

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ



## دانلود شده از وبسایت لینگو لرن | Lingo Learn

برای تهیه و تولید این فایل یک گروه ۱۵ نفره به صورت شبانه روزی تلاش کرده‌اند تا با بالاترین کیفیت ممکن به دست شما برسد. از اینکه فایل را در اختیار شخص دیگری قرار نمی‌دهید بسیار سپاسگزاریم

Work Book Answer

سطح: E13



The ILI  
English Series

# 3

**New  
Elementary**  
Workbook

Lingo-Learn.ir

**A** Match a word in A with a word in B. There is an extra word in B.

**A**

1. slivered *g*
2. an ancient *e*
3. scrambled *a*
4. polite *c*
5. a vegetable *f*
6. strawberry *d*

**B**

- a. eggs
- b. flat
- c. servers
- d. ice cream
- e. town
- f. stew
- g. almonds

**B** Circle the different word.

1. beef
2. strawberries
3. wheat
4. corn
5. iced tea
6. croissant

- fish
- grapes
- saffron
- chicken
- ice cream
- mustard

- lamb
- peas
- cinnamon
- potatoes
- iced coffee
- muffin

**C** Complete the conversation. Use the sentences below.

I'd like a chicken sandwich.  
I'd like chocolate ice cream.  
No, thanks.

Yes, I'd like a sandwich.  
Yes, I'd like some ice cream.  
Yes, please. I'd like apple juice.





Server: Hi. Are you ready to order?

Oscar: (1) Yes, I'd like a sandwich .....

Server: What kind of sandwich would you like?

Oscar: (2) I'd like a chicken sandwich.

Server: Would you like a side dish? Maybe some French fries?

Oscar: (3) No, thanks .....

Server: Would you like a drink?

Oscar: (4) Yes, please. I'd like apple juice.

Server: Would you like dessert?

Oscar: (5) Yes. I'd like some ice cream .....

Server: What kind of ice cream would you like?

Oscar: (6) I'd like chocolate ice cream .....

Use the phrases to write sentences about the things David usually does and the things he is doing tonight.

D



1. have dinner/at home/ in a restaurant
  - a. Usually, David has dinner at home .....
  - b. Tonight, he is having dinner in a restaurant .....
2. eat fish and rice/pizza and salad
  - a. usually, David eats fish and rice .....
  - b. Tonight, he is having pizza and salad .....
3. drink water/a diet coke
  - a. usually, David drinks water .....
  - b. Tonight, he is drinking a diet coke .....

4. wear a T-shirt/a nice jacket  
 a. usually, David wears a T-shirt.  
 b. Tonight, he is wearing a nice jacket.
5. watch TV/talk to his friends  
 a. usually, David watches TV.  
 b. Tonight, he is talking to his friends.


**E** Number the sentences in the correct order.

- 4 Sorry, I don't like mayonnaise at all.  
 8 Sure. Jelly burgers are my favorite!  
 1 Let's make hamburgers.  
 6 I don't like mustard. Hey! There's some pepper and some jelly.  
 5 That's okay. We have some mustard, but there isn't any ketchup.  
 7 What? Jelly on a hamburger?  
 3 Me, too. Let's use some mayonnaise.  
 2 Good idea! I'm really hungry.

**F** Look at the phonetic symbols below and write the corresponding words. Underline the stressed syllable.

1. /'eɪnʃənt/ ancient  
 2. /streɪndʒ/ strange  
 3. /'sɪnəməŋ/ cinnamon  
 4. /'wɒlnʌt/ walnut  
 5. /'mʌstərd/ mustard  
 6. /pə'stæʃi,əʊ/ Pistachio

**Note:** / ' / shows the strong stress in a word or group of words. It is in front of the part (or syllable) that you say most strongly. For example, any /'eni/ has a stress on the first syllable; depend /dɪ'pend/ has a stress on the second syllable.

 **G** Listen to six requests in a restaurant. Check (✓) the correct response.

1. a. Yes. This way, please.  
 b. Yes, please.
2. a. No, I don't.  
 b. Yes, I'll have tea, please.
3. a. I'd like a steak, please.  
 b. Yes, I would.
4. a. I'll have a cup of coffee.  
 b. Italian, please.
5. a. Carrots, please.  
 b. Yes, I will.
6. a. Yes, I'd like some water.  
 b. No, I don't think so.



**A. Read the restaurant reviews. Match the reviewer with the number of stars.**


1. Angela \*\*\*\*\*  
 2. Alfred \*\*\*  
 3. Idris \*
- Fantastic!!  
 Pretty good.  
 Awful!

**Restaurant Reviews**

Alfred	Daniel	Idris
<p><b>Little Milan</b></p> <p>Little Milan is an excellent Italian restaurant. It has a quiet and relaxing atmosphere, and the service is very good. It's always crowded, so make a reservation early. The menu is not very big, but everything is fresh. The chicken with pasta is wonderful. Desserts are their specialty – rich and really delicious! You'll spend about \$32 per person. It's my new favorite place to eat.</p>	<p><b>Daniel</b></p> <p>Last Saturday, I was the only customer at Daniel, a new restaurant on 57th Street. It's not a nice place. The servers are slow and unfriendly. The atmosphere is boring, and so is the menu. The restaurant specializes in steak and potatoes. My steak was almost raw, and the fries were greasy. It isn't cheap either. It cost me \$36. If you go there, you won't need a reservation. My advice, however, is simple: "Don't go!"</p>	<p><b>Ali Baba Café</b></p> <p>Ali Baba Café is a new Lebanese restaurant located downtown on the corner of 12th and Maple. The specialty is <i>meze</i> – lots of different small dishes. The atmosphere is lively, and the service is pretty friendly. Ali Baba Café is not very expensive – about \$18 a person. The food is good. If you go, you need a reservation.</p>

**B. Read these reviews and complete the chart.**


	Little Milan	Daniel	Ali Baba Café
Food	wonderful.	....bad....	....good....
Atmosphere	quiet and relaxing	....boring....	....lively....
Specialties	....desserts....	steak and potatoes	....meze....
Service	....good....	....slow....	pretty friendly
Price/person	....\$32....	....\$36....	....\$18....
Reservation	▲ Yes ▲ No	▲ Yes ▲ No	▲ Yes ▲ No

## Punctuation Marks

Punctuation consists of symbols used in most languages, but only in written language.

### Period ( . )

#### Use a period:

- a. at the end of sentences that are statements.

#### Example:

I like to eat pizza.

School starts on Wednesday.

- b. in abbreviations.

#### Example:

U.N. (United Nations)

Mr. (Mister)

Rd. (road)

- c. in website addresses.

#### Example:

www.dictionary.com

www.learnersdictionary.com

### Exercise: Use a period where necessary.

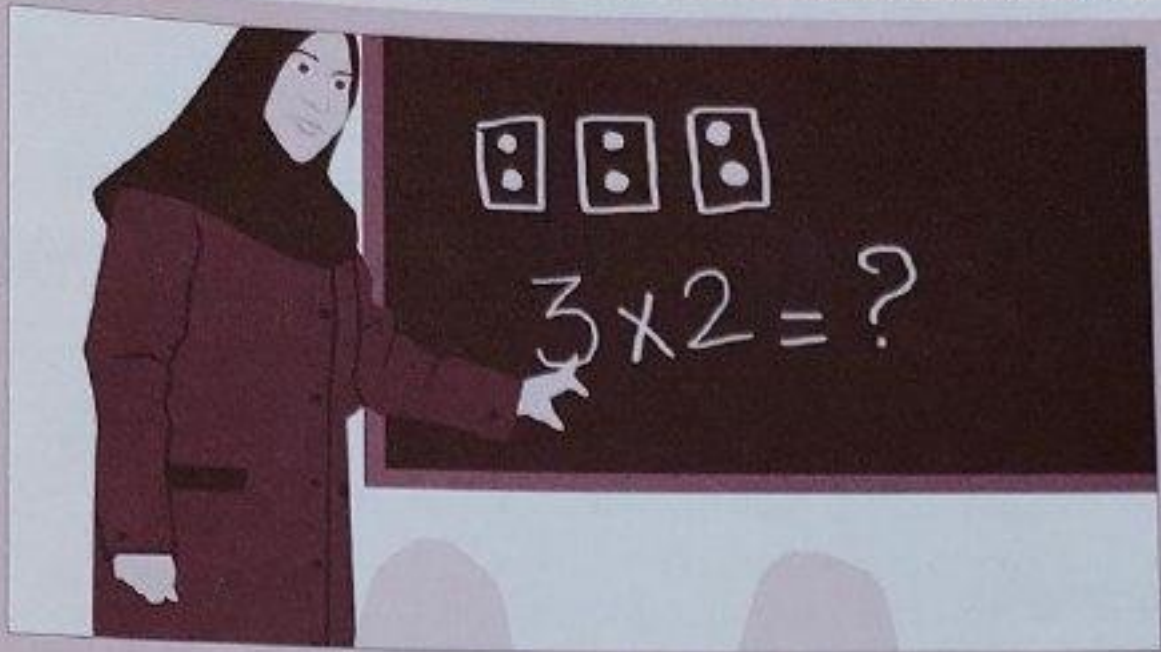
1. We are going to eat out tonight
2. She usually eats fried chicken
3. Where does Mr Richards work?
4. My email address is: abcd@voyoo.com
5. She learned it from our Iranian neighbors







Write sentences like the example. **D**



1. Maryam / want / teacher / enjoy / work / with children  
 Maryam wants to be a teacher because she enjoys working with children .....
2. Jane / hope / vet / love / work / with animals  
 Jane hopes to be a vet because she loves working with animals.
3. Adam / would like / change jobs / he / not enjoy / work / outside in bad weather  
 Adam would like to change jobs because he doesn't enjoy working outside in bad weather.
4. James / going to be / lawyer / want / make / a lot of money  
 James is going to be a lawyer because he wants to make a lot of money.
5. Joseph / hope / become a doctor / want / help children in developing countries  
 Joseph hopes to become a doctor because he wants to help children in developing countries.
6. Robert / want / accountant / like / work / with numbers  
 Robert wants to be an accountant because he likes working with numbers.

Which of these sentences have an error? Correct the errors. **E**

1. The table was heavy too for one person to lift. *to heavy*
2. It's too late to start moving out things; we'll begin tomorrow morning.
3. These boxes aren't heavy; they're light enough for me to carry.
4. The closet is enough big to store all our sports equipment. *big enough*
5. The door was too wide to get the sofa through. *wide enough*
6. This apartment is expensive enough; we'll have to find a cheaper one. *too expensive*



**F** Look at the phonetic symbols below and write the corresponding words. Underline the stressed syllable.

- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. /'plʌmə/ <u>plumber</u> .     | 4. /'æŋkʃəs/ <u>anxious</u> .      |
| 2. /prə'fesə/ <u>professor</u> . | 5. /'sɪriəs/ <u>serious</u> .      |
| 3. /ɪ'mædʒən/ <u>imagine</u> .   | 6. /ɪ'moʊʃənəl/ <u>emotional</u> . |

**G** Listen to the conversation between Lisa and Emma. Circle T (true) or F (false).

- Lisa is planning to climb Black Mountain next winter.
- Lisa needs a lot of special equipment.
- Lisa admits that she's not strong enough.
- Lisa is going to go hiking every weekend.
- Emma is going to climb Black Mountain with Lisa.

T	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
T	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
T	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**H** Read the following passage and answer the questions.



Today, millions of people want to learn or improve their English, but it is too hard for them to find the best method. Is it better to study in Britain or North America or to study in your own country?

The advantages of going to a foreign country seem obvious. Firstly, you



will be able to listen to the language all the time you are in the country. Another advantage is that you have to speak the language if you are with other people. In your country, it is always possible to speak your native language even in the class if you want to, so learning English is slower.

On the other hand, there are also advantages to staying at home to study. First, you don't have to make big changes to your life. Moreover, it is also a lot cheaper than traveling to another country.

So, in conclusion, if you have enough time and enough money, the best choice is to spend some time abroad. Of course, this is simply not possible for most people, so being in your country is the only option. The most important thing to do in this situation is to maximize your opportunities: to speak only English in class and to try to use English whenever possible outside the class.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
  - a. How many people learn English
  - b. The best way to learn English
  - c. English schools in England and North America
  
2. What is one of the advantages of going to Britain to learn English?
  - a. There are no people from your own country.
  - b. You will have to speak English and not your language.
  - c. The language schools are better.
  
3. What is one of the advantages of staying in your country to learn English?
  - a. The teachers in foreign countries aren't very good.
  - b. You have to work too hard in a foreign country.
  - c. Your life can continue more or less as it was before.
  
4. What should people who don't have much time and money do to learn English?
  - a. Learn English in Britain
  - b. Try to speak English in class more often
  - c. Go to a foreign country for a short time
  
5. Which word in the passage means "easy to see or understand"?
  - a. Obvious
  - b. Possible
  - c. Native

**advantage: something that helps you get a better result**

## Punctuation Marks

### Comma ( , )

#### Use a comma:

- a. to separate words or phrases of three or more when listing items in a sentence.

#### Example:

The colors in my bedroom are blue, green, and yellow.  
My best friends are Richard, Nick, Beth, and Lisa.

- b. to separate the day from the year when writing a date in a sentence.

Month Day, Year

#### Example:

He was born on March 17th, 1981.  
School will begin on August 25, 2013, at 8:15 a.m.

- c. after words such as *Yes*, *No*, *Well*, *Finally*, and *Now* at the beginning of a sentence.

#### Example:

Yes, I would love to go to the park today!  
Well, I never thought I would see a tiger.  
Now, it is time to start the movie.  
Finally, I finished my homework!  
No, she does not like animals.

- d. before *and*, *but*, *for*, *nor*, *yet*, *or*, *so* when they join two sentences.

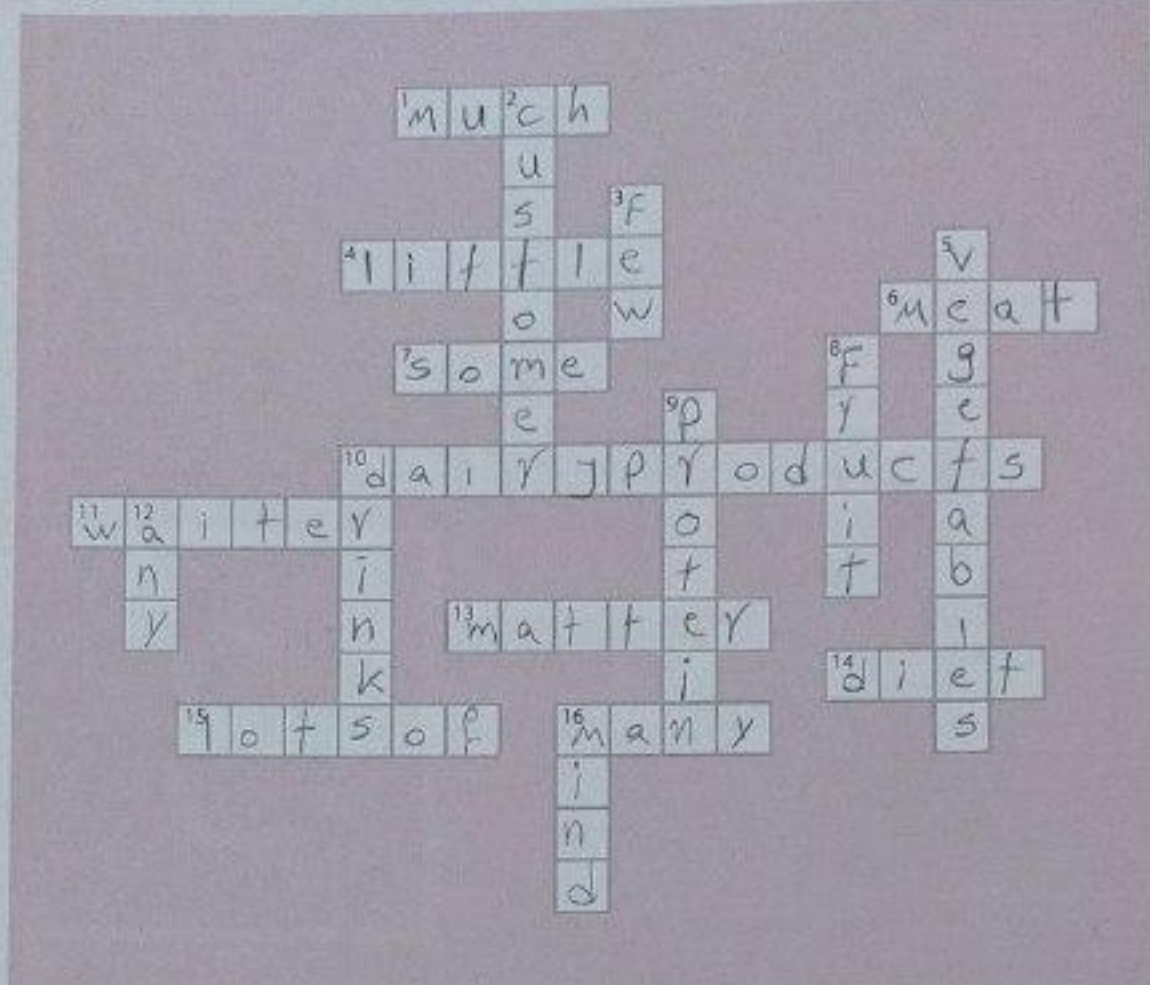
**Example:** He arrived there on time, but they didn't let him in.

#### Exercise: Put a comma or a period where necessary.

1. We couldn't buy the tickets so we didn't see the movie
2. Friday March 15 2013, was a strange day
3. Oh no She's too talkative
4. I invited everyone but only two people came
5. She bought apples oranges and some vegetables



## A Do the puzzle.



## Across

1. How ..... money do you have?
4. We have a ..... milk.
6. beef, steak, and sausages
7. We have ..... popcorn.
10. milk, cheese, and butter (2 words)
11. This person works in a restaurant.
13. It's not important. It doesn't .....
14. all the food you eat
15. I have ..... books. (2 words)
16. How ..... potatoes are there?

## Down

2. a person who buys things
3. We have a ..... tomatoes.
5. tomatoes, onions, and potatoes
8. oranges, bananas, and apples
9. chicken, fish, and shrimp
10. water, tea, and juice
12. Do you have ..... fruit?
16. Never ..... It's not important.

Circle the different word. **B**

- |            |         |           |                   |
|------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. turtle  | cheetah | lettuce   | butterfly         |
| 2. flood   | cypress | avalanche | earthquake        |
| 3. wing    | turnip  | beet      | cauliflower       |
| 4. pea     | bean    | fig       | lentil            |
| 5. drought | whale   | lightning | volcanic eruption |
| 6. many    | much    | little    | a little          |

Fill in the blanks with *little*, *a little*, *few* and *a few*. **C**

- I don't think I can move this table by myself. I need *a little*... help.
- The mailman doesn't often come here. We receive *few*... letters.
- The snow was quite deep. There seemed *little*... hope of getting back home.
- Emma can speak *a few*... words of Spanish, but she's not very fluent.
- The exam was extremely difficult, and *few*... students passed it.
- It won't take long to drive into town. There's *little*... traffic on the road at this time of the day.

Complete the sentences with *How much* or *How many*. **D**

- How many*... hours a day do you work?
- How much*... time does it take you to get to work?
- How many*... vacation days do you get a year?
- How many*... sick days do you get?
- How much*... work do you bring home?
- How much*... money do you make?

Write appropriate questions. **E**

- Q: How often do you eat breakfast?  
A: I eat breakfast every day.
- Q: *How well do you follow your diet?*  
A: I follow my diet pretty well.



3. Q: How often do you exercise.....?  
A: I exercise daily.
4. Q: How much water do you drink...?  
A: I drink a lot of water.
5. Q: How much sleep do you get.....?  
A: I don't get much sleep.
6. Q: How many times a day.....?  
A: I wash my hands three times a day.

**F** Look at the phonetic symbols below and write the corresponding words. Underline the stressed syllable.

1. /'meɪzər/ measure...      4. /draʊt/ drought...
2. /dʒə'reɪf/ giraffe...      5. /'ævələntʃ/ avalanche
3. /'sɜːveɪ/ survey...      6. /vɒl'kænɪk/ volcanic.



**G** Brian and Paul talk about what they need for a class party. Listen and check (✓) the correct answers.

1. There are ..... plates.  
 a lot of       a few
2. Brian and Paul have ..... students in their class.  
 25       20
3. There's ..... juice.  
 little       a little
4. Brian and Paul need some .....  
 cookies       bananas and apples
5. .... is Paul's favorite food.  
 Fruit       Ice cream

Write the questions for this information.



## Ships of the Desert

Perhaps they aren't the most beautiful animals in the world, but in the hot lands of North Africa and the Middle East, they are certainly one of the most useful.

How much do you know about camels?

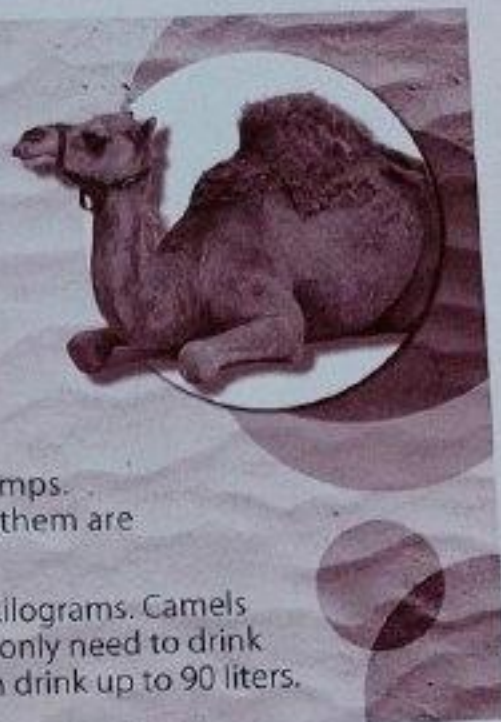
Camels normally live for about 40 years – but they usually stop working when they are about 25.

Camels don't normally like running – It's too hot – but when they need to, they can run at 20 kilometers an hour. The dromedary, or Arabian camel, has one hump.

The Bactrian, or Asian camel, has longer hair and has two humps.

There are about 14 million camels in the world, and most of them are dromedaries.

An adult camel is about 2.1 meters tall and weighs about 500 kilograms. Camels can walk for more than 600 kilometers without drinking. They only need to drink water every six or eight days. But when there is water, they can drink up to 90 liters.



1. How long do camels live? .....  
For about 40 years.
2. How fast can camels run.....?  
About twenty kilometers an hour.
3. How many humps does the Arabian camel have?  
One.
4. How many camels are there in the world?  
About 14 million.
5. How tall is an adult camel.....?  
About 2.1 meters.
6. How much does an adult camel weigh? .....  
About 500 kilograms.
7. How far can camels walk without drinking?  
More than 600 kilometers.
8. How often do camels need to drink?  
Every six or eight days.



## Punctuation Marks

### Question mark ( ? )

#### Use a question mark:

- a. when you are trying to get information by asking questions directly.  
Indirect questions take a period.

#### Example:

Where is the gas station?

Who is your teacher?

Why did you stop here?

How did you do that?

What color is the shirt?

When will you arrive?

Did they go to the party?

Does he like apples?

Do you know her name?

Are you there?

Is she the teacher?

I wonder what she's doing tonight. (indirect question)

- b. at the end of a sentence when you use it as a question.

#### Example:

You promise to call me every day?

See you there at 8:00 tonight?

- c. at the end of a request.

#### Example:

Would you please send this report?

#### Exercise: Use question marks or periods where necessary.

1. Would you like to help me with this general knowledge quiz
2. Hey, Mr. McCabe, what was I supposed to do with this
3. I don't know what she said
4. Do you know where they live
5. That's why you don't have any energy

**A** Choose the correct word that completes each sentence.

1. Hang up your pants..... (books/pants/bill)
2. Take out the garbage..... (tears/garbage/yard)
3. Turn down the heat..... (cigarette/heat/toys)
4. Pick up your things..... (light/things/TV)
5. Put away your clothes..... (clothes/faucet/yard)
6. Turn on the radio..... (cat/candle/radio)

**B** Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in the box. There is one extra word.

3 schedule    4 slippery    hold    1 faucet    2 bother    5 offer    6 complain

1. She turned on the cold faucet because she wanted to drink some water.
2. I'm sorry to bother you, but can I talk to you for a moment?
3. We have to work harder because we are two weeks behind schedule.
4. There was an accident because it was raining and the road was slippery.
5. The young boy just offered excuses but not real explanation.
6. If the service was so bad, why didn't you complain to the manager?

**C** Choose the correct response to each question.

1. "Could you lend me some money?"

"....."

a. Oh, sure.

b. Oh, sorry.

c. No, thanks.

2. "Would you mind helping me?"

"....."

a. Sorry, I can't right now.

b. No, thanks.

c. I forget.

3. "By the way, you're sitting in my seat."

"....."

a. I'll close it.

b. Not right now.

c. Excuse me. I didn't realize.



4. "Would you like to come in?"

"....."

a. That's no excuse.

b. Sorry, I forgot.

c. All right. Thanks.

5. "Would you mind not taking all the coffee?"

"....."

a. OK, thanks.

b. I'm sorry. I'll make some more.

c. Excuse me. I'll drink it all.

6. "Can you turn the radio up?"

"....."

a. No problem.

b. You could, too.

c. I'll make sure.

Check (✓) all the words that complete the request.

D

..... you open this cupboard, please?

Could

How

When

Where

Would

Do

Can

Check (✓) all the responses to the request above.

No problem.

Oh, really?

A little.

In my opinion.

Sure.

I'd be happy to.

Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

E

1. Take your feet off my chair. (Can)

Can you take your feet off my chair, please? .....

2. Take this form to the office. (Would you mind)

would you mind taking this form to the office?

3. Please turn the CD player down. (Could)

could you turn the CD player down? .....

4. Don't leave the door open. (Would you mind)

would you mind not leaving the door open?

5. Let me read your book. (Would)

would you let me read your book? .....

6. Pass me that book, please. (Can)

can you pass me that book, please? .....

**F** Check (✓) the word with the correct stress pattern.

1.  a. comPLAIN       b. COMplain
2.  a. garBAGE       b. GARBage
3.  a. PROMise       b. proMISE
4.  a. GRATEful       b. grateFUL
5.  a. canDLE       b. CANDle
6.  a. REquest       b. reQUEST



**G**

Listen to two people call their neighbors. Where does each caller live? Circle the correct answers.

1. apartment / house

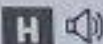
2. apartment / house

Listen again. What does each caller want the neighbor to do? Check (✓) the correct answers.

1.  a. Stop the party
  - b. Turn down the TV
  - c. Turn down the music
2.  a. Stop exercising
  - b. Exercise earlier
  - c. Stop the party



Read the letter to Sally and her response. Then check (✓) the correct answers.



Dear Sally,

We live in a neighborhood where everyone knows each other, and we all get along pretty well. However, a new family recently moved in, and now we have some problems.

The family's two teenagers play their music really loudly. When we politely asked, "Would you mind turning the music down?", They just looked at us.

Next, the family destroyed a beautiful tree. I hated to see them cutting it down. I ran out and shouted, "Could you please leave this tree alone?" But they chopped it down anyway.

They also have dogs that bark loudly all day. We've said many times, "Please keep your dogs inside at night, so we can get some sleep." But they won't do it. We don't know what to do anymore. How can we all get along?

Slowly losing our minds

Dear Slowly,

You have made polite requests with no results. The next time you hear loud music or barking dogs, call your local police. That should solve those problems. Unfortunately, there's nothing you can do about the tree. Try to stay polite, and let the police take care of your neighbors.

Sally

- How did the teens respond to the neighbor's request?
  - They said, "We're sorry. We'll try to be more quiet."
  - They said, "Are you kidding? We like loud music."
  - They didn't say anything.
- What happened as the tree was being chopped down?
  - The new family asked to leave it alone.
  - The new family continued to cut it down.
  - The wood was used to build a doghouse.
- What is the problem with the dogs?
  - They are kept inside all day.
  - They are outside barking all the time.
  - They aren't allowed to go outside.
- What was Sally's advice?
  - Call the neighbors when the dogs bark.
  - Stop being polite to the neighbors.
  - Let the police solve the problems.

## Punctuation Marks

### Exclamation mark (!)

Use an exclamation mark to:

- a. express strong feelings.

**Example:**

Fear: "That dog is going to bite me!"

Surprise: "The bus is early today!"

Happiness: "It is good to see you again!"

- b. give a warning.

**Example:**

Watch out!

Be careful with the dishes!

**Exercise: Use a period or an exclamation mark where necessary.**

1. Ow That hurts
2. Look out There's an elephant running behind you
3. Wow I can't believe I ran into you here
4. Drive carefully If you don't, you could die
5. Oh my God What a fantastic birthday gift



**A** Write the opposite of these adjectives.

- |              |             |                |            |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. beautiful | ..ugly...   | 4. angry       | ..calm.... |
| 2. friendly  | unfriendly. | 5. upset       | ..happy... |
| 3. careful   | careless..  | 6. interesting | ..boring.. |

**B** Put the letters in the correct order and complete the following sentences.

1. You can't complain of being (llynoel) lonely... when you don't feel like meeting people.
2. Even a lecture on a serious subject should be mixed with a little (mrhou) humor...
3. Of course, it is much better to have a small (zoyc) cozy... room than a big cold one.
4. Rita was born in Italy, but her English is very (uenltf) fluent...
5. The food was rich and made me feel (hgislylt) slightly... ill.
6. He was very (speut) upset... that I didn't reply to his emails.

**C** Write adjective if the underlined word is an adjective. Write adverb if it is an adverb.

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. I work <u>hard</u> .                         | ..adverb.....   |
| 2. The car is <u>dirty</u> .                    | ..adjective...  |
| 3. Taxi drivers should drive <u>carefully</u> . | ..adverb.....   |
| 4. This exercise isn't <u>hard</u> .            | ..adjective.... |
| 5. My husband always gets up <u>early</u> .     | ..adverb.....   |
| 6. I don't want to do <u>badly</u> on the test. | ..adverb.....   |

**D** Roger is replying to Pete's email. Choose the correct adverbs.

Hi Pete,

I had a terrible day yesterday. First, I got up very (1) ..... (hard/late), so I had to eat my breakfast (2) ..... (fast/early). Then I cycled to work, but it was raining (3) ..... (hard/fast), so I got very wet. Anyway, I worked really (4) ..... (hard/early) all morning, and I ate lunch (5) ..... (hard/early) at about twelve o'clock. After lunch, the sun was shining, so I went for a walk, and I forgot about my meeting with my boss at twelve thirty! I ran (6) ..... (fast/early) back to the office, but I arrived fifteen minutes (7) ..... (late/early). He wasn't happy. The rest of the day was OK. I just cycled home, ate my dinner and went to bed (8) ..... (early/hard)! Can I meet you at the restaurant at one o'clock? I won't be late!



Naomi, Etsumi and Henry are meeting in a café after work. Put the words in parentheses in the correct order and add them to the conversation. Use capital letters where necessary.

**E**

- Etsumi:** I'm really tired. How was your day, Henry?
- Henry:** OK thanks, Etsumi. (1) *my new colleague, simon, is very friendly.* .....  
 (very/ is/ my new colleague Simon/ friendly). What about you, Naomi?
- Naomi:** Terrible! (2) *I was late for a really important meeting.* .....  
 (important/ meeting/ really/ for a/ I was late) in the morning, and then I had a headache all afternoon.
- Etsumi:** That's too bad. (3) *I really need another coffee.* ..... (need/ I/ another coffee/ really). I'll get three more.
- Henry:** What did your boss say, Naomi, when you were late?
- Naomi:** (4) *she was very angry.* ..... (very/ she/ angry/ was), because we had visitors from France, and they arrived an hour early!
- Henry:** Oh dear. Anyway, it's Friday tomorrow. (5) *I really love weekends!* .....  
 (I/ weekends/ love/ really)!
- Naomi:** Me, too. I want to find a new sofa, but (6) *it has to be very cheap.* .....  
 (cheap/ to be/ very/ it has). I don't have much money left after my vacation.
- Henry:** Well, (7) *I really hope that you find one.* (you find one/ hope that/ really/ I).

Check (✓) the word with the correct stress pattern.

**F**

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. upSET      | <input type="checkbox"/> b. UPset                |
| 2. | <input type="checkbox"/> a. huMOR                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. HUmor     |
| 3. | <input type="checkbox"/> a. lecTURE               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. LECTure   |
| 4. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. susPicious | <input type="checkbox"/> b. SUSpicious           |
| 5. | <input type="checkbox"/> a. EXtremely             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. exTREMEly |
| 6. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. UGLy       | <input type="checkbox"/> b. ugLY                 |



**G** Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks.

Two young students are going to look at an apartment for rent. Listen to their conversation with the apartment owner.

**Owner:** As you can see, this is a nice, quiet building. We've never had any trouble with noisy neighbors here. You're both (1) *serious*... students, aren't you?

**Maggie:** Oh, yes.

**Linda:** Isn't this apartment a little small for two people?

**Owner:** (2) *Definitely*... not. I think this beautiful apartment is perfect for the two of you. Small? It's not small! It's warm and cozy.

**Maggie:** You've described it (3) *perfectly*... It looks great. It's a lovely apartment.

**Owner:** Yes, it is. It's (4) *absolutely* perfect. I know I'll rent this apartment very (5) *quickly*... Take it before it's too late, or you'll be sorry.

**Maggie:** OK.

**Linda:** Not so fast. How much does it cost?

**Owner:** Oh, well, that's a very good question. Please sit down.

**H** Read the following conversation and circle true (T) or false (F).

**Ben:** Can you ski well, Tim?

**Tim:** Yes, I'm pretty good. Why are you asking?

**Ben:** There's a skiing holiday here for two in Switzerland for £50 if we leave early in the morning.

**Tim:** Really? Why is it so cheap? Is there any snow there at the moment?

**Ben:** Yes, it snowed hard last week in Austria and Switzerland.

**Tim:** Can we pack quickly enough? It's nine o'clock already.

**Ben:** I think so. But there is one problem. I ski very badly, I'm afraid.

**Tim:** Oh. Well, there will be a ski school. I'm sure you'll learn fast.

**Ben:** Give me some advice.

**Tim:** You have to move correctly. That's the important thing.

**Ben:** And you have to turn slowly, don't you?

**Tim:** And you have to fall in the snow ten times an hour!

Come on, let's go home and pack.



1. The skiing holiday is in Austria.
2. The skiing holiday is reasonably priced.
3. Ben learned how to ski at a ski school several years ago.
4. Tim knows how to ski well.
5. Tim is sure Ben will fall in the snow many times.

T

T

T

F

F

F



## Punctuation Marks

### Apostrophe ( ' )

Use the apostrophe to:

- a. show possession (ownership).

**Example:**

dog's house => the house of the dog

Tom's bike => The bike belongs to Tom.

Mr. Smith's car => Mr. Smith owns the car.

the teacher's desk => the desk of the teacher

the boy's hat => The hat belongs to the boy.

Steve's dog => The dog belongs to Steve.

- b. show missing letters or numbers.

**Example:**

cannot => can't

is not => isn't

have not => haven't

should have => should've

1960 => '60

1998 => '98

**Exercise: Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.**

1. How does she talk to the customer's in the store?
2. The car is our's.
3. I got some book's at the library.
4. He looked at her angrily, but he didn't say anything.
5. The boys room is on the left.

**A Match the adjectives to their synonyms.**

- |               |   |               |
|---------------|---|---------------|
| 1. amazing    | c | a. new        |
| 2. dull       | d | b. very bad   |
| 3. well-liked | f | c. incredible |
| 4. strange    | e | d. boring     |
| 5. terrible   | b | e. unusual    |
| 6. modern     | a | f. popular    |

**B Write the opposites. Use the words in the box.**

dark	old	expensive
safe	inconvenient	spacious

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. convenient / inconvenient | 2. cramped / spacious     |
| 3. dangerous / safe          | 4. bright / dark          |
| 5. modern / old              | 6. reasonable / expensive |

**C Complete the sentences with the adjectives in parentheses and *as...as* or *not as...as*.**

- horror movies (✓) / action movies (✓✓) (interesting)  
Horror movies are *not as interesting as* action movies.
- opera (✓) / traditional music (✓✓) (exciting)  
Opera is *not as exciting as* traditional music.
- classical music concerts (✓) / operas (✓) (expensive)  
Classical music concerts are *as expensive as* operas.
- modern art (✓) / classical art (✓✓) (well-liked)  
Modern art is *not as well-liked as* classical art.
- photography (✓) / painting (✓) (difficult)  
Photography is *as difficult as* painting.
- online games (✓) / video games (✓✓) (popular)  
Online games are *not as popular as* video games.



Write questions. Use *the same ... as* and a noun in the box.

D

age      color      height      length      price      size

1. Is your sister's hair the same color as your hair? .....

No. My sister's hair is brown. My hair's black.

2. Are you the same height as your brother? .....

No. I'm 1.69 meters tall. My brother's 1.78 meters tall.

3. Is your mother the same age as your father? .....

No. My mother's 59 years old. My father's 62.

4. Is the dining room the same size as the living room? .....

No. The dining room's smaller than the living room.

5. Are the apples the same price as the oranges? .....

Yes. The apples and the oranges are both 60¢ a pound.

6. Is a novel the same length as a short story? .....

No. A novel is longer than a short story.

Join each pair of sentences in parentheses, using *as much ... as* or *as many ... as*.

E

1. I have about 50 books. Jack has about 100.

I don't have ... as many books as ... Jack.

2. You did a lot of work. I did a lot of work, too.

I did ... as much work as you.

3. Alan earns a lot of money. Sheila only earns a little.

Sheila doesn't earn as much money as Alan.

4. Tom has a lot of free time. Jane has a lot of free time, too.

Jane has <sup>as</sup> as much free time Tom.

5. Mary answered most of the questions. I only answered about half.

I didn't answer <sup>as</sup> as many questions Mary.

6. Ruth spent \$50. I also spent \$50.

I spent as much money as Ruth.



**F** Check (✓) the word with the correct stress pattern.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> a. conveNIENT             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. conVENient |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> a. INcredible             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. inCREdible |
| 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. exhiBition  | <input type="checkbox"/> b. EXhibition            |
| 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. COMfortable | <input type="checkbox"/> b. comforTABLE           |
| 5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. PRlVacy     | <input type="checkbox"/> b. priVACY               |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> a. cloSET                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. CLOset     |


**G** Listen to the conversation. Check (✓) the statements that are true about the new apartment.

- ✓ 1. It has as many bedrooms as the last apartment the family saw.
2. It has a small living room.
- ✓ 3. The bedrooms are too small.
4. There is enough closet space.
5. It is as cheap as the last apartment the family saw.

**real estate agent:** a person whose job is to arrange the sale and renting of homes, land and buildings for the owners

**H** What kind of housing do you have? Complete this checklist and then find your score below.




**The Outside**

- |  | Yes                                 | No                                  |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Are you close to shopping centers?              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 2. Is good public transportation available?        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3. Are there good restaurants in the neighborhood? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4. Is there a park nearby?                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5. Is the neighborhood quiet?                      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Is the neighborhood safe?                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 7. Is there enough parking nearby?                 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Is the building in good condition?              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

**The Inside**

- |  |                                     |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 9. Are there enough bedrooms?                                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 10. Is there enough closet space?                              | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Is the bathroom in good condition?                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 12. Are the walls soundproof?                                  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. Is the kitchen in good condition?                          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 14. Are the stove and refrigerator in good working order?      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 15. Is the kitchen large enough?                               | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. Does the kitchen have enough counter space?                | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. Is the living area far enough away from the sleeping area? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 18. Are the bathrooms conveniently located?                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 19. Is the building warm enough in winter?                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 20. Is the building cool enough in summer?                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 21. Are the walls and floors in good condition?                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

**To Score: How many YES answers do you have?**

18–21= **It sounds like a dream home!**

13–17= **Great! All you need now is a Jacuzzi!**

7–12= **Well, at least houseguests won't want to stay too long!**

0–6= **Time to look for a better place to live!**

## Punctuation Marks

### Colon ( : )

#### Use a colon:

- a. to introduce a list of items.

#### Example:

I like many healthy foods: carrots, broccoli, apples, spinach and oranges.

- b. after the greeting of a formal letter or a business letter.

#### Example:

Dear Sir or Madam:

Gentlemen:

Dear Manager:

- c. to separate hours from minutes, with no space before or after the colon.

#### Example:

11:35 a.m.

#### Exercise: Use a colon where necessary.

1. The bookstore specializes in three subjects art, architecture, and graphic design.
2. The girl has two favorite hobbies watching clouds and seeing how long she can stand on one foot.
3. The meeting is at 2 30 p.m.
4. We have two options stay and fight, or run like the wind.
5. Remember two persons can play at that game.



**A** Match the words to pictures a-f.

1. dragon c                      2. pyramid f                      3. dawn b  
 4. candleholder a                5. dusk d                         6. fireworks e

**B** Write the capital city for each country.

1. China Beijing  
 2. Portugal Lisbon  
 3. Egypt Cairo  
 4. Indonesia Jakarta  
 5. Malaysia Kuala Lumpur  
 6. Sweden Stockholm

**C** Write the opposites of the comparative adjectives.

Comparative	Opposite
1. faster	... slower ...
2. safer	... more dangerous ...
3. bigger	... smaller ...
4. cheaper	... more expensive ...
5. cleaner	... dirtier ...
6. more boring	... more interesting ...
7. more difficult	... easier ...
8. colder	... hotter ...
9. farther	... closer ...
10. better	... worse ...

**Visit England** is a magazine in English for Polish students. In this article, the writer is comparing study holidays in Liverpool, a big city in Lancashire, and in Beverley, a small town in Yorkshire. Circle the correct word.

D

Of course, Liverpool is much bigger than Beverley. It's also (1) (~~famouser~~/more famous) much (2) (~~noisyer~~/noisier), and, when I was there, (3) (~~weter~~/wetter)! (It rained every day). I spent two weeks in the Lancashire city last March, and I loved it. I stayed in the (4) (~~more old~~/older), (5) (~~busier~~/busyer) part of the city, near the river Mersey. I went on an exciting tour, and I watched Liverpool FC play against Newcastle. (Newcastle won.) It was a good game, but football matches in England are much more expensive (6) (than/~~as~~) in Poland – I had to pay £45 for a ticket. Then I spent a week in Beverley at a (7) (~~smaller~~/more small) language school. Beverley is (8) (~~beautifuller~~/more beautiful) than Liverpool, and the people were (9) (~~more friendlier~~/friendlier) to me. It's a (10) (richer/~~more rich~~) and cleaner place, too – but perhaps Liverpool is more interesting in the end.

Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the words in the box. Use *than* when necessary.

E

careful    comfortable    easy    fast    loud    polite    slow

- Here, let me help you with that box. I can carry it more easily <sup>than</sup> you.
- The salesclerk was rude. He really should speak to customers more politely.
- Adam was very happy. He ran this year's marathon faster <sup>than</sup> ever before.
- My father hurt his back last week, and he had trouble moving. But now he's sitting and standing more comfortably.
- Tina's emails have a lot of mistakes in spelling and grammar. She should write more carefully.



**F** Look at the phonetic symbols below and write the corresponding words. Underline the stressed syllable.

- |                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. /'lunər/ .. <u>lun</u> ər....  | 4. /'lɪzbən/ <u>lɪs</u> bən.... |
| 2. /'pɪrəˌmɪd/ <u>pɪr</u> əˌmɪd.. | 5. /'kæɪrəʊ/ <u>kæ</u> ɪfə..... |
| 3. /'dræɡən/ <u>dræ</u> ɡən....   | 6. /'swɪdn/ .. <u>sw</u> eden.  |



**G** You are going to hear Karl answering questions about Sweden. Listen and put the letter corresponding to the correct answer in the Country Factfile.



1. Land area

2. Average temperature

3. Rainfall

4. Population

5. Education

1. **a.** 173,732 sq. mi.

b. 256,750 sq. mi.

2. **a.** January 27° F, July 64° F

b. January 68° F, July 68° F

3. **a.** 22 in.

b. 17 in.

4. **a.** 8,730,289

b. 31,645,896

5. **a.** All children between 7 and 16

**b.** All children between 7 and 17



**H** Read the holiday brochure about two places in Egypt. Then read the following sentences and decide which one is NOT mentioned.

- The Sels Hotel is smaller than the Shokran Hotel.
- Cairo is hotter than Sharm El Sheikh.
- Cairo is probably noisier.
- Cairo is more crowded than Sharm El Sheikh.
- The holiday in Cairo is less expensive.

## Cairo

Egypt's busy capital city is a wonderful place to visit. Most people come to Cairo to see the Pyramids at Giza and the famous Egyptian Museum. You can also go on a guided tour of Old Cairo to see the beautiful mosques and old buildings, or go shopping in the famous Khan al-Khalili market. In the evening you can enjoy traditional Egyptian food in restaurants all over the city, or you can go on a boat trip and have dinner on the Nile River. Come to Cairo – and have the holiday of a lifetime!

### Accommodation

**Shokran Hotel \*\*\* (126 rooms)**

Cost per week (including flight): € 1.490  
Average temperature (April–May): 30°C

## Sharm El Sheikh

People come to Sharm El Sheikh from all over the world to go diving and snorkeling in the Red Sea – the beautiful coral reefs and colourful fish are amazing! You can also rent a motorbike and go into the desert to see the red mountains, or maybe go on a camel ride instead. And at the end of the day, you can enjoy fresh seafood in one of Sharm El Sheikh's excellent restaurants and then go clubbing with your friends. Whatever you want from your holiday, it's here in Sharm El Sheikh!

### Accommodation

**Sels Hotel \*\*\* (39 rooms)**

Cost per week (including flight): € 1.670  
Average temperature (April–May): 26°C



## Punctuation Marks

### Semicolon (;)

Use a semicolon to:

- a. connect (put together) two related, or similar sentences.

**Example:**

My shirt is green; my brother's is blue.

I have my own bed; the cat sleeps on the pillow. (We can put these two sentences together with a semicolon because they are similar. They are both about my bed.)

**Incorrect:**

Tim likes birds; Bill went to the park.

- b. join two related, or similar sentences when using words like also, finally, then, therefore.

**Example:**

We will drive to school; then we will go to the museum.

I ate all of my vegetables; therefore, I should get dessert.

**Exercise: Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.**

1. We can go to the museum to do some research, Mondays are very quiet there.
2. Martha went to the library, Andrew went to play soccer.
3. Dad is going bald, his hair is getting thinner and thinner.
4. She didn't see the other car coming, now her car is damaged.
5. I know you don't like broccoli, nevertheless it is very good for you.

**A** Circle the correct word.

- This is a stream of water occurring when a river falls from a high place.  
a. waterfall      b. ocean      c. hill
- This is a large area of land that has lots of trees on it.  
a. desert      b. forest      c. river
- This is a low area of land between mountains or hills.  
a. valley      b. river      c. beach
- This is an area of water with land all around it.  
a. lake      b. ocean      c. island
- This is a mountain with a hole on top. Smoke and lava sometimes come out, and it can be dangerous.  
a. galaxy      b. continent      c. volcano
- This is a dry, sandy place. It doesn't rain much here, and there aren't many plants.  
a. desert      b. sea      c. planet

**B** Match the animals in A with the descriptions in B. There is one extra item in B.**A****B**

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. eagle <i>g</i>     | a. It's a small insect. It lives in every country. It doesn't usually bite or sting. |
| 2. fly <i>a</i>       | b. It's the biggest of the big cats. It's orange, white and black.                   |
| 3. rhino <i>f</i>     | c. It's the heaviest animal on land.   |
| 4. tiger <i>b</i>     | d. It's the largest reptile. It lives in rivers and is a fierce hunter.              |
| 5. elephant <i>c</i>  | e. It's a big cat. It lives in Africa.   |
| 6. crocodile <i>d</i> | f. It lives in Africa and Asia. It's big and gray. It has a horn on its nose.        |
|                       | g. It's a large bird. It usually lives in the mountains.                             |



**Complete the sentences. Use the superlative form of the adjectives.**

**C**

- The kitchen is always hot. It's the hottest ... room in the house.
- Bill's a bad student. He's the worst ... student in the class.
- Chemistry is hard. For me, it's the hardest ... subject in school.
- Roses are beautiful. I think that roses are the most beautiful flowers.
- Noon is a busy time at the bank. In fact, it's the busiest ... time.
- Monkeys are funny. In my opinion, they're the funniest animals in the zoo.

**Write questions with *one of the* and the superlative adjective. Then answer the questions.**

**D**

- What / long / rivers in the world?  
What is one of the longest rivers in the world? ..... The Volga .....
- What / tall / buildings in the world?  
What is one of the tallest buildings in the world? .. Burj Khalifa, United Arab Emirates.
- What / crowded / cities in the world?  
What is one of the most crowded cities in the world? Tokyo .....
- What / famous / museums in Iran?  
What is one of the most famous museums in Iran? Carpet Museum of Iran
- What / beautiful / cities in Iran?  
What is one of the most beautiful cities in Iran? Isfahan .....
- Who / good / athletes in the world?  
Who is one of the best athletes in the world? ..... Roger Federer.

**Put the words in the correct order to make sentences or questions.**

**E**

- family / the / am / in / I / oldest / my.  
I am the oldest in my family .....
- class / who / youngest / the / the / in / is / ?  
Who is the youngest in the class? .....



3. passenger / plane / was / Concorde / world / fastest / the / in / the.  
 concorde was the fastest passenger plane in the world.
4. bought / expensive / shop / the / in / watch / most / Peter / the.  
 Peter bought the most expensive watch in the shop.
5. cheapest / buy / you / shop / in / the / the / did / watch / ?  
 Did you buy the cheapest watch in the shop? .....
6. difficult / Chinese / the world / is / language / most / the / in.  
 Chinese is the most difficult language in the world.

## F

Look at the phonetic symbols below and write the corresponding words. Underline the stressed syllable.

- |                                   |                                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. /'gæləksi/ <u>galaxy</u> .     | 4. /'væli/ <u>valley</u> ..... |
| 2. /'aɪlənd/ <u>island</u> ....   | 5. /'dezərt/ <u>desert</u> ... |
| 3. /'reptail/ <u>reptile</u> .... | 6. /ə'noʊɪŋ/ <u>annoying</u>   |



## G

Listen to a passage about tigers and fill in the blanks.



**Where do tigers live?**

In the (1) forests ... of Asia, from India to (2) china.....

**How many wild tigers are there?**

About 3,200 in the (3) world .....

**Why are they in danger?**

Their (4) habitat ... is disappearing. People (5) kill or catch them.



Read the passages and match the sentences with animals A-C.



## Dangerous Animals

### A. Bears

Children love bears. They play with toy bears and read stories about friendly bears. But in fact, bears are very dangerous. They're wild hunters and they're fast. They can climb trees. You can find bears in North and South America, Europe, and Asia. They kill about ten people a year. Imagine you meet a bear in the mountains. What can you do? The best advice is, don't run – bears are faster than humans. Lie on the ground and pretend to be dead.



### B. Lions

Lions are big cats. They're smaller than tigers, but they're bigger than jaguars and leopards. They live in Africa and in one place in Asia – the Gir Forest in India. They live in family groups, and they hunt in pairs or groups. Only female lions hunt; the males don't take part. Lions don't usually hunt humans, but they can. For example, in 1898, two lions killed 135 people in Kenya. So it's a good idea to keep your distance.



### C. Crocodiles

Crocodiles are the largest reptiles in the world. They live in rivers in hot countries, and you can find crocodiles in every continent except Europe and Antarctica. They're very fast in the water – they can swim at 40 km/h – and they can run fast on land, too. In Asia and Africa, crocodiles kill more than 500 people a year. The crocodiles hide in the river and then attack suddenly when people are washing or swimming.



- B 1. They only live in two continents.
- A 2. They're fiercer in the real world than in stories.
- C 3. They live in Africa, America, and other continents.
- B 4. They live and hunt in a group.
- C 5. They kill hundreds of people a year.
- A 6. They live in Europe.

Antarctica /æ'n'tɑ:rkɪkə/:  
the continent around the  
South Pole

## Punctuation Marks

### Slash (/)

#### Use a slash to:

- a. separate parts of Internet (web) addresses and file names for some computer programs.

#### Example:

http://www.really-learn-english.com/esl-ebooks.html  
 C:/Program Files/Windows  
 E:/Word Files/articles/fish

- b. separate the day, month, and year in dates.

#### Example:

A) American English = Month/Day/Year

11/16/18 (November 16, 2018)

10/05 (October 5)

B) British English = Day/Month/Year

16/11/18 (November 16, 2018)

17/3/1980 (March 17, 1980)

05/10 (October 5)

- c. show the word "or".

#### Example:

Each child will take his/her project home tonight.

Each child will take his or her project home tonight.

Dear Secretary/Assistant,

Dear Secretary or Assistant,

#### Exercise: Use a slash mark where necessary.

- Each guest must present his/her ticket prior to entry.
- She felt tired after working for fifteen years in Hollywood as a manager actress.
- The Paris London train leaves in an hour.
- His birthday is 3/17/2009 (March 17, 2009).
- Please proofread rewrite the story before tomorrow.



**A** Put sentences a-k in the correct order to make a story about Sandra.

- a. **1** At the moment my sister, Tess, is  
 b. **3** a lot of money in a computer company. But she lost her  
 c. **10** experience and she went for  
 d. **8** about three jobs every week. Last month she filled in  
 e. **2** unemployed. Last year she was earning  
 f. **5** benefit because she went on holiday. Now she's looking  
 g. **6** for a new job. I helped her write her  
 h. **4** job in December. At first, she didn't get unemployment  
 i. **9** an application form for Google. She has some good  
 j. **7** CV and she applies for  
 k. **11** an interview on Friday. I'd love to work at Google!

**B** Choose the correct adjective in parentheses.

1. It was a terrible play, and I was bored ... (bored/boring) from start to finish.
2. I'm very excited ... (excited/surprising) because I'm going to Paris tomorrow.
3. Are you surprised ... (surprised/surprising) or were you expecting this news?
4. I'm reading a very interesting ... (interested/interesting) book at the moment.
5. I've had a very tiring ... (tired/tiring) day at work today, and I want to go to bed.
6. Most people were surprised ... (surprised/surprising) that he won the championship.

## Choose the correct responses.

C

1. A: I enjoy working in sales.  
B: .....  
a. Well, I can.                      b. Neither do I.                      c. So do I.
2. A: I like working night shifts.  
B: .....  
a. Gee, I don't.                      b. Neither do I.                      c. Neither am I.
3. A: I can't stand getting to work late.  
B: .....  
a. So can I.                      b. Neither can I.                      c. Well, I do.
4. A: I'm interested in using my language skills.  
B: .....  
a. So am I.                      b. Oh, I don't.                      c. Oh, I don't mind.
5. A: I don't think people will ever live on the moon.  
B: .....  
a. I don't think so, either.                      b. Neither can I.                      c. Yes, I know.
6. A: I don't think there are many good movies these days.  
B: .....  
a. So do I.                      b. Neither am I.                      c. I don't know.

Put in the replies, using *so* or *neither* and the words in parentheses.

D

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. We're going to the movies. (we)      | So are we.....        |
| 2. My pen doesn't work. (mine)          | Neither does mine.... |
| 3. My meal was excellent. (mine)        | So was mine.....      |
| 4. Ron didn't go to the party. (George) | Neither did George... |
| 5. I can't understand this game. (I)    | Neither can I.....    |
| 6. Ruth passed the exam. (John)         | So did John.....      |



**E** Look at the table and complete the sentences.

	Mark	Charles	Betty	Emma
Traveling	✓	✓	X	X
Skiing	X	✓	✓	X
Cooking	X	X	✓	✓

- Charles can ski, and so can Betty.
- Mark isn't interested in cooking, and neither is Charles.
- Betty doesn't like traveling much, and neither does Emma.
- Emma can't ski, and neither can Mark.
- Betty cooks quite often, and so does Emma.
- Mark travels quite a lot, and so does Charles.

**F** Look at the phonetic symbols below and write the corresponding words. Underline the stressed syllable.

- /ˈfrʌstreɪv/ frustrate
- /əˈɡresɪv/ aggressive
- /klaʊn/ clown
- /ɡəʊst/ ghost
- /dɪsəˈpɔɪnt/ disappoint
- /ˈfæsəneɪt/ fascinate

**G** Listen to the conversation. Circle T (true) or F (false).

- The woman thinks she'll be a good journalist. (T) F
- The man loves writing. T (F)
- The woman loves working with kids. T (F)
- The woman is impatient. (T) F
- The man thinks he won't be a good manager. (T) F



Read an interview with a police diver. Write questions a-e in the correct places 1-5.



- Where did you learn about diving for the police?
- What qualities do you need in your work?
- What do you do as a police diver?
- How did you become interested in diving?
- Have you got any diving qualifications?

- d** .....  
When I was young, my parents lived in Honduras, Central America. I did my first serious dive when I was 10 with my mother and father. I can remember it now. My parents had an argument about it. My mother thought I was too young. My father said it was her decision, so she came with us!
- e** .....  
Yes. When I was 18, I took a diving examination and became a professional diver. The examiner said I was born to be a diver!
- a** .....  
While I was at university, I saw an advertisement for the police in a newspaper. I applied and I got an interview. The interviewer was a police diver, and we discussed our experiences. I knew then I wanted to be a police diver. I trained as a policeman first, and then I did a special training course to become a police diver. It was really difficult!
- c** .....  
People usually think police divers have to look for bodies all the time. It isn't true! My job is never the same and I love the excitement. We examine plane crashes, look in rivers for knives or guns, and we often have to rescue people at sea.
- b** .....  
Well, you need to be an excellent swimmer, of course. And you have to be physically strong – diving in English rivers and canals is not like diving in the Caribbean Sea – it can be very cold, very dark and very smelly!



## Punctuation Marks

### Capitalization

#### Capitalize:

- a. The first letter in a sentence.

**Example:**

The waiter said, "My manager will be here shortly."

- b. The pronoun I.  
"I" is always capitalized.

**Example:**

He thinks I am a clerk.

- c. names or titles of people.

**Example:**

John Quincy Adams  
President Rohani  
Dr. Rogers

- d. names of mountains, mountain ranges, hills and volcanoes.

**Example:**

Gellert Hill  
Mt. Olympus  
Mt. Damavand

- e. names of rivers, lakes, oceans, and seas.

**Example:**

the Mississippi River  
Lake Oroumiye  
the Indian Ocean  
the Caspian Sea

- f. street names.

**Example:**

Azadi Avenue  
Pirouzi Street

- g. schools, colleges and universities.

**Example:**

Harvard University  
Hafez Elementary School  
Cape Fear Community College

**Exercise: Correct the capitalization mistakes in the following sentences.**

1. When jeremy left school, he applied for a job in the accounts department of a local engineering Company.
2. Ralph waldo emerson said, "The only way to have a friend is to be one."
3. He has recently moved to a House on rose street.
4. The Caspian sea is in the North of Iran.
5. Did you know that damavand is the highest mountain in Iran?