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Culegere de **LIMBA ENGLEZĂ**



Pentru
clasele
IX-XII

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Grammar

The future tense expresses a future event or a future state of being. The future tense is categorized further depending on whether the action will be in progress or will be completed. The four future tenses are:

Simple Future – it is used for an action that will occur in the future.

I will leave tomorrow.

Future Continuous – it is used for an on-going action that will occur in the future.

They will be performing in Chicago for the next 5 weeks.

Future Perfect Simple – it is used to describe an action that will have been completed at some point in the future.

By the time I am there, you will have finished the lunch.

Future Perfect Continuous – it is used for an on-going action that will be completed at some specified time in the future.

In November next year, I will have been teaching for 5 years.

Worksheet 5

A. Choose the correct item:

- Don't worry, I my project by tomorrow.

A. will finish	B. am finishing
C. will have finished	D. am going to finish
- What time on Sunday?

A. will she leave	B. she's leaving
C. does she leave	D. will she be leaving

3. Can you talk to John. I think he a party now.
A. will go B. is going to
C. goes D. will be going
4. By the end of this month, Peggy with me for almost 2 years.
A. will work B. is going to have worked
C. will have working D. will have been working
5. We have to hurry up. The train is just
A. to be leaving B. about to leave
C. about leaving D. to leave
6. My brother an operation next week. I am a little bit nervous.
A. is going to have B. will have
C. is having D. has
7. By November I teaching for 4 years.
A. am going to be B. am to be
C. have been D. will have been
8. I really like this dress. I think I it.
A. am going to buy B. will buy
C. buy D. am to buy
9. Well, this time tomorrow the students the exam.
A. will be having B. will have
C. are going to have D. are to have
10. It's such a beautiful day. We a picnic in the garden.
A. have B. are going to have
C. will have D. will be having

B. Put each verb in brackets into a suitable future form;

1. This time next Monday I (relax) on my friends' yacht somewhere in Maldives.
2. There's someone at the door. That (be) Max, my sister's boyfriend.
3. By the time she gets back from the cinema, Mark (leave) her house.
4. Don't worry. It's just a short trip. They (be) back in 3 hours.
5. Sam, what (you/do) tomorrow night? Would you like to come with me to the cinema?
6. By the end of this month, they (decide) where to go in vacation.
7. We are sorry you had to wait. It (not/be) long before the dentist is here.
8. The kids will go to the park when they (finish) their lunch.
9. What (you/wear) at my sister's birthday party?
10. In August, Mr. Smith (be) at this company for 20 years.

Grammar

Adverbs of degree tell us about the intensity or degree of an action, an adjective or another adverb.

Common adverbs of degree:

Almost, nearly, quite, just, too, enough, hardly, scarcely, completely, very, extremely.

We cannot use **very** with comparatives. However, we can use other words like **much, far, very much, a lot, lots** etc. Superlatives can be modified by **much, by far** and by other adverbs of degree such as **quite**.

Worksheet 50

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate adverbs of degree. Each question is followed by three suggested answers. Choose the most appropriate one.

1. The problem is serious.

- a) very
- b) much
- c) very much

2. She is kind.

- a) too
- b) too much
- c) much

3. Yesterday was colder than today.

- a) very
- b) much
- c) much or very much

4. My brother is older than me.

- a) very
- b) much
- c) both answers are correct

5. She has been to too many countries recently.

- a) very
- b) rather
- c) quite

6. I like your house

- a) much
- b) very
- c) very much

B. Fill the gaps using the words in brackets.

1. Marta finished the day _____ exhausted.

(a bit /totally)

2. Rocky Sant isn't a good actor. He's _____

_____ fantastic. (absolutely /very)

3. The Burj Khalifa in Abu Dhabi is _____ high. (**absolutely /pretty**)
4. Alhambra palace is a _____ interesting place. (**quite /rather**)
5. Samantha's boy is _____ lazy. (**absolutely /extremely**)
6. It was _____ freezing yesterday morning. (**a bit /absolutely**)
7. Sara, in my opinion, is _____ mad. (**completely /highly**)
8. Emma Stone looked _____ gorgeous at the Golden Globe Awards ceremony. (**absolutely /totally**)
9. That baby is _____ nice. (**absolutely /really**)
10. Granada is a _____ pretty town. (**quite /rather**)
11. Portugal is a _____ great country. (**really /very**)
12. It was a _____ simple exam. (**quite /remarkably**)

Worksheet 85

A. Put the verb into the correct form, -ing or to... .

1. Martin and Sam denied the paintings. (steal)
2. I enjoy very much. (drive)
3. Sara can't afford out tonight.
4. Has it stop yet? (snow)
5. They were unlucky to lose the game. They deserved (win)
6. Why do you keep me questions? (ask)
7. She refuses any more questions. (answer)
8. Sam admitted the accident. (cause)
He feels sorry.
9. Sara needed our help, so we promised what we could. (do)
10. I don't mind alone, but I feel better when I have my friends with me. (be)
11. I forgot my sister about the concert. (tell)
12. He has enjoyed to my sister. He hopes her again soon. (talk/see)

B. Make sentences from the words in brackets. Use -ing or to... . Sometimes either form is possible.

1. Ben lives in Chicago now. He likes it.
(he/like/live/there)

2. Sara is an English teacher. She likes her job.
(she/like/teach/English)..... .
3. I always have my camera with me and take lot of pictures.
(I/like/take/pictures)
4. My cousin used to work in a supermarket. She didn't like it much.
(she/not/like/work/there)
5. Jennifer is studying archeology. She likes it.
(she/like/study/archeology)

Worksheet 86

A. Use the word in brackets to make a new word that fits into the blank.

In 1860 (ELECT) in the United States were fought between the Republican and the Democratic parties. The Republican nominee for President was Abraham Lincoln, well-known (ABOLITION). The Democratic nominee was Stephen Douglas, a staunch (SUPPORT) of slavery.

The (MAJOR) in every Southern and border state voted against Lincoln, but the North supported him and he won the election. A few weeks later, South Carolina voted to leave the Union. It was soon joined by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina. In the following year, these 11 states proclaimed themselves an (DEPEND) nation - the Confederate States of America - and

the American Civil War began.

Lincoln's two priorities were to keep the United States as one country and to rid the nation of (SLAVE). Indeed, he realized that by making the war a battle against slavery he could win support for the Union at home and abroad. Accordingly, on January 1, 1863, he issued the (EMANCIPATE) Proclamation, which granted (FREE) to all slaves in areas still controlled by the Confederacy.

(...) After three days of (DESPAIR) fighting, the Confederates were defeated. (...) The Civil War was the most (DRAMA) episode in American history. Even today, the scars have not (ENTIRE) healed. America lost more soldiers in this war than in any other.

The war resolved two (FUNDAMENT) questions that had divided United States since 1776. It put an end to slavery, which was (COMPLETE) abolished by the 13th Amendment to the Constitution in 1865. It also decided, once and for all, that America was not a (COLLECT) of semi-independent states, but a single (DIVIDE) nation.