

UNIT 1

Learning English



Read the text and choose the best answer for each question.

Today, millions of people want to learn or improve their English but it is difficult to find the best method. Is it better to study in Britain or America or to study in your own country?

The advantages of going to Britain seem obvious. Firstly, you will be able to listen to the language all the time you are in the country. You will be surrounded completely by the language wherever you go. Another advantage is that you have to speak the language if you are with other people. In Italy, it is always possible, in the class, to speak Italian if you want to and the learning is slower.

On the other hand, there are also advantages to staying at home to study. You don't have to make big changes to your life. As well as this, it is also a lot cheaper than going to Britain but it is never possible to achieve the results of living in the UK. If you have a good teacher in Italy, I think you can learn in a more concentrated way than being in Britain without going to a school.

So, in conclusion, I think that if you have enough time and enough money, the best choice is to spend some time in the UK. This is simply not possible for most people, so being here in Italy is the only viable option. The most important thing to do in this situation is to maximise your opportunities: to speak only English in class and to try to use English whenever possible outside the class.

1. What is the article about?
 - ☐ How many people learn English.
 - ☐ The best way to learn English.
 - ☐ English schools in England and America.
2. What is one of the advantages of going to the UK to learn English?
 - ☐ There are no Italians in Britain.
 - ☐ You will have to speak English and not your language.
 - ☐ The language schools are better.
3. What is one of the advantages of staying in your country to learn English?
 - ☐ The teachers aren't very good in Britain.
 - ☐ You have to work too hard in Britain.
 - ☐ Your life can continue more or less as it was before.
4. People who don't have a lot of time and money should...
 - ☐ Learn English in Britain.
 - ☐ Try and speak English in class more often.
 - ☐ Go to Italy to learn English.

Choose the most suitable word for each space

After more than fifty years of television, I might seem only obvious to conclude that it is here to (1) There have been many objections to it during this time, of course, and (2)..... a variety of grounds. Did it cause eye-strain? Was the (3) Bombarding us with radioactivity? Did the advertisements (4) subliminal messages, persuading us to buy more or vote Republican? Did children turn to violence through watching it, either because so (5) taught them how to shoot, rob, and kill, or because they had to do something to counteract the hours they had (6) glued to the tiny screen ? or did I simply create a vast passive (7) drugged by glamorous serials and inane situation (8).....? On the other hand did it increase anxiety by sensationalising the news (or the news which was (9)..... suitable pictures) and filling our living rooms with war, famine and political unrest? (10)in all, television proved to be the all-purpose scapegoat for the second half of the century, (11) for everything, but above all, eagerly watched. For no (12) How much we despised it, feared it, were bored by it, or felt it took us away from the old paradise of family conversation and hobbies (13) as collecting stamps, we never turned it off. We (14) starting at the screen, aware that our own tiny (15) was in it if we looked carefully.

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|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1) A) long | B) stay | C) exist | D) be |
| 2) A) with | B) over | C) by | D) on |
| 3) A) screen | B) danger | C) machine | D) reason |
| 4) A) contain | B) of | C) take | D) having |
| 5) A) that | B) far | C) many | D) what |
| 6) A) almost | B) spent | C) quite | D) madly |
| 7) A) programme | B) personality | C) audience | D) tense |

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|---------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 8) A) comedies | B) programmes | C) perhaps | D) consequently |
| 9) A) taken | B) presented | C) capable | D) accompanied |
| 10) A) Taken | B) All | C) Somewhat | D) Thus |
| 11) A) broadcasting | B) looking | C) blamed | D) ready |
| 12) A) one | B) matter | C) difference | D) reason |
| 13) A) known | B) even | C) described | D) such |
| 14) A) refused | B) received | C) turned | D) kept |
| 15) A) fault | B) reflection | C) situation | D) consciousness |

GRAMMAR

LEVEL I

Grammar Practice:

Let's remember the verb "to be" in the Present Simple Tense.

Affirmative :

I.....

you.....

he/ she/ it.....

we

you.....

they.....

Interogative:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

Negative:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

Fill in the blanks with the right subject / personal pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they):

1. Angelina Joli is American. isn't French.
2. Brad Pitt is American, too..... isn't German.
3. Brad and Angelina aren't French..... are American.
4. My friend and I are high school students..... aren't primary school students.
5. The Statue of Liberty is in New York. isn't in Washington.

Fill in the blanks with the right form of to be (am, are or is):

1. you the new student?
2. Yes, I..... .
3. Leila and Nancy students.
4. Nancy Australian .
5. My sister and Istudents.
6. The girls tired.
7. These women beautiful.
8. The tea delicious.
9. Nadia and Leilafriends.
10. The newspaper cheap.

Choose the correct answer (negative or affirmative form of to be):

1. Is Julia Robert French? No, she is not/is French.
2. What about Robert de Nero? Is he an American actor? Yes, he is not/is.
3. Are New York and Los Angeles Spanish Cities? No, they are not/are Spanish cities.
4. Is Big Ben in Paris? No, it is not/is in Paris.
5. Is Mount Everest in Africa? No, it is not/is in Africa. It is in Asia.

Put the words in the right order so that the sentences are correct:

- 1 I am years twenty-five old.
- 2 Venezuela. from We are
- 3 is I'm Anton name student. My and a

4 my This book. is

5 a nice It's day today.

6 name brother's Paul. is Her

7 engineer. an John is

8 Johansson. husband's is My name

9 in students twelve class. my are There

10 new address of letter. My the the at top is

1. Complete the sentences with am, is, or are.

- a) I _____ a student. Am/is/are
- b) My parents _____ great people. Am/is/are
- c) My sister _____ very pretty. Am/is/are
- d) Her cousins _____ musicians. Am/is/are
- e) His uncle _____ at the movies. Am/is/are
- f) My sister and I _____ best friends. am/is/are
- g) Kara _____ Kelly's sister-in-law. Am/is/are
- h) My cat _____ lazy. Am/is/are
- i) Our aunt _____ a French teacher. Am/is/are
- j) You _____ really tall! Am/is/are

Choose the correct answer: am / is/ are

1. Rita _____ my friend. <div>a. am b. is c. are</div>	7. Sara and I _____ happy. <div>a. am b. is c. are</div>
2. The chair _____ brown. <div>a.am b. is c. are</div>	8. The summer _____ hot. <div>a. am b. is c. are</div>
3. It _____ late.	9 Tami and Rina _____ pupils.

	a. am b. is c. are
4. Monkeys _____ funny.	10. My jacket _____ blue and pink.
a. am b. is c. are	a. am b. is c. are
5. Dana and I _____ teachers.	11. They _____ not at home now.
a. am b. is c. are	a. am b. is c. are
6. The sky _____ full of stars.	12. The weather _____ rainy today.
a. am b. is c. are	a. am b. is c. are

GRAMMAR LEVEL II

Adverbs

Adverbs usually describe verbs, adjectives, other adverbs or sentences. An adverb can be one word (carefully) or a phrase (in the morning). Adverbs can describe manner (how), place (where), time(when), frequency (how often), degree (to what extent), etc.

a) He drives **carefully**. b) Your bag is **here**. c) They'll leave **tomorrow**. d) He **sometimes** goes fishing at the weekend. e) She is **very** polite.

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

- We usually form an adverb by adding – ly to the adjective. Serious- seriously
- Adjectives ending in –le drop the – e and take – y. Gentle- gently
- Adjectives ending in consonant + y drop the –y and take –ily happy- happily
- Adjectives ending in –l take – ly. Awful – awfully
- Adjectives ending in – ic usually take – ally Dramatic- dramatically BUT: public- publicly
- Adjectives ending in – e take –ly Polite – politely BUT: true- truly
- The following words end in –ly, but they are adjectives: **elderly, cowardly, friendly, likely, deadly, lively, lonely, silly, ugly, lovely**, etc.

Find the adjective in the first sentence and fill in the blanks with the corresponding adverb.

1. James is careful. He drives .
2. The girl is slow. She walks .
3. Her English is perfect. She speaks English .

4. Our teacher is angry. She shouts .
5. My neighbor is a loud speaker. He speaks .
6. He is a bad writer . He writes .
7. Jane is a nice guitar player. He plays the guitar .
8. He is a good painter . He paints .
9. She is a quiet girl. She does her job .
10. This exercise is easy. You can do it

Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs from the box. Write the kind of adverb against each sentence. The same adverb can be used more than once.

Occasionally	Sometimes	Usually	Rarely	Once
Very	Never	Mostly	Often	always

1. I go to bed at 10 o'clock. (.....)
2. I have been to the USA. (.....)
3. I have been to Australia just (.....)
4. I take a bath before I go to bed. (.....)
5. My grandparents live in Kerala. I visit them
(.....)
6. My friends are non-smokers. (.....)
7. I was impressed with her performance.
(.....)
8. I go for a walk in the park. (.....)
9. I watch English films (.....)
10. They go out. (.....)

Complete the following with suitable adverbs. Choose from the given box.

Almost	Very	There	Ever	So
Sometimes	Clearly	Perhaps	Seldom	Certainly

1. I have finished.
2. He is clever.
3. There is something wrong.
4. I think I should take a long break.
5. her train is late.
6. He is late for work.
7. She is the right person for the job.
8. Have you wanted to run away?
9. You can see lots of flowers
10. They are beautiful.

Complete the following sentences using adverbs.

1. They laughed (happy)

2. The dog ran (quick)
3. Ruth solved the problem (easy)
4. Bob spoke about his new job (dramatic)
5. She is always dressed. (beautiful)
6. You are writing too (slow)
7. She spoke about him. (nice)
8. I think you are working (hard)
9. He drives very (careful)
10. His temperature went up (fast)

Choose the correct word

1. She could *hard* *hardly* walk after the accident.
2. My book is *near* *nearly* finished.
3. She is too *short* *shortly*. She cannot be a model.
4. I would like two tickets for the *late* *lately* tonight
5. I will let you know my decision *short* *shortly*.
6. This problem is too *hard* *hardly* for me.
7. I live *near* *nearly* the supermarket.
8. He has been very sick *late* *lately*.
9. There is *near* *nearly* no money left.
10. We will go on vacation *short* *shortly*.
11. This is *hard* *hardly* the way to speak to your teacher.
12. He is often *late* *lately* to work.
13. The operation is *near* *nearly* over.
14. Your composition is too *short* *shortly*. It looks like a telegram.
15. He has been working too *hard* *hardly* , *late* *lately*.

Fill in with the correct form: adjective or adverb.

1. The movie had a _____ ending. (comic)
2. She will get home . _____ (short) I hope she will drive . _____ (careful)
3. She described the accident . _____ (dramatic)
4. We _____ studied for the test. (hard)
5. Do you think you could drive more _____ ? (slow)
6. I thought Gil did _____ in his test. (good). He studied really _____ . (hard)
7. The quiz is . _____ (easy)
8. The plane flew _____ to London. (direct)
9. David ran _____ in the competition. (fast)
10. I ate the sandwich _____ . (hungry)