

MODULE 5

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Form adjectives with a negative meaning using a prefix.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1) ___ correct | 9) ___ tidy |
| 2) ___ necessary | 10) ___ regular |
| 3) ___ employed | 11) ___ well |
| 4) ___ formal | 12) ___ usual |
| 5) ___ friendly | 13) ___ logical |
| 6) ___ healthy | 14) ___ perfect |
| 7) ___ legal | 15) ___ visible |
| 8) ___ honest | |

2. Fill in the gaps with the correct grammatical forms of the words in brackets.

- I want to thank everyone for the _____ and enthusiasm. (*DEDICATE*)
- The project was set up to help _____ people. (*HOME*)
- He fought the illness with courage and _____ . (*DETERMINE*)
- Pictures of _____ children shocked me. (*STARVE*)
- I have always been _____ about football. (*PASSION*)
- Our future _____ depends on the economic situation. (*PROSPER*)
- I spoke slowly, with great _____ . (*DIFFICULT*)

8. Lilly managed to win a _____ to Cambridge University. (SCHOLAR)
9. You should look on the bright side and be _____ . (OPTIMISM)
10. _____ we reached our destination. (FINAL)

3. Which of the words from the box would you use to characterize or describe the people below? Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.

selfish	honest	optimistic	patient	lazy
outgoing	hard-working	generous	reserved	shy

1. Megan gives a lot of money to charity, and she likes to share everything she has with other people.
2. Tom's great to go out to parties. He makes me laugh.
3. My father never gets angry. He's always calm and relaxed.
4. My elder sister never thinks about how other people may feel.
5. She is only interested in her own world. She doesn't like to show her feelings.
6. Julia would never tell a lie.
7. You never do any work about the house, you just lie on the sofa all day long.
8. My dad is a workaholic.

9. Mila always hopes for the best. _____
10. Beatrice feels embarrassed about meeting and speaking to other people. _____

4. Choose the correct answer.

1. It sounds a great idea. Go _____ it!
a) at
b) for
c) in
2. Please take this small gift as a _____ of our gratitude.
a) token
b) symbol
c) signal
3. We arranged to meet at 7.30, but she never turned _____.
a) on
b) out
c) up
4. Bart, it's your own _____ for being careless.
a) blame
b) guilt
c) fault
5. Jill lost her _____ with a customer and shouted at him.
a) temper
b) patient
c) anger
6. I went for a long walk to let off _____.
a) puff
b) steam
c) heat
7. My heart _____ when I saw how much work there was left.
a) dropped
b) sank
c) fell

8. I don't want to discuss it in _____.
- a) people b) public c) audience
9. They built a rough _____ from old pieces of wood.
- a) shelter b) home c) defense
10. Last week you were an hour late again, and that was the last _____.
- a) drop b) bit c) straw

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

When we communicate with other people, it is not only our words that have the meaning. An important part of that meaning comes from what **1.** _____ (call) "nonverbal communication". By this we mean facial expressions; **2.** _____ (gesture) with hands, arms, legs; the way we sit or stand; the distance we keep between **3.** _____ (we) and the people we are talking to; our dress and our appearance. **All 4.** _____ (this) things say something to other people.

Gestures are widely used, although the same gestures do not always mean the same in every culture. I once asked a Portuguese student why bank officials in Lisbon **5.** _____ (give) the impression of being so unfriendly. Do you know what he **6.** _____ (tell) me? He said that if they smiled too much they

7. _____ (not/seem) serious about their work. Because many nonverbal messages are "culture specific", they can cause **8.** _____ (much) misunderstanding than you can imagine. Northern Europeans and Americans, for example, like to keep a certain "personal space" between themselves and others and feel uncomfortable if peo-

ple come too close to **9.** _____ (they). In the same cultures it is considered impolite to stare. But Greeks feel there **10.** _____ (be) nothing wrong about it. Europeans usually change their facial expression to show happiness, anger, boredom, sadness. However, oriental people change facial expression much less.

6. Correct the underlined parts of the sentences if they are wrong.

- She bought a new car a few days ago.
- Did you read any of Harry Potter books?
- Mum isn't in. She has gone shopping.
- Mary has graduated from University in 2012.
- I've lost my car key. I can't find it anywhere.
- I cut my finger. It's bleeding.
- Look! An ambulance is coming. There was an accident.
- John hasn't been at work yesterday.
- She has worked in the factory for ten years. Then she re-tired.
- How long did you stay in London last summer?

7. Complete the questions using suitable verbs from the box in the correct forms.

live be (2) have see go wait

1. A: I'm looking for Helen. _____ her?
 B: Yeah. She has just gone out.
2. A: Your house looks so nice. How long _____ here?
 B: Well, we only moved a year ago.
3. A: _____ to Great Britain?
 B: Never, but we're going there soon.
4. A: Sorry, I'm late. _____ long?
 B: Oh no, about a couple of minutes.
5. A: How was your holiday? _____ a good time?
 B: It was really cool!
6. A: Why _____ to bed so late last night?
 B: I had to finish my presentation.
7. A: Where _____ all the time?
 B: Can't you see. I've been shopping.

8. In each pair of sentences choose the most appropriate sentence ending (a or b).

1. I've run
 a) a long way.
 b) and I really feel very tired.
3. I've visited London
 a) since I was a student and I've always liked it.
 b) once or twice before.
5. We've stayed
 a) in this hotel a couple of times.
 b) in this hotel for a week already.
7. Dad's asked me
 a) to help him today.
 b) to help him since morning.
9. They've made
 a) five films since they got into the business.
 b) good films ever since they left college.
10. They've been making
 a) five films since they got into the business.
 b) good films ever since they left college.
9. Make sentences from the words in brackets using the correct forms of the infinitives.
1. "What's Mark doing?" "I'm not sure." (he/may/watch TV)

2. Liz was standing at the theatre. (she/must/wait for someone)

3. I don't believe you! (it/can't/be true)

4. Don't phone Mary now. (*she/might/have breakfast*)

5. Jack was away when it happened. (*he/can't/do that*)

6. The light is on. (*everybody/must/come home*)

7. Look! Clouds are gathering. (*it/could/start raining*)

10. Choose the correct answer.

1. How long _____ English?
 a) have you do
 b) do you do
 c) have you been doing
2. Tim _____ out. He'll be back in a couple of minutes.
 a) went
 b) has gone
 c) has been
3. I didn't hear the phone ring. I must _____.
 a) be asleep
 b) have been asleep
 c) be sleeping
4. How long _____ in London when you were in Britain?
 a) have you stayed
 b) have you been staying
 c) did you stay
5. Peter the Great _____ the city of St. Petersburg.
 a) founded
 b) has founded
 c) found
6. I don't think you're right. It _____ be true!
 a) mustn't
 b) can't
 c) can to

7. What do you know about the man _____ wrote this book?
 a) which
 b) who
 c) -
8. You _____ buy any milk. We've got a lot.
 a) needn't
 b) mustn't
 c) can't
9. He _____ and feels really exhausted.
 a) had been running
 b) has been running
 c) was running
10. If you _____ me in advance, I would have finished that a long time ago.
 a) have told
 b) had told
 c) told
11. The girl smiled and looked at me _____.
 a) friendly
 b) in a friendly way
 c) friendlily
12. Hi! I've just _____ to the shops and I've bought a lot of different things.
 a) gone
 b) been
 c) been going
13. The buses were all full and I _____ get a taxi.
 a) must
 b) had to
 c) have to
14. I must do it and so _____ you!
 a) do
 b) must
 c) mustn't
15. The restaurant _____ be very good. There are always lots of people there.
 a) can't
 b) mustn't
 c) must

READING**1. Match the statements (1–5) with the speakers (A–D). There is one extra statement.**

- The speaker was impressed by the largeness of the surroundings.
- The speaker talks about his/her character changes.
- The speaker explains how to prepare yourself for culture shock.
- The speaker describes an unexpected travelling experience.
- The speaker says he/she appreciated the attitude of the local people.

Speaker A

Living away from home, on the other side of the world, has influenced me in ways that will stay with me for life. Since being in Denmark I have become less shy! I've become more independent and confident in myself and the choices I make. I now feel comfortable approaching strangers and find it easy to form new friendships. I am no longer reserved. Being here and experiencing a different culture, a different lifestyle and a different language has changed my perception of life. I am so much open to the world now.

Speaker B

The most challenging part of my year away was not missing my family and friends in Australia, it was actually learning Spanish. One thing which I loved about Spain was the following. I didn't speak Spanish when I arrived, but everyone

made such a big effort in helping me out. They would speak very slowly, use hand gestures, take me out on the weekends and involve me in their culture. I'm so grateful to them! After a few months of listening to Spanish and being very patient, I noticed my Spanish had improved greatly.

Speaker C

My first trip to the States as a naive English teenager was a tremendous culture shock. I grew up in the north of England in a small city with lovely small houses and cottages. When I arrived in Detroit, it was like another planet: high traffic light, huge multi-storeyed buildings, skyscrapers, you name it. It was quite terrifying for a 17-year-old. I got a taxi cab to a shopping mall. Indoors it looked like a town to me. People went out for breakfast and filled themselves at all-you-can-eat buffets. I could not find a café that served just coffee and sandwiches.

Speaker D

I went to Haiti for the first time in January. But no matter how I tried to prepare for the trip, it was a great shock for me, anyway. I saw people living in buildings with no running water or electricity. If you get one meal a day, you are doing good. It broke my heart! Pigs and goats were running around like a dog or a cat does here and nobody bothers them. I wasn't really aware that conditions like that really existed. And there I was seeing it with my own eyes. Nothing really prepared me for the culture shock I'd experience upon visiting Haiti that time.

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2. Read the dialogue and choose the correct answers.

Mike: Hey, Jane! Wow! I didn't know you were my neighbour!

Jane: Oh, Mike! I didn't know you lived next door! Happy to see you. I just moved in about a week ago. Last Monday, in fact.

Mike: So you decided to change the city for the countryside. After the hustle and bustle of the city it must be a very quiet place for you. Do you like it here?

Jane: Oh, just don't remind me of that! I got really tired of all the cars and smog and crowds of people everywhere and endless traffic jams. I realized I needed a change, something new, and so here I am. But Mike, I wouldn't call it quiet here.

Mike: Why so?

Jane: Those guys who live just across the road are driving me crazy! They're so noisy. Last weekend they played a lot of loud music at night and I couldn't sleep well. I think they were having a party. And I had an important meeting next morning and needed rest.

Mike: I was away last weekend, so I didn't hear anything. They're musicians, Jane. I have talked to them several times about the noise and loud music. It helps for some time but they get carried away again. Artistic people, you know. I'm sure they were just practising.

Jane: You're right. This is exactly what they said. They were getting ready for a concert. I asked to keep it low. They said they were sorry and promised to be quiet. They said they didn't realize they were making so much noise. And it was past midnight already.

Mike: They could invite you to the concert! Did they stop the music after you came?

Jane: They asked if they could play a bit longer. I gave them twenty minutes more. And exactly twenty minutes later all was quiet.

Mike: I'll talk to them again, Jane. It's no good disturbing neighbours.

Jane: Thanks, Mike, that would be great. Much better than complaining to the district council.

Mike: However, if it doesn't help... Are you going to the city centre, Jane? I can give you a lift.

Jane: Thank you, with pleasure.

1. Jane moved to the countryside because she _____
 a) wanted something different.
 b) needed a quiet place.

2. Last weekend Jane's neighbours were _____
 a) having a picnic.
 b) rehearsing music.
 c) giving a concert.

3. When Mike hears Jane's story, he says _____
 a) the neighbours have never troubled him.
 b) he has had the same problems.
 c) the musicians keep their promises.

4. When Jane complained to her neighbours, they _____
 a) apologized to her.
 b) paid no attention to her.
 c) invited her to the concert.

5. After Jane's visit the musicians stopped the music _____
- immediately.
 - hours later.
 - soon after that night.
6. In the end Mike and Jane decide to _____
- complain about their neighbours.
 - visit the district council.
 - go to the city centre.

Best wishes,
Polly

WRITING

Read the email. Imagine you have a pen friend from England called Polly. Write an answer to Polly and answer her questions. Follow the structure of the letter.

Hi!

How's life? I do hope you and your family are doing fine. Last weekend I went to the theatre with mum and dad. I loved everything! The play was really interesting, the costumes were amazing and the acting was perfect.

However, there was one thing I disliked. Some people didn't switch off their mobile phones and some of them rang in the middle of the performance. I think it's just not respectful to the actors and the rest of the audience.

Have you ever come across annoying situations like this in public places? How do you think we should behave? What habits do you find most annoying and why?

That's all from me. Hope to get your answer soon. Say hello to your parents.