

mYngle

General Intermediate

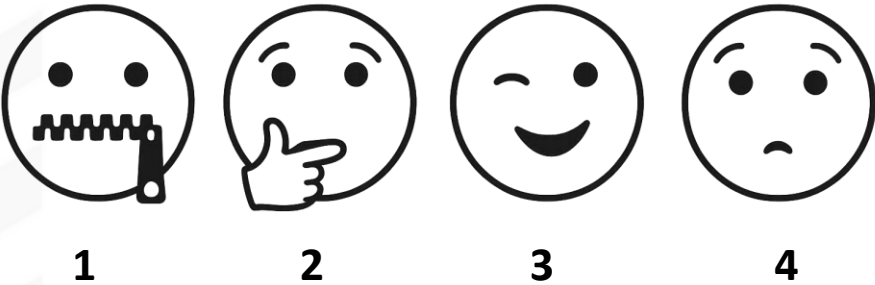
Homework - Unit 2: Language is
important



Recognizing tenses

1. Look at the emojis 1-4 and match them with meanings a-d.

- a. I'm only joking!
- b. I'll think about it.
- c. I'm not going to say any more!
- d. I feel so embarrassed!



2. Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1. Why were people surprised by the Oxford Dictionaries Word of the Year in 2015?
- 2. Who were the first people to use emojis?
- 3. How many emojis are sent every day?

Lost for words

When the Oxford English Dictionary announced its word of the year for 2015, the surprise was ... it wasn't a word! It was the 'face with tears of joy' emoji.

Jasper Grathwohl, president of Oxford Dictionaries, decided that emojis were the most important new development in our use of language that year.

In 2015, Hillary Clinton asked students to tell her how they felt about student loans in emojis. Classic literary works were translated into emojis – Moby Dick, for example, was renamed Emoji Dick!

Grathwohl, 44, says he's been avoiding using emojis himself until now – he didn't want people to think he was trying to get in on teen culture: Emojis were originally popular with Japanese teenagers, and in the UK, a third of people over 40 have never used them. However, Grathwohl feels it's becoming acceptable for older people to use them now, and even the messages his mother sends him are full of them. Worldwide, six billion emojis are sent every day, and the 'face with tears of joy' is used the most.

Emojis help us to communicate better, but they aren't going to replace text language. And the 'face with tears of joy' won't appear in the Oxford English Dictionary. For a start, there's the problem of where to put it!



3. Use the verb forms in italics in the text to complete the chart.

Present Simple (x3)	says
Present Continuous (x1)	
Past Simple (x3)	announced
Past Continuous (x1)	
Present Perfect (x1)	
Present Perfect Continuous (x1)	
Future Forms (x2)	
Present Simple passive (x2)	
Past Simple passive (x2)	

4. Complete the sentences using the verbs from the box and the TENSES given.

make

1. PRESENT SIMPLE
I work for a company that makes printers.

2. PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE
The printers _____ in China.

3. PRESENT PERFECT
We _____ a big profit this year.

get

7. PRESENT CONTINUOUS
We're _____ ready to go out.

8. PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE
My car _____ just _____ by the garage.

9. FUTURE FORM (WILL)
I think you _____ cold in that dress.

take

4. PAST SIMPLE
I _____ my daughter to the park yesterday.

5. GOING TO FUTURE
I _____ her to the cinema tomorrow.

6. PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE
This photo of her _____ when she was six.

work

10. PRESENT CONTINUOUS
I _____ from home today.

11. PAST CONTINUOUS
I _____ in Munich when my wife and I first met.

12. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS
I'm tired. I _____ too hard recently!

Tenses and time expressions

5. Put the verb in the correct tense for each group of time expressions.

1. I _____ (move) to Italy ...

2. He usually _____ (go) jogging...

3. We _____ (live) here ...

4. What _____ (work) on ...

5. I _____ (see) you ...

six months ago.

last year.

in 2015.

every day.

twice a week.

on Saturday morning.

for five years.

since January.

all our lives.

at the moment?

these days?

this week?

next week.

later.

tonight.

be, do, have: auxiliary or full verb?

6. Is the verb in bold used as an auxiliary verb (A) or a full verb (F)?

- Have you ever been to China? **A**
They have three children. **F**
- I do my homework every night. ____
Where do you come from? ____
- They are such lovely children! ____
They are learning Chinese. ____
- What time did you get home? ____
I did a lot of research for that project. ____
- England has only won the World Cup once. ____
England has some beautiful countryside. ____
- I was just thinking about you! ____
I was just a kid then. ____
- My son is at the same school I went to. ____
He is taught French by my old teacher! ____
- My sister does yoga every day. ____
What does your father do? ____

Tenses and time expressions

7. Read Language facts. Choose the answer you think is correct.

LANGUAGE FACTS

- Sumerian, the oldest written language, was first written down in **3200 / 1500 BC**.
- South Africa has **7 / 11** official languages – the most in the world.
- The word which is most often pronounced incorrectly in English is **pronunciation / picture**.
- English once had **180 / 130** irregular verbs.
- In the Georgian language, mama means '**mother**' / '**father**'.
- Over 1 **million / billion** people around the world are learning English.
- An **American / Chinese** newspaper, USA Today, has tried using emojis next to headlines.
- ough can be pronounced in **five / nine** different ways in English.
- Pinocchio / The Little Prince** is the book which has been translated most often, after the Bible.
- Tolkien used **6 / 12** invented languages in *Lord of the Rings*.

8. Complete the questions to obtain the information.

- When **was Sumerian first written down**?
- How many _____?
- Which _____?
- How many _____?
- What _____?
- How many _____?
- In which _____?
- How many _____?
- Which _____?
- How many _____?

Replying with questions

9. Reply to these statements with a question.

- A:** John's writing an email.
B: Who's she's writing to _____?
- A:** Dom speaks five languages.
B: Which _____?
- A:** I got some great presents for my birthday.
B: What _____?
- A:** Noemi and James paid a lot of money for that apartment.
B: How much _____?
- A:** I'm going to the movies today.
B: What _____?
- A:** We had a wonderful vacation.
B: Where _____?
- A:** Bye! See you later!
B: Where _____?
- A:** I really enjoy learning Dutch.
B: How long _____?

Negatives

10. Everything that A says is wrong! Complete B's lines as she corrects him.

- A:** Berta and Laura live in the centre of Liverpool.
B: They don't live in the centre! They live in the suburbs!
- A:** Berta works in a bar.
B: _____. She works in advertising!
- A:** Anna's got two sisters.
B: _____! She's an only child!
- A:** They've been sharing a flat for two years.
B: _____! They only met last September!
- A:** They've made a lot of friends in Sydney.
B: _____! They don't seem to know anyone!
- A:** Berta went to Oxford University.
B: _____! She went to Cambridge!
- A:** Laura has to work on Saturdays.
B: _____! She's a school teacher!
- A:** They had a holiday in Romania last month.
B: _____! They went to Italy!

Short answers

11. Read the conversation between Angela and Carla. Complete the sentences with short answers.

C: Hi, Angela. I haven't seen you for ages. Have you been away?

A: Yes, **1.** I **have**. I was in South America for four months.

C: Wow! Did you have a good time?

A: Yes, **2.** _____. It was amazing.

C: Were you travelling around?

A: No, **3.** _____. Well, not for most of the time. I stayed in Buenos Aires for three months.

C: Oh yes, haven't you got an aunt and uncle who live there?

A: Yes, **4.** _____. I stayed with them for a couple of weeks, and then I got a place of my own.

C: Did you rent a room somewhere?

A: No, **5.** _____. I found a really nice apartment on Airbnb, and I had it all to myself.

C: What did you think of the Argentinians? They're very friendly, aren't they?

A: Yes, **6.** _____. Very outgoing, with a good sense of humour.

C: They eat a lot of meat, don't they?

A: Yes, **7.** _____. They have these amazing barbecues, called asados, with tons of meat.

C: I guess it's always good weather for barbecues there.

A: Well, no, **8.** _____, actually. It can get quite cold in June. That's when I went to Brazil.

C: Oh! A different language there, but you've been learning Portuguese, haven't you?

A: Yes, **9.** _____, but not for long enough. I found it much easier speaking Spanish in Argentina. Anyway, what about you? Are you doing OK?

C: No, **10.** _____, really. Still fed up with the job. But I was saying that when I last saw you, so I really must do something about it!



Grammar words

1. Match words in A with a grammar term in B.

A	B
1. write, want f	a. preposition (<i>prep</i>)
2. she, him	b. adjective (<i>adj</i>)
3. car, tree	c. adverb (<i>adv</i>)
4. can, must	d. modal auxiliary verb
5. slowly, always	e. pronoun (<i>pron</i>)
6. nice, pretty	f. verb (<i>v</i>)
7. bigger, older	g. count noun (<i>e</i>)
8. to like	h. uncount noun (<i>U</i>)
9. a	i. comparative
10. on, at, under	j. superlative adjective
11. hoping, living	k. infinitive with to
12. the	l. <i>-ing form of the verb (-ing form)</i>
13. fastest, hottest	m. past participle (<i>pp</i>)
14. done, broken	n. definite article
15. rice, weather	o. indefinite article

Word formation

2. Change the words in A so that they fit the grammar term in B.

A	B
1. silent (adj)	_____ (adv)
2. educate (v)	_____ (U noun)
3. easy (adj)	_____ (superlative adj)
4. break (v)	_____ (pp)
5. simple (adj)	_____ (verb)
6. correct (v)	_____ (e noun)
7. fluency (U)	_____ (adj)
8. die (v)	_____ (-ing form)

3. Complete the sentences using the words in CAPITALS in the correct form.

HAPPY

- 1. People often find _____ when they're not looking for it.
- 2. You seem _____ with your job - why don't you look for another one?
- 3. It's nice that your children and mine play so _____ together.

FRIEND

- 4. Jason is such a nice guy - he's _____ to everyone.
- 5. Your _____ is very important to me.
- 6. Have I said something wrong? Why are you being so _____ to me?

EMPLOY

- 7. _____ have a lot of responsibility for their staff.
- 8. The _____ rate in the US is about 4%.
- 9. I'm self- _____ - I can work for whoever I want.

Words that go together

4. Match the verbs in A with the nouns in B.

A	B
take	a prize
correct	a noise
have	places
support	a presentation
give	a mistake
win	a photo
hear	a team
swap	an allergy

5. Which expressions from the list go with *make*, and which go with *do*? Write them in the correct column.

research exercise a list notes a phone call
the shopping a job an exam a profit an effort
an appointment a mess some work your best

DO	MAKE

Different meanings

6A. Look at the dictionary entry for the word *course*.

course /kɔ:s/ noun

- 1 [C] a course (in/on sth) a complete series of lessons: I've enrolled on an English course. ■ A course in self defence.
- 2 [C] one of the parts of a meal: a three-course lunch ■ I had chicken for the main course.
- 3 [C] an area where golf is played or where certain types of race take place: a golf course ● a racecourse
- 4 [C] a course (of sth) a series of medical treatments: The doctor put her on a course of radiation therapy.
- 5 [C,U] the route or direction that sth, especially an aeroplane, ship, or river takes: We changed course and sailed toward land.

6B. Match the word *course* in sentences a-e with a meaning 1-5 in the dictionary entry.

- a. I'm on a course of antibiotics. ____
- b. My daughter did a course in interior design. ____
- c. We had to run a five-mile cross-country course. ____
- d. A three-course meal consists of a starter, a main course, and a dessert. ____
- e. The plane was 50km off-course when it disappeared. ____

Verb + preposition

7. Complete the sentences with a preposition from the list.

of about (x3) to at with (x2) for (x2) as on

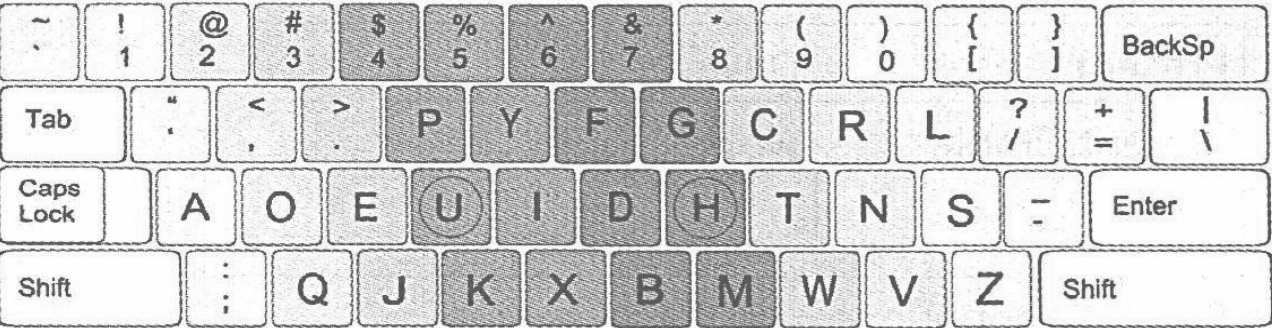
1. I don't agree _____ anything you've said.
2. You look worried. What are you thinking _____?
3. I'm dying _____ a coffee! Can we go into that cafe?
4. Are you listening _____ me?
5. What were you and Mark talking _____? It looked very serious!
6. We're hoping to have a barbecue, but it depends _____ the weather.
7. I really like Nicola. What do you think _____ her?
8. How much did you pay _____ that painting?
9. Don't look _____ your phone when I'm talking to you!
10. 'Comfort' is used _____ a verb in that sentence.
11. Does the chicken curry come _____ rice?
12. Don't worry _____ your interview - you'll be fine.

Everyday situations - short remarks

1. Match the lines in A with what the other person says in B.

A	B
1. 'I've got a cold. It's a ... a ... aatchooo!'	a. 'Does it come with chips?'
2. 'The taxi's here - it's waiting outside:	b. 'Just a trim, please:
3. 'You can keep that umbrella if you like:	c. 'Is it within walking distance?'
4. 'Good luck in the exam!'	d. 'Sure, help yourself!'
5. 'Do you need any help?'	e. 'OK, let's go!'
6. 'I'm going on holiday to Barbados tomorrow:	f. 'Are you sure? Thanks!'
7. 'How short do you want your hair?'	g. 'Bless you!'
8. 'I recommend the steak pie'.	h. 'Same to you!'
9. 'You should visit the cathedral this afternoon:	i. 'No thanks, I'm ok."
10. 'Could I try one of your biscuits?'	j. 'Lucky you!'

2. Read the text about keyboard design, and underline the correct answers in 1-20.



The Dvorak keyboard, one of many suggested alternatives, designed by August Dvorak (cousin of the Czech composer Antonin Dvorak), in 1932.

Q-W-E-R-T-Y.

1. *Have you seen / Did you see* this arrangement of letters before? Look 2. *to / at* the top of the keyboard on your laptop or Smartphone and you 3. *'ll / 're* going to see that, yes, you 4. *have / did*. Your keyboard is called a Qwerty keyboard, and although you've probably never thought 5. *of / about* the order of the letters on it, your fingers know it 6. *every time / all time* they 7. *types / type* something.

So who put the letters in this order? And how 8. *did / have* they decide which order was the 9. *easy / easiest* to use?

The Qwerty keyboard 10. *is / was* invented for the new mechanical typewriter in 1867, by an American, Christopher Sholes. On his first design, Sholes put all the letters in alphabetical order. However, there 11. *was / has* been a problem; in the alphabet the most-used letters are often next to each other, and when typists

12. *were typing / have typed* quickly, the letters often stuck together. So, the keyboard 13. *was / were* rearranged and Q-W-E-R-T -Y was born.

14. *On / In* 1873, the Qwerty keyboard was used by Remington, the makers of the first popular typewriters. 15. *Since / From* then, all typists in English, and most other European languages, 16. *are using / have been using* the Qwerty keyboard.

But is the Qwerty design the 17. *efficientest / most efficient* for modern digital keyboards, where there's no problem of letters sticking together? The answer is no, it probably 18. *doesn't / isn't*, and there have been many suggestions for more efficient keyboards.

It's unlikely that we're ever 19. *going to make / making* the change from the familiar Qwerty, however, and it probably wouldn't 20. *do / make* much difference to our typing speeds anyway.