

PLAN DE RECUPERACION

LENGUA INGLESA

2º E.S.O.

ALUMNO: _____

Teacher: Lydia P. del Rosario

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1. Present simple

- **Signal words:** every day, often, always, sometimes, never
- **Form:** infinitive (3rd person singular he, she, it: infinitive + -s)

Examples

- **Affirmative sentences:**

infinitive - 3rd person Singular (he, she, it) infinitive + -s

I read books.	My brother reads books.
We sing pop songs.	She sings pop songs.
I play handball.	John plays handball.

- **Negative sentences:**

You must not negate a full verb in English. Always use the auxiliary do for negations (**don't- doesn't**)

I like computers.	I don't like computers at all.
My friend likes computers.	My mum doesn't like computers at all.

- **Questions:**

Use the auxiliary **do/does**

Do you play football?

Does he play football?

EXERCISES Present simple

1. Put the verbs into the correct positive form.

- I (to like)lemonade very much.
- The girls always (to listen)..... to pop music.
- Janet never (to wear)..... jeans.
- Mr Smith (to teach)..... Spanish and French.
- You (to do) homework after school.

2. Make negative sentences.

- *My father makes breakfast. _____
- *They are eleven. _____
- *She writes a letter. _____
- *I speak Italian. _____
- *Danny phones his father on Sundays. _____

3. Make questions.

- *you / to speak / English _____
- *when / he / to go / home _____
- *they / to clean / the bathroom _____
- *where / she / to ride / her bike _____
- *Billy / to work / in the supermarket _____

Complete the following sentences by using the right form of to do (*do, don't, does, doesn't*).

- 1) My mother likes chocolate, but she * like biscuits.
- 2) What * the children wear at your school?
- 3) Lynn's father watches badminton on TV, but he * watch judo.
- 4) Where * the Masons buy their fruit?
- 5) * the cat like to sleep on the sofa?
- 6) Dogs love bones, but they * love cheese.
- 7) Where * Sam and Ben hide their CDs?
- 8) We eat pizza, but we * eat hamburgers.
- 9) * Mrs Miller read magazines?
- 10) * the boys play cricket outside?

5. Choose the best word (from the list) to complete these sentences. Careful - you don't need them all.

Do/ does - don't /doesn't - like/ likes - think/ thinks - sing/ sings

1.your boyfriend help with the housework?
2. I..... want to go home - I'm happy here.
3. Do youthat English is easy?
4. Tomspeak French - he only speaks German.
5. Weswimming - we go to the swimming pool every week.
6. Everyonethat the Tiny TEFL Teacher is very clever.
7. My girlfriend doesn't usuallyin the shower.
8. My sisterdogs - she has 5 of them.
9. Whatyou do at the weekends?
10.your cat eat mice?

6. Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form:

1. Jane (not/drink)tea very often.
2. What time (the banks/open)in Britain?
3. Where (John/come)from?
4. It (take)me an hour to get to work.
5. She (not/wake)up early on Sundays.

7. Error text – letter. Circle the mistakes and correct them.

My name is Susan. I'm fortteen and I life in Germany. My hobbys are go to discos, sometimes I hear music in the radio. In the summer I go bathing in a lake. I haven't any brothers or sisters. We take busses to scool. I visit year 9 at my school. My birthday is on friday. I hope I will gets a new guitar. I'm looking forward to get a e-mail from you.
Susan

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____
6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10 _____

2. WH- Question pronouns

They are called wh-questions because they start with a question word.

Question words are pronouns: they represent the information you are asking about: "**Who**" is with you?
"**Peter**" is with me.

The question words are:

- **What:** to ask about objects: What is she doing?
- **How:** to ask about a manner: How are you?
- **Where:** to ask about a place: Where are you going?
- **Which:** to ask about one special object out of at least two: Which present did she like most?
- **Who:** to ask about people: Who do you talk to?
- **Whose:** to ask about a possessive relation: Whose book is this?
- **Whom:** to ask about people (very formal, is not used very often): Whom did you call?
- **When:** to ask about a time: When are you leaving?

EXERCISES: WH- QUESTION PRONOUNS

1. Make present simple 'wh' questions:

1. (*where / you / go to school?*)

Where do you go to school?

2. (what / you / do?)

3. (where / John / come from?)

4. (how long / it / take from London to Paris?)

5. (how often / she / go to the cinema?)

6. (how many children / you / have?)

7. (when / you / get up?)

8. (how often / you / study English?)

9. (what time / the film / start?)

10. (where / you / play tennis?)

1. **Mixed exercise** .Make the present simple, **positive, negative or question**:

1. I _____ (be) in a café now.

2. _____ (she / play) tennis every week?

3. They _____ (go) to the cinema every Wednesday.

4. _____ (she / be) a singer?

5. You _____ (find) the weather here cold.

6. _____ (they / be) on the bus?

7. Lucy _____ (ride) her bicycle to work.

8. Why _____ (he / be) in France?

9. I _____ (not / play) the piano often.

10. It _____ (not / be) cold today.

11. We _____ (be) from Portugal.

12. _____ (we / make) too much noise at night?

13. Where _____ (Harry / study)?

14. _____ (it / be) foggy today?

15. We _____ (not / be) late.

3. Adverbs of frequency

Always, usually, regularly, normally, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, seldom, never are adverbs of frequency. The position of these adverbs is:

a) before the main verb

		Adverb of frequency	Verb	
I		always	get up	at 6.45.
Peter	can	usually	play	football on Sundays.
Mandy	has	sometimes	got	lots of homework.

b) after a form of to be am, are, is (was, were)

	Verb	Adverb of frequency	
Susan	is	never	late.

The adverbs **often, usually, sometimes and occasionally** can go at the beginning of a sentence.

Eg: *Sometimes I go swimming.*

Often we surf the internet.

But these adverbs are also put at the end of the sentence.

Eg: *We read books occasionally.*

EXERCISES Adverbs of frequency

1. Rewrite the complete sentence using the adverb in brackets in its correct position.

1) He listens to the radio. (*often*) _____

2) They read a book. (*sometimes*) _____

3) Pete gets angry. (*never*) _____

4) Tom is very friendly. (*usually*) _____

5) I take sugar in my coffee. (*sometimes*) _____

6) Ramon and Frank are hungry. (*often*) _____

7) My grandmother goes for a walk in the evening. (*always*) _____

8) Walter helps his father in the kitchen. (*usually*) _____

9) They watch TV in the afternoon. (*never*) _____

10) Christine smokes. (*never*) _____

2. Order these sentences

a) dictionary / often / use / The / the / students

b) me / Paul / helps / sometimes / my / with / homework

c) visit / Jonathan / usually / dentist / the

d) I / fish / often / hours / for / catching / anything / without

e) try / police / keep / The / order / always / to

f) see / usually / Jennifer / out / goes / a / to / concert

g) often / money / Sally / her / borrows / friends / from

h) my / My / spoils / neighbour / holidays / always

4. Present continuous or progressive

1) actions happening at the moment of speaking .

Peter *is reading* a book now.

2) fixed plan in the near future

She *is going to* Basel on Saturday.

3) temporary actions

His father *is working* in Rome this month.

4) actions happening around the moment of speaking (longer actions)

My friend *is preparing* for his exams.

5) trends

More and more people *are using* their computers to listen to music.

6) repeated actions which are irritating to the speaker (with always, constantly, forever)

Andrew *is always coming* late.

• Signal words

now, at the moment, Look! Listen!

• Form

to be (am, are, is) + infinitive + -ing

• Examples

Affirmative sentences:

I am playing football. I'm playing football.

You are playing football. You're playing football.

Negative sentences:

I am not playing football. I'm not playing football.

You are not playing football. You're not playing football. You aren't playing football.

Questions:

Am I playing football?

Are you playing football?

EXERCISES Present continuous or progressive

3. Change the verb into the correct form:

1. We (go) to the movies tonight.
2. She (leave) to London tomorrow morning.
3. Jenny (come) back from New York tomorrow.
4. I (visit) Lisa next week.
5. You (work) on the big project after lunch.
6. They (sing) at our club next month.
7. Mark (meet) me for lunch.
8. Tracy (bring) the package later today.
9. I (swim) this evening.
10. You (take) the car with you tomorrow.
11. Peter (help) me with the garden on the weekend.
12. Maya (go back) tonight.
13. We (make) a party on Sunday.
14. They (get married) next month.
15. Alexis (take) us to the zoo tomorrow.

2. Order the sentences

1 looking my for glasses. I'm

2 of you reading? kind book are What

3 Why crying? Pamela is

4 University. at economics studying Paul is Kharkov National

5 Why everyone laughing? is

6 Are me? for waiting you

7 you When leaving? are

8 moment. working at the Arabia is John in Saudi

9 company working the same as Is Jennifer you? for

10 you having come? I'm to Saturday - next party do a want

5. The Present Continuous and Present Simple Tenses

1. Permanent (usual) and Temporary (now, around now) actions.

- We use the **Present Continuous** tense to speak about things which are happening now or things which are temporary.

I am not working now. I am on holiday.

Sally is listening to a new CD.

Who are you phoning?

- The **Present Simple** tense describes usual, repeated and permanent things - for *example, always, usually, often, sometimes, never*.

I work as an accountant.

John doesn't know German.

How often do you play tennis?

- Compare how these two tenses are used.

Why are you walking to work? Don't you usually go by bus?

*I **live** in Kharkiv, but now I **am living** in Moscow.*

*Usually we **have dinner** at 7, but today **we are having** it at 9.*

2. Some verbs are not normally used in the Continuous Tense. They are called "state" verbs. If you need to practice such verbs, visit [English Action and State Verbs](#) page.

3. **Present Continuous** and **Present Simple** to talk about the future.

- We use the Present Continuous Tense for plans and arrangements.

What are you doing tonight?

I'm seeing a very important customer in my office at 4 o'clock.

We are going to the sea for our holiday.

Where are you staying in Vienna?

I'm not going anywhere. It is final.

- We use the **Present Simple** in the conditional clauses after **if, when, as soon as, until** etc, and when we talk about timetable, schedules, itineraries etc.

What will you do if you fail your exam?

We will wait, until she comes.

My plane takes off at 9.00.

The President arrives in Norway on 17 September.

What time does your train leave?

EXERCISES: Mixed tenses

1. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form, either the *Present Simple Tense* or the *Present Continuous Tense*. Check the 3rd singular person in the Present Tense sentences.

1. Ia very interesting book. (READ)
2. Joanneeight hours a day. (WORK)
3. Tonight we..... a play at the theatre. (SEE)
4. Whoyou.....to? (SPEAK)
5. Ihim very well. (NOT/KNOW)
6. What will you do if she..... late? (ARRIVE)
7. My wife..... coffee for breakfast. (PREFER)
8. What.....you..... for breakfast today? (HAVE)
9. Your train..... at 17.25 from platform 3. (LEAVE)
10. Whatshe.....? She's a student. (DO)

2. Using the words in parentheses to complete the text below with the appropriate tenses.

1. Every Monday, Sally (drive) her kids to football practice.
2. Usually, I (work) as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I (study) French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.
3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) .
4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) .
5. I hate living in Seattle because it (rain, always) .
6. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) because everybody (talk) so loudly.
7. Justin (write, currently) a book about his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished.
8. Jim: Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?
Denise: Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I (go) to a movie tonight with some friends.

9. The business cards (be, normally) printed by a company in New York. Their prices (be) inexpensive, yet the quality of their work is quite good.

10. This delicious chocolate (be) made by a small chocolatier in Zurich, Switzerland.

3. Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses, present simple or present continuous.

A Trekking Journal

November 12, 1997

Today (be) the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs (shake) ; I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet (kill, really) me and my toes (bleed) , but I (want, still) to continue.

Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything (be) so different, and I (try) to adapt to the new way of life here. I (learn) a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I (learn, not) foreign languages quickly. Although I (understand, not) much yet, I believe that I (improve, gradually) .

I (travel, currently) with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He (be) a nice guy, but impatient. He (walk, always) ahead of me and (complain) that I am too slow. I (do) my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old.

Right now, Liam (sit) with the owner of the inn. They (discuss) the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I (know, not) the real name of the owner, but everybody (call, just) him Tam. Tam (speak) English very well and he (try) to teach Liam some words in Nepali. Every time Tam (say) a new word, Liam (try) to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam (seem, also) to have difficulty learning foreign languages. I just hope we don't get lost and have to ask for directions.

6. Simple past .

The simple past expresses *an action in the past* taking place once, never, several times. It can also be used *for actions taking place one after another or in the middle of another action*.

- **Form of Simple Past**

For **irregular verbs**, use the past form (see [list of irregular verbs](#)).

For **regular verbs**, just add “ed”.

	Positive	Negative	Question
no differences	I spoke I played	I did not speak. I didn't play	Did I speak? Did I play?

- **Exceptions in Spelling when Adding 'ed'**

Exceptions in spelling when adding <i>ed</i>	Example
after a final <i>e</i> only add <i>d</i>	love – loved
final consonant after a short, stressed vowel or <i>l</i> as final consonant after a vowel is doubled	admit – admitted travel – travelled
final <i>y</i> after a consonant becomes <i>i</i>	hurry – hurried

- **Use of Simple Past**

✓ action in the past taking place once, never or several times

Example: He **visited** his parents every weekend.

✓ actions in the past taking place one after the other

Example: He **came** in, **took** off his coat and **sat** down.

✓ action in the past taking place in the middle of another action

Example: When I was having breakfast, the phone suddenly **rang**.

- **Signal Words of Simple Past**

yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday...

EXERCISES: Simple Past

• Exercise on positive sentences

1. Write positive sentences in simple past.

1. he / the question / answer _____
2. you / a question / ask _____
3. the dog / bark _____
4. they / us / call _____
5. we / a mountain / climb _____
6. John / stamps / collect _____
7. we / in London / live _____
8. I / hungry / be _____
9. they / a hamster / have _____
10. he / to school / go _____

• Exercise on negative sentences

2. Rewrite the sentences in the negative.

1. They collected postcards. → THEY DIDN'T COLLECT POSTCARDS.
2. You jumped high. → _____
3. Albert played squash. → _____
4. The teacher tested our English. → _____
5. Fiona visited her grandma. → _____
6. He washed the car. → _____
7. You were thirsty. → _____
8. He had a computer. → _____
9. I bought bread. → _____
10. You saw the house. → _____

• Exercise on questions

3. Write questions in simple past.

1. Anna / the window / open : DID ANNA OPEN THE WINDOW?
2. she / home / walk _____

3. you / in the garden / work _____
4. you / a song / sing _____
5. she / on a chair / sit _____
6. you / the castle / visit _____
7. Jenny / the door / lock _____
8. she / happy / be _____
9. Greg / the ball / kick _____
10. the car / at the corner / stop _____

● **Exercise on questions with interrogative**

4. Ask for the bold part of the sentence.

1. She pushed **her bike**: **WHAT** DID SHE PUSH?
2. She carried **a bag** _____
3. We waited **in the park**. _____
4. The policeman arrested **the thief**. _____
5. **We** ate fish. _____
6. She watched the match **last night**. _____
7. She asked her friend **because she did not know what to do**. _____

8. I opened the door. _____
9. The teacher checked **our homework**. _____
10. **Cindy** had a dog. _____

7. Past continuous or progressive

The past progressive puts emphasis on the course of an action in the past.

• Form

	Positive	Negative	Question
I / he / she / it	I was speaking .	I was not speaking .	Was I speaking?
you / we / they	You were speaking .	You were not speaking .	Were you speaking?

✓ Exceptions in Spelling

Exceptions in spelling when adding <i>ing</i>	Example
final <i>e</i> is dropped (but: <i>ee</i> is not changed)	come – coming (but: agree – agreeing)
after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled	sit – sitting
<i>l</i> as final consonant after a vowel is doubled (in British English)	travel – travelling
final <i>ie</i> becomes <i>y</i>	lie – lying

• Use of Past Progressive

- *puts emphasis* on the course of an action in the past

Example: He **was playing** football.

- two actions happening at the same time (in the past)

Example: **While she was preparing** dinner, he **was washing** the dishes.

- action going on at a certain time in the past

Example: **When I was having** breakfast, the phone **suddenly rang**.

• Signal Words of Past Progressive

- **when, while, as long as**

EXERCISES: Past continuous

- **Positive Sentences** : Write positive sentences in past progressive.

1. you / play / cards _____
2. Alice / walk / around the lake _____
3. Caron / listen / to the radio _____
4. we / read / a book about Australia _____
5. Linda / look for / her ring _____
6. Fiona and Sam / visit / the castle _____
7. Ben / wash / the car _____
8. Kim and I / wait / in the park _____
9. My sister / feed / the birds _____
10. Greg and Phil / count / their money _____

- **Negative Sentences** Write negative sentences in past progressive.

1. Sarah and Luke / not / work _____
2. Mister Miller / not / teach / chemistry _____
3. Barry / not / drive / a lorry _____
4. Mandy / not / have / lunch _____
5. Albert / not / play / tennis _____
6. Taylor and Bob / not / cycle / home _____
7. Annie / not / clean / the table _____
8. Benjamin / not / write / an e-mail _____
9. Jane / not / exercise / in the gym _____
10. Robert / not / buy / flowers _____

- **Questions with Interrogatives:** Ask for the information in the bold part of the sentence.

1. Henry was living **in London** last year _____
2. Anita was working at a restaurant **last week** _____
3. Ricky was waiting for **Holly** _____
4. **Sarah** was singing a song _____

5. Joe was reading **a book** _____
6. **At six o'clock**, Myriam and her family were having dinner _____
7. Bob was walking home **because his car had a flat tire** _____
8. At half past seven, **Mister Logan** was driving home _____
9. The children were playing **in the sandbox** _____
10. Claire **was visiting her best friend.** _____

- **Put the verbs into the correct form (past progressive).**

1. When I phoned my friends, they (play) WERE PLAYING monopoly.
2. Yesterday at six I (prepare) _____ dinner.
3. The kids (play) _____ i n the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
4. I (practise) _____ the guitar when he came home.
5. We (not / cycle) _____ all day.
6. While Aaron (work) _____ in his room, his friends (swim) _____ in the pool.
7. I tried to tell them the truth but they (listen / not).
8. What (you / do) _____ yesterday?
9. Most of the time we (sit) _____ in the park.

- **Complete this text with the past continuous.**

TEXT 1: Tom (save) money for months to go to France and yesterday he realized that he had enough, but when he (drive) to the travel agency he remembered that he did not pay the rent, dissapointed he turn round and went back home. He (get) very hungry when he thought that he could borrow some money and finally he could travel.

TEXT 2: Peter (drive) to work yesterday when a dog ran into the middle of the road, while he (try) to avoid the accident, other car crashed with Peter's so he couldn't do anything about it. He decided to call the police but when they (arrive)..... to the place the second car escaped, fortunately the police could catch him to ask the driver some questions.

8. Simple Past – Past Progressive (Summary)

- **Form**

Simple Past	Past Progressive
<p>irregular verbs: see 2nd column of irregular verbs</p> <p>I spoke</p> <p>regular verbs: verb + ed</p> <p>I worked</p>	<p>past form of 'be' + ing form of verb</p> <p>I was speaking you were speaking he / she / it was speaking we were speaking they were speaking</p>
Exceptions	
<p>Exceptions when adding 'ed' :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when the final letter is <i>e</i>, only add <i>d</i>. <p>Example: love - loved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled <p>Example: admit - admitted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • final <i>l</i> is always doubled in British English (not in American English) <p>Example: travel - travelled</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after a consonant, final <i>y</i> becomes <i>i</i>. (but: not after a vowel) <p>Example: worry - he worried but: play - he played</p>	<p>Exceptions when adding 'ing' :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • silent <i>e</i> is dropped (but: does not apply for <i>-ee</i>) <p>Example: come - coming but: agree - agreeing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled <p>Example: sit - sitting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • final <i>l</i> is always doubled in British English (not in American English) <p>Example: travel - travelling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • final <i>ie</i> becomes <i>y</i>. <p>Example: lie - lying</p>

- Use

Simple Past	Past Progressive
<p>after another</p> <p>She came home, switched on the computer and checked her e-mails.</p>	<p>at the same time</p> <p>Simon was playing on the computer while his brother was watching TV.</p>
<p>new action</p> <p>My mobile rang (when I was sitting in a meeting.)</p>	<p>action already in progress</p> <p>While I was sitting in a meeting, (my mobile suddenly rang.)</p>
<p>just mentioning</p> <p>Colin played football yesterday.</p>	<p>emphasising progress</p> <p>Yesterday at six o'clock, Colin was playing football.</p>

- Signal Words

Simple Past	Past Progressive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first • then • If- (If I talked, ...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when • while • as long as

EXERCISES: Mixed Tenses

1. Write the Word into brackets into the "past simple" o "past continuous" :

1. Last Saturday when my brother arrived, I _____ TV (to watch)
2. The police arrested the murderer when he _____ an old woman (to attack)
3. My uncle _____ all his fortune playing in casinos (to lose)
4. Yesterday it rained all day and the river almost _____ its banks (to burst)
5. Last night when I left the party two gangs of hooligans _____ (to fight)
6. Last Friday my father _____ to Paris to visit my brother who works there (to go)
7. They _____ the new bridge in time for the Olympic Games (to finish)
8. My girlfriend didn't come with us to the cinema because she _____ (to study)
9. When the teacher entered the classroom the students _____ very loudly (to speak)
10. That terrible accident _____ yesterday evening (to happen)
11. Last night when the thieves _____ into my house I was sleeping (to break)
12. My parents _____ in the Cathedral of Seville 40 years ago (to get married)
13. The Socialist Party _____ the last elections and is now in power (to win)
14. The other day when I _____ tennis I hurt my leg (to play)
15. Philip _____ at home in very strange circumstances (to die)
16. Susan _____ Law in the university of Madrid (to study)
17. Yesterday when you came home I _____ the dog (to walk)
18. The plane _____ into the mountains due to the weather conditions (to crash)

2. Using the words in parentheses to complete the text below with the appropriate tenses:

1. A: What (you, do) _____ when the accident occurred?

B: I (try) _____ to change a light bulb that had burnt out.

2. After I (find) _____ the wallet full of money, I (go, immediately) _____ to the police and (turn) _____ it in.

3. The doctor (say) _____ that Tom (be) _____ too sick to go to work and that he (need) _____ to stay at home for a couple of days.

4. Sebastian (arrive) _____ at Susan's house a little before 9:00 PM, but she (be, not) _____ there. She (study, at the library) _____ for her final examination in French.

5. Sandy is in the living room watching television. At this time yesterday, she (watch, also) _____ television. That's all she ever does!

6. A: I (call) _____ you last night after dinner, but you (be, not) _____ there. Where were you?

B: I (work) _____ out at the fitness center.

7. When I (walk) _____ into the busy office, the secretary (talk) _____ on the phone with a customer, several clerks (work, busily) _____ at their desks, and two managers (discuss, quietly) _____ methods to improve customer service.

8. I (watch) _____ a mystery movie on TV when the electricity went out. Now I am never going to find out how the movie ends.

9. Sharon (be) _____ in the room when John told me what happened, but she didn't hear anything because she (listen, not) _____.

10. It's strange that you (call) _____ because I (think, just) _____ about you.

11. The Titanic (cross) _____ the Atlantic when it (strike) _____ an iceberg.

12. The firemen (rescue) _____ the old woman who (be) _____ trapped on the third floor of the burning building.

14. She was so annoying! She (leave, always) _____ her dirty dishes in the sink.

I think she (expect, actually) _____ me to do them for her.

15. Samantha (live) _____ in Berlin for more than two years. In fact, she (live) _____ there when the Berlin Wall came down.

3. Mixed tenses: Put in the verbs in brackets in the correct tenses PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS, PAST SIMPLE, PAST CONTINUOUS

- 1) I _____ to the cinema yesterday. (*go*)
- 2) The receptionist _____ (*welcome*) the guests and _____ (*ask*) them to fill in the form
- 3) My friend _____ to music every evening. (*listen*)
- 4) The car _____ (*break*) down and we _____ (*have*) to walk home.
- 5) They _____ their car. It looks new again. (*clean*)
- 6) She _____ her left arm two weeks ago. (*break*)
- 7) Danny _____ a book this evening. (*read*)
- 8) He _____ his money. So he can't buy this hamburger. (*lose*)
- 9) The boys _____ (*swim*) while the girls _____ (*sunbath*).
- 10) Listen! Mr Jones _____ the piano. (*play*)
- 11) My father _____ (*come*) in, (*look*) _____ and (*tell*) _____ me to tidy up my room.
- 12) We _____ a test now. (*write*)
- 13) While one group _____ (*prepare*) dinner the others _____ (*collect*) wood for the campfire.
- 14) Ken and Emily often _____ lunch at school. (*have*)
- 15) While the parents _____ (*have*) breakfast the children _____ (*run*) about.
- 16) Martha _____ (*turn*) off the light and _____ (*go*) to bed.

READING 1: The Channel Tunnel

The Channel Tunnel, (French: le tunnel sous la Manche; often nicknamed the Chunnel in English) is a rail tunnel beneath the English Channel at the Straits of Dover, connecting Cheriton in Kent, England and Sangatte in northern France. A long-standing and hugely expensive project that saw several false starts, it was finally completed in 1994. It is the second longest rail tunnel in the world, surpassed only by the Seikan Tunnel in Japan. It is operated by Eurotunnel plc.

In 1957 the Channel Tunnel Study Group was formed. It reported in 1960 and recommended a railway tunnel of two main tunnels and a smaller service tunnel. The project was launched in 1973 but folded due to financial problems in 1975 after the construction of a 250 m test tunnel.

In 1984 the idea was relaunched with an Anglo-French government request for proposals to build a privately funded link. Of the four submissions received the one most closely resembling the 1973 plan was chosen and announced on January 20, 1986. The Fixed Link Treaty was signed by the two governments in Canterbury, Kent on February 12, 1986 and ratified in 1987.

The planned route of the tunnel took it from Calais to Folkestone (a route rather longer than the shortest possible crossing) and the tunnel was to follow a single chalk stratum (which meant the tunnel was deeper than the previous attempt). For much of its route, the tunnel is nearly 40 m under the seafloor, with the southern section being deeper than the northern.

Digging the tunnel took 15,000 workers over seven years, with tunnelling operations conducted simultaneously from both ends. The prime contractor for the construction was the Anglo-French TransManche Link, a consortium of 10 construction companies and 5 banks of the two countries. Engineers used large tunnel boring machines (TBMs), mobile excavation factories that combined drilling, material removal, and the process of shoring up the soft and permeable tunnel walls with a concrete liner. After the British and French TBMs had met near the middle, the French TBM was dismantled while the British one was diverted into the rock and abandoned. Almost 4 million cubic metres of chalk were excavated on the English side, much of which was dumped below Shakespeare Cliff near Folkestone to reclaim 90 acres (360,000 m²) of land from the sea.

The Channel Tunnel consists of three parallel tunnels: two primary rail tunnels, which carry trains north and south, and a smaller access tunnel. This access tunnel, which is served by narrow wheeled vehicles, is interconnected, by means of transverse passages, to the main tunnels at regular intervals. It allows maintenance workers access to the tunnel complex and provides a safe route for escape during emergencies.

When the two tunnels met 40 m beneath the English Channel seabed on December 1, 1990, in what was to become one of the "crossover halls" that allow diversion of trains from one main tunnel to the other, it became possible to walk on dry land from Britain to mainland Europe for the first time since the end of the last ice age, over 13,000 years ago. The British and French efforts, which had been guided by laser surveying methods, met with less than 2 cm of error.

The tunnel was officially opened by Queen Elizabeth II and French President François Mitterrand in a ceremony held in Calais on May 6, 1994.

Questions about the text

1. The Channel Tunnel was completed in 1994.

- True.
- False.
- We don't know.

2. It took ten years to finish the tunnel.

- True.
- False.
- We don't know.

3. The tunnel runs 40m under the sea.

- True.
- False.
- We don't know.

4. There are three parallel tunnels inside the Channel.

- True.
- False.
- We don't know.

5. The tunnels from both ends met in 1990.

- True.
- False.
- We don't know.

READING 2: Fish and chips

"Fish and chips" is deep-fried fish in batter with deep-fried potatoes, and a popular take-away food. Fish and chips is originally from the United Kingdom, but also very popular in Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and some coastal towns of the Netherlands and Norway; and also increasingly so in the United States and elsewhere. For decades it was the dominant (if not the only) take-away food in the United Kingdom.

The fried potatoes are called chips in British and international usage; and while American English calls them french fries, the combination is still called "fish and chips". (Potato chips, an American innovation, are a different potato-derived food, and are known as crisps in the United Kingdom.)

Fish and chips have separately been eaten for many years – though the potato was not introduced to Europe until the 17th century. The originally Sephardi dish Pescado frito, or deep-fried fish, came to Netherlands and England with the Spanish and Portuguese Jews in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The dish became popular in more widespread circles in London and the south-east in the middle of the 19th century (Charles Dickens mentions a "fried fish warehouse" in *Oliver Twist*) whilst in the north of England a trade in deep-fried "chipped" potatoes developed.

It is unclear when and where these two trades were merged to become the fish and chip shop industry we know today. The first combined fish and chip shop was probably the one opened in London by Joseph Malin in 1860.

During World War II, fish and chips were one of the few foods that were not rationed in the UK.

Questions about the text

1. Fish and chips are popular only in England.

- True.
- False.
- We don't know.

2. Americans call "French fries" what British call "chips".

- True.
- False.
- We don't know.

3. Americans call "chips" what British call "crisps".

- True.

- False.
- We don't know.

4. The potato was introduced to Europe in the 18th century.

- True.
- False.
- We don't know.

5. The dish became popular in the 19th century.

- True.
- False.
- We don't know.

6. The first fish and chip shop was opened in the 19th century.

- True.
- False.
- We don't know.

7. Fish and chips were not eaten during World War II.

- True.
- False.
- We don't know.