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**Путешествуй с английской грамматикой
(Travel with English Grammar)**

**Методические материалы
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»**

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Путешествуй с английской грамматикой (Travel with English Grammar) [Электронный ресурс] : методические материалы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» для обучающихся специальности 38.05.01 Экономическая безопасность всех форм обучения / сост. Н. Ю. Мамонтова; КузГТУ. – Электрон. издан. – Кемерово, 2019.

Методические материалы включают комплекс упражнений к практическим занятиям и самостоятельной работе обучающихся. Лексико-грамматические коммуникативные задания охватывают основные разделы английской грамматики.

Назначение издания – помощь обучающимся в повторении и систематизации учебного материала, развитии иноязычных умений в области коммуникативной грамматики.

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Предисловие

Данные методические материалы разработаны по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» и предназначены для обучающихся специальности 38.05.01 «Экономическая безопасность» всех форм обучения. Рекомендуются в качестве методического обеспечения для обучающихся всех направлений и форм обучения по дисциплине «Иностранный язык».

Методические материалы содержат комплекс универсальных и коммуникативных заданий, нацеленных на обобщение и повторение учебного материала по английской грамматике и способствующих развитию умений коммуникативного применения грамматики. Это обеспечивает обучающимся преимущество в преодолении коммуникативных барьеров и позволяет быстрее осознать смысловую нагрузку грамматических структур. Сочетание разных видов заданий методически соответствует современным технологиям обучения.

Грамматический и лексический материал соответствует требованиям данного уровня обучения и оформлен в виде отдельных разделов. Они охватывают основные грамматические темы, необходимые для комфортного общения на английском языке. Это личные видо-временные формы английского глагола в активном и пассивном залогах, неличные формы глагола, модальные глаголы, косвенная речь и согласование времен, придаточные предложения, части речи: существительные, артикли, предлоги, прилагательные и наречия.

Организация учебных материалов позволяет преподавателю на практических занятиях и обучающемуся в качестве самостоятельной работы вариативно подходить к выбору необходимого раздела. Задания повышенной сложности отмечены маркером* и обеспечивают возможность дифференцированного подхода к изучению английского языка. Тестовые задания помогают обучающимся проверить усвоение грамматического материала. При необходимости можно проработать конкретные задания вместе с преподавателем.

Предлагаемые методические материалы позволят обучающимся закрепить знания по английской грамматике и перейти к последующему этапу изучения английского языка в профессиональных целях и деловом общении.

Active Voice. Present Verb Forms

1. Read and learn.

He *has gone to* London. (= He's there or on his way to London.)

He *has been to* London once. (= He's visited London but he's back now.)

He *has been in* London for two months. (= He's in London now.)

2. Read the conversation between the editor and the secretary. Fill in: *has / have gone to, has / have been in /to.*

E: Where's Steve? I haven't seen him for days.

S: He LA to interview Brad Pitt.

E: How long he LA?

S: Three days.

E: What about Lisa and Chris?

S: They London. They're going to interview Keira Knightley.

E: Spain to talk to Penelope Cruz?

S: Smith her country house. He interviewed her there yesterday. He's coming back today.

3*. Fill in: *has / have gone to, has / have been in /to.*

1. I New York several times, but I Atlanta.

2. My boss Lisbon for a week, so I'm doing some of his work for him.

3. We Milan for very long, so we don't know it very well yet.

I that gallery twice but I haven't seen the painting you mentioned.

4. Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

Robinson Crusoe has been stuck on a desert island for the past six months. Here is a letter he wrote and put in a bottle.

Dear anybody,

I 1) been on this island 2) six months now.

It is a miracle that I 3) for this long. I 4) fish and fruit since I got here. Fortunately, I haven't seen any dangerous animals

5) When I arrived here the weather was fine but it 6) continuously for the past two weeks. I've built a shelter

out of sticks and leaves, which is really quite cosy. My main problem is loneliness as I haven't 7) to anyone for so long. I've been thinking of building a boat and trying to escape. Please help me.

R. Crusoe

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 | A am | B is | C was | D have |
| 2 | A since | B for | C just | D already |
| 3 | A survive | B 'm surviving | C 've survived | D 've been surviving |
| 4 | A 've been eating | B 'm eating | C eat | D 've eaten |
| 5 | A often | B usually | C yet | D always |
| 6 | A 's raining | B's rained | C rains | D 's been raining |
| 7 | A speak | B spoken | C speaks | D spoke |

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present forms.

Dear Janet,

How are you? I 1) (write) to you from Hawaii. The hotel we 2) (stay) in is amazing!

It's very hot here and we 3) (have) a great time. Today, we 4) (be) all at the beach. Right now, my sisters 5) (build) a sandcastle. Mum and Dad 6) (play) beach volley for over an hour and my brother 7) (just / go) diving with his friends. They 8) (go) diving every day. So far, I 9) (try) windsurfing. It's really thrilling!

We 10) (not / do) much sightseeing yet but tomorrow we 11) (go) on a trip round the island. We're all looking forward to it.

See you soon,

Luisa

6*. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present forms.

Dear Sal,

You'll never guess where I 1) (write) from. I 2) (sit) on a bench on the shore of Lake Windermere! The air 3) wonderful – so clean and fresh. I 4) (stay) here for nearly a week now and I 5) (expect) I'll stay for one more, as I 6)

*(begin) to fall in love with the place. Every morning I 7)
(get up) at 7 o'clock and 8) for a swim in the lake
before breakfast. The owner of the hotel 9) (just / tell)
me that I can borrow his boat for the afternoon. This holiday 10)
..... (become) better and better as the days go by.*

*Well, I think I 11) (write) enough. I 12)
..... (sit) here for half an hour and now it's time for my boat
trip.*

See you,

Mary

7. Write the letter in full sentences. Use the present forms.

Dear Ted,

1. I write / you / London.
2. I be / here / a week / and / I enjoy myself / very much.
3. So far / I see / most of / important historic places.
4. I usually / spend / several hours every day / in museums and galleries.
5. The hotel / I stay / be / lovely / but / be very expensive,
6. so I plan / move / cheaper one / rest / my stay.
7. Tomorrow / I take / trip through Kent / which / I look forward to.
8. I hope / you be / OK.

See you soon,

Richard

8. Translate the text into English.

Дорогая Алиса,

Мечты сбываются! Мы отдыхаем на море!

Сейчас мы всей семьей возвращаемся в отель после прогулки на яхте. Погода замечательная: небо чистое, ни облачка, ярко светит солнце, дует легкий ветерок. При такой погоде легко обгореть, поэтому на нас рубашки с длинными рукавами. Мы счастливы здесь, прекрасно проводим время: много гуляем по пляжу, дети часто играют в мяч или строят замки из песка.

Куда планируешь поехать в этом году?

Жду твоего ответа,

Анна

Active Voice. Past Verb Forms

1. Alex and his family travelled to Moscow last month. Look at the notes below and say what they did on Friday, using the linking words from the box.

after that next finally later first then

Friday

8:30 am – 9:30 am: *have breakfast at hotel*
9:30 am – 12:00 pm: *see the Kremlin*
12:00 pm – 1:00 pm: *visit St Basil's Cathedral*
1:00 pm – 3:00 pm: *eat lunch at one of the many restaurants
along the Arbat*
3:00 pm – 6:00 pm: *shop at GUM shopping centre*
6:00 pm – 7:30 pm: *have dinner at One Red Square restaurant*
7:30 pm – 10:00 pm: *attend a ballet performance at the Bolshoi
Theatre*

S 1: First, they had breakfast at the hotel.

Now, in pairs, ask and answer questions about what Alex and his family were doing at the times listed in the box as in the example:

9:00 am 11:45 am 12:30 pm 2:00 pm 4:30 pm 7:15 pm 9:45 pm

A: What were Alex and his Family doing at nine o'clock in the morning?

B: They were having breakfast at the hotel.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past form.

Holiday trouble

I remember the first time I 1) (go) abroad on holiday. I 2) (just / leave) school. I 3) (study) very hard for my final exams and I 4) (feel) that I needed to get away. A friend of mine 5) (want) to go away as well, so we 6) (decide) to look at some brochures at a travel agent's. We 7) (search) for about an hour when my friend 8) (find) the perfect holiday – two weeks in Cuba. We 9) (be) very excited about it.

Finally, the day of our holiday 10) (arrive). We 11) (just / leave) the house when the phone 12) (ring). I 13) (run) back into the house but the phone 14) (stop) by the time I 15) (reach) it. When we 16) (get) to the

airport, we 17) (check) in and 18) (go) to the cafeteria. While we were having our coffee, the airline 19) (make) an announcement. Our flight was delayed for eight hours. It was then that I 20) (realize) what the phone call was about.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past form.**

I remember when I 1) (go) on holiday for the first time. I 2) (just / leave) school. I 3)(study) very hard for my final exams and I 4) (feel) that I needed a holiday. A friend of mine 5) (want) to come as well so we 6) (look) at some brochures from the travel agent's. we 7) (read) for about an hour when my friend 8) (find) the perfect holiday – two weeks in Hawaii. We 9) (be) very excited about it. Finally the day of our holiday 10) (arrive). We 11) (just / leave) the house, but the phone 12) (stop) by the time I 15) (reach) it. When we 16) (arrive) at the airport we 17) (sit) in the cafeteria. The airline 18) (just / make) an announcement. Our flight was delayed for eight hours. We 19) (get up) very early and rushed to the airport, all for nothing.

4. Kate has found a new job. How is her life different now? In pairs, ask and answer questions as in the example.

Remember that *used to* is used to talk about past habits or actions that happened regularly in the past but they no longer happen.

A: Did Kate use to work as a flight attendant?

B: No, she didn't. She used to work in a café.

Before

She worked in a café.
 She stayed in England.
 She had few friends.
 She didn't earn much money.
 She took the bus to work.
 She didn't get up early.

Now

She works as a flight attendant.
 She travels all the time.
 She communicates a lot.
 She earns a lot of money.
 She drives to work.
 She gets up early.

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past tense.

By the time Mark and Steve reached the old cabin in the forest, it 1) (get) dark and a cold wind 2) (blow) in their faces. They 3) (walk) for more than two hours and they felt exhausted. It had all begun when they 4) (go) into the forest to take photos of trees their environmental group 5) (plant) the previous year. Everything 6) (go) well until it 7) (start) to rain heavily.

Unfortunately, they had lost their map as they 8) (cross) a river but after a couple of hours they had found the cabin. They 9) (open) the door and 10) (go) in. to their surprise, they found three tourists inside. At least they weren't alone!

6*. Fill in with an appropriate past form.

In 1894 a steamship 1) (sail) across the Atlantic Ocean from England to America. The sun 2) (shine) and a gentle breeze 3) (blow). The ship 4) (sail) for three weeks and was halfway to its destination – New York. The passengers 5) (relax) on deck when suddenly they 6) (hear) a loud bang. They all 7) (jump) up, 8) (run) to the edge of the boat and 9) (look) over the side.

To their horror they saw that they 10) (hit) some hard object which 11) (tear) a hole in the side of the ship. Water 12) (pour) into the steamship at an alarming speed. Fortunately another ship arrived half an hour later, just in time to save everyone on board.

7. Which of the past forms in the text above are used to express:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. past action of certain duration continuing up to a specific past time | 4. longer actions which are interrupted by shorter actions |
| 2. background description to events or longer actions in the story | 5. past action which occurred before another past action |
| 3. shorter actions which interrupt longer actions | 6. past actions which happened one immediately after the other |

Active Voice. Future Verb Forms

1. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple, Present Continuous or Future.

A: 1) (you / be able) to go skiing with us next weekend?

B: No, I 2) (be) in London then.

A: Really? Why 3) (you / go) there?

B: There's a very important meeting, and after I 4) (attend) that I 5) (visit) a friend in Sussex.

A: Before you 6) (leave), 7) (you / give) me a ring? There are a few things I'd like you to buy while you 8) (be) there.

B: Yes, of course. I 9) (ring) you on Friday.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future form.

Dear Debbie,

Since you want to know what I 1) (do) next week, I thought I'd write and let you know. It 2) (be) a very busy week. On Monday I 3) (go) to York. I 4) (probably / be) there for three days, and by Wednesday I 5) (meet) every important artist in the town. If everything goes well, I 6) (go) to Newcastle on Thursday morning. There I 7) (meet) the chairman of the Arts Council. Then on Friday and Saturday I 8) (visit) several small towns in the area to see what their galleries are like. By Sunday I 9) (travel) for days and I imagine I 10) (be) very tired, so it looks like I 11) (not / come) to your party on Sunday night. Sorry! I hope you 12) (invite) me to the next one. Give my love to Mike.

Love,

Susan

3. Fill in the correct word from the box below.

Dear Veena,

I 1) to tell you about the exciting plans I have for when you 2) me in New York City! As soon as I 3) you up from the airport, I'll take you to my flat. 4) you settle in, we are going to dinner at the famous Rainbow Room in Rockefeller center. It has a great view of the city. The next day we 5) famous

sited all day like the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty. There 6) plenty of time to take a walk through Central Park and visit Time square as well. In the evening we 7) Mamma Mia at the Broadway Theatre. Don't worry, 8) you leave, you will have the chance to go shopping on Fifth Avenue at some of the best shops in the world. I promise you, by the time you leave, you 9) the best of New York. Let me know if you 10) anything. I can't wait to see you!

Love,

Monica

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | A write | B am writing | C will write | D will be writing |
| 2 | A will have visited | B are visiting | C visit | D will be visiting |
| 3 | A will pick | B will be picking | C am picking | D pick |
| 4 | A Until | B After | C By the time | D While |
| 5 | A will be visiting | B will have visited | C are visiting | D visit |
| 6 | A is | B will be | C is going to be | D have been |
| 7 | A see | B will have seen | C will see | D are going to see |
| 8 | A after | B as soon as | C before | D while |
| 9 | A will have seen | B will see | C will be seeing | D see |
| 10 | A will need | B will be needing | C will have needed | D need |

4. Complete the memo with a suitable future form of the verbs in brackets.

GALAXY Travel

MEMO

FROM *Paul Lewis*

TO *Mandy Curtis* 2 June 2012

This is to let you know about the travel arrangements for your educational trip to Madrid next week.

I've booked you on an early flight so you 1) (have to) get up early! The flight 2) (leave) from Gatwick at 6:45, check-in one hour beforehand.

You 3) (stay) at the Santo Domingo for four nights. They 4) (not / know) that you are employed by a travel agency so make sure you don't make it obvious that you are actually checking the quality of their facilities.

This afternoon I 5) (phone) a car hire firm so that you can take one day to visit Toledo. I know you've driven abroad before so I'm sure you 6) (be able to) cope with driving on the right.

Don't forget that you 7) (present) a report to your colleagues when you 8) (get) back so I suggest you take a laptop with you to keep a record of everything. It looks as if it 9) (be) very hot so you should also take your sunglasses and summer clothes!

I 10) (leave) your tickets and car hire details on your desk this evening.

Have a good trip,

Paul

5. Translate the conversation into English.

A: Привет, Тони. Что делаешь в следующую пятницу вечером?

B: Как раз в пятницу я уезжаю в Грецию.

A: Ты едешь туда по делам,

B: Нет, еду навестить своего друга в Афинах.

A: Где ты там остановишься?

B: В семье моего друга.

A: Что собираешься делать в Афинах?

B: Планирую посмотреть город, походить по магазинам. Если позволит погода, я буду купаться в море и съезжу на острова.

A: Здорово! Надеюсь, вода будет достаточно теплой для купания. И на какие острова ты хочешь съездить?

B: Ну, во-первых, на Крит (Crete). Самый крупный остров в Греции. Я думаю, там мы сможем посетить музей в Ираклионе (Heraklion) и увидеть в Кноссе (Knossos) развалины древнего дворца, которым около трех тысяч лет. На самом деле, на Крите можно увидеть

много интересного, но боюсь, что у нас не будет времени увидеть на острове все.

А: Да, звучит фантастически! Я уверен, тебе должно понравиться. Еще куда-нибудь поедешь?

В: Конечно, я хотел бы побывать на острове Родос (Rhodos) и увидеть знаменитый замок. К сожалению, я смогу пробыть на острове всего пару часов из-за расписания катеров.

6. Look at the notes below then produce a complete letter using *will* or *be going to*.

go California – summer holidays – by plane (quickest way) – not alone – friend come – probably brother if decide – stay San Francisco a week – then somewhere else – hope – find – place – sleep – sunbathe a lot – take swimsuit and sunglasses – think – need them – sure – be – good holiday – join us?

Dear Ted,

I'm going to California for the summer holidays ...

7*. Fill in the correct present or future forms.

We 1) (go) on holiday next Friday. The plane 2) (leave) at 5.00 am, so we 3) (sunbathe) in Bermuda by lunchtime! We've got a lot of luggage and neither of us wants to drive so we 4) (get) a taxi to the airport. My sister has never flown before so she 5) (probably / be) quite nervous. I 6) (have to) sit by her and hold her hand all the time. By the time we get there, we 7) (fly) for quite a long time and so we 8) (be) quite tired. However, I hope we 9) (recover) by 8 o'clock, in time to go to the welcoming party!

8. Time / If-clause. Translate into English.

1. Я позвоню тебе, когда я приеду домой с работы.
2. Я не хочу идти без тебя. Я подожду, пока ты не будешь готова.
3. Если ты увидишь Брайана, передавай ему привет.
4. Я собираюсь поехать в Рим на следующей неделе. Если я буду там, я надеюсь навестить своего друга.
5. Где вы собираетесь остановиться, когда будете в Лондоне?

Non-Finite Verb Forms

1. Complete the conversation between a travel agent and a customer using the *infinitive* or *-ing* form.

A: Good morning, sir. Can I 1) (help) you?

B: Yes. I'm interested in 2) (go) on holiday somewhere in the Caribbean.

A: OK. And when would you like 3) (travel)?

B: I fancy 4) (take) a trip sometime in the spring.

A: Great! And how long are you hoping to stay?

B: About two weeks. That'll be long enough 5) (relax) and enjoy the sun.

A: Very good, sir. I can see that there are two package deals available for the first two weeks of May, one for the Dominican Republic and the other for Turks and Caicos.

B: Turks and Caicos sound interesting. But will I have to 6) (get) there by boat?

A: Not necessarily. There's an airport there. However, you may want 7) (take) a boat if you'd like to go 8) (tour) around the islands.

B: Sounds good. Can I 9) (book) and pay by credit card now?

2**. Complete the conversation between a travel agent and a customer using the *infinitive* or *-ing* form.

A: Good morning, madam. Can I 1) (help) you?

B: Yes. I'd like 2) (book) a holiday please.

A: Certainly. I must 3) (ask) you a few questions. Now where would you like 4) (go)? How long are you going 5) (stay)? Would you prefer 6) (have) a relaxing beach holiday or 7) (go sightseeing)? Which countries are interested in 8) (visit)? What means of transport do you prefer?

B: Well, young man. I don't know where 9) (go) or how long 10) (stay). I hate 11) (go) to the beach and I don't enjoy sightseeing. I don't want 12) (visit) any foreign countries because foreign food makes me 13) (feel) ill. As for means of transport, I'm too frightened 14) (fly) in an aero

plane. I hate 15) (go) on boats, I don't like 16)
(travel) by train and 17) (travel) on coach makes me 18)
..... (feel) sick.

A: Well madam, I don't know what 19) (suggest). I don't
want 20) (appear) rude, but I really think you should 21)
..... (stay) at home!!!

3. Your pen friend, Liz, is about to go to Cape Town in Africa. You went there last spring. Use the prompts to write an email to her, giving her advice.

Dear Liz,

I'm so excited for you that you're going to Cape Town! I had a fantastic time there last spring and I'd be happy to give you some suggestions about what to do on your holiday.

1. firstly / it / worth / climb / Table Mountain / for / fantastic view / of / city
.....

2. you / may / want / try / extreme sports / like / mountain bike
.....

3. you / should / go / on / safari. You / have / fun time / watch / wildlife
.....

4. not forget / take / train / Boulder's Beach. There / be / penguins / you / can / swim / with
.....

5. not / miss / go / to / Two Ocean Aquarium. Sure / you / enjoy / look / sea life
.....

6. finally / while / you / be / there, try / eat / one / many seafood restaurants
.....

I hope you like my ideas. Have a lovely trip and don't forget to send me a postcard.

Yours,

Samantha

4. Fill in the correct participle.

Remember that *present* and *past participles* can be used as adjectives. *Present Participles (Ving)* describe what something or somebody is. *Past Participles (V3)* describe how someone feels.

A: You must be 1) (thrill). Paris is a 2) (fascinate) city. There are so many 3) (interest) things to do. You won't be 4) (bore).

B: Well, I'm a bit 5) (worry) because I can't speak French very well. People will find my accent very 6) (amuse).

A: Don't be silly! I'm sure you'll have an 7) (excite) time!

5**. Fill in the correct participle.

A: You must be very 1) (excite). Paris is a 2) (fascinate) city. There are so many 3) (interest) things to do. You won't be 4) (bore).

B: Well, I'm a bit 5) (worry) because I can't speak French very well.

A: You should buy a phrase book and then you won't be 6) (embarrass) if someone speaks to you. They won't be 7) (annoy) if you make a mistake, and most people will be 8) (please) if you ask for something in French.

B: I'm sure they'll find my accent very 9) (amuse).

A: Don't be silly. I'm sure you'll have a very 10) (stimulate) holiday.

6. Read the dialogue. Choose the correct grammar form of the verbs and fill in the gaps.

A: I'm really looking forward to 1) (watch) the Tour de France.

B: So am I. Last year I was lucky enough 2) (be) there.

A: How did you manage that?

B: Well, I was visiting my cousin in Paris and he surprised me with tickets.

A: Lucky you! How was it seeing the race up close?

B: The thrill of 3) (see) the cyclists speed by was incredible. Thousands of fans had lined the roads to cheer on their heroes.

A: Who was yours?

B: Lance Armstrong. What an athlete! He was trying 4) (win) the competition after 5) (be) away from the sport for four years!

A: That's amazing! I can't wait to watch this year's race.

7*. Put the verbs in brackets into the -ing form or the infinitive.

The best way to 1) (explore) China is by land. Anyone who has been there, will 2) (tell) you what a great experience it is. 3) (travel) round China involves 4) (cover) great distances as the country is enormous. As a result, some tourists would rather 5) (fly), as it is quicker and they consider 6) (sit) on a bus or train a waste of time.

For those who don't mind 7) (take) a bit longer, there is so much 8) (see) which is not visible from a plane. From a bus you can 9) (see) people 10) (work) in the rice fields. You can even spend some time 11) (learn) a few Chinese phrases. Few can resist 12) (taste) the local delicacy – bird's nest soup, though you may 13) (have) difficulty in 14) (acquire) a taste for one-hundred-year-old eggs!!!

8*. Put the verbs in brackets onto the -ing form of the infinitive.

A: I'll never forget 1) (go) to America for the first time. I was incredibly excited although I was trying 2) (act) cool and casual.

B: I know. I remember 3) (be) quite envious because I wanted 4) (go) there too.

A: Yes, I know. I was a bit over the top, wasn't I? I'm sorry for 5) (behave) so badly.

B: Yes, you were! You just went on 6) (talk) about America constantly. It was quite funny though when I think back. You hardly let me 7) (say) a word.

A: I'm sorry, but you know that in my excitement I nearly left a lot of things behind like my camera and my money.

B: I didn't know you had such a bad memory.

A: I'm not usually so forgetful. I had a lot on my mind. Anyway, I don't remember actually 8) (leave) anything behind in the end.

B: How did you feel when you first arrived there?

A: I remember 9) (worry) about what to do and where to go. I wanted 10) (see) everything but I didn't know where 11) (begin).

B: So where did you go first?

A: Well, we started in New York. At first, the traffic was so bad that I was afraid 12) (cross) the road. But it got easier. I saw the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty and lots of other things. It was incredible! I love New York!!!

9. Translate the texts into English.

1. Всегда приятно путешествовать. Я думаю, стоит посетить Музей Египта (the Egyptian Museum). Он находится в Каире (Cairo), столице Египта. Музей был открыт в 1902 году. В музее 107 залов. Он также включает в себя обширную библиотеку. На первом этаже музея расположены гигантские статуи, а на верхнем этаже можно увидеть маленькие статуи, ювелирные украшения, сокровища Тутанхамона (Tutankhamen), мумии.

2. Не уппусти возможность посетить Пирамиды и увидеть знаменитого сфинкса. В мире нет достопримечательностей более известных, чем Пирамиды в Гизе (Giza). Пирамиды чаще всего ассоциируются с Египтом, хотя пирамиды можно встретить и в других странах, например, в Мексике. В Египте более 100 пирамид, многие из которых известны только знатокам Египта.

3. Советую поехать к пирамидам на верблюдах. Езда на верблюдах по египетской пустыне к пирамидам Гизы (the Giza Pyramids) – это незабываемое впечатление!

4. Не забудь посетить рынок Хан-аль-Халил (Khan-al-Khalili) в центре города. Этот рынок является частью одной из самых важных торговых зон Каира. Рекомендую покупать подарки и сувениры там. Я жалею, что не воспользовалась этой возможностью.

Modal Verbs

1. Read and translate the sentences below.

Remember that modal verbs are auxiliary verbs that express different meanings such as obligation, permission and possibility.

Permission

1. You can take one item of hand luggage on board.
2. Could I pay by a credit card?
3. May I exchange some currency at this place?
4. May / Can / Could I use your phone? Yes, you may / can.

Possibility

5. Working with unsatisfied clients can be very difficult.
6. You can't reserve a room if a hotel is fully-booked.

Obligation

7. If you want to avoid a conflict, you should be polite to tourists.
8. You shouldn't argue with clients.
9. Visitors must not feed the animals.
10. You don't have to pay to go in.
11. In London you can't park on a double yellow line.
12. You have to pay airport tax.
13. You must be vaccinated before visiting certain countries.
14. Passengers must have a valid ticket.
15. I must remember to buy some traveller's cheques.

2. Study this grammar reference and complete the rules with correct modal verbs from the box. You need to use some of them more than once. Then match the rules with the sentences from ex. 1 above.

must	have to	could	should	can't	can, may, could
can	may	could	mustn't	don't have to	

1. We use and to talk about something that is necessary.
2. is more appropriate when the obligation is self-imposed or is official or written on public notices.
3. and are entirely different. shows that something is forbidden and means that there is no obligation.
4. We also use to say that something is forbidden.
5. We use to say that something is or is not a good idea.

6. We use to express permission.
 7. It is not possible to refuse permission with
 is more formal than
 8. We use and to say that something is possible
 or impossible.

3. Complete the text with words from the box.

can	can	can	must	must
should	allowed to	required to	don't have to	must not

Driving in Sydney

Overseas visitors 1) use their usual driving licenses in New South Wales but 2) have proof that they are simply visiting. You are also 3) carry your license with you whenever you are driving. You 4) drive without wearing a seat belt.

Driving is not the ideal way to get around central Sydney, although a car 5) be very convenient for journeys into the suburbs and further afield. If you are planning to use a car you 6) purchase a good street directory.

The city centre is often congested and it 7) be difficult to find a parking place. Look out for the blue and white 'P' signs. You 8) pay at a meter after 6.30 pm on weekdays, on Saturday afternoons and all day Sunday.

At some intersections, which are clearly signposted, drivers are 9) make a left-hand turn at a red light after stopping, but 10) give way to pedestrians.

4. Complete the text with words from the box.**

must not	don't have to	have to	may	have to
required to	authorized to	must	should	must

Driving in New York

You 1) rent a car in New York as there is a good subway system but if you do, you 2) be able to prove you are over 25 years old. You are 3) hold a valid International Driver's License and a credit card or you will 4) pay a large deposit.

Unless you are adequately covered by your own insurance policy, you 5) also take out damage and liability protection as

vandalism is common. It is also recommended that you refill with gas before you return the car or you will 6) pay double the normal price for fuel.

Parking in Manhattan is difficult and costly. Don't be tempted to park at out-of-order meters – you 7) well receive a parking ticket. Yellow street and curb markings mean that you 8) park.

Alternate-side parking applies on most of the city's side streets. This means that you are 9) leave your vehicle all day and night but it 10) be moved to the other side of the street before 8 am the next day.

5. Work in pairs. What advice would you give visitors about driving in your country? Think about the following.

speed limits
driving tips

parking
passenger safety

road signs
documents

6. Fill in blanks with a modal verb.

can / can't / could / couldn't / didn't need to / must / mustn't / needn't

1. That was excellent work. But I _____ do it without you.
2. I _____ go to work on Saturdays. It's my day off.
3. When I was in school I _____ do a hand stand, but now I'm too old. I _____ do one any more.
4. My mother keeps telling me that we _____ wash our hands before we sit down at the dinner table.
5. You _____ forget to turn off the lights when you go to bed.
6. When I was a child I _____ understand adults, now that I'm an adult I _____ understand children.
7. Sally looks sad and worried . She _____ have a problem with something.
8. _____ I see your passport please.
9. He' sees very badly, so he _____ wear glasses all the time.
10. He owns a very expensive house. He _____ be a rich person.

Passive Voice

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive form.

There is an old castle in Norwich which 1) (believe) to 2) (haunt). It 3) (call) North castle and it 4) (say) that ghosts can 5) (see) there at night. The castle 6) (build) 400 years ago and 7) (own) by two old ladies who 8) (believe) to be witches. One day, long ago, they both disappeared and they 9) (never / see) again. In 1985 the castle 10) (buy) by a businessman and 11) (convert) into a luxurious hotel. The castle 12) (visit) by quite a few guests every year and special groups 13) (organize) to watch for ghosts 14) (see), but one night a trick 15) (play) on some visitors by a local couple, who dressed up as the two 'witches'. They 16) (see) by a guest, who said she 17) (frighten) almost to death. The couple apologized the next day, and 18) (tell) never to visit the castle again, certainly not in the middle of the night dressed up as witches.

2. Look at the notes and write a news report using the Passive.

Lives – lose – in a major sea tragedy in the Pacific Ocean. The disaster happened when the ship – hit – something unknown. Women and children – put – into lifeboats first while the men – tell – to stay on the ship. A nearby ship – bring – into action as a rescue vessel. The men who – leave – on the ship – rescue. Unfortunately some of the men – frighten – and jump into the water. It – believe – they are now dead. Survivors – take – to hospital – by helicopter and maximum effort now – make – to find the missing men.

Many lives have been lost in a major sea tragedy in the Pacific Ocean ...

3*. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive form.

Something should 1) (do) to protect holidaymakers from awful experiences. So many articles 2) (write) so far in newspapers and magazines warning tourists to guard against being victims of tricksters. The brochure advertisements ought to 3) (approve) by ABTA before 4) (publish) to

ensure that the details which 5) (give) aren't misleading or inaccurate.

Mr and Mrs Brown had a typical bad holiday experience. They arrived at the old hotel which was situated in the middle of nowhere. The brochure claimed that it 6) (build) recently, but it was obvious that it was old. It 7) (not / decorate) for years and the paint was peeling off the walls.

The previous owners had sold the hotel, which 8) (buy) by an elderly couple. They 9) (advise) by their children to employ staff to manage it but, unfortunately, people 10) (still / interview) at the time when arrived. Food 11) (not / serve) in the restaurant and guests 12) (expect) to make their own arrangements.

As if that wasn't enough, when they went to their rooms, they found the bed linen 13) (not / change) after the previous occupants. As far as Mr and Mrs Brown were concerned the hotel should 14) (close) until adequate staff 15) (employ). It is certainly nothing like the hotel which 16) (describe) in the brochure.

Reported Speech

1. Report what the Jones family said when they came home from their holiday.

1. "I had a brilliant time," Mrs Jones said.

.....
2. "I loved wind-surfing!" Jimmy said.

.....
3. "I didn't like the food," Grandmother said.

.....
4. "I'm not looking forward to going back to school," Judy said.

.....
5. "I was getting bored of lying on the beach," Mr Jones said.

.....
6. "I've never had so much fun in my life," Paul said.

.....
7. "I hope we'll go to the same place again next year," Tracy said.

.....
8. "I'm going to get my photos developed tomorrow," Danny said.

2. Jim met Ann while she was on holiday. Read Ann's words then report what she said.

1. The weather is hot. *Ann said (that)*
2. The food is delicious.
3. I go swimming every day.
4. I will always remember the place.
5. I hate going back to work.
6. I'm learning Spanish.
7. I've got a lovely sun tan.
8. I'm coming back again next year.
9. I've made a lot of friends.

3*. Complete the letter to a consumer advice service with the verbs from the box in the correct form. What advice would you give the customer?

add	ask	tell	can	promise	say	tell	be	will
-----	-----	------	-----	---------	-----	------	----	------

Dear Jill,

We recently booked a ski holiday at a four-star hotel in Zermatt, specifically requesting a twin-bedded room with shower for our two teenage children. On arrival late at night, we found their room had a double bed.

The next day we 1) the rep to sort it out. She 2) us she 3) not and 4) that it 5) the hotel's fault. The hotel 6) us it was the tour operator's fault and 7) that a room with twin beds 8) cost an extra 30 Swiss francs a night. We paid up and, on our return, wrote to the operator asking for the money back.

They have 9) to give us a \$70 voucher as a gesture of goodwill. Should we accept this offer or do we have other choices? Does this kind of thing happen often?

4. Report the tourists' questions to the tour guide.

Remember that in reported questions we use affirmative word order. We use *ask, wonder, want to know + wh-word* or *if / whether*.

1. Where's the main tourist office?
2. How long have you worked as a tour guide?
3. When is dinner served at the hotel?
4. What time do the shops open?
5. Is there a shopping centre nearby?

6. Did you find my glasses?
7. What are we going to do today?
8. What time will we leave tomorrow?
9. Who made the sculpture in the square?
10. Do you know where the nearest bank is?

5*. Put the words into the correct order.

1. you / vacated / me / have / could / tell / rooms / which / been?
2. the / any / you / have / repaired / when / idea / photocopier / will / do / be?
3. would / I / wondering / if / room / you / was / changing / mind / your.
4. tonight / what / you / know / do / time / be / you'll / back?
5. noise / making / you / mind / please / would / just / a / less / little?
6. many / you / let / group / know / how / could / people / are / there / me / in / your?

Conditionals. Wishes

1. Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

Dear Anyone,

I 1) on an island in the Pacific Ocean, somewhere off the coast of Australia. I've already been here a month. If only somebody

2) me.

I'm grateful to be alive but I am full of regrets. I wish I

3) sailing by myself. I wish I 4) the weather forecast before I went out and told someone where I was going. I've thought

about 5) a raft to sail away from this island but I'm scared I might drown before I 6) it back to Australia. It's very lonely

here. I wish I had someone 7) to. It's also very difficult finding food. I wish there 8) only fish to eat. It's beginning to get very

cold at night. I'm trying to build myself a shelter but it's not going well. If I had a knife, it 9) a lot easier.

I hope somebody 10) this note. I am starting to lose hope.

Somewhere in the Pacific,

Richie Jenkins

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | A strand | B am | C was | D stranded |
| | | stranded | stranded | |
| 2 | A had found | B will find | C would find | D finds |
| 3 | A never go | B had never | C will never | D would |

- 4 **A** could check gone **B** will check go **C** had checked never go **D** will have checked
- 5 **A** build **B** to build **C** having built **D** building
- 6 **A** make **B** to make **C** making **D** having made
- 7 **A** talking **B** to talk **C** talk **D** to talking
- 8 **A** wasn't **B** hadn't been **C** couldn't be **D** won't be
- 9 **A** is being **B** will be **C** would have been **D** would be
- 10 **A** find **B** will find **C** would find **D** had found

2.** Read the following letter, and then rewrite it using wishes and conditionals.

Dear Anyone,

I am on an island somewhere in the Pacific Ocean. I've been here for a week. I lost my watch in the sea so I don't know what time it is. Going on that cruise was the worst thing I've ever done. I'm not a good swimmer so I couldn't reach the lifeboat when the ship sank. I've thought about making a raft to sail away from the island, but I don't know which way to go.

There is no one to talk to here. I feel so lonely! The only thing to eat is fish and I don't like fish! I didn't bring a knife with me so I can't build a shelter. I hope someone will find me soon.

Somewhere in the Pacific,

Richie Jenkins

3*. The Smiths are looking at two holiday advertisements. Imagine what they are thinking using conditionals, *I'd rather*, *I'd prefer* etc. discuss this in pairs, then report back to your teacher.

<i>Skiing in Austria</i>	<i>Package holidays to Hawaii</i>
• travel by coach or train	• daily flights
• apartments	• variety of nightlife
• magnificent views of mountains	• comfortable hotel rooms
• organized activities for	• rooms with view of sea

evenings and nights	
• delicious Austrian cuisine	• English food served daily
• heated swimming pool	• magnificent beaches

A: *If we choose the skiing holiday in Austria, we'll have to travel by coach or train.*

B: *We'd rather travel by plane because it's faster and safer.*

4. Writing activity.**

The Smiths chose the package holiday to Hawaii. They are back now but they didn't have a good time as things didn't turn out the way they expected. Mrs Smith is writing her friend, Sue, a letter. Look at the ideas below, then write the letter using *conditionals, wishes, had better, would rather*.

hotel dirty and crowded, Mr Smith was sick on the flight, sea polluted, beach crowded, rooms comfortable but noisy neighbors, food awful – Mr Smith was sick, no variety of entertainment

5. Translate the text into English.

Язык тела

Приехав в незнакомую страну, мы часто говорим: «Жаль, что я не выучил хотя бы несколько слов перед приездом сюда!» Или, возможно, мы думаем: «Жаль, что нет единого языка общения. Вот если бы только все люди могли понимать друг друга!»

В некоторой степени таким универсальным языком общения, кодом, является язык тела, язык невербального общения. Например, если вы доброжелательно улыбнетесь, люди наверняка сочтут вас дружелюбным человеком, в какой бы стране вы не находились. Если же вы нахмуритесь, они подумают, что вы чем-то обеспокоены. Но специалисты считают, что в большей степени язык тела культурно обусловлен, и другие жесты могут быть истолкованы по-разному.

Хорошим примером являются приветствия. Если вы приехали в Данию, и при встрече со знакомым датчанином пожали бы ему руку, он был бы удивлен. А если бы вы встретились со знакомым итальянцем, то такое дружеское рукопожатие было бы более чем уместно. Если бы в Париже вы повстречали своих французских друзей, то вас бы расцеловали в обе щеки! А в Иордании женщины при встрече с мужчинами не должны первыми протягивать руку для

рукопожатия – это считается нескромным, но если женщина встретит свою подругу, они могут расцеловаться ...

Конечно, хорошо знать язык страны, в которую мы приехали в качестве гостей, но было бы также полезно перед поездкой ознакомиться с языком тела и этикетом, принятыми там.

Adjectives. Adverbs. Comparisons

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct Comparative and Superlative forms.

Dear Carmen,

Thanks for letting me stay in your villa in Spain last month. It was 1) (good) holiday I've ever had; it was 2) (much) fun than last year's in France.

I think the Spanish people are 3) (friendly) than the French, and I could communicate 4) (easily) in Spanish, although I still found it 5) (difficult) than German. The weather was much 6) (warm) than in England, where we've had 7) (bad) summer in over ten years.

I loved Spain so much that I think I could live there 8) (happy) than anywhere else in the world.

*Love,
Larry*

2. Complete Betty's letter using the adjective from the list in the correct degree.

*long, warm, nice, old, small, good,
happy, easy, slow, old, fast, enjoyable*

Dear Paul,

I'm now in London, after the 1) train ride I've ever had. It's 2) than I expected. The city is 3) than Birmingham and the buildings are 4) We're staying in the 5) hotel I've ever seen but it has the 6) service. John is 7) than he's been for a long time.

It's 8) to get around than I had imagined but it's a good idea to avoid the Northern Line on the tube because it's the 9) one. Tomorrow, we're going to visit Eton College, the 10) school in England. We're going to travel by train because

it's the 11) and the 12) way to get there. Bye for now.

Love,

Betty

3*. Fill in the blanks with the correct Comparative and Superlative forms and constructions.

The 1) (interesting) all the cities I have ever visited was New York. It was 2) (good) place I have ever been to. The buildings are 3) (tall) those in any other city and the streets are 4) (busy) streets the world, full of traffic and people all day. 5) (exciting) thing all was the sightseeing. I saw some of 6) (amazing) places. The only thing that spoilt my stay was the weather. While I was in New York, the city had one of 7) (cold) winters on record and 8) (bad) snowstorm in years.

4*. Put the word in brackets into its adjectival or adverbial form.

Win the holiday of a lifetime with Skytours Travel! A two-month world tour of the most 1) (expense), 2) (luxury) hotels on earth could be yours. Relax in the 3) (comfort) surroundings of the Paris Ritz, enjoy the glamour of the 4) (style) furnished Sheraton of Bangkok and mix with the 5) (fashion) quests of the Chelsea in New York. You will be flown from city to city, accommodated 6) (space) in Executive Class and waited upon 7) (elegance) by 8) (help) flight attendants. How can you win this 9) (thrill) prize? Simply complete the following sentence: "Skytours is best because ...". The prize will be awarded for the most 10) (origin) idea. Feeling 11) (inspire)?

5. Translate the text into English.

Открой для себя Доминиканскую республику!

Доминиканская республика – одно из популярнейших в мире мест отдыха. Прекрасный климат – большую часть года стоит теплая и сухая погода. Средняя дневная температура – 25-35°С. Самый жаркий месяц – август. Жару смягчают бризы и ветра с северо-востока страны.

Ландшафт Доминиканы достаточно разнообразен, здесь есть и пляжи с пальмами и мягким золотым песком, и высокие горы с водопадами.

Северное побережье центральной зоны – Янтарный берег, так как раньше здесь находили янтарь, а сейчас все заросло густыми тропическими лесами.

Восточная зона спокойнее и тише Янтарного берега. Если вам хочется побыть в уединении, насладиться гармонией с природой, то вам сюда. Лучшее время для экотуристов здесь с января по март, когда температура достаточно комфортная – не слишком жарко и не слишком холодно.

Национальные парки располагаются в наиболее засушливой западной зоне.

На восточном побережье находятся лучшие пляжи Доминиканской республики. Здесь меньше экзотики, но если вы хотите просто отдохнуть, то здесь вы найдете больше крупных курортов.

Nouns. Articles

1. Fill in: *a, an* or *the* where necessary.

Last summer we went to 1) seaside for two weeks. Unfortunately, we hadn't booked 2) accommodation before we went, and we had 3) awful time finding 4) room to stay in. 5) only room we could find was very small, but it had 6) lovely view of 7) sea and was only two minutes from 8) beach. 9) weather was very hot, and on 10) first day I stayed out so long, I got 11) terrible sunburn and had to stay in bed 12) next day. After that, however, everything went well and we had 13) wonderful holiday.

2. Read the texts and fill in: *a, an* or *the* where necessary.

1) island of Bali is 2) exciting holiday destination located in 3) Indonesia. Many tourists travel there each year to explore its magnificent coral reefs and white sandy beaches.

4) Delphi, lying on the slopes of 5) Mt Parnassus is 6) famous archaeological site in 7) Greece. Some of the ruins that you can see there today are 8) Temple of Apollo, 9) gymnasium, the stadium and the theatre.

10) Ice Hotel at 11) Balea Lake in 12) Romania is the first ice hotel in 13) Eastern Europe. It was built in 2006 deep in 14) Fagaras Mountains, at 15) Altitude of 2,034 metres.

3. Fill in: a, an or the where necessary.

Dear Nicole,

Hi. How are you? My family and I just came back from Japan and we had such 1) fantastic time!

Japan is 2) extraordinary country rich in culture and tradition. We stayed at 3) traditional Japanese hotel in 4) Asakusa. This gave us the chance to experience Japanese customs and taste 5) local cuisine. Luckily, our hotel was only 6) fifteen-minute walk from 7) city centre.

Tokyo is 8) city full of modern architecture. First, we went to 9) Tokyo Tower from where we had 10) wonderful view of the city. Next, we went to 11) Tokyo National Museum which has 12) enormous collection of Japanese Art. On the last day, we went shopping. Shopping is 13) extremely popular activity in Tokyo and not just for 14) travelers.

Well, that's all my news. Write back soon.

Jill

Clauses

1. Read the letter and add the sentences in brackets using relative clauses.

Dear Donna,

I must tell you about a man 1) (I met him on holiday). I met him in Rome 2) (I was staying there overnight). I was walking around the Forum, 3) (it's one of Rome's ancient sites). The guide, 4) (he'd been feeling unwell all day), suddenly fainted! Someone shouted, "Doctor!" and a man 5) (he was standing nearby), came rushing up to help. He took the guide into the shade, 6) (it was cooler there), and rushed to a telephone, 7) (it was nearby) to call an ambulance. Fortunately, it proved to be nothing serious, 8)

(we were all relieved to hear it). Anyway, we got chatting, and guess what! This man, 9) (David is his name), comes from Birmingham, 10) (I studied History there). We found out we had a lot in common, and I'm going to see him again next week. I'll keep you posted.

Love,
Kim

2. Fill in the blanks with: despite, in spite of, while, whereas, although or though.

Dear John,

I am having a great time in England, 1) the bad weather! We arrived safely in London, 2) the train was two hours late. 3) the fact that I miss America, I'm still enjoying myself. Tomorrow my friend is leaving for home, 4) I still have three more days here. I'm going to visit Buckingham Palace, 5) the fact that I've been there before. I'm looking forward to going home. I think I'll miss England a little, 6)

Love,
Lisa

3. Read the text and choose the correct word for each space from the box below.

Visiting New York

There are many reasons 1) you should visit New York. 2) , there are lots of fabulous attractions. The Statue of Liberty, Times Square and Central Park are popular choices 3) the Empire State building is the most popular tourist attraction. You can see views as far as eighty miles 4) you are on the eighty-sixth floor! With its incredible theatre productions and Broadway performances, everyone should try to see at least one show 5) they have the time. 6), the city offers great shopping. 7) it can be expensive, you are sure to find some bargains at Macy's, the largest department store in the world.

Winter time is wonderful in New York. People gather at the Rockefeller center 8) take part in the winter tradition of ice skating. If you fancy taking a break from the crowds, why not wander

into Central Park, the fifth largest 9) most famous of New York parks. There is plenty to see and do. New York is waiting for you!

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | A which | B why | C when |
| 2 | A To begin with | B In addition | C Besides that |
| 3 | A in spite of | B though | C despite |
| 4 | A whereas | B until | C when |
| 5 | A so | B such | C if |
| 6 | A However | B In addition | C Therefore |
| 7 | A Despite | B Although | C But |
| 8 | A in order to | B so that | C for |
| 9 | A since | B after | C but |

Prepositions

1. Study the grammar reference below and match the examples to the correct prepositions *on, by, in, at*.

	cities / towns, the country, a street, the suburbs, the middle of, the centre of, a queue, a line, a row, a hospital, a hotel, a book, a newspaper, an armchair, danger, the sky, the park <i>Idioms with ... : cash, pen, ink, pencil, writing, one's opinion, one's hand, a way, the end</i>
	house number, home, work, school, university, the station, the bus stop, the airport, the crossroads, the seaside, the door, the match, the bottom of, the top of, hotel, a table, a desk
	the floor, the outskirts, a platform, foot, the streets, the way, the pavement, a wall, rivers, the border, a farm, the screen, an island, a beach, the coast, the right, the left, a trip, the menu, top of <i>Idioms with ... : holiday, business, a journey, a trip, TV, the radio, the phone, the market(=available to the public), purpose, the way (=as I was going)</i>
	Bus, taxi, car, helicopter, plane, train, coach, ship boat, air, sea BUT we say: <i>on a / the</i> bus, plane, train, coach, ship, boat; <i>in a</i> taxi, car, helicopter, plane <i>Idioms with ... : mistake, accident, chance</i>
Compare: Tom is sitting <i>in</i> the café. (He's inside the place) He's <i>at</i> the café. (He's drinking something).	

2. Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.

Last year my family went 1) holiday to Thailand. We went 2) air; it was a very long journey but we were very well looked after 3) the plane by all the stewardesses. When we arrived 4) the airport we went directly to our hotel 5) taxi. There was a lot of traffic 6) the streets of the city and there were many people walking 7) the pavements. We stayed 8) a large hotel 9) the outskirts of Bangkok. We were given a wonderful suite 10) the top floor of the hotel. The most enjoyable day I had was when we went 11) a trip 12) boat, down the river to the crocodile farm. We had a wonderful holiday!

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.

Last year I went 1) a trip which was an absolute disaster. I was going to Berlin 2) business when, 3) accident, I got 4) the wrong train. We were 5) the way to Brussels before I realized my mistake. When I got to Brussels I had more problems because all my money was 6) German Marks and I didn't have my credit card with me. 7) chance, I found a helpful policeman, who was soon 8) the phone to my company. Thanks to his help I was able to arrange for some money to be sent to a nearby bank. I spent that night in a hotel and paid my bill 9) cash before leaving. 10) the end I got to Berlin twenty-four hours later than I had expected. Everyone thought my trip was a big joke, especially when I told them I had seen Brussels 11) the way.

4. Study the grammar reference below.

Prepositions of Time

At	In	On
at + clock time at + meal time phrases: at that time, at the moment, at the weekend BUT: on the weekend (AmE)	in + part of day in + month / season / year phrases: in two hours in a week / few days / month / year	on + day on + date on + season / day + part of day (on Friday night)
We never use <i>at, in, or on</i> before <i>yesterday, tomorrow, tonight, next, this, last, every</i>. He's leaving <i>next</i> Sunday.		

5. Fill in the gaps with *in, on, or at* and one of the phrases from the list.

*seven o'clock September Friday morning 1945
a hot day the eighteenth century May 3rd a few minutes*

1. Don't be late. The excursion starts
2. The plane will be landing Please fasten your seatbelts.
3. I like going to the beach
4. My parents' anniversary is, the same day as my birthday.
5. School starts after the summer holiday.
6. Life was very difficult
7. My dentist appointment is before I start work.
8. My grandmother was born

6. Fill in: *during and while*.

We visited a few tropical islands in the Caribbean 1) our summer holidays last year. My parents spent most of their time sunbathing on the beach 2) I was windsurfing. 3) a boat trip from St Lucia to Barbados there was a terrible storm. My mother and I were seasick 4) the trip 5) my father and the captain were trying to steer the boat.

TEST. REVIEW

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense forms.

Yesterday evening a fire badly 1) (damage) the Grand Hotel in Bournemouth. The police 2) (believe) that the fire was started deliberately. They 3) (find) an empty petrol can and a box of matches in one of the hotel lifts. Broken glass 4) (injure) a number of the guests who 5) (enjoy) a New Year's Eve party at the hotel. Ten people 6) (take) to hospital where they 7) (treat) for shock. Police 8) (interview) guests and hotel staff since this morning to discover what 9) (happen). One guest 10) (tell) our reporter that he 11) (see) two men enter the lift carrying a petrol can just before the time the fire 12) (think) to have started. He 13) (give) their descriptions to the police. So far the hotel management 14) (refuse) to comment on the situation.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense forms.

Tom Wilson 1)*is*..... (be) an explorer. He 2)
(be) to nearly every country in the world, but the most exciting time he
3) (ever / have) was when he 4) (go) to the
Congo jungle. A magazine 5) (ask) him to retrace the route
of a famous explorer who 6) (disappear) in the 1920's. As
he 7) (follow) a small river, he got separated from his
guides. He 8) (go on) alone, hoping he 9)
(find) them, but instead he 10) (encounter) a group of
natives. He 11) (stay) with them for several days and 12)
..... (find out) that a very old woman 13) (actually /
meet) the famous explorer. She 14) (know) how he 15)
..... (die). Tom 16) (become) very friendly with the
natives and now he 17) (plan) to go back and see them
again. He is sure that they 18) (welcome) him back.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense forms.

Dear Daria,

*This 1) (probably / come) as a surprise to you, but I 2)
..... (decide) to move to London! 3) (think) about it
for a long time, but it was only last week that I 4) (make up)
my mind. I 5) (already / find) a flat to live in, and I 6)
..... (go) tomorrow to make arrangements about moving my
furniture. I was lucky to get a flat so quickly – I 7) (only /
look) for a couple of days before I found it. Hopefully, I 8)
(settle) in by the end of the month. I 9) (originally / think)
about staying with my sister, but her house 10) (be) so small
that I changed my mind.*

Love,

Melinda

4. Choose the correct item.

After Laura had been living in Rome 1) (since / before
/ for) several months, she realized that there were many things she hadn't
seen. 2) (Even though / Despite / In spite of) she had plenty
of free time, she hadn't even been to 3) (a / the / –) Vatican
or the Coliseum, and she wished she 4) (sees / would see /
had seen) more. People had told her that the Villa Borghese was worth 5)

..... (see / to see / seeing), so she got up early one Saturday so that she 6) (could spend / spent / will spend) the day there. She considered taking her umbrella in case it 7) (would rain / rained / could rain). The morning was 8) (such / such a / so) lovely though, she decided it probably wouldn't, so she left it behind. When she got there she had her picture taken 9) (with / by / from) a man who told her he 10) (will send / sent / would send) her copies of it 11) (if / when / by) she gave him her address. In fact he kept 12) (ask / to ask / asking) her questions about herself 13) (by the time / if / until) she became suspicious. She knew she 14) (shouldn't / couldn't / mustn't) have given him her address at all, but it was 15) (much / such / too) late. An hour or so later it started to rain so she decided to go home at once. When she got there, she 16) (found / had found / finds) the door open; her house 17) (was burgled / had burgled / had been burgled). The 'photographer' had told her he would send her the pictures, but he hadn't 18) (said / asked / told) her that he would ring his friends and have them rob her house 19) (while / as soon as / until) she was out. If only she 20) (were / had been / would be) more careful, none of this would have happened.

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