

Phrasal Verbs and Collocations

Replace the expressions in **bold** in the sentences below with suitable phrasal verbs. Sometimes, you might have to adapt the sentence slightly.

1. When I asked him how the glass got broken he **invented** a story that that the wind blew it off the table.
2. Thieves broke into my house last night and **left with** some of my expensive jewellery.
3. I'd like to spend the weekend **repairing** my car. It needs some fresh paint and the exhaust pipe is broken.
4. Some people think Margaret Thatcher wanted to **abolish** trade unions.
5. Nobody thought Artmedia would reach this stage of the Champions' League but somehow they **managed to succeed**.
6. Do you think you could **postpone** your Mother's visit till next week?
7. I work in the Art Gallery. I've just finished **putting** an exhibition of Renoir's paintings **on view**.
8. There's a Chemistry test tomorrow so I'm going to **devote** at least two hours this evening to studying for it.
9. I didn't speak to my sister for ages but one evening we **discussed our problems** and now we get on fine.
10. The former Chinese Prime-Minister was famous for **suddenly starting to sing** Elvis Presley songs at the end of official meetings.
11. I don't know why he's **started to dislike** me. I've never done anything to him.
12. She's 18 now so we can say she's **become an adult**.
13. Those plates **belong** on the shelf over there.

Collocations

Fill the gaps in the sentences below using **make** or **do**.

1. I'll have to..... an appointment to see the dentist.
2. She's a good person to.....business with.
3. I like to..... my homework before I have dinner.
4. If you're not careful, you'll.....mistakes.
5. I'll..... the washing-up if you dry the dishes.
6. I always try to..... some cleaning at weekends.
7. Those children too much noise.
8. When his mother died he had to..... all the funeral arrangements.

Below are six verbs commonly used to make verb-noun collocations. They are followed by fifteen nouns. Put each noun with the right verb, then make sentences of your own using the collocations.

VERBS :	make	do	set	take	have	tell
NOUNS :	the standard	a chance	a bath	war		
	the truth	a lie	the washing	the decorating		
	advantage (of)	offence	an argument	the table		
	the time	money	a taxi			

CONDITIONALS and WISHES

Part 1 : Vocabulary

Explain the expressions below in your own words

- a) before long
- b) just in time
- c) by Friday at the latest

Write sentences of your own including the expressions below. Your sentences should show the meanings of the expressions

- d) for hours upon end
- e) for the time being

Part 2 : Grammar

The sentences below express reality. Write a wish.

Eg The weather is horrible. I wish it wasn't / I wish it was nice.

- a) I didn't have breakfast.
- b) We have a test today
- c) I had coffee at 8pm yesterday.
- d) I'm not rich.

The sentences below are wishes. Write the reality.

Eg I wish I'd gone shopping this morning. I didn't go shopping this morning.

- e) I wish I wasn't at school.
- f) I wish we'd gone on a trip yesterday.
- g) I wish Aston Villa hadn't lost their last game.
- h) I wish the test was easy.

Part 3 : Grammar

Write conditional sentences from the realities below.

Eg I studied Politics. I met Andy.

If I hadn't studied Politics, I wouldn't have met Andy.

- a) The plane was on time. I arrived early for my meeting.
- b) It's sunny. We can go for a picnic.
- c) I'm a teacher. I'm not a businesswoman.
- d) I studied hard. I passed my exams.
- e) Petra doesn't go to SSAG. She has extra English lessons at a language school.
- f) There was no traffic-warden. I didn't get a parking ticket.
- g) I didn't have coffee this morning. I feel sleepy now.
- h) Leeds United spent too much money on players. They have financial problems.

Housing Vocab, Idioms, Past Habits, Conditionals

Vocabulary

Give an English word/expression to fit each of the following definitions

- a) a house which has only one floor
- b) a house which is joined on one side to another house
- c) the area at the top of the stairs in a house from which there are doors to bedrooms, bathroom etc
- d) a type of school for children aged 5-11
- e) a type of secondary school which any child can attend. There is no entrance exam, his academic ability is not important
- f) the exams which all British students do when they are 16.

Complete the sentences below with suitable idioms

- g) My parents will be really angry when they see my school report. They'll.....
- h) Mary and Michael are always holding hands. They must be.....
- i) I've got an interview tomorrow and I'm really nervous about it. I've got.....
- j) I'll be so excited if Slovakia win the hockey championship. I'll be.....

Grammar :. Past habits and states

Write each of the sentences below in another way

- k) We lived in Germany when I was a child
- l) I went shopping every weekend
- m) My parents owned a shop

Conditionals.

The sentences below express reality. Rewrite them as conditionals

- n) Arsenal lost against Chelsea. They didn't win the Champions' League.
- o) The weather is bad. We can't go cycling.
- p) I'm not interested in English. I don't study very hard.

Polite forms

Reply to the sentences below in a more polite way, using an antonym

- q) He's really stupid
- r) She's very mean
- s) The meal we had last night was terrible
- t) The meeting was a complete failure

SIMILES AND IDIOMS DESCRIBING PEOPLE

The table contains definitions and similes and idioms describing people. Read the definitions and the first parts of the similes (as ...as...) and idioms. Try to match beginnings with appropriate endings.

Definition	Beginning	Ending
Can't see, blind	As blind ...	...as a post.
Very ugly	As ugly ...	...brought/dragged in.
Very thin, slim	As thin ...	...in a china shop.
Very strong	As strong ...	...as a sin.
Quiet	As quiet ...	...as a bat
Very busy	As busy ...	...like a hawk.
Well-behaved	As good ...	...like a sieve.
Silly, foolish, crazy	As mad ...	...as a bird.
Deaf, can't hear	As deaf ...	...as a rake.
Vomiting	As sick ...	...as an ox.
Free	As free ...	...as gold.
In a very bad temper	Like a bear ...	...as a hatter.
Moving very fast	Like a bat ...	...as a dog.
Make sb.very angry	Like a red flag ...	...with a sore head.
Very scruffy, messy, untidy	Like something a cat ...	...as a bee.
Uncomfortable	Like a fish ...	...as a mouse.
See everything, miss nothing	To have eyes ...	...out of hell.
Always forget things	To have memory ..	...out of water.
Behave clumsily	Like a bull ...	...to a bull.

Practice:

Complete the following sentences with an appropriate simile or idiom from the table above.

1. You aren't eating enough. You're
2. I can't see. I'm ... without my glasses.
3. It must be urgent. Se left like
4. Be careful the boss doesn't see you like this. She' s got
5. Where have you been? Look at your clothes. You're looking like something
6. Mentioning politics to him is
7. Sorry, I forgot to ring her again. I've got
8. In the morning after the party he was
9. He He can't cross the Atlantic in that bathtub.
10. I didn't know she was there. She is always
11. I wish I had kids like you do. They are

Indirect Questions

This is a way to ask questions politely, eg in formal letters. You should use a polite phrase like ,could you tell me...?' or ,I would like to know...' followed by the question. You must also make a small change in word order. Look at the examples below :

Wh Questions

Direct question : Where is the theatre?

Indirect question : Could you tell me where the theatre is?/I would like to know where the theatre is.

Yes/No Questions

Direct question : Is the theatre over there?

Indirect question : Could you tell me if/whether the theatre is over there?/I would like to know if/whether the theatre is over there.

Task : Change these direct questions into indirect questions

1. How can I get to the school from the railway station?
2. Where is the nearest bank?
3. What time do the lectures start?
4. Do I have to wear formal clothes?
5. Are there any sports facilities at the school?
6. Does the restaurant accept credit cards?

PAST SIMPLE & CONTINUOUS

	FORM	USE	EXAMPLE
PAST SIMPLE	I, you, he, she, it, we, they: (+) climbed, wrote (-) did not write, climb (?).....you/he.....?	- - to talk about finished time in the past (last year, yesterday, two days ago,.....) - in one sentence to say that one thing happened after the other	- Tom wasn't ill last year. - - She came home and (then) she phoned her mother.
PAST CONTINUOUS	(+), (-) I, she, he, it was(not)playing You, we, they (?).....	- to say that someone was in the middle of doing sth at a certain time in the past - about activities that were in..... in the past - to describe several situations in progress or happening at the same time	- - It was raining during the whole match. - While Peter was cooking, David was phoning a friend.
PAST SIMPLE OR PAST CONTINUOUS ?	In one sentence: <i>Past Continuous</i> describes the background (setting) + <i>Past Simple</i> describes an event . Sth happened at the same time as sth else was taking place.		- They were walking home when they heard a scream.

Exercises

Ex.1. Choose the correct word or phrase.

1. While I *washed* / *was washing* my hair, the phone *rung* / *rang*.
2. How *did you feel* / *did you felt* yesterday afternoon?
3. When I *was getting* / *got* home I *received* / *was receiving* a phone call.
4. Last summer I *went* / *was going* swimming every day.
5. We *sang* / *sung* some songs and then we *ate* / *eat* some sandwiches.
6. When you *felt* / *fell* over the cliff, what *happened* / *was happening* next?
7. While Mary *washed-up* / *was washing-up*, she *broke* / *was breaking* a cup.
8. I *didn't see* / *wasn't seeing* the bus stop, so I *was missing* / *missed* the bus.

Ex.2. Complete each sentence with a suitable time expression: *ago, while, when, in, last week, at*.

1. A burglar broke into the housewe were sleeping.
2.I met an old friend in the city centre.
3. Jan met Sarahalf-past eight outside the cinema.
4. Martin was preparing lunch, he cut his finger.
5. I first came to this town more than twenty years
6. He bought this house1992.
7. Jeff was studying to be a doctorhe met Sally.
8.did you start playing basketball?
9. I saw him only a few minutes

Ex.3. Put the verbs in brackets into a suitable past tense.

1. While Diana (watch) her favourite television programme, there(be) a power cut.
2. Who (drive) the car at the time of the accident?
3. I (do) some shopping yesterday. I(buy) some cheese and milk.
4. I (do) some shopping yesterday, when I (see) that Swedish friend of yours.
5. What exactly (you / do) when I(come) into your office?
6. While I(try) to get my car started, a passing car (stop) and the driver(offer) to help me.
7. Mary(not / wear) her glasses at the time, so she(not / notice) what kind of car the man(drive).
8. Nick (lie) down on the grass next to the people who(feed) the ducks.
9. Sorry, I(listen) to you. I (think) about something else.
10. What(you / do) when the police officer (knock) on the door?

Past Tenses (Simple, Continuous, Perfect)

1. Identify auxiliary verbs in these sentences: **1pt**

- a) I was given 1000,- yesterday.
- b) Did you see the film on Saturday?

2. Fill in the gaps with during or while. **1pt**

- c) I had an accident _____ I was driving to school.
- d) I looked out of my window _____ the storm.

3. Make “wh” questions to go with the answers below. (“How” counts as “wh”) **5pts**

- e) She’s attractive. She’s got blue eyes and blonde hair.
- f) I’ve lived in Australia for ten years.
- g) Tento is produced in Žilina.
- h) Because I was ill.
- i) John Lennon was killed in 1980.

4. Put the verbs in brackets in the right tense, past simple or past continuous. **4pts**

- j) It (start) to rain while I (prepare) the test.
- k) He (have) dinner when his friend(arrive).
- l) She (wait) for the bus when she (see) a squirrel.
- m) We (look for) our passports when we (find) some interesting old photos.

5. Join the sentences together using expressions in brackets and put one of the verbs into the past perfect. **4 pts**

eg. The children (go) to bed. We (watch) TV. (after)
After the children had gone to bed, we watched TV.

- n) We (not tell) the teacher. We (forget) our textbooks. (that)
- o) I (not buy) a car. I (pass) my driving test. (until)
- p) She (go out). She (get dressed). (as soon as)
- q) I (make) a cup of tea. I (find) some tea bags. (after)

6. Write a narrative about either a perfect day, or a terrible day. Use at least ten verbs in a variety of past tenses. **5pts**

Replace the expressions in **bold** in the sentences below with phrasal verbs in the right grammatical forms. (We did all these last year!)

1. I'm coming to Bratislava next weekend. Do you think you could **accommodate me**?
2. My Mum's business has really **become successful** this year.
3. I've recently **started playing** golf. I love it, I play three or four times a week.
4. Have you heard the news? Carol is **dating** Matthew.
5. I don't **have a very good relationship with** my brother. We're always arguing.
6. I don't know how you can **stand** him. He's so selfish and arrogant.
7. She says her boss is always trying to **make her feel stupid**.

Look at the phrasal verbs with 'make' and their definitions. Then use the phrasal verbs, in their right forms to complete the sentences.

make up – invent/create (eg an untrue story)

make off (with) – leave (with sth)

make for (a place) – go towards/in the direction of

make do with – manage with (eg a limited number of things or sth of a lower quality than is ideal)

make sb/sth out – be able to see sth (eg in darkness)

make it up to sb – do sth nice for sb to compensate for sth bad

8. We'll have to _____ these old books till the new ones arrive.
9. The teacher asked me for my homework. I _____ a story that the dog had eaten it.
10. Where are you going?
Well, we're _____ Strečno Castle but I'm not sure we'll get that far.
11. Thieves broke into the art gallery last night and _____ two priceless Picasso paintings.
12. I'm sorry I forgot to buy you a birthday present but I promise I'll _____ . I'll take you out for dinner one night.
13. I got up in the middle of the night and it was so dark I couldn't even _____ where the door was.

The sentences below all contain phrasal verbs with 'do'. Decide on suitable definitions for each phrasal verb.

14. I think we should **do away with** that silly rule that says we can't eat and drink in class.
15. Many of the people who stayed in New Orleans **were done for** when the flood waters started rising.
16. Do you think we can **do without** the car for a few days? It means you'll have to take the train to work.
17. My business partner tried to **do me out of** my share of the profits.
18. The Browns are **doing up** their house. They're painting the walls and installing new windows.
19. I **could do with** some food. It's hours since breakfast.

QUANTITY – countable, uncountable nouns, singular and plural

Singular or plural?

Always singular: *news, gymnastics, mathematics, physics, economics, athletics, billiards, darts, dominoes, series, means, spaghetti*

- Eg. What time is the news on television?
Spaghetti is my favourite type of pasta.
Athletics is my favourite sport.

Always plural: - *trousers, pyjamas, jeans, glasses, scissors, clothes, shorts, goods, stairs*

A pair of trousers, three pairs of jeans

- **collective nouns:** *the police, government, staff, committee*

The police have arrested a robber.

Exercises

1. Complete these sentences with *a, an, some, any, much, many, a lot of, a little, little, a few or few*.

1. They haven't gotchildren.
2. We'll have to hurry. We haven't gottime.
3. We didn't havemoney but Tom had
4. Ann has bought new shoes.
5. Tim drinksmilk – one litre a day.
6. He doesn't speak English. Onlywords.
7. I need to buy new exercise book.
8. We didn't spend money. We only boughtcheese.
9. She really needsnew trousers.
10. She is a very quiet person. She doesn't say
11. In the morning there is usuallytraffic.
12. I putsalt in the soup. Perhaps too
13. I don't think she is a good teacher. She's gotpatience with children.
14. We've gotorange juice but we haven't gotglasses.
15. He was badly injured in the accident and lostblood.
16. The cinema was almost empty. There were verypeople there.
17. This is not the first time that car has broken down. It has happenedtimes before.
18. Don't disturb me. I've gotwork to do.
19.countries haven't got enough water because there has beenrain recently.
20. Could I havemore tea, please?
21. Howluggage have they brought with them?
22. I put chocolate somewhere, but where is it?
23. My trousers need ironing. Have you gotiron?
24. Could you go to baker's and buy loaf of bread, please?
25. I think we still havepetrol. Just enough to get us to the petrol station.
26. Have another. There arepieces left.
27. Has he got friends? He looks nice.
28. Vanessa bought and read it on the bus.
29. War endedyears ago.
30. Do you knowpeople in this village?
31. Would you likecigarette?
32. Do you needumbrella?
33. Can you give meadvice?
34. To do it successfully we need information.

1. Complete these relative clauses with that, who, what, which, whose, whom, or - and use commas (,) where necessary.

5 pts

1. I know the woman _____ owns the hotel.
2. I've got a friend _____ mother is a famous actress.
3. Sue's house _____ is in the centre of town is 100 years old.
4. What's the name of the company _____ you worked for last year?
5. That's the girl _____ we met last night in the bar!

2. Make relative clause out of these sentences. Use appropriate pronoun and commas if necessary.

10 pts

1. Tom's father is 80. He goes swimming every morning.
Tom's father
2. A week ago we met one couple. They died in a car accident yesterday.
The couple
3. I have got a sister. She lives in Switzerland. She works for a bank.
My sister.....
4. My uncle's cottage has been damaged by floods. We usually spend our holiday there.
My unclce's cottage
5. I'm using an office at the moment. It's very small.
The office
6. My parents have a friend. His wife is a school inspector.
My parents
7. My father bought a new car last week. It has already been stolen.
My father's car
8. We stayed in a hotel. It wasn't very clean.
The hotel
9. She fell off the bike. It made her cry.
She
10. There is a house at the end of the street. It has been empty for years. It has just been sold.
The house at
11. Yesterday we met one couple. They work for the ministry of defence.
Yesterday
12. My office is on the second floor. It is very small.
My office.....
13. I've got a brother. He lives in Austria. He is a ski instructor.
My brother
14. He fell in love with a girl. She left him after a few weeks.
The girl
15. We wanted to travel on a flight. It was fully booked.
The flight
16. The postman was late this morning. He is nearly always on time.
The postman
17. I saw a girl. We met her at the party on Friday.
I saw

VERB FORMS – EXERCISES

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. My sister loves _____(go) shopping.
2. Would you like _____(listen) to some music?
3. I'll try _____(come) to the meeting on time.
4. She told me _____(close) the door.
5. Peter refused _____(lend) me some money.
6. I don't really mind _____(do) the housework.
7. She finally finished _____(read) the book, so I can give it to you.
8. The film was so sad that it made her _____(cry).
9. I met Susan yesterday and we stopped _____(talk).
10. They invited us _____(spend) summer with them.
11. She continued _____(write) despite her disability.
12. He can't stand _____(work) with arrogant people.
13. Look this room. It needs _____(paint).
14. I don't know why you haven't received the letter yet.
I clearly remember _____(post) it.
15. She admitted _____(murder) her husband.
16. You are not allowed _____(talk) during the test.
17. You are not doing it right. Let me _____(show) you.
18. He tried _____(stop, drink) but he couldn't.
19. She stopped _____(read) to ask me a question.
20. He forgot _____(send) that parcel.
21. She advised me _____(tell) the police about the accident.
22. Thomas doesn't let anyone _____(smoke) in his house.
23. The thief got into the house because I forgot _____(close) the window.
24. Our neighbour threatened _____(call) the police if we didn't stop _____(make) the noise.
25. Why don't you put off _____(go away) until tomorrow?
26. The driver admitted _____(not, have) a driving licence.
27. The fridge is empty. I need _____(do) the shopping today.
28. Tom helped his mother _____(get) the dinner ready.
29. He promised _____(come) on time.
30. I have arranged _____(meet) him at the airport.
31. Every Sunday we like _____(go) for a walk.
32. I regret _____(break) the window.
33. Will you give up _____(smoke)?
34. She encouraged him _____(take) Cambridge exams.
35. She persuaded him _____(take) Cambridge exams.
36. They can't risk _____(catch) a bird flu.
37. I tried _____(move) the table but it was too heavy.
38. As we couldn't go out, he suggested _____(watch) the film.
39. We expected them _____(put on) smart clothes.
40. It is a good idea to practise _____(use) different verb patterns.
41. They wouldn't let me _____(pay) for anything.
42. I met Susan in front of the bank and we stopped _____(talk) for a while.

WORD FORMATION

1. BORROWINGS

There are borrowings from a wide range of languages. Match the words with the countries of their origin.

Language/country of origin	Words
Arabic	
Eskimo	
France	
Germany	
Greece	
Holland	
Italy	
Japan	
Norway	
Portugal	
Russia	
Spain	
Turkey	

tsar, hamburger, drama, synonym, bonsai, algebra, yoghurt, anorak, chauffer, siesta, patio, cobra, fiasco, piano, marmalade, fjord, mammoth, ski, yacht, tattoo, cuisine, waltz, poodle, karate, igloo, kiosk, delicatessen, boutique, embargo, mosquito, bistro, tundra, lasso, theory, ballerina, dogma, casino, seminar, origami, tulip, kayak, slalom, cruise, rottweiler, sputnik, carafe, harem, ghetto, bidet, elite, macho

2. Match words from A with the ones in B to make compound words.

A	B
Bag	box
Skin	fly
Rattle	knee
Spoil-	pipes
Pick	out
Black	pocket
Black	box
Black	snake
Horse	line
Dead	bird
Flower-	it-all
Dragon	box
Hitch	hike
Knock	power
Know-	shoe
Brain	sport
Chatter	head
Goggle-	mail
Lady	eye

3. Write the full forms of the following words. Check your dictionaries if necessary.
smog, telecast, brunch, UNESCO, UFO, heliport, sexploitation, hdqrs., ciggy, UK, FBI, homo, bi, rhino, mike, porn, Interpol, Swatch, adman,, pub, vet, anti-nuke, faction, CIA, BBC, AIDS, NATO, sis, A-bomb, Frisco, cycle
4. Compare the meaning of the following words in English and Slovak. Some of them are false-friends.

technology – technológia
transparent – transparent
promotion – promócia
manifestation – manifestácia
ordination – ordinácia
confectionery – konfečkný
character – character
chef – šéf
compasses – kompas
visit – vizita

smoking – smoking
cripple – kripel'
pioneer – pionier
prepare – preparovať
commission – komisia
antenna – antenna
actual – aktuálny
benzine – benzín
curious – kuriózný
residence - rezidencia