

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THE FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

**ENGLISH COURSE –
INTERMEDIATE**

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REVISION TIME – PROGRESS TEST EXERCISES

Fill in the gaps with these verbs. You can use the verbs more than once.

do chat visit tidy up have go meet

- 1 I often do some gardening at the weekend.
- 2 We usually my grandmother on Sundays.
- 3 When did you last the flat?
- 4 I think I'll a quiet night in.
- 5 We often clubbing with friends.
- 6 I never a lie-in on Saturday mornings.
- 7 My sister and I often to people online
- 8 I really need to some exercise.
- 9 We hardly ever to exhibitions.
- 10 I sometimes friends round for dinner.
- 11 Sam's going to up with some friends.

1 2 visit 3 tidy up 4 have 5 go 6 have 7 chat 8 do
9 go 10 have 11 meet

phrases to say you like something

I really love ...

I'm really/very/quite

interested in ...

I enjoy ...

I'm really/very/quite keen on ...

I think ... is/are great/brilliant/
wonderful.

phrases to say something is OK

I think ... is/are all right.

I don't mind ...

TIPS! • *I can't stand* and *I can't bear* mean 'I hate'.

• *Great, brilliant* and *wonderful* all mean 'very good'.

• We can use pronouns, nouns or verb+ing with the phrases for likes and dislikes: *I love it. I can't stand football. Waiting in queues drives me crazy.*

phrases to say you don't like something

I really hate ...

I don't like ... at all.

I can't stand ...

... really get(s) on my nerves.

I can't bear /bear/ ...

I'm not very keen on ...

... drive(s) me crazy.

I think ... is/are really boring/
annoying.

Fill in the gaps with one word.

- 1 He loves his new MP3 player. He thinks it's brilliant .
- 2 Tania hates mobile phone ring tones. She just can't them.
- 3 I'm very on cooking. It's a great way to relax.
- 4 Listening to other people's conversations really gets on my
- 5 Computer games are OK, I suppose. I don't them.
- 6 My mum doesn't like loud music. It drives her
- 7 My sister loves exhibitions, but I don't like them at
- 8 I'm very in sailing.
- 9 Janet loves watching her children sleep.

2 stand/bear 3 keen 4 nerves 5 mind 6 crazy/mad
7 all 8 interested 9 really

relaxed nervous pleased embarrassed annoyed
fed up disappointed stressed calm upset scared
satisfied confused shocked glad frustrated concerned

- 1 I always feel extremely relaxed after I've been swimming.
- 2 Wendy was u..... about the news. She was crying after she heard it.
- 3 Rosie feels fr..... when her boss doesn't listen to her.
- 4 He felt e..... when my brother got angry and shouted at everyone.
- 5 Isabel is quite n..... about the interview.
- 6 I'm very g..... you all enjoyed the meal.
- 7 Edward was very d..... when he heard that he didn't get the job.
- 8 Is everything OK, son? Your mother and I are quite c..... about you.
- 9 After watching that horror film I was so s..... I couldn't sleep.
- 10 Kate gets very s..... when she has too much to do. She should calm down a bit.
- 11 I was sh..... to hear that you lost your job.

5 (2 marks each) 2 upset 3 frustrated 4 embarrassed
5 nervous 6 glad 7 depressed 8 concerned 9 scared
10 stressed 11 shocked

2 We haven't got time

Vocabulary Work collocations

1 a) Choose the correct verbs in these phrases. Check in **V2.1** p116.

- 1 take/be work home
- 2 be/have time to relax
- 3 get/work long hours
- 4 work/spend overtime
- 5 get/be a workaholic
- 6 meet/take deadlines
- 7 take/be time off work
- 8 have/be under pressure at work
- 9 leave/spend a lot of time at work
- 10 have/be good working conditions

take work hōme
have time to relāx
work long hōurs
work ōvertime*
be a workahōlic*

meet deādlines*
take time off wōrk
be under pressure* at wōrk
spend a lot of time at wōrk
have good wōrking conditions*



- *ōvertime extra time that you work after your usual working hours: *I have to work overtime tonight.*
- *a workahōlic someone who works too much: *Chris is a real workaholic. He never does anything else.*
- *a deādlīne the time when work must be finished: *The deadline for this report is 9 a.m. tomorrow.*
- *prēssure /'preʃə/ difficult situations or problems that make you feel worried or unhappy: *I'm under a lot of pressure at work at the moment.*
- *wōrking conditions things which affect the quality of your job (working hours, the place you work, holidays, sick pay, etc.): *Working conditions have improved in the last fifty years.*

BUCKLE UP!
IT'S GRAMMAR TIME!

MODAL VERBS



STARTER

Look at the sentences.
Say them aloud as a class.

You	can must should have to	go.
-----	----------------------------------	-----

- 1 Say the negative.
- 2 Say the question.
- 3 Say the 3rd person singular with *he*.
- 4 Which verb is different in form?

Modal verbs

Modals (also called **modal verbs**, **modal auxiliary verbs**, **modal auxiliaries**) are special verbs which behave irregularly in English.

- They are different from normal verbs like "work, play, visit..."
- They are used to indicate modality.
- They give additional information about the **function** of the main verb that follows it.
- They have a great variety of **communicative functions**.

-
- Modal verbs do not take "-s" in the third person.

Examples:

He *can* speak Chinese.

She *should* be here by 9:00.

-
- They are followed directly by the infinitive of another verb (without 'to').

Examples:

I should eat healthier.

I might work tomorrow.

-
- You use not to make modal verbs negative.

Examples:

He *should* not be late.

They *might* not come to the party.

○ They make questions by inversion

Examples:

She *can* go --- *Can* she go?

He *should* stop smoking

--- *Should* he stop smoking?

◉ MODAL VERBS:

- ◉ MUST- HAVE TO / DON'T HAVE TO
- ◉ SHOULD
- ◉ CAN (TO BE ABLE TO- TO BE ALLOWED TO)
- ◉ COULD
- ◉ MAY

MUST se koristi za:

izražavanje **OBAVEZE** npr.

You must get up earlier. We must leave at noon.

You must study more.

savjet (stronger than should):

You must have more exercises. Join our club.

Moraš vježbati više. Pridruži se našem klubu.

pisane naredbe i instrukcije

Office manager: "Staff must be at their desks by 9.00."

Vođa smjene: "Osoblje mora biti na poslu do 9 sati."

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES :

Moram da uradim domaći zadatak.

Moramo da kupimo novo auto.

Vojnici moraju da nose uniformu.

Sportisti stalno moraju da se testiraju na drogu.

WHEN DO WE USE **HAVE TO** AND WHEN DO WE USE **MUST**???

COMPARE:

She must be here at ten.

She has to be here at ten.

HAVE TO se koristi za:

izražavanje **OBAVEZE** koja je nametnuta, ali ne od strane govornika kao kod **MUST**, već od strane onog ko nije prisutan u trenutku govorenja, već se njegove riječi prenose. Takodje **HAVE TO** se koristi kada govorimo o **pravilima**. Ovim oblikom se nerijetko izražava neko negodovanje pri izvršavanju radnje koja je nametnuta:

I have to get up earlier.

I have to study more.

Police officers have to wear uniforms when on duty.

must and have to

6 *must or have to?*

Match the pairs of sentences with their meanings.

1 I must have a drink of water.

I have to drink lots of water.

a The doctor told me so.

b I'm really thirsty.

2 I must do my homework tonight.

I have to do my homework tonight.

a I'm telling myself it's important.

b This is why I can't come out with you tonight.

3 We must go to Paris sometime.

We have to go to Paris next week.

a Another boring business trip. Yawn.

b It would be really nice.

4 I must wear something nice to go clubbing.

Men have to wear a shirt and tie to go into a posh restaurant.

a I want to look good.

b It's the house rule.

5 I must water the plants today.

You have to water the plants daily.

a I haven't done them for ages.

b They need lots and lots of water.

HAVE TO/MUST = MORATI

MUSTN'T = ?????

MUSTN'T znači **NE SMJETI** i označava zabranu:

You mustn't smoke in hospitals!

Ne smiješ da pušiš u bolnici!

We mustn't cross the street there!

Ne smijemo da prelazimo ulicu ovdje.

You mustn't drive his car without a license.

Ne smiješ da voziš njegov automobil bez vozačke dozvole.

**AKO MUSTN'T ZNAČI NE SMJETI
KAKO SE ONDA KAŽE NE MORATI?**

NE MORAM DA UČIM.

**NE MORA DA RADI JER IMA DOVOLJNO
NOVCA.**

DON'T HAVE TO, DOESN'T HAVE TO = NE MORATI

Children don't have to pay admission for a museum.
Djeca **ne moraju** da plate ulaz u muzej.

I don't have to do the washing up.
Ne moram da perem suđe.

She does not have to work.
Ona **ne mora** da radi.

7 *mustn't* or *don't have to*?

Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 We have a lot of work tomorrow. You *mustn't* / *don't have to* be late.
- 2 You *mustn't* / *don't have to* tell Mary what I told you. It's a secret.
- 3 The museum is free. You *mustn't* / *don't have to* pay to get in.
- 4 Children *mustn't* / *don't have to* tell lies. It's very naughty.
- 5 Terry's a millionaire. He *mustn't* / *doesn't have to* go to work.
- 6 I *mustn't* / *don't have to* do my washing. My mother does it for me.
- 7 We *mustn't* / *don't have to* rush. We've got plenty of time.
- 8 You *mustn't* / *don't have to* play with guns. They're dangerous.
- 9 This is my favourite pen. You can borrow it, but you *mustn't* / *don't have to* lose it.
- 10 A Shall I come with you?
B You can if you want, but you *mustn't* / *don't have to*.

HAD TO

- HAD TO znači – morao sam ili morala sam i koristi se da se iskaže neka obaveza u prošlosti:

I **had to be** home before 9 when I was 13.

She **had to go** to bed early when she was a kid.

We **had to meet** him at the station.

MUST
HAVE TO
MUSTN'T
DON'T HAVE TO/DOESN'T HAVE
TO
HAD TO

Should is used *to give advice or express something that is a good idea*. can be used for general situations as well as specific

You have a headache. You should take an aspirin.

*You **should** always consult a doctor before taking antibiotics.*



SHOULD se koristi za:

• za davanje savjeta:

I think you should find a better job.

- Mislím da bi trebalo da nađeš bolji posao.

I think you should study more.

– Mislím da bi trebalo da učiš više.

I don't think you should go out too much.

– Mislím da ne bi trebalo da izlaziš previše.

should

5 Giving advice

1 Read the sentences and give advice. Use *should*.

1 My son never wants to go out, he just plays computer games all day!

You should tell him to get a job.

2 My car keeps breaking down.

3 I'm not sleeping very well these days.

4 Since my mother died, my father doesn't know what to do with himself.

5 I just don't know what to do with my hair. It looks awful!

CAN se koristi za:

- izražavanje dopuštenja, za ovu upotrebu pored CAN,
- možemo koristiti njegovu parafrazu
- – TO BE ALLOWED TO

You can use my phone. – Možeš koristiti moj telefon.

Ili You are allowed to use my phone.

You can not smoke in the hospital.

You are not allowed to smoke in the hospital.

CAN se koristi za:

sposobnost, mogućnost da se nešto uradi, za ovu upotrebu umjesto CAN, možemo koristiti njegovu parafrazu – TO BE ABLE TO:

I can play the piano.

I can drive the bicycle.

I can sing. Ili I am able to sing.

COULD se koristi za izražavanje sposobnosti u prošlosti:

My grandfather could sing when he was young.

He could sing and dance all night when he was young.

MAY se koristi za traženje dopuštenja (formalnije i učtivije od can)

May I go out?

MODAL VERBS - EXERCISES

A. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE APPROPRIATE FORM OF THE MODAL VERB (*have to, could, must, should*)

1. Soldierswear uniform.
2. If you can't sleep at night, you drink coffee before you go to bed. (negative)
3. I've got a bad cough. You smoke. (negative)
4. You eat those berries. They are poisonous. (negative)
5. Notice in the picture gallery: "Cameras, sticks and umbrellas be left at the desk".
6.I have a cigarette, please?
7. Heclimb a tree when he was young.
8. You smoke in the hospital. (negative)
9. I think he find another job. It takes him hours to reach the place where he works.
10. I go to the hairdresser. My hair looks awful!
11. you help me zip the dress?
12. you postpone our test for two days, please?!

1. Soldiers HAVE TO wear uniform.
2. If you can't sleep at night, you SHOULDN'T drink coffee before you go to bed. (negative)
3. I've got a bad cough. You MUSTN'T/SHOULDN'T smoke. (negative)
4. You MUSTN'T eat those berries. They are poisonous. (negative)
5. Notice in the picture gallery: "Cameras, sticks and umbrellas MUST be left at the desk".
6. CAN/MAY I have a cigarette, please?
7. He COULD climb a tree when he was young.
8. You MUSTN'T smoke in the hospital. (negative)
9. I think he SHOULD find another job. It takes him hours to reach the place where he works.
10. I SHOULD/MUST go to the hairdresser. My hair looks awful!
11. CAN you help me zip the dress?
12. MAY/CAN you postpone our test for two days, please?!

14. We leave earlier if he wants to catch the 5:00 train.
15. I read at the age of 5.
16. You strike a match. The room is full of gas. (negative)
17. You park here. I'll give you a parking ticket. (negative)
18. Mary work, she is rich.
19. Youyell. I can hear you. (negative)
20. A: "I just don't know what to do with my hair. It looks awful!"
B: "You have a haircut."
21. In Pakistan you wink. It is offensive. (negative)
22. Tomorrow we go to school. It is Sunday. (negative)
23. He is famous. He borrow money from you! (negative)

14. We SHOULD/MUST leave earlier if he wants to catch the 5:00 train.
15. I COULD read at the age of 5.
16. You MUSTN'T strike a match. The room is full of gas. (negative)
17. You CAN'T/MUSTN'T/SHOULDN'T park here. I'll give you a parking ticket. (negative)
18. Mary DOESN'T HAVE TO work, she is rich.
19. You DON'T HAVE TO yell. I can hear you. (negative)
20. A: "I just don't know what to do with my hair. It looks awful!"
B: "You MUST/SHOULD have a haircut."
21. In Pakistan you MUSTN'T wink. It is offensive. (negative)
22. Tomorrow we DON'T HAVE TO go to school. It is Sunday. (negative)
23. He is famous. He DOESN'T HAVE TO borrow money from you! (negative)

Present continuous (**I am doing**)

Study this example situation:

Ann is in her car. She is on her way to work.
She is **driving** to work.

This means: she is driving *now*, at the time of speaking. The action is not finished.

Am/is/are -ing is the *present continuous*:



I	am	(= I'm)	driving
he/she/it	is	(= he's etc.)	working
we/you/they	are	(= we're etc.)	doing etc.

We use the present continuous when we talk about things happening in a period around now (for example, today / this week / this evening etc.):

- 'You're working hard today.' 'Yes, I have a lot to do.' (*not* 'you work hard today')
- 'Is Susan working this week?' 'No, she's on holiday.'

G2.2 Present Continuous and Present Simple

2B 5 p15

- We use the **Present Continuous** for things that:
 - a) are happening at the moment of speaking: *I'm cooking dinner. That's exactly what I'm making!*
 - b) are temporary and happening around now, but maybe not at this exact moment: *I'm writing a book in my spare time. She's doing an evening course in traditional English cooking!*

Present Simple

- For *I/you/we/they*, the Present Simple **positive** is the same as the infinitive. For *he/she/it*, we add *-s* or *-es* to the infinitive: *he lives; she goes; it works*.

- We make the Present Simple **negative** with:
subject + *don't/doesn't* + infinitive.

I/You/We/They don't cook. He/She/It doesn't go out.

- We make Present Simple **questions** with:
(question word) + *do/does* + subject + infinitive.

Where **do** *I/you/we/they* live? **Does** *he/she/it* work?

- We use the **Present Simple** for:

a) habits, daily routines, things we do every day/week/year, etc.: My mother still **cooks** a full three-course meal every evening. These days we only **spend** 20 minutes each day cooking food.

b) things that we think are permanent, or true for a long time: People who **live** in the UK spend over £1 billion a year. People in the USA and Sweden also **buy** a lot of ready meals.

c) verbs that describe states (have got, be, know, think, etc.): Many experts now **believe** that they're bad for our health. We **need** to read the labels carefully.

ACTIVITY AND STATE VERBS

- Activity verbs talk about activities and actions. We can use activity verbs in the Present Simple and the Present Continuous (and other continuous verb forms): *I watch TV every evening. I'm watching TV now.* Typical activity verbs are: *watch, talk, spend, eat, learn, buy, cook, take.*
- State verbs talk about states, feelings and opinions. We don't usually use state verbs in the Present Continuous (or other continuous verb forms): *I like broccoli.* not ~~*I'm liking broccoli.*~~
- Learn these common state verbs.

'be and have' verbs	'think and know' verbs	'like and hate' verbs	senses	other verbs
be have (got) own belong	think know believe understand remember forget mean	like love hate prefer want	see hear taste smell touch	hope seem need cost agree weigh contain

A. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN EITHER THE SIMPLE PRESENT OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

1. The doorbell (ring) very often.
2. The doorbell (ring) now.
3. He (write) many letters to his parents.
4. John is busy now. He (write) a letter.
5. Mr. Jones (smoke) very much.
6. He (smoke) more than a package of cigarettes every day.
7. Look! He (smoke) a cigarette now.
8. It (rain) a great deal during the spring months.
9. Look! It (begin) to rain.
10. Listen! Someone (knock) at the door.
11. The bus always (stop) at this corner.

12. The bus (stop) for us now.
13. I always (get) on the bus at this corner.
14. Mr. and Mrs. Smith(build) a new home on Second Avenue.
15. We(have) English lessons three times a week.
16. We (have) our English lesson now.
17. Look! Helen (wave) to us from across the street.
18. William always (come) to school by bus.
19. Be quiet or you will wake the baby. She(sleep).
20. She (sleep) about fourteen hours a day.
21. Mr. Reese (speak) English with a strong foreign accent.

A.

1. The doorbell RINGS very often.
2. The doorbell IS RINGING now.
3. He WRITES many letters to his parents.
4. John is busy now. He IS WRITING a letter.
5. Mr. Jones SMOKES very much.
6. He SMOKES more than a package of cigarettes every day.
7. Look! He IS SMOKING a cigarette now.
8. It RAINS a great deal during the spring months.
9. Look! It IS BEGINNING to rain.
10. Listen! Someone IS KNOCKING at the door.
11. The bus always STOPS at this corner.
12. The bus IS STOPPING for us now.
13. I always GET on the bus at this corner.
14. Mr. and Mrs. Smith ARE BUILDING a new home on Second Avenue.
15. We HAVE English lessons three times a week.
16. We ARE HAVING our English lesson now.
17. Look! Helen IS WAVING to us from across the street.
18. William always COMES to school by bus.
19. Be quiet or you will wake the baby. She IS SLEEPING.
20. She SLEEPS about fourteen hours a day.
21. Mr. Reese SPEAKS English with a strong foreign accent.

b)

1. Sarah (speak) Italian and French but she (not, speak) German.
2. Be careful! You'll wake up my Mom. She (sleep).
3. He (not, travel) to work every day.
4. My brother and my father (work) in London but at the moment they
..... (be) in Moscow.
5. Sarah (not, like) pizza and macaroni but she (enjoy) eating burgers.
6. They usually (go) to school by bus but today we(go) on foot.
7. I (be) busy now. I (write) a letter to my parents. I
..... (not, write) to them very often.
8. I (not, think) he is a fool!
9. We (not, enjoy) going to parties but we (enjoy) this one very much.

b)

1. Sarah SPEAKS Italian and French but she DOESN'T SPEAK German.
2. Be careful! You'll wake up my Mom. She IS SLEEPING.
3. He DOESN'T TRAVEL to work every day.
4. My brother and my father WORK in London but at the moment they ARE in Moscow.
5. Sarah DOESN'T LIKE pizza and macaroni but she ENJOYS eating burgers.
6. They usually GO to school by bus but today we ARE GOING on foot.
7. I AM busy now. I AM WRITING a letter to my parents. I DON'T WRITE to them very often.
8. I DON'T THINK he is a fool!
9. We DON'T ENJOY going to parties but we ARE ENJOYING this one very much.

c)

1. Look! Junko into the water. (jump)
2. Helunch in the cafeteria every day. (have)
3. Don't give Jan any cheese. She it! (hate)
4. You won't find Jerry at home right now. He in the library. (study)
5. Once a week, my sister to an art class at the college. (go)
6. Simon is rich - he a Mercedes. (drive)
7. It quite hard -- perhaps we shouldn't go out tonight. (snow)

c)

1. Look! Junko IS JUMPING into the water. (jump)
2. He HAS lunch in the cafeteria every day. (have)
3. Don't give Jan any cheese. She HATES it! (hate)
4. You won't find Jerry at home right now. He IS STUDYING in the library. (study)
5. Once a week, my sister GOES to an art class at the college. (go)
6. Simon is rich - he DRIVES a Mercedes. (drive)
7. It IS SNOWING quite hard -- perhaps we shouldn't go out tonight. (snow)

The image features a hypnotic spiral background composed of concentric circles in shades of red and black. The spiral starts from a dark blue/black center and expands outwards. Overlaid on this background is the text "That's all Folks!" written in a white, elegant cursive font. The text is positioned diagonally across the center of the spiral.

That's all Folks!

**THAT'S ALL FOLKS.
THANK YOU FOR COMING!
SEE YOU NEXT WEEK.**

SEE YOU NEXT WEEK
THANK YOU FOR COMING!
THAT'S ALL FOLKS.