

Extra exercises Units 1-3

1

Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs given.

1. A: Hi, Petra! What (1) (do) here?

2. B: I (2) (wait) for Pete.

1. A: Oh, I (3) (see) him five

minutes ago. He (4) (stand)

in the entrance of the cinema.

2. B: Well, I (5) (not understand)

2

Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. Last night we heard a noise in our garage – it was a burglar. When he saw my dad, he was running away!

.....

2. That's the actress which nearly won an Oscar last year.

.....

3. I really enjoyed the book who you lent me last week. Thanks!

.....

4. Sally is teacher – she works at the local school.

.....

5. I remember the day where you lost your laptop. We were walking home through the park.

.....

3

Complete the text with these words. There are two extra words.

a • an • any • few • many • much • the

My brother's got (1) amazing collection of comics. He has hundreds and (2) of them are about detectives. A (3) of them are valuable. Every year he goes to (4) conference in London where he meets other collectors. This year I'm going to London with him, but I don't think I'll go to (5) conference. Comics don't interest me.

4

Complete the postcard with one word in each gap.

Hi Ceren,
I'm on holiday at the moment in the south of France. I'm staying in a house in (1) country, which is a long way from anywhere! Yesterday we went to (2) caves and saw some famous cave paintings. It was great but when we (3) coming back we had a problem with the car. (4) mechanic came and took the car away so now we (5) waiting at the house until we get the car back!
Love, Estella

5

Complete the text with the correct form of these verbs.

come - find - look - take - work

I (1) across some old family photos the other day. I (2) out who some of the people were but not all of them. I showed them to my mum and she was able to help me as well. However, there was one person she didn't recognise, so I decided to (3) into it. I spoke to different people in our family and I (4) out that it was my great-great grandfather when he was young. His father (my great-great-great grandfather) (5) the photo in 1915.

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6

Complete the sentences with the correct alternative A, B or C.

- 1 Some people don't like being a(n) child because they miss not having a brother or sister to play with.
A young B single C only
- 2 Did you visit the museum of culture, when you were in Kyoto?
A Japan B Japanese C Bulgaria
- 3 A hit the old man outside the shop and took all his money.
A mugged B mugging C mugger
- 4 How do you this word into English? I've got no idea.
A translate B memorise C revise
- 5 He was a man. I think he was between 40 and 50 years old.
A adolescent B middle-aged C senior citizen

/ 5

USE OF ENGLISH

7

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- 1 You need to revise if you've got an exam tomorrow.
You need to revision if you've got an exam tomorrow.
- 2 Jenny is at the shops right now.
Jenny the shopping right now.
- 3 There weren't very many people at the concert.
There were at the concert.
- 4 There were some things that were incorrect in his homework.
He mistakes in his homework.
- 5 I had a bath from 8.30 to 9.30 last night.
I was at 9.15 last night.
- 6 That's the shop. I bought my jeans there.
That's the shop I bought my jeans.
- 7 Sophie didn't stay for a long time at my house.
Sophie only spent minutes at my house.
- 8 As time passes, my head is hurting less.
My headache better as time passes.
- 9 That man went to school with my mum.
He's went to school with my mum.
- 10 The police say they are investigating last night's robbery.
The police say they into last night's robbery.

/ 10

LISTENING

8

Listen to two friends talking about what they did 14 last night. Choose the best answers, A, B, C or D.

1. What did the girl do last night?
A She did her homework.
B She went to the cinema.
C She watched television.
D She stayed at home.
2. What sort of TV programme did the boy watch?
A scientific

- B science fiction
- C crime
- D documentary

3. Where is the series set?

- A America
- B Italy
- C Russia
- D Britain

4. What does the boy think about the series?

- A It's confusing.
- B It's moving.
- C It's surprising.
- D It's educational.

5. What does the boy want to be in the future?

- A a detective
- B a scientist
- C a teacher
- D an actor

6. Which film did the others see at the cinema?

- A a horror film
- B a medical drama
- C a crime film
- D a science fiction film

9

 Listen again and complete the notes with one or two words in each gap.

Crime Scene Chicago

Crime Scene Chicago is a (1) _____
_____ from the United States.

Forensic scientists investigate (2) _____
_____.

Forensic scientists examine (3) _____
_____ and bits of things.

Scientists can find out a lot from the
(4) _____.

READING

Reading

- 10 Read the article about speaking skills. The headings are missing from the article. Choose from the headings A–F the one which fits each gap. There is one extra heading.

Say what you mean

1

Can you express yourself well? Can you put your thoughts into words clearly? Do you use a lot of different vocabulary when you talk? Can you usually find the best words to express your ideas and opinions? I'm not talking about speaking in a foreign language, I'm talking about your ability to communicate clearly when you speak your native language.

2

Teachers at school usually concentrate on helping students to write clearly, but now language experts think that they need to give more time to helping them to speak well too. Students learn pages and pages of new vocabulary and study a lot of grammar rules at school. They spend a lot of their lessons learning how to write essays and prepare for written exams. But although these things help their writing skills, they don't develop their ability to communicate orally.

3

Adults in every generation think that teenagers don't express themselves well. This was true in Shakespeare's time and it's true today! They often say that young people use too many slang expressions and that they repeat simple words again and again instead of using a wider variety of language. However, research shows that the use of slang is actually quite creative. Every new generation of teenagers invents new expressions and these become part of that generation's identity. Some of them eventually move into the language of the whole population, while some of them are forgotten. It seems that many young people use the same phrases again and again when they speak because they are never really taught about developing their speaking skills.

4

The world today is changing. We are communicating more and more by video and phone and the ability to express your ideas clearly and creatively to other people is extremely important. Teachers need to give more training to students about how to give talks, how to summarise information and how to find different ways to explain or present things orally. All of these speaking skills will be extremely useful for students in the future when they start looking for jobs.

5

Learning how to speak well in their own language first can also help students of foreign languages become more effective learners. The techniques for developing good oral communication skills are the same in every language and if you learn them well in your native language, you will soon have the confidence to become a great communicator in foreign languages too. These are not just lessons for school, they're lessons for life!

- A How do teenagers talk?
- B Are you a good speaker?
- C Speaking skills and foreign languages
- D Speaking skills and the world of work

- E Listening skills can help
- F Language learning in schools

/ 5

- 11 Read the article again and decide if the sentences are True (T), False (F) or Not Mentioned (NM).

- 1 A good speaker can put their thoughts into words clearly. T/F/NM
- 2 Students usually learn grammar rules at school to help their speaking. T/F/NM
- 3 Most adults think teenagers express themselves well. T/F/NM
- 4 Teachers need to spend more time teaching speaking skills at school. T/F/NM
- 5 Invented expressions are only ever used by a small percentage of the population. T/F

- 6 Students will need better speaking skills in the future to find jobs. T/F/NM
- 7 Good speaking skills in your own language are useful for a career in television. T/F/NM

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