

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THE FACULTY OF METALLURGY AND
TECHNOLOGY

**ENGLISH COURSE –
INTERMEDIATE**

Podgorica, 05.10.2015.

Reading comprehension

Exercise 1

Read the article about happiness.

How did the scientists make their top ten list?



The secret of happiness

Many people think that being clever, rich and attractive is the best way to find happiness. But according to a recent report in *New Scientist* magazine, these things aren't as important as we think. A group of scientists reviewed hundreds of research studies from around the world and then made a list of the top ten reasons for happiness - and their list makes very surprising reading.



SPEAKING ACTIVITY

b) Look at these reasons for happiness. Put them in order from 1-10 (1 = the most important).

- friends and family
- money
- being married
- helping others
- your genes
- being attractive
- growing old
- religion
- intelligence
- not wanting more than you've got

c) Work in pairs. Compare lists. Explain the order you chose.

a) Read the rest of the article and compare the list with your list from 2b). How many reasons are in the same order?



The top ten reasons for happiness



1 Your genes

Some people are simply born happier than others. In a study of 4,000 adult twins, differences in their genes were the main reasons for their different levels of happiness.

2 Being married

All studies show that married couples are happier than single people. Just living together without being married doesn't have the same effect.

3 Friends and family

People who have large families and lots of close friends are usually happier than people who have a lot of money but live on their own.

4 Not wanting more than you've got

People who expect to have a successful career, lots of money and the perfect relationship aren't as happy as people who accept what they've got.

5 Helping others

Studies by psychologists in different countries show that helping other people is not only good for them, it also makes you feel happier.

6 Religion

Four out of five studies show a positive link between religion and happiness. Very religious people usually live longer too.

7 Being attractive

Attractive people believe they're very happy - maybe because they also have good genes and are therefore healthier. Cosmetic surgery does not have the same effect!

8 Growing old

Studies show that old people are happy as often as young people and are unhappy less often. This is probably because they spend more time doing the things they enjoy.

9 Money

When you're poor, money can buy you some happiness. However, when people have enough money to live comfortably, more money doesn't make them happier.

10 Intelligence

Surprisingly, this has very little effect on happiness. Being able to get on well with people is much more important than how intelligent you are.

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Past Simple:

- * When sth happened at a particular/specific moment in the past.
- * Sth that ended in the past.

- * Example sentences:

He worked in a factory in 1834

I wrote this letter when I was 16.

How do we form this tense?

- 1) IF A VERB IS REGULAR WE ADD
- ED
- 2) IF THE VERB IS IRREGULAR WE
USE “THE SECOND COLUMN”

It's Easy to Spell
-ed Words!

Words ending in *-ed*

We often use verbs that end in *-ed*.

He studied hard.

She smiled at me.

I have worked all day.

The Rules

It's easy to spell words ending in *-ed* correctly. You can learn to do it in just a few minutes! There are only 4 simple rules:

1. + ed
2. + d
3. y → i + ed
4. x2 + ed

+ ed

For most verbs, just add *-ed*.

work → worked

brush → brushed

ask → asked

+ d

If the base form of the verb ends in a single *-e*, just add *-d*.

smile → smiled

live → lived

dance → danced

y → i + ed

If the base form of the verb ends with a consonant + *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *-ed*.

study → studied

try → tried

reply → replied

x2 + ed

If

1) the last 3 letters of the base form of the verb are consonant-vowel-consonant **and**

2) the stress is on the final (or only) syllable, double the final consonant and add *-ed*.

stop → stopped

plan → planned

x2 + ed (continued)

admit → admitted
prefer → preferred

Compare when the stress is NOT on the final syllable:

listen → listened

The final -l is always doubled in British English, but not in American English:

travel → travelled (British)
travel → traveled (American)

x2 + ed (continued)

Do not double the final consonants
-x, -w, or -y.

fix → fixed

snow → snowed

stay → stayed

Which rule?

walk

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

Which rule?

walk

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

walked

Which rule?

love

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

Which rule?

love

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

loved

Which rule?

cry

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

Which rule?

cry

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

cried

Which rule?

hop

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

Which rule?

hop

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

hopped

Which rule?

hope

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

Which rule?

hope

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

hoped

Which rule?

play

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

Which rule?

play

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

played

Which rule?

end

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

Which rule?

end

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

ended

Which rule?

carry

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

Which rule?

carry

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

carried

Which rule?

look

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

Which rule?

look

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

looked

Which rule?

repeat

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

Which rule?

repeat

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

repeated

Which rule?

copy

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

Which rule?

copy

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

copied

Which rule?

control

+ ed

+ d

y→i+ed

x2+ed

Which rule?

control

+ ed

+ d

y → i + ed

x2 + ed

controlled

What are the 4 rules?

1. + ed

2. + d

3. $y \rightarrow i + ed$

4. $x^2 + ed$



IRREGULAR VERBS

* catch

* buy

* think

* come

* give

* make

* cut

* let

* fly

* draw

* meet

* read

* fall

* **caught**

* **bought**

* **thought**

* **came**

* **gave**

* **made**

* **cut**

* **let**

* **flew**

* **drew**

* **met**

* **read [red]**

* **fell**

The affirmative form

- ▶ I **went** to school five minutes ago.
- ▶ She **swept** the flat.
- ▶ They **broke** the window.

The negative form

THE RULE:

DIDN'T + the infinitive (I column)

- ▶ I **didn't go** to school.
- ▶ She **didn't sweep** the flat.
- ▶ They **didn't break** the window.

The question form

THE RULE:

DID + Subject + the infinitive

(no –ED, no II column!!)

- ▶ **Did** you **go** to school five minutes ago?
- ▶ **Did** she **sweep** the floor?
- ▶ **Did** they **break** the window?

SPECIAL ATTENTION

IN INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE
FORM WE DO NOT USE **-ED OR II
COLUMN** - ONLY INFINITIVE!
DID SHE ~~WENT~~ **GO** TO SCHOOL?

PAST SIMPLE

Past Simple:

HOW?

- Verb+ed/
2nd column
- Did/didn't

- DID/DIDN'T
followed by:
infinitive

+	?	-
I worked	Did I work?	I didn't work
You worked	Did you work?	You didn't work
He worked	Did he work?	He didn't work
She worked	Did she work?	She didn't work
It worked	Did it work?	It didn't work
We worked	Did we work?	We didn't work
You worked	Did you work?	You didn't work
They worked	Did they work?	They didn't work

When do we use it?

- ❑ To talk about the actions that were completed in the past.
- ❑ The time is known or can be understood from the context.

When do we use it?

- Common time expressions:

**yesterday,
last week,
last month,
in 1998,
five minutes ago, ...**

Make positive and negative sentences and ask questions in Past Simple Tense:

- ▶ I catch fish in the river.
- ▶ Yesterday I **caught** fish in the river.
- ▶ Yesterday I **didn't catch** fish in the river.
- ▶ **Did** you **catch** fish in the river?

Betty buys some butter in the dairy.

- ▶ Last Sunday Betty **bought** some butter in the dairy.
- ▶ Last Sunday Betty **didn't buy** any butter in the dairy.
- ▶ **Did** Betty **buy** any butter in the dairy?

She puts it into batter.

- ▶ Yesterday she **put** it into batter.
- ▶ Yesterday she **didn't put** it into batter.
- ▶ **Did** she **put** it into batter?

The policeman lets the criminal go.

- ▶ Two days ago the policeman **let** the criminal go.
- ▶ Two days ago the policeman **didn't let** the criminal go.
- ▶ **Did** the policeman **let** the criminal go?

A huge dog bites my finger.

- ▶ Yesterday a huge dog **bit** my finger.
- ▶ Yesterday a huge dog **didn't bite** my finger.
- ▶ **Did** it **bite** my finger?

I read a fantastic book.

- ▶ Yesterday evening I **read** a fantastic book.
- ▶ Yesterday evening I **didn't read** a fantastic book.
- ▶ **Did** you **read** a fantastic book yesterday evening?

He writes a long letter to his best friend.

- ▶ Yesterday morning he **wrote** a long letter to his best friend.
- ▶ Yesterday morning he **didn't write** a long letter to his best friend.
- ▶ **Did** he **write** a long letter to his best friend yesterday morning?

Simon can move his ears.

- ▶ Simon **could** move his ears.
- ▶ Simon **could not** move his ears.
- ▶ **Could** Simon move his ears?

I have lunch at 7.

- ▶ Yesterday I **had** lunch at 7.
- ▶ Yesterday I **didn't have** lunch at 7.
- ▶ **Did** you **have** lunch at 7?

B. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE.

1. When (your friends, arrive) last night?
2. My brother (not to be) in France in 1971.
3. Robert and Jane (go) abroad last month.
4. My eldest daughter (visit) Italy last summer.
5. John (buy) some presents for his little son when he was in London.

5. John (buy) some presents for his little son when he was in London.
6. We (not to discuss) the matter before dinner.
7. How many classes (you, have) yesterday?
8. When (your first term, begin)?
9. I (buy) some books last week.
10. Her mother (make) some very delicious cakes last Sunday.

C. FILL IN EACH BLANK SPACE WITH THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB IN PARENTHESES.

Yesterday I (to have) a really bad day. I (to wake)up at 9 o'clock because I (to forget)to set my alarm clock the night before. I (get) up as fast as I (can) and I (to put)on some clothes. I ran into the kitchen and (to make) myself a cup of coffee. Then I (to drink) the coffee very fast and I (to run) to my car. It (to be)a terrible morning!

C. FILL IN EACH BLANK SPACE WITH THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB IN PARENTHESES.

Yesterday I (to have) a really bad day. I (to wake)up at 9 o'clock because I (to forget)to set my alarm clock the night before. I (get) up as fast as I (can) and I (to put)on some clothes. I ran into the kitchen and (to make) myself a cup of coffee. Then I (to drink) the coffee very fast and I (to run) to my car. It (to be)a terrible morning!

**LISTEN TO THE FOLLOWING SONG AND DO
THE EXERCISES ON THE HANDOUT.**





That's all Folks!

**THANK YOU FOR COMING!
SEE YOU NEXT WEEK.**

SEE YOU NEXT WEEK
THANK YOU FOR COMING!