

English 101 Review Unit 3

Vocabulary

1. Activities

diving jet-skiing kayaking rafting rowing
snorkeling water-skiing windsurfing

2. Places

Lake ocean pool river stream waterfall

3. Describing experiences

Adverbs with -ly

Add -ly: loud --- loudly

Drop -e, add -ly: gentle --- gently

Drop -y, add -ily: lucky --- luckily

Examples

1. We reached the river bank safely.
2. Fortunately, nobody was hurt in the accident.
3. I cut my finger badly.
4. I found the way out of the cave easily.
5. I got into the pool very carefully.

Exercise (1): Make adverbs from these adjectives.

1. close
2. easy
3. exact
4. extreme
5. final
6. immediate
7. incredible
8. natural
9. normal
10. professional
11. recent
12. unexpected

Exercise (2): Choose the correct adverbs for each sentence.

badly calmly carefully politely secretly suddenly

1. Check exam answers.
2. Drive a car.
3. Sit in a dentist's chair.

4. Have a brilliant idea.
5. Talk to a stranger.
6. Organize a party.

Exercise (3): Complete the sentences with these adverbs.

badly carefully easily fortunately
 immediately noisily safely suddenly

1. The shark.....turned and swam towards me.
2. The lake wasn't very big and we swam across it.....
3. I got out of the kayak very.....so that I didn't fall in the river.
4. The children ran.....down the beach to the sea.
5. We dived into the water andsaw some beautiful fish.
6. I tried windsurfing, but I did it so.....that I gave up after ten minutes.
7. I had an accident when I was jet-skiing, butit wasn't serious.
8. When you're diving, you need to make sure you come up to the surface.....

4.Get

1. I **entered** the pool.
2. The weather **didn't improve**.
3. I couldn't **reach** the shore.
4. I wasn't **moving towards** the land.
5. We **receive** so much from the nature.
6. We put the bird in a cage, but it **escaped**.

Exercise: Replace the words in bold with these words.

become entered met obtain received

1. And how did you **get** involved in the story?
2. A few residents **got together** to investigate how we could go "bottled water free".
3. After they wrote about us, we **got** a lot of support from environmental movements.
4. All the water in our town is free, so you can **get** it from the tap.

5.Get/become

get engaged get married get divorced get encouraged get stuck
 get ready get up get together get back get + Obj.

6. Interesting words

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| raining = pouring | | full of people = packed | | |
| looking = staring out | | arrived = washed up on | | holding = clutching |
| dangerous | enjoyable | frightening | relaxing | perspective |
| joyful | intense | sponsor | concept | showcase |
| memorable | passionate | conservation | aspect | free-flowing |

Exercise: Replace the words in bold with these words

fell down got ran really tired walked

1. The kids **raced** along the street
2. I felt **exhausted** after my walk.
3. The weather was **boiling** hot.
4. We **crawled** up the river bank with difficulty.
5. I **wandered** along the beach, enjoying the silence.
6. At the end of the game, we **collapsed** on the sand.

Grammar**1. Past Simple**

Form: S+V2

- A short, completed action
He ***opened*** the restaurant last week.
- A sequence of actions
He ***opened*** the door and ***walked*** outside.

2. Past Continuous

Form: S + was, were + V-ing

- An unfinished or continuing activity
He ***was watching*** the television program at 8 pm last night.
- A background situation
It ***was raining*** and the tree ***was blowing*** in the wind.

** Do not use the past continuous with stative verbs: *like, love, need, own, want*

Past Con + Past Simple

They *were driving* home when they *heard* a strange noise.
 We *got* lost while we *were walking* in the jungle.
 While we *were walking* in the jungle, we *got* lost.

Question Format

What were you doing when you first saw the shark?
What did you do when the shark swam away?

Exercise: Use these prompts to write questions with the tense in brackets.

1. What/ he / do / when / saw the lion? (past continuous)
2. What / he / do / when / the lion walked towards him? (past simple)
3. Who / you / speak to/ when/ your phone battery ran out? (past continuous)
4. Where / they/ go/ when/ the storm started? (past simple)

3.Past Perfect Simple

Form: had + V3

We use this tense to talk about an action in the past that happened before another action or before a certain time in the past.

*We *had visited* Beijing twice before we *went* to Shanghai.

*I *had just bought* my ticket before I *arrived* at the train station.

***already, just, before, previously, recently, earlier

Exercise (1): Choose the correct form (*past simple* or *past perfect simple*) to complete the conversation.

Conversation 1:

A: *Did you ever go/ Had you ever been* to the Atlas Mountains before?

B: No. I went to Morocco in 1999, but only to the cities. There *wasn't/ hadn't been* time on that trip to travel to the mountains as well.

Conversation 2:

A: I didn't know that Sandy *left/ had left* his job!

When *did that happen / had that happened?*

B: Months ago. He *wanted/ He'd wanted* to leave for ages and travel abroad. I *received/ I'd received* a postcard from him yesterday from New Zealand.

Conversation 3:

A: Why are Josie and Bryony back from their European tour already?

B: Well, by the time they reached Paris, the car *broke/ had broken* down three times, so they *gave/ had given* up.

Exercise (2): Read the sentences and underline the action which happened first.

1. He **sat down** and **watched** TV.
2. They **went out** on the boat after the storm **had passed**.
3. Before we **had** our ice creams, we **went** for a swim.
4. He **didn't have** his phone because he'd **lost** it.
5. The film **had finished** by the time we **arrived** at the cinema.
6. They'd **met** each other many times before they **started** their business.
7. Sophie **felt** very excited because she **hadn't been** to a ballet before.
8. By the time we **found** the shop, it **had closed**.

****4.-ing/ -ed adjectives and dependent prepositions**

We use *-ed adjectives* to describe how a person feels about something or someone.

*We are *excited* to meet him again.

*They seemed to be *interested* in the presentation.

*We are *amazed* by the beauty of this charming city.

We use *-ing adjectives* to describe a place, person or thing.

*Paris is an *exciting* city.

*This machine is an *amazing* invention.

****amazed **by**, annoyed **with**, bored **with**, excited **about**, fascinated **by**, interested **in**, tired **of**, worried **about**

Dependent prepositions are followed by *nouns* or *gerunds*

They were worried about *the flight*.

They were worried about *flying*.

Exercise: Complete the sentences with the -ed or -ing form of the adjectives.

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| annoy | bore | excite | fascinate | interest |
| please | tire | worry | | |

1. The new adventure film was really _____.
2. The plane journey was very _____. We went to bed when we arrived.
3. India is a _____ country to travel in. There are so many things to see.
4. We weren't very _____ with the hotel. It was old and dirty.
5. They weren't very _____ in going to the museum – the queues were too long.

6. She was very _____ with the tour guide because he didn't know the things well.
7. There's an _____ trip to the coast at the weekend. I've never been diving before!.
8. We were _____ about the storms in the USA. They are often very damaging.

Exercise: Choose the correct adjectives to complete the conversation.

A: So, how was your holiday?

B: I had an **amazed/ amazing** time. I'm so **bored/ boring** to be back at work.

A: I'm sure. Where did you go exactly?

B: We went hiking in Patagonia! It's a **fascinated/ fascinating** place.

A: Yes, I watched an **interested/ interesting** TV programme about it once. The mountains there are enormous. They looked like a **frightened/ frightening** place to climb.

B: Well, we had a fantastic guide so I wasn't **worried/ worrying**.

A: What were the rest of the people in the group like?

B: Really nice. Except for one man who really **annoyed/ annoying** me. He kept complaining about all the walking. He said he was **tired/ tiring** all the time.

A: Sounds like he booked the wrong holiday!

Expressions

Telling a story

Beginning a story

Did I ever tell you about....?

I remember once....

A couple of years ago,....

You'll never believe what happened once...

Saying when things happened

After we saw....

After a few days...

A couple of weeks later

One day

All of a sudden

Immediately

Then

The next thing was

While I was...

During the night

Exercise (1): Choose the best option.

1. We were driving to the river *while / when* we ran out of petrol.
2. *As / While* I got out of the car, I felt the rain.

3. *While / When* we were putting petrol in the car, the sky was getting darker.
4. *As / When* I walked to the till, I decided to go home.
5. We were talking about our plans *while / when* my phone rang.
6. *As / While* I got back home, the sun came out.

Exercise (2): Complete the conversation with these expressions.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| after you've enrolled | can I enroll | it's very easy |
| when you've paid in full | you can go online | you need |
| | you'll have to | |

A: Sports and Leisure Centre.

B: Hello. I'm calling about your fitness classes in the leaflet.

A: Oh, yes.

B: Are there any places left on them?

A: Well, it depends on what you want to do. The Martial Arts class is now full. And I think there is one place on the yoga so (1)_____to enroll soon.

B: What about the swimming classes for adults?

A: Oh, right. Let me check that. The classes on Wednesday are full, but there are spaces on the Friday class.

B: Oh, good. (2)_____for that?

A: Yes, but I'm afraid our computers are down today. I can take your details over the phone and call you back or (3)_____ and book it. Do you have the website address?

B: Err, I think. It's on the leaflet.

A: Yes, (4)_____. Go to the site and then you click on the fitness button.

B: And how do I pay?

A: (5)_____, you can pay online with a credit card.

B: Oh dear. My card isn't working. Can I pay by cash?

A: (6)_____ come into the sports centre in that case. I tell you what. Let me take your details and I'll keep the place for you until the weekend. (7)_____, I'll confirm it.

B: That'd be great. Thanks. So, my name's.....

English 101 Review Unit 4

Vocabulary

1.Occupation

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| ballerina | film star | firefighter | footballer | pilot |
| police officer | rock star | scientist | train driver | vet |
| electrician | engineer | nurse | office worker | teacher |
| taxi driver | telephone salesperson | | | |
| badly paid | boring | challenging | dangerous | dirty |
| enjoyable | exciting | responsible | stressful | well-paid |

2.job or work?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *job* or *work*.

1. Where do you.....?
2. Do you have an interesting.....?
3. Do you usually take.....home in the evenings?
4. Is your company good to.....for?
5. 'Where's your boss?' 'She's off.....today.'
6. My sister.....in the same company as me.
7. I'll be late home tonight. There are a fewto finish here.
8. 'Is your brother around?' 'No, he's at.....'
9. The project will bring lots of new.....to the area.
- 10.Do you enjoy.....here?
- 11.How often do you take a day off.....?
- 12.How can you do three.....at once?
That's impossible!
- 13.She's got a lot to do at.....at the moment.
- 14.What's your.....?
- 15.Phil and I.....in the same company. We both enjoy it.
- 16.I started my first.....when I was still at school. It was in a local shop.

3.Education

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| apply to college/university | become an apprentice |
| do a training course | do/get a degree |
| get good/poor results | go to college/university |
| graduate | retake |

Prefix -re (again): *retake, reapply, redo, retrain, reread, rewrite*

Exercise: Match the beginning of the sentences (1-8) with the endings (a-h).

1. 'What's for lunch?' 'I'm going to
 2. What a mess! I'll have to
 3. After the hurricane, they had to
 4. Apparently, most divorced people
 5. Do we have to buy new gas bottles? Or can you
 6. I lost my contacts list on my mobile, but now it's
 7. There are big changes at work – they are
 8. I wasn't happy with my essay, so I decided to
- a. reappeared
 - b. rebuild many houses
 - c. redo all of this
 - d. refill these ones?
 - e. reheat last night's supper.'
 - f. remarry within a few years.
 - g. restructuring the organization of the whole company.
 - h. Rewrite the introduction and the conclusion.

4. Pay and conditions

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| clocking on and off | bonuses |
| discounts on company products | company car |
| free language classes | part-time |
| health insurance | wages |

Exercise: Choose the best option.

1. I'll see you at three. I can get off early because I'm on *flexi-time* / *overtime*.
2. It's hard to feel motivated when we haven't had a *bonus* / *pay rise* for seven years.
3. I love working in a clothes shop, especially because they give *staff discounts* / *pension schemes* on the products!
4. I'm doing really well, so I hope I get a *promotion* / *salary* soon.
5. I'm looking for *part-time work* / *wages* because I have a young family.
6. I won't be able to come travelling with you. I only get one week's *long hours* / *paid holiday* this year.

5. Qualities

| | | |
|---------------|------------|----------------|
| conscientious | creative | energetic |
| hard-working | methodical | self-confident |

Exercise: Choose the best option.

1. Researchers need to be *creative* / *well-organized* as they deal with lots of information.
2. Entrepreneurs need to be *methodical* / *self-confident* to make their ideas succeed.
3. Farmers need to be *creative* / *independent* if they are self-employed.
4. Accountants need to be *energetic* / *methodical* because their work is very detailed.
5. Managers need to be *creative* / *well-organized* when trying to solve the problem.
6. Technicians need to be *conscientious* / *self-confident* as their work can be routine.

Grammar**1.Future Simple: S+will+V1**

* Use 'will' and 'won't' when we are confident about a prediction. We often add adverbs like *certainly*, *definitely*, and *probably* to make a prediction sound stronger.

* After *will*

My job **will definitely** be very different in the future.

* Before *won't*

Most people at my company **probably won't** have a job next year.

may/might

We use may (not) or might (not) when we are less confident about a prediction.

The company **may** need to close the factory.

They **might not** give me the job as I don't have much experience.

We use *will* / *won't* / *might* / *might not* + *be able to* to make predictions about ability.

She probably **won't be able to** come to the meeting.

We **might be able** to get a discount.

****Will* + *infinitive without to* for a decision made at the moment of speaking.

A: Have you sent her an email?

B: No – I'll do it now.

2.Present Continuous: S+is, am, are + V-ing

We use this tense to talk about a fixed arrangement to do something at a specified (or understood) time in the future. We use it when we have agreed to do something with another person, we have bought tickets for something, etc.

I'm **meeting** my boss at 3.30.

She's **flying** to New York next week.

We can use the present continuous to ask people about their plans, especially when we want to make an invitation.

A: *Are you doing* anything tonight?

B: No, not this evening.

A: Would you like to go and see a film?

3. going to

We use this structure for a plan or intention decided before the moment of speaking.

I'm going to look for a new job.

We are going to apply for the job next week after our graduation.

To make questions with *going to*, we use *are you going to....., is she going to.....*, etc.

Are you going to send me the report soon?

4. Present Simple: S+V1

We use the present simple for an event that follows a regular schedule or timetable, like the time of trains, flights, etc.

My flight *leaves* at 6.34 am.

My class *finishes* at 9.30 pm.

Exercise (1): Match the future forms in the sentences with the uses (a-d).

- a plan or intention decided before the moment of speaking
- a decision made at the moment of speaking
- an event that follows a regular schedule or timetable
- a fixed arrangement to do something at a specified (or understood) time in the future

1. We're going to see the 'Futures' exhibition on Saturday. Do you want to come?
2. We're meeting at the door at half past one.
3. The office doesn't open until nine o'clock.
4. OK then, I'll see you later. Have a nice afternoon.
5. Did you hear? Bob and Vicky are getting married next summer.
6. I'm not going to continue with the course, I'm afraid. I don't have the time.
7. Don't forget, the clocks go back next weekend.
8. We can all go in the same car -we'll pick you up at ten.

Exercise (2): Complete the conversations with the correct form.

1. A: Sorry, Adrien is busy right now.
B: OK, I.....(come) back later.
2. A: Do you want to go out tomorrow evening?
B: Sorry, I.....(go) to the theatre. I've already bought a ticket.
3. A: What are you doing this evening?
B: I.....(study) because I have an exam soon.

4. A: Are you hungry? How about going out for a meal?
 B: No, it's OK – I.....(make) something to eat.
5. A: When do you need to be at the station?
 B: My train.....(leave) at 8.23, so I need to be there at about 8.15.
6. A: Let's go to the cinema this evening.
 B: No, we can't. We.....(meet) Lucy and Mark, remember? I arranged everything yesterday.

Expressions

Making requests

- Is it all right if.....?
- Would it be OK to.....?
- Is it OK to.....?
- Would it be all right if?
- Would you mind + Ving?
- Do you mind + Ving?
- Could you.....?
- Can you.....?
- Will you?

Responding to requests

- Of course (not).
- I'm not sure about that.
- Yes, I will.
- Sure, no problem.

Exercise: Match the questions with the responses.

1. Are you going to apply for the job?
2. Will he help you with your CV?
3. Are they still advertising that job?
4. Does she meet our requirements?
5. Will it be an all-day interview?
6. Is it OK to phone you at work?

- A. I don't think she does.
- B. I think it might.
- C. No, they aren't.
- D. Of course he will.
- E. Yes, I think I will.
- F. Yes, of course it is.

Dear Ms. Jones,

I am writing in reply to your advertisement in the Daily Herald for the position of Assistant Researcher. I will graduate in Digital Media this month from Manchester University. I have experience in film production and post-production as I have worked part-time in my university television station for the last year.

I consider myself to be hard-working and organized in my work. As part of my job with the university television station, I was responsible for planning schedules and program archiving.

I am available for interview at any time and available to start work after July. I am willing to relocate if necessary.

I enclose my CV which gives full details of my qualifications, work experience and skills as well as my contact details.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Exercise: Rewrite the phrases and sentences in the appropriate style for a covering letter.

1. Hi Mr Brown,
2. I saw your advert.
3. Here's my application form.
4. I'm a fun kind of person.
5. I've done this kind of work before.
6. Do you want to interview me soon?
7. Send me an email or text me?
8. All the best,

4. Reading

Instruction: Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

An invention which has saved millions of lives

In recent history, there have been some amazing inventions which have changed our lives. The aeroplane has made international travel faster and easier. The computer can store the contents of a library. And you probably know the names of some famous inventors like Henry Ford or Steve Jobs. But for every famous invention and inventor, there are many everyday objects which we don't notice and we don't know who invented them.

Take the inventor Nils Bohlin, *who* invented the modern-day car seatbelt. His invention has saved millions of lives. Fifty years ago, Bohlin was an engineer who worked for the car manufacturer Volvo. There were other types of seatbelts, but he developed the first one which went across the chest and across the legs and then joined at the same place. Amazingly, this was a very simple idea which no one had tried before – and that's probably true of so many great inventions.

Volvo soon started selling the new seatbelt in countries where cars were very popular. Fifty years ago, and probably still today, the biggest market was the USA. However, it took a long time for the invention to become popular there. Even in cars which had the invention, many drivers didn't use it. People enjoyed driving without a seatbelt. It was difficult to change their habits, even though more people survived a car crash when *they* wore Bohlin's seatbelt. Over the years, more and more governments made laws that forced drivers to wear the seatbelt and today Nils Bohlin's simple invention still saves thousands of lives every year.

Exercise 1: Answer the following questions.

1. Who was Nils Bohlin? _____
2. When did he invent the seatbelt? _____
3. Who did he work for? _____
4. At first, did all drivers use the seatbelt in their cars? _____
5. Why did more and more drivers eventually use the seatbelt?

Exercise 2: Identify whether the following statements are True or False.

1. The aeroplane and computer are examples of amazing inventions which have changed our lives. _____
2. Henry Ford is the person who invented the seatbelt.
3. There was only one type of seatbelt fifty years ago.
4. The biggest market for the new seatbelt fifty years ago was the USA.
5. It was not easy to change the people's habits and urge them to wear Bohlin's seatbelt.

The word "**who**" (paragraph 2) refers to _____.

The word "**they**" (paragraph 3) refers to _____.

