (knit)
13. The man ___ on the streets. (beg)
14. The baby ___ with her mother. (giggle)
15. Ronaldo ___ his team. (train)

Exercise 14:Present Simple or Continuous? Choose the correct alternative(s) in the sentences 1-8 below.

1. Today she ’s spending/spends time with her grandmother. 2. They usually are going/go to the gym on Sundays. .3. We ’re having/have a barbecue later on. Do you want to come? 4. No, she can’t answer the phone, she has/is having a shower. 5. I always have/am having a coffee before I ’m leaving/leave for work in the morning. .6. They sometimes fly/are flying to Sweden, but usually they are going/go by boat. 7. Where are you? I ’m sitting/sit outside in the sunshine! .8. He always brings/is bringing a monolingual dictionary to his English class.

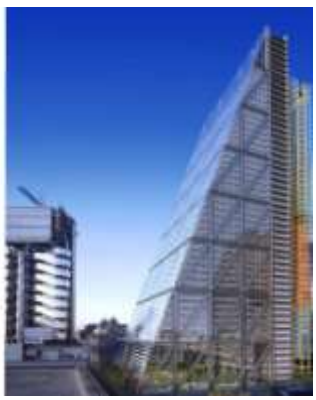
LESSON 17: LONDONS CHANGING SKY. ADJECTIVES



Reading:

Many of London's premium buildings are relatively low rise, from the galleries and museums to the luxury hotels and office blocks in the city. Many of the more historic buildings are protected with covenants and the heritage of the city remains paramount to local authorities and residents alike. Some areas actually have restrictions on skyscrapers being built to protect the integrity of the current skyline so people can continue to view the dome of St Paul's in all its splendor.The range of architectural styles is vast, from the sixteenth century Shakespearean Globe Theatre to the urban aesthetic of the Barbican Centre. Skyscrapers have been welcomed into the financial districts of the city. The Heron Tower, Leadenhall Building and Tower 42 make up an integral part of the city centre. At over 300 metres, the Shard has become an iconic building in the centre of London and it is the UK's tallest building. The spires of local London churches inspired the Shard's shape and structure. It houses restaurants, viewing points and offices to make it accessible and a viable way of transforming London into a more vertical city. It even has a ground-level connection to London Bridge Station.





Exercise 1: Look at the six pictures and find the names of famous places in London.





1._____ 2._____ 3. _____





4._____ 5. _____ 6. _____

London eye, Houses of parliament, Big Ben, Tower Bridge, Trafalgar Square, Westminster Abbey

Exercise 2: Put the given words.

by/ top/ a/ visit/ are /different / ride/ umbrella/ decker/ around/ is

Nearly 9 million people live in London and another 31 million _____ every year. There are lots of ways to travel _____ London but the quickest way to travel is _____ Tube. The Tube, or the London Underground, is _____ network of underground trains. The trains travel through tunnels to _____ underground stations. When the London Underground first opened there were only 7 stations. Today there _____ 270 stations! London _____ famous for its red double-buses. You can sit at the _____ or at the bottom of the bus. You can also _____ an open top bus. It's great for seeing the city. Don't forget your _____ ! It often rains in London.

Exercise 3: Read the words in the box below and then use them to answer the questions.

Princess Diana prison cricket Vote red Buckingham Palace 99 sausage Bobby Union Jack polo kilt clock Primary Anne

1. Name of the British flag. _____
2. Kind of school children attend at the age of 4-11._____
3. Name of the Queen's house in London. _____
4. The sport prince Charles plays. _____
5. The Queen can't _____
6. Colour of the famous London buses. _____
7. Nickname for a British policeman. _____
8. Princess who died in 1997. _____
9. National sport of England. _____
10. What are bangers? _____
11. Name of the Queen's daughter. _____
12. Popular ice cream to eat in GB. _____
13. The tower of London was a _____
14. The Scottish wear skirts called _____
15. Big Ben is a _____ .







Exercise 4: Choose the correct preposition.

London is famous 1) with/for its attractions like Big Ben and the Tower 2) from/of London. Millions 3) off/of tourists look 4) to/ at these buildings every year but not far 5) from/ of these places, there are other interesting sights. Next time you set 6) up/ off 7) to/ in visit London, why not plan 8) of/ to go 9) for/ to some 10 of/ off the places close 11) next/ to the centre 12) to/ of the city that tourists rarely go 13) in /to? Get 14) into/ onto a taxi and ask the driver 15) for/to take you 16) to/in Billingsgate fish market, 17) in/ for example .

Adjectives

Adjectives describe noun They are same in the singular and plural

Look at this tall tree.

Look at the these tall trees.

COMPARISON

	adjective	comparative	superlative
one-syllable adjectives	cheap large big	cheaper (than) larger (than) bigger (than)	the cheapest the largest the biggest
-y adjectives	noisy	noisier(than)	the noisiest
two or more syllable adjectives	expensive	more expensive (than)	the most expensive
irregular adjectives	good bad much / many little	better (than) worse (than) more (than) less (than)	the best the worst the most the least

Exercise 5: Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form.

1. These shops are ……. **(expensive)** than the ones in the country.
2. this city is …….. (crowded) than it was five years ago.
3. Mount McKinley isn't as …….(high) as Mount Everest.
4. Is Athens ……. (old) city in Europe?
5. The Sahara is …….. (large) desert in the world.
6. Edinburgh is …… (cheap) than Paris.
7. Which is …….. (tall) building in the world?
8. Los Angeles is …….. (polluted) than Stratford.

9. The Willow's is …….(good) restaurant in city.

10. Our new car is …….. (small) than our old one.

Exercise 6: Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form. Fill in <u>than,</u> <u>of</u>, <u>in</u> or <u>the</u> where necessary, as in the example.

1. My father **is older than** my mother**. (old)**

2. This city is very …….**(noisy)**

3. She has got ……. toys ……. her sister. (many)

4. The cheetah is ……. animal ……. all .(fast)

5. That dress is very ……. .(expensive)

6. That was …….. film of all. (good)

7.Chile is ……..place …….. the world.(dry)

8. Her flat is …… ours.(big)

9. Tom Cruise is very …….. (famous)

10.Motorcycles are ……. aeroplanes. (dangerous)

Exercise 7: Underline the correct word(s) in the parentheses.

1. In Egypt, silver was once (more valued, most valued) than gold.

2. It is (good, better) to help a person with a task instead of doing the task for them.

3. Our new teacher is (more smart, smarter) than the last.

4. The (little, less) time I spend focusing on the negative, the happier I feel

Exercise 7:Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (comparative or superlative)

1. My house is (big) _____ than yours.

2. This flowers is (beautiful) _____ than that one.

3. This is the (interesting) book I have ever read.

4. Non-smokers usually live (long) _____ than smokers.

5.Which is the (dangerous) _____ animal in the world?

6. A holiday by the sea is (good) _____ than a holiday in the mountains.

7. It is strange but often coke is (expensive) _____ than a beer.

8. Who is the (rich) _____ woman on earth?

9. The weather this summer is even (bad) _____ than last summer.

10. he was the (cleaver) _____ thief of all.

Exercise 8: Fill the following sentences with the appropriate form of adjectives. (Comparative or Superlative)

1. My apartment is (small) ------- than hers.
2. The bouquet is (beautiful)---------- than the one kept on the table.
3. This is the (comfortable)----------sofa I have ever used for sitting.
4. Who is the (rich)------kid in the world?
5. This is one of the (bad) ----------films that I have recently seen.
6. He is one of the -------(powerful) ----------persons in the nation.
7. Shakespeare is known as one of the (great)---------- men in English Literature.
8. Helen is a (good)---------- athlete of the two.
9. The job offer is too (good)-------- for me
10. Healthy eaters usually live (long) ----------than the non-healthy ones.

Exercise 9: Choose the correct adjective from the following sentences.

1. The (***later/latter***) portion of the video clip is interesting.
2. (***Each/Every***) man desires to be wealthy and famous.
3. We all are asked to stay at home till (***father/ further***) order.
4. We have (***some/any***) great news for all your you.
5. He is my (***older/elder***) brother.
6. Have you watched (***some/any***) movie recently.
7. Kids saw (***many/ much***) animals on a jungle safari
8. There is not **(*many/much*)** salt in the food.
9. There are (***a few/little***) tables in the hall.
10. There is (***some/any***) juice in the glass.

LESSON 18: BODY AND MIND. PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE



Mental Health

Exercise 1: Use your dictionary to look up the meaning of the words in the box. Which can you use to describe the pictures?

balance, bullying, condition, depression, loss, prevention, psychologist, recovery, self-esteem, suffer, therapy, treatment

1._____

2._____

3._____

4. _____

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with words from the box in activity 1.

1. It's so important to have in your life _____ too much work isn't healthy at all.

2. The _____ of a pet can be a very sad moment for children.

3. _____ is a serious issue in schools these days and is very hurtful to the children who are the target.

4. People often forget that is an important part of mental health _____ it's better to stop problems before they even begin.

5. My sister has a _____ where she gets very anxious anytime she is in a big crowd of people.

Exercise 3: Choose the correct words.

My whole life I've struggled with **(a) depression / therapy**. When I was younger, I used to **(b) suffer / balance** from it alone because I thought it was my fault. As a result, my **(c) depression / self-esteem** was very low. Luckily, a friend

could tell something was wrong and suggested I visit a **(d) therapy / psychologist**, which I did. Going to **(e) therapy / recovery**, I received the **(f) self-esteem / treatment** I needed, and that started me on the road to **(g) recovery / treatment.**

Reading:

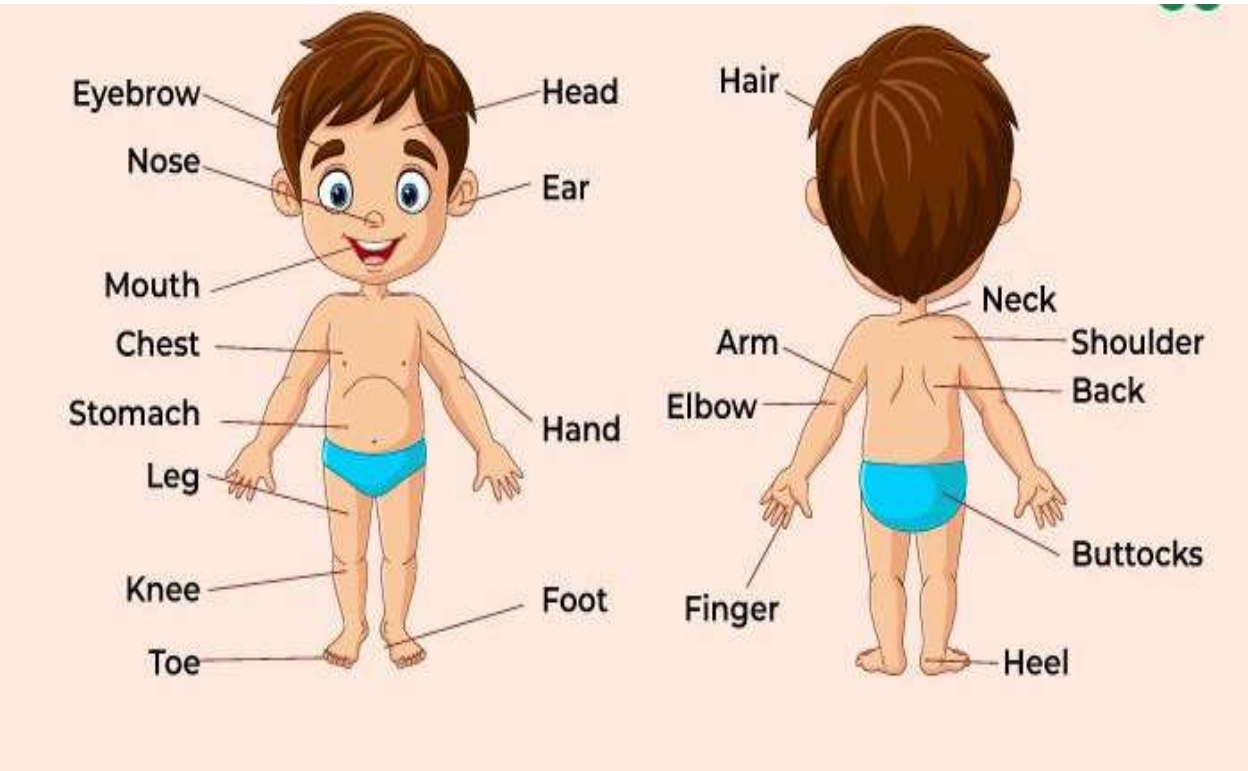
Brain Training In recent years, the concept of 'brain training' has captured the public's imagination. With easily accessible apps, brain training companies promote the amazing results that you can achieve by spending a few minutes each day on your phone, playing brain training games. These companies argue that there are many benefits to brain training, or 'cognitive training' as it's sometimes called. For younger people, brain training is said to help you focus on work and to generally become more intelligent, e.g. by gaining IQ points. For older people, brain training is supposed to keep the brain mentally active, and therefore reduce some common issues associated with old age like loss of memory. Taking a quick look at the reviews on their websites, many people have praised the effectiveness of brain training, with comments like, "I can't believe how much smarter I felt after only a few weeks. I would have signed up years ago if I had known about this incredible app." If these claims are true, then surely brain training is an amazing investment, with cheap costs and no risks. On the other hand, critics of brain training cite numerous studies by researchers showing that these games don't work. Although the human brain is flexible and can learn new things, there is no evidence that these brain training programs actually affect overall intelligence. Instead, it is argued, they only teach people to get better at the games. As one researcher noted, "If I had understood before the reality of brain training, I never would have invested so much time in playing their games." Even people who are not entirely in favor of or against brain training warn that consumers should be careful – for brain training to be successful, they say, the games need to be challenging at all times and to have enough variety that people don't just learn gaming skills. Whatever the case may be, it seems like brain training is here to stay, for the immediate future anyway. Only time will tell whether this trend has real benefits, or whether it is a waste of money, fooling people into believing they are getting smarter.



Human body- The **human body** is the entire structure of a human being. It is composed of many different types of cells that together create tissues and subsequently organs and then organ systems.

The external human body consists of a head, hair, neck, torso (which includes the thorax and abdomen), genitals, arms, hands, legs, and feet. The internal human body includes organs, teeth, bones, muscle, tendons, ligaments, blood vessels and blood, lymphatic vessels and lymph.

Here are the names of the body parts



Exercise 4:Complete the accidents and injuries with the verbs below.

bang break bruise burn cut have have sprain twist

1 …….. your ankle

2 …….. your wrist

3 …….. a bone

4 …….. yourself

5 …….. a bad nosebleed

6 …….. a black eye

7 …….. yourself

8 …….. your head

9 …….. yourself

Exercise 5:Match the words below with the definitions.

blood	*brain*	*heart*	*intestine*	*kidneys*	*lungs*
muscle	*ribs*	*skull*	*spine*	*stomach*	*throat*

1. You use it to think. ……..
2. It allows you to move a part of your body. ……..
3. It's made of bone and it runs down your back. ……..
4. The red liquid in your body. ……..
5. It's a bone that surrounds your brain. ……..
6. The part of the neck where food and air go. ……..
7. It's in your chest and it pumps blood around your body. ……..
8. When you eat, the food goes down your throat to this place.

…….……..

9. They're in your chest. You use them to breathe. ……..
10. They are bones that go round your chest and protect your heart and lungs.

……..

11. The long tube below your stomach that digests food and gets rid of waste.

……..

12 . They clean your blood. ……..

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs below.

bang	*break*	*bruise*	*burn*	*cut*	*have*	*sprain*

1. My little sister …… a bone in her leg when she fell off the wall.
2. Josh …… a bad nosebleed after walking into a lamp post.
3. She …… their heads on the shelf when she got up from the table.
4. He …… himself when he was putting a pizza in the oven.
5. I …… myself badly while I was opening a tin.
6. One of the players …… his wrist as he was catching the ball.

7. You …… yourself badly when you fell down the stairs.

Exercise 7:Complete the sentences with the treatments below.

antibiotics ***bandage*** ***cream*** ***dressing*** ***painkiller*** ***X-ray***

Doctors often …

1 put a …….. around your ankle if you sprain it.

2 prescribe …….. to cure an infection.

3 send you for an …….. when they need to see inside your body.

4 tell you to cover a cut with a …….. to protect it.

5 give you …….. if a part of your body is hurting.

6 recommend a …….. if you have a skin allergy.

Exercise 8: Write the body parts.

1. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

2. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

3. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

4. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

5. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

6. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

7._ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

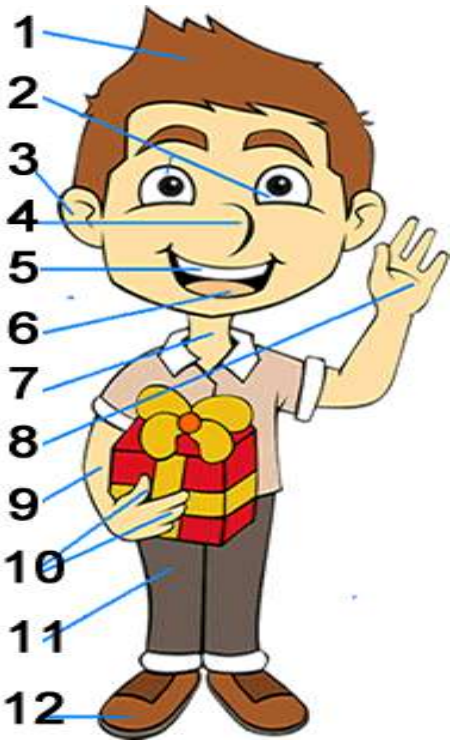
8. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

9. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

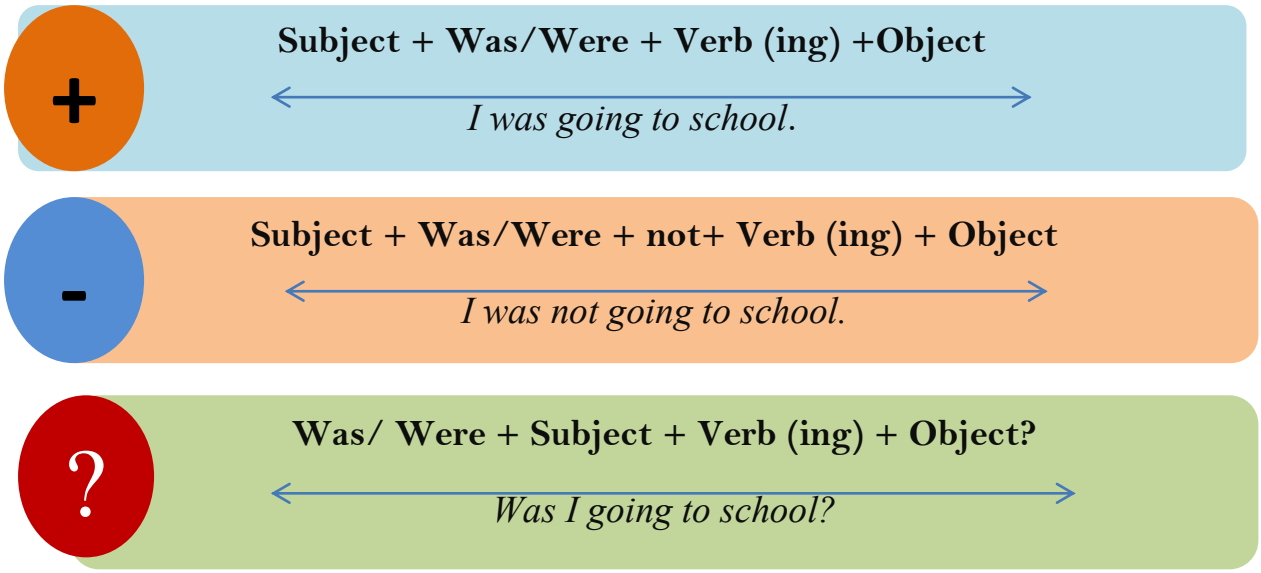
10. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

11._ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

12. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _



PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE



Exercise 9: Put the verbs into the correct form (past progressive)

1. When I phoned my friends, they (play) _____ monopoly.
2. Yesterday at six I (prepare) _____ dinner.
3. The kids (play) _____ in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
4. I (practice) _____ the guitar when he came home.
5. We (not/cycle) _____ all day.
6. While David (work) _____ in his room, his friends (swim) _____ in the pool.
7. I tried to tell them the truth but they (listen/ not) .
8. What (you/do) yesterday?
9. Most of the time we (sit) _____ in the park.
10. When I _____ to school, I _____ John. (walk/see).

Exercise 10: Complete the sentences with the past simple or progressive.

1. When I _____ in the kitchen, Mary _____. (help/come)
2. While she _____ the soup, the children _____. (cook/ play)

3. While they _____ cards, the baby _____ . (cook/play)

4. When I _____ in the garden, my uncle _____. (work/ call)

5. Carol _____ TV while Bob and Peter _____ football. (watch/play)

6. When she _____ her hair, the baby _____ to cry. (wash/begin)

7. A strong wind _____ when the plane _____ . (blow/land)

8. When she _____ tennis, it _____ to rain. (play/began)

9. When I _____ TV, the lights _____ out. (watch/go)

10. While he _____ the piano, she _____ to him. (play/listen)

HARRY POTTER

Exercise 11: Put the verbs in the Simple Past or Past Progressive.



When the Harry Potter was very young, he _____ with his uncle, his aunt and his cousin. The _____ him and he _____ happy in that house. One day, Harry _____ out of the window when he _____ an owl that _____ a letter in its beak. The letter _____ from Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. But Harry's uncle _____ to go to a lonely island with family. That night on the island, while they _____ Harry's eleventh birthday, Rubeus Hagrid _____ and rescued him. Then Hagrid _____ Harry to Diagon Alley, where he _____ an owl, a wand and his uniform. Then, while Harry _____ on the train to Hogwarts, he _____ his new friend Ron and Hermione. When they arrived at school, they _____ a big dinner. While they _____ dinner, The Sorting Hat selected a house for each student. Harry, Ron and Hermione _____ to Gryffindor House. They _____ very happy to be together!

LESSON 19: MY WORK. FUTURE PROGRESSIVE TENSE





"If you give good fried chicken with mashed potatoes, chicken cracklin' gravy, and hot biscuits and vegetables, you're giving the best the American table can offer.

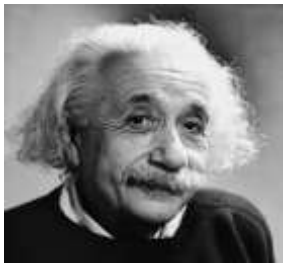
-Sanders in his autobiography-

Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) is a globally renowned fast-food chain that has made a significant impact on the fast-food industry since its establishment. The company was founded in 1930 by Harland Sanders, who developed a unique blend of 11 herbs and spices for seasoning the chicken, a recipe that remains a closely guarded secret to this day. This signature flavor has helped KFC distinguish itself from its competitors and has contributed to the brand's international success. KFC's significance in the fast-food industry is further illustrated by its widespread presence in over 145 countries and territories, with thousands of outlets serving millions of customers every day.

What do you do?

People can ask what job you do in different ways; you can answer in different ways.

What do you do?



I work/I am a scientist/ sales/etc.

What do you do for a living?



I am a doctor/ I am a hairdresser, etc.

What's your job?



I work for actor/ Union Bank /Fiat / etc.

Reading part. Learn the new work vocabulary words .

A) James and Emma are business **consultants** [people who help others in a particular area]. They **advise** people who want to **set up** [start] a business, especially in health and fitness. James **deals with** the marketing [does the work in marketing; *syn* **handle**], while Emma is **responsible for** [in control of; *syn* **in charge of**] **products** [things that people make/**produce**] such as towels, equipment, beauty products, etc.

B) Amy is a manager in a veterinary surgery. She **runs** [organises or controls] the **day-to-day** [happening every day] business of the surgery and is in charge of a small team: three receptionists, an accounts manager and a secretary. Her work involves a lot of **admin** [short for administration] such as buying food, medicine and equipment; she also handles any **complaints** that customers make. [when customers **complain** / say that something is wrong or is not satisfactory]

Exercise 1: **Tick (✓) the words which are directly connected with *money*.**

pay ✓ earn handle wages salary income consult product

Exercise 2: Complete the text with the words below.

have join looking for offer noticed sent in take

No one likes **1)** _____. a job, but when you're unemployed, that's all you can do. This is second experience of unemployment in ten years. A lot of things were different the first time. Then, when I **2)** _____. an interesting advertisement in the paper or online, I completed and **3)** _____. an application. Then I waited. Nowadays, I 'network'. I use social media to tell people in good companies what I can do. They don't usually **4)** _____. me a job, but they often know about available jobs. I always explain that I want to **5)** _____. a team and that I rarely **6)** _____. a day off sick. I mention the fact that I **7)** _____. a degree in English. I usually say that I'm flexible and a team player, and this seems to help a lot.

Exercise 3: Match the jobs with the statements.

architect cleaner dentist paramedic pilot receptionist sales assistant sport coach travel agent

1) 'I design beautiful houses and large buildings.' _____

2) 'I greet people when they first come into our offices.' _____

3) 'I wash and vacuum floors, take out the rubbish and keep things tidy.' _____

4) 'I can help you find the right clothes to suit you.' _____

5) 'I think that being in charge of an aeroplane full of people can be stressful, but I love job.' __ _____

6) 'I do everything I can to help the players on football team succeed.' _____

7) ‘I need to stay calm in emergencies and do everything I can to help people who are hurt.’ __ _____

8) ‘Strong teeth are important to your health – and job is to look after them.’ _____

9) ‘I help people to find just the right holiday for them.’ _____

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with the words below.

badly-paid creative repetitive rewarding stressful tiring well-paid

1) Job as a solicitor is so _____. that I can’t always relax after work.

2) I am so _____. that I don’t have enough money to go out with friends.

3) As a hairdresser, I’m on feet all day. It’s really _____.!

4) I work on the same machine in a factory every day, and it becomes very _____.

5) It’s very _____. to be a teacher and see students improve every day.

6) You might think a musician’s work is always _____, but there is a lot of repetition too.

7) Bankers are usually very _____, and some people think they earn too much money.

Exercise 5: Complete the sentences with the words below.

answer deal earn(x2) on feet travel wear work

1) I am an international businesswoman. I’m almost never at home because I _____. a lot. I don’t mind, though, because I _____. a lot of money.

2) As a receptionist, I _____. the phones and _____. with the public.

3) I'm a doorman in a hotel, so I have to _____. a uniform, and I _____. long hours.

4) I am a cook in a fast-food restaurant, so I'm _____. all day. I don't _____. a lot, but I enjoy the job.

Exercise 6: Match the jobs below with definitions .

builder estate agent groundskeeper journalist photographer pizza delivery man police officer stunt performer video game developer

This person:



1) helps people buy and sell houses. _____.

2) constructs houses and other buildings. _____.

3) writes about current events for the media. _____.

4) takes care of a big outdoor area such as a football pitch. _____.

5) performs difficult physical tricks for films and TV. _____.

6) takes pictures with a camera. _____.

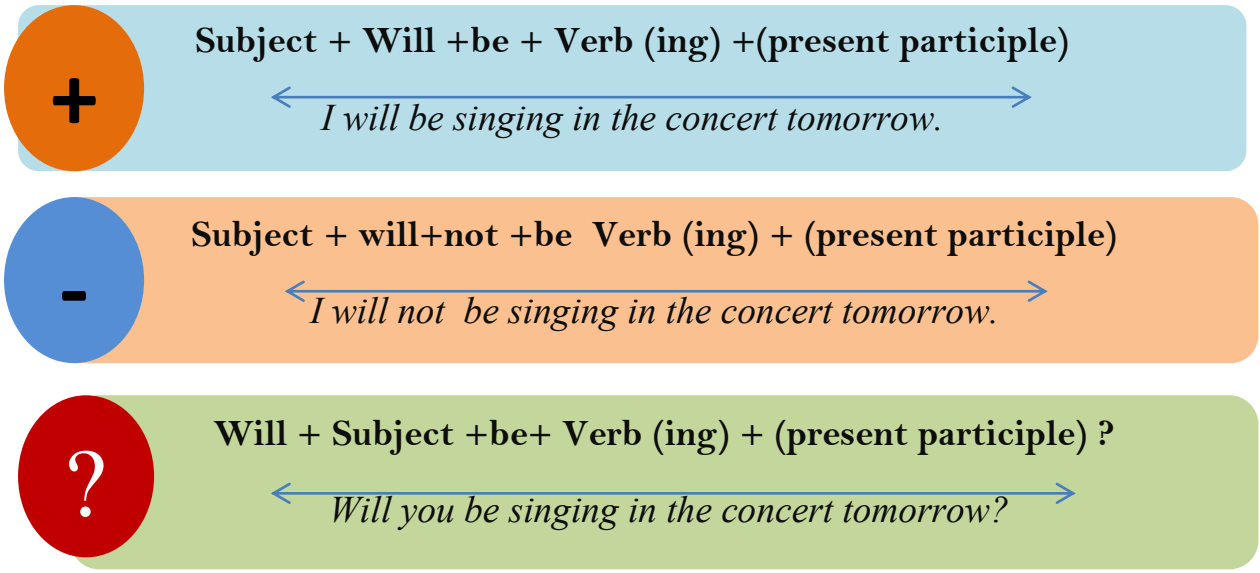
7) makes sure people follow the law. _____.

8) design fun digital entertainment. _____.

9) takes a type of fast food to people's houses. _____.



FUTURE PROGRESSIVE TENSE



Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with the future progressive.

1. At this time tomorrow, we (fly) _____ to New York.
2. At nine o'clock, the baby (sleep) _____.
3. Lilly and Neil are on their way to California. They (surf) _____ this time tomorrow.
4. I (give) _____ a speech at my friend's wedding on Friday at seven.
5. You (watch/probably) _____ TV when I get home.

Exercise 8:Underline the correct Future Continuous verb form in the sentences below.

1. In one hour's time, I will be sitting / will sitting on the bus.
2. John will be start / will be starting primary school in the autumn.
3. I hope that in one year's time I will be living / will being live somewhere else.
4. I really hope I won't be feeling / will be feeling this awful tomorrow.
5. I will be waiting / be waiting for you on the platform when your train gets in.

Exercise 9: Complete the sentences by putting the verbs in brackets in the Future Continuous form.

1. Tim doesn't finish work till 8:00, so we …… dinner late tonight. (eat)
2. By the time I get home from work, my children …… (sleep)
3. Al …… to the party tonight because he wants to drink. (not / drive)
4. When we visit Rome next month, we …… with some relatives. (stay)
5. I won't have had time to change, so I …… my work clothes. (wear)
6. I hope that when I get home, my husband …… dinner. (cook)
7. I …… Nick tonight. He's just rung to say he's ill. (not / meet)
8. I …… up the kids from school today, their father will. (not / pick)
9. I won't be able to meet you on Monday evening. I …… a night shift. (work)
10. As it's Saturday night, the pub …… open later. (stay).

Exercise 10: Choose the correct forms. _____

1. On my holiday I will be getting up | I won't be getting up at 6 o'clock as usual. I want to relax a lot.
2. You are so late! Everybody will be working | won't be working when you arrive at the office.
3. You think that Derek will be playing | won't be playing tennis at seven? Why not?
4. Computers will be translating | won't be translating all texts in a couple of years. It's impossible.
5. Mary will be waiting | won't be waiting in the arrivals hall this time. She is ill.
6. Can I take your camera? You will be using | won't be using it this morning, will you?
7. The cinema will be showing | won't be showing any films next week.
8. They will be delivering | won't be delivering parcels even on 24 December.
9. He can find her easily in her red coat. - But she will be wearing | won't be wearing the red coat.

10. I won't be here this time tomorrow. I will be travelling | I won't be travelling to Rome

Reading part: Read what these three people want to do in the future.



My name is Lance and I am 15 years old. I am not sure what job I want when I an older, but I do know that I want to go to university. I am going to study English, Italian and Maths in Years 12 and 13, then go to a good university to study modern languages. Maybe I will become a famous writer or artist.



Hi, My name is Rosie. I am 17 years old. I am going to be a doctor when I am older. I love to study and will go to medical school when I am 20. Before this I am going to travel abroad, to Africa and India and work in hospitals to get some experience. I know it will be difficult, but I will be strong and won't get frightened or scared even if things get hard. I want to be the best!



When I am older I am going to travel more. I come to the UK from Italy when I was five and I will return there one day soon. As I am going to travel I will learn as many languages as I can while I am at school. I really want to learn Chinese and Russian, but the a school doesn't teach it at the minute, although the teachers say this will change soon! Sorry I forgot to say, my name is Laurent and I hope I will meet you on travels in the future!

LESSON 20: SPORTS SCHOLARSHIP IN THE USA.TIME. NUMBERS

Reading Part: Sports scholarships in the USA



Are you an athlete **dreaming of playing sports in the USA** while pursuing a degree?

Make it happen with a sports scholarship! College sports scholarships allow students to participate in college sports alongside their studies.

Thanks to sports scholarships for college, you can **receive financial support** to cover the expenses **of studying abroad and practicing your sport**. As a student-athlete, you get to enjoy the best of both worlds: sports and education, and not to mention the exciting adventure of living in the US!

What is a scholarship?

A university scholarship is a **financial grant provided to students to help cover some or all of the costs** of studying at a college or university. There are **various types of scholarships** (sports scholarships, academic scholarships, need-based, and so on) which all have different requirements, sizes, amounts, and coverage.

A fully funded scholarship (also called 'full-ride scholarships') **covers all the costs, such as the tuition fee for the entire degree program, accommodation, books, and board.** A partially funded scholarship covers some of the expenses and often ranges between 50-70% coverage of the costs.

Sports scholarships

Sports scholarships, also referred to as athletic scholarships, present a fantastic opportunity for student practicing sports. Sports scholarships in the USA are awarded based on an applicant's sporting skills, dedication, and talent in their

chosen sport. With sports scholarships, students can enhance and advance in their sport without having to compromise their education. However, it's important to emphasize that scholarships for sports don't depend solely on athletic achievements and performance. Academic records also play a pivotal role in securing them. A GPA above a certain level is important for athletic scholarships as well, just like good scores on SAT, ACT, and/or TOEFL.

How to get a full scholarship in the USA?

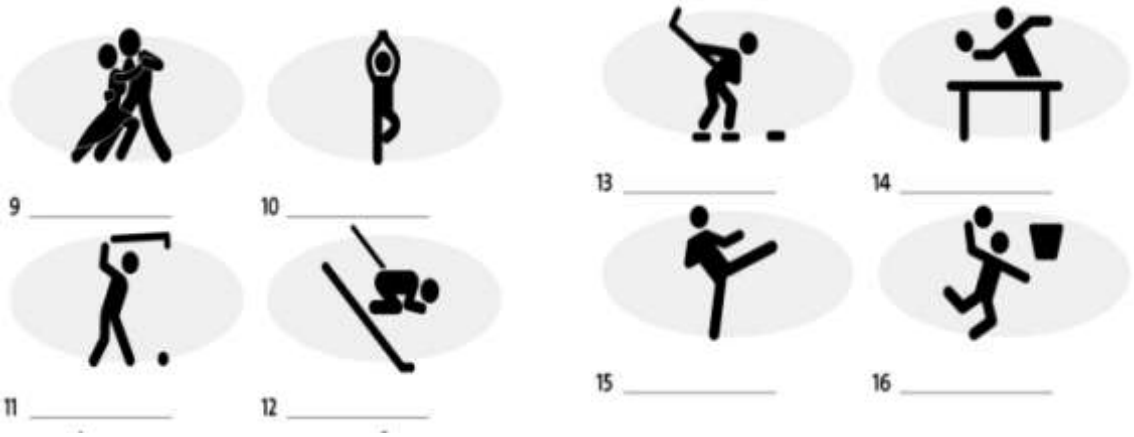
Here are some tips to help you increase your chances of getting a scholarship:

1. Maintain a high academic performance. ...
2. Improve your English proficiency. ...
3. Research scholarships. ...
4. Focus on your goals and interests. ...
5. Network with professors and scholars. ...
6. Prepare strong application documents. ...
7. Apply early and keep track of deadlines.

Exercise 1: Label pictures 1-16 with the words below.

basketball climbing cycling dancing football golf gymnastics ice hockey ice skating karate skiing surfing swimming table tennis volleyball yoga





Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with the correct form of *play, go* or *do.*

1. I …….. roller skating with my friends yesterday.
2. We …….. badminton in the garden. Do you want to join us?
3. My dad …… athletics when he was at school.
4. I ……. judo on Mondays after school.
5. My sister …….. aerobics every weekend.
6. We sometimes …….. handball in P.E. lessons.
7. Do you want to ……. skateboarding now?
8. My father …….. tennis for the UK in the 1980s.

Exercise 3: Read the definitions and write the name of a sport.

1. Physical exercises that people do in classes, with music. ……

2. A game for two teams of five players who try to throw a ball into a high net. ……

3. A game that you play by hitting a small ball into holes with a long stick. ……

5. The sport of moving down mountains covered in snow using two long flat pieces of metal or plastic that are fixed to your boots. ……

6 . A game where two teams try to hit a ball over a high net with their hands. ……

7. A system of exercises that helps relax both your body and your mind. ……

8. The sport of moving over the ground standing on a long piece of wood on wheels. ……

Exercise 4: Complete the text with the future time expressions below.

the day after tomorrow ***this afternoon*** ***tomorrow*** ***tonight*** ***next weekend*** ***next year***

Today is the first day of a big adventure for me. I'm going to walk part of the *Camino de Santiago* in Spain with some friends. I'm having lunch right now, and **1**……. I have to pack. We're leaving at 9 p.m. **2**……on the night train to Sarria. We arrive **3**……. morning and we're going to start walking straight after breakfast. We're doing the shortest part of the walk, which is only five days. We're spending the first night in Portomarín and **4**…….. we'll be in Palas de Rei. Then it's only three more days to Santiago. We're staying there **5**…….. to visit the city. We'll probably do a different part of the walk **6**…….. if we like it.

Exercise 5: Match the sentences with the athletics events below.

100 metres ***long jump*** ***marathon*** ***pole vault*** ***relay*** ***shot put***

1 You have to run in a team. ……

2 You have to throw a heavy metal ball as far as possible. ……

3 You have to run a long way. ……

4 You have to go very high. ……

5 You have to run very fast. ……

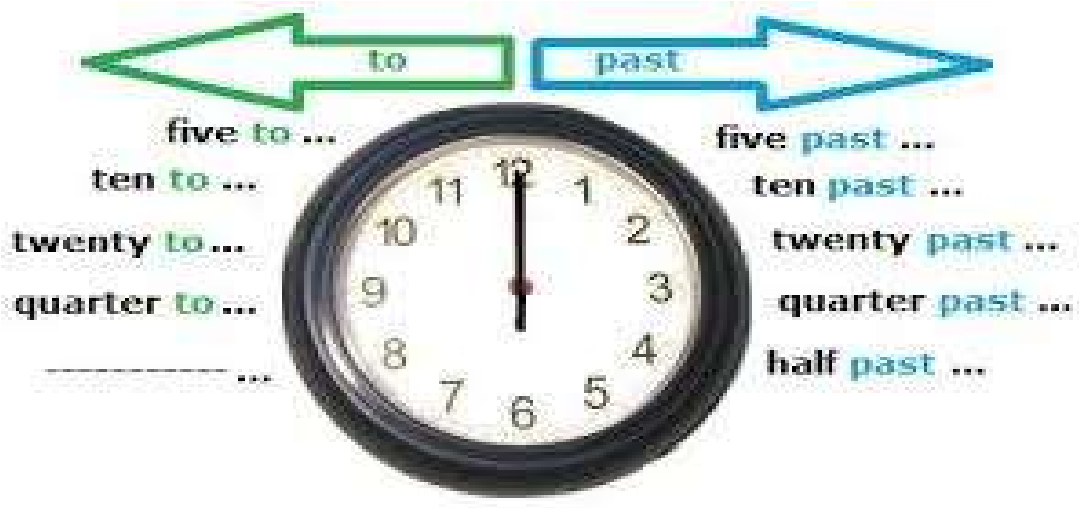
6 You have to jump as far as possible. ……

Exercise 6: Complete the dialogues. Write one word in each space.

better *fancy* *prefer* *rather* *right* *suppose*

1. **A** Let's go skiing next winter.
   B I'd …… not. It's very dangerous!
2. **A** It's getting late. Shall we go now?
   B I …… so. We need to catch the last bus.
3. **A** Why don't we play football?
   B I'd …… to play basketball if that's OK.
4. **A** Do you fancy going climbing?
   B Not really. I think that skateboarding would be ……
5. **A** This match is boring.
   B You're …… Shall we watch something else?
6. **A** Shall we watch the swimming?
   B I don't really …… that. Let's go for a walk.

TIME.



Say the hour first and then the minutes. (Hour + Minutes)

- 6:25 - It's six twenty-five
- 8:05 - It's eight O-five (the O is said like the letter O)

- 9:11 - It's nine eleven
- 2:34 - It's two thirty-four

Say the minutes first and then the hour. (Minutes + PAST / TO + Hour)

For minutes 1-30 we use **PAST** after the minutes.

For minutes 31-59 we use **TO** after the minutes.

- 2:35 - It's twenty-five **to** three
- 11:20 - It's twenty **past** eleven
- 4:18 - It's eighteen **past** four
- 8:51 - It's nine **to** nine
- 2:59 - It's one **to** three



O' clock

We use **o'clock** when there are NO minutes.

- 10:00 - It's ten o'clock
- 5:00 - It's five o'clock
- 1:00 - It's one o'clock

Sometimes it is written as 9 o'clock (the number + o'clock)

12:00

For 12:00 there are four expressions in English.



- twelve o'clock
- midday = noon
- midnight

- **AM vs. PM**
- We don't normally use the 24-hour clock in English.
- We use **a.m.** (am) for the morning and **p.m.** (pm) for the afternoon and night.

- 3am = Three o'clock in the morning.
- 3pm = Three o'clock in the afternoon.



Giving the Time

We use **It is** or **It's** to respond to the questions that ask for the time *right now*.

- **It is** half past five (5:30).
- **It's** ten to twelve (11:50)

We use the structure **AT + time** when giving the time of a specific event.

- The bus arrives **at** midday (12:00).
- The flight leaves **at** a quarter to two (1:45).
- The concert begins **at** ten o'clock. (10:00)



We can also use subject pronouns in these responses.

- It arrives at midday (12:00).
- It leaves at a quarter to two (1:45).
- It begins at ten o'clock. (10:00)
- **Asking for the Time**

The common question forms we use to ask for the

- What time is it?
- What is the time?

A more polite way to ask for the time, especially from a stranger is:

- Could you tell me the time please?

The common question forms we use to ask at what time a specific event will happen are:

What time...?

When...?

- What time does the flight to New York leave?
- When does the bus arrive from London?
- When does the concert begin?

CARDINAL NUMBERS AND ORDINAL NUMBERS

CARDINAL NUMBERS

1 – 12	13 – 19	20 - 90	100 and beyond
1 one	13 thirteen	20 twenty	100 a (one) hundred
2 two	14 fourteen	21 twenty-one	101 a (one) hundred and one
3 three	15 fifteen	22 twenty-two	102 a (one) hundred andtwo
4 four	16 sixteen	30 thirty	200 two hundred
5 five	17 seventeen	40 forty	300 three hundred
6 six	18 eighteen	50 fifty	400 four hundred
7 seven	19 nineteen	60 sixty	1,000 a (one) thousand
8 eight		70 seventy	1,001 a (one) thousand and one
9 nine		80 eighty	2,000 two thousand
10 ten		90 ninety	1,000,000 a (one) million
11 eleven			
12 twelve			

ORDINAL NUMBERS

1-inchi – 12-inchi	13-inchi – 19-inchi	20-nchi – 90-inchi	100-inchi va boshqalar
1st first	13th thirteenth	20th twentieth	100th hundredth
2nd second	14th fourteenth	21st twenty-first	101st hundred and first
3rd third	15th fifteenth	22nd twenty-second	102nd hundred and second
4th fourth	16th sixteenth	30th thirtieth	200th two hundredth
5th fifth	17th seventeenth	40th fortieth	300th three hundredth
6th sixth	18th eighteenth	50th fiftieth	1000th thousandth
7th seventh	19th nineteenth	60th sixtieth	1001st thousand and first
8th eighth		70th seventieth	1002 thousand and second
9th ninth		80th eightieth	1000000th millionth
10th tenth		90th ninetieth	
11th eleventh			
12th twelfth			

TESTS

№	Questions	A	B	C	D
1	A- Hello, what _____ your name?	is	are	am	be
2	Can you hear what he is .....?	saying	speaking	telling	talking
3	I _____ extra money teaching computer studies.	earn	earns	win	buy
4	I _____ the traffic in Bangkok.	hate	have	play	has
5	English is _____ here.	spoken	spoke	is speaking	speak
6	Volvos are _____ in Sweden.	produced	produce	produces	producing
7	Is service _____ in the bill?	included	include	to include	including
8	Our kitchen _____ decorated at the moment.	is being	is	being	was being
9	When ... school?	did Jack finish	was Jack finishing	does Jack finish	were Jack finishing
10	Ursula _____ four brothers and sisters.	has	have	haven't	having
11	"____her name Eliza?" "No,_____."	What/it isn't	Is/she isn't	Is/it is not	Is/it isn't
12	Is your surname Anderson?	Yes,you are	Yes,it is	Yes,I am	Yes,my is
13	Our homework ___ very difficult yesterday, but today it ___ easy.	is/is	was/is	was/was	Is/was
14	I'll never forget _____ the Queen on that bright day in 1974.	meeting	to meet	being met	to be met
15	George regretted _____ Dick the money.	to give	to have given	giving	that was given
16	We regret _____ but your suggestion is not accepted.	informing	to inform	inform	to informing
17	The car needs _____.	servicing	to service	serviced	to be of service

18	I expect _____ you working very hard when I come back.	find	to find	to finding	finding
19	I broke my glasses so I will have to buy …	beautiful	Some	old	metallic
20	The car broke down. I need to take … to the mechanic.	he	her	driver	It
21	What are you interested _____ ?	for	at	in	from
22	She's _____ jeans.	wore	to wear	wearing	to put
23	I am _____ tennis this afternoon.	playing	looking	played	to play
24	Do you like _____ ?	is cooking	to cook	cooked	cooking
25	"_____ you like some tea?" "No, thanks."	Would	Do	Does	Are
26	"_____ you _____ your teacher?" "Yes, he is a good man."	Does/you	Do / like	Did/are	Are/you
27	Would you like _____ apple or _____ strawberries?	a/any	a/some	an / some	an/a
28	Where do you come _____ ?	from	for	at	on
29	I'm not very good _____ mathematics.	to	for	at	on
30	"_____ did you go?" "This morning."	Why	What	Where	When
31	What's the name of the woman _____ was wearing the gold dress?	What	Who	Where	Why
32	He _____ his wife, Madina, in 1998.	to meet	meet	meeting	met
33	The Greens lived in London _____ six years.	at	to	for	in
34	You'll find the poem _____ page 16.	on	to	at	in
35	You are right. ... you say is true.	somebody	nothing	everything	nobody
36	I like the people here. ... is very friendly.	nothing	everybody	anybody	all
37	You're reading the book _____ I wanted to read.	why	what	where	which

38	We _____ move to London.	aren't	didn't	doesn't	isn't
39	Can you give me _____ money?	many	a	some	an
40	Please, put your homework _____ my desk.	in	on	to	for
41	Can I have _____ bread?	some	many	few	an
42	There isn't _____ coffee.	few	many	much	an
43	Would you like _____ rice?	some	many	few	an
44	Actually I find it … for health to sit and stare at the screen of the computer all day without doing anything.	dangerous	dangerously	danger	dangerless
45	They had a wonderful …… .	weather	girl	food	time
46	They are just back…….. a trip to Japan.	to	for	from	at
47	The plane flew ……..overhead.	high	big	slow	cheap
48	I have a few books…….modern writers.	after	with	by	whom
49	The student……papers.	wrote	writes	writing	is writed
50	Wednesday,Thursday,Friday,……	Sunday	Tuesday	Saturday	Monday
51	You …….fault with everybody.	bored	find	train	ticket
52	The ……was cold and windy on Sundays.	weather	point	matter	stop
53	Find the odd word.	lesson	write	read	famous
54	My friend ...given a new flat last week.	was	is	did	does
55	**Find the odd word**	beautiful	sentences	short	slim
56	The conductor……the passengers to move along.	ask	asks	asked	tell
57	**Find the odd word**	doctor	nurse	questions	worker
58	**Find the synonym**. Apologize	sorry	retell	change	menu
59	**Find the synonym**. HELP	like	hate	aid	stay
60	Bill is the … person in the world .	richer	richest	rich	riched

61	This is the …. Restaurant in the world .	good	better	best	well
62	Tom was very ill,and had got to go…. .	hospital	- medicine	doctor	nurse
63	George broke his leg an …….	chance	problem	wide	accident
64	What kind of holiday is an independence day?	religious	internatio nal	national	America n
65	She _____ a uniform.	Wear	To wear	wearing	wears
66	He _____ his car every weekend.	Wash	washes	washing	washed
67	Rosemary _____ three languages.	Speaks	talks	tells	know
68	My dad _____ at 7 o'clock every day.	stands up	looks up	gets up	jumps up
69	Isabel is a flight attendant. She _____ passengers.	gets up	to serve	serves	serving
70	Their son _____ in this hospital.	Works	begins	starts	likes
71	Jim's a postman. He _____ letters to people.	Answers	works	delivers	serves
72	Jane's a doctor. She _____ ill people.	looks at	speaks to	Helps	serves drinks
73	Bern _____ in a flat in Birmingham.	Lives	stands	Has	wants
74	Nancy's uncle is a pilot. He _____ all over the world.	Goes	sees	travels	delivers
75	In winter Sheila _____ skiing and in summer _____ tennis.	goes / plays	makes / plays	does / plays	starts
76	My friend's son _____ Turkish and English at university.	Studies	has	Plays	goes
77	Most of the people _____ work at 8 o'clock every morning.	Finishes	goes	Does	starts
78	A: _____ does Tony Blair live? B: In Great Britain.	When	What	Where	How
79	_____ does your father do in his free time?	Why	What	What	How many
80	_____ does Andy's little brother play with?	Who	Why	How old	Where
81	A: _____ does Natalie's	How	Whom	When	What

	nephew do? B: He's an architect.				
82	A: _____ does it rain here?B: Mostly in summer and winter A: _____ snow? B: In winter.	When / Why	Why / How	When / What about	What time / Whom
83	A: _____ does Anthony go to work? B: _____ bus.	How / By	How well / On	How well / On	How / In How well / On
84	She _____ from England.	Come	comes	don't come	goes
85	_____ _____ languages does she speak?	How many	How much	Why	Where
86	_____ sells things.	A postman	A nurse	A doctor	A shopkeeper
87	A barman _____.	sells things	serves drinks	delivers letters	drinks a lot
88	_____ _____ looks after money.	A nurse	An accountant	A postman	A dentist
89	_____ designs buildings.	An accountant	An architect	An interpreter	An engineer
90	That's my dictionary. Can I have ___ back please?	It	you	Them	my
91	"What _____ she do?" "She is an interpreter."	Is	does	do	are
92	_____ he sleep well?	Has	Have	Do	Does
93	_____ you ever stayed at the Ritz?	Did	Have	Was	Were
94	We _____ breakfast in bed.	were have	had	has	was having
95	She _____ a shower every morning before school.	does	did	has	is
96	Lots of trees _____ blown down by the wind.	Has	were	did	is
97	Thank goodness we _____ a dishwasher!	Have	was	did	were
98	How many people _____ you	Was	have	did	were

	invited to the party?				
99	We _____ a beautiful puppy called Molly.	Was	having	did	had
100	I have been to Australia but Anna _____.	hasn't	haven't	isn't	doesn't
101	Anna likes ice-cream but John _____.	doesn't	haven't	hasn't	isn't
102	I don't like ice-cream but Jill _____.	Have	has	does	is
103	Maria isn't studying hard but I _____.	Have	am	has	are
104	John loves flying but we _____ .	haven't	isn't	don't	doesn't
105	I watched TV last night but my sister _____.	hasn't	isn't	isn't	didn't
106	I think you're wrong. I don't agree _____ you at all.	To	with	On	about
107	I'm not interested _____ what you think or what you want.	To	on	with	in
108	We might have a picnic. It depends _____ the weather.	On	to	about	with
109	Where's the cash desk? I'd like to pay _____ this book.	for	to	with	about
110	"I've lost your pen. Sorry ..." "It's all right. Don't worry _____ it."	To	about	On	with
111	He _____ some new shoes last month.	buying	buy	buys	bought
112	Where _____ you _____ on holiday last year?	did / go	did / went	go / did	do / go
113	A: _____ it snow a little in winter in Holland? B: Yes, it _____. But last winter it _____ snow at all.	Do / do / didn't	Does / do / doesn't	Does / does / didn't	Do / does / don't
114	Max didn't _____ yesterday afternoon; he _____ at home.	go out / stay	went out / stayed	went out / stay	go out / stayed
115	A: _____ it snow a little in winter in Holland? B: Yes, it _____. But last winter it _____ snow at all.	Do / do / didn't	Does / do / doesn't	Does / does / didn't	Do / does / don't

116	Last year it _____ for three months, but it _____ just for two weeks.	snowed / rained	snows / rains	snowing / raining	snow / raining
117	A: _____ Alex _____ you yesterday evening? B: No, he _____	Did / helped / did	Did / help / did	Did / helped / didn't	Did / help / didn't
118	You are _____ me.	older	oldest	older then	older than
119	New York is _____ Paris.	dirty	the dirtiest	dirtier than	dirtier
120	He jumped _____ the lake.	to	in	into	at
121	A country is ____ than a city.	cheap	cheapest	more cheaper	cheaper
122	A city is _____ than the country.	more exciting	the most exciting	exciting	excited
123	Your class is _____ than my class.	noisier	noisy	noisiest	more noisy
124	Life in a country is _____ in a city.	slow	slower	slower than	slowly
125	Paris is _____ Madrid.	big than	bigger than	bigger	biggest
126	Madrid is much _____.	cheap	cheapest	the cheapest	cheaper
127	Why did you leave London? You had a _____ job.	better	best	gooder	the best
128	Our school ____ a library, but it doesn't ____ any computers.	has / have	have / has	has / has	have / have
129	My parents _____ a new stereo.	has	have	Have get	have got
130	Does your sister _____ a fiance?	has	has got	have	has get
131	The Plaza is the _____ hotel.	cheap	cheapest	the cheapest	cheaper
132	Claridge's is the _____ hotel.	old	oldest	older	the oldest
133	She is smaller _____ her sister.	that	this	than	this
134	Do you _____ any bread?	got	have	has	had
135	I'm the most _____.		clever		the

		intelligent		cleverer	intelligent
136	_____ people don't know what the weather is like in other countries.	The most	Most of	Most	A great
137	We did _____ exercises yesterday without making _____mistakes.	some / any	some / some	some / no	any / some
138	The boys ate _____ sandwiches, but they didn't drink _____milk at all.	some / no	any / no	some / any	some / some
139	That man never does _____ work	some	any	anything	something
140	They have _____ butter.	some	any	a	one
141	Helen works _____ a large office.	On	in	at	for
142	My friends leads _____ a very easy life.	With	in	*	to
143	A lot of students were standing _____ a queue.	In	on	at	with
144	The women are not interested _____ the demonstration in the park.	On	to	for	in
145	The party will start _____ Sunday.	8 o'clock at	8 o'clock	on 8 o'clock	at 8 o'clock
146	An old car was parked _____ the house.	front of	at the front	in front of	in front
147	He takes good care _____ his motorcycle.	For	of	to	with
148	18. A: Is this _____ book you were telling me about? B: Yes, it is about _____ life of Queen Victoria.	_ / _	the / the	a / a	a / the
149	The whale is _____ of all living mammals.	the largest	largest	the largest which is	larger than
150	Tom plays tennis well, but he's not very good _____ basketball.	in	at	on	for
151	I never _____ coffee.	drink	am drinking	from a cup of	drink like that

					coffee
152	Barbara and Tony _____ to the beach last Sunday.	was	went	go	were
153	Don't forget to give him the message when you _____ him.	see	will see	have seen	are seeing
154	Did Anne wash the dishes? Yes, she _____ .	did	did wash	is washing	washed
155	Did they have dinner at home? No, they _____ .	didn't have	have not	didn't	don't
156	We _____ a good movie last week.	saw	have	were seeing	see
157	Have you been to the post office? Yes, I _____ .	did	have	want	was
158	Nancy _____ to play tennis tomorrow.	goes	is going	will like	likes
159	They _____ to the park yet.	didn't go	have gone	haven't gone	don't go
160	They _____ the dishes when she left.	was washing	were washing	are washing	have washed
161	He's taking _____ some chocolates.	her	to her	hers	she
162	She doesn't know _____ about sports.	anything	somethin g	nothing	none
163	Albert has a good radio. He doesn't need _____ .	other one	another	some	another one
164	A: Whose is that? B: It's _____ .	my	ours	of Tom	my sisters
165	I didn't call the police. My son didn't call _____ .	them, either	them, too	him, either	him, too
166	You'd better take your umbrella. It _____ rain.	might	must	can	would
167	He _____ play basketball in high school.	use to	used to	like to	always
168	Linda _____ go to the market today.	have to	has to	need to	likes to
169	Mr. Brown works very hard. He _____ relax more.	likes to	Would	shall	should
170	Last year Mr. Taylor _____ work 60 hours a week.	must	had to	would	has to
171	I'm not used to _____ early.	get up	getting up	I get up	be getting up

172	We would have to sign a lease, _____?	do we	wouldn't we	haven't we	hadn't we
173	He'll have to stay home if he _____ to the bank.	can't go	can't	been going	won't go
174	_____ children went on the flight.	All of	Them	One of	Both
175	I _____ rather go shopping tomorrow. I have a lot of work today.	would	Can	much	will
176	If the projector _____ , we won't be able to see the movie.	doesn't work	worked	didn't work	wasn't work
177	If people _____ , he will feel bad.	will laugh	wouldn't laughed	laugh	would laugh
178	If I had a car, I _____ to the theater.	drive	would drive	would drove	drives
179	If they stand up, we _____ see the screen.	doesn't	won't be able to	haven't to	aren't
180	If my car _____ start, I will be late.	didn't	doesn't	don't	did
181	I would come if I _____ enough time.	had	Have	will have	can have
182	He would feel better if he _____ more sleep.	got	Gets	will get	has gotten
183	You will succeed if you _____ .	are trying	will try	try	are going to try
184	_____ long books are interesting.	Many	Many of	Many the	Of
185	_____ charming person she is!	What	How	That	What a
186	_____ people came than I expected.	Other	Fewer	Another	Few
187	I don't know where _____ .	is the post-office	has the post-office	the post-office	the post-office is
188	Tom sat near the fire _____	to get warm	for to get warm	for getting warm	get warm
189	She came _____ because her car had broken down.	to walk	Walk	by foot	on foot
190	She is very fond _____ modern art.	in	Of	with	at
191	to set	Sat,sat	set,sat,sat	set,set,set	Set,sat,sat

192	to learn	To learn, to learned	To learn, learn, learnt	Learn, learnt, learnt	Learn, learnt, learnd
193	to pay	paid, paid, pay	to pay, pay, pay	pay, paid, paid	pay, pay,pay
194	Give synonyms for: to collect	collectio n	to collect	to gather	gather
195	to capture	capture	to jailed	to prison	Jail
196	to hold	held	hold	to catch	to snatch
197	to win	occupy	won	to conquer	to success
198	Increase	grew	developm ent	develop	Increase
199	Simple	habit	ordinary	usual	common
200	Give antonyms for : late	ancient	so late	early	later

VOCABULARY

a bit [slightly]	ə bɪt	*ozgina*
a great deal	ə greɪt diːl	*katta hajmda*
a laugh	ə lɑːf	*kulgu*
a long time ago	ə lɒŋ taɪm əˈgəʊ	*uzoq vaqt oldin*
a paper	ə ˈpeɪpə	*qog'oz*
a return	ə rɪˈtɜːn	*qaytish*
Abbreviation	əˌbriːvɪˈeɪʃən	*qisqartirish(aytish)*
ability	əˈbɪlətɪ	*qobiliyat*
abroad	əˈbrɔːd	*chet davlat*
absolutely	bsəˈluːtli	*mutloq*
accident	ˈæksɪdənt	*hodisa*
amazing	əˈmeɪzɪŋ	*ajoyib*
announcement	əˈnaʊntsmənt	*e'lon qilish*
annoyed	əˈnɔɪd	*jahli chiqmoq*
author	ˈɔːθə	*muallif*
babysitter	ˈbeɪbɪˌsɪtə	*enaga*
backache	ˈbækeɪk	*orqa og'rig'i*
bakery	ˈbeɪkəri	*nonvoy*
bank account	bæŋk əˈkaʊnt	*bank hisobi*

barbecue	ˈbɑːbɪkjuː	*barbekuyu*
battle	ˈbætəl	*jang*
beach	biːtʃ	*qirg’oq*
beauty	ˈbjuːti	*chiroy*
because	bɪˈkɒz	*chunki*
behaviour	bɪˈheɪvjə	*tarbiya*
beside	bɪˈsaɪd	*urtasida*
best wishes	best ˈwɪʃɪz	*yaxshi tilaklar*
biography	baɪˈɒgrəfi	*tarjimai hol*
blame sb for sth	bleɪm sʌmbɒdy	*kimnidir nimadadir ayblash*
bless you	bles juː	*sog’ buling*
blow your nose	bləʊ jɔː nəʊz	*burun oqishi*
boil	bɔɪl	*qaynamoq*
borrow ˈ	ˈbɒrəʊ	*olib kelmoq*
cabbage	ˈkæbɪʤ	*karam*
can’t stand	kɑːnt stænd	*tura olmaslik*
career aim	kəˈrɪər eɪm	*ish maqsadi*
careful	ˈkeəfəl	*ehtiyot bulmoq*
carpenter	ˈkɑːpɪntə	*duradgor*
cash	kæʃ	*chaqa*
celebrate	ˈselɪbreɪt	*nishonlamoq*

central heating	ˈsentrəl ˈhiːtɪŋ	*markaziy isitish*
certificate	səˈtɪfɪkət	*sertifikat*
custom	ˈkʌstəm	*urf odat*
cyclist	ˈsaɪklɪst	*velosapedchi*
dangerous	ˈdeɪndʒərəs	*xavfli*
date of birth	deɪt ɒv bɜːθ	*tug'ilgan kun*
day-to-day	ˌdeɪtəˈdeɪ	*kundan- kunga*
decade	ˈdekeɪd	*o'n yillik*
definition	ˌdefɪˈnɪʃən	*ta'rif (berish)*
delicious	dɪˈlɪʃəs	*mazzali*
deposit	dɪˈpɒzɪt	*deposit (jamg'arma)*
depressed	dɪˈprest	*tushkinlikka tushmoq*
destroy	dɪsˈtrɔɪ	*buzmoq*
develop	dɪˈveləp	*rivojlanish*
different	ˈdɪfərənt	*turli xil*
disagree	ˌdɪsəˈgriː	*qishilmaslik kimmidir fikriga*
discuss	dɪˈskʌs	*muhokama qilmoq*
dishonest	dɪˈsɒnɪst	*g'arazguy, ichi qora*
distance	ˈdɪstəns	*masofa*
don't worry	dəʊnt ˈwʌri	*tashvishlanmang*
dozen	ˈdʌzən	*ko'plab(12 tadan ko'p)*

election	ɪˈlekʃən	*saylov*
ex-girlfriend/wife (etc.)	eks ˈgɜːlfrend/waɪf	*eski qizbola dusti/xotini*
expecting a baby	ɪkˈspektɪŋ ə ˈbeɪbi	*kutilgan bola*
experiment	ɪkˈsperɪmənt	*tajriba*
explanation	ˌekspləˈneɪʃən	*tushintirish*
extremely	ɪkˈstriːmli	*judayam*
fall asleep	fɔːl əˈsliːp	*uxlamoq*
family holiday	ˈfæmli ˈhɒlədeɪ	*oilaviy bayram*
Far East	ˌfɑːr ˈiːst	*Yaqin Sharq*
farewell	ˈfeəˈwel	*alvido*
fashionable	ˈfæʃənəbə	*zamonaviy*
feel bad about sth	fiːl bæd əˈbaʊt	*nimadand ir uzini yomon his qilmoq*
female	ˈfiːmeɪl	*ayol*
fight	faɪt	*jang*
finally	ˈfaɪnəli	*nihoyat*
fireman/firefighter	ˈfaɪəmən ˈfaɪəfaɪtə	*o't uchiruvchi*
flood	flʌd	*toshqin*
general election	ˈʤenərəl ɪˈlekʃən	*markaziy saylov*
generation	ˌʤenəreɪʃən	*avlod*
get divorced	get dɪˈvɔːst	*ajrashmoq*
wrap	ræp	*uramoq*

get married to sb	get ˈmærɪd tuː ˈsʌmbɒdi	*kimgadir turmushga chiqmoq*
get worse	get wɜːs	*yomonlashmoq*
give sb advice	gɪv ˈsʌmbɒdi ədˈvaɪs	*kimgadir maslahat bermoq*
global warming	ˈgləʊbəl ˈwɔːmɪŋ	*global isish*
go grey/bald/deaf (etc.)	gəʊ greɪ/ bɔːld/def	*kal bulish*
hand luggage	hænd ˈlʌgɪdʒ	*qul bagaji*
handsome	ˈhænsəm	*kelishgan*
hate	heɪt	*yomon kurmoq*
improve	ɪmˈpruːv	*yaxshilash*
in a row	ɪn ə rəʊ	*qatorda*
town centre	taʊn ˈsentə	*shahor markazi*
tradition	trəˈdɪʃən	*an'ana*
travel agent	trævəl ˈeɪdʒənt	*sayohat agenti*
unpleasant	ʌnˈplezənt	*yoqimsiz*
uniform	ˈjuːnɪfɔːm	*forma*
vehicle	ˈviəkəl	*arava*
village	ˈvɪlɪdʒ	*qishloq*
wage	weɪdʒ	*oylik, maosh*
warning	ˈwɔːnɪŋ	*ogohlantirish*
waste of money	weɪst ɒv ˈmʌni	*pulni bekorga sarflash*
wedding	ˈwedɪŋ	*nikoh tuyi*

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