

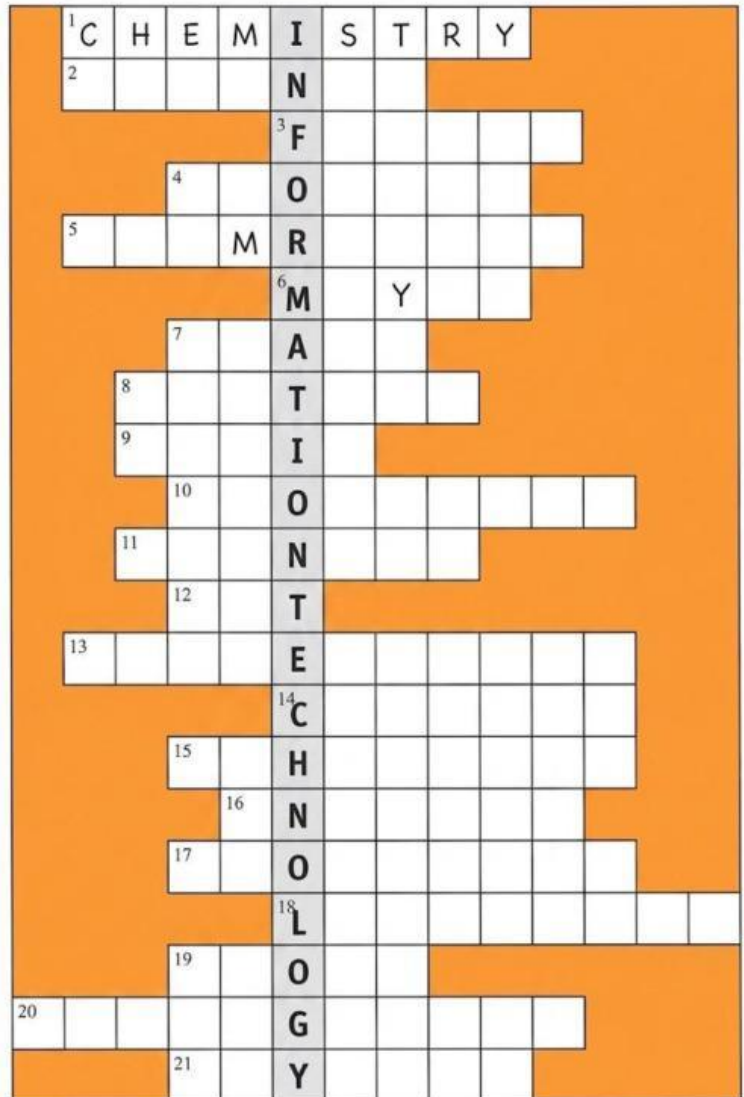


Subjects/Courses



1. Complete this puzzle with the names of some subjects and activities you can study at school, university or college.

1. You often do this subject in a laboratory.
2. The answers to clues 1, 4 and 21 are examples of this.
3. They speak this language in France.
4. This is the study of living things.
5. In this subject you read and discuss novels, poetry and plays.
6. This is a short way to say the answer to clue 13.
7. In this subject you learn how to act.
8. In this subject you learn about the past.
9. In this subject you learn about instruments and you can learn to play one.
10. This is the study of money and the financial world.
11. They speak this language in Mexico.
12. This is the study of painting and drawing.
13. In this subject you work with numbers.
14. In this subject you learn how to prepare food.
15. In this activity you run, jump and throw.
16. This is the name of the language you are practising now.
17. This is the study of the world and all the countries.
18. In this subject you might learn Chinese, Polish, German, Russian or Spanish etc.
19. In this subject you might play football, hockey, basketball or volleyball etc.
20. In this subject you learn how to use a camera.
21. This is the study of heat, light and movement etc.



2. Say your own definition for Information Technology
3. Say your favourite and least favourite subjects/courses.
4. Look at these words. Which of them have similar meanings? Which are opposites?

pointless • useful • useless • enjoyable • interesting • boring • hard • easy • difficult • important • dull

5. Use the words in 4 to complete the following sentence so it is true for you.

I think _____ is a / an _____ subject because _____

6. Where do these people give classes? Match people from the first box with places from the second box.

professor • teacher • lecturer • instructor • trainer

primary school / secondary school • university • college • driving school • sports club

7. What are the most important qualities in a teacher? Decide which of these is the most important and which is the least important in your opinion.

funny • kind • strict • intelligent • patient • fair • serious • clever • reasonable • punctual

Error warning!

fun / funny

Fun is a noun and means enjoyment:

I had a lot of fun in Mr Gillam's history lesson today.

Funny is an adjective and means amusing.

Mrs Bailey is very funny. Her jokes always make me laugh.

8. Look at the phrases in the box below. Underline the ones which complete sentence 1, and circle the ones which complete sentence 2. You can circle and underline the same phrase if necessary.

1. A good teacher (is) _____

2. A good student (is) _____

gets good grades • a good listener • good at explaining things • works hard • uses modern methods • concerned about the welfare of the students • uses traditional methods • makes good progress • always marks homework on time • gives a lot of homework • doesn't give much homework • hands homework in on time • pays attention in class • doesn't talk much • talks a lot

9. Which sentences from 8 do you agree with?

10. Talk or write about the best teacher(s) that you have now or you had in the past.

11. Look at the groups of words (1–10) below. Which is the odd one out? Why?

1. learn	study	revise	pass
2. college	grade	school	university
3. class	lesson	course	primary
4. exam	degree	diploma	certificate
5. advanced	elementary	difficult	intermediate
6. library	laboratory	classroom	equipment
7. pupil	professor	student	learner
8. board	bell	desk	break
9. textbook	dictionary	novel	translate
10. composition	essay	homework	report

Vocabulary note

to pass an exam / to take an exam

Look at these sentences:

I am going to take the APTIS exam in June.

I really hope I pass with B1 level! If I don't pass, I will take the exam again in November.

12. Listen to a woman talking about her school days and answer the questions below. 11

1. Which of the following were important at the woman's school? Circle as many as necessary:
being correctly dressed / being punctual / being polite / passing exams
2. What did the woman do to make the teacher angry?
She was absent from school / she did not do her homework / she was talking in class
3. What punishment did the teacher give the woman? He made her ...
Stay behind after school / pick up litter in the playground / write 100 lines

13. What are or were some of your school rules? How do or did teachers punish pupils?

14. Have you ever been on a school trip? Did you enjoy it and what did you learn? Read this information about school trips from a website. Choose the best word for each space.

School Trips to Chocolate World

Bringing children to Chocolate World is not only fun, it is also good for their (1) _____. Our organised school trips are carefully planned to support many areas of the primary school (2) _____, including history, geography and technology. Children will learn all sorts of interesting (3) _____ about cocoa, the plant whose bean is the main ingredient of chocolate. They will (4) _____ where and how it is grown, how it was used in the past, and why it is still so important today. They will also be (5) _____ how chocolate is made and will be able to see the machines working in our factory. To (6) _____ fully from the trip we suggest teachers also book a talk (7) _____ can be given on a variety of topics to suit the needs and interests of the group. Included in the price of the trip are worksheets for students to complete as they go around the exhibition. Teachers (8) _____ older students are welcome to create their own worksheets. For more information, or to make a booking, please call 020 8891 7630.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. instruction / education / training | 5. learnt / studied / shown |
| 2. course / curriculum / subject | 6. benefit / achieve / understand |
| 3. facts / news / truths | 7. what / who / which |
| 4. discover / find / tell | 8. bringing / carrying / getting |

15. What do you find easiest and most difficult about learning English? Choose from the box.

grammar • vocabulary • spelling • pronunciation • reading • writing • speaking

16. Why are you learning English? Choose as many reasons as you like from the following box.

to get a qualification • to pass an exam • for personal interest • for pleasure • for work

17. Complete each sentence with the correct word.

1. Could you translate / interpret this paragraph into English, please?
2. I'm sorry, I can't read your handwriting. What does this word say / mean?
3. Can anyone tell me the meaning / understanding of 'shiver'?
4. How do you pronounce / spell 'accommodation'? Does it have one m or two?

EXAM PRACTICE

READING – Part 2

1. The people below all want to do a part-time course. Underneath are descriptions of eight part-time courses. Which course would be most suitable for each person?
2. Luis was given a digital camera for his birthday and would like to learn how to use it. He is a beginner, and he wants to do the course for fun rather than for a qualification.
3. Gloria studied art at university but has not painted for many years. She is free during the day. She is interested in painting pictures of nature but does not need a qualification.
4. Julia would like to improve her computer skills. She already has some basic knowledge but needs a certificate for her new job. She can study in the evenings and at weekends.
5. Kim wants a course where she can learn how to become an author. She works in the morning but is free every afternoon. She is keen to do lots of homework.
6. Claude is very interested in modern literature and would like to learn more about it. He would like to get a qualification if possible. He works in the evenings, so he can only do classes during the day.

PART-TIME COURSES AT BURLEY COLLEGE

- A. On this course, we will look at several different art forms, including painting, digital photography, and printing. The course leads to a diploma in art, and every student will be expected to take the exam. The course is only suitable for those who have studied these art forms before. It is on Mondays at 10 a.m.
- B. Do you dream of one day writing your own novel? If so, then this could be the course for you. We will look at how to create believable characters, interesting storylines, and beautiful language. You will have to be prepared to do a lot of writing at home and listen to other people criticise it! Classes are from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Fridays.
- C. If you already have some skill and knowledge of art but are simply out of practice, then this could be the course for you. We will start slowly, but by the end of the course, classes could be quite challenging, so it will not be suitable for beginners. Classes will take place on Thursday mornings, and we will be working outdoors in the countryside most of the time.
- D. This course explores the poetry and novels of ten living authors. We will read and discuss the books, and then you will be given compositions to write for homework. We will be working towards an examination, and those who pass will get a certificate at the end of the course. The course takes place on Wednesdays at 3 p.m.
- E. Employers these days require basic computer skills, and if you don't have them, you are at a big disadvantage compared to other job hunters. This course is only suitable for complete beginners, but with the certificate you get at the end, you should be able to get a good job. The course is on Tuesdays and Thursdays at midday.
- F. This course is on Saturdays at 1 p.m. It covers the basics of digital photography. You will learn how to take fabulous pictures that will impress all your friends with the minimum of effort. There is no exam to revise for at the end, and the only homework will be to take lots of pictures, so you can just relax and enjoy the course.
- G. This course will examine the literature of past centuries and look at whether the work is still important in today's modern world. There will be a lot of homework on this course, mainly reading but also writing essays, so you will have to be prepared for that. The course takes place on Thursday afternoons at 2 p.m.
- H. Our new computer course is suitable for those who have used a computer before but now need to increase their knowledge. It takes place on Wednesdays at 6:30 p.m. There is an examination at the end, and if you pass, you will be able to show the qualification to your employer, as it is widely recognised in the business world.

Exam tip

There will be two or more texts which look as if they could be right when you first read them. The correct one will have all the information asked for.



Jobs



1. Divide the jobs in the box into three groups with the following headings:

engineer	labourer	architect
carpenter	lawyer	mechanic
security guard	chef	hairdresser
dentist	porter	cleaner
pharmacist	journalist	butcher
a. Professions (You need a university degree.)	b. Trades (You must be specially trained.)	c. Unskilled jobs (No special training or skills are needed.)

2. Look at the jobs above and answer these questions. Who...

- keeps buildings safe at night?
- cooks food in a restaurant?
- carries suitcases in hotels?
- repairs people's cars?
- writes stories for newspapers?
- makes things out of wood?

3. Which of the people below are performers?

designer •	artist •	novelist •
comedian •	actor •	dancer •
singer •	TV presenter •	musician
disc jockey •	poet •	film star •
cameraman		

4. Write the names of one or more jobs from 3 beside each of the following. Who has to...

- be good at telling jokes?
- be an excellent writer?
- have a beautiful voice?
- look good all the time?
- be able to draw?

6. be able to play an instrument?

5. Make at least eight correct sentences.

A	publisher detective newsagent farmer nurse policeman librarian judge doctor chemist waiter teacher	deals with works in looks after serves	the public the countryside criminals books a shop ill people children
---	---	---	---

6. Match a noun in the first column (1-8) to a noun in the second column (A-F) to make eight jobs.

flight fire travel sales shop customs police machine	A assistant B attendant C agent D operator E fighter F officer
---	---

7. Can you work out what these jobs are?

- A m_____ wears and shows off the latest fashions.
- A p_____ flies in planes.
- A s_____ works in the army.
- A s_____ works on a ship.
- A p_____ delivers letters and parcels.
- A d_____ helps ill people get better.
- A t_____ gives lessons in school.
- An i_____ translates as you speak.
- A c_____ is in charge of a ship.

8. Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

- I plan to have a long career / occupation in advertising, but I know I will have to work hard to succeed.
- The annual salary / money for this job is £35,000 a year.
- When I first started working, I used to get a weekly pay / wage of £20.
- I've got a holiday job delivering newspapers. The salary / pay is quite good. It's £5.00 an hour.
- When did your occupation / employment with this company begin?
- If your total annual wage / income is below £4,000, then you do not have to pay tax.
- So, you would like to arrange a loan with our bank, Mr Johnson? Do you mind if I ask you a few questions first? What is your occupation / employment?

salary • wage • income • career
pay • occupation • employment

Vocabulary note

career, course

Your **career** is the work you do over a number of years:

His acting career began when he was just 6 years old and is still going well now he is in his seventies.

A **course** is something you do at college or university:

I'm going to do a drama course at university because I want to be an actor.

9. Put these in the correct order (1-7).

- Attend an interview ____
- Discuss the pay and conditions ____
- Accept a job offer ____
- Receive a job offer ____
- Fill in the application form ____
- Start work ____
- See a job advertisement 1

10. Read this job advertisement. Try to guess which words have been removed.

Southern Star Cruises

Are you free this summer? Would you like to (1) earn some extra money? Then why not apply to join the crew of the "Princess of the Waves", a luxury cruise ship that will be sailing around the Mediterranean this summer? We need to (2) _____ entertainers, chefs, waiters, cleaners, and sports instructors. We are looking for lively, (3) _____, confident individuals who will enjoy dealing with members of the public and making sure they have a fantastic holiday. Qualifications (4) _____ will be necessary for some of the jobs, but not for others. There are no part-time jobs; all jobs are (5) _____, with one day off a week. Please call 07397 783 987 and ask for an application form today. The best (6) _____ will be called to attend an interview, which will take place between 13th and 27th April.

11. Now put one word from the box into each gap in the advertisement in 10.

candidates • employ • hard-working • experience • full-time • earn

12. Now complete this email with suitable words, beginning with the letter given.

Hi Dave,
Are you still looking for a (1) job for the summer? If you are, you might be interested in the (2) a _____ I saw yesterday's paper. Southern Star Cruises are looking for people to (3) w _____ on a Mediterranean cruise ship called the Princess of the Waves. I know you wanted a (4) p _____ job, but these are all full-time. I think I'll call them tomorrow and ask them to send me an (5) a _____ form. Would you like me to ask for one for you too? I'm going to (6) a _____ to be a sports instructor. I've got a life saving certificate and a teaching diploma, so I've probably got enough (7) q _____, and I've got some (8) e _____ because I taught swimming last summer, do you remember? The (9) i _____ are between 13th and 27th April. It would be great fun if we went together. Let me know what you think.
Best wishes, Aidan.

13. Ten words are hidden in this word search. Use the clues below to help you find them.

1. This person tells you what to do. b _ _ _
2. This is all the people in a company. s _ _ _ _
3. This person helps other people in the company. a _ _ _ _ _
4. This person needs to be good at typing. s _ _ _ _ _
5. This person works with you. c _ _ _ _ _
6. This person pays your wages. e _ _ _ _ _
7. This person greets people on their arrival. r _ _ _ _ _
8. This person works in a company. b _ _ _ _ _
9. This person runs a department. m _ _ _ _ _
10. This person makes big decisions about the future of the company. d _ _ _ _ _

14. Match the two halves in each list to make correct phrases.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. sign | A a conference |
| 2. run | B an appointment |
| 3. attend | C a business |
| 4. cancel | D a contract |
| 5. arrange | E a department |
| 6. operate | F a project |
| 7. manage | G a machine |
| 8. lead | H a meeting |

15. Make people and nouns from these verbs by adding -er or -ment when possible.

1. arrange _____
2. retire _____
3. employ _____
4. lead _____
5. deliver _____
6. manage _____

16. Check the meanings of these words and then use them to complete the sentences below.

sales figures • accounts department • customer services • in stock • business trip • brochures •
on strike • suppliers • company canteen

1. Products will be delivered immediately if they are _____.
2. You can have lunch in the _____.
3. You go on a _____ to meet _____ or customers.
4. _____ are produced by the _____.
5. Complaints from customers are dealt with by _____.
6. _____ show pictures of a company's products.
7. Workers go _____ when they are unhappy.

EXAM PRACTICE

SPEAKING – Part 3



Look at the photos and think about how you could describe them in as much detail as you can. Now choose one photo and practise talking about it for 1 minute.

SPEAKING – Part 4

When you and your partner have described your photos, the examiner will ask you to talk with your partner about the topic. Look at what the examiner says, and think about what you could say.

Examiner: The two photos show different kinds of jobs and working environments. Now, I'd like you to talk together about the kind of jobs you do, or you would like to do.

Now listen to two candidates interacting with one another. Notice how they ask questions and take turns to speak. 20

Exam tip

In part 4: interact with your partner! listen and ask questions as well as speaking. Try not to talk all the time, and try not to be too quiet.



Prepositions



You can use at, on, and in to describe the place or position of something like this:

on a surface: X

at a point/place: X

in an area/space: X

These prepositions form pairs of opposites:

up	↑	down	↓
into	→ → → →	out of	← ← ← ←
over/above	X	under/below	X
in front of	X	behind	X

Many verbs and adjectives are followed by certain prepositions. You should learn these as you meet them, e.g. listen to, wait for, good at.

Some verbs have different meanings if they are followed by different prepositions. Always use your dictionary to check them.

Examples: look after, look for, look at

1. Fill in the gaps with: at, on, in:

- I'll meet you _____ the train station.
- He is British but he lives _____ Italy.
- She sat _____ the bed and read the letter.
- I left my keys _____ home.
- There is a lot of snow _____ the ground.
- She is a nurse. She works _____ the General Hospital.
- They live _____ our street.
- Is there any milk _____ the fridge?
- Leave the books _____ the desk, please.
- Would you like to sit _____ this table?
- (extra line) _____ the end of the street.

2. Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

- Don't stand **in front of** / **over** me. I can't see.
- We are flying **up** / **over** Paris now. Can you see the Eiffel Tower behind / below us?
- My flat is on the first floor. There are two more floors **above** / **under** me.
- I was driving **in front of** / **behind** a red car. I could see the rear number plate.
- He took off his clothes and fell **into** / **out** of the water.
- They began walking **up** / **over** the hill. They wanted to visit the castle at the top.

3. In the sentences below each verb is followed by a gap. Decide if you need to put a preposition or not. If yes, then fill in the gaps with the right preposition. You can use your dictionary.

1. She lived _____ Paris when she was a young girl.
2. Please can you pass _____ me the sugar?
3. What time does the ferry arrive _____ the island?
4. The customer was very annoyed and asked _____ the manager.
5. I am taking _____ my driving test on Friday morning.
6. No one is allowed to enter _____ the room before the end of the meeting.
7. What time did you get _____ the island?
8. She likes listening _____ classical music while she is studying.
9. They have not reached _____ Oxford yet.
10. Will you take the dog _____ a walk?
11. You can stay _____ some friends until you find a place of your own.
12. Don't worry. I'll look _____ your plants while you're away.
13. Someone has taken _____ my mobile phone. I can't find it anywhere.
14. Put _____ your scarf and gloves. It's very cold today.
15. If I'm a bit late, can you wait _____ me?

4. This is what someone said to children who had just arrived at a camp. Choose the correct word A, B, C or D to fill in each gap.

"Welcome to Funway Sports Camp. Before you split (1) _____ into groups, let me give you some information (2) _____ the plans for this week. During your time here you will take part (3) _____ twelve different sports activities.

(4) _____ the mornings there is a planned programme, but we offer you a choice (5) _____ afternoon activities. You need to sign a list before midday today, saying which sport you are interested (6) _____.

You will see the list of activities (7) _____ the wall just as you come (8) _____ the changing rooms.

Now, clothes. You can wear your tracksuit (9) _____ most sports but remember to bring shorts and a T-shirt as well in case it's hot. Make sure you have two pairs of sports shoes (10) _____ you, too."

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. a. from | b. into | c. out of | d. at |
| 2. a. for | b. to | c. about | d. of |
| 3. a. into | b. on | c. at | d. in |
| 4. a. On | b. In | c. At | d. From |
| 5. a. of | b. for | c. from | d. about |
| 6. a. about | b. in | c. for | d. after |
| 7. a. in | b. on | c. over | d. at |
| 8. a. on | b. up | c. below | d. out of |
| 9. a. with | b. for | c. in | d. about |
| 10. a. on | b. for | c. with | d. from |

5. Answer these questions about yourself. Then ask another person the same questions to find out about him/her.

1. What are you afraid of?
2. What are/were you good at school?
3. What are you looking forward to?
4. What did you get angry about last week?
5. What are you proud of?
6. What kind of books are you interested in?
7. What different kinds of food are you used to eating?
8. Do you belong to any clubs?
9. What do you usually complain about?
10. What kind of sports are you interested in?



Word Patterns



Word partners or collocations are words that are very often used together in the English language. They can be very different in your own language, so you need to learn them if you want to use English naturally. They can be combinations of:

Verbs and nouns: take a photo, make a noise, etc.

Adjectives and nouns: strong coffee, heavy traffic, etc.

Common adjectives can go with many different nouns.

Adverbs and adjectives: terribly sorry, fully aware, etc.

You can use adverbs meaning "very" before certain adjectives to emphasise their meaning.

Prepositions and nouns: by mistake, on holiday, etc.

It is best to learn these as fixed expressions, as there are no rules explaining why a particular preposition goes with a particular noun.

1. Match the verbs on the left with their partner nouns on the right. Use your dictionary if necessary.

VERBS	NOUNS
1. ask → _____	a. the bus
2. do → _____	b. the car
3. get off → _____	c. care
4. have → _____	d. a company
5. make → _____	e. exercise
6. run → _____	f. fun
7. start → _____	g. a mistake
8. surf → _____	h. a question
9. take → _____	i. the truth
10. tell → _____	j. the Internet

2. Fill in the gaps with the missing verbs. Be careful to use the right verb form.

1. It was very difficult to _____ the car because there was a lot of snow on our street.
2. Please _____ me the truth about what really happened.
3. You should _____ more exercise and eat less, the doctor said.
4. "See you soon Bob. Have a good trip and _____ care!" my dad said.
5. She was _____ the Internet for the best e-shopping websites.
6. He is finding it difficult to _____ the company after his father's death.
7. The children _____ a lot of fun playing with the dog.
8. If you don't understand something, you can _____ a question.
9. You'll _____ a mistake if you give him your phone number.
10. You should always wait for the bus to stop before you _____.

3. Write 2 more nouns that you can use with each of the adjectives below in order to make common collocations. Use your dictionary if necessary.

strong	heavy	hard	dry	great
tea	traffic	examination	weather	success

4. Fill in the gaps with a suitable adjective from the ones above.

1. He used to be a _____ smoker but he managed to give it up easily.
2. There is a _____ smell of burning. Is there a fire somewhere?
3. There was _____ rain all day so they cancelled the concert.
4. I had a _____ mouth and I was very hot. How I needed a drink!
5. We had a _____ time in Rome. It was one of my best holidays!
6. Although he has lived in London for years, he speaks with a _____ northern accent.
7. With a bit of _____ work and a lot of enthusiasm we can finish it in time.
8. "Why don't we hire a car?" – "That's a _____ idea!"
9. Let's have _____ white wine with the starters.
10. It was a very _____ decision for him to leave his job.

5. Use the adverbs in the box to replace very in the sentences below. Use your dictionary to find the right collocations.

absolutely • awfully • completely • highly • really • extremely

1. We should try the new Chinese restaurant. It is very recommended.
2. It is very difficult to work in these conditions.
3. Are you very sure that you have paid the water bill this month?
4. I am very sorry I am late, but there was a rail replacement bus service.
5. What's he doing? Is he very crazy?
6. I feel very hungry. Is there anything to eat?

6. Rewrite the sentences by replacing the italic words with a preposition + noun phrase.
Use the words in brackets at the end of the sentence.

Example: I took your keys because I thought they were mine (mistake)
I took your keys **by mistake**.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. There are two million people without a job . | (work) |
| 2. He did all the work without any help from others . | (himself) |
| 3. I can't answer the door now. I'm making a telephone call . | (phone) |
| 4. She opened the box because she thought it was for her . | (mistake) |
| 5. I met her yesterday but it was not planned . | (chance) |
| 6. I am afraid I'm very busy right now . | (moment) |



Modal Verbs



Modal verbs are not like other verbs in English. They do not have different forms and they are always followed by a main verb, e.g. can play tennis and he can play too.

They do not use do or did to form questions, negatives or short answers, e.g. He might not come tonight NOT He doesn't might come tonight.

These are the basic modal verbs in English:

can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, will, would, should

You can also use need to and have to as modal verbs.

Each modal verb can have more than one meaning. Always use your dictionary to decide which meaning is used.

Example: I can play football. (know how to – ability)
Can I have a cup of tea, please? (I want – polite request)

1. Look at the dictionary entry of the modal verb may. How many meanings can you see?

May /mei/ modal verb. 1. **It is possible** • If you don't hurry you may miss the train. • Take your umbrella, they say it may rain. • Here we are sitting in the bar, and he may be waiting for us outside. 2. **It is allowed** • Guests may park in the hotel car park free of charge. • You may sit down if you wish. 3. **Asking questions politely** • May I ask you a question? • May we have breakfast early tomorrow as we need to leave the hotel before 8 o'clock?

2. Decide which meaning of *may* is used in the following sentences.

1. May I use your phone? _____
2. I may be going to Italy in the summer. _____
3. You may only borrow books for two weeks. _____
4. I think I may have a col. _____
5. You may be right. _____
6. It's getting dark, It may rain. _____

3. Match the sentences on the left with the use of the modal verbs on the right.

1. You must have a passport if you are travelling out of the country. _____ a. advice
2. Could you carry this bag for me? _____ b. not allowed
3. You have to be eighteen before you vote in the UK. _____ c. no need
4. Travellers should check the weather forecast before leaving. _____ d. impossible
5. Children needn't bring any food. There is plenty. _____ e. obligation
6. You mustn't park on a double yellow line. _____ f. permission
7. Students may leave their clothes in the changing room. _____ g. request
8. I can't get a ticket for the concert. They are all gone. _____ h. rule/law

4. Complete the sentences with a word from the list. Some of the sentences have more than one correct answer.

must • mustn't • should • shouldn't • have to • don't have to • may • might

1. If you feel tired you _____ go to bed early.
2. You _____ pay extra if your luggage is more than 20 kilos.
3. If you want to go climbing you _____ buy some boots.
4. Do you think Simon will come? "Who knows? He _____ come."
5. You _____ worry about me. I'm alright.
6. You _____ pay to join the college sports club. It's free.
7. All UK travellers to Brazil _____ have a visa.
8. You _____ go surfing if you don't know how to swim.
9. "You _____ start writing now," said the teacher.
10. If you have a heart problem you _____ smoke.

5. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the correct modal verb and any other necessary words.

Example: It is essential for passengers to get on board by 8.45am.

Passengers must get on board by 8.45am.

1. It is very important that you check in your luggage an hour before your flight.
You _____ your luggage an hour before your flight.
2. Smoking is not allowed in the doctor's waiting room.
You _____ in the doctor's waiting room.
3. It is necessary for all employees to learn to use a computer.
All employees _____ to use a computer.
4. It is a good idea to book a table in advance.
You _____ a table in advance.
5. We do not allow students to have visitors after 10.00pm.
Students _____ visitors after 10.00pm.

6. Customers are advised to ask for a receipt after paying the bill.
You _____ a receipt after paying the bill.
 7. It isn't necessary to take your own towel to the hotel's swimming pool.
You _____ your own towel to the hotel's swimming pool.
 8. Visitors are allowed to use the school's canteen.
You _____ the school's canteen if you are a visitor.
 9. Passengers with return tickets are obliged to show them to the driver.
If you have a return ticket you _____ it to the driver.
 10. It is essential to register in the office as soon as you arrive.
You _____ in the office as soon as you arrive.
6. Look at the short texts below. Work with a partner and tell each other what they mean.
Use modal verbs.
Example: Please knock before entering → You must knock before you go in.
1. Nothing of value is left in this van at night. _____
 2. Please have ready exact fare for your journey. _____
 3. Dogs must be on a lead. _____
 4. No flight announcements. Please check the flight information screens.

 5. One tablet three times a day after meals. _____



Verbs forms & verb patterns



Some verbs need to have another word (an object) after them: transitive verbs.

Example: to say (something); to take (something)

Some other verbs do not have an object after them: intransitive verbs.

Example: to say; to yawn; to sneeze

Sometimes a verb must be followed by other grammar words or patterns, like:

verb + object	e.g. Let's discuss the plan.
verb + object + question word	e.g. He asked me where to find her.
verb + object + infinitive	e.g. They told us to wait outside.
verb + "that"	e.g. I suggest that you go alone.
verb + object + "that"	e.g. She warned me that it was expensive.