

My name is: _____

WORKSHEET

EYES OPEN – UNIT 3.1

Teacher's feedbacks

Task 1: Listen and write the correct words.**JOHN LOCKE TRAVEL**

Travel to: New York

Name: **16** MrWill leave on: **17** DecemberWill return on: **18** 30thPrice: **19** £Travel to airport by: **20**

Task 2: Match the correct word with the definition.

1. Catch	a. to go up something towards the top
	b. to run, drive, etc. after
2. Chase	somebody/something in order to catch them or it
3. Climb	c. to put or keep somebody/something in a place where they/it cannot be seen or found
4. Hide	d. to stop and hold a moving object or person, especially in your hands
5. run away	e. to send something from your hand through the air by moving your hand or arm quickly
6. Throw	f. to leave somebody/a place suddenly; to escape from somebody/a place
7. Fall over	g. to move quickly off the ground or away from a surface by pushing yourself with your legs and feet
8. jump	h. of a computer or program) to stop working suddenly

Task 3: Write the correct adverbs of manner.

1 bad → _____

2 careful → _____

3 complete → _____

4 dramatic → _____

5 easy → _____

6 fast → _____

7 good → _____

8 happy → _____

9 hard → _____

10 immediate → _____

11 lazy → _____

12 loud → _____

13 noisy → _____

14 quick → _____

15 slow → _____

Task 4: Give the correct form of the word in brackets in the past continuous.

1. At this time last year, they (build)..... this house.
2. I (drive)my car very fast when you called me.
3. I (chat)..... with my friends while my teacher (teach)the lesson yesterday.
4. My father (watch)..... TV when I got home.
5. At this time yesterday, I (prepare)..... for my son's birthday party.
6. Whatyou (do)..... at 8 pm yesterday?
7. Whereyou (go)..... when I saw you last weekend?
8. They (not go)..... to school when I met them yesterday.
9. My mother (not do)..... the housework when my father came home.
10. My sister (read)..... books while my brother (play)..... football yesterday afternoon.

Task 5: Read the article and choose the correct answer.

Every community in the world recognizes certain activities as crimes due to their unique cultural, historical, and social contexts. These **variations** are believed to be caused by factors such as cultural norms, religious beliefs, and historical events that shape each society's values and priorities. Additionally, economic conditions and the level of development in a society can influence how crimes are perceived and addressed. Because of these, each has developed its own way of dealing with crimes and has chosen a number of different punishments to match them.

However, it is surprising how much various societies of the world differ in their understanding about crime, justice, and punishment. What may be a crime in one country is often perfectly acceptable in another. For example, as you may know, jaywalking, that is not crossing the road at the proper crossing place at the proper time, is illegal in some areas of the world such as North America, but in other areas, it is quite legal. Besides deciding what is legal and what is illegal, societies must decide whether a crime is **petty** or serious. For example, carrying a gun is a very serious offence in some countries, but a very petty one in others.

Similarly, ways of providing justice differ from country to country. In some countries, a person is considered innocent until he is proved guilty, but in other countries, the opposite is true. In other words, in **the former**, it is the job of the authorities to prove that a person has committed a crime. However, in **the latter**, it is the individual's task to prove his innocence.

1. Why does punishment for a certain crime vary from country to country?

- a. In societies, religious beliefs and cultural norms shape perceptions of crime and how it is addressed.
- b. Historical events that contribute to the way societies perceive and approach crimes.
- c. Culture, history, and social factors shape each society's values and priorities in different ways.
- d. Economic conditions play a key role in how crimes are perceived and dealt with.

2. The word "**variation**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- a. similarities
- b. changes
- c. continuation
- d. societies

3. What does "the former" refer to in this paragraph?

- a. Providing justice in some countries.
- b. Considering a person innocent until he is found guilty.
- c. The task of authorities to prove a crime.
- d. The individual's task to prove innocence.

4. What does "the latter" refer to in this paragraph?

- a. Committing a crime
- b. A person being innocent until found guilty
- c. A person being guilty until proven innocent.
- d. The individual's task to prove innocence.

5. The word "**petty**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- a. first-class
- b. important
- c. insignificant
- d. prominent