

Review MODULE 6

- 1 UNITS 44, 45 AND 46 Complete the text with past simple forms of the verbs in brackets () and no short forms.

Alfred Hitchcock

ALFRED HITCHCOCK (0) *was* (be) one of the most famous and successful film directors of the 20th century. He was born in London in 1899 and he (1) (die) in Los Angeles in 1990. Hitchcock (2) (begin) his career at Gainsborough Studios in London in 1920. In those days films (3) (not have) sound and Hitchcock (4) (not be) a director; he (5) (be) a designer. But Hitchcock (6) (do) a good job and they (7) (ask) him to direct a film in 1925.

Hitchcock (8) (make) his first film in Germany. He (9) (use) a lot of interesting ideas from German cinema in this film. After that he (10) (direct) many films in England. But at the end of the 1930s he (11) (move) to Hollywood to make his first American film.



That film was called *Rebecca* and it (12) (win) the best film Oscar in 1940. After that success he (13) (direct) many more movies in Hollywood, including *Psycho*, *Rear Window* and *The Birds*, but he (14) (not win) any more Oscars.

Hitchcock (15) (become) famous because his films were very exciting and sometimes frightening.

- 2 UNITS 47, 48 AND 49 Choose the correct words in *italics* in the conversation.

ALAN Hi, Sadie. What's wrong with your arm?

SADIE Oh, I (0) *burnt* / *was burning* it while I (1) *cooked* / *was cooking* yesterday.

ALAN Does it hurt?

SADIE Not really. I (2) *bought* / *was buying* some special cream at the chemist's. That helps.

ALAN Mike usually does the cooking in your house, doesn't he?

SADIE Well, he (3) *used to do* / *was doing* it, but these days he's too busy.

ALAN His new job?

SADIE Yes. He (4) *wasn't* / *didn't* use to work full-time, but now he has to work until seven every evening.

ALAN So do you have to do everything in the house?

SADIE Yes. He (5) *started* / *was starting* the new job about two weeks ago, so now I'm really tired!

ALAN I'm sorry to hear that. But (6) *had you* / *did you have* time to go to the music festival on Sunday?

SADIE Yes, I (7) *go* / *did*. But when we (8) *got* / *were getting* there, it (9) *used to rain* / *was raining*.

ALAN So what did you (10) *do* / *done*?

SADIE It (11) *was* / *were* OK. They (12) *had* / *used to have* a big tent and all the bands played in there.

3 UNIT 49 Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use one, two or three words and short forms.

- 0 Jake lived in the Far East when he was young.
Jake used to live in the Far East.
- 1 Long flights used to be expensive.
Long flights to be cheap.
- 2 I had short hair when I was young.
I to have long hair.
- 3 Was Sweden a republic in the 19th century?
Did Sweden a republic?
- 4 Most people didn't have cars before 1900.
Before 1900, most people to have cars.

4 ALL UNITS There are four more mistakes in the text. Find and correct them.

When I was a child, there were only a few TV channels and the programmes ^{were} was in black and white. So I use to love going to the cinema. The colour pictures were very exciting. We were used to eat sweets and drink lemonade while we are watching the films. But my parents stopped taking us to the cinema when I was twelve because they used to buy a colour TV.

5 ALL UNITS Complete the text with the correct words or phrases, A, B or C below.

CINEMA

– Early history

The first movies were made in the United States, France and Britain in the late 19th century. In the early days films (0) very new and you used to look at strange machines to see them. But in 1905 the first cinema (1) in Pittsburgh, USA. This was possible because Thomas Edison and the Lumière brothers (2) film projectors – that make films appear on screens.

– Silent movies

The early films (3) sound. Cinema owners (4) silence while the film (5) so they employed musicians to play the piano during the film. Some large cinemas even (6) bands. To help people understand what was happening, directors (7) words on the screen called 'intertitles'. The most popular films (8) comedies and there were many famous stars.

- 0 A was B did (C) were
- 1 A opened B was opening C used to open
- 2 A used to invent B invented C did already invent
- 3 A didn't have B hadn't C didn't had
- 4 A not wanted B didn't wanted C didn't want
- 5 A was playing B did play C were played
- 6 A were having B had C having
- 7 A did put B used to put C use to put
- 8 A were B were being C was