

MODULE 4

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Choose the most appropriate pronoun.

1. He is very lazy. He hardly ever does _____ work.
a) some b) no c) any d) anything
2. When we were on holiday, we spent _____.
a) much b) a lot of c) many d) a lot
3. I don't like stories _____ have unhappy endings.
a) — b) they c) who d) that
4. I asked two people the way to the station but _____ of them knew.
a) none b) neither c) both d) either
5. How many exercises are left for us to do? — _____
a) No b) No one c) None d) Not one
6. Sheila couldn't come to the party _____ was a pity.
a) that b) what c) which d) it
7. What do you think of this photo of _____ in the sea?
a) me b) mine c) my d) I
8. It was a great party. _____ enjoyed it.
a) Everyone b) All c) Every of us d) All us

9. Colin told me about his new job _____ he is enjoying very much.

10. Where is the man to _____ I have just spoken?
a) which b) who c) that d) whom

2. Match the columns to make word combinations.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. hearing | a) throat |
| 2. thumb | b) ache |
| 3. eye | c) loss |
| 4. blurred | d) stomach |
| 5. upset | e) arthritis |
| 6. sore | f) fever |
| 7. hay | g) strain |
| 8. stomach | h) vision |

3. Fill in the gaps with prepositions. Sometimes two prepositions are necessary.

1. I'm not going to put _____ your behaviour any longer.
2. I could just make _____ a figure in the darkness.
3. Firefighters soon put the fire _____.
4. Jack and Jill still aren't talking. Haven't they made _____ yet?
5. Kemal puts _____ going to the dentist.
6. I heard them talk but I couldn't make _____ what they were saying.
7. Hurry up! Put _____ your coat and warm scarf!
8. It seems Vic has put _____ several kilos.
9. I don't know how she puts _____ him. He's intolerable!
10. A warm and sunny September made _____ a wet and rainy August.
11. Please, put _____ the candles when you leave.
12. Julian was late and made _____ some excuse.
13. Could you put me _____ to the manager, please?

14. After all the delays, we really wanted to make _____ last time.
15. We've had to put _____ the trip till October.

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct grammatical forms of the capitalized words.

1. It was indeed an _____ weekend. (ENJOY)
2. Amy is very _____. She seems to know everything. (KNOWLEDGE)
3. You should have a more _____ lifestyle. (ACT)
4. Well, who's _____ for all this mess? (RESPONSE)
5. A child's development is _____ on many factors. (DEPEND)
6. Please take a seat and make yourself _____ . (COMFORT)
7. Viruses can become _____ to antibiotics. (RESIST)
8. This painting by Cezanne is a _____ work of art. (VALUE)
9. Milly is too _____ to criticism. (SENSE)
10. She can be very _____ when she wants something. (PERSIST)
11. I don't have anything _____ to wear for the party. (SUIT)
12. I think that's a very _____ idea. (SENSE)

5. Use the words in brackets in the correct forms.

- Love to watch TV? Play video games? Text (you) friends? It isn't easy to get away from 2. _____ (this) electronic devices. An average teen 3. _____ (spend) more than 7 hours a day and more than 50 hours a week in front of a TV, computer, or cell phone screen. No doubt, this screen time can be fun. The problem 4. _____ (be) that too much screen time can be harmful for teen health. A lot of studies already 5. _____ (do) on this problem.

In 2010 American scientists found out that teens who _____ (spend) the most time in front of a screen had the 7. _____ (great) rise in body fat. TV and other screen time replace physical 8. _____ (activity) you could be doing — like riding your bike or taking a walk.

Doctors seriously 9. _____ (worry), as using a computer can cause back, neck and shoulder pain, eyestrain, and injuries of your hands and wrists. One of them 10. _____ (call) "gamer's thumb". The continuous using your thumb to press the keypads can cause discomfort and pain at the base of the thumb.

6. Choose the correct answer.

1. The measurement of heart _____, or pulse, is represented in beats per minute.
a) rating b) rank c) rate

2. "I can't _____ my breath!" is probably the most common of all panic symptoms.

- a) catch b) find c) chase
 3. Ben heard the good news and sighed _____ relief.
 a) in b) with c) by
 4. Sam _____ his knee playing football yesterday.
 a) pained b) hurt c) damaged
 5. The skin has a network of small blood _____ with small muscles in their walls.
 a) vessels b) veins c) arteries
 6. How many nerve _____ (neurons) are there in the brain?
 a) sells b) scells c) cells
 7. Diabetes is caused by a problem with the body's _____ system.
 a) immunity b) immune c) immuned
 8. Sue was given some medicine to _____ the pain.
 a) ease b) calm c) soften
 9. I slipped on the ice and _____ my ankle.
 a) sprained b) pulled c) ached
 10. The noise from the party kept me _____ all night.
 a) wake b) woken c) awake

7. **Change the sentences so as to use relative clauses.**

Model: Mark gave me a book. It's very interesting.
 → *The book which Mark gave me is very interesting.*

1. A boy was injured in the accident. He is in hospital now.
 The boy _____ hospital now.
 2. Some people were arrested. Now they have been released.
 The people _____ released.

3. I talked to some people. They were very friendly.
 The people I _____ friendly.

4. Jane works for a company. It makes dishwashers.
 Jane _____ dishwashers.
 5. John is my best friend. And he lives next door.
 John _____ next door.
 6. My dad is in Canada now. He is a geologist.
 My dad _____ Canada now.
 7. I have sent her two letters. She has received neither of them.
 I have sent _____ has received.
 8. London is the capital of Britain. It's a very beautiful city.
 London _____ beautiful city.
 9. I borrowed a car from a man. I don't know his name.
 I don't know the name _____ I borrowed.
 10. I went back to the town where I was born.
 I went _____ born in.

8. **Use the right modal verb (can, may, must, need, have to) in the correct form.**

1. You _____ knock at the door. I have got the key.
 2. You _____ see the film. It is really interesting.
 3. _____ I ask you a question? — Please, do.
 4. When I was five, I _____ read and write.
 5. The buses were all full. I _____ go on foot.
 6. Students _____ use dictionaries while doing the test. It's not allowed.
 7. I have lost the keys. I _____ enter my flat.
 8. You _____ put on a coat. It is going to be warm.

9. When her parents were away, she _____
cook all her meals herself.
10. _____ I come in? — I'm afraid not.

9. Choose the correct answer.

1. Mary is a girl _____ mother is a doctor.
a) who b) which c) whose
2. I don't like stories _____ have unhappy endings.
a) — b) they c) that
3. _____ are really interesting.
a) Both stories b) The both stories
c) Both of stories
4. The fog was very thick, but still we _____ find the way.
a) could b) were able to c) were able
5. My dad always uses a _____ razor when he shaves.
a) safe b) safety c) save
6. I _____ stop coughing!
a) can't b) mustn't c) shouldn't
7. They couldn't come to the birthday party, _____ was a pity.
a) which b) that c) what
8. The boy _____ on the sofa reading a book.
a) lay b) lie c) laid
9. I've bought two dictionaries. Take _____.
a) any b) none c) either
10. There's something _____ I don't like about him!
a) what b) that c) who
11. My granny can't put up _____ her insomnia any longer.
a) with b) to c) for

12. I couldn't do that, _____.
a) too b) also c) either
13. My only little brother Peter _____ wants to become a prime minister.
a) that is five now
b) whom is five now
c) who is five now
14. He was afraid he _____ miss his train.
a) may b) might c) had to
15. You _____ go shopping. The fridge is full.
a) mustn't b) can't c) needn't

READING

1. Read the texts (A–E) and match them with the titles (1–6). There is one extra title.

1. Worrying symptoms
2. Different opinions
3. Traditional treatment
4. Feed the cold
5. Natural medicine
6. Be persistent

A. Almost everybody has suffered from a sore throat at one time or another. It usually starts with aches in the neck, swollen glands and a headache. You get a burning feeling or 'scratchiness' in the back of the throat. It's quite painful to swallow and your voice becomes hoarse. Some people may even have difficulty in breathing. These signs of a sore throat may be accompanied by a fever and a runny nose.

- B.** Honey has long been used as a sore-throat remedy. It has antibacterial properties, which can help speed recovery. It helps in soothing away the pain in the sore throat. It also reduces the swelling and discomfort. Honey can be added to warm tea or oatmeal or can be eaten with any other food. It will do the job of traditional medicines.
- C.** One of the most common symptoms of a sore throat is difficulty in swallowing, which makes eating anything very difficult. Anyway, your body needs energy to fight the illness, so eating healthy food is helpful and absolutely necessary. With a sore throat it should be something soft, soothing and warm. This is when soft, cooked oatmeal and warm soup come in handy. They give energy and soothe the discomfort caused by your sore throat.
- D.** Even though you may feel better after a day or two, it's important to take the full course of prescribed medicines. Never make it shorter. It really may seem alright if you stop taking medicines once that fever is gone and you can easily swallow again. However, if you do so, there's a good chance that the infection will come back and in a few days you'll be right back where you started.

- E.** There are controversial views when it comes to eating dairy products when having a sore throat. An American medical society recommends eating yoghurt and milk because they can coat the throat and soothe it. However, other doctors are sure that dairy products make your sore throat and coughing worse and actually cause more irritation than before.

Text	A	B	C	D	E
Title					

2. Read the text and mark the statements **True (T)**, **False (F)** or **Not Stated (NS)**.

Colour

How important is colour in our lives? According to various studies colour has a major influence on how we feel emotionally and even on our day-to-day performance. So it is important to know a few basics about the psychology of colour.

For instance, the colour you paint your living room could have an effect on how often you lose your temper in it! (What colour is your living room?) The colour of food packaging is vitally important too. It is carefully considered before marketing the product because certain colours can stimulate appetite. You may have noticed that fast-food restaurants (think of McDonald's) use very vivid colours of yellow, orange and red in their décor and logo. This colour selection is not just because of the association with ketchup and mustard but because some studies say that the red colour increases hunger.

But let's get back to our living rooms. So, which colours should we avoid there? Well, surprising as it may seem, yellow is not a good choice for the domestic environment. Usually yellow is associated with sunlight and is traditionally a happy, optimistic colour. It can also help you to think clearly. However, according to recent studies, people become irritable and even angry more often in rooms which are yellow than in rooms of other colours. It can also be upsetting for babies, who will cry more often in rooms with yellow colour schemes.

Orange is less risky. It can make you feel better by reducing depression. Red, however, traditionally associated with

anger, can make us feel irritated if we see to too much of it. Meeting rooms with red colours may cause more disagreement than agreement!

Blue could be a good choice for the walls of your living room if you want a peaceful colour. People perform better in rooms with blue colour so it is a good colour for offices. In an office environment, the right shade of blue can help staff to stay calm in a crisis: seeing the blue colour actually makes the body produce chemicals that are calming.

The colour blue is considered to be an unappetizing colour. To that point, researchers say that blue controls the appetite because it is rarely found in nature (meats, vegetables). So we don't have an automatic appetite response to it. Some weight loss experts even recommend that their clients use blue plates and kitchen utensils.

Perhaps the easiest colour for interior walls is white. It is neutral, it doesn't clash with anything, it is a good background colour, and it is always in fashion!

- Colours can greatly influence our moods.
- In a red-coloured interior you want to eat more.
- Customers stay longer in red-coloured cafés.
- Yellow living room walls can calm you down.
- Red raises your blood pressure and heart rate.
- Blue positively influences employees at workplaces.
- Blue helps control your appetite and eat less.
- You will eat slowly from red plates.

WRITING

Read the email. Imagine you have a pen friend from England called Eva. Read the letter and answer her three questions.

Hi there!

It was great to hear from you again. And I'm really sorry I could not answer your letter earlier. I'm alright and the parents are doing fine, too. It's just a busy time for me now, as I'm preparing for my midterm exams. So I'm studying hard.

Well, that doesn't mean I stay indoors all the time and work late into the night. Nothing of the sort! Do you want to know what I do?

First, for every hour or so of work, I take a 10 or 15 minute break. I let myself do whatever I want (check Facebook, stare off into space, call a friend, etc.) for those 10—15 minutes, then start working again. Then, I never stay up late. And I regularly go for a walk.

When do you usually have exams at school? How do you cope with exam stress? What exam is most difficult for you and why?

Hope to hear from you soon.

Good luck,

Eva
