

HOMEWORK – LESSON 5

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. <u>accident</u>	B. <u>apartment</u>	C. <u>ahead</u>	D. <u>arrive</u>
2. A. <u>load</u>	B. <u>road</u>	C. <u>unload</u>	D. <u>board</u>
3. A. <u>party</u>	B. <u>park</u>	C. <u>farmer</u>	D. <u>warn</u>
4. A. <u>fly</u>	B. <u>sky</u>	C. <u>play</u>	D. <u>by</u>

II. Choose the correct item:

1 Jake is person I know. A the funnier B funny C the funniest	8 It's colder today than it was yesterday. A very B much C more
2 Donna dinner at the moment. A has B has had C is having	9 Water at 100°C. A is boiling B has boiled C boils
3 Doctors hard every day. A is working B work C have worked	10 you to Kim later? I've got a message for her. A Do - speak B Are - speaking C Will - be speaking
4 I haven't spoken to him last week. A for B since C after	11 I need information, please. A further B farther C far
5 Let me know immediately when he A arrives B is going to arrive C will arrive	12 Klaus is Max. A so tall as B as tall as C as tall than
6 In a few weeks, I on a sandy beach in Italy. A will be lying B will lie C am lying	13 Look at those dark clouds! It A is going to rain B will rain C will be raining
7 I can't see Elisha. There are too people in front of me. A much B many C enough	

III. Fill in: THAN, OF, IN and the correct comparative or superlative form

Sarah Jones has one brother and one sister. She is 1) (young) the three. Sarah's brother, John, is three years 2) (old) her and he is also much 3) (tall). He is 4) (tall) person the family. Sarah's sister, Julie, is only one year 5) (old) than Sarah. Julie is sixteen, and she is 6) (good) student her class. Sarah thinks sport is much 7) (interesting) schoolwork. She is 8) (fast) runner the school team.



IV. Fill in the gap with TOO or ENOUGH:

1 A: Did you go sailing yesterday?
B: Yes, it was (windy).

2 A: How did you find the Maths test?
B: It was (long). I didn't have enough time to finish it.

3 A: Ali, did you understand the lesson?
B: Yes, it was (easy) to understand.

4 A: It's (cold) in here.
B: Sorry. I'll turn on the heating.

5 A: Is your little brother going to watch the film with us?
B: No. I'm afraid he's (young).

6 A: Can Tara win the race?
B: Yes. She is (fast).

V. Use the present simple, the present continuous, or the present perfect to complete the email.

Hi Faye!

How are you? I'm so sorry I 1) (not/write) for so long but I 2) (be) very busy with school lately. 3) (you/like) your new school? We 4) (have) a new English teacher, Mrs Adams. She's very nice but sometimes she 5) (give) us a lot of homework. She's from Canada and she 6) (only/be) in England for a few months. She 7) (love) it here. Next week, she 8) (take) us on a school trip to a historic castle. I can't wait!

So, what about you? 9) (you/make) any new friends so far? Well, that's all for now. Somebody 10) (knock) on my door, so I have to go! Write back soon!

Love,
Sally

VI. Rewrite the sentences in the correct order:

1 often / in the woods / he / goes / jogging

2 a / silver / large / square / tray / he / bought

3 she / a / wooden / beautiful / box / gave me

4 goes / always / she / at 8 o'clock / to work

5 he / a pair of / blue / woollen / socks / bought

6 by bus / home / yesterday / went / Peter

7 it / rain / does not / in summer / usually

VII. Write these sentences using the cues below:

1. Her brother/ hungry. He would like/ bowl/ noodles.

→

2. She/ want/ a box of chocolates/ but/ she/ not/ want a dozen of oranges.

→

3. His sister/ need/ 10 kilos/ rice/ half/ kilo/ meat.

→

4. Minh/ would like/ chicken vegetables/ for lunch.

→.....

5. Mai/ like/ a glass/ orange juice.

→.....

6. Lan's favourite drink/ lemonade.

→.....

VIII. Read the articles about the London police and answer the questions.

**THE HISTORY
OF THE
LONDON
POLICE**



Today there are policemen everywhere, but in 1700 London had no policemen at all. A few old men used to protect the city streets at night and they were not paid very much.

About 300 years ago, London was starting to get bigger. The city was very dirty and many people were poor. There were so many thieves who stole money in the streets that people stayed in their homes as much as possible.

In 1750, Henry Fielding started to pay a group of people to stop thieves. They were like policemen and were called 'Bow Street Runners' because they worked near Bow Street.

Fifty years later, there were 120 Bow Street Runners, but London had become very big and needed more policemen. So, in 1829, the first Metropolitan (or London) Police Force was started with 3000 officers. Most of the men worked on foot, but a few rode horses. Until 1920 all the police in London were men.

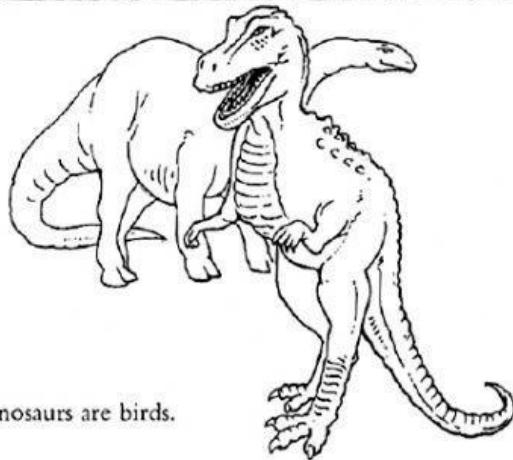
Today, London police are quite well paid and for the few police officers who still ride horses, the pay is even better than for the others.

1. In 1700, the men who protected the streets were paid
 - A. a lot
 - B. a little
 - C. nothing
2. 300 years ago, many people
 - A. came to live in London
 - B. wanted to leave London
 - C. had big houses in London
3. People did not leave their houses because
 - A. the city was not clean
 - B. they had no money
 - C. they were afraid
4. The Bow street Runners
 - A. stole money
 - B. stopped people stealing
 - C. paid people to steal
5. In 1800, there were
 - A. enough policemen
 - B. not enough policemen
 - C. too many policemen

IX. Read and fill in the blank.

Dinosaurs

No one has **0** seen a dinosaur. The last dinosaur died about 60 million years ago, a long time **28** there were any people on the earth. **29** knows for sure why they all died. The nearest living relatives of dinosaurs are birds.



Dinosaurs didn't all look the same. There were more **30** 5000 kinds. Some were very small, **31** others were giants. The largest were bigger than any other animals that ever lived **32** land. The Brontosaurus, for example, was twenty metres long, and it **33** plants. The Tyrannosaurus Rex was not as **34**, but it was stronger. It had sharp teeth for eating meat. Also it could run fast **35** it had long back legs.

28. A. that	B. when	C. before
29. A. Everybody	B. people	C. nobody
30. A. than	B. that	C. as
31. A. as	B. but	C. or
32. A. in	B. on	C. at
33. A. ate	B. eat	C. eats
34. A. bigger	B. biggest	C. big
35. A. that	B. because	C. when

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