

Vocabulary

Notes:

1. Phrasal Verbs. Complete these sentences with the correct forms of suitable words. Drag the missing words.

1. Coffee shops had been everywhere before the pandemic

2. Please, this sign at the window about the new timetables

3. What time do you for work every day?

4. We are of our old flat next month

5. Such a generous little boy. He out his breakfast with two of his friends

6. The police officer told the man to the gun

7. Sean quite a lot of problems in his new job

8. When all this is over, I have been thinking about up a cocktail bar

set up shared against springing setting up moving
 came up over put out off hand

Notes:

2. Crime and justice vocabulary. Drag the necessary words into the spaces in order to complete the sentences.

from a verdict sent a suspect pay reach dismiss

a case a crime arrested committing accused of

a fine to prison jury released defendant service

1. Whenever a jury it is known whether the defendant is considered guilty or not guilty.

2. Very often, judges because there is no real evidence for a trial

3. The detectives who was believed to have vandalized in his neighbourhood

4. In other countries, if you are over 18, you can be asked to do and be a member of a jury.

5. Only a judge can decide if a criminal can be prison

6. Serious consequences stop people from

7. The idea of being for not paying taxes is quite unbelievable

8. The is a person committing a crime

9. She had to for disorderly conduct

Notes:

3. Crimes. Look at these definitions. What crime are we talking about?

murder crime suspect arson witness disorderly conduct

Being loud or playing loud music are examples of

Killing another person on purpose is a

A **目击者** is a person who has seen what has happened

A person thought to be guilty is a

Deliberately setting fire is

Action which constitutes an offence:

Notes:

Conditional sentences

4. True or false? Write T or F

1. Conditional sentences have two parts: the main clause and the subordinate clause
2. The most common conjunction is 'if'
3. 'Providing that' has a similar meaning and can be replaced by 'if'
4. 'Unless' is a negative word
5. I'll leave as long as you accompany me = I'll leave if you accompany me

5. Rephrasing. Rewrite these sentences in a way they mean the same. Use the words indicated and use the quantity of words specified. Remember contractions count as two words.

1. Give them your ticket. Then you will be allowed in (if)

= If you be allowed in (9 words)

2. You can join the club only if you accept the rules (as)

You can join the club accept the rules (4 words)

3.I'll join an NGO next summer; I hope I find the time! (provided)

= I'll join an NGO next summertime (4 words)

4. Call me only if you have problems (unless)

= you have problems (5 words)

They will put up a really tall building here if we don't protest (unless)

They protest (10 words)

Don't paint graffiti on my façade or I'll call the police! (if)

..... (11 words)

I wish/If only

Notes:

I wish = If only

They are used to express regret

We use :

I wish/ If only

+

Past simple



to talk about something we would like to change in the present.

I wish I spoke French .

Notes:

I wish/ If only

+

Past perfect



to express regrets about the past, a situation we would like to have been different

I wish I had spoken to him

Notes:

Respond to these situations using I wish / If only

1. I did not study for the exam so my result was really low

I wish Ifor the exam (2 words)

2. Sorry I did not come to the zoo with you, but I was busy with some emails.

I wish with you (6 words)

3. Sorry I shouted at you.

If only (6 words)

4. He's really handsome! But he's too old

If onlyso old (3 words)

5. My computer does not work

I wish my(2 words)

6. I'd love to come to your party but I can't

I wish I(5 words)

Notes:

