

LEARN ENGLISH GRAMMAR

WITH

SHORT STORIES



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Lesson 1. Topic: Introducing a family.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Alex and his family.

Hello, let me introduce myself. My name is Alex. My surname is Smith. I am from Britain. I am British. I live not far from London. I speak English and Spanish. I am a student. I study at University. I have many friends. My best friend is Peter. At weekends, on Saturdays and Sundays, we play football together. We are good players. I love sports, but I don't have much free time.

My family is not very big. There are 4 people in my family: my father, my mother, my sister and me. My sister's name is Kate. She is not married, she is single. We also have a dog. Our dog's name is Colins. We live in an apartment in the city centre. But we also have a house in the countryside. Our house is very big. We usually go to the countryside at weekends. My father is a doctor. He works at the local hospital. My mother is a teacher. My father likes playing tennis and my mother likes cooking. We usually have dinner together. There is a big dinner table in our apartment. My mom always prepares delicious meals for us. Me and my father often watch movies together. We usually sit on our big sofa and watch comedies. My sister Kate often reads books and listens to music.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

A student, a family, a child / children, a son, a daughter, a husband, a wife, married, single, a dog, an apartment, to introduce, to let, to live, to like, to work, to watch, to read, to listen, a book, a movie, a comedy, art, often, usually, sometimes, also, together, a hospital, a University, a friend, on weekdays, at the weekend, not far, local, delicious, to study, to speak, to play, to cook, to prepare, people, a city centre, a house, in the countryside, a dinner table, to have dinner.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Where is Alex from?

Where does he live?

What languages does he speak?

Where does Alex study?

Who is Alex's best friend?

What does he do at weekend?

Does he love sports?
How many people are there in his family?
How many siblings does he have?
What is his sister's name?
What is their dog's name?
Where does he live?
When does he go to the countryside?
What does his father do?
What does his mother do?
Where does his father work?
What does his father like doing?
Do they usually have dinner together?
Who prepares delicious meals for him?
Does Alex often watch movies with his father?
What does his sister often do?
Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Alex is from Britain.
He lives not far from London.
He speaks English and Spanish.
He studies at University.
Alex's best friend is Peter.
He plays football with his friend.
Yes, he does. He loves sports.
There are 4 people in his family.
He has a sister.
His sister's name is Kate.
He lives in an apartment in the city centre.
He goes to the countryside at weekends.
His father is a doctor.
His mother is a teacher.
He works at the local hospital.
His father likes playing tennis.
Yes, they usually have dinner together.
His mom always prepares delicious meals for them.
Alex often watches movies with his father.

Grammar: Present Simple. Definite and Indefinite Articles. Some/Any.

Grammar Reference: Present Simple.

Present Simple is used for repeated actions or a sequence of actions in the present, as well as for things in general and with certain verbs. It is also used for fixed arrangements (inanimate subjects).

The train leaves at 5 o'clock.

The sun rises in the east.

I work every day.

I don't work on Sundays.

Do they like winter?

We travel to Italy every summer.

Do you often go to school?

She lives in Madrid.

He doesn't work in a shop.

Does she usually read a lot?

The dog likes meat.

This is a computer. It works well.

Grammar Reference: Definite and Indefinite Articles. Some / any.

The indefinite article (a, an) is used before a noun that is general or when its identity is not known. The indefinite article is only used with singular countable nouns.

I have a daughter and a son.

He is an engineer and she is a doctor.

I see an apple on the table.

The definite article, the, is used before both singular and plural nouns when the noun is specific.

The house is big and modern.

The work was difficult.

The man looked friendly.

'Some' and 'any' are used with uncountable nouns (when the nouns are not specific) and plural countable nouns:

Please, give me some sugar.

We don't have any sugar.

There is some water in the bottle.
There isn't any water in the bottle.
Do you have any cheese?
Did you eat any grapes after dinner?
We don't have any friends in Chicago.

Lesson 2. Topic: Siblings.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Laura and her siblings.

My name is Laura. I am 20 years old. I have a sister and a brother. My sister Anna is 19, she is 1 year younger than me. She is the youngest child in our family. We both like shopping. We often go shopping together. We go to the best supermarket in the city. We buy fresh fruit and vegetables there.

I also have an elder brother. He is 7 years older than me. My brother's name is Nick. He is a sales manager. He often travels to Madrid on business. There he meets his colleagues Sam and David. They work together on a project. When he is in London, he usually stays in a hotel. It is the biggest hotel in the city. He books a room in advance. They usually have single rooms available. Single rooms are cheaper than double rooms. A single room usually costs 50 dollars per day.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

A sibling, a shop, a supermarket, to go shopping, a price, to cost, to give, to take, to bring, to look, fresh, fruit, vegetables, available, cheap, expensive, young, old, elder, to travel, colleagues, on business, a project, to stay, cheap, expensive, a single room, a double room, to book a room, in advance.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

How old is Laura?

Is her sister younger than she?

Is she the youngest child in the family?

Do the sisters both like shopping?

Where do they often go together?

Is there a good supermarket in their city?

Does Laura also have an elder brother?

What does Laura's brother do?

Why does he often travel to London?

Who does he meet there?

Where does he usually stay when he is in London?

Is it the biggest hotel in the city?

Does he book a room in advance?

Do they have single rooms available?

Are single rooms cheaper than double rooms?

How much does a single room cost?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Laura is 20 years old.

Yes, her sister is 1 year younger than she.

Yes, she is the youngest child in the family.

Yes, they do. Both sisters like shopping.

They often go shopping together.

Yes, there is a good supermarket in their city.

Yes, she does. Laura has an elder brother.

He is a sales manager.

He travels to London on business.

He meets there his colleagues Sam and David there.

He usually stays in a hotel.

Yes, it is. It is the biggest hotel in the city.

Yes, he books a room in advance.

Yes, they usually have single rooms available.

Yes, they are. Single rooms cheaper than double rooms.

It costs 50 dollars per day.

Grammar: Degrees of adjectives. 'Have' and 'have got'.

Grammar Reference: Degrees of Adjectives.

This is a big house.

My house is bigger than their house.

It is the biggest house in the village.

Alex is a good doctor.

Alex is a better doctor than Tim.

Alex is the best doctor in the city.

My car is not very expensive.

His car is more expensive than mine.

This is the most expensive car.

Grammar Reference: the verbs 'have' and 'have got'.

I have a daughter.

I don't have a son.

Do I have a son?

He has a nice apartment.

He doesn't have a car.

Does he have a car?

We have got two dogs.

We haven't got a cat.

She has got many friends.

She hasn't got much work.

Lesson 3. Topic: Holidays and days off.

Task 1. Read and translate the texts.

Suzi's holidays.

Last summer me and my parents went to Italy. We travelled to Rome, Milan, Venice and other cities. We went to the Opera and listened to the best opera singers there. We visited a lot of sights and museums. I took a lot of photos. We had dinners at restaurants. I really liked Italian food, especially fresh fruit and vegetables. I enjoyed the trip very much. It was an amazing experience!

Suzi's day off.

It was Sunday yesterday. I woke up late, at 11 o'clock. I had breakfast and went for a walk with my dog. When I returned home, I made a tasty lunch for myself. I stayed at home in the evening. I played computer games. Then my aunt phoned me and invited me to her birthday party. It was a surprise for me. My aunt was an actress in the past and she has many celebrity friends. I was happy with the invitation.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

Last summer, winter, autumn, spring, to travel, to take photos, to enjoy, to visit, a computer game, to see the sights, a singer, a restaurant, tasty, especially, amazing, an experience, a day off, to go for a walk, to return, to phone, to invite, an invitation, celebrity, a surprise, a birthday party.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

When did Suzi and her parents go to Italy?

What cities did they travel to?

Did they go to the Opera?

What other places did they visit?

Did Suzi take a lot of photos?

Did they have dinner at Italian restaurants?

Did Suzi like Italian food?

When did Suzi wake up yesterday?

Did she go for a walk with her dog?

What did Suzi do when she returned home?

Did Suzi stay at home in the evening?

What games did she play?

Who phoned Suzi?

What did her aunt do in the past?

Where did Suzi's aunt invite her?

Was Suzi happy with the invitation?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

They travelled to Rome, Milan, Venice, and other cities.

Yes, they did. They listened to the best singers.

They visited a lot of museums and other sights.

Yes, she took a lot of photos.

Yes, they did. They had dinners at restaurants.

Yes, she really liked Italian food.

She woke up at 11 o'clock.

Yes, she did. She went for a walk with her dog.

Suzi made a tasty lunch for herself.

Yes, she stayed at home.

Suzi played computer games.

Suzi's aunt phoned her.

She was an actress in the past.

She invited Suzi to her birthday party.

Yes, she was happy with the invitation.

Grammar: Past Simple. Irregular Verbs. 'To be'.

Grammar Reference: Past Simple.

Past Simple is used to describe events in the past. It 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.

Regular Verbs:

I worked a lot yesterday.

I didn't work last Sunday.

Did I work yesterday?

He learned English 2 years ago.

He didn't learn Spanish.

Did he learn English 2 years ago?

We travelled to Italy last year.

We didn't travel to Spain last year.

Irregular Verbs:

I went to work yesterday.

I didn't go to work last Sunday.

Did I go to work yesterday?

Tom saw a big dolphin last year.

We took English classes 2 years ago.

She gave me flowers on my birthday.

The verb 'to be' in the past.

I was at home yesterday.

She was in school yesterday.

It was cold last winter.

I was ill last week.

She was born in 2012.

We were happy 2 years ago.

They were in the office last Monday.

You were in the shop 20 minutes ago.

Lesson 4. Topic: Weather and seasons.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

The winter.

It is winter now. The weather is cold. It is snowing. It is windy and cloudy. The strong wind is blowing. It is 5 degrees. Many people go to the mountains. They are snowboarding or skiing now. This is Nick's dog Rex. They are walking and playing in the yard now. Nick is throwing the stick and Rex is running to catch it. Rex is enjoying the game very much.

The summer.

Nick likes summer, when it is warm or even hot. He likes sunny days, when it is not raining. When the sky is blue, the sun is shining, the birds are singing, Nick always has a good mood. Nick and his wife Alice usually go to the seaside in summer. There are always many people on the beach. Look! People are swimming in the sea and sunbathing. Some of them are surfing. Others are playing volleyball. Everyone is having fun and enjoying the lovely weather.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

Weather, cold, warm, hot, cloudy, windy, sunny, snow, rain, sunshine, wind, clouds, temperature, mountains, seaside, the sun, to blow, to shine, to throw, to swim, to sunbathe, to surf, to have fun, a stick, a bird, the beach, in the yard, snowboarding, skiing, everyone, to have fun, lovely.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

What is the weather like?

Is it snowing?

Is the strong wind blowing?

What is the temperature?

Where do many people go?

What are people doing now?

Who does Nick like to walk with?

What are they doing now?

What is Rex doing?

Is Rex enjoying the game?

What season does Nick like?

Why does Nick like summer?

Is the sun shining?

Does Nick always have a good mood in summer?

Are there many people on the beach?

What are people doing?

Are people surfing?

Is everyone having fun?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

It is cold. The weather is cold.

Yes, it is snowing.

Yes, the strong wind is blowing.

It's 5 degrees.

Many people go to the mountains.

They are snowboarding or skiing now.

Nick likes to walk with his dog Rex.

They are playing in the yard now.

Rex is running to catch the stick.

Yes, Rex is enjoying the game.

Nick likes summer.

Nick likes summer because it is warm.

Yes, the sun is shining and it's not raining.

Yes, Nick always has a good mood in summer.

Yes, there are many people on the beach.

People are swimming in the sea and sunbathing.

Yes, some people are surfing, others are playing volleyball.

Yes, everyone is having fun.

Grammar: Present Continuous. Countable and uncountable nouns.

Grammar Reference: Present Continuous.

Present Continuous is used for actions happening at the moment of speaking or around the moment of speaking, as well as for fixed plans in the near future.

We are going to Basel on Saturday.

I am working in Rome this month.

I am talking on the phone at the moment.

Am I talking on the phone at the moment?

Is he working in the office now?

The children are playing in their room.

What are they doing now?

Grammar reference: Countable & Uncountable Nouns.

Countable nouns can be counted:

I have a computer. I have 2 computers.

He has many English books.

Uncountable nouns cannot be counted:

I have much work to do.

They have a lot of money.

We have some milk, but we have no bread.

I like coffee and tea.

He gave me clever advice.

The weather is nice today.

Lesson 5. Topic: Future plans.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

A flight to New York.

My elder brother Ron will fly to New York tomorrow. My father and I will go to the airport early in the morning. The plane will take off at 9 o'clock. We will say good-bye to him. He will be away for 2 years. He will do a research project in the USA. We are very proud of him. I hope I will finish my studies and join him as a researcher next year.

Planning a holiday.

Gabi: Where are you going to spend your holidays this year, Nick?

Nick: I am not sure. We may go abroad. My wife wants to go to Italy. I 'd like to go there, too. We can't make up our minds.

Gabi: Will you travel by sea or by air?

Nick: We will travel by air.

Gabi: It's more expensive, isn't it?

Nick: It may be expensive, but it doesn't take a long time. It's much faster.

Gabi: I am sure you will enjoy yourselves.

Nick: I am not so sure. I don't know who will look after the dog, who will look after the house and the garden. My wife worries about that a lot. In the end, we won't travel anywhere and will stay at home.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

An airport, a plane, a project, a research, a researcher, studies, to fly, a flight, to take off, to be away, to say, to be proud of, to hope, to finish, to start, to join, to be going to, fast, early, late, abroad, next year, by air, by sea, to be sure, to look after, to spend, to want, would like, a garden, to worry, to take time, it takes 2 hours, to enjoy oneself, I am enjoying myself, in the end, in the beginning.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Who will fly to New York tomorrow?

Who will go to the airport in the morning?

When will the plane take off?

How long will Ron be away?

What will Ron do in the USA?

Who hopes he will join Ron next year?

Where is Nick going to spend his holidays this year?

Is Nick going to travel abroad this year?

Where does Nick's wife want to go?

Will Nick and his wife travel by sea or by air?

Why will they travel by air?

Why isn't Nick sure that they will enjoy themselves?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Ron will fly to New York tomorrow.

Ron's brother and father.

The plane will take off at 9 o'clock.

Ron will be away for 2 years.

Ron will do a research project in the USA.

Ron's younger brother hopes he will finish his studies and will join Ron next year.

Nick doesn't know.

He may travel abroad, but he is not sure.

Nick's wife wants to go to Italy.

They will travel by air.

Because it's faster.

Because he doesn't know who will look after the dog and after the house.

Grammar: Future Simple. 'To be going to'. 'May and 'might'.

Grammar Reference: Future Simple.

Future Simple 'will' is used for future actions decided at the moment of speaking, as well as for predictions (personal opinion).

Oh, your bag is so heavy! I will help you!

I will buy her a present, I promise.

He thinks, it will rain tomorrow.

I am sure, Sam will win.

I will stay at home tomorrow.

I won't go to work tomorrow.

Will I stay at home tomorrow?

He will go to school next year.

He won't go to Italy next year.

Will he go to school next year?

You will buy her a present.

You won't buy her a present.

Will you buy her a present?

Will they come next Sunday?

Alternatively, 'going to' is used for future actions decided before the moment of speaking.

He is going to visit us on Sunday.

I am going to buy her a present.

We are going to invite Lisa to the party.

Grammar Reference: May / might (possibility).

Tom may come to see us on Sunday.

Sam may not come to see us on Sunday.

May Tom come to see us on Sunday?

We may travel to Italy next summer.

I may meet my old friends in the club.

I may not meet many people at the conference.

They might ask you about your job

They might not ask you many questions.

Might they arrive earlier?

Lesson 6. Topic: Communication.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

At a restaurant.

Nick and Lora are at a restaurant. They are making the order. The waiter is serving them.

Nick: Can I have the menu, please? Here it is.

Waiter: What would you like for the main course?

Nick: I will have fish for the main course. What will you have, Lora?

Lora: I would like the soup and the salad.

Nick: Can I ask you? Does the soup contain onions? Yes, it does. Can you prepare it without onions?

Waiter: Yes, I will ask the chef to prepare it without onions.

Waiter: What will you drink?

Nick: We will have some mineral water.

Asking for a favour.

Amy has a birthday party today. She needs extra chairs and goes to ask her neighbours for help.

Amy: Hello! Excuse me, can you do me a favour? I need 3 chairs. Can you lend me your chairs for this evening?

Neighbour: Do you need just 3 chairs? I can give you more chairs.

Amy: No, I don't need more chairs, 3 will be enough. Thank you.

Sam sent Amy flowers and a postcard. He wrote: «Happy Birthday, Amy! Sorry I can't be with you tonight, because I must travel to Madrid on business. I wish you all the best. May all your wishes come true. Enjoy this day and have fun! With lots of love, Sam.»

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

An order, a waiter, a chef, a menu, the main course, a dessert, mineral water, a soup, a salad, onions, a favour, flowers, would like, to make an order, to drink, to eat, to ask, to answer, to ask for a favour, neighbours, a wish, a chair, a postcard, to send, because, extra, enough, sorry, can, could, to be able to, need, must, a chair.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Where are Nick and Lora?

Who is serving them?

What do they ask the waiter?

What will Lora have for the main course?

What does Nick ask the waiter?

What does the waiter answer?

What will Nick and Lora drink?

Why is this day so special for Amy?

Does Amy need extra chairs?

Who does Amy ask for help?

How many chairs does Amy need?

Does the neighbour give her 3 chairs?

Who sent a postcard and flowers to Amy?

Why can't Sam be with Amy tonight?

What does Sam wish for Amy?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Nick and Lora are at a restaurant.

The waiter is serving them.

They ask to bring them the menu.

Lora will have the soup and the salad.

Nick asks the waiter, if the soup contains onions.

The waiter answers that he will ask the chef to prepare the soup without onions.

They will drink mineral water.

Amy has a birthday party today.

Yes, she does. She needs extra chairs.

Amy asks her neighbours for help.

Amy needs 3 chairs.

Yes, he does. The neighbour gives Amy the chairs.

Sam sent Amy a postcard and flowers.

Because he must travel to Madrid on business.

Sam wishes that all her dreams come true.

Grammar: Modal Verbs. Necessity, obligation, advice, ability.

Grammar Reference: Modal Verbs.

Need / have to (necessity and obligation).

I need to stay at home, I can't go with you.

I don't need to stay at home, I can go with you.

Do you need to stay at home?

He needs to go to work tomorrow.

He doesn't need to go to work on Sundays.

I have to look after my child, I can't work.

I don't have to look after my child, I have a nanny.

He has to finish this work today, it is urgent.

He doesn't have to finish this work today, it is not necessary, it can wait till tomorrow.

Must (obligation) / Should (advice).

I must finish this work on time.

Peter must go to work every day.

Peter mustn't come late to the office.

You mustn't break the rules.

Alice is ill, she should visit the doctor.

You should eat healthy food.

Children shouldn't go to bed late.

Can / could (ability and permission).

I can speak English well, but I cannot speak French.

I can't speak German. Can Lisa speak German?

My grandfather could speak French and Spanish.

I can see a strange man in the distance.

Excuse me, can I open the window?

To be able to (ability).

We use 'be able to' to express ability. "Able" is an adjective meaning: having the power, skill or means to do something. If you say that someone was able to do something, you usually mean that they had the ability to do it and they did it.

We are not able to stay longer this time, we need to leave now.

I was not able to meet him because he wasn't at work.
After two weeks in bed, he was able to return to work.

Lesson 7. Topic: At the doctor's. An interview.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

At the doctor's.

Dentists always ask questions when it is impossible for you to answer. Yesterday my dentist Dr. Smith pulled out one of my teeth and then began to ask me: «Do you like your new job in London, Alex? How is your wife? Have you already moved to the new apartment?». I tried to answer but my mouth was full of cotton pads. I wasn't able to say anything. When the dentist finally removed the cotton pads from my mouth I was ready to answer all his questions, but I saw that he was not interested and understood that he asked questions to distract me from pain.»

An interview.

Presenter: Today in our studio we talk to the famous film director Ken Mills. Hello, Ken: I would like to ask you about your plans for the future. Are you going to film a new movie?

Ken: Actually, I have already made a new movie. I am going to release it next month.

Presenter: Oh, what a surprise! That is sensational news! Are you going to share the plot with our audience?

Ken: I can only say that it's a fantasy, similar to «Lords of the Rings».

Presenter: What are you going to do after the release?

Ken: I am going to retire. I feel very tired and I don't think I will be able to produce movies any longer.

Presenter: Oh, that's such sad news. I am sure it will disappoint all your fans.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

A dentist, question, an answer, a tooth, 4 (four) teeth, cotton pads, pain, new / old, full, possible, impossible, to tell, to pull out, to try, to remove, to move, to begin, to finish, to be ready, to distract, already, finally, to understand, to be interested in, a studio, a film director, a fan, a plot, a fantasy, audience, news, to release, to share, to retire, to feel, to feel tired, to be tired, to produce, to disappoint, sad, sensational, actually, similar to.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Who pulled out Alex's tooth yesterday?

What did Dr. Smith ask Alex?

Did Alex try to answer?

Why wasn't Alex able to say anything?

When was Alex ready to answer the doctor's questions?

What did Alex understand?

What does the journalist ask the famous film director Ken Mills?

What does Ken tell the journalist about his new movie?

Is it sensational news?

Is Ken going to share the plot with the audience?

What kind of movies is it?

What is Ken going to do after the release of the new movie?

Why is Ken going to retire?

Will this news disappoint Ken's fans?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

His dentist Dr. Smith pulled out Alex's tooth yesterday.

Dr. Smith began to ask questions about Alex's new job, wife, and the new apartment.

Yes, Alex tried to answer, but wasn't able to say anything.

Because his mouth was full of cotton pads.

When Dr. Smith removed the cotton pads from his mouth.

Alex understood that the doctor asked questions to distract me from pain.

The journalist asks Ken about his plans for the future.

He says that he is going to release it next month.

Yes, it is sensational news.

No, Ken isn't going to share the plot.

It's a fantasy.

Ken is going to retire.

Because he is tired.

Yes, it will disappoint his fans.

Grammar: The Infinitive.

Grammar Reference: The Infinitive.

Infinitives are used to explain why someone is doing something, often replacing the phrase “in order to.” Infinitives are also used after certain verbs and adjectives.

He offered to help me.

I want to invite you to my birthday party.

I need to finish this work today.

She asked to give her some coffee.

They don't like to watch movies.

I managed to get this job.

I would like to have some tea.

I am glad to meet you.

To love is to live.

Lesson 8. Topic: An accident. Daily duties.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

An accident.

Jane: Oh! What's the matter? What's wrong, Leo?

Leo: I slipped and fell down.

Jane: Have you hurt yourself?

Leo: Yes, I have. I think I've hurt my leg. And I've lost my glasses.

Jane: Try and stand up. Can you stand up? Here. Let me help you.

Leo: I am sorry, Jane, I am afraid that I can't get up.

Jane: I think you should see the doctor. I'll phone Dr. Morgan. I am sure he will come in 10 minutes.

Leo: Don't worry, Jane. Everything will be alright.

Jane: Yes, you will be fine, but only if you follow the doctor's advice.

Paul's daily duties.

My parents don't let me go out until I have done all my daily duties. They say: «Discipline is important for your future. You must clean your room, take the dog for a walk and do your homework.» I have done all this and I have just prepared lunch for my younger sister. Oh, I haven't washed the dishes yet! I need to wash the dishes. I always do what they say. I think they should be more tolerant to me.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

Wrong, the matter, to hurt oneself, to slip, to fall, downstairs, to lose, to think, to stand up, to phone, to follow advice, glasses, a leg, to be sure, to be alright, should, homework, discipline, daily duties, to wash dishes, to go out, to clean, important, just, still, already / yet, till / until, tolerant.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

What is wrong with Leo? What has happened to him?

Has Leo hurt himself?

What has Leo hurt?

Can Leo stand up?

Who helps Leo?

Who will Jane call?

When will the doctor come?

Is Jane sure that everything will be alright?

Does Paul's parents let him go out until he has done his daily duties?

Why should he learn discipline?

Has Paul done his homework yet?

What does he still need to do?

Does he always do what his parents say?

What does Paul think of his parents?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Leo slipped and fell down.

Yes, he has hurt himself.

Leo has hurt his leg.

No, Leo can't stand up.

Jane helps Leo.

Jane will phone Dr. Morgan.

The doctor will come in 10 minutes.

Yes, Jane is sure that everything will be alright, but only if Leo follows doctor's advice.

No, they don't let Paul go out until he has done his daily duties.

Because it's important for his future.

Yes, Paul has already done his homework.

He still needs to wash the dishes.

Yes, Paul always does what his parents say.

He thinks his parents should be more tolerant to him.

Grammar: Present Perfect.

Grammar Reference: Present Perfect.

Present Perfect is used for finished actions, often with the words 'already', 'yet', 'recently', 'lately', 'just', 'ever', 'never'. The time of the action is before now but not specified, the emphasis is put on the result, not the process.

I have already booked the tickets.

I haven't booked the tickets yet.

Have you booked the tickets yet?

He has already finished his work.

He hasn't finished his work yet.

Has he finished his work yet?

We have never travelled to Paris.

Have you ever travelled to Spain?

I haven't travelled to Spain so far.

I have met my friends recently.

I haven't met my new boss so far.

Have you met your new boss yet?

We have been to many countries.

We have never been to London.

Have you ever been to Italy?

Tom has just come back home.

She has had a lot of bad luck recently.

We haven't had difficulty with this task.

They have just had lunch.

Lesson 9. Topic: Hobbies and dreams.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Fiona's hobby.

Singing is not just a hobby for me. I like singing because other people always admire my voice. I started singing when I was 5 years old and still enjoy it a lot. My parents were interested in developing my talent. They found a vocal teacher for me, who helped me to train my skills. Teaching was her passion and she trained 5 of the best singers in our country.

Singing is my favourite pastime. I often stay at home and sing instead of going out with friends or watching movies. I can say that I devote all my free time to practicing and learning new songs. I don't want to become famous, I just want to continue doing it as a hobby.

A dream.

My husband Lionel has a dream of getting rich fast. He is buying and selling crypto currency, trying to make money. But his strategy doesn't work and he always loses what he invested. I love spending money and I cherish the idea of winning a lottery one day. I buy lottery tickets each month. What will happen, if I win a million dollars? I know Lionel won't be too happy about it. But if I get such a big sum, I will tell him: «Stop being jealous, my dear, half of the money is yours.»

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

A hobby, a voice, a passion, a pastime, a country, professional, vocal, favourite, famous, instead, to admire, to train, to teach, to find, to devote, to practice, to continue, to learn, to develop, to become, to devote, to sell, to get rich, to make money, to invest, an investment, to win, to happen, a dream, a lottery, a strategy, an idea, a ticket, a sum, currency, rich, poor, jealous.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Why does Fiona like singing?

When did she start singing?

Were Fiona's parents interested in developing her talent?

Who helped Fiona develop her skills?

How many singers did the teacher train?

What does Fiona do instead of going out with friends?

How much time does Fiona devote to practicing and learning new songs?

What is Lionel's big dream?

What is Lionel doing to make money?

Does his strategy work?

What is his wife's dream?

What will be Lionel's reaction, if she wins a million dollars?

What will she tell Lionel, if she wins such a big sum?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Fiona likes singing because other people always admire her voice.

She started singing when she was 5 years old.

Yes, Fiona's parents were interested in developing her talent.

A vocal teacher helped Fiona develop her skills.

The teacher trained 5 of the best singers in the country.

Fiona often stays at home and sings.

She devotes all her free time to practicing and learning new songs.

Lionel dreams of getting rich fast.

He is buying and selling crypto currency, trying to make money.

No, his strategy doesn't work and he always loses what he invested.

Lionel's wife dreams of winning a lottery.

She knows that Lionel won't be happy about it.

If she wins such a big sum, she will tell that half of the money is his.

Grammar: The Gerund.

Grammar reference: The Gerund.

Gerunds are formed by adding 'ing' to verbs. A gerund can be the subject of the sentence, as well as the direct or indirect object. Gerunds are used after certain verbs and after prepositions.

Speaking English is difficult for me.

Reading books is my hobby.

Driving a car can be fun.

I like singing and dancing.

He hates cooking.

We love going out to concerts.

I am interested in learning English.

He is fond of playing chess.

He left without saying a word.

Lesson 10. Topic: A dinner party. A business deal.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

A dinner party.

Last Saturday I was invited to a dinner party. The lady who was sitting next to me, Mrs. Rogers, didn't say a word at first. She was a large, unsmiling lady in a tight black dress. It seemed that she was willing to eat everything that she could see. She said: 'Could you pass me the plate which is next to you, please?' I asked: 'Which one? The one which contains yellow berries or the one with red apples?' 'Both, and the big plate that is full of grapes, too.' - she answered.

She was busy eating all evening and asking me to pass her all the dishes on the table. In the end, I tried to make conversation: I asked her whether she was enjoying the dinner. 'Young man,' she answered, 'if you give me the cake that is in the middle of the table, I will enjoy the dinner even more.'

A business deal.

I was in a restaurant when I suddenly saw Tom Morgan, who was sitting at the bar. Tom was my boss a few years ago, but now he is working in another office. Tom is a smart businessman and always makes safe investments. I was curious to find out about his recent projects.

While we were talking, he told me about his innovation. He was planning to build ships that run on electricity. He was describing it so passionately that I got interested in the idea. After talking for 2 hours, Tom invited me to join his company as a manager. We both were smiling, when we shook our hands to make the deal.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

To sit, next to, near, a plate, a lady, a gentleman, to be willing, to smile, unsmiling, tight, to seem, to pass, to contain, a grape, berries, a cake, a conversation, in the, middle, a boss, a bar, an office, a businessman, an idea, an innovation, a ship, electricity, safe, smart, to find out, to plan, to describe, passionately, to shake hands, to make a deal, curious, suddenly, recent.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

What did Mrs. Rogers look like?
What was she willing to eat?
Which plate did she ask John to pass her?
What was she doing during the dinner?
What did John ask Mrs. Rogers in the end?
What did Mrs. Rogers answer John?

Where was Tom Morgan sitting when Jenny saw him?

Is Tom her boss?

What kind of businessman is Tom?

What did Tom tell Jenny while they were chatting?

What was Tom planning to build?

What did Tom offer Jenny to do?

Were they smiling, when they shook their hands?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Mrs. Rogers was a large, unsmiling lady in a tight black dress.

She was willing to eat everything that she could see.

She asked to pass her the plate with berries, the plate with apples, and the big plate full of grapes.

She was busy eating all evening and asking John to pass her all the dishes on the table.

John asked whether she was enjoying the evening.

She asked him to pass her the cake.

Tom was sitting at the bar.

No, he isn't. Tom was her boss a few years ago.

Tom is a smart businessman and he always makes safe investments.

Tom told about his recent project.

Tom was planning to build ships that run on electricity.

Tom invited Jenny to join his project as a manager.

Yes, they were smiling, when they shook their hands.

Grammar: Past Continuous. Relative Pronouns.

Grammar Reference: Past Continuous.

Past Continuous is used to talk about actions and states in progress (happening) around a particular time in the past. It can emphasise that the action or state continued for a period of time in the past

We were talking, when they came.

We weren't walking, when the rain started.

Were you having lunch, when Tom called?

You were working, when the boss came in.

They were watching a movie at 7 pm yesterday. He was visiting Rome, when he heard the news.

Was he visiting Rome at that time?

It was raining, when we went out.

What was he doing when you saw him?

Grammar Reference: Relative Pronouns.

The woman *who* called yesterday wants to buy the house.

Did you see the letter *which* came today?

He is the man *whose* opinion I respect.

The manager *whom* you asked for support, sent you a letter.

The car *that* I bought last year broke down.

The girl *that* we met in Italy has sent us a card.

Lesson 11. Topic: A world championship.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

A world championship.

Next year our country will host the World Cup for the first time. The World Cup is an international football championship, where teams from all countries compete with each other for the first prize. The winner of the World Cup will receive a \$50 million money prize.

As a great many people will be visiting the country, the government will be building seven stadiums for the World Cup finals, a new airport, and about 100 new hotels. An entire new city will be built around the stadium which will host the final match. Also, they will be constructing a series of new roads and a new metro system, which will take you almost anywhere in the city in no time at all.

The famous architect Ken Russel has designed fantastic modern buildings, many of which are skyscrapers. Everybody will be watching anxiously as the new buildings go up. We are all very excited and are looking forward to the World Cup because it has never been held before in this country.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

A team, a prize, a winner, a government, a building, a skyscraper, a stadium, championship, a competition, a competitor, to compete, to host, to receive, to build, to construct, to design, a great many, each other, around, final, fantastic, anxious, anxiously, excited, exciting, modern, an architect, a metro, a system, a road, a series, a match, international, entire.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

What is the World Cup?

Who will compete for the first prize?

What will the winner get?

What will the government be building?

What has the architect Ken Russel designed?

Will everyone be watching anxiously as the new buildings go up?

Why is everyone very excited?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

It is an international football championship.

Teams from all countries compete with each other for the first prize.

The winner will receive a \$50 million money prize.

It will be building 7 stadiums, an airport, new hotels, roads, and a metro.

He has designed fantastic modern buildings, many of which are skyscrapers.

Yes, everyone will be watching anxiously as the new buildings go up.

Because the World Cup has never been held before in this country.

Grammar: Future Continuous.

Grammar Reference: Future Continuous.

Future Continuous is used when discussing multiple actions in the future, when one future action interrupts another, or when specifying an action occurring during an exact future time range, or when discussing a hypothetical future event with a high likelihood or desired likelihood.

We will be staying in Rome, when we go to Italy.

It won't be raining, when he goes out.

He will be working, when you arrive.

They will be watching a movie at 7 pm tomorrow.

What will you be doing at that time tomorrow?

At that time next week I will be lying in the sun.

She will be doing a research project in London next year.

I won't be working next week, I have holidays.

Lesson 12. Topic: At a police station.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

At a police station.

Roy Finley was stopped by a policeman when he was driving to work. He was asked to show his passport. After looking at it carefully, the policeman asked Roy to come with him to the police station. Roy didn't know why he was detected and immediately called his lawyer. Staying in prison with criminals wasn't pleasant for Roy, to say the least. Roy was getting nervous. His lawyer, Mr. Pearson, arrived in half an hour and explained what was going on. In fact, Roy's wife Sandra was willing to divorce. As Roy didn't agree, she decided to accuse him of violent behaviour. She wrote a complaint letter to the police. With the help of Mr. Pearson Roy was finally freed in 4 hours. He had no choice but to agree to the divorce.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

The police, a policeman, a criminal, a passport, a lawyer, a prison, a divorce, behaviour, a choice, to look at, to show, to get nervous, to arrive at / in, to detect, to go on, to agree, to decide, to accuse of, to explain, to free, in fact, violent, a complaint.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

When was Roy Finley stopped?

What was he asked to do by the policeman?

Where did the policeman take Roy?

Who did Roy call immediately?

How did Roy feel about staying in prison?

Why did Roy's wife decide to accuse him of violent behaviour?

Was Roy freed from prison?

Did Roy agree to divorce his wife?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Roy was stopped when he was walking to work.

Roy was asked to show his passport.

The policeman took Roy to the police station.

Roy called his lawyer.

It wasn't pleasant, Roy was nervous.

Because she was willing to divorce and Roy didn't agree.

Yes, Roy was freed with the help of his lawyer.
Yes, Roy agreed to the divorce.

Grammar: The Passive Voice.

Grammar reference: The Passive Voice.

The Passive Voice is used to show interest in the person or object that experiences an action rather than the person or object that performs the action. In other words, the most important thing or person becomes the subject of the sentence.

I write letters. Letters are written by me.

The team does the project. The project is done by the team.

They asked him about his future plans. He was asked about his future plans.

Someone built this house in 1975. The house was built in 1975.

They will film the movie in London. The movie will be filmed in London.

Lesson 13. Topic: Art & the artist.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Art & the artist.

My brother John is a professional artist. He earns his living by selling his pictures. Sometimes he finishes a picture in just 3 days, but some of his pictures take much longer to be finished. He has been painting the portrait of his girlfriend Lisa for already 4 months and hasn't finished it yet. Lisa is getting impatient. She says that she has been waiting for such a long time to see the final picture. She is also very tired because John keeps asking her to pose for the portrait. It means she has to sit still, without moving, for long hours. John has painted her face, but her long blond hair is difficult to paint. He needs more time and says the picture will be ready in two weeks. It will cost more than 10 thousand dollars.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

An artist, a picture, a portrait, to earn a living, to paint, to get impatient, to wait, to be tired, to keep doing, to pose, to mean, to move, professional, blond hair, a girlfriend, a boyfriend, difficult, to keep doing something, patient, impatient, to get impatient.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

How does John earn his living?

How long does it take him to finish a picture?

How long has he been painting his girlfriend's portrait?

Why is Lisa getting impatient?

Why does Lisa feel tired?

What has John already painted?

When will the picture be ready?

How much will the picture cost?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

He earns his living by selling his pictures.

Sometimes it takes just 3 days, sometimes much longer.

He has been painting it for 4 months.

Because she has been waiting for a long time to see the final picture.

Because she has to pose for the portrait and sit still for long hours.

He has already painted her face, but needs more time to paint her hair.

It will be ready in 2 weeks.

It will cost more than 10.000 dollars.

Grammar: Present Perfect Continuous.

Grammar Reference: Present Perfect Continuous.

Present Perfect Continuous is used to talk about an action that started in the recent past and is still continuing in the present. It is often used with 'for', 'since', and 'how long'.

I have been writing this letter for 3 hours and haven't finished it yet.

He works in this company. He has already been working in this company for 10 years.

It has been raining since early morning.

How long has it been raining?

You have been learning English since childhood.

How long have you been learning English?

He has been playing chess since he was five.

Lesson 14. Topic: A retirement.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

A retirement.

I have just received an e-mail message from our office secretary, informing me that our general director, Mr. Hutchins will be retiring next month. By that time he will have been working as the company director for 20 years. Mr. Hutchins has been a great boss, he has brought huge success to the corporation. All employees of the company are going to organize a special farewell party. Our company has branches in many cities, and their staff will join the party through the Internet. They will be sending their greetings to Mr. Hutchins via video conferencing tools. I am sure he will be praised for his great job. Everyone will be sorry that he has to leave the post.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

A message, a secretary, a director, a corporation, huge, to inform, to bring, staff, an employee, an employer, to employ, to organize, through the Internet, via the Internet, via video conferencing, a conference, tools, by that time, success, successful, a post / a position, to leave, to retire, greetings, a branch, to praise, farewell.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

What will Mr. Hutchins be doing next month?

How long will he have been working as a company director by that time?

What has Mr. Hutchins done for the corporation?

What are the company employees going to organize?

How will the staff of the company branches join the party?

Will Mr. Hutchins be praised for his great job?

Will everyone be sorry that Mr. Hutchins has to leave the post?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Mr. Hutchins will be retiring next month.

By that time he will have been working as the company director for 20 years.

Mr. Hutchins has brought huge success to the corporation.

The company employees are going to organize a special farewell party.

They will join the party through the Internet.

Yes, he will be praised for his great job.

Yes, everyone will be sorry that Mr. Hutchins has to leave the post.

Grammar: Future Perfect. Future Perfect Continuous.

Grammar Reference: Future Perfect. Future Perfect Continuous.

Future Perfect is used to talk about something that will be completed before a specific time in the future.

By 5 o'clock tomorrow they will have already arrived.

He won't have finished his work by the time we come.

She will have written 6 novels by the time she receives the prize.

It will have already stopped raining by the time we go out.

They will have left Japan by next Monday.

Will you have met Susan by that time?

Future Perfect Continuous is used to show that something will continue up until a particular event or time in the future. It is used to emphasise the length or duration of an activity or event.

By 2028 they will have been living in London for 5 years.

How long will they have been living in London by 2028?

He will have been working in this company for 10 years by the time he retires.

We will have been watching movies for 1 hour when Tom comes back home.

I will have been staying in the hotel for a week before the conference starts.

Lesson 15. Topic: Stand-up comedy.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Stand-up comedy.

Stand-up comedy is a relatively new form of entertainment that has grown in popularity in recent times. It can be performed anywhere, including comedy clubs, bars, and theatres. Stand-up comedians are solo performers who speak directly to the audience in a spontaneous manner. They are smart, provocative, and extremely funny. One of such comics is Gerry White, who is very popular among young people. Everybody admires him for his fine sense of humour.

On one occasion he was asked to take part in a TV show. Garry had written the speech carefully before he started rehearsing. He decided to take his six-year-old daughter Sophie to the show. She had never been to a TV studio before and was very excited. Gerry was wearing his best suit and looked handsome. The show was a great success. As he had included a large number of funny stories in his speech, the audience burst out laughing many times. Viewers were impressed by Gerry's jokes and he received long applause before leaving the stage. On the way back home Gerry noticed that Sophie wasn't happy, she seemed disappointed. At home he asked her if she had enjoyed the show. To his surprise, she hadn't. She told him that she didn't like to see so many people laughing at him!

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

Stand-up, entertainment, popularity, a performer, a performance, a show, a rehearsal, a suit, a stage, a speech, to grow, to perform, to rehearse, to wear, to include, to laugh (at), to burst out, to impress, to notice, to seem, applause, a viewer, a surprise, audience, a comic, a comedian, a manner, a funny joke

a sense of humour, an occasion, relatively, handsome, on the way, to leave, disappointed, directly / indirectly, spontaneous, provocative, to take part (in), extremely.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Is stand-up comedy a popular form of entertainment?

Where can stand-up comedy be performed?

How do stand-up comedians speak to the audience?

Why does everyone admire Gerry White?

Who had written the speech before Gerry started rehearsing?

Who did Gerry decide to take to the TV show?

Had Sophie ever been to a TV studio before?

What was Gerry wearing that night?

Why did the audience burst out laughing many times?

How did the audience react to Gerry's jokes?

Why hadn't Sophie enjoyed the performance?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Yes, it is. It has grown in popularity in recent times.

It can be performed in comedy clubs, bars, and theatres.

They speak to the audience directly, in a spontaneous manner.

Everybody admires him for his sense of humour.

Gerry had written the speech before he started rehearsing.

Gerry decided to take his six-year-old daughter Sophie to the show.

No, Sophie had never been to a TV studio before.

Gerry was wearing his best suit and looked handsome.

Because Gerry had included a large number of funny stories in his speech.

The audience was impressed by Gerry's jokes and he received long applause before leaving the stage.

Because she didn't like to see so many people laughing at her father.

Grammar: Past Perfect.

Grammar Reference: Past Perfect.

Past Perfect is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past. It is used when we talk about an action that had finished before a specific time or another action in the past.

When we arrived at the station, the train had already left.

He had finished his work by the time we came.

It had already stopped raining by the time we went out.

They had been to Japan twice by the time they moved to Tokyo.

Had he already met Susan by that time?

Lesson 16. Topic: Healthy food.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Healthy food.

As a way of introduction, I am Archie, an engineer from Berlin. I used to live in Italy when I was a boy. My parents used to work in Rome and we used to travel about the country a lot. We would go to restaurants and eat famous Italian dishes. I got used to eating fresh, tasty and healthy Italian food. Though Italian cuisine is incredibly varied, one thing remains constant - there are no artificial ingredients and no processed foods involved. It contains home grown ingredients, lots of fresh fruit and vegetables. I always enjoyed the incredibly delicious meals which were prepared by Italian chefs.

However, on one occasion I experienced a real shock. We went to a 'haute cuisine' restaurant in Milan. It served molecular gastronomy, which was a new growing trend in many parts of the world.

When we got a jelly instead of soup, I didn't know how to react. Then we were served a pear that was made to taste like meat. All other dishes came in the form of gels and foams. I had no idea what strange mixture of components they contained, but they all were disgusting. I had never had such a terrible food experience before. I was also very disappointed to learn that molecular food involves the usage of gases and other chemical compounds, and is considered to be unhealthy. Anyway, it's impossible to get used to eating such strange dishes.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

Healthy / unhealthy, used to, be used to, get used to, artificial, fresh, varied, various, to vary, a variety, however, to contain, to remain, to experience, to taste, to react, to serve, to involve, to consider, haute cuisine, molecular gastronomy, incredible / incredibly, strange, constant, real, terrible, disgusting, miniature, gas, chemical, a mixture, a chef, a trend, an ingredient, processed, a gel, a foam.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Where did Archie use to live when he was a boy?

Where did Archie's parents use to work?

Where would Archie and his parents go when they lived in Italy?

What did Archie get used to eating?

Why is Italian food considered to be healthy?

Did Archie enjoy Italian food?

What kind of gastronomy was a growing trend in many parts of the world?

What kind of dishes were served in the 'haute cuisine' restaurant?

Did Archie enjoy the meals in the form of gels and foams?

Why is molecular food considered to be unhealthy?

Can Archie get used to eating such strange dishes?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

He used to live in Italy when he was a boy.

They used to work in Rome.

They would go to restaurants.

Archie got used to eating fresh, tasty and healthy Italian food.

Because there are no artificial ingredients and it contains lots of fruit and vegetables.

Yes, he enjoyed delicious Italian meals.

Molecular gastronomy.

A jelly instead of soup and a pear that tasted like meat.

No, he found them disgusting.

Because it involves the usage of gases and other chemical compounds.

No, he can't get used to eating them.

Grammar: Used to / get used to / be used to.

Grammar Reference: Used to / get used to / be used to.

We use 'used to' + infinitive to talk about a past situation that is no longer true. It tells us that there was a repeated action or state in the past which has now changed.

My mother used to read me books in the evenings when I was small.

I used to spend a lot of time outdoors in my childhood.

Tom used to play computer games, but now he doesn't play at all.

The structures 'be used to' and 'get used to' are used to talk about being accustomed to something or getting accustomed to something.

I am used to getting up early.

He is used to living in the tropics.

It was difficult at first, but then I got used to working in the evenings.

Lesson 17. Topic: An untrue story.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

An untrue story.

When the Ambassador came back home, his wife got a shock. He looked pale and his clothes were in a frightful state. «How did your clothes get into such a mess? I want you to explain what has happened», - she asked in a commanding voice. The Ambassador started making up a story. «You know, I was in my office as usual, when I noticed an air balloon making circles round the Embassy and its territory. I could make out two men in the basket under the balloon and one of them was holding a pair of binoculars. I thought they were spies and got very angry. I took my licensed gun and climbed up to the roof of our 6-storey building. I fired a shot. The Ambassador paused for a moment, as if trying to remember what happened next. And then went on. «The basket landed onto the roof. To my surprise, the two men were my assistants, those fools, Horst and Max. Yet, the Ambassador's wife couldn't understand why his clothes were so dirty. "How can you explain that? I would like you to tell the truth", she asked. He didn't hesitate to answer: «Oh, you know, the balloon was on fire. Trying to put it out, Horst aimed the fire extinguisher on me. I didn't expect him to do so. "You must definitely fire both guys. They cause too much trouble", was his wife's verdict. It was clear that the Ambassador did not tell the truth. His wife never discovered what had happened in reality.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

A fire, a fire extinguisher, to fire a shot, to fire somebody (to terminate the employment contract), an ambassador, an embassy, a mess, clothes, a balloon, an air balloon, territory, a spy, a state, a condition, to make out, to remember, to pause, to tell the truth, to tell lies, to lie, to put out a fire, to hold, to climb, to land, to hesitate, to cause, a roof, a trouble, a basket, a circle, definitely, dirty, a fool, a guy, a gun, a license, a licensed gun, an office, an assistant, 6-storey building, to aim / an aim.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Why did the Ambassador's wife get a shock when he came back home?

What did his wife want him to explain?

What did the Ambassador see when he was working in his office that day?

Who was in the basket under the balloon?

What did the Ambassador do when he thought they could be spies?

Did the Ambassador recognize the two men?

Did his wife want him to tell the truth about his dirty clothes?

Why did Horst aim a fire extinguisher on the Ambassador?

Did the Ambassador expect Horst to aim a fire extinguisher on him?

Why did the Ambassador's wife tell him to fire the two men?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Because he looked pale and his clothes were in a frightful state.

She wanted him to explain what had happened.

He saw an air balloon making circles round the Embassy and its territory.

There were two men in the basket under the balloon and one of them was holding a pair of binoculars.

He took his gun, climbed up to the roof, and fired a shot.

There were his two assistants, Horst and Max.

Yes, his wife asked him to tell the truth.

Because the balloon was on fire, and Horst was trying to put out the fire.

No, the Ambassador didn't expect Horst to aim a fire extinguisher on him.

Because she thought that they caused too much trouble.

Grammar: Complex Object.

Grammar Reference: Complex Object.

Complex Object is used with the following verbs: to want, to wish, to desire, would like, hope, to like, to dislike, to hate etc., which are followed by a pronoun in the objective case + infinitive. It expresses the desire or the need.

He wanted his students to take notes during the lecture.

I would like you to finish this work by Tuesday.

We expect them to arrive at 5 o'clock.

He didn't expect her to refuse his invitation.

Would you like me to come on Monday?

I consider him to be a clever man.

Lesson 18. Topic: A classic robbery.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

A classic robbery.

The police had been looking for the criminal for 6 months before they caught him. The operation involved detectives from several countries, as the suspect had been hiding in different cities. He was finally arrested in his summer house in Greece.

The crime took place on Valentine's Day weekend, when \$100 million worth of precious stones were stolen from the Diamond Centre.

Before the thief could get to the diamonds, he had somehow opened a thick steel door and had gone through motion and heat sensors. He had been trying to unseal hi-tech combination locks for 10 minutes, before he managed to open the safe. The gangster also changed the tapes of the security cameras in the building to avoid being identified. However, he made one mistake: he left behind a half-eaten sandwich with DNA samples on it. This helped the police to identify him.

Nevertheless, while the police were searching for him, he was able to commit another robbery. He had been visiting a huge bank as a customer for a few months. His aim was to befriend the bank staff, who believed he was a successful diamond trader. After he had gained their trust, he acquired a key to the bank's vault. Then he simply let himself in and walked out of the front door with 120,000 carats of diamonds, worth \$28 million. The robber was arrested, but the jewels were never recovered.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

To look for, to catch, to hide, to steal, to arrest, to manage, worth, precious, thick, thin, an operation, a detective, a suspect, a gangster, a thief, a crime, a sensor, a stone, a diamond, motion, heat, locks, a safe, a tape, a camera, a sample, a robbery, a robber, a customer, a trader, trust, a vault, jewels, security, a steel door, a combination, hi-tech, nevertheless, to be worth, to go through, to unseal, to seal, to lock, to unlock, to change, to avoid, to identify, to make a mistake, to look for, to search for, to commit a crime, to befriend, to gain, to acquire, to recover, DNA.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

How long had the police been looking for the criminal before they caught him?

Why did the operation involve detectives from several countries?

Where was the criminal finally arrested?

What was stolen from Diamond Centre on Valentine's day?

What had the thief done before he could get to the diamonds?

How long had he been trying to unseal hi-tech combination locks, before he opened the safe?

What mistake did the thief make?

Why had the thief been visiting a huge bank as a customer for a few months?

What did he do after he had gained the trust of the bank staff?

Did the police manage to recover the jewels?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

They had been looking for the criminal for 6 months before they caught him.

Because the suspect had been hiding in different cities.

He was finally arrested in his summer house in Greece.

\$100 million worth of precious stones were stolen.

He had somehow opened a thick steel door and had gone through motion and heat sensors.

He had been trying to unseal hi-tech combination locks for 10 minutes before he opened the safe.

He left behind a half-eaten sandwich with DNA samples on it.

Because he wanted to befriend the bank staff.

He acquired a key to the bank's vault and stole diamonds worth \$28 million.

No, they didn't recover the jewels.

Grammar: Past Perfect Continuous.

Grammar Reference: Past Perfect Continuous.

Past Perfect Continuous is used to talk about an action that started in the past and continued up until another time in the past. It tells us how long something had been happening before something else happened.

He had already been living in Berlin for 2 years, when he had to move to Sweden.

They had been renovating their apartment for a few months by the time Tom returned home.

She had been writing a new novel for quite a long time when she received their offer.

It had already been raining for 2 hours by the time we went out.

He had been training in the gym for some time, when Susan suddenly called.

Lesson 19. Topic: At Christmas.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

At Christmas.

Christmas markets invariably attract thousands of people. They are fun and full of colours and sounds. Steve and his wife Sarah were walking around the traditional Christmas Market that was held in their city each December. There were a lot of small shops and stalls with food, toys, textile and homeware. Bell ringing was heard everywhere. People were shopping and enjoying themselves. A huge Christmas tree had been erected in the centre of the main square. The tree was beautifully decorated and a crowd gathered to watch it.

While Sarah was busy buying some home decor, Steve went to the fortune teller's tent nearby. The fortune teller, Mrs Glinsky looked at Steve's eyes and laid out her cards. She told that his past had been full of ups and downs.

When Steve asked what would happen in the future, Mrs Glinsky looked at her mysterious ball and took the cards again, mumbling some strange words.

She then told Steve that he would get surprising news soon and he would meet someone who he hadn't seen for a long time.

When Steve and Sarah returned home, they were surprised to discover that Steve's parents had come from Australia to see them. Sarah hurried to prepare the festive dinner. Steve was excited because he hadn't seen his parents for 2 years.

They all kept talking and smiling. Grandparents were happy to see their grandchildren grown up. The evening was full of joy and warm Christmas wishes. Mrs Glinsky was right, her predictions turned out to be true.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

Christmas, a colour, a sound, a fair, a market, a stall, a square, homeware, home decor, textile a toy, a crowd, a bell, invariably, traditional, to attract, to gather, to erect, to ring, loud, to hear, to decorate, to gather, a tent, a fortune, a fortune teller, a ball, a prediction, joy, mysterious ups and downs, to lay out cards, to mumble, to hurry, surprising / surprised, festive, grown-up, to turn out to be, true / false.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Why do Christmas markets invariably attract thousands of people?

Where were Steve and Sarah walking on that day?

What were people doing at the market?

What had been erected in the centre of the main square?

When did Steve go to the fortune teller's tent?

What did Mrs Glinsky tell Steve about his past?

What did Steve ask Mrs Glinsky?

What did Mrs Glinsky tell Steve about his future?

What did Steve and Sarah discover when they returned home?

Why was Steve so excited?

Were they enjoying the evening?

What was the evening full of?

Did Mrs. Glinsky predictions turn out to be true?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Because they are fun and full of colours and sounds.

They were walking around the traditional Christmas market that was held in their city each December.

People were shopping and enjoying themselves.

A huge Christmas tree had been erected in the centre of the main square.

He went to the fortune teller's tent, while Sarah was busy buying some home decor.

She told him that his past had been full of ups and downs.

He asked her what would happen in the future.

She told that he would get surprising news soon and he would meet someone who he hadn't seen for a long time.

When they returned home they discovered that Steve's parents had come from Australia to see them.

Because he hadn't seen his parents for 2 years.

Yes, they were enjoying the evening, they kept talking and smiling.

The evening was full of joy and warm Christmas wishes.

Yes, Mrs. Glinsky predictions turned out to be true.

Grammar: The Sequence of Tenses.

Reported Speech.

Grammar Reference: The Sequence of Tenses.

The sequence of the tenses must be kept in mind. This is a rule that states that the tense of the verb in the subordinate clause, follows the tense of the verb in the principal (main) clause: if there is a use of Past Tense in the principal clause, it must be followed by a Past Tense in the subordinate clause.

Yesterday we met doctor Frank, he told us that he had his own clinic and invited us to visit it.

The receptionist said they had no rooms available.

The secretary told us that the director had signed the documents the day before.

They knew they had made the right choice.

Mary promised she would come to see us soon.

The teacher said the exam would be difficult.

Lesson 20. Topic: A wonderful island.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

A wonderful Island.

As a young man Andy landed on the Isle of Capri and was immediately taken by its beautiful hills and mountains. The young female tour-guide Jina couldn't stop Andy from climbing the mountain. «What an amazing place! I wish I could live here!» - exclaimed Andy. He decided to build a house on top of the cliff. Jina was trying to talk him out of doing so. «If you knew what a terrible village it is, you would never agree to live here», she insisted. But Andy was determined to stay.

He had designed his new house and had made all the necessary instructions to workers, before he returned to his northern home country.

Though it was summer, it was constantly raining in his native city.

"If the weather wasn't so awful, it would be such a lovely city", he thought.

And he dreamt of returning to Italy.

When he finally arrived in Capri, he discovered that his house had already been constructed. It was an impressive temple with sunny terraces surrounded by a magnificent garden. The garden was a perfect home for Andy's pets. He was an animal lover and kept pets as diverse as an owl and a parrot, as well as many types of dog.

Andy had hardly had time to settle down, when the war in his country started.

He was conscripted into the army and served in the military air service. «I hate this war. If it hadn't started I wouldn't have left my beloved village. I wish I could return home to my pets», he once confessed to his fellow pilots. Fortunately, he was able to return home quite soon and lived in his gorgeous Villa ever since.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

To land, to be taken by, to exclaim, to talk out of, to discover, hills, awful, female / male, tour-guide, a cliff, on top of, a temple, an instruction, necessary, impressive, beloved, military service, to serve in the army, a pilot, a terrace, perfect, magnificent, diverse, an owl, a parrot, a pet, to settle down, to insist on, to climb, to be determined, to be conscripted into the army, to confess, amazing, as well as, surrounded, a fellow.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Why did Andy want to climb the mountain on the Isle of Capri?

What did Andy wish for, when he saw the beautiful island and its hills?

Why was Jina trying to stop him from building a house on top of the cliff?

What did Andy do before he returned to his native city?

What did Andy wish for when he was in his home city?

What did Andy discover when he finally arrived in Capri?

What was his new house like?

What kind of pets did Andy keep?

Why didn't Andy have time to settle down in his new house?

Where did Andy serve during the war?

What were Andy's feelings about the war?

What did Andy once confess to his fellow pilots?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Because he liked that beautiful place.

Andy wished he could live there.

Because she thought it was a terrible village.

He had designed his new house and made the necessary instructions to workers.

He wished the weather wasn't so awful.

He discovered that his house had already been constructed.

It was an impressive temple with sunny terraces surrounded by a magnificent garden.

He was an animal lover and kept pets as diverse as an owl and a parrot, as well as many types of dog.

Because the war started and he was conscripted into the army.

He served in the military air service.

He hated war, if it hadn't started he wouldn't have left his village.

He wished he could return home to his pets.

Grammar: Conditionals I, II, III.

Grammar Reference: Conditionals I, II, III.

Conditional I is used to talk about possibilities in the present or future:

If it is sunny, we will go for a walk.

When he comes, I will talk to him.

We won't tell him about it, unless he asks.

She will prepare dinner, before he arrives.

Conditional II is used to talk about impossible situations in the present or future:

If I knew German, I would translate this text.

If he came, we would go out.

If I were you, I wouldn't accept his invitation.

Conditional III is used to talk about impossible situations in the past:

If you had told me the truth, I would have helped you.

If they had arrived earlier, they wouldn't have missed the train.

Lesson 21. Topic: Snobs.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Snobs.

A woman wearing jeans and a T-shirt stopped at a window of a luxury fashion shop. It featured mannequins with beautiful designer dresses and accessories on them. After gazing at the window display for several minutes, she went into the shop. She asked to see the dress that was on a mannequin.

The shop assistant didn't like the way she was dressed and told her that the dress was sold. Glancing at her with contempt, she opened her laptop and completely ignored her.

The woman walked out of the shop angrily, slamming the door behind her.

She was a self-made business lady who had become wealthy because of her hard work. She disliked snobs and those who judge others by their looks. So she decided to teach the snobbish assistant a lesson.

The lady returned to the shop the next day. Dressed in a white coat, she was carrying an expensive handbag in her hand. After seeking out the rude assistant, she asked for several dresses. Not recognizing her, the assistant was eager to serve her this time. With much effort, she brought her various dresses. But the woman said she didn't like them. She made the assistant bring her almost everything that was in the shop, before making her final choice.

When the assistant asked her to pay for the dress, the woman gave her 300 dollars in small coins. She insisted on the assistant's counting all the 30,000 coins.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

To judge, to be dressed, to dress, to recognize, to dislike, to carry, to walk out, to slam, to be eager, to count, a coat, a T-shirt, a dress, luxury, angry / angrily, fashion, a display window, mannequins, a shop assistant, a snob, snobbish, appearance / looks, almost, a coin, contempt, effort, same, a handbag, to gaze at, to glance at, wealthy, self-made.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Who stopped at a window of a luxury shop?

What did the window of the luxury shop look like?

When did the woman go into the shop?

Why didn't the shop assistant want to show her the dress in the window?

How did the shop assistant tell her that the dress was sold?

How did the woman walk out of the shop?

Who was that woman?

What did the woman think about snobs?

What did the woman decide to do?

What did the woman look like the next day?

What did the woman do in the shop?

How did the shop assistant react?

How did the woman punish the shop assistant?

What did the woman do when the assistant asked her to pay for the dress?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

A woman wearing jeans and a T-shirt.

The window featured mannequins with beautiful designer dresses and accessories.

The woman went into the shop, after gazing at the window for several minutes.

Because she didn't like the way the woman was dressed.

The shop assistant told her about it, glancing at her with contempt.

She walked out of the shop angrily, slamming the door behind her.

The woman was a self-made business lady who had become wealthy because of her hard work.

She disliked snobs and those who judge others by their looks.

She decided to teach a lesson to the snobbish shop assistant.

Dressed in a white coat, she was carrying an expensive handbag in her hand.

After seeking out the rude assistant, she asked for several dresses.

Not recognizing the woman, the shop assistant was eager to serve her this time.

She made the assistant bring her almost everything that was in the shop, before making the final choice.

The woman gave her 300 dollars in small coins and insisted on her counting all the 30,000 coins.

Grammar: Participle I (Present Participle).

Grammar Reference: Present Participles (Participle I).

Present Participles are created from verbs (by adding -ing) and can be used as adjectives or in adverbial phrases. They are used when we want to express an active action.

The girl standing near the window is my sister.

The man driving the car is a friend of mine.

We saw a man running across the street.

Who was the girl wearing the red dress?

After finishing his work, Tom went home.

On arriving at the airport, we immediately went to the information desk.

Whistling to himself, he walked down the road.

Lesson 22. Topic: Detectives.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Detectives.

Books written by Agatha Christie are very popular among readers all over the world. Now considered 'queen of mystery', Agatha Christie is known as the author of detective novels, which capture the reader's attention from the beginning till the very end.

One of her most popular novels is 'Murder on the Orient Express', featuring Inspector Hercule Poirot. Poirot is a middle-aged little man with enormous moustaches, who has a special gift for solving crimes.

The story takes place on the Orient Express train, which has stopped because of heavy snowfall. Poirot, who is on the train traveling home to London, is asked to help solve a murder of a passenger. Using his brain and logic, Poirot miraculously solves an impossible criminal case.

The story keeps the readers thrilled and guessing to the end.

'Murder on the Orient Express' is referred to as "the most widely read mystery of all time," and has been adapted into movies many times.

When asked about Agatha Christie's fiction, many readers also remember Miss Marple, an amateur consulting detective, who appears in many of the short stories. Miss Marple is a clever elderly woman who lives in the village of St. Mary Mead. She never married and has no close relatives, except for her nephew Raymond. The old lady has never worked for a living, but demonstrates a remarkably thorough education, including some art courses that involved the study of human anatomy. Miss Marple solves difficult crimes thanks to her shrewd intelligence, often portrayed sitting in her chair by the fireside.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

A queen / a king, a mystery, a detective story, a novel, a train, a passenger, a talent = a gift, a murder, an inspector, an author, elderly, middle-aged, enormous, moustaches, remarkably, amateur, except for, to solve a crime, to guess, to be thrilled, to appear, thorough, education, courses, shrewd = clever, intelligence, human, anatomy, to portray, a fireside, to consult, to adapt, to demonstrate, to capture, attention, difficult, to refer to, widely, heavy snowfall, miraculously.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Whose books are popular among readers all over the world?

What is Agatha Christie known for?

What is one of her most popular novels?

Who is the main hero of the 'Murder on the Orient Express' novel?

What does inspector Poirot look like?

Where does the murder take place?

Why is Hercule Poirot asked to solve the murder?

What does he use to solve the crime?

How do the readers feel when reading the novel?

Who is Miss Marple?

Does Miss Marple have close relatives?

Is Miss Marple an educated woman?

How does Miss Marple manage to solve difficult crimes?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Agatha Christie's books.

Considered 'queen of mystery', she is known as the author of detective novels.

It is 'Murder on the Orient Express'.

The main hero is Inspector Hercule Poirot.

He is a middle-aged little man with enormous moustaches

The murder takes place on the Orient Express train, which has stopped because of heavy snowfall.

Because he is on the train traveling home to London.

He solves the crime using his brain and logic.

The story keeps the readers thrilled and guessing to the end.

Miss Marple is an amateur consulting detective who appears in many of the short stories by Agatha Christie.

She has no close relatives, except for her nephew Raymond.

Yes, she demonstrates a thorough education, including the knowledge of human anatomy.

She solves difficult crimes thanks to her shrewd intelligence.

Grammar: Participle II (Past Participle).

Grammar Reference: Participle II (Past Participle).

Participle II has a passive meaning, i.e. the noun defined by Participle II is a person or a thing that receives the action of the verb. The third form of a verb (V3) is the past participle form.

We read the email sent by the manager.

This vase, made in China in the 14th century, is very valuable.

She only eats cakes made by her mother.

Stories written by O' Henry are very popular among readers of all ages.

The broken vase was not very expensive.

Worried by the news, she called the hospital.

Filled with pride, he walked towards the stage.

Lesson 23. Topic: A job interview.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

A job interview.

Matt: Sheila, we have a vacancy for a software engineer, and the best candidate is Amelia Henks. She is serving a probation period now. What do you think about her?

Shiela: Yes, Matt, her CV looks good. I also saw her working with her colleagues, she seems like a good team player.

Matt: Yes, and I heard her speaking English in the office yesterday, she sounded quite confident. Fluency in English is essential for this job. Well, let's go and interview Amelia.

Shiela: Of course, with pleasure.

Amelia: Good afternoon, Mrs. Henks.

Shiela: Good afternoon, Amelia.

Amelia: Good afternoon, Sam. Nice to see you.

Matt: Can you tell us about your education? What qualifications did you get when you finished school?

Amelia: I got the high school graduation certificate.

Matt: I see. Where did you go then?

Amelia: I went to the University of Tharagotha and got a Bachelor's degree in computer studies.

Matt: And when you finished that you started work?

Amelia: No, I went to the University of Madrid, where I got my PhD in systems engineering.

Matt: What then?

Amelia: I went to the NLB bank in Milan and I worked there from 2017 to 2019.

Matt: What post did you hold?

Amelia: I was a systems analyst.

Matt: I think that we have a lot to talk about, a very interesting bio, many questions...Colleagues, do you mind if we continue the interview in the conference room?

Shiela: Certainly.

Matt: OK, what other companies have you worked for?

Amelia: I worked for 1 year with a company in Paris called IAH, as a control system supervisor, then I came to England to work for Top Systems as a client consultant, but last July I was promoted to a senior software development engineer.

Shiela: Mrs. Henks, your CV doesn't go into details about the hardware you've been working with recently. Tell us about it?

Amelia: Well, we have a network of IBM PCs and compatibles, which can operate as individual work stations or they can access a much more powerful minicomputer.

Matt: That sounds interesting. I also watched you working on our new client's project. Do you have any difficulty with it?

Amelia: Actually, I am familiar with such tasks, I have done a similar project before. Besides, I speak fluent English and Spanish, so it helps a lot.

Matt: Well, you seem to be a good fit for our company. We will discuss your application with the Branch Director and let you know of the decision. We will get in touch with you in a week.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

An interview, a vacancy, a candidate, a resume / CV, an application, a probation, a period, a degree, a qualification, software, hardware, a network, compatibles, a supervisor, a systems analyst, a certificate, a team, fluency / fluent graduation, to graduate, to serve a probation, to hold a post, to sound confident, to promote, a promotion, essential, familiar, powerful, similar to, to be a good fit for, to operate, to discuss, to access, an access, a decision, a client, besides, to go into detail, to get in touch with, to have difficulty with.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Who is Mrs. Amelia Henks?

Did Sheila see her working with her colleagues?

What did Matt hear Amelia doing?

What language is essential for this job?

What kind of degrees does Amelia have?

What University did Amelia go to obtain his PhD degree?

What was her first job?

What was her latest job?

Why doesn't Amelia have difficulty working at a new client's project?

What languages does Amelia speak?

Do Matt and Sheila think that Amelia is a good fit for their company?

Who will make the final decision about Amelia's application?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Amelia is a candidate for the position of a software engineer.

Yes, she saw her working with her colleagues and she seemed a good team player.

Matt heard Amelia speaking English in the office.

Fluency in English is essential for this job.

Amelia has a Bachelor's degree in computer studies and a PhD degree.

She went to the University of Madrid.

She worked at the NLB bank in Milan as a systems analyst.

She worked as a senior software development engineer.

Because she has done similar tasks before.

She speaks fluent English and Spanish.

Yes, they think she is the best candidate.

The Branch Director will decide on the application.

Grammar: Complex Object with the verbs of perception.

Grammar Reference: Complex Object with the verbs of perception.

Complex Object is used after the verbs of perception: 'hear', 'see', 'watch', 'notice', 'feel'. It is formed with an object + infinitive without to when we talk about a whole of an action, or an object + ing form when we talk about an action in progress.

I heard someone singing.

He saw his friend walking along the road.

They noticed something burning.

I watched the birds flying away.

We saw him come into the room.

He felt someone touch his hand.

Lesson 24. Topic: Winemakers.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Winemakers.

Marion and her husband Pierre live in Provence in the South of France, where they own a house and vineyards. Provence is famous for its picturesque landscapes and delicious wines. The couple inherited the large estate from their parents and it allowed them to become independent winemakers. They enjoy their unique lifestyle and are eager to share it with others. They often invite tourists to their beautiful place to delve into the world of Provencal wine. After a stroll through the cellars with their century old oak tuns, visitors enjoy tasting their great wines. There is also a food bar area, where they can have some cheese and home-made bread. Guests are also invited to walk through the vineyards and have a picnic in the fresh air.

They don't have to bring their own meals, as Marion and Pierre supply everything.

The hosts do their utmost to ensure their guests have an unforgettable day. They even hold a special cooking workshop for both adults and children to encourage them to learn more about Provincial food culture. Marion's sister Jannette is a pastry cook, she makes desserts, cakes, and chocolates. During the workshops she inspires participants to experiment with different ingredients and create new flavours. Everyone has an opportunity to use their imagination and handcraft their own chocolate.

Before leaving, a short visit to the little boutique is a must. It sells wines and delicacies so that tourists can take a bit of Provence home with them and treat their friends.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

A winemaker, a vineyard, an estate, landscapes, a couple, a stroll, the world of, in the fresh air, a picnic, a workshop, an adult, a boutique, a participant, a tourist, delicacies, an oak tun, a century, a cellar, a flavour, a pastry cook, an opportunity, picturesque, delicious, unique, to share, to own, to experiment, different, to encourage, to handcraft, to create, to inspire, unforgettable, independent, to treat, to inherit, to allow, to delve into, imagination.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

What do Marion and Pierre own?

What is Provence famous for?

How did Marion and Pierre become independent winemakers?

Do they enjoy their unique lifestyle?

How do they share their lifestyle with other people?

What do the visitors do when they come to their place?

Do the visitors have to bring food with them?

How do the hosts entertain their guests?

What is the aim of a special cooking workshop for adults and children?

Who is Jannette?

What do the participants do during the workshop?

Why is it a must for the tourists to visit the little boutique before leaving the place?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

They own a house and vineyards in Provence in the South of France.

It is famous for its picturesque landscapes and delicious wines.

They inherited the large estate from their parents and it allowed them to become independent winemakers.

Yes, they enjoy their unique lifestyle and are eager to share it with others.

They often invite tourists to their beautiful place.

They walk through the vineyards, visit the wine cellars and taste their great wines.

No, they don't. There is a food bar area, where they can have some cheese and home-made bread.

The hosts do everything to ensure their guests have an unforgettable day.

It is held to encourage visitors to learn more about Provincial food culture.

Jannette is Marion's sister, she is a pastry cook who makes desserts and chocolates at the workshop.

The participants can experiment with different ingredients and create their own chocolates.

Because the boutique sells wines and delicacies so that tourists can take a bit of Provence home with them and treat their friends.

Grammar: Infinitives and Gerunds after certain verbs.

Grammar Reference: Infinitives & Gerunds after certain verbs.

Infinitives are used after the following verbs: agree, attempt, claim, decide, demand, desire, fail, forget, hesitate, hope, learn, need, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, refuse, seem, strive, tend, try, want, wish, arrange, aim, deserve, afford, manage, promise, threaten, appear, can't bear.

He was pleased to see us.

Alice forgot to invite us to the event.

Tom learned to play the piano at an early age.

He failed to finish the work on time.

We managed to talk to the director yesterday.

I tried to move the table, but I couldn't.

He offered to help us, but forgot to leave his telephone number.

Tom wants to travel to Italy, but Sia refuses to leave home.

The Gerund is used after the following verbs: admit, appreciate, avoid, can't help, consider, delay, deny, enjoy, finish, mind, miss, postpone, practise, quit, recall, regret, report, resent, resist, resume, risk, suggest, fancy, involve, imagine, dislike, mention, recollect, require, recollect. It is used after the verbs like, remember, forget, regret, stop, need (about an object) in certain cases (special meaning).

She enjoys walking along the sandy beach.

I can't help smiling when I see her.

The thief denied stealing the money.

He suggested traveling by air.

We considered buying a new car.

I can't forget dancing with her that night.

We regret not visiting our parents at Christmas.

Lesson 25. Topic: The first day at work.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

The first day at work.

I could hardly sleep that night and woke up at 4.30. I was worried because of the first day at work as the head of the operations department. I doubted if I would be able to make a great first impression. I took a shower and had a light breakfast. The weather was not good for jogging, so I did some workout indoors. After that I got dressed. I put on my grey suit, which gave me a professional look and made me feel confident.

On my way to work I again had uneasy thoughts about meeting my colleagues. To reduce tension I tried to focus on the present moment and made a few business calls. When I almost got to the office building, the secretary called me and told that my room was being repaired. She said: "Your office room needed some renovation. It is being redecorated now. Please, wait a little". I got a bit anxious, but I decided to stay calm and have some coffee.

After a while the secretary invited me in: "Your room has already been prepared". It was a bright and spacious room in light colours with all the necessary equipment. There was a computer with a huge monitor, a Wi-Fi, a printer, a telephone, and a big chair. It was a dream office!

Then I had to introduce myself to my new team. I felt nervous, I was afraid that everyone would be whispering and staring at me. But my fears immediately disappeared with the very first person who came in. It was the graphic designer Sandy, who started telling me about herself. We had a friendly conversation and I found out that we have a lot in common. Outside of work, she enjoyed doing yoga and jogging and she was surprised to know that I run 4-5 miles a day too. We even arranged to have lunch together. I was quite satisfied on how my first day at work started and was sure that the rest of it would go smoothly as well.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

Hardly, almost, to sleep, to take a shower, head of a department, light / heavy, a workout, indoors / outdoors, a suit, a look, confident, uneasy, a thought, to think, equipment, to equip, a fear, to fear, tension, to reduce, to focus, to repair, to redecorate, bright, spacious, necessary, nervous, to be

afraid of, to whisper, to stare at, to disappear, to have in common, to arrange, to be satisfied, the rest, smoothly, light / dark, a graphic designer.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Why couldn't Michaella sleep that night?

What doubts did Michaella have?

Why did Michaella do some workout indoors instead of jogging outdoors?

What did Michaella dress into?

What were her thoughts on the way to work?

What did the secretary tell Michaella when she called her?

What did Michaella decide to do to stay calm?

What did the secretary tell Michaella when she invited her in?

Did Michaella like the room when she saw it?

Why did Michaella still feel nervous?

Who was the first person Michaella met?

What do Sandy and Michaella have in common?

Where did they arrange to go together?

Was Michaella satisfied with the way her first day at work started?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Michaella was worried because of the first day at work as the head of operations department.

She doubted if she would be able to make a great first impression on her team.

Because the weather was not good for jogging.

She put on her grey suit, which gave her a professional look and made her feel confident.

On the way to work she again had uneasy thoughts about meeting her colleagues.

She said that her room was being redecorated. And she had to wait.

She decided to have some coffee.

She told her that the room had already been prepared.

Yes, she thought it was a dream office, it had all the necessary equipment.

Because she had to introduce herself to her co-workers and was afraid that everybody would be whispering and staring at her.

The first person she met was Sandy, a graphic designer.

They both are fond of jogging and yoga.

They arranged to have lunch together.

She was quite satisfied on how her first day at work started and was sure that the rest of it would go smoothly as well.

Grammar: Passive Voice (Continuous and Perfect tenses).

Grammar Reference: The Passive Voice with the Continuous and Perfect Tenses.

A new film is being staged in our city.

I live at my friend's place, because my apartment is being redecorated at the moment.

When I came in, my project was being discussed by the team.

The problem has already been resolved.

All the dresses have been sold.

He saw that his car had been broken.

The book will have been published by April.

Lesson 26. Topic: An auction.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

An auction.

Olivia, a 50-year-old widowed lady, has never expected that her life could change so dramatically, when she decided to sell the old estate of her husband's parents. It was full of antique furniture and pottery, which she carefully packed and brought to a reputable auction house. All the artefacts were examined by Mr. Martins, an auctioneer expert, and none of them was valued at more than 8,000 Euro. The last ones were two porcelain vases. As there were no stamps on them Mr. Martins didn't know whether they were old or not. Olivia saw that he was confused. "He must be trying to guess how old the vases are," – she thought. After a while, Mr. Martins said: "The vases might have been produced in the 20th century. They are decorative pieces and are worth 2,000 euro each". Olivia took some time to think it over and in the afternoon called Mr. Martins and agreed to the price. However, when the vases were brought into the auction room, the buyers started frantic bidding. The bids were increasing at a fantastic speed – €100,000, €200,000, €500,000 – when someone shouted "Two million". Mr. Martins was shocked: "These people must have gone mad. They can't be serious, it's an unrealistic price!" In fact, the vases turned out to be rare antique objects, which dated back to the 18th century. Mr. Martins made a mistake when pricing them. Olivia couldn't believe it was happening to her: "It can't be true! The expert must have made a huge mistake! I am so rich!"

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

An auction, an auctioneer, an expert, furniture, an artefact, an object, a vase, a stamp, a piece, a bid / to bid, a speed, to expect, to change, to pack / to unpack, to examine, to value, to guess, to produce, to agree, to increase, to shout, to believe, to happen, to date back to, dramatically, antique, reputable, carefully, porcelain, however, after a while, bewildered, decorative, frantic, fantastic, unrealistic, rare, rich / poor.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

Who is Olivia?

What had Olivia decided to do before her life changed dramatically?

What did she do with the antique furniture and pottery?

Who examined all the artefacts brought by Olivia?

Why didn't Mr. Martins know whether the vases were old or not?

What did Olivia think when she saw that Mr. Martins was confused?

Why did Mr. Martins think that the vases were worth 2,000 euro each?

What happened when the vases were brought into the auction room?

Why was Mr. Martins shocked?

What did Mr. Martins exclaim?

What did the vases turn out to be?

What mistake did Mr. Martins make?

What was Olivia's reaction to what was happening?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Olivia is a 50-year-old widowed lady.

She had decided to sell the old estate of her husband's parents.

She carefully packed all of them and brought them to a reputable auction house.

Mr. Martins, an auctioneer expert, examined all the artefacts.

Because there were no stamps on the vases.

She thought: "He must be trying to guess how old the vases are".

Because he thought the vases might have been produced in the 20th century.

When the vases were brought into the auction room, the buyers started frantic bidding.

Because the bids were increasing at a fantastic speed and reached 2 million dollars.

He exclaimed: "These people must have gone mad. They can't be serious, it's an unrealistic price!«»

The vases turned out to be rare antique objects, which dated back to the 18th century.

He made the mistake when pricing the vases. They were worth much more than € 2,000.

Olivia couldn't believe it was true. She was very excited about getting rich.

Grammar: Modal verbs of deduction.

Grammar Reference: Modal Verbs of Deduction.

We use 'must' when we feel sure that something is true or it's the only realistic possibility. We use 'might', 'may' or 'could' to say that we think something is possible but we're not sure. We use 'can't' when we feel sure that something is not possible. Modal verbs are followed by an infinitive without to:, it can be simple infinitive, continuous infinitive, or perfect infinitive, depending on the time of the action.

Don't go disturb him, he must be sleeping.

He wears a uniform, he must be a worker.

Where is my bag? I must have left in in the shop.

He can't be a doctor, I don't believe him.

I didn't say anything wrong, I can't have hurt him.

Tom isn't at home, he may be at work.

Lisa may be talking to her mother, I can hear her voice.

Lesson 27. Topic: Music and love.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Music and love.

Julian was a well-read, highly educated and accomplished pianist and composer. He had spent many years of practicing music to become a true master. He seemed to have everything one can dream of - talent, intellect, and wealth. The only thing he wished for was to meet his true love.

The new season had just started and members of the orchestra gathered for the first time after the summer break. It was during the rehearsal that Julian met Sia, a young musician who was invited to join the orchestra as a violinist. As their eyes met directly for the first time, they immediately fell in love with each other. They started dating and would spend a lot of time together, playing the piano, talking about music, literature, and the infinite cultural events, which their city was famous for. They lived in Vienna and both loved it a lot, inspired by its numerous historic places, museums and sights. They enjoyed short round trips of the old city in the traditional horse-drawn carriage.

Their relationship was a bed of roses and Julian decided to propose to Sia. He bought a beautiful engagement ring and was planning to ask her to marry him. He also composed a love song without words for Sia. On that day Sia looked gorgeous, he couldn't take his eyes off her. He started playing the song he had composed for her. Hardly had he touched the piano keyboards, when she took her violin and produced the finest melody. Never had Julian heard such beautiful music before. To his surprise, Sia had composed a special love song for him too. Their romance was as delightful as their music. When Julian proposed to Sia, she didn't hesitate to answer: 'I couldn't wish for a better husband'.

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

A pianist, a composer, a violinist, a musician, a master, an orchestra, talent, intellect, wealth, a rehearsal, a break, a member, accomplished, well-read, to practice, to wish for, directly / indirectly, for the first time, to fall in love with, literature, infinite, numerous, historic, dating / a date, to marry /to get married, an engagement ring, a horse-drawn carriage, to compose, a piano, a keyboard, to touch, relationship, 'a bed of roses', gorgeous, a

romance, a melody, delightful, to hesitate, to take one's eyes off something / somebody.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

What kind of pianist is Julian?

How did he become a true master?

Did Julian seem to have everything one can dream of?

What was the only thing Julian wished for?

What did the members of the orchestra do when the season had started?

Where did Julian meet Sia?

Who was Sia?

What happened when their eyes met directly for the first time?

How did they spend their time together?

What is Vienna famous for?

What did Julian do when preparing to propose Sia?

What did Sia do when Julian started playing the song he had composed for her?

Had Julian heard such beautiful music before?

What did Sia answer when Julian proposed to her?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

Julian is an accomplished pianist.

He had spent many years of practicing music to become a true master.

Yes, Julian seemed to have everything one can dream of - talent, intellect, and wealth.

The only thing he wished for was to meet his true love.

When the season had started members of the orchestra gathered for the first time after the summer break.

Julian met Sia during the rehearsal.

Sia was a young musician who was invited to join the orchestra as a violinist.

They immediately fell in love with each other when their eyes met for the first time.

They spend a lot of time together, playing the piano, talking about music, literature, and the infinite cultural events, which their city was famous for.

Vienna is famous for its numerous historic places, museums and sights.

He bought a beautiful engagement ring and composed a love song without words for Sia.

Hardly had Julian touched the piano keyboards, when Sia took her violin and produced the finest melody.

Never had Julian heard such beautiful music before.

She answered that she couldn't wish for a better husband.

Grammar: Inversion / Emphatic constructions.

Grammar Reference: Inversion / Emphatic Constructions.

*Inversion means putting the verb before the subject. We use Inversion when there is a negative adverb or adverb phrase (*hardly, seldom, rarely, not only, only later, never, only in this way, etc.) at the beginning of the sentence. We put the expression at the beginning of the sentence to emphasise what we're saying. It makes our sentence sound surprising or striking or unusual.*

Hardly had he got to the office, when the director announced an urgent meeting.

Never have I seen such beautiful flowers.

Only later did they understand what had happened.

Not only does he love chocolate, but he also drinks too much coffee.

Only in this way can we earn money to survive.

So beautiful was the girl that nobody could talk of anything else.

Grammar Reference: I wish / If only.

We use the verb 'wish' or the phrase 'if only' to talk about things which we want but which are not possible. If we talk about the present or future situation, the phrase is followed by the verb in the Past Simple Tense:

I wish I could see you next week, but unfortunately, I will be away.

I wish I was/were taller. If I was taller, I would join the basketball club.

If only I knew German. If I knew German, I would easily translate this article.

She wishes she had a big house and a new car.

If we talk about the present or future, the phrase is followed by the verb in the Past Perfect Tense:

I wish I had worked harder when I was at University. If I had worked harder, I would have obtained the degree.

They wish they had visited their parents at Christmas.

Lesson 28. Topic: Twin sisters.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Twin sisters.

The two sisters Lizzy and Lucy have their own successful business - a flower shop which attracts customers by fresh and beautiful flower bouquets for every occasion. The sisters have been nearly inseparable from their early childhood and have felt happy and blessed with their friendship. They were brought up by their mother, as their father died when they were small.

They have been together all the time, sharing many hobbies and interests and being an incredible source of support to each other. Lucy is married to a wealthy manufacturer George. The couple lives a joyful life raising their sweet daughter. Lizzy hasn't tied the knot yet.

One day when the sisters were busy arranging orders for their permanent client's wedding, a stranger bought almost half of all the flowers in the shop. To their surprise, all of them were presented as a gift to Lizzy. As the purchase was made online, they didn't know the buyer's identity. In the evening Lizzy received an email from her former classmate Theo, in which he was asking her for a date. She hadn't heard of him since they left college. Theo was thought to have moved to Asia and settled there. Lizzy gladly accepted his invitation, as they were good friends at college and liked each other.

When talking to her mother that evening, Lizzy could hardly resist the temptation of telling her about dating Theo, but decided to keep it secret and stayed silent.

Lizzy and Theo met on Saturday morning and took a scenic day trip of skating in the countryside. It was a perfect date that any girl could just dream of. Not only Theo made her laugh a lot, but there was a romantic spark between them. They had fun together and he went out of his way to make her feel special and show his affection. The next day Lizzy told her sister: "Theo is intelligent, honourable, honest and reliable, with such a great sense of humour! I think I have found my Mr. Right!"

Task 2. Write down and learn the new words.

Twin sisters, a customer, a bouquet, an occasion, inseparable, to be blessed with, to attract, to bring up, to raise, to die, incredible, a source,

support, a manufacturer, joyful, to tie the knot, permanent, a stranger, a purchase, identity, to present, former, a classmate, to move to, a temptation, to resist, can't help doing smth., to go out of one's way, to feel special, honourable, intelligent, reliable, honest, romantic, to keep smth. secret, to stay silent, affection, a spark, a perfect date, Mr. Right.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

What business do the two sisters Lizzy and Lucy have?

What kind of relationship do the sisters have?

Who were the sisters brought up by?

Have the sisters shared many hobbies and interests?

Who is Lucy married to?

Is Lizzy married?

What happened one day when the sisters were busy arranging orders for their permanent client's wedding?

Why didn't the sisters know the buyer's identity?

What email did Lizzy receive in the evening?

Had she heard of him since they left college?

Why did Lizzy gladly accept Theo's invitation?

What sort of temptation could Lizzy hardly resist when talking to her mother?

Where did Lizzy and Theo go on their first date?

Was it a perfect date that any girl could just dream of?

How did Theo treat Lizzy?

What did Lizzy tell her sister the next day?

Task 4. Make questions to the following answers.

The two sisters have their own flower shop which attracts customers by fresh and beautiful flower bouquets for every occasion.

They have been nearly inseparable from their early childhood and have felt happy and blessed with their friendship.

They were brought up by their mother as their father died when they were small.

Yes, they have been together all the time, sharing many hobbies and interests and being an incredible source of support to each other.

Lucy is married to a wealthy manufacturer George, the couple is raising their sweet daughter.

No, Lizzy hasn't tied the knot yet.

A stranger bought almost half of all the flowers in the shop and presented them as a gift to Lizzy.

Because the purchase was made online.

She received an email from her former classmate Theo, in which he was asking her for a date.

She hadn't heard of him since they left college. Theo was thought to have moved to Asia and settled there.

Lizzy gladly accepted his invitation, as they were good friends at college and liked each other.

Lizzy could hardly resist the temptation of telling her mother about dating Theo, but decided to keep it secret and stayed silent.

Lizzy and Theo met on Saturday morning and took a scenic day trip of skating in the countryside.

Yes, it was. Not only Theo made her laugh a lot, but there was a romantic spark between them.

Theo went out of his way to make her feel special and show his affection.

Lizzy told her sister that Theo was intelligent, honourable, honest and reliable, with a great sense of humour, and she felt she had found her Mr. Right.

Grammar: Complex Subject.

Grammar Reference: Complex Subject.

Complex Subject is formed by the combination of a noun(or a pronoun) and an infinitive: Noun/Pronoun + Predicate + Infinitive. The predicate is usually expressed by the following verbs: to know, to suppose, to think, to say, to report, to announce, to seem, to appear, to prove, to happen, to turn out, to be likely, to be unlikely, to be sure, to be certain.

She is known to live in France.

He is thought to be a clever and wise man.

The weather is said to change soon.

The ship is reported to be sailing across the Pacific Ocean.

The criminal was announced to have escaped from the prison.

The tickets were supposed to be sold in the afternoon.

The telephone happened to be out of order.

The young man proved to know everybody.

The house seems to be abandoned.

The necklace is likely to have been stolen.