

■ GÁBRITY ESZTER

# SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS AND ACTIVITIES FOR ADULT LEARNERS



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Language Teacher Training Faculty,  
Subotica

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Tördelőszerkesztő:

Vinkler Zsolt

ISBN 978-86-81960-13-4

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# UNIT 1

## Vocabulary: ANIMALS

### 1. Animal quiz: Join the picture to its description.

- This animal lives both in water and on land. It can jump high. It eats flies. It is green and has got four legs.
- This animal lives in a big family. They have got a queen. It is yellow and black. It can fly and it is small.
- This animal lives in the wild. It is big and grey. It eats leaves. It has four legs and a trunk.
- This animal has no legs. It is long and it eats small animals. It is sometimes dangerous.
- This animal looks like a horse. It eats grass and has got black and white stripes.



\_\_\_\_\_



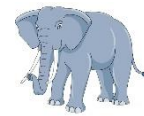
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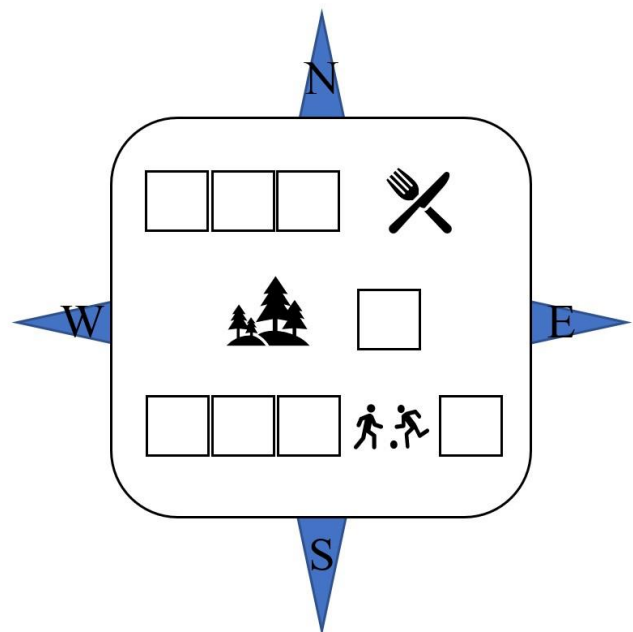
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### 2. At the zoo: Mark the names of animal houses based on the clues.

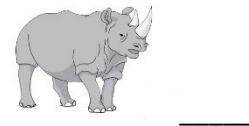
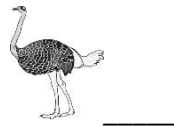
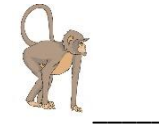
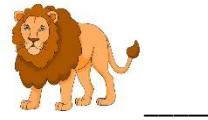
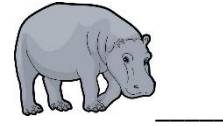
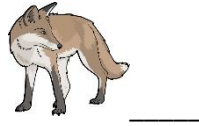
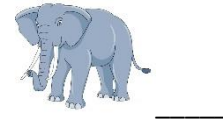
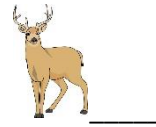
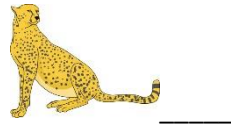
- The Shark House is near the entrance.
- The Elephant House and Crocodile House are next to each other.
- The Lion House is on the north-west side of the zoo.
- The Monkey House is between the forest and the Bird House.
- The Bird House is next to the playground.
- The Crocodile House is next to the information center.
- If you are in the buffet facing west, you will have a nice view of the ostriches.
- The Giraffe House is north of the playground.
- The Shark House is the first building on the right in the zoo.



3. Animals: Match the animals and their pictures.

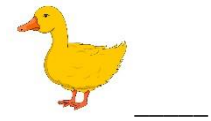
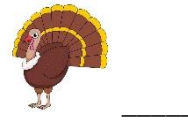
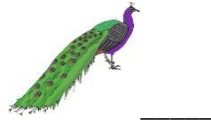
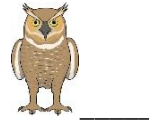
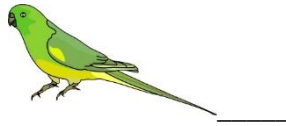
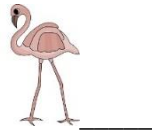
Wild animals

- a. bear
- b. camel
- c. deer
- d. elephant
- e. giraffe
- f. monkey
- g. hippo
- h. kangaroo
- i. lion
- j. tiger
- k. cheetah
- l. rhino
- m. panda
- n. zebra
- o. wolf
- p. fox
- q. squirrel
- r. ostrich
- s. bat



Birds

- a. eagle
- b. parrot
- c. flamingo
- d. swan
- e. peacock
- f. duck
- g. owl
- h. seagull
- i. pigeon
- j. penguin
- k. swallow
- l. turkey



Reptiles

- a. turtle
- b. frog
- c. lizard
- d. crocodile
- e. snake



Sea animals

- a. whale
- b. crab
- c. shark
- d. lobster
- e. dolphin
- f. jellyfish
- g. starfish
- h. octopus
- i. sea-horse
- j. seal
- k. salmon
- l. eel



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\_\_\_\_\_

Insects

- a. spider
- b. ant
- c. bee
- d. fly
- e. ladybug
- f. mosquito
- g. wasp
- h. butterfly



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

Domestic animals and  
pets

a. dog

b. cat

c. rabbit

d. goldfish

e. parrot

f. mouse

g. turtle

h. horse

i. cow

j. bull

k. goat

l. goose

m. pig

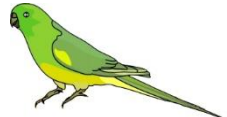
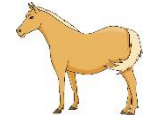
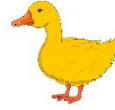
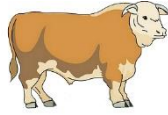
n. duck

o. donkey

p. sheep

q. rooster

r. hen



#### 4. Talking about animals

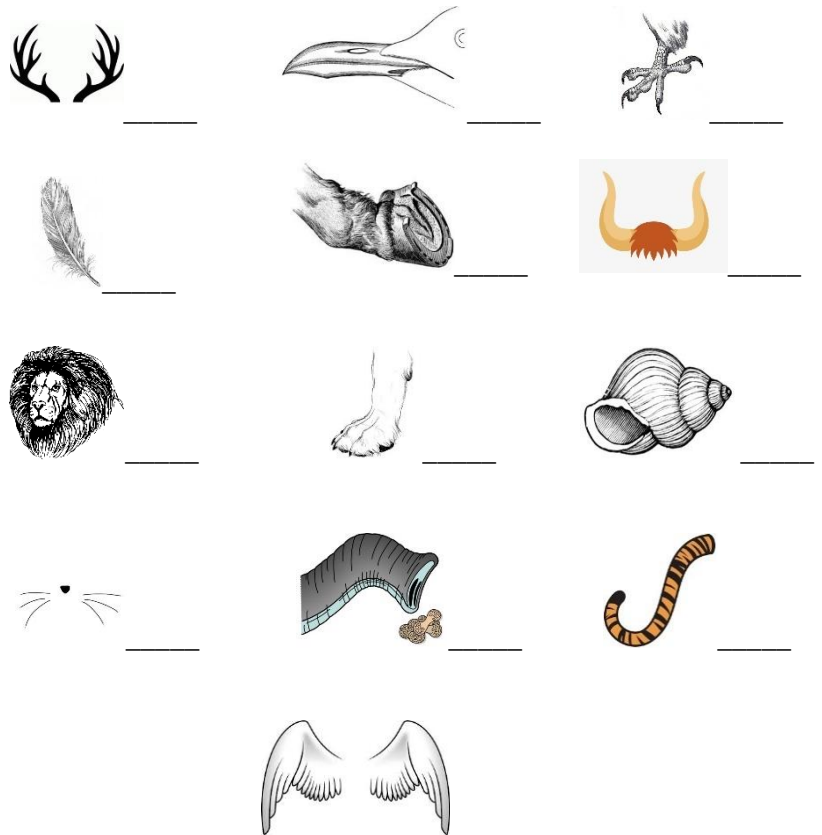
Match the animals with their features.

- a. Birds
- b. Dogs
- c. Cats
- d. Spiders
- e. Snakes
- f. Bees
- g. Lions
- h. Bears
- i. Wolves

- \_\_\_ make honey, buzz and sting.
- \_\_\_ roar.
- \_\_\_ hiss and slither along the ground.
- \_\_\_ build nests and lay eggs.
- \_\_\_ bark, wag their tails.
- \_\_\_ hunt in a pack and howl at night.
- \_\_\_ make webs and catch flies.
- \_\_\_ purr and scratch.
- \_\_\_ hibernate during the winter.

Parts of animals: Match the words with the pictures.

- a. wing
- b. tail
- c. claw
- d. paw
- e. trunk
- f. beak
- g. hoof
- h. feather
- i. shell
- j. horn
- k. mane
- l. whisker
- m. antler



Animals and their meat

a. hen

b. pig

c. cow

d. calf

e. sheep

\_\_\_ lamb

\_\_\_ pork

\_\_\_ ham

\_\_\_ chicken

\_\_\_ bacon

\_\_\_ beef

\_\_\_ veal

5. Guess the animal

a. This animal has four legs. It eats everything it finds. It is small and grey. It is small and has got a long tail.  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. This animal has two legs. It lays eggs. It cannot fly very well. You can eat it. It wakes up early in the morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_

c. This animal has got four legs and it is very big. It is brown, white or black. It eats grass and you can ride it.  
\_\_\_\_\_

d. This animal can jump very high, it mostly lives in Australia, its baby sleeps in its pouch.  
\_\_\_\_\_

e. This animal is a colorful bird and it can speak. \_\_\_\_\_

f. This animal is quite big, it lives in water and has the strongest jaw. \_\_\_\_\_

g. This animal lives in trees where it can jump from branch to branch. \_\_\_\_\_

h. This animal lives on a farm, you can make delicious cheese with my milk. \_\_\_\_\_

i. This animal never lives alone, but in a pack, it belongs to the same family as dogs.  
\_\_\_\_\_

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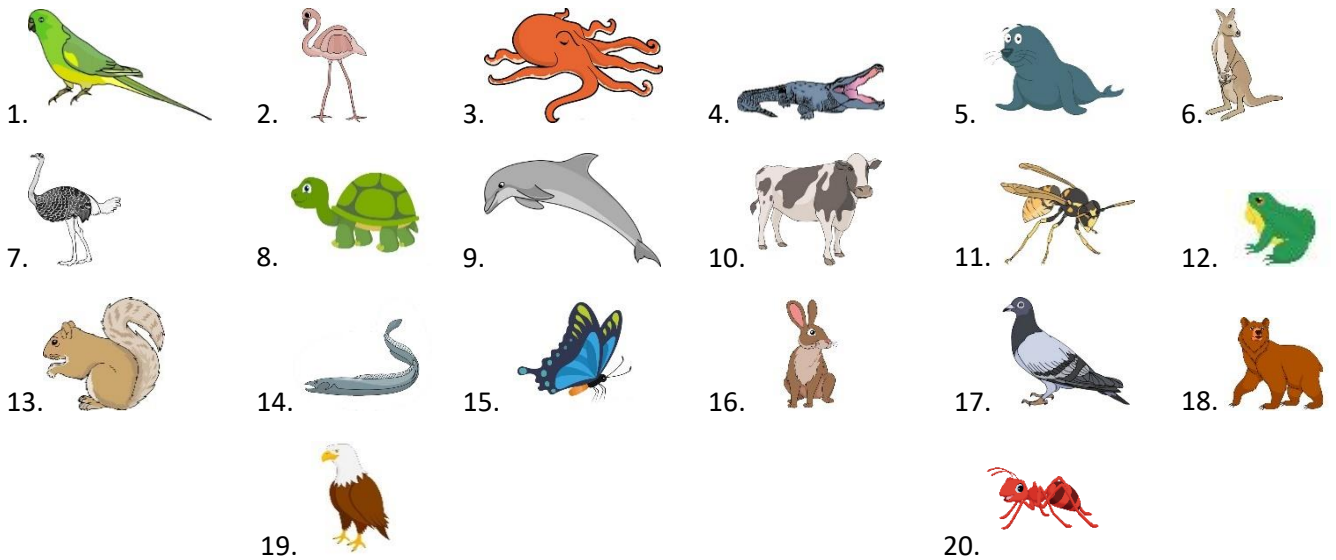
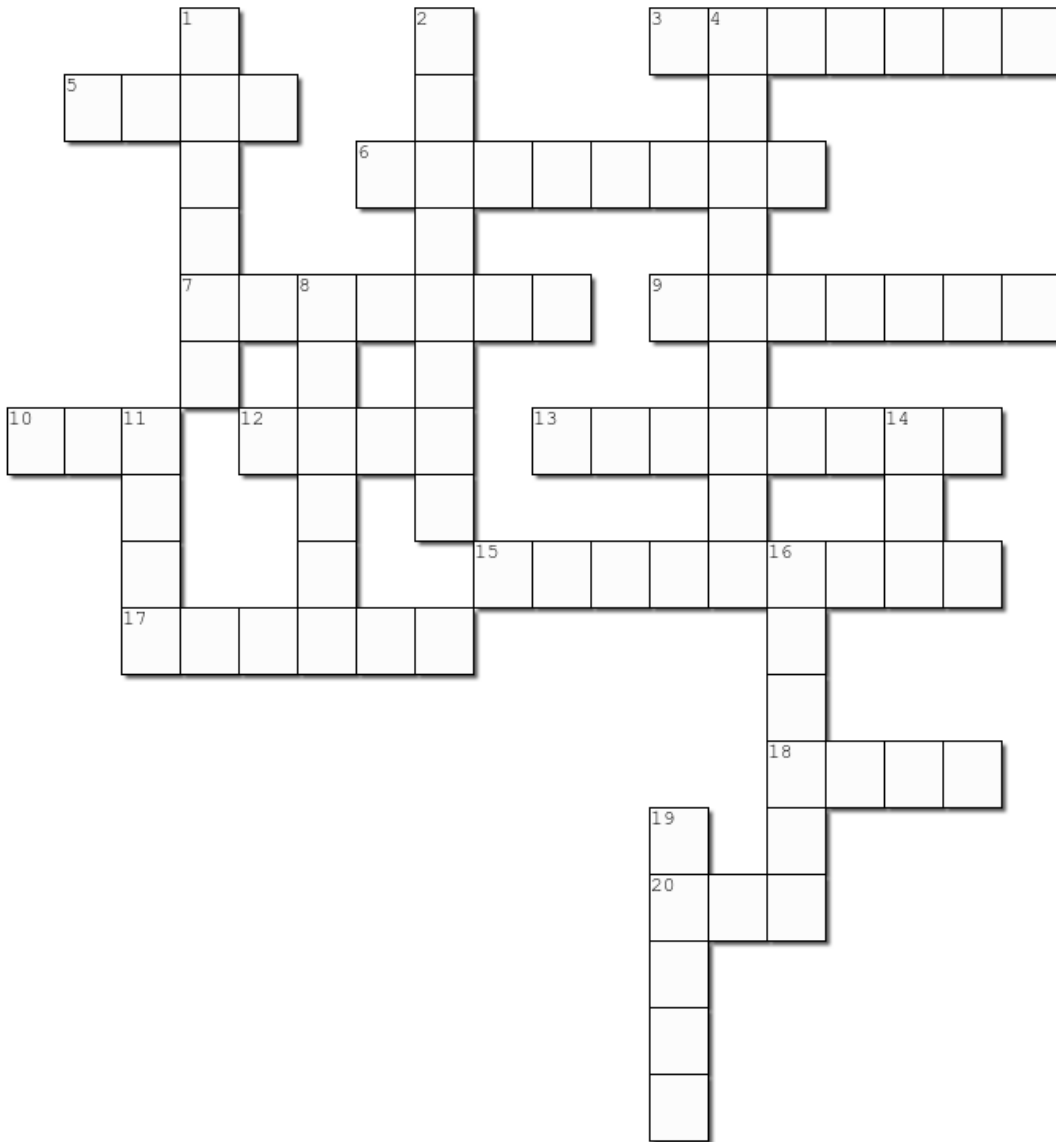
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## 6. Crossword puzzle: Animals



Form

Affirmative	Singular	Plural
1.	I read.	We read.
2.	You read.	You read.
3.	He/She/It reads.	They read.

Negative	Singular	Plural
1.	I do not (don't) read.	We do not (don't) read.
2.	You do not (don't) read.	You do not (don't) read.
3.	He/She/It does not (doesn't) read.	They do not (don't) read.

Interrogative yes/no questions	Singular	Plural
1.	Do I read?	Do we read?
2.	Do you read?	Do you read?
3.	Does he/she/it read?	Do they read?

Interrogative wh question	Singular	Plural
1.	What do I read?	What do we read?
2.	What do you read?	What do you read?
3.	What does he/she/it read?	What do they read?

Expressions of frequency:

I	always	drink coffee in the mornings.	I cook	every	a day. a week. a month. a year.
	often			once	
	usually			twice	
	sometimes			three times	
	hardly ever			four times	
	never				

Practice

1. Add -s/-es/-ies to the following verbs.

do \_\_\_\_\_  
 study \_\_\_\_\_  
 teach \_\_\_\_\_  
 say \_\_\_\_\_  
 cry \_\_\_\_\_  
 dance \_\_\_\_\_  
 relax \_\_\_\_\_  
 fix \_\_\_\_\_

Worry \_\_\_\_\_  
 play \_\_\_\_\_  
 grow \_\_\_\_\_  
 go \_\_\_\_\_  
 watch \_\_\_\_\_  
 miss \_\_\_\_\_  
 hurry \_\_\_\_\_  
 stop \_\_\_\_\_

2. Use Present Simple to fill in the gaps.

- a. I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis every afternoon.
- b. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in France.
- c. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio in the car.
- d. Sharon \_\_\_\_\_ (do) her homework every evening.
- e. Mrs. Jackson \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) pizza every Friday.
- f. He never \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football with his brother.
- g. You rarely \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) television.
- h. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home after school?
- i. I often \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at night.
- j. She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a house in the mountains.
- k. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) winter.
- l. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not take) a shower in the evenings, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (take) them in the mornings.
- m. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) fishing every weekend?
- n. \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) on Saturday or on Sunday?
- o. My dog often \_\_\_\_\_ (bark) at night.

3. Make questions with the following words.

- a. (he/live/where) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- b. (you/go to work/when) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- c. (they/jog/how often) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- d. (you/get up/in the morning/what time) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- e. (she/have for breakfast/in the mornings/what) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- f. (your best friend/who) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

4. Make negative sentences from the following ones.

- a. I like summer. \_\_\_\_\_

- b. She plays the guitar every day. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. My mother often bakes a cake. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. This parrot can fly. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Mr. Smith often travels to Japan. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. We always play chess. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Complete sentences with the Present Simple forms of the verb.

- a. Water \_\_\_\_\_ (boil) at 100 °C.
- b. The President \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) abroad on his private plane.
- c. Teachers at this faculty \_\_\_\_\_ (give) us lots of homework.
- d. We \_\_\_\_\_ (like) playing basketball, because it's fun and also good exercise.
- e. My mom \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book every month.
- f. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not want) to see this film. It is boring.
- g. These birds \_\_\_\_\_ (not leave) the country during winter.
- h. My favorite TV program \_\_\_\_\_ (start) at half past eight.
- i. The Sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) in the east and \_\_\_\_\_ (set) in the west.
- j. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) coffee, she \_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) tea.

6. Put the words in the correct order.

- a. go / you / restaurant / often / a / do / how / to / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. late / is / he / sometimes  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c. you / out / how / at / do / weekends / often / go / the / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d. get / I / early / on / never / Sundays / up  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e. at / o'clock / usually / dinner / have / I / seven

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f. on / often / go / park / I / Saturdays / to / the

---

g. listen / car / I / music / to / my / in / always

---

h. in / television / I / evening / sometimes / the / watch

---

i. do / ? / how / go / church / often / you / to

---

j. your / does / brother / to / gym / ? / often / go / the

---

7. Complete the sentences below. Based on the percentages in brackets decide which frequency adverb to use.

a. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ lets me copy her homework. (0%)

b. They \_\_\_\_\_ play cards in the evenings. (50%)

c. I \_\_\_\_\_ buy fruit on the market. (70%)

d. Manuel \_\_\_\_\_ misses the train. He is a responsible young boy. (20%)

e. Our neighbor \_\_\_\_\_ complains about the noise our dogs make. (50%)

f. Charlotte \_\_\_\_\_ eats sweets, she doesn't like them. (20%)

g. Henry and Harry \_\_\_\_\_ take lunch to the office. (80%)

h. My father is \_\_\_\_\_ late. (0%)

i. Granny's cakes are \_\_\_\_\_ delicious! (100%)

8. Complete the text with the Present Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Penguins \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the Antarctic. Since the sea \_\_\_\_\_ (provide) their food, they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very good swimmers. They \_\_\_\_\_ (dive) under the water and \_\_\_\_\_ (hunt) fish. They can hold their breath for about 20 minutes. When the weather is cold, penguins usually \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) in a group to warm each other. Female penguins

\_\_\_\_\_ (lay) eggs in spring and \_\_\_\_\_ (return) to the sea to hunt fish. Meanwhile, male penguins \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) the eggs warm for approximately 65 days. When the eggs finally \_\_\_\_\_ (hatch), female penguins \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back and \_\_\_\_\_ (feed) their newborn babies.



4. Find 10 free time activities or hobbies in the grid below.

F	E	W	A	T	C	H	T	V	E	G	B	F	P	E	U
O	V	G	B	H	R	C	D	B	D	O	D	A	N	C	E
T	H	N	E	N	E	H	U	C	Z	J	I	Z	F	V	C
T	R	A	C	O	A	U	R	U	E	O	H	F	D	D	B
R	O	I	E	E	D	R	A	W	T	G	M	L	A	C	T
A	J	N	P	L	A	Y	T	H	E	G	U	I	T	A	R
V	H	A	A	U	B	E	E	O	K	I	C	W	U	U	R
E	J	O	I	Z	O	T	M	T	O	N	I	S	O	I	L
L	P	Y	N	H	O	Q	N	R	L	G	G	E	K	T	K
D	Q	W	T	P	K	F	S	E	X	D	R	J	U	B	M
L	I	S	T	E	N	T	O	M	U	S	I	C	G	N	C
G	O	O	U	T	W	I	T	H	F	R	I	E	N	D	S

5. Put the letters in the correct order.

- a. titelsnouicsm \_\_\_\_\_
- b. hpsacslye \_\_\_\_\_
- c. smiiognwog \_\_\_\_\_
- d. eihk \_\_\_\_\_
- e. fsiognihg \_\_\_\_\_
- f. lyhrgptuteaia \_\_\_\_\_
- g. unr \_\_\_\_\_

6. Write the activities in the correct column.

dancing, judo, the violin, the cards, basketball, skiing, yoga, swimming, to cinema, jogging, for a walk, the drums, karate, chess, aerobics, clubbing, computer games

go	do	play

7. Complete the sentences below with the following prepositions.

**on          into          in          in          with          of**

- a. I like looking round in boutiques \_\_\_\_\_ my spare time.
- b. I am really interested \_\_\_\_\_ cooking.
- c. I'm really getting \_\_\_\_\_ computer games these days. Maybe, I'm spending too much time in front of the screen.
- d. My father is obsessed \_\_\_\_\_ photography.
- e. I'm keen \_\_\_\_\_ gardening. I spend a lot of time in the fresh air.
- f. Jennifer is a big fan \_\_\_\_\_ chess. She is a very smart girl. She is really good at it.

## UNIT 2

### Vocabulary: STREET LIFE, TOWN LIFE

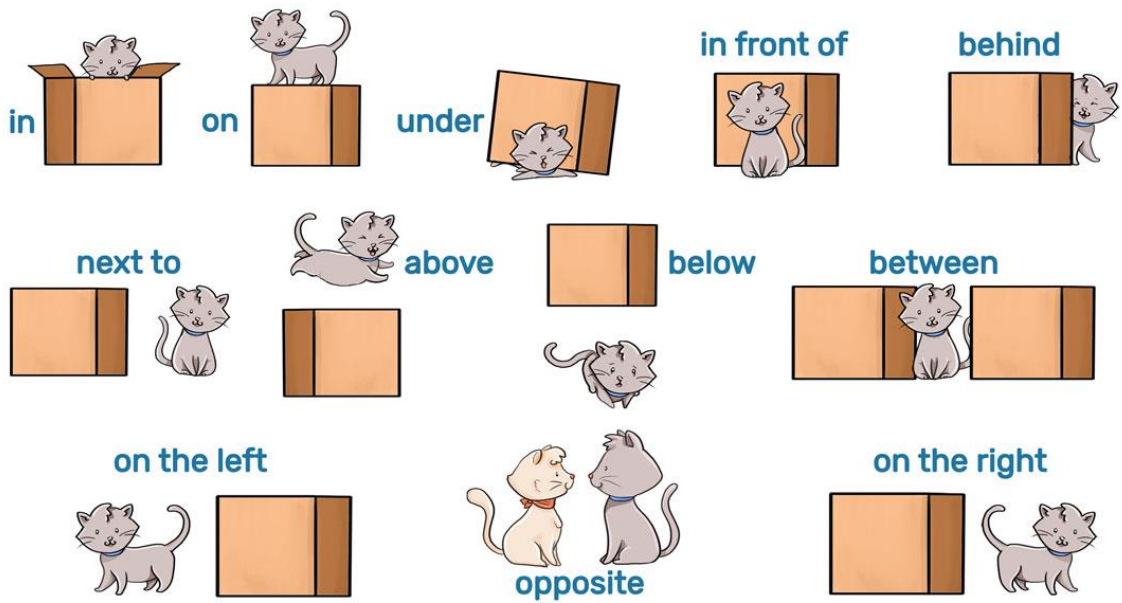
1. Riddle: puzzle out the various buildings and locations in town based on the clues you are provided.

1. The Town Hall is next to the hospital.
2. The park is across from the gym.
3. The fire station is across from the university.
4. The cafe is next to the park.
5. The library is next to the school.
6. The train station is around the corner from the park.
7. The police station is across from the hotel.
8. The dentist is across from the hospital.
9. The gas station is across from the school.
10. The post office is across from the Town Hall.
11. The clothes shop is across from the cafe.
12. The zoo is on 1st Street and A Avenue.
13. The swimming pool is around the corner from the university.
14. The hair salon is around the corner from the post office.
15. The theater is between the church and hair salon.
16. The supermarket is across from the bus station.
17. The drugstore is between the gym and the clothes shop.
18. The restaurant is next to the swimming pool.
19. The cinema is around the corner from the gas station.
20. The factory is around the corner from the hospital.
21. The museum is next to the cinema.
22. The airport is next to the supermarket.
23. The shoe store is next to the factory.

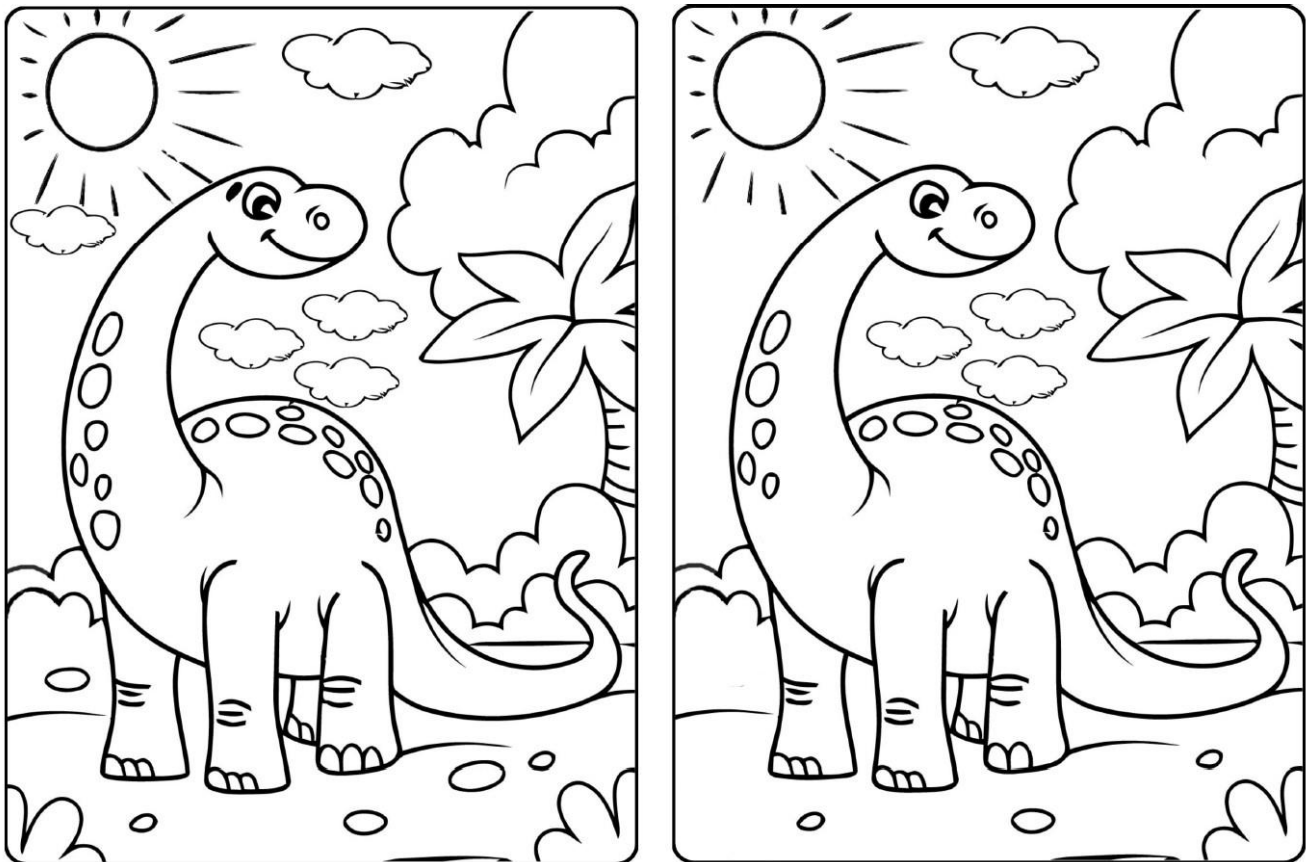
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	school															
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## 2. Prepositions of place.

in, on, under, in front of, behind, next to, above, below, between, on the left, opposite, on the right



## 3. Spot the difference.



4. Giving directions.



Form

<p><b>Affirmative</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Singular</b></p> <p>I am reading.                  You are reading.                  He/She/It is reading.</p>	<p><b>Plural</b></p> <p>We are reading.                  You are reading.                  They are reading.</p>
<p><b>Negative</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Singular</b></p> <p>I am not reading.                  You are not (aren't) reading.                  He/She/It is not (isn't) reading.</p>	<p><b>Plural</b></p> <p>We are not (aren't) reading.                  You are not (aren't) reading.                  They are not (aren't) reading.</p>
<p><b>Interrogative</b>                  yes/no                  questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Singular</b></p> <p>Am I reading?                  Are you reading?                  Is he/she/it reading?</p>	<p><b>Plural</b></p> <p>Are we reading?                  Are you reading?                  Are they reading?</p>
<p><b>Interrogative</b>                  wh question</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Singular</b></p> <p>What am I reading?                  What are you reading?                  What is he/she/it reading?</p>	<p><b>Plural</b></p> <p>What are we reading?                  What are you reading?                  What are they reading?</p>

Expressions of frequency:

I am drinking coffee

now.  
 at the moment.  
 these days.  
 nowadays.  
 this week.

Practice

1. Add -ing to the following verbs.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| carry _____ | hit _____   |
| make _____  | tie _____   |
| teach _____ | let _____   |
| have _____  | run _____   |
| die _____   | catch _____ |
| run _____   | see _____   |
| hurry _____ | sit _____   |
| come _____  | lie _____   |

## 2. Use Present Continuous to fill in the gaps.

- a. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) for her final exam this term.
- b. Several of my colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a break right now.
- c. This summer i \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my brother in Paris.
- d. At the moment Robbie \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a cup of coffee with his girlfriend.
- e. Please be quiet. I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to concentrate.
- f. Look! It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain). We need an umbrella.
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio? Can I turn it off?
- h. Excuse me, I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for a post office near here. Is there one near here?
- i. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) that coat? Are you cold?
- j. I'm on holiday this week, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (not work).
- k. Nowadays, food prices \_\_\_\_\_ (increase).
- l. More and more people \_\_\_\_\_ (become) unemployed.
- m. He was sick, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (get) better now.
- n. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) tomorrow evening? Do you fancy going out for a drink?
- o. My dog \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) with my parents this weekend since I am traveling abroad.

## 3. Make questions with the following words.

- a. (you/eat/what) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- b. (we/visit/ your parents/when) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- c. (Mary/play/ the piano/why) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- d. (you/meet/your friends/tonight/what time) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- e. (she/have for breakfast/this morning/what) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- f. (John/have/lunch/with/today/who) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

4. Make negative sentences from the following ones.

- a. Donald and Joshua are playing tennis. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. The MacDonald's is introducing a new ice-cream flavor. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. The students are listening carefully. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Rainforests are disappearing. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Mr. Kelvin is trying to fix the car. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. You are at home. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Tick the sentence which is correct.

Do you believe in magic?

Are you believing in magic?

I think of selling my bicycle.

I'm thinking of selling my bicycle.

How much do you weigh?

How much are you weighing?

My sister looks for a job.

My sister is looking for a job.

What do you do tonight?

What are you doing tonight?

It gets dark these days.

It is getting dark these days.

Do you want to go home?

Are you wanting to go home?

I speak three languages.

I am speaking three languages.

My train leaves at 5 o'clock.

My train is leaving at 5 o'clock.

2. Choose the correct alternative.

Dear Carlotta,

*I have/I'm having* a wonderful time here in Australia. My lectures at the University of Melbourne *starts/is starting* week. I am really excited, I can't wait to meet my classmates and professors. I really hope I will understand everything, as you know, English is not my mother tongue. Anyway, I *stay/am staying* with my mother's friend. She is very kind, lovely and talkative. She *owns/is owning* a boutique in the city center. I *plan/am planning* to visit her store tomorrow. She *works/is working* very hard these days as she *has/is having* her boutique renovated and she *needs/is needing* help with it. I *think/am thinking* of working as a part-time sales assistant at her store.

Melbourne is beautiful. It is a really big and vivid city. I *think/am thinking* that I could spend the rest of life here. I already have a favorite restaurant. They make the best lasagna in the city. I *wander/am wandering* the city nowadays, I really enjoy having some alone time in this unique city.

*Do you come/Are you coming* to visit me soon? I *spend/am spending* Christmas in Australia this year, so maybe you could visit me around Christmas. Winter is really hot here in Australia, so your luggage will not be heavy. Let me know as soon as you decide. What *do you do/are you doing* these days?

Bests, Maria

3. Put the verb into the correct form, present simple or present continuous.

- Rebecca is in London now. She \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at a nice hotel near the city center, but she usually \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at a hotel in the suburbs of London.
- Kenny says he's playing football this afternoon, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) him.
- You can borrow my bike. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not need) it at the moment.

- d. My cousin is vegetarian. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) meat.
- e. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) sleepy, let's get some coffee.
- f. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday in June, but this year we \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) anywhere. We \_\_\_\_\_ (renovate) our kitchen.
- g. The Danube \_\_\_\_\_ (flow) into the Black Sea.
- h. Hurry up! The train \_\_\_\_\_ (come). I \_\_\_\_\_ (not want) to miss it again.
- i. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not belong) to any sport clubs.
- j. He's a carpenter, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as a car mechanic right now.

4. Read the following extracts and put the verbs in brackets into the correct form, present simple or present continuous.

- a. This film \_\_\_\_\_ (be) great! It \_\_\_\_\_ (have) wonderful cast and the script \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really original. The most exciting event \_\_\_\_\_ (start) when the couple \_\_\_\_\_ (get) into trouble at the café and they \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to escape from the bad guys.
- b. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ (seem) to be changing nowadays. Villages \_\_\_\_\_ (become) unpopulated, while cities \_\_\_\_\_ (get) bigger and bigger. Technology \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) faster and faster. Even I \_\_\_\_\_ (not can) keep up with it, let alone my grandparents. Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) more and more about the world.
- c. Kevin Hall \_\_\_\_\_ (wake) up at 7 a.m. every day. On weekdays, he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to work, but on weekend he usually \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home or \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out with his friends. Sometimes he \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) an excursion with his friends or family members. This weekend, he \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Ibiza to relax and spend some quality time with his parents and sister. Right now, they are \_\_\_\_\_ (pack) and soon \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for the airport. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ (take) off at 5 p.m.

5. Answer the following questions. Don't forget to use the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

- a. How often do you go to parties?

twice a month

---

- b. Do you drink coffee?

sometimes

---

c. Are you having lunch?

now

---

d. When do you go shopping?

on Fridays

---

e. When do you go to bed?

usually

---

f. Are you making a cocktail for the guests?

at the moment

---

6. Put the verb into the correct form, present simple or present continuous.

a. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (know) that the Earth's temperature \_\_\_\_\_ (rise).

b. You \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) too near to the edge of the cliff.

c. Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ (not agree) on everything about the universe.

d. The atmosphere of Venus \_\_\_\_\_ (consist) of carbon dioxide.

e. Volcano Popocatepetl in Mexico \_\_\_\_\_ (be) an active volcano. It \_\_\_\_\_ (erupt) almost every decade.

f. The Martian space mission \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) according to plans.

g. The world's rainforests \_\_\_\_\_ (disappear).

h. The deepest point in Earth's oceans \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the Mariana Trench. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) 10,994 meters below sea level.

i. Caterpillars \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) into butterflies.

j. Wool \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from sheep.

7. Describe what you can see in the picture



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## UNIT 3

### Vocabulary: FRUIT

Match the fruit with its picture.

- a. apple
- b. banana
- c. apricot
- d. blackcurrant
- e. cherry
- f. dates
- g. lime
- h. fig
- i. coconut
- j. grape
- k. melon
- l. plum
- m. kiwi
- n. mango
- o. pear
- p. orange
- q. peach
- r. pomegranate
- s. pineapple
- t. raspberry
- u. strawberry
- v. tangerine
- w. watermelon



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



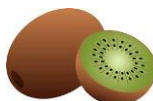
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\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

Form – regular verb: walk

Affirmative	Singular	Plural
1.	I walked.	We walked.
2.	You walked.	You walked.
3.	He/She/It walked.	They walked.
Negative	Singular	Plural
1.	I did not (didn't) walk.	We did not (didn't) walk.
2.	You did not (didn't) walk.	You did not (didn't) walk.
3.	He/She/It did not (didn't) walk.	They did not (didn't) walk.
Interrogative yes/no questions	Singular	Plural
1.	Did I walk?	Did we walk?
2.	Did you walk?	Did you walk?
3.	Did he/she/it walk?	Did they walk?
Interrogative wh question	Singular	Plural
1.	Where did I walk?	Where did we walk?
2.	Where did you walk?	Where did you walk?
3.	Where did he/she/it walk?	Where did they walk?

Form – irregular verb: go

Affirmative	Singular	Plural
1.	I went.	We went.
2.	You went.	You went.
3.	He/She/It went.	They went.
Negative	Singular	Plural
1.	I did not (didn't) go.	We did not (didn't) go.
2.	You did not (didn't) go.	You did not (didn't) go.
3.	He/She/It did not (didn't) go.	They did not (didn't) go.
Interrogative yes/no questions	Singular	Plural
1.	Did I go?	Did we go?
2.	Did you go?	Did you go?
3.	Did he/she/it go?	Did they go?
Interrogative wh question	Singular	Plural
1.	Where did I go?	Where did we go?
2.	Where did you go?	Where did you go?
3.	Where did he/she/it go?	Where did they go?

Expressions of frequency:

I drank coffee	yesterday. last week. last Tuesday. two days ago. in 2021.
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Practice

1. Fill in the table with the past simple form of regular verbs.

bake	die
stop	try
stay	slip
tidy	hurry
kiss	vote
climb	drop
play	open
fry	live
promise	rub
look	call
clean	enjoy
crash	jog

2. Fill in the table with the past simple form of irregular verbs.

catch	let
win	send
hit	build
keep	go
wake	sing
sell	teach
begin	fly
lose	put
do	drive
understand	hear
write	tell
eat	know

3. Change the verbs into the past simple. Keep them as positives, negatives or questions.

- a. Jack lives in Madrid. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Do you have any cheese home? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. He doesn't play the piano. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. My daughter hates waiting. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. I don't like operas. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Do you walk to school? \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Julianne studies geography. \_\_\_\_\_
- h. They don't work at the weekends. \_\_\_\_\_
- i. Do you miss your sister? \_\_\_\_\_
- j. Mary prefers drinking tea to coffee. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Change the positive sentences into negative ones.

- a. We loved our holiday in Spain.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. The Johnsons swept their garden yesterday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c. My mother missed the train.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d. He worked very hard to get his promotion.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e. Johanna loved working in London.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f. He had a headache yesterday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- g. The neighbors traveled abroad last week.  
\_\_\_\_\_

h. They stayed at home yesterday evening.

---

i. He had breakfast at 6 o'clock yesterday.

---

j. Ben drank some water.

---

5. Change the positive sentences into questions.

a. We loved our holiday in Spain.

---

b. The Johnsons swept their garden yesterday.

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c. My mother missed the train.

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d. She worked very hard to get her promotion.

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e. Johanna loved working in London.

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g. The neighbors traveled abroad last week.

---

h. They stayed at home yesterday evening.

---

i. He had breakfast at 6 o'clock yesterday.

---

j. Ben drank some water.

---

6. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple.

Cristopher Columbus \_\_\_\_\_ (be) an Italian explorer who \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) several voyages across the ocean. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) born in Geneva, but \_\_\_\_\_ (live) mostly in Lisbon when he \_\_\_\_\_ (marry) a Portuguese woman. He \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) a lot from a young age and his love towards sailing \_\_\_\_\_ (not stop) after moving to Portugal. With the purpose of reaching the East Indies, he \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to explore the western seas. The Spanish royal family, Queen Isabella I and King Ferdinand II \_\_\_\_\_ (support) his voyage, so in August 1492 he \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) his nautical journey with three boats, the Nina, Pinta and Santa María. On 12 October he \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) to the Bahamas. He \_\_\_\_\_ (give) the name *indios* (Indians) to the indigenous inhabitants that his crew \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) on the island. Columbus \_\_\_\_\_ (make) three further voyages to the new continent in 1493, 1498 and 1503.

Johannes Gensfleisch zur Laden zum Gutenberg \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a German inventor, publisher and goldsmith who \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) a new technology of printing with mechanical movable-type printing press. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) born and \_\_\_\_\_ (raise) in Mainz, but \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to Salzburg later in his life where he \_\_\_\_\_ (study) at the University of Erfurt. He \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) the technology of printing with movable type around 1444 and \_\_\_\_\_ (start) experimenting and perfecting the technology. In 1450, a German poem \_\_\_\_\_ (be) printed which was the first product of the printing machine. He \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) his well-known Gutenberg Bible in 1455. Approximately 180 copies \_\_\_\_\_ (be) printed.

Form

Affirmative	Singular	Plural
1.	I was reading.	We were reading.
2.	You were reading.	You were reading.
3.	He/She/It was reading.	They were reading.
Negative	Singular	Plural
1.	I was not (wasn't) reading.	We were not (weren't) reading.
2.	You were not (weren't) reading.	You were not (weren't) reading.
3.	He/She/It was not (wasn't) reading.	They were not (weren't) reading.
Interrogative yes/no questions	Singular	Plural
1.	Was I reading?	Were we reading?
2.	Were you reading?	Were you reading?
3.	Was he/she/it reading?	Were they reading?
Interrogative wh question	Singular	Plural
1.	What was I reading?	What were we reading?
2.	What were you reading?	What were you reading?
3.	What was he/she/it reading?	What were they reading?

Time expressions:

She was cleaning the window	when	the phone rang.
Her dad was cooking dinner	while	she was reading.

Practice

1. Use the past continuous in the following sentences.
  - a. John \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) his car in the garage.
  - b. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not ride) the bike to the supermarket.
  - c. Tina \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the match.
  - d. The neighbors \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to each other.
  - e. His son \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a phone call with his grandmother.
  - f. \_\_\_\_\_ (she/do) her homework?
  - g. What \_\_\_\_\_ (they/do) last night at 8 o'clock?
  - h. The two girls \_\_\_\_\_ (not/play) with the balls.

- i. The Japanese tourist \_\_\_\_\_ (take) pictures in the city center.
- j. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (your mother/go) early in the morning.

2. Transform the following sentences into negatives.

- a. The sun was shining. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. The photographer took several pictures. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Was the teacher taking notes? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. I was doing my English homework. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Was anybody listening? \_\_\_\_\_
- f. The elderly lady was reading in the park. \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Was the gardener planting any plants? \_\_\_\_\_
- h. The children were playing at the park. \_\_\_\_\_
- i. The passengers were waiting for the boat a lot. \_\_\_\_\_
- j. The couple was smiling at their wedding. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Transform the following sentences into questions.

- a. We weren't going swimming \_\_\_\_\_
- b. The wedding guests were dancing all night. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Ned was riding the horse for long hours. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Marisela wasn't writing a letter. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. It was raining all weekend. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Liz was cleaning the windows. \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Deborah was singing at the school concert. \_\_\_\_\_
- h. Michael wasn't feeling happy. \_\_\_\_\_
- i. The hotel guests were visiting the castle. \_\_\_\_\_
- j. It was calmly snowing. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous.

My best friend, Sarah and her long-time fiancé, Mitch got married last Saturday. It was a beautiful and eventful wedding. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (be) shining, and the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ideal for the event. The bridesmaids, including myself, \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) light blue dresses and they \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) small bouquets of tulips. The cameraman \_\_\_\_\_ (take) photographs and the groom's mother \_\_\_\_\_ (cry). Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (be) cheerful.

#### 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous.

- While I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) for the kids, my husband \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the washing-up.
- My father \_\_\_\_\_ (iron) while my mother \_\_\_\_\_ (rest).
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner while the neighbors \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an argument.
- While the students \_\_\_\_\_ (paint), our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (correct) the tests.
- My best friend \_\_\_\_\_ (take) an exam while we \_\_\_\_\_ (bake) a cake for her.

#### 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous or the past simple.

- When I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) them, they \_\_\_\_\_ (play) basketball.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (bath) when she \_\_\_\_\_ (call).
- My friends \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the party when I arrived.
- When the ambulance \_\_\_\_\_ (come), the passers-by \_\_\_\_\_ (walking) around the victim.
- My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio when it suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) working.
- Why \_\_\_\_\_ (the students/playing) the cards when the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) the classroom?
- People \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the beach when it suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to rain.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) when your husband \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) home?
- The guests \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner when the lights \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out.
- The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) when we \_\_\_\_\_ (come) out of the theater.

7. Complete the sentences using these pairs of verbs. Use the past simple in one space and the past continuous in the other.

drop/get      call/read      start/get      order/wait      break/ski

- Harry \_\_\_\_\_ his arm while he \_\_\_\_\_ in the Alpes.

- b. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ ready in the bathroom when the fire \_\_\_\_\_
- c. While I \_\_\_\_\_ for my friend to arrive, I \_\_\_\_\_ a cocktail for myself.
- d. I \_\_\_\_\_ the menu when my friends \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Emma \_\_\_\_\_ her phone while she \_\_\_\_\_ into the van.

8. Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous or the past simple.

My best friends, Sofia, Karen and I \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to go on a short trip to beach for the weekend. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) all week, and it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really hot. We \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at a small hotel and \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) to spend the day relaxing, swimming and sunbathing. Sofia, however, \_\_\_\_\_ (get) bored and \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to explore the town. While we \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoying) the beach, she \_\_\_\_\_ (do) some sightseeing in the town center. As she \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) past an art gallery, she \_\_\_\_\_ (see) an interesting painting which \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on sale, and \_\_\_\_\_ (get) curious, so she \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) the gallery. She \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at the painting when a very handsome salesman \_\_\_\_\_ (approach) her and \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) his help. While she \_\_\_\_\_ (observe) the painting, the salesman \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) the history of the painting. Finally, she \_\_\_\_\_ (make) up her mind, and \_\_\_\_\_ (bought) the piece of art. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very happy about her purchase.

9. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

- a. Philip was washing his teeth while the lights went out.

---

- b. Manolo was listening to music when her sister was reading a book.

---

- c. The guests were having a lovely lunch when the waiter was dropping his tray.

---

- d. While Jonathan built the sand castle, the waves ruined his castle.

---

- e. The lady was buying a pair of shoes when the man entered the shop.

---

Use

An adverb of manner is a word that tells us how something has happened.

Adverbs of manner normally come after the verb:

He spoke angrily.

or after the object:

He opened the door quietly.

Formation

Adverbs of manner are formed by adding *-ly* to the end of an adjective. But there are some rules:

- Adjectives ending in *-l* add *-ly*

careful → carefully

- Adjectives ending in *-y* change to *-ily*

lucky → luckily

- Adjectives ending in *-ble* change to *-bly*

responsible → responsibly

- There are some exceptions

good → well

hard → hard

late → late

fast → fast

1. Adverb formation

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>
calm	
	slowly
careful	
	badly
	beautifully
good	
angry	
	safely
happy	
quiet	

2. Fill the gaps with the following adverbs.

late carefully beautifully terribly early well badly safely quietly loud slowly hard

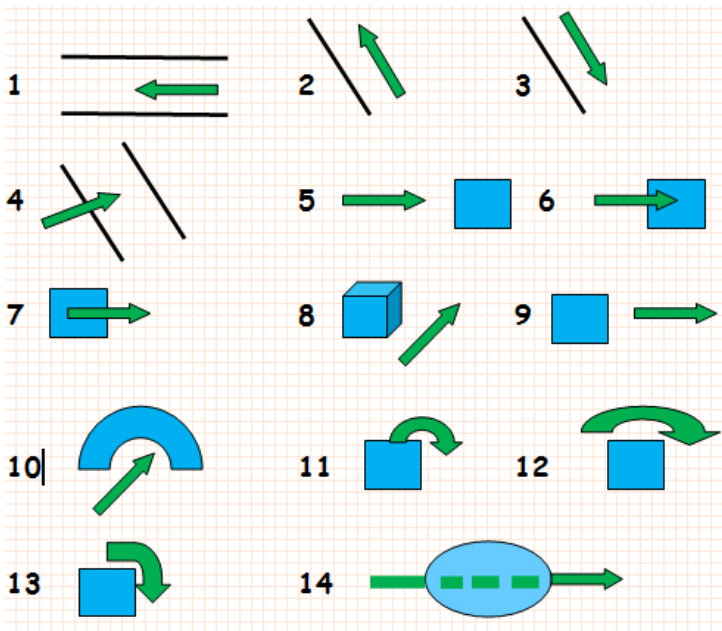
- a. Ana and John dance the rumba \_\_\_\_\_
- b. The mother planned their trip to Spain \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Jim painted the wall \_\_\_\_\_
- d. She speaks very \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Turn the music down. It's too \_\_\_\_\_
- f. He arrived \_\_\_\_\_ to school.
- g. He drives too \_\_\_\_\_
- h. The chauffer knows the route \_\_\_\_\_
- i. He plays the violin \_\_\_\_\_
- j. We're travelling tomorrow so we went to bed \_\_\_\_\_
- k. Tim always work \_\_\_\_\_ He is a very good employee.
- l. Our boss usually arrives \_\_\_\_\_

3. Unscramble the sentences correctly.

- a. carefully / clean / glasses / the / You / should  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. new / The / employee / slowly / works  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c. news / heard / smiled / he / When / happily / the / he  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d. dentist / waited / child / The / the / for / patiently  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e. our / wife / reading / book / My / is / bedroom / a / silently / in  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f. difficult / solved / that / quickly / Pamela / problem  
\_\_\_\_\_

Grammar: PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT

1. Match the numbers with the letters in the table.



- a. round \_\_\_\_\_
- b. under \_\_\_\_\_
- c. to \_\_\_\_\_
- d. out of \_\_\_\_\_
- e. into \_\_\_\_\_
- f. up \_\_\_\_\_
- g. down \_\_\_\_\_
- h. over \_\_\_\_\_
- i. through \_\_\_\_\_
- j. along \_\_\_\_\_
- k. past \_\_\_\_\_
- l. across \_\_\_\_\_
- m. off \_\_\_\_\_

2. Fill in the prepositions of movement.

- a. Pupils go \_\_\_\_\_ school every weekday.
- b. Paula looked \_\_\_\_\_ the window and saw her mother.
- c. The dog was running \_\_\_\_\_ its owners very happily.
- d. The cat jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
- e. I like to walk \_\_\_\_\_ the river. It is very peaceful and calming.
- f. The children jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the pool.
- g. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ the river. The Parliament is on the riverbank.
- h. The team climbed \_\_\_\_\_ the mountain.
- i. What did you see \_\_\_\_\_ through the window?
- j. Would like to swim \_\_\_\_\_ the river with me?

1. Put the paragraphs and sentences of an informal email in the correct order.

\_\_\_ How is it going? I haven't heard from you for a long time, so I thought I could drop you a few lines. I have some big and exciting news.

\_\_\_ From: [sofia.smith@email.com](mailto:sofia.smith@email.com)

\_\_\_ It would be really great if we could catch up sometime and talk about the details. Give me a call. My new number is 0786 8757652.

\_\_\_ To: [jennifer.gold@email.com](mailto:jennifer.gold@email.com)

\_\_\_ Love, Sofia

\_\_\_ Actually, there would be something else. Could you give me a ride from the airport to my temporary apartment? My flight arrives at 11.30 p.m., so I would really appreciate if you could pick me up.

\_\_\_ Hi Jenny,

\_\_\_ Subject: A trip to the beach

\_\_\_ I want to let you know that I'm coming back to Los Angeles for the summer. I'm going to work for a marketing company as an intern for 3 months. Brilliant, eh? We can hang out, go to the movies, museums and parties.

2. Fill in the informal email with the words given. There are two extra words.

ideas	would	football	countryside	Hi	forward	since
concert	music	could	pizza	arrives	station	best

\_\_\_\_\_,

I'm really happy that we'll see each other in next weekend. I'm looking \_\_\_\_\_ meeting you and spending time together. It's been three months \_\_\_\_\_ we last met.

I have a few \_\_\_\_\_ for our weekend. A friend of my brother is in a band and they are going to play a small \_\_\_\_\_ on Friday evening. We could go and listen to them. My brother told me that they were awesome. Would you like to go?

We still need to decide what to do on Saturday. We could either hike in the \_\_\_\_\_ or spend the day at the swimming pool. What \_\_\_\_\_ you rather do? I would really love to go to a \_\_\_\_\_ match in the evening. Manchester is playing against Arsenal. How about having a \_\_\_\_\_ and beer before the match?

Just one final thing. My train leaves at 5 p.m. Friday evening and \_\_\_\_\_ at 8 p.m. Could you tell me the cheapest and easiest way to get to the city center from the train \_\_\_\_\_?

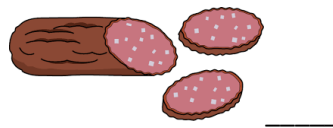
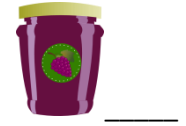
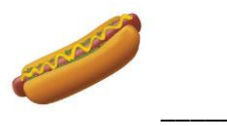
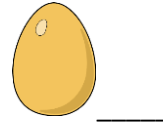
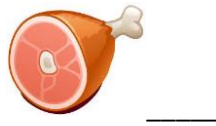
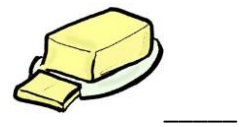
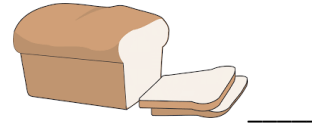
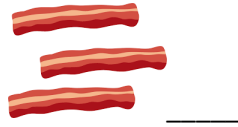
All the \_\_\_\_\_, Marty

## UNIT 4

### Vocabulary: FOOD

Match the food with its picture.

- a. milk
- b. bacon
- c. cheese
- d. butter
- e. bread
- f. jam
- g. cereal
- h. salami
- i. egg
- j. cottage cheese
- k. roast chicken
- l. ham
- m. salad
- n. pancake
- o. French fries
- p. ice cream
- q. rice
- r. pizza
- s. hot dog
- t. soup



1. Use Gerund or Infinitive using the verbs below.

play      buy      go      spend      eat      have      live      be      join      listen      study      buy

- a. There's no use \_\_\_\_\_ to the shop. It isn't open yet.
- b. I'm looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ my holiday in Spain. I've never been there before.
- c. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ rock music. It's awful.
- d. I often imagine \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris and driving a very expensive car.
- e. My daughter hates \_\_\_\_\_ tea in the morning. She prefers coffee instead.
- f. When we told her the plan, she agreed \_\_\_\_\_ our company.
- g. We can't afford \_\_\_\_\_ a new house.
- h. I was a bit lazy this time, but I promise \_\_\_\_\_ harder next time.
- i. We need \_\_\_\_\_ some milk. We ran out of it yesterday.
- j. We love \_\_\_\_\_ football with our dad.
- k. I would like to \_\_\_\_\_ a chocolate ice-cream.
- l. Judy seems \_\_\_\_\_ happy.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into Gerund or Infinitive.

- a. Can you imagine \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for an international company?
- b. My aunt couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh) at her neighbor's outfit.
- c. Mike want \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) his best friend in the afternoon.
- d. We decided \_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) to Italy in August.
- e. Barbara enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ (rest) in the afternoon.
- f. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the dishes.
- g. Carla is really good at \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano.
- h. She is interested in \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a pilot.
- i. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) over spilt milk.
- j. We plan \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Asia this summer.
- k. Joe seemed \_\_\_\_\_ (be) unhappy with her daughter's reaction.
- l. I would like \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new hat.

Form

<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1.	I am going to read.	We are going to read.
2.	You are going to read.	You are going to read.
3.	He/She/It is going to read.	They are going to read.

<b>Negative</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1.	I am not going to read.	We are not (aren't) going to read.
2.	You are not (aren't) going to read.	You are not (aren't) going to read.
3.	He/She/It is not (isn't) going to read.	They are not (aren't) going to read.

<b>Interrogative yes/no questions</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1.	Am I going to read?	Are we going to read?
2.	Are you going to read?	Are you going to read?
3.	Is he/she/it going to read?	Are they going to read?

<b>Interrogative wh question</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1.	What am I going to read?	What are we going to read?
2.	What are you going to read?	What are you going to read?
3.	What is he/she/it going to read?	What are they going to read?

Practice

1. Use the Present Continuous Tense or Going To in the following sentences.

- a. Steve isn't studying at all. He \_\_\_\_\_ (fail) his final exam.
- b. When I finish secondary school, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to university.
- c. Anna's boyfriend proposed her. They \_\_\_\_\_ (get) married.
- d. Why don't you come with us, Johanna? We \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Paul at the pub after class.
- e. Please, be careful! You \_\_\_\_\_ (break) the vase.
- f. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Austria next week. I would really love to go with her.
- g. Look at that man on the bridge! He \_\_\_\_\_ (jump)!
- h. My sister and I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to India next month.
- i. The man is driving very fast and carelessly, he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an accident.
- j. The house is dirty, I \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) it.

BECOME

get engaged  
get married  
get divorced  
get angry  
get rich  
get fit  
get anxious  
get tired  
get lost

ARRIVE

get home  
get there  
get to work  
get to school  
get to the bus stop

RECEIVE

get a present  
get a text  
get help  
get an email

OBTAIN/BUY

get some bread  
get a pair of shoes  
get a job

CATCH

get the bus  
get a taxi  
get cold

1. Using the expressions above complete the following sentences.

- a. She is going to \_\_\_\_\_ at us. We broke her vase. She really loved that one.
- b. They \_\_\_\_\_ last year. Their marriage really didn't work out.
- c. She \_\_\_\_\_ when she won the lottery.
- d. They \_\_\_\_\_ 6 months after their engagement.
- e. I \_\_\_\_\_ by bus on rainy days. I don't like walking to my office when it's pouring rain.
- f. We need to \_\_\_\_\_ from the supermarket. I want to have a sandwich.
- g. I \_\_\_\_\_. They have just called me that my job interview went well and they are hiring me.
- h. I \_\_\_\_\_ that my appointment was rescheduled. The dentist called in sick.
- i. I \_\_\_\_\_ for my birthday. I really like it.
- j. Mr. Davis never \_\_\_\_\_. He is very patient with his students even if they are disrespectful.
- k. When did you \_\_\_\_\_ last night. I was asleep, I didn't hear you arrive home.
- l. The tourist \_\_\_\_\_ during their way to the hotel. They couldn't find their accommodation.

## UNIT 5

### Grammar: Articles

#### Practice

1. For each of the following sentences, fill in the blank with either “a”, “an”, “the”, or “no article”.

- a. I like to play \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.
- b. His parents gave him \_\_\_\_\_ football for his birthday.
- c. She has \_\_\_\_\_ nicest backpack in her class.
- d. I have \_\_\_\_\_ idea! Let's go bowling.
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ cardigan she is wearing is blue.
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ Moscow is the capital of Russia.
- g. We had \_\_\_\_\_ really good time at the comedy show last night.
- h. I am \_\_\_\_\_ only person who speaks Spanish in this group.
- i. I have \_\_\_\_\_ horses very much.
- j. I have never been to \_\_\_\_\_ sea.

2. For each of the following sentences, fill in the blank with either “a”, “an”, “the”, or “no article”.

Rebecca, \_\_\_\_\_ old friend of mine, worked in New York 5 years ago. She had \_\_\_\_\_ good job in one of \_\_\_\_\_ biggest law firms in \_\_\_\_\_ city. She was \_\_\_\_\_ hard-working lawyer, but she never liked her job. One day, she decided to quit, and to become \_\_\_\_\_ artist. Rebecca spends her days painting on \_\_\_\_\_ top floor of her house. It isn't \_\_\_\_\_ easy life, because it isn't easy to sell paintings nowadays, but it makes her happy. Soon after she quit her job, Rebecca met \_\_\_\_\_ kind, humble chef, John. After they went out for \_\_\_\_\_ couple of months, they decided to get married and have children.

3. For each of the following sentences, fill in the blank with either “a”, “an”, “the”, or “no article”.

- a. This is \_\_\_\_\_ best Mexican restaurant in the country
- b. Someone call \_\_\_\_\_ police!
- c. Someone call \_\_\_\_\_ policeman!
- d. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ cats, but I like my sister's cat.
- e. Hurry up. We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ lot of time.
- f. My parents live in \_\_\_\_\_ white house.
- g. The US President lives in \_\_\_\_\_ White House.
- h. That's \_\_\_\_\_ boy I told you about yesterday.

Practice

1. Insert **a/an** before each countable noun. Put an **(x)** before an uncountable noun.

- |          |          |          |        |          |        |          |        |          |     |
|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|-----|
| a) ..... | water    | b) ..... | egg    | c) ..... | cheese | d).....  | meat   | e) ..... | oil |
| f) ..... | waiter   | g) ..... | meal   | h) ..... | fish   | i) ..... | tea    | j) ..... | tea |
| k) ..... | sugar    | l) ..... | apple  | m) ..... | rice   | n) ..... | bread  | o) ..... | mug |
| p) ..... | sandwich | q) ..... | bottle | r) ..... | mug    | s) ..... | butter | t) ..... | dog |

2. Underline the correct quantifier.

- Gina is going to the supermarket. There isn't many / some / any bread.
- Any/ A little / A few students are coming to the class today.
- Maria can speak a few / many / a little Swedish.
- There are much / a lot of / a little vehicles on the road today.
- Would you like some / any / a few cake?
- I haven't read much / many / a few books this month. What about you?
- There is much / many / a lot of sugar on the table.
- Watching too much / many/ a few TV is bad for you.
- We haven't got some / any / a little eggs.
- Could you please give me some / any / a few water?

3. Use "many", "much", "some" or "any" to complete the sentences.

- There are \_\_\_\_\_ students in the school hall.
- Are there \_\_\_\_\_ tall girls in the class?
- There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ blonde people at the meeting.
- Are there \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes left?
- I can lend you \_\_\_\_\_ money if you want.
- John hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ any money.
- There is \_\_\_\_\_ silver in the safe.
- There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ birds in the sky today.
- Were there \_\_\_\_\_ guests at Rose's graduation party?
- My grandma has got \_\_\_\_\_ hamsters.

4. Use “many”, “much” or “enough” to complete the sentences.

- a. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ chairs for all your guests?
- b. There weren't \_\_\_\_\_ people at the bus stop. It is Sunday.
- c. My wallet is almost empty. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ coins in it.
- d. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ money. I've got 2 dollars only.
- e. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ apples on the tree?
- f. There are so \_\_\_\_\_ choices. I don't know which to choose!
- g. We are early. We have \_\_\_\_\_ time.
- h. I'm feeling \_\_\_\_\_ better now. Thanks for your caring.
- i. You shouldn't drink too \_\_\_\_\_ sugary drinks. They are bad for you.
- j. You have told too \_\_\_\_\_ lies. I won't trust you again!

5. Use “a few” or “a little” to complete the sentences.

- a. We will return home in \_\_\_\_\_ days.
- b. There is \_\_\_\_\_ traffic on the roads today.
- c. Would you like some wine? Just \_\_\_\_\_, please.
- d. There are only \_\_\_\_\_ oranges left.
- e. Add \_\_\_\_\_ salt and pepper, before mixing the ingredients.
- f. She was very silent in the morning. She drank some tea and had \_\_\_\_\_ bread.
- g. Don't take all the raspberries. Just take \_\_\_\_\_
- h. It's autumn already, but we still have \_\_\_\_\_ flowers left in the garden.
- i. There were \_\_\_\_\_ questions on the test I couldn't answer.
- j. She seemed to be getting \_\_\_\_\_ better every week.

Practice

1. Choose one of the linkers in the following sentences. In some sentences, there are more correct answers.
  - a. He decided to go to the conference in Barcelona, *as / for this reason / so* he was in Spain anyway.
  - b. Are you angry with me *because / so / therefore* I opened the letter?
  - c. I wanted to leave early *since / as / because* I was not enjoying the party.
  - d. We stayed inside *so / as / therefore* it was raining.
  - e. *Since / For this reason / So* you have no more money to spend, you will have to stop buying useless things.
  - f. It was raining, *therefore / because / so* I stayed home.
  - g. She made a huge mistake, *as a result / since / because*, she lost her job.
  - h. We had no tangerines *so / as / because* I decided to eat some oranges instead.
  - i. He baked too many cupcakes, *as a result / as / therefore* we couldn't eat all of them.
  - j. I couldn't walk for a year *as a result / so / because* of the accident.

Practice

1. Use the word given in the following sentences to form a suitable adjective.

wait                  advertise                  invite                  understand                  success  
magic                  wonder                  emotion                  enjoy                  manage

- a. Mark Haddon writes in a simple and \_\_\_\_\_ way.
- b. I wish I had \_\_\_\_\_ powers.
- c. Mary came to me in a very \_\_\_\_\_ state.
- d. The project has been brought to a \_\_\_\_\_ conclusion.
- e. The \_\_\_\_\_ took our order at the restaurant.
- f. The party was much more \_\_\_\_\_ than I had expected
- g. We saw an interesting \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspaper. A new washing machine was on sale.
- h. William's mother is a \_\_\_\_\_ at the make-up company.
- i. Colin Firth is a \_\_\_\_\_ actor.
- j. I got you \_\_\_\_\_ via email. It will be a pleasure to attend your birthday party.

2. Use the word given in the following sentences to form a suitable adjective.

care                  examine                  report                  music                  imagine  
explain                  develop                  teach                  invent                  comfort

- a. They discussed the \_\_\_\_\_ of scientific research.
- b. The \_\_\_\_\_ gave us an interesting mathematical task to solve.
- c. The student's \_\_\_\_\_ was not enough for his absence from school.
- d. The picture reflects the child's \_\_\_\_\_ of the world around her.
- e. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the telephone changed our world for ever.
- f. Students were successful at their final \_\_\_\_\_
- g. A new \_\_\_\_\_ was hired by newspaper editor.
- h. How many \_\_\_\_\_ instruments can you name?
- i. Oh! This armchair is so \_\_\_\_\_
- j. Please, be \_\_\_\_\_ Don't walk home alone at night.

## UNIT 6

### Grammar: Comparison

#### Form

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
tall	taller	the tallest
large	larger	the largest
happy	happier	the happiest
sad	sadder	the saddest
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting

#### Irregular adjectives

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
many/much	more	the most
little	less	the least
far	further	the furthest

#### Comparison with “as (adjective) as”

e.g. Ben runs **as fast as** Mark.

Maria plays the piano **as beautiful as** her sister.

The cathedral is **not as modern as** the town hall.

#### Practice

1. Write down the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives below.

- What is the superlative of “hot”? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the comparative of “soft”? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the superlative of “small”? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the comparative of “deep”? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the superlative of “ugly”? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the comparative of “unpleasant”? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the superlative of “nice”? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the comparative of “high”? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the superlative of “expensive”? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the comparative of “clever”? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Put the words into the correct order.

a. are / than / faster / Cars / bicycles

---

b. interesting / is / than / more / History / Geography

---

c. than / is / popular / New York / more / Pittsburg

---

d. the / funniest / comedian / Leno / Jay / is

---

e. Japan / expensive / the / country / is / most

---

f. the / hottest / of / the / July / month / year / is

---

g. you / taller / is / than / brother / your

---

h. highest / park / in / is / this / tree / the / the

---

i. the / granny / my / is / oldest / our / in / family.

---

j. intelligent / Susan / Shirley / is / more / than

---

3. Make comparisons (comparative, superlative, as...as) to complete the sentences below using the adjectives in brackets.

a. I think tulips are \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) daffodils.

b. Marco isn't as \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) his brother.

c. London is \_\_\_\_\_ (large) city in Europe.

- d. It isn't very warm this week. It was \_\_\_\_\_ (warm) last week.
- e. It was a very cold day. It was \_\_\_\_\_ (cold) of the year.
- f. America is much \_\_\_\_\_ (large) Belgium.
- g. The day my child was born was actually \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) day of my life.
- h. Cheetahs aren't as \_\_\_\_\_ (aggressive) lions.
- i. He is a very popular dancer. He is \_\_\_\_\_ (popular) in our country.
- j. Is it \_\_\_\_\_ (cold) here as in Canada?

Form

<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1.	I have walked.	We have walked.
2.	You have walked.	You have walked.
3.	He/She/It has walked.	They have walked.
<b>Negative</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1.	I have not (haven't) walked.	We have not (haven't) walked.
2.	You have not (haven't) walked.	You have not (haven't) walked.
3.	He/She/It has not (hasn't) walked.	They have not (haven't) walked.
<b>Interrogative yes/no questions</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1.	Have I walked?	Have we walked?
2.	Have you walked?	Have you walked?
3.	Has he/she/it walked?	Have they walked?
<b>Interrogative wh question</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1.	Where have I walked?	Where have we walked?
2.	Where have you walked?	Where have you walked?
3.	Where has he/she/it walked?	Where have they walked?

Expressions of frequency: for, since, yet, already, never, ever, always, so far, three times, recently

I have lived in Mexico **for** five years.

I have lived in Mexico **since** 2017.

I haven't lived in Mexico **yet**.

I have **already** lived in Mexico.

I have **never** lived in Mexico.

Have you **ever** been to Mexico?

I have **always** lived in Mexico.

I have lived in Mexico **so far**.

I have lived in Mexico **three times**.

I have lived in Mexico **recently**.

## Practice

### 1. Practice the past and past participle forms of regular and irregular verbs.

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past simple</i>	<i>Past participle</i>
give		read
	clicked	
park		cooked
	went	
marry		won
	saved	
see		

### 2. Practice the form of Present Perfect Simple.

- The weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) terrible since yesterday.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/see) you for a long time. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you/be)?
- When \_\_\_\_\_ (you/move) to Berlin? \_\_\_\_\_ (you/be) here since March?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/eat) since 7 o'clock. I'm really hungry now.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ever/see) a lion?
- The mechanic \_\_\_\_\_ (not/repair) my car yet.
- The boys were excited, because they \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) on a plane before.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Brussels twice this year.
- Michael \_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) drinking coffee to tea recently.
- Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ (already/pack) her suitcase.

### 3. Complete the sentences using Present Perfect Simple or Past Simple.

- Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) your bike. You can ride it now.
- Grandma still \_\_\_\_\_ (find) her glasses yet. Can you help her find it?
- What time \_\_\_\_\_ (you/get) home last night?
- The police \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) the criminals two days ago.
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you/buy) your shirt? I really like it.

- f. Manuel \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) his keys. He can't find them anywhere.
- g. We \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) our relatives last Friday.
- h. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you/be) last weekend?
- i. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ever/meet) her sister?
- j. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the twins in the city center yesterday.
- k. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really good this week.
- l. I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) housework early yesterday, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (can) rest a little.
- m. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to the cinema twice this month.
- n. They \_\_\_\_\_ (already/call) her three times, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (not/answer) her phone yet.
- o. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the building 10 minutes ago.
- p. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (just/go) out.
- q. When Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ (get) home last night, she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) exhausted and \_\_\_\_\_ (go) straight to bed.
- r. Molly lives in Toronto. She \_\_\_\_\_ (live) there all her life.
- s. Liam \_\_\_\_\_ (break) his leg. He can't go anywhere now.
- t. \_\_\_\_\_ (ever/eat) caviar?

1. Insert “already”, “yet” or “just”.

a. Nicola has drunk a cup of tea. (already)

---

b. I haven’t swept the floor. It is not so dirty. (yet)

---

c. She has seen this movie. (just)

---

d. The children have broken the new vase. (already)

---

e. They have gone to the supermarket. (just)

---

f. Kate hasn’t met her family. (yet)

---

g. Tom hasn’t been at a rock concert. (yet)

---

h. She has invited her friends for her party. (already)

---

i. They have finished their test. (just)

---

j. Have you bought a new bike? (yet)

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CIP - Каталогизacija y publikaciji  
Biblioteka Maticе српске, Нови Сад

811.111(035)

**GÁBRITY, Eszter, 1985-**

Supplementary materials and activities for adult learners [Elektronski izvor] / Gábrity Eszter. - Subotica :  
Učiteljski fakultet na mađarskom nastavnom jeziku, 2022

Način pristupa (URL):

<https://magister.uns.ac.rs/Kiadvanyaink/?title=&author=&category=&editor=&year=&sent=1>. - Opis  
zasnovan na stanju na dan 12.12.2022. - Nasl. sa naslovnog ekrana.

ISBN 978-86-81960-13-4

a) Енглески језик -- Приручници

COBISS.SR-ID 82612489