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**Кафедра иностранных языков для физико-математического**  
**направления и информационных технологий**

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**GENERAL ENGLISH:**  
**READING AND GRAMMAR ASPECTS**

**Учебно-методическое пособие**

**Казань – 2017**

*Принято на заседании кафедры иностранных языков для физико-математического направления и информационных технологий*  
*Протокол № 9 от 20 июня 2017 года*

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**Мубаракшина А.М., Абдрахманова А.А., General English (reading and grammar aspects) / Мубаракшина А.М., Абдрахманова А.А. – Казань: Казан. ун-т, 2017. – 52 с.**

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов первого курса уровня «Intermediate» и содержит материалы, дополняющие основной курс грамматики английского языка. Пособие может быть использовано как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

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## **Предисловие**

Настоящее пособие предназначено для работы со студентами первого курса уровня «Intermediate» ФГАОУ ВО "Казанский (Приволжский) федеральный университет", г. Казань, и является дополнением к основному курсу. Тексты и задания подобраны с учетом требований Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта высшего образования и ориентировано на студентов, продолжающих изучение английского языка на базе программы средней школы.

Целью настоящего методического пособия является повторение и систематизации знаний основных грамматических категорий, проверка навыков изучающего чтения и последующей работы с прочитанным материалом. Пособие состоит из девяти разделов, каждый из которых включает в свою очередь 2 подраздела: задание на чтение и понимание текста, грамматические упражнения тестового типа, приложения.

Актуальность данного пособия заключается в его познавательной ценности и компетентностно-ориентированной направленности.

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## ***Unit I***

### ***I. Reading comprehension***

#### ***Learning English***

Read the text and choose the best answer for each question.

Today, millions of people want to learn or improve their English but it is difficult to find the best method. Is it better to study in Britain or America or to study in your own country?

The advantages of going to Britain seem obvious. Firstly, you will be able to listen to the language all the time you are in the country. You will be surrounded completely by the language wherever you go. Another advantage is that you have to speak the language if you are with other people. In Italy, it is always possible, in the class, to speak Italian if you want to and the learning is slower.

On the other hand, there are also advantages to staying at home to study. You don't have to make big changes to your life. As well as this, it is also a lot cheaper than going to Britain but it is never possible to achieve the results of living in the UK. If you have a good teacher in Italy, I think you can learn in a more concentrated way than being in Britain without going to a school.

So, in conclusion, I think that if you have enough time and enough money, the best choice is to spend some time in the UK. This is simply not possible for most people, so being here in Italy is the only viable option. The most important thing to do in this situation is to maximize your opportunities: to speak only English in class and to try to use English whenever possible outside the class.

**1.** What is the article about?

- a) How many people learn English.
- b) The best way to learn English.
- c) English schools in England and America.

2. What is one of the advantages of going to the UK to learn English?

- a) There are no Italians in Britain.
- b) You will have to speak English and not your language.
- c) The language schools are better.

3. What is one of the advantages of staying in your country to learn English?

- a) The teachers aren't very good in Britain.
- b) You have to work too hard in Britain.
- c) Your life can continue more or less as it was before.

4. People who don't have a lot of time and money should...

- a) Learn English in Britain.
- b) Try and speak English in class more often.
- c) Go to Italy to learn English.

## ***II. Grammar exercises***

### ***Articles***

Fill in the articles (a/an/the/-)

1. \_\_\_ man whom Mr. Smith telephoned this morning is here now.
2. \_\_\_ book which I am reading now belongs to John.
3. There is \_\_\_ pencil on the desk.
4. She is \_\_\_ good teacher.
5. Is this \_\_\_ book which you need?
6. I want to buy \_\_\_ new briefcase.
7. \_\_\_ good book is always a pleasure for me.
8. It is \_\_\_ good idea.
9. \_\_\_ picture painted by the student is beautiful.
10. \_\_\_ Loch Ness is in \_\_\_ Scotland.

11. The Beatles made \_\_\_ Abbey Road famous.
12. Many migrating birds spend the winter in \_\_\_ Africa.
13. \_\_\_ River Thames is \_\_\_ England's second longest river.
14. I work near \_\_\_ Trafalgar Square in \_\_\_ London.
15. \_\_\_ Hague is in \_\_\_ Netherlands.
16. \_\_\_ capital of \_\_\_ United Arab Emirates is \_\_\_ Abu Dhabi and not \_\_\_ Dubai.
17. \_\_\_ Lake District in the north of England has beautiful lakes like \_\_\_ Lake Windermere.
18. \_\_\_ islands in \_\_\_ Pacific Ocean offer fantastic beaches.
19. \_\_\_ Spanish football team won the World Cup in \_\_\_ South Africa in 2010.
20. I want to be \_\_\_ actor when I leave \_\_\_ university.
21. John worked as \_\_\_ school teacher all his life.
22. He put his scarf around \_\_\_ neck before going out.
23. Put this cap on to protect \_\_\_ head from the sun.
24. I'm going to \_\_\_ hospital to visit Mary.
25. \_\_\_ Jimmy's father went to \_\_\_ school to talk to his teacher.
26. It's time to get up, Jimmy. You've got to go to \_\_\_ school.
27. John had \_\_\_ breakfast and left for \_\_\_ work.
28. \_\_\_ dinner is on the table! Come and get it!
29. In the United States \_\_\_ most children receive a school education.

## ***Unit II***

### ***I. Reading comprehension***

#### ***The Alien Story***

*Put the story into the correct order and write down your answers in the table*

**1**

Other people who prefer to believe in a scientific explanation have suggested that electrical forces in the atmosphere caused

**2**

Suddenly, a strange light seemed to be on top of the car, sucking it up off the road before dropping it down again.



this and other incidents.

**3**

Meanwhile, a local lorry driver following the same route as Mrs. Knowles confirmed that he has also seen the strange light in the distance.

**4**

In a state of shock, they drove to the nearest town and reported the incident to the police.

**5**

Thinking that the woman must have been so tired that she was dreaming, the police gave her a cup of tea hoping to calm her down.

**6**

Finally, the police agreed to inspect the car and when they did, they saw the dust, smelt the smell and also noticed some small dents in the roof of the car.

**7**

Feeling terrified and out of control, the family noticed a black powder seeping inside their car and smelt a horrible stench.

**8**

This story was quickly taken up by some people as proof of the presence of aliens on earth.

**9**

When she saw a light flashing on the road ahead, she slowed down thinking that it was a traffic signal

**10**

Mrs. Knowles and her three sons were driving from Perth to Adelaide in the early hours one morning in 1988.

<b>1</b>	
<b>2</b>	
<b>3</b>	
<b>4</b>	
<b>5</b>	
<b>6</b>	
<b>7</b>	
<b>8</b>	

<b>9</b>	
<b>10</b>	

## ***II. Grammar exercises***

### ***Modal verbs***

Choose the correct answer.

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_ you help me with my homework?

- a) Are
- b) May
- c) Can
- d) Need

**2.** You \_\_\_\_\_ enter without a tie.

- a) aren't
- b) can't
- c) ought not
- d) weren't

**3.** We \_\_\_\_\_ leave now or we'll be late.

- a) has to
- b) must
- c) can
- d) will

**4.** If you had video, you \_\_\_\_\_ record it yourself tonight.

- a) could
- b) can
- c) must
- d) may

5. A: My car has been stolen.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) You should ring the police.
- b) Will you phone the police?
- c) Could you ring the police?
- d) You are phoning the police.

6. A: She can't sing.

B: Neither\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) do I
- b) could I
- c) am I
- d) can I

7. If you don't feel better you \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed.

- a) ought
- b) should
- c) don't have to
- d) needn't

8. You \_\_\_\_\_ get the 8.45 train. It doesn't stop at Yorkshire.

- a) had better
- b) mustn't
- c) should
- d) don't have to

9. His illness got worse and worse. In the end he \_\_\_\_\_ go into hospital for an operation.

- a) will have to
- b) must

- c) had to
- d) ought to have

**10.** You \_\_\_\_\_ any more aspirins; you've had four already.

- a) mustn't take
- b) needn't have taken
- c) shouldn't have taken
- d) had better not take

**11.** You \_\_\_\_\_ spanked her. She didn't deserve it.

- a) shouldn't have
- b) needn't have
- c) mustn't have
- d) couldn't have

**12.** A: I wonder who took my alarm clock.

B: It \_\_\_\_\_ Julia. She \_\_\_\_\_ supposed to get up early.

- a) might be / is
- b) could be / is
- c) had to be / was
- d) must have been / was

**13.** In a hundred years' time we \_\_\_\_\_ out of water to drink.

- a) must have run
- b) might have been/run
- c) should have run
- d) may have run

**14.** A: Did you enjoy the concert?

B: It was OK, but I \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre.

- a) needn't have gone
- b) must have gone
- c) had better go
- d) would rather have gone

15. When I was a child, I \_\_\_\_\_ a flashlight to bed with me so that I \_\_\_\_\_ read comic books without my parents' knowing them.

- a) used to take / could
- b) was used to taking / could
- c) would take / can
- d) would have taken / was able to

### ***Unit III***

#### ***I. Reading comprehension***

##### ***Changes In Town***

Read about Jake returning to his hometown after being abroad for ten years. Then answer true or false to the questions.

I have returned to my hometown of Wilson Creek after an absence of 10 years.

So many things have changed around here. When I left Wilson Creek, there was a small pond on the right as you left town. They have filled in this pond and they have built a large shopping mall there. A new post office has also been built just across from my old school.

There is a baseball stadium on the outskirts of Wilson Creek which has been changed completely. They have now added a new stand where probably a few thousand people could sit. It looks really great.

The biggest changes have taken place in the downtown area. They have pedestrianised the center and you can't drive there anymore. A European-style fountain has been built and some benches have also been added along with a grassy area and a new street cafe.

My street looks just the same as it always has but a public library has been built in the next street along. There used to be a great park there but they have cut down all the trees which is a pity. The library now has a large green area in front of it but it's not the same as when the park was there.

Another improvement is the number of new restaurants that have opened in Wilson Creek. A Chinese and an Italian restaurant have opened in the town center and a Mexican restaurant has opened near my home. Which is where I am going tonight!

**1.** Jake's school doesn't exist anymore.

- True
- False

**2.** They have improved the baseball stadium.

- True
- False

**3.** Jake likes the new-look baseball stadium.

- True
- False

**4.** It's only possible to reach the downtown area on foot.

- True
- False

**5.** The buildings in the center of the town look European.

- True
- False

**6.** Jake's street hasn't changed much.

- True
- False

7. He is sad about the park being ruined.

- True
- False

8. Jake is going to eat Italian food tonight.

- True
- False

## ***II. Grammar exercises***

### ***Phrasal verbs***

Read the text, study the glossary and match the phrasal verbs from the text to their meanings.

#### **The Luggage Question**

**(After Jerome K. Jerome)**

This is the wisdom have learned from my uncle Podger. "Always, before beginning to pack", my uncle would say, "make a list. It makes things easier." He was a methodical man.

"Take a piece of paper" - he always began - "put down on it everything you can possibly require; then go over it to see that it contains nothing you can possibly do without. Imagine yourself in bed: what have you got on? Very well, put it down - together with a change. You get up: what do you do? Wash yourself. What do you wash yourself with? Soap; put down soap. What other stuff would you need? Toothpaste and a toothbrush: put down everything. Go on till you have finished. Then take your clothes. What are you going to put on? Begin at your feet; what do you wear on your feet? Boots, shoes, socks; put them down. A corkscrew; put it down. Put down everything, and then you do not forget anything."

That is the plan he always followed himself. The main thing about my Uncle Podger was that he liked everything to be organized. The list made, he would go over it carefully, as he always advised, to see that he had forgotten nothing. He seemed to be a sort of absent-minded sometimes. Then he would go over it again, and cross out everything he might not need. Then he would lose the list.

**Glossary**

**methodical** (adj.) – a methodical person does things in a careful and well-organized way

**to put down** – to write down

**a change** – an additional set of clothes

**stuff** – (informal) a number of different things

1. to wake up and to get out of bed after sleeping
2. to look at something or to think about something very carefully
3. to draw a line through something written on a piece of paper
4. to write something, especially a name or a number on a piece of paper or on a list
5. to continue without stopping, or to do something right after you have finished doing something else
6. to manage to live without something
7. to put a piece of clothing on your body

put down	
do without	
cross out	
go over	
get up	
put on	
go on	



Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs from the exercise below.

1. Getting ready for the test I usually ... the chapters in the course book on the subject.
2. I can't ... my mobile phone. It's the most necessary thing for me.
3. I always ... important facts in my notebook; it's easier to learn them this way.
4. If fail to do something, I just ... working hard on it.
5. It's not a problem for me to ... early in the morning.
6. I hate it when my mum keeps asking me to ... a hat before I go out.
7. If somebody ... my essay, I get very upset.

Describe each phrasal verb using Attachment I and complete the sentences

1. In several cases the old buildings of St. Petersburg have been ... enormous advertisements!
2. You need to ... some difficulties. If you can do this now, you'll be better climber than me.
3. We are going to ... early, so I'll have time to prepare my courses, which will be nice.
4. Now I realize that he taught me the way to ... my problems and helped me develop self-confidence.
5. As soon as I graduate, I'm going to ... a job.
6. I chose badminton and I don't regret ... it .....
7. The number of human languages spoken might ... from about six thousand today to half that number a century from now.
8. The Earth's sea level will ... .
9. I am pleased to inform you that your talk proposal has been accepted for the conference, and we ... meeting you there.
10. Unfortunately, we don't ... well ... him these days.

put up with	
get back	
go up	
get over	
look forward to	
go down	
look for	
take up	
get on with	
turn into	

## ***Unit IV***

### ***I. Reading comprehension***

#### ***The Shrinking Lake***

Read about this disappearing lake in central Africa, then answer the questions putting either T for true, F for false or NS for "not stated".

Rikki Mbaza has a very English name but his part of central Africa is suffering from a problem that few in England would have to put up with: a lack of rain so acute that Rikki's livelihood is literally evaporating away.

"I would love to have the English weather here in Chad. Then the lake would not go away."

Rikki Mbaza lives in the town of Bol near the shores of Lake Chad, a lake that has shrunk by 90% in the last 40 years. A lack of rain is only one of many culprits being blamed for this emerging disaster.

"I am a fisherman. For me, it is like watching my life draining away every day. The fishing is getting worse and worse in the lake. They are getting smaller and I think the fish breeding has been disrupted by the reduction in area and in depth." Lake Chad is only a meter deep in most places.

Rikki struggles now to provide enough food and income for his wife Achta and their four children. Achta has had to take up pottery in her spare time in order to try and boost the amount of money coming into the household every month.

"Our rent doesn't go down with the level of the lake unfortunately," Mbaza complains. "We still have six mouths to feed but I need assistance from the government. They have left me to fend for myself in a desperate situation."

While one can understand Rikki Mbaza's frustration with his government, his accusatory tone is perhaps a little unfair. The Chad government has often seemed like a powerless, rudderless boat caught in the storm of international politics.

Angela Muscovite at the Center For African Politics at UCLA sees little reason for optimism in the case of the shrinking lake in the African heartland. "The story of

Chad Lake is a modern day environmental tragedy. This is a body of water that, in 1960 was over 25,000 km<sup>2</sup> in size - now it's less than 10% of that."

"It has been so over-exploited and it is an issue the whole international community, obviously more so those governments in Africa, need to co-operate on to find a resolution. And that isn't going to happen any time soon. By the time it does, they'll be arguing over a puddle in the middle of the desert. It's sad but that's how I see things panning out."

The guilty parties, as so often in these cases, blame each other for the problems that now beset the lake. Charlie Vaughan, who teaches Environmental Science at Cambridge University in Britain, explains why the lake is going the way of the Dodo. "The main culprit is geography funnily enough. Chad, Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon all lay claim to the waters of this lake and you only need a five meter shoreline to be able to extract water from it. The whole area has been a target for massive irrigation schemes over the last couple of decades with each country's agricultural ministry blaming the other three for the problems. In an area with plentiful rainfall, it wouldn't be so much of a problem. This is a dry area."

None of this gesturing and buck-passing will help Rikki, Achta and their four children in the near future. "I am learning how to fix cars. I don't think cars will be disappearing soon and will certainly last longer than this lake will," muses the glum-looking fisherman. "There won't be any more fishermen in this area in ten years." And with that, he says he has to go and study how to remove and repair brake pads.

1. Rikki has spent some time travelling in England.
2. The lack of rain is not the only cause of the lake's reduction in size.
3. Rikki's town, Bol, is further from the lake than it used to be.
4. Lake Chad's disappearance is causing financial pressures for Rikki's family.
5. Rikki feels the government should help him more.
6. Angela Muscovite wants the Chad government to save the lake.
7. She thinks action will come too late to save the lake.

8. Charlie Vaughan says permission to extract water is given too easily
9. The demands of agriculture have been largely responsible for the lake's problems.
10. Rikki will work in a garage when the fishing becomes too bad.

1	
2	
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10	

## ***II. Grammar exercises***

### ***Reported speech***

Transform the sentences into reported speech.

1. I thought, "He is going to give up his job".
2. "Go to your room now and do your homework", the mother said to her son.
3. The teacher asked Nina, "Do you live far from the school?"
4. "What have you bought me for Christmas?" the little boy asked his parents.
5. Helen: I cannot call you, I've lost your phone number.
6. Marina: I've lost my ticket.
7. "Don't take my ruler, use yours," Ann said to Harry.
8. Let's go to a movie.

9. Nick told us, "I saw Jimmy at a party last week."
10. "Fasten the seat belts!" the stewardess said to passengers.
11. "Have you finished reading my book?" my friend asked me.
12. "Why are you looking pale? What's the matter?" asked Mother.
13. Sister: I have been looking for you everywhere, Robbie.
14. David: It's a bit cold today. I'm going to wear a pullover.
15. Mother said, "Alice, don't interrupt the grown-ups."
16. "Let's begin the meeting," said the chairman.
17. 'Eat more fruit and vegetables', the doctor said.

The doctor said ...

18. 'Shut the door but don't lock it', she said to us.

She told ...

19. 'Can you speak more slowly? I can't understand', he said to me.

He asked ...

20. Don't come before 6 o'clock', I said to him.

I told ...

21. Charles said, "Ann has bought a new car."
22. "Read the instructions before you switch on the machine," he said to me.
23. He asked Jane, "Can you play the guitar?"
24. A stranger asked a passer-by, "Where is a bank?"
25. Ann: I once spent a summer here in this village.
26. Nick: I've been looking everywhere for you, Rita.
27. "Don't go near the fire", she said to Ben.

28. Let me post your letters, Granny.
29. She promised, "I'll speak to the manager about him".
30. "Nelly, will you shut the window?" the teacher said.
31. "Are you a captain of the school football team?" the new pupil asked Cyril.
32. "How long does it usually take to learn to skate?" Andy asked the physical education teacher.
33. 'Eat more fruit and vegetables', the doctor said.
- The doctor said ...
34. 'Shut the door but don't lock it', she said to us.
- She told ...
35. 'Can you speak more slowly? I can't understand', he said to me.
- He asked ...
36. Don't come before 6 o'clock', I said to him.
- I told ...
37. Guide: Now we are looking at a magnificent sample of ancient art.
38. Students: We have translated the article and done all exercises.
39. "Don't feed the animals," said the zoo worker to visitors.
40. "Let me help you to carry your suitcase, Alla," said Nick.

## ***Unit V***

### ***I. Reading comprehension***

#### ***The Fishing Champion***

*In the following text, four paragraphs have been removed. You will find the four removed paragraphs and one paragraph which doesn't fit above the extract. Choose*

from the paragraphs (A-E) the one which fits each gap in the text (1-4). Remember, there is one extra paragraph you do not need to use. Write the correct letter in the empty boxes in the text.

**A.** "I was at this tournament in Oregon last autumn and it had been left back in the motel by my father. I tell you, not a single fish came near the hook that day. I wouldn't go anywhere without it now."

**B.** But it was mainly his mother who saw his potential and decided to buy Mattie his first rod for his ninth birthday. The rest, as they say, is history.

**C.** Oh, and he's the Western USA Under-16 Freshwater Angling Champion. Which, considering he's up against kids who have been fishing for some ten years while Mattie has had a rod in his hand for a mere three, is pretty impressive.

**D.** "I went to Florida for the national Under-13's. I won that with a barracuda and it was caught in about 3 feet of water. Everyone else was casting out to 20 foot. I just seem to have a knack for finding fish."

**E.** This explains the wise head he seems to have on his shoulders. Fishing runs wide and deep in the Jackson family, who live near the mountain resort of Mammoth in the north of the state of California. "So much of what I know about fishing has been given to me by my father, my brothers, my uncles and aunts. It's a team effort I like to say."

Mattie Jackson is 12 years old. He rides his bike around the neighborhood, plays soccer with his friends and gets good grades from Fairmount Ridge Junior High School.

1.

When I first met Mattie, he was exchanging baseball cards with some of his pals. This is a quiet, unassuming youngster and not at all what I expected from somebody who is said to have the fishing world at his feet. He was called the "Tiger Woods of fishing" by the editor of California Fishing last month just after he won the prestigious under-16 title.

Mattie was pushed into angling by his father, John, when he was nine. He accompanied his father on numerous fishing trips so many successful tips and tricks

had already been picked up by the time he tried it himself. And it seemed to come oh-so-naturally to him.

"I caught my first fish after about four minutes. My father was furious," he laughs. His father says he has a great technique, enormous patience and, most importantly, a willingness to listen and learn.

2.

His first angling trophy was won at the age of ten. He was Californian under-12 champion the following year. He is also American under-13 champion but it is the under-16 tournament success, against much older anglers, that gives him the most satisfaction.

3.

It's what his father calls 'Mattie's radar' and it is being used on a daily basis in rivers and lakes across the USA as he travels from one tournament to the next with his father by his side. But he has other tools of the trade and is, typically for a fisherman, pretty superstitious when it comes to his tackle.

"This lure was bought for me in England," he explains, handing me something that looks like a wasp on a hook. "I've won three tournaments using that and if I lost it, snagged it or something, I would dive in after it. And this hat." He is wearing a light blue cloth hat that he goes on to explain brings him luck.

4.

What does the future hold for Mattie? "I intend to finish school and I want to go to college. I know it's important to get a good education. I'll always have fishing to go back to whenever I want."

And with that, we reach the lake shore and he settles down for what promises to be a fruitful evening. Instinctively, his hand reaches up and pats his faithful blue hat before returning to his rod. Just checking.

## ***II. Grammar exercises***



***Simple and compound sentences***

Determine whether the following sentences are simple or compound and write an S for a simple sentence and a C for a compound sentence.

1. Snow is rare in the lowlands of Greece, but it does fall in the mountains.

2. Paula and her family attended the Indian Art Expo in North Dakota.

3. Julia warmed the tortillas, and Damon stirred the beans.

4. Dad will walk the dog after work, or Justin will walk her after baseball practice.

5. Ray and Tara watched the Japanese drummers and browsed among the crafts.

6. Travis exercised every day, for he wants to stay strong and healthy.

7. The mambo and the rumba are popular Cuban dances.

Find the subject(s) and verb(s) in the following sentences and write them in the space under the sentences.

1. Carmen skated at the pond after school.

Subject:

Verb:

2. Students ate in the cafeteria, but other students went outside.

Subject:

Verb:

3. We can go to a movie, or we can watch a video at home.

Subject:

Verb:

4. Jill and Erica campaigned and raised money for children with cancer.

Subject:

Verb:

5. We will congratulate Rosa on her achievement.

Subject:

Verb:

6. Jordan should wash the dishes and put them away.

Subject:

Verb:

7. The waves were high, so the surfer didn't go in the water.

Subject:

Verb:



B	only certain types of radiation	
C	looking at the source	
D	will not happen when	
E	which most people	
F	immediately think of it	
G	plutonium are examples of	
H	make a person sick	

## ***II. Grammar exercises***

### ***Conditionals (0, 1, 2, mixed conditionals)***

**1.** If the weather were fine, they \_\_\_\_\_ out of town.

- a) go
- b) would go
- c) gone
- d) had gone

**2.** If Tom had enough money, he \_\_\_\_\_ to the USA long ago.

- a) went
- b) would have gone
- c) have gone
- d) would go

**3.** If I \_\_\_\_\_ their language, I could understand what they were saying.

- a) had known
- b) will know
- c) know
- d) knew

**4.** We \_\_\_\_\_ win the cup If we keep playing this well.

- a) will
- b) are
- c) are winning
- d) could have

5. If you touch a socket with wet hands, you \_\_\_\_\_ an electric shock.

- a) will get
- b) would get
- c) would have got
- d) would have been got

6. If I \_\_\_\_\_ noticed Nick, I would have stopped him.

- a) -
- b) had
- c) have
- d) would have

7. "Listen to me, Mary! The officer says I cannot go abroad now! I wish I ... the parking fine! I'm so sorry!"

- a) paid
- b) pay
- c) had paid
- d) would pay

8. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I would apologize to her.

- a) was
- b) had been
- c) were
- d) will be

9. If you live in Australia, January ... in the middle of summer.

- a) is
- b) was
- c) will be
- d) would be

10. If Jane \_\_\_\_\_ this medicine yesterday, she would feel better now.

- a) take
- b) took
- c) taken

d) had taken

**11.** When we \_\_\_\_ to the cinema, we \_\_\_\_ popcorn.

a) will go; will eat

b) will go; eat

c) go; would eat

d) go; eat

**12.** If the weather \_\_\_\_ fine, he will go out of town.

a) was

b) is

c) will

d) were

**13.** If it hadn't been raining yesterday, we \_\_\_\_ on a trip.

a) would have gone

b) have gone

c) would go

d) will have gone

**14.** – If you \_\_\_\_ down for a second, I'll be able to help you. – No, I hate you!

a) calm

b) calmed

c) will calm

d) had calmed

**15.** If John were playing tonight, we \_\_\_\_ a better chance of winning.

a) would have

b) would

c) have

d) will have

**16.** We'll just go to another restaurant if this one \_\_\_\_ fully occupied.

a) is

b) will

c) will be

d) has

**17.** Had the guests come, I \_\_\_\_\_ the house.

a) must clean

b) will clean

c) would have cleaned

d) would clean

**18.** If Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_ his phone number before, she would have called him.

a) have learned

b) had learned

c) learned

d) learnt

**19.** They \_\_\_\_\_ let you on the plane unless you have a valid passport.

a) had

b) have

c) will

d) won't

**20.** If I \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi, I would have been there in time.

a) had took

b) took

c) had taken

d) have taken

**21.** It will save us time and money if we \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel and flight together.

a) booked

b) had booked

c) book

d) will book

**22.** I \_\_\_\_\_ more shopping in this store if things weren't so expensive here.

a) would doing

b) did

c) would do

d) do

**23.** If I knew his address, I \_\_\_\_\_ to him.

a) would write

b) wrote

c) will write

d) write

**24.** I'm sure she \_\_\_\_\_ forgive you if you apologize.

a) will

b) would

c) should

d) -

**25.** I need to get to the supermarket very quickly. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ a car!

a) would drive

b) could drive

c) had driven

d) drive

## ***Unit VII***

### ***I. Reading comprehension***

#### ***Statue of Liberty Begins Her Rise***

Seven parts of sentences have been removed from this article about the Statue of Liberty. There are 7 gaps. Fill the gaps using words from the list below the text. For one gap, the sentence does not belong in the text so just write "-".

Finally, on August 5th, 1884, workers began building the Statue of Liberty pedestal, or foundation, on a small island in New York Harbor.

The statue is made of a covering of pure copper, put on a \_\_\_\_\_(1) (originally puddled iron) with the exception of the flame of the torch, which is coated in gold leaf (originally made of copper and later altered to hold glass panes). It \_\_\_\_\_(2)

stonework pedestal with a foundation in the shape of an irregular eleven-pointed star. The statue is 151 ft (46 m) tall, \_\_\_\_\_(3) and foundation, it is 305 ft (93 m) tall.

She was a gift from the people of France to the \_\_\_\_\_(4) 100th anniversary of America's independence from Great Britain. She was sculpted by Frederic Bartholdi. Barry Moreno wrote The Statue of Liberty Encyclopedia. He says Frederic Bartholdi chose the place where the statue was placed. And while entering the harbor by ship he saw a small island called Bedloe Island. And he saw Manhattan, and he was \_\_\_\_\_(5) vista, and he was aware that New York was the pre-eminent harbor. So he selected \_\_\_\_\_(6) Statue of Liberty for that reason. He realized his statue would have a greater impact in the busiest harbor. •

It took more than two years to complete the pedestal and statue on the island. The Statue of Liberty was dedicated by President Grover Cleveland on October 28th, 1886. Millions of \_\_\_\_\_(7) immigration station on Ellis Island - near Bedloe Island - came to see the Statue of Liberty as a symbol of their new lives in America.

A	United States to mark the	
B	is on a rectangular	
C	passengers heading for the	
D	New York as the site of the	
E	framework of steel	
F	the best location	
G	but with the pedestal	
H	truck by the magnificent	

## ***II. Grammar exercises***

### ***Passive voice***

#### ***Choose the correct answer***

1. The letters \_\_\_\_\_ (type) at the moment.

- a) type
- b) are being typed
- c) types



2. Guernica \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) by Picasso.
- a) has painted
  - b) is painted
  - c) paints
3. The parcel \_\_\_\_\_ (not/deliver) yet.
- a) has not been delivered yet
  - b) has not deliver
  - c) have not yet been delivered
4. Alpha Romeo cars \_\_\_\_\_ (make) in Italy.
- a) made
  - b) make
  - c) are made
5. The thief \_\_\_\_\_ (arrest) late last night.
- a) has been arrested
  - b) was arrested
  - c) had been arrested
6. The announcement \_\_\_\_\_ (make) tomorrow.
- a) will be made
  - b) will make
  - c) is maked
7. Good evening ladies and gentlemen. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Charles Trump.
- a) am
  - b) was
  - c) do
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (report) from BBC news headquarters.
- a) report
  - b) reported
  - c) am reporting
9. Earlier this evening an earthquake hit Cairo, Egypt. Many people

\_\_\_\_\_ (kill);

- a) killed
- b) are killed
- c) have been killing

**10.** many more \_\_\_\_\_ (injure)

- a) will be injured
- b) am injured
- c) are injured

**11.** and much of the city \_\_\_\_\_ (destroy).

- a) had been destroyed
- b) destroys
- c) is destroyed

**12.** Emergency teams \_\_\_\_\_ (already/set up) all over the city.

- a) already has set up
- b) already have been set up
- c) have already been set up

**13.** They \_\_\_\_\_ (help) the injured.

- a) are helping
- b) are being helped
- c) are being helping

**14.** Firemen and local people \_\_\_\_\_ (dig) in the wreckage

- a) dug
- b) are digging
- c) were digging

**15.** as many people \_\_\_\_\_ (still/trap).

- a) still are trapped
- b) trapped still are
- c) are still trapped

**16.** We \_\_\_\_\_ (expect) a special, in-depth report from our reporters at any moment.

- a) being expected

- b) are expected
- c) are expecting

**17.** As soon as we \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) from them we will release another news bulletin.

- a) hear
- b) will hear
- c) are heard

**18.** Anyone who \_\_\_\_\_ (wish) to enquire about family or friends should ring the following emergency numbers - 010 888 - 38691/2/8/0 for information.

- a) is wished
- b) wishes
- c) are wished

**19.** We \_\_\_\_\_ (be back) with the special bulletin.

- a) will be
- b) are back
- c) are being

**20.** A BBC special news team \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for Cairo immediately.

- a) is leaving
- b) will be leaving
- c) has been leaving

## ***Unit VIII***

### ***I. Reading comprehension***

#### ***The Hotel Of The Famous***

*Read about this very strange hotel, then answer the True/False questions.*

What would your life be like if you were Albert Einstein. What clothes would be in your wardrobe if you were Marilyn Monroe? Or Madonna?

Well now you can discover the answer to all these questions and many more at the Fame Hotel in California. Ten miles outside Los Angeles, the Fame Hotel promises to answer the question "What if?". When you check into the hotel, you choose a room. Each room has a name. There's Clint Eastwood on the second floor and Elvis Presley on the third floor. In total, the Fame Hotel has 32 rooms, most of which are named after stars of Hollywood or music. But there are also famous writers (Mark Twain and Agatha Christie) and even some scientists and sports stars, such as Mike Tyson.

When you enter the room, you enter the life of that person. There are pictures everywhere. The owner of the hotel has tried to fill the room with objects, clothes, even food that he thinks the stars would have liked. Marilyn Monroe's wardrobe is full of beautiful white dresses, Albert Einstein doesn't have any socks in his wardrobe because the real Einstein never wore them! If you choose Mike Tyson's room, you'll be able to practice boxing in one corner of the room. And there's even a skipping rope too!

I spoke to one guest staying in the Elvis Presley room. "I love this hotel," he said to me. "I wanted to know 'What would Elvis Presley eat for breakfast?' and now I know". That guest eats pancakes and strawberry ice cream every morning, just as Elvis liked to do. On the next table, the Einstein room's guest is eating cabbage soup!

The company plans to open another Fame Hotel in New York next year and there are plans to expand into Europe too. I look forward to staying in the Winston Churchill suite in London!

**1. You can meet famous people in the hotel.**

- True
- False

**2. Some famous people have stayed at the hotel.**

- True
- False

**3. The Fame Hotel is near Hollywood.**

- True
- False

4. Guests are able to choose which room they stay in.

- True
- False

5. Each room has a celebrity's signature on the door.

- True
- False

6. The hotel's owner has tried to make the wardrobe authentic.

- True
- False

7. Each guest eats something different in the hotel restaurant.

- True
- False

8. There is also a Fame Hotel in London.

- True
- False

## ***II. Grammar exercises***

### ***Gerund***

Complete the following sentences. Use your own ideas.

1. Peter likes \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mary hates \_\_\_\_\_
3. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_

4. We couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_
5. Do you think me foolish \_\_\_\_\_

Choose Gerund or Infinitive.

1. I am planning \_\_\_\_ (to visit/visiting) my granny next week.
2. When they stop \_\_\_\_ (to eat/eating) their lunch, they'll go to the office.
3. Does Sally enjoy \_\_\_\_ (to go/going) to the gym?
4. John refused \_\_\_\_ (to answer/answering) my question. (Джон отказался отвечать на мой вопрос.)
5. What's the use of (to go/going) to the stadium if you hate (to ski/skiing)?
6. I think she didn't mean \_\_\_\_ (to hurt/hurting) you.
7. I saw his \_\_\_\_ (to cross/crossing) the street.
8. Harry can't stand \_\_\_\_ (to work/working) on Saturdays.
9. We expect \_\_\_\_ (to leave/leaving) tomorrow.
10. I don't mind \_\_\_\_ (to wash up/washing up).
11. Teachers don't want students \_\_\_\_ (to miss/missing) lessons.
12. They stopped \_\_\_\_ (to smoke/smoking) before going to work.

Choose Infinitive with or without "to"

13. He often makes me \_\_\_\_ (feel/to feel) guilty.
14. The lawyer will \_\_\_\_ (call/to call) you later.
15. I'd like \_\_\_\_ (send/to send) him a present.
16. Mother wants me \_\_\_\_ (paint/to paint) the walls in the kitchen.
17. You have \_\_\_\_ (be/to be) friendly and polite.
18. We heard somebody \_\_\_\_ (enter/to enter) the apartment.
19. I am trying \_\_\_\_ (lift/to lift) this heavy stone.
20. Let me \_\_\_\_ (give/to give) you some advice.
21. It may \_\_\_\_ (cost/to cost) too much.

## ***Unit IX***

### ***I. Reading comprehension***

#### ***Charlie Chaplin's Early Life***

Read the text about Charlie Chaplin's early life and answer the true/false questions below.

He was believed to have been born on April 16, 1889. There is some doubt whether April 16 is actually his birthday, and it is possible he was not born in 1889. There is also uncertainty about his birthplace: London or Fontainebleau, France. There is no doubt, however, as to his parentage: he was born to Charles Chaplin, Sr. and Hannah Harriette Hill (aka Lily Harley on stage), both Music Hall entertainers. His parents separated soon after his birth, leaving him in the care of his increasingly unstable mother.

In 1896, Chaplin's mother was unable to find work; Charlie and his older half-brother Sydney Chaplin had to be left in the workhouse at Lambeth, moving after several weeks to Hanwell School for Orphans and Destitute Children. His father died an alcoholic when Charlie was 12, and his mother suffered a mental breakdown, and was eventually admitted temporarily to the Cane Hill Asylum at Coulsdon (near Croydon). She died in 1928 in the United States, two years after coming to the States to live with Chaplin, by then a commercial success.

Charlie first took to the stage when, aged five, he performed in Music Hall in 1894, standing in for his mother. As a child, he was confined to a bed for weeks due to a serious illness, and, at night, his mother would sit at the window and act out what was going on outside. In 1900, aged 11, his brother helped get him the role of a comic cat in the pantomime Cinderella at the London Hippodrome. In 1903 he appeared in 'Jim, A Romance of Cockayne', followed by his first regular job, as the newspaper boy Billy in Sherlock Holmes, a part he played into 1906. This was followed by Casey's 'Court Circus' variety show, and, the following year, he became a clown in Fred Karno's 'Fun Factory' slapstick comedy company.

According to immigration records, he arrived in the United States with the Karno troupe on October 2, 1912. In the Karno Company was Arthur Stanley

Jefferson, who would later become known as Stan Laurel. Chaplin and Laurel shared a room in a boarding house. Stan Laurel returned to England but Chaplin remained in the United States. Chaplin's act was seen by film producer Mack Sennett, who hired him for his studio, the Keystone Film Company.

**1.** Chaplin might have been born some years earlier than is currently believed.

- True
- False

**2.** Chaplin's mother died before her son was successful.

- True
- False

**3.** Chaplin first performed on the stage after he arrived in the United States.

- True
- False

**4.** His first serious job was delivering newspapers.

- True
- False

**5.** His first partner on the stage was the actor, Stan Laurel.

- True
- False

**6.** He was discovered while working for a British organization in the United States.

- True
- False

## ***II. Grammar exercises***

### ***Formal / Informal letters***



Read the following letter from one friend to another. Then, read a similar but more formal letter. Fill each space with one of the formal expressions you see in the table below. In each space in the second letter, write the number that corresponds to the correct phrase.

Hi Tom,

Sorry I wasn't able to get to your house warming party last Sunday. I was really looking forward to it and I was all ready to leave the house when my aunt from Ireland arrived at the house for a surprise visit! She was only in town for the one evening before she went to my brother's house so I had to stay with her. I'm really sorry.

I tried to telephone you but your line was busy the two times when I telephoned. Then I was out with my aunt in town and didn't have the chance to ring again. I hope you understand. I know you wanted to get me to meet that girl, Jane, who you work with. Oh well, next time maybe! My evening was really boring...if that makes you feel any better.

See you soon

Regards

Jack.

<b>1.</b> Later, I was otherwise engaged	<b>2.</b> I hope this will be possible at the next available opportunity	<b>3.</b> I hope you can understand my difficulties
<b>4.</b> I hope the dinner went well for all concerned.	<b>5.</b> a relative arrived unexpectedly.	<b>6.</b> I regret not being able
<b>7.</b> Please accept my sincerest apologies.	<b>8.</b> was twice engaged	<b>9.</b> introduce me to Ms. Phoenix
<b>10.</b> Dear Mr. Jones	<b>11.</b> Sincerely	<b>12.</b> I look forward to hearing from you soon.

[ ] ,

[ ] to get to your business dinner last Sunday. I was really looking forward to it and I was all ready to leave the house when [ ]. She was only in town for the one evening before she went to my brother's house so I had to stay with her. .

[ ] .

I tried to telephone you but your line [ ] when I called. [ ] and didn't have the chance to ring again.

[ ] . I know you wanted to [ ] who you work with. [ ] . [ ] .

[ ]

[ ] .

Jack.

## Attachment I

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
<b>ask <i>sb</i> out</b>	invite on a date	Brian <b>asked</b> Judy <b>out</b> to dinner and a movie.
<b>back <i>sth</i> up</b>	reverse	You'll have to <b>back up</b> your car so that I can get out.
<b>back <i>sb</i> up</b>	support	My wife <b>backed me up</b> over my decision to quit my job.
<b>break down</b>	stop functioning (vehicle, machine)	Our car <b>broke down</b> at the side of the highway in the snowstorm.
<b>break <i>sth</i> down</b>	divide into smaller parts	Our teacher <b>broke</b> the final project <b>down</b> into three separate parts.
<b>break in</b>	interrupt	The TV station <b>broke in</b> to report the news of the president's death.
<b>break up</b>	end a relationship	My boyfriend and I <b>broke up</b> before I moved to America.
<b>break up</b>	start laughing (informal)	The kids just <b>broke up</b> as soon as the clown started talking.
<b>break out</b>	escape	The prisoners <b>broke out</b> of jail when the guards weren't looking.
<b>bring <i>sb</i> up</b>	raise a child	My grandparents <b>brought me up</b> after my parents died.
<b>call <i>sb</i> back</b>	return a phone call	I <b>called</b> the company <b>back</b> but the offices were closed for the weekend.
<b>call <i>sth</i> off</b>	cancel	Jason <b>called</b> the wedding <b>off</b> because he wasn't in love with his fiancé.
<b>call on <i>sb</i></b>	ask for an answer or opinion	The professor <b>called on</b> me for question 1.
<b>call on <i>sb</i></b>	visit sb	We <b>called on</b> you last night but you weren't home.
<b>call <i>sb</i> up</b>	phone	Give me your phone number and I will <b>call you up</b> when we are in town.

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
<b>calm down</b>	relax after being angry	You are still mad. You need to <b>calm down</b> before you drive the car.
not <b>care for</b> <i>sb/ sth</i>	not like (formal)	I don't <b>care for</b> his behaviour.
<b>check in</b>	arrive and register at a hotel or airport	We will get the hotel keys when we <b>check in</b> .
<b>check out</b>	leave a hotel	You have to <b>check out</b> of the hotel before 11:00 AM.
<b>check sb/ sth out</b>	look at carefully, investigate	The company <b>checks out</b> all new employees.
<b>clean sth up</b>	tidy, clean	Please <b>clean up</b> your bedroom before you go outside.
<b>come across</b> <i>sth</i>	find unexpectedly	I <b>came across</b> these old photos when I was tidying the closet.
<b>come apart</b>	separate	The top and bottom <b>come apart</b> if you pull hard enough.
<b>come down with</b> <i>sth</i>	become sick	My nephew <b>came down with</b> chicken pox this weekend.
<b>come forward</b>	volunteer for a task or to give evidence	The woman <b>came forward</b> with her husband's finger prints.
<b>cross sth out</b>	draw a line through	Please <b>cross out</b> your old address and write your new one.
<b>cut back on</b> <i>sth</i>	consume less	My doctor wants me to <b>cut back on</b> sweets and fatty foods.
<b>cut sth down</b>	make sth fall to the ground	We had to <b>cut</b> the old tree in our yard <b>down</b> after the storm.
<b>cut in</b>	interrupt	Your father <b>cut in</b> while I was dancing with your uncle.
<b>dress up</b>	wear nice clothing	It's a fancy restaurant so we have to <b>dress up</b> .
<b>drop in/ by/</b>	come without an appointment	I might <b>drop in/by/over</b> for tea sometime this

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
<b>over</b>		week.
<b>drop out</b>	quit a class, school etc	I <b>dropped out</b> of Science because it was too difficult.
<b>eat out</b>	eat at a restaurant	I don't feel like cooking tonight. Let's <b>eat out</b> .
<b>end up</b>	eventually reach/do/decide	We <b>ended up</b> renting a movie instead of going to the theatre.
<b>fall down</b>	fall to the ground	The picture that you hung up last night <b>fell down</b> this morning.
<b>fill sth in</b>	to write information in blanks, as on a form (BrE)	Please <b>fill in</b> the form with your name, address, and phone number.
<b>fill sth up</b>	fill to the top	I always <b>fill</b> the water jug <b>up</b> when it is empty.
<b>find out</b>	discover	We don't know where he lives. How can we <b>find out</b> ?
<b>find sth out</b>	discover	We tried to keep the time of the party a secret, but Samantha <b>found it out</b> .
<b>get sth across/over</b>	communicate, make understandable	I tried to <b>get</b> my point <b>across/over</b> to the judge but she wouldn't listen.
<b>get along/on</b>	like each other	I was surprised how well my new girlfriend and my sister <b>got along/on</b> .
<b>get around</b>	have mobility	My grandfather can <b>get around</b> fine in his new wheelchair.
<b>get away</b>	go on a vacation	We worked so hard this year that we had to <b>get away</b> for a week.
<b>get away with sth</b>	do without being noticed or punished	Jason always <b>gets away with</b> cheating in his maths tests.
<b>get back</b>	return	We <b>got back</b> from our vacation last week.
<b>get sth back</b>	receive sth you had before	Liz finally <b>got</b> her Science notes <b>back</b> from my room-mate.
<b>get on with</b>	have good relationship with	Do you <b>get on with</b> your neighbors?

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
	smb	
<b>get over</b> <i>sth</i>	recover from an illness, loss, difficulty	I just <b>got over</b> the flu and now my sister has it.
<b>get over</b> <i>sth</i>	overcome a problem	The company will have to close if it can't <b>get over</b> the new regulations.
<b>get up</b>	get out of bed	I <b>got up</b> early today to study for my exam.
<b>get up</b>	stand	You should <b>get up</b> and give the elderly man your seat.
<b>give sb away</b>	reveal hidden information about sb	His wife <b>gave him away</b> to the police.
<b>give sb away</b>	take the bride to the altar	My father <b>gave me away</b> at my wedding.
<b>give sth away</b>	ruin a secret	My little sister <b>gave</b> the surprise party <b>away</b> by accident.
<b>give sth away</b>	give sth to sb for free	The library was <b>giving away</b> old books on Friday.
<b>give sth back</b>	return a borrowed item	I have to <b>give</b> these skates <b>back</b> to Franz before his hockey game.
<b>give up</b>	stop trying	My maths homework was too difficult so I <b>gave up</b> .
<b>go after sb</b>	follow sb	My brother tried to <b>go after</b> the thief in his car.
<b>go after sth</b>	try to achieve sth	I <b>went after</b> my dream and now I am a published writer.
<b>go back</b>	return to a place	I have to <b>go back</b> home and get my lunch.
<b>go out</b>	leave home to go on a social event	We're <b>going out</b> for dinner tonight.
<b>go out with sb</b>	date	Jesse has been <b>going out with</b> Luke since they met last winter.
<b>go over sth</b>	review	Please <b>go over</b> your answers before you submit your test.

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
<b>go over</b>	visit sb nearby	I haven't seen Tina for a long time. I think I'll <b>go over</b> for an hour or two.
<b>go without sth</b>	suffer lack or deprivation	When I was young, we <b>went without</b> winter boots.
<b>grow up</b>	become an adult	When Jack <b>grows up</b> he wants to be a fireman.
<b>hold sb/ sth back</b>	prevent from doing/going	I had to <b>hold</b> my dog <b>back</b> because there was a cat in the park.
<b>keep on doing sth</b>	continue doing	<b>Keep on</b> stirring until the liquid comes to a boil.
<b>let sb down</b>	fail to support or help, disappoint	I need you to be on time. Don't <b>let</b> me <b>down</b> this time.
<b>let sb in</b>	allow to enter	Can you <b>let</b> the cat <b>in</b> before you go to school?
<b>log in (or on)</b>	sign in (to a website, database etc)	I can't <b>log in</b> to Facebook because I've forgotten my password.
<b>log out (or off)</b>	sign out (of a website, database etc)	If you don't <b>log off</b> somebody could get into your account.
<b>look after sb/ sth</b>	take care of	I have to <b>look after</b> my sick grandmother.
<b>look for sb/ sth</b>	try to find	I'm <b>looking for</b> a red dress for the wedding.
<b>look forward to sth</b>	be excited about the future	I'm <b>looking forward to</b> the Christmas break.
<b>look sth up</b>	search and find information in a reference book or database	We can <b>look</b> her phone number <b>up</b> on the Internet.
<b>look up to sb</b>	have a lot of respect for	My little sister has always <b>looked up</b> to me.
<b>mix sth up</b>	confuse two or more things	I <b>mixed up</b> the twins' names again!
<b>pass sth up</b>	decline (usually sth good)	I <b>passed up</b> the job because I am afraid of change.
<b>pay sb back</b>	return owed money	Thanks for buying my ticket.

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
		I'll <b>pay</b> you <b>back</b> on Friday.
<b>pay for sth</b>	be punished for doing sth bad	That bully will <b>pay for</b> being mean to my little brother.
<b>pick sth out</b>	choose	I <b>picked out</b> three sweaters for you to try on.
<b>point sb/ sth out</b>	indicate with your finger	I'll <b>point</b> my boyfriend <b>out</b> when he runs by.
<b>put sth down</b>	put what you are holding on a surface or floor	You can <b>put</b> the groceries <b>down</b> on the kitchen counter.
<b>put up with sb/ sth</b>	tolerate	I don't think I can <b>put up with</b> three small children in the car.
<b>put sth on</b>	put clothing/ accessories on your body	Don't forget to <b>put on</b> your new earrings for the party.
<b>run into sb/ sth</b>	meet unexpectedly	I <b>ran into</b> an old school-friend at the mall.
<b>run away</b>	leave unexpectedly, escape	The child <b>ran away</b> from home and has been missing for three days.
<b>run out</b>	have none left	We <b>ran out</b> of shampoo so I had to wash my hair with soap.
<b>send sth back</b>	return (usually by mail)	My letter got <b>sent back</b> to me because I used the wrong stamp.
<b>switch sth off</b>	stop the energy flow, turn off	The light's too bright. Could you <b>switch</b> it <b>off</b> .
<b>switch sth on</b>	start the energy flow, turn on	We heard the news as soon as we <b>switched on</b> the car radio.
<b>take after sb</b>	resemble a family member	I <b>take after</b> my mother. We are both impatient.
<b>take sth apart</b>	purposely break into pieces	He <b>took</b> the car brakes <b>apart</b> and found the problem.
<b>take sth back</b>	return an item	I have to <b>take</b> our new TV <b>back</b> because it doesn't work.
<b>take off</b>	start to fly	My plane <b>takes off</b> in five minutes.



Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
<b>take sth off</b>	remove sth (usually clothing)	<b>Take off</b> your socks and shoes and come in the lake!
<b>take sth out</b>	remove from a place or thing	Can you <b>take</b> the garbage <b>out</b> to the street for me?
<b>take sb out</b>	pay for sb to go somewhere with you	My grandparents <b>took</b> us <b>out</b> for dinner and a movie.
<b>think sth over</b>	consider	I'll have to <b>think</b> this job offer <b>over</b> before I make my final decision.
<b>turn sth down</b>	decrease the volume or strength (heat, light etc)	Please <b>turn</b> the TV <b>down</b> while the guests are here.
<b>turn sth down</b>	refuse	I <b>turned</b> the job <b>down</b> because I don't want to move.
<b>turn sth off</b>	stop the energy flow, switch off	Your mother wants you to <b>turn</b> the TV <b>off</b> and come for dinner.
<b>turn sth on</b>	start the energy, switch on	It's too dark in here. Let's <b>turn</b> some lights <b>on</b> .
<b>turn up</b>	appear suddenly	Our cat <b>turned up</b> after we put posters up all over the neighbourhood.
<b>try sth on</b>	sample clothing	I'm going to <b>try</b> these jeans <b>on</b> , but I don't think they will fit.
<b>try sth out</b>	test	I am going to <b>try</b> this new brand of detergent <b>out</b> .
<b>wake up</b>	stop sleeping	We have to <b>wake up</b> early for work on Monday.
<b>warm sb/ sth up</b>	increase the temperature	You can <b>warm</b> your feet <b>up</b> in front of the fireplace.
<b>warm up</b>	prepare body for exercise	I always <b>warm up</b> by doing sit-ups before I go for a run.
<b>work out</b>	exercise	I <b>work out</b> at the gym three times a week.

## Specific Uses of English Articles

	In this case	Example Sentence
Use "a" / "an"	You mention something for the first time.	I have a problem.
	You want to say that something belongs to a certain group.	This is a table.
	You want to say that someone belongs to a certain group.	She is a designer.
	You want to say that something is that kind of thing.	I've built a strong ship.
	You want to say that someone is that kind of person.	He is a nice guy.
Use "the"	You talk about a specific thing.	The feeling I got was very strange.
	It is clear which thing you are talking about.	I passed the test!
	There is only one such thing.	Look at the sun.
No article	You talk about something in general.	Pigs can't fly. Diving can be difficult.
	You talk about cities, countries, streets, etc.	We visited Italy.

**The** is a definite article. It is used before a noun to refer to a particular one.

**Example:** I was playing with the boy.

*The boy* refers to a particular boy.

**A** and **an** are indefinite articles. They are used before nouns to refer to something in

general.

**Example:** I was playing with a boy.

*A boy* could be any boy.

**Example:** She wanted an umbrella.

*An umbrella* could be any umbrella. She is not referring to a specific one.

### **Using the definite article**

The definite article **the** is the most frequently used word in the English language. It is the same for all genders in singular or plural forms.

#### **Correct:**

- I am looking for the boy.
- She is fixing the computer.

#### **Also Correct:**

- I am looking for the boys.
- She is fixing the computers.

### **Using the definite article before nouns**

**1.** We use the definite article **the** before a noun when the noun is specific.

Once we have identified the noun to the reader or listener, we begin using the before the noun.

**Example:** I am reading a book. The book is about cats.

In this example the noun is identified in the first sentence. The first sentence is not referring to a specific book, so I did not use the definite article.

In the second sentence, the noun has been identified and I am talking about a specific book. I use the definite article before the book.

2. We use the definite article with any noun that represents one particular subject.

**Examples:**

- The President visited our city last year. (There is only one current president.)
- The sun is bright today. (There is only one sun in our sky.)

3) We use the definite article when there is only one nearby.

**Examples:**

- Dad, can I borrow the car? (There is one car at our house.)
- I am going to wear the blue shirt today. (I have one blue shirt in my closet.)

**Using the definite article with names**

We do not usually use the definite article before people's names.

**Incorrect:** The Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president of the United States.

**Correct:** Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president of the United States.

**We *do* use the definite article before:**

1. *Countries with plural nouns as their name*

- **Example:** I am flying to the Netherlands.

2. *Countries with names like Kingdom, State, or Republic*

- **Example:** I live in the United States.

3. *Names of geographical features such as oceans, mountains, rivers and seas*

- **Example:** We sailed on the Pacific Ocean.

**4.** *Names of newspapers*

- **Example:** We had a subscription to the New York Times.

**5.** *Names of well-known buildings or works of art*

- **Example:** We visited the Empire State Building last year.

**6.** *Names of families*

- **Example:** The Smiths live there.

**7.** *Names of organizations*

- **Example:** We are members of the Chess Club.

**8.** *Names of hotels*

- **Example:** We slept at the Holiday Inn.

**9.** *The definite article the is optional before seasons of the year.*

**Examples:**

- I love fishing in the summer.  
**or** I love fishing in summer.
- I go to school in the spring.  
**or** I go to school in spring.