**VOCABULARY**

1. **Underline the correct adjective in each sentence.**
2. Jonathan is such a ***sensible*** */ sensitive* boy. He always does what the teacher asks and never gets into trouble.
3. He’s so *adventurous /* ***ambitious*** that he said he intended to be the boss in two years time!
4. To avoid any mistakes, we need to be *serious /* ***cautious*** in a situation like this and not make decisions too quickly.
5. Be *energetic /* ***assertive***! Make a decision and stick to it!
6. I like your new girlfriend. She’s sociable without being too ***talkative*** */ easy-going*.
7. I think all older brothers tend to be quite ***bossy*** */ self-confident*. They usually tell their younger brothers what to do.
8. He’s *energetic /* ***creative*** because of his father. It must be because of his mother. She was always making things or painting.
9. Introverts tend to be ***organized*** */ hard-working* in their approach – they like to know where everything is and make sure it goes back in its correct place.
10. **Write the correct missing prefix in sentences 1-8. Some of them are used more than once.**

|  |
| --- |
| **under- / dis- / ex- / mono- / mis- / anti- / over- / semi- / in- /bi- / re- / out-** |

1. I find him rather quiet and \_\_**anti**\_\_\_\_social. When you try to start a conversation he walks away.
2. She’s really \_\_\_**under**\_\_\_\_\_used at work. She wants more responsibility.
3. I saw your \_\_**ex-**\_\_\_\_\_girlfriend today.
4. He’s always been \_\_**dis**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_organised.
5. Sorry, I think I \_\_**mis**\_\_\_\_\_\_understood you. Can you explain what you mean?
6. The architect has built a \_**mono**\_\_\_\_\_\_rail to help passengers travel from one side of the city to the other.
7. His success was \_**over**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_shadowed by one small mistake.
8. Guess what! I’ve got tickets for the \_**semi-**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_finals of the tennis. Would you like to come with me?
9. This injection may cause a little \_\_**dis**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_comfort.
10. Carl Jung \_**re**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_defined our understanding of psychology in the 20th century.
11. The greatest athletes always try to \_\_**out**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_perform their last record.
12. She’s a really \_\_**under**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rated singer and much better than everyone in the newspapers say.
13. Your answer to this question is \_\_**in**\_\_\_\_\_correct. Try again.
14. The latest government report proposed \_\_\_**bi**\_\_\_\_\_lingual education in schools.

**KEY LANGUAGE: giving opinions, agreeing and disagreeing**

1. **Put each phrase a-h in the correct place to complete the conversation.**
2. don’t know
3. come on
4. great idea
5. don’t agree
6. how about
7. I suggest
8. I think
9. it’s true

A: (1) \_\_\_**g**\_\_\_\_\_\_ Roger is the best person for the team. After all, he scored well on the psychometric test.

B: Well, (2) \_\_**h**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he scored well, but do you really want another ambitious, self-confident extrovert on the team?

A: (3) \_\_\_**b**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! You make him sound awful. He’s a nice person.

B: Well, I (4) \_\_\_\_\_**a**\_\_\_\_\_. He seems a bit over-confident. But the main issue is that we already have two big characters on the team. (5) \_\_\_\_**f**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we take on someone who is quieter and gets on with the hard work. Otherwise, we’ll have too many egos.

A: OK. I (6) \_\_\_**d**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with you about Roger but let’s look at the alternatives.

B: (7) \_\_\_\_**e**\_\_\_\_\_\_ Petra? She’s nice and seems like the sort of person who gets on with everyone.

A: That’s a (8) \_\_\_\_**c**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! I’d forgotten about her. Maybe I’ll be able to put Roger on another project.

1. **Rewrite the first sentence with the same meaning using the words given.**
2. We could employ Magda, couldn’t we?

Why don’t we \_**employ** **Magda**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. We should call him and see if he wants the job.

I suggest \_**we call him and see if he wants the job**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. What if we give them all a team task?

How about \_**giving them all a team**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. I think we ought to check their references before we decide?

What about \_\_\_**checking their references before we decide**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. How do you feel about Petra?

\_**What do you think about Pera**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ think about Petra?

1. I think Michael’s right.

I agree \_\_**with Michael**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**GRAMMAR**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NON-PROGRESSIVE VERBS** | | | | | | | |
| **Verbs expressing mental state** | | | | | | | |
| think\*  suppose  believe  imagine | | notice  recognise  realise  know | | remember  forget  understand  doubt | | want  need  prefer  mean | |
| **Verbs expressing emotions** | | | | | | | |
| love  hate | | like  dislike | | fear  envy | | care  mind | |
| **Verbs expressing possession** | | | | | | | |
| have\* | | own | | possess | | belong (to) | |
| **Verbs of Perception** | | | | | | | |
| see\* | smell\* | | taste\* | | feel\* | | hear |
| **Others** | | | | | | | |
| look\*  seem | appear\*  sound | | weigh  cost | | advise  promise | | include  contain |
| Verbs with an asterix (\*) can be used with the continuous tenses, usually with a different meaning.  Is something wrong with Kate? She **looks** very sad. (*look* expresses a state)  Why **are** you **looking** at me like that? (*look* expresses a deliberate action happening at the time of speaking)  What perfume do you use? It **smells** very nice. (state)  Look. Grandma **is smelling** the flowers we gave her. (action)  I have a son, but I **don’t have** a daughter. (state)  Mum can’t come to the phone. She **is having** a bath. (action) | | | | | | | |

1. **Complete the sentences choosing from the non-progressive verbs in the table above. There may be more than one answer for some of them.**
2. I’m not comfortable on this chair. It \_**feels/seems**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very hard.
3. Do you \_**know**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who that man over there is?
4. Well, your holiday plan \_\_**sounds/seems/looks**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting, but where will you get that much money from?
5. I \_**think/suppose/believe/imagine/doubt**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that piece of land \_**belongs**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Roberts, but I’m not certain.
6. Elderly people should avoid eating eggs too often because they \_\_**contain**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cholesterol, which is bad for them.
7. The strawberries \_\_**look**\_\_\_\_\_\_ nice but they \_**taste**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather sour.
8. Do you \_\_**believe**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in ghosts?
9. That child is very clever. He \_\_**understands/remembers**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ everything very easily.

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| --- | --- |
| **Some stative verbs (be, love, see, smell, taste, think etc.) have continuous forms but there is a difference in meaning.** | |
| **STATE** | **ACTION** |
| I see exactly what you mean. (=I understand) | She is seeing a lawyer tonight. (=She’s meeting). |
| Peter thinks he knows everything. (=He believes) | He is thinking of studying Law. (=He is considering) |
| They have a villa in Portugal. (=They own) | He is having problems. (=He is expecting) |
| A baby’s skin feels very smooth. (=It has a smooth texture) | He is feeling the engine to see how hot it is. (=He’s touching) |
| This soup tastes of garlic. (=It has the taste of garlic) | Why are you tasting the curry? (=Why are you tasting flavour?) |
| The room smells of fresh flowers. (=It has the smell of) | Why are you smelling that meat? (=Why are you checking its smell?) |
| Most people love/enjoy eating out. (=They like in general) | She is loving/is enjoying every minute of her holiday. (=She likes specifically) |
| Peter is a difficult person to get on with. (=His character is difficult) | Jane is being particularly generous this week. (=she is behaving generously) |
| He looks as if he’s going to faint. (=He appears) | They are looking at the photos. (=They are viewing) |
| The patient appears to be recovering. (=He seems to be) | Simply Red are appearing on stage next week. (=They are giving a performance) |
| Sam now weighs more than his father. (=His weigh is more) | The doctor is weighing the baby. (=She is finding out its weight) |
| My uniform doesn’t fit me. (=It isn’t the right size) | We are fitting a new kitchen next week. (=installing) |

1. **Fill in with Present Simple or Continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.**
2. A: I \_\_**am seeing**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) an old friend tonight.

B: I \_\_**see**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) – so you won’t be able to meet me after work, will you?

1. A: Why \_\_**are you smelling**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/smell) the milk?

B: It \_\_**smells**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (smell) a bit strange. I think it might have gone off.

1. A: \_\_**Do you enjoy**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/enjoy) reading Jane Austen’s novels?

Not usually, but I\_\_**am enjoying**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) this particular one.

1. A: Why \_\_**is John being**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (John/be) so bad tempered today?

B: I don’t know. He \_\_**is**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) usually so easy to get on with.

1. A: Carol and I \_**are thinking** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (think) of getting married.

B: \_\_**Do you think** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/think) that’s a good idea? You haven’t known each other for very long.

1. A: \_\_**Do you have** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/have) the phone number of a good business consultant?

B: Why? \_**Are you having**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/have) problems at work?

1. A: \_\_**Is the singer appearing**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (the singer/appear) tonight?

B: Unfortunately not. She \_\_**appears**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (appear) to have lost her voice.

1. A: Why \_\_**are you tasting**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/taste) the baby’s drink?

B: It \_\_**tastes**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (taste) a little bitter. I think I’ll add some more sugar.

1. A: I hear the Fords \_**are looking**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look) for a bigger house.

B: Yes, it \_**looks**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look) as if they are going to move.

1. A: How much \_\_**does the parcel weigh**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (the parcel/weigh)?

B: I’m not sure. The assistant \_\_**is weighing**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (weigh) it at the moment.

1. **Read the article and choose the correct answer.**

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| --- |
| **Diego Zeman – the human cannonball**  It’s a cold Saturday afternoon and I’m at Cottle and Austin’s Circus to meet Diego Zeman, their human cannonball. When I (0) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inside the Big Top, I (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Diego immediately. His act is about to start and he (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on top of the cannon. He then (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inside it, and suddenly he shoots out, flies through the air and lands safely in the net. The whole act only (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a couple of minutes, but I’m sure that Diego (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nerves of steel – it’s frightening stuff!  When we talk later on, Diego tells me that he (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nervous at first, but then he feels free for the moments he (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the air – the whole two seconds! Diego (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from a circus family, so he grew up amongst performers. His job may be glamorous, but it’s hard work and Diego (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money. He (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the circus and travels with them, and he (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a couple of hours in the gym every day to control his weight and strengthen his legs and back. But he does it because he (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the work. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 1. goes | 1. am going | 1. **go** |
| 1 | 1. **see** | B) sees | C) am seeing |
| 2 | 1. **is standing** | 1. has standing | 1. stands |
| 3 | 1. **climbs** | 1. climb | 1. is climbing |
| 4 | 1. is last | 1. is lasting | 1. **lasts** |
| 5 | 1. got | 1. **has got** | 1. is got |
| 6 | 1. feels always | 1. is feeling always | 1. **always feels** |
| 7 | 1. is fly | 1. **is flying** | 1. is flies |
| 8 | 1. **comes** | 1. is coming | 1. is come |
| 9 | 1. isn’t earning | 1. don’t earn | 1. **doesn’t earn** |
| 10 | 1. is living | 1. **lives** | 1. live |
| 11 | 1. **spends** | 1. is spending | 1. does spend |
| 12 | 1. is loving | 1. is love | 1. **loves** |

1. **Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.**

Population \_\_**means**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (mean) the number of people who live in a particular area. The population of the world \_\_\_**doesn’t** **stay**\_\_\_\_\_ (not stay) the same. At the moment it \_\_**is** **growing**\_\_\_\_ (grow) at an increasing rate. In fact, scientists \_\_**believe**\_\_\_ (believe) that the world population will increase until 2200, and then stop growing. However, things are not the same in all parts of the world. At present in many Western industrial countries the population \_\_**is** **falling**\_\_\_ (fall). This \_\_**is** **happening**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (happen) because families are small, and health conditions are good. In developing countries, on the other hand, the population \_\_**is** **rising**\_\_\_\_ (rise) sharply. In Ghana, for example, most families \_\_\_**have**\_\_\_\_ (have) several children. Many children in Ghana \_\_**die**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (die) from illness, so it is important to have lots of children. They earn money for the family and \_\_\_**look** **after**\_\_\_\_ (look after) their parents in old age.

1. **Choose the correct question words.**

|  |
| --- |
| **Have / How / How / What / Is / Why / When / Where / Are / Does / What / Do** |

1. \_\_**How**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_do you get to work?
2. \_\_**What**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exactly did the teacher say?
3. \_\_**Have**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you seen the new student?
4. \_\_**Do**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you ever feel dizzy?
5. \_\_**Where**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you want to go for the summer holiday?
6. \_\_**Why**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are you crying?
7. \_\_**Are**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they playing outside now?
8. \_\_**Does**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she insist on leaving?
9. \_\_**What**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language is Jenny studying at the moment?
10. \_\_**How**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ long have you lived in London?
11. \_\_**When**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were you last in a terrible situation?
12. \_\_**Is**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she always in a bad mood?
13. **Read the interview with the famous actress Jennifer Aniston and ask questions for the underlined parts.**

**Interviewer:** Good morning. This week our guest is Jennifer Aniston. I want to thank her for accepting our invitation. I hope you enjoy the interview. Well, you have an interesting life story.

(1) \_\_\_\_**What did you use to do before you started acting**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**Jennifer Aniston:** I used to work as a waitress in New York before I started acting.

**Interviewer:** (2) \_\_\_**How did you start acting? /How did you become an actress**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**J.A.:** I was working in a cafe. One day, the film director Roger Duchowny came to the cafe. He was looking for a new face to act in his new film, Camp Cucamonga. He asked me to visit him in his office the next day and here I am. That’s how I started acting.

**Interviewer:** (3) \_\_\_**What do you think you need/What do you need to survive in film industr**y\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**J. A.:** I think you need talents, brains and luck to survive in film industry.

Interviewer: (4) \_\_\_**Why is 1990 an important year (for you)\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**J. A.:** Well, 1990 is an important year because that’s when I met Roger and I’ve been in film industry since 1990.

**Interviewer:** (5) \_\_\_**Who would you dedicate it to if you won the Oscar**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**J.A.:** I would dedicate it to my beloved parents if I won the Oscar.

**Interviewer:** I hope you will hold the Oscar statuette one day. Thank you.

1. **Put the words in order to make questions.**
2. worry / things / about / you / ? / Do

**\_\_\_\_Do you worry about things**?**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. ? / things / Do / you / forget / where / you / often / put

\_\_**Do you often forget where you put things**?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. imagination / have / Do / you / ? / good / a

\_\_**Do you have a good imagination**?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. about / other / ? / feelings / concerned / Are / you / people’s

\_\_**Are you concerned about other people’s feelings**?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. you / parties / at / large / Are / ? / comfortable

\_\_**Are you comfortable at large parties**?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. ? / who / challenge / authority / to / Are / likes / someone / you

\_\_**Are you someone who likes to challenge authority**?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Write questions to which the words in bold are the answers.**
2. **The Petersons** have bought a dog.

\_\_**Who have/has bought a dog?**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The Petersons have bought **a dog.**

\_\_**What have/has the Petersons bought?**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Rachel** is writing a letter.

\_\_**Who is writing a letter?**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Rachel is writing **a letter**.

\_\_**What is Rachel writing?**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Brian** likes this car.

\_\_**Who likes this car?**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Brian likes **this car.**

\_\_**What does Brian like?**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Dad** broke the window.

\_\_**Who broke the window?**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Dad broke **the window.**

\_\_**What did dad break?**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Keith knows **Pamela.**

\_\_**Who does Keith know?**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Kate visited **John** in hospital yesterday.

\_\_**Who did Kate visit in hospital yesterday?**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Complete the sentences. Each time use at, on *or* in + one of the followings.**

|  |
| --- |
| **the evening / about 20 minutes / 1492 / Christmas / the moment / 21 July 1969 / the 1920s / the same time / Sundays / the Middle Ages / 11 seconds / night** |

1. Colombus made his first voyage from Europe to America \_\_**in 1492**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. In Britain most people do not work\_\_**on Sundays**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. If the sky is clear, you can see the stars\_\_**at night**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. After working hard during the day, I like to relax\_\_**in the evening**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The first man walked on the moon\_\_\_**on 21 July 1969**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. It’s difficult to listen if everyone is speaking\_\_**at the same time**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Jazz became popular in the United States\_\_**in the 1920s**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. I’m just going out to the shop. I’ll be back\_\_**in about 20 minutes**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. (on the phone) ‘Can I speak to Clare?’ ‘I’m afraid she’s not here\_\_**at the moment**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. In Britain people send each other cards\_\_**at Christmas**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. Many of Europe’s great cathedrals were built\_\_**in the Middle Ages**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Bob is a fast runner. He can run 100 meters\_\_**in 11 seconds**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. **Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| **in (x2) / of (x2) / from (x2) / to (x2) / on** |

1. The heavy rain didn’t prevent me \_**from**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going out at night.
2. One of my brothers is interested \_**in**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ astronomy, but the other one always reads books about the history \_\_**of**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ottoman Empire.
3. As there was a strike yesterday, I couldn’t receive my report \_\_\_**from**\_\_\_\_ the government office.
4. She started playing some musical instruments when she was very young and by time she became really successful \_\_\_\_**in**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ music.
5. Thanks \_\_**to**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cousin, I learnt the grammar by heart and I could pass the test easily.
6. My father is a great man and I’m always proud \_\_\_\_**of**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him.
7. It’s better not to spend all our money ­\_\_\_\_\_**on**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clothes or jewellery.
8. Who does this book belong \_\_\_**to**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
9. **Rewrite the sentences by using ‘so that’ or ‘unless’.**
10. We took some food to avoid getting hungry on the journey.

\_**We took some food so that we wouldn’t get hungry on the journey**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She studies hard to get a good job when she finishes university.

\_**She studies hard so that she can/will get a good job when she finishes university**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He’s taking driving lessons. He wants to be able to drive to work.

\_**He’s taking driving lessons so that he’ll be able to drive to work**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. You need to pass your driving test before you can drive.

\_**Unless you pass your driving test, you can’t drive**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. As long as the rain continues we can’t play football.

\_**Unless the rain stops, we can’t play football**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_