

Bevezető

Az Idegennyelv I. c. jegyzet az angolt, mint idegennyelvet tanuló I. évfolyamos hallgatók számára készült és tartalmazza mindazokat a témákat, amelyeket a tanterv előír számukra.

A jegyzet négy részre van felosztva. Az első rész nyelvtani összefoglalót, valamint az egyes nyelvtani egységek begyakorlására szolgáló nyelvtani gyakorlatokat tartalmaz. A gyakorlatok sorrendje megegyezik a nyelvtani összefoglalóban található nyelvtani egységek sorrendjével.

A második részben tematikusan összegyűjtött szókincs található angolul és magyarul. Olyan szavakat és kifejezéseket tartalmaz, amelyek a sikeres vizsga alapját képezik.

A harmadik rész szorosan kapcsolódik a szókincs listát tartalmazó részhez, mivel az itt található gyakorlatok témái megegyeznek a második rész szógyűjteményeinek témáival. A gyakorlatok nagyban megkönnyítik a szavak és kifejezések megtanulását. A tematikus gyakorlatokon kívül ez a rész olyan feladatokat is tartalmaz, amelyek a tanterv által előírt készségek begyakorlására szolgálnak, többek között adott címhez a megfelelő szöveg hozzárendelése, hibás mondatok javítása, hiányos szöveg kiegészítése szókészletből.

A negyedik rész a hallgatók szövegértési készségét méri fel és fejleszti. Különböző feladattípusokat tartalmaz, úgy mint több variációs kérdések, igaz-hamis kérdések, szavak, kifejezések és definícióik párosítása.

A jegyzet mind a négy egységében található, tantervre épülő tananyag szerves részét képezi a sikeres záróvizsgálóhoz szükséges tudásbázis megalapozásának.

PART 1

Section A

Grammar Summary

Present Simple Tense

Az egyszerű jelen időben lévő igék alakja megegyezik az igék első szótári alakjával, kivéve a harmadik személy egyes számot, ahol “s” végződést kapnak.

Kérdésnél és tagadásnál a “do” segédigét használjuk (harmadik személy egyes szám esetében a segédige ”does”).

	Kijelentő mondat	Tagadó mondat	Kérdő mondat
I	study	do not (don't) study	do I study?
you	study	do not (don't) study	do you study?
he, she, it	study	does not (doesn't) study	does he/she/it study?
we	study	do not (don't) study	do we study?
you	study	do not (don't) study	do you study?
they	study	do not (don't) study	do they study?

Képzési szabályok:

A). Azok az igék, amelyek végződése “o”, “ss”, “sh”, “ch” és “x”, az “s” helyett “es” végződést kapnak harmadik személy egyes számban.

Pl.: do – does kiss – kisses watch – watches

B). Ha a szó végi “y” előtt mássalhangzó áll, az “y” “i”-re változik és a szó “es” végződést kap.

Pl.: carry – carries try – tries

Leggyakrabban használt időhatározók:

always	often	every day, every week, etc.
never	occasionally	on Mondays, on Sundays etc.
usually	sometimes	twice a month, once a year etc.
rarely	generally	seldom

Használata:

1. Szokásos, ismétlődő, rendszeres cselekvésnél a jelenben. A magyar “szoktam” kifejezésére ezt az igeidőt használjuk az angolban.

Pl.: He often works at night. I visit him twice a week.

2. Az alanyra általában jellemző cselekvés kifejezésekor.

Pl.: He eats a lot. I like ice-cream.

3. Általános igazság kifejezésekor.

Pl.: Water boils at 100 Celsius degree.

Present Continuous Tense

Ezt az igeidőt a “be” ige jelen idejű ragozott alakjával és az ige “-ing”-es alakjával képezzük.

Kérdésnél fordított szórendet használunk, tagadásnál pedig a “not” tagadó szót.

	Kijelentő mondat	Tagadó mondat	Kérdő mondat
I	I am (I'm) working	I am not (I'm not) working	am I working?
you	you are (you're) working	you are not (aren't) working	are you working?
he, she, it	he, she, it is (he's, she's, it's) working	he, she, it is not (isn't) working	is he/she/it working?
we	we are (we're) working	we are not (aren't) working	are we working?
you	you are (you're) working	you are not (aren't) working	are you working?
they	they are (they're) working	they are not (aren't) working	are they working?

Képzési szabályok:

A). Ha az ige “e”-re végződik, akkor az “e”-t elhagyjuk és úgy tesszük hozzá az “-ing” ragot, kivéve az “ee” végződésű szavakat.

Pl.: argue – arguing hate – hating

agree – agreeing see – seeing

B). Az egy szótagú igéknél, ha azok csak egy magánhangzót tartalmaznak és egyes mássalhangzóra végződnek, a szó végi mássalhangzót megkettőzzük.

Pl.: hit – hitting run – running stop – stopping

C). A két vagy több szótagú igéknél is megkettőződik a szó végi mássalhangzó, ha az utolsó szótagban csak egy magánhangzó van, egyes mássalhangzóra végződik és az utolsó szótagra esik a hangsúly.

Pl.: admit – admitting begin – beginning prefer – preferring

D). A szó végi “l” egyes magánhangzó után mindig megkettőződik. (kivéve az amerikai angolban)

Pl.: travel – travelling

E). A szó végi “y” változatlan marad, de az “ie” végű igéknél az “ie” “y”-ra változik.

Pl.: stay – staying carry – carrying

die – dying lie – lying

Leggyakrabban használt időhatározók:

now, just now, at the moment

Használata:

1. A jelen pillanatban végbemenő folyamatos vagy pillanatnyi cselekvés kifejezésére.

Pl.: It is snowing.

2. A jelen bizonyos időszakára jellemző cselekvés kifejezésekor.

Pl.: He is learning Spanish. (most, folyamatosan, de nem feltétlen a beszéd pillanatában is.)

3. Használhatjuk gyakran ismétlődő cselekvések esetén gyakoriságot kifejező határozó mellett, ha a cselekvés ismétlődő jellege zavarja a beszélőt.

Pl.: Jane is always watching TV. (A beszélő véleménye szerint ez túl gyakori cselekvés és feltehetőleg zavarja őt).

4. Használható egy meghatározott időponttal összefüggésben, általában a napi tevékenységek leírásánál és elbeszélésekben.

Pl.: At seven Tom is having dinner.

Általában nem használjuk folyamatos alakban a következő igéket:

a). Érzékelést kifejező igék:

hear, see, smell, notice – eredeti jelentésükben, observe (észrevesz jelentésben), feel (érezni, gondolkodni), look (vmilyennek kinézni), look on (vmilyennek tekinteni), look down on (lenézni vkit) és taste (vmilyen ízűnek lenni).

Kivételek:

- feel: - használható folyamatos alakban, ha “ tapintani” jelentésben használjuk.

Pl.: The doctor is feeling Jane’s pulse now.

- look: - “megnézni” jelentésben használható folyamatos alakban.

Pl.: Why are you looking at me?

- smell: - “megszagolni” jelentésben használható folyamatos alakban.

Pl.: Why are you smelling the food?

- taste: - “megkóstolni” jelentésben használható folyamatos alakban.

Pl.: He is tasting the meat to see if it is spicy enough.

- see: - “találkozni valakivel, meglátogatni” jelentésben használható folyamatos alakban.

Pl.: I am seeing my friend tomorrow.

b). Érzelmeket kifejező igék:

adore, appreciate (“értékelni” jelentésben), care for (szeretni vkit jelentésben), desire, dislike, like, fear, hate, love, respect, value, want, wish.

c). Gondolkodást kifejező igék:

agree, appreciate (“megérteni” jelentésben), believe, expect (“gondol, hisz” jelentésben), forget, know, mean, realize, recognize, remember, see (“megérteni” jelentésben) suppose, think (vmilyen véleményen lenni), trust (“hinni, bízni” vkiben), understand.

Kivételek:

- think: - ”gondolkozni” értelemben használható folyamatos alakban.

Pl.: I am thinking of buying a car.

d). Birtoklást kifejező igék:

belong, owe, own, possess

Simple Past Tense

Szabályos igék esetén az ige első szótári alakjához hozzáadjuk az “- ed” végződést.

Rendhagyó igéknél azok második alakját használjuk.

Pl.: wash – washed see – saw

Tagadásnál a “did not” (didn’t) segédige használandó.

Pl.: I did not (didn’t) study.

Kérdésnél a “did” segédigét használjuk.

Pl.: Did you study?

Képzési szabályok:

A). Ha az ige rövid mássalhangzóra végződik, ami előtt rövid magánhangzó áll, akkor az utolsó mássalhangzó megkettőződik. Pl.: stop - stopped

B). Ha az “y”-ra végződő igénél az “y” előtt mássalhangzó áll, akkor az “y”-ból “i” lesz.

Pl.: fly – flied

Használata:

1. Múlt idejű egyszeri cselekvéseknél.

Pl.: I saw him yesterday.

2. Múlt idejű szokásos cselekvéseknél.

Pl.: When I was younger, I visited him twice a week.

Leggyakrabban használt időhatározók:

last night/week/month/year, once, when, yesterday, two days ago, one day/morning/afternoon, then, at that time.

3. Két múlt idejű időpont között lezajlott cselekvéseknél:

Pl.: Tom lived in Madrid from 2001 to 2005.

4. Olyan szokás kifejezésére, amely ma már nem jellemző az alanyra, a "used to"-t használjuk.

Pl.: I used to drink coffee when I was younger.

Kérdés: Did you use to drink coffee when you were younger?

Tagadása: I didn't use to drink coffee when I was younger.

Irregular Verbs (Rendhagyó igék)

(A táblázat nem tartalmazza az összes rendhagyó igét)

főnévi igenév	múlt idő	befejezett melléknévi igenév	magyar jelentés
be	was/were	been	lenni
become	became	become	vmivé válik
begin	began	begun	elkezd
bend	bent	bent	hajlít, hajlik
bet	bet	bet	fogad vmibe
bleed	bled	bled	vérzik
blow	blew	blown	fúj
break	broke	broken	eltörik, eltör

bring	brought	brought	hoz
build	built	built	épít
catch	caught	caught	elkap
choose	chose	chosen	választ
come	came	come	jön
cost	cost	cost	kerül vmibe
cut	cut	cut	vág, nyír
do	did	done	csinál vmit
draw	drew	drawn	rajzol
drink	drank	drunk	iszik
drive	drove	driven	vezet
eat	ate	eaten	eszik
fall	fell	fallen	esik
feed	fed	fed	etet, táplál
feel	felt	felt	érez
fight	fought	fought	harcol
find	found	found	megtalál
forget	forgot	forgotten	elfelejt
get	got	got	kap, eljut vhová
give	gave	given	ad
go	went	gone	megy
grow	grew	grown	nő, növeszt, természet
have	had	had	bír vmivel (van)
hear	heard	heard	hall
hide	hid	hidden	elrejtőzik, elrejt
hit	hit	hit	üt
hold	held	held	(kezében) tart, fog
hurt	hurt	hurt	megsért, megbánt
keep	kept	kept	tart, megtart
know	knew	known	tud, ismer
leave	left	left	elhagy, elindul
lend	lent	lent	kölcsönad
lie	lay	lain	fekszik
lose	lost	lost	elveszít

make	made	made	készít, csinál
mean	meant	meant [e]	jelent vmit/vki
meet	met	met	találkozik
pay	paid	paid	fizet
put	put	put	tesz vmit vhová
read	read	read	olvas
ride	rode	ridden	járművön/lovon stb. utazik, megy
ring	rang	rung	cseng/csenget
run	ran	run	fut
say	said	said	mond
see	saw	seen	lát
sell	sold	sold	elad
send	sent	sent	elküld
shine	shone	shone	ragyog, süt (a nap)
show	showed	shown	mutat
sing	sang	sung	énekel
sit	sat	sat	ül
sleep	slept	slept	alszik
speak	spoke	spoken	beszél
spend	spent	spent	elkölt (pénzt), eltölt (időt)
stand	stood	stood	áll
steal	stole	stolen	ellop
swim	swam	swum	úszik
swing	swung	swung	lóg, himbálódzik
take	took	taken	elvesz, tesz
teach	taught	taught	tanít
tear	tore	torn	elszakít, összetép
tell	told	told	elmond
think	thought	thought	gondol, hisz
throw	threw	thrown	eldob
wake	woke	woken	felkel
wear	wore	worn	visel, hord

win	won	won	győz, nyer
write	wrote	written	ír

Past Continuous

A “to be” lét ige múlt idejű alakjával és a főige “-ing”-es alakjával képezzük.

Pl.: I was working all day.

Tagadásnál a “not” tagadó szót használjuk.

Pl.: I was not (wasn't) working all day.

Kérdésnél fordított szórendet használunk.

Pl.: Was he working all day?

Használata:

1. A múlt egy adott időpontjában végbemenő cselekvés kifejezésére.

Pl.: Was he cooking at six o'clock?

2. Olyan múlt idejű cselekvésnél, amely a múltban hosszabb ideig folytatódott.

Időhatározók:

all day/ night, all the morning/afternoon/evening, from to, until.

Pl.: He was translating letters all night.

3. Két múltbeli cselekvés közül a tartósabb megjelölésére. A tartósabb cselekvést a rövidebb többnyire félbeszakítja.

Pl.: I was watching TV when he came in.

4. Két párhuzamosan folyó, tartós cselekvés kifejezésére.

Pl.: While Ann was listening to music her younger brother was playing football.

A jövő idő kifejezési formái - Future forms

Leggyakrabban a következő szerkezeteket alkalmazzuk a jövő idő kifejezésére:

I. (Future Simple) will + ige (fog)

II. “to be going to” (készül valamit megtenni)

III. Present Continuous

IV. Simple Present

I. A will + ige szótári alakját használjuk a következő esetekben:

1. Jóslás vagy ténymegállapítás a jövővel kapcsolatban.

Pl.: He will be ten years old in May.

2. Hivatalos bejelentés.

Pl.: The Queen will visit Australia next week.

3. Időjárás előrejelzés.

Pl.: The weather will be extremely cold tomorrow.

4. Olyan cselekvés, amelyet a beszéd pillanatában határoztunk el.

Pl.: 'I am short of money.' 'I will give you some.'

5. Ígéretet, visszautasítást, kérést, reményt, kifejező igékkel:

promise, think, hope, feel, believe.

Pl.: I hope you will get the job you want.

II. A "be going to" szerkezetet használjuk a következő esetekben:

1. Előre elhatározott cselekvéseknél

Pl.: 'Have you decided how to solve this problem?' 'Yes, I am going to call him tomorrow.'

2. Olyan esetekben, amikor minden jel arra vall, hogy valami be fog következni.

Pl.: The sky is cloudy. It's going to rain.

III. Present Continuous

A present continuous esetében előre megbeszélte, eltervezett jövőbeli cselekvésről van szó.

Pl.: I am visiting him on Tuesday.

IV. Simple Present

A simple present esetében a cselekvés a jövőben kész menetrend vagy meghatározott program szerint történik.

Pl.: My train arrives at 2 o'clock..

Present Perfect

A "have" segédige jelen idejű alakjával (melynek egyes szám harmadik személyű alakja a "has") és az ige harmadik alakjával képezzük.

Pl.: As I know well, you have already met her husband.

Kérdés:

Pl.: Have you met her husband yet?

Tagadás:

Pl.: As I know well, you haven't met her husband yet.

Használata:

1. A cselekvés a múltban történt, de a jelenbeli eredményét ki akarjuk hangsúlyozni.

Pl.: I have already seen that film. Let's watch another one.

2. A cselekvés a múltban kezdődött és közvetlenül a jelen pillanat előtt fejeződött be, de a eredménye fontos a jelenben.

Pl. She has just had dinner.

3. A cselekvés a múltban kezdődött és a jelenben is tart. Jelen idővel fordítjuk magyarra.

Pl: My sister has worked there for two years.

Pl.: My sister has worked since October.

“for” a cselekvés időtartamát, “since” az időpont kezdetét jelöli.

4. Múltbeli cselekvéseknél, ha azok ideje nem pontosan meghatározott.

Pl.: I have posted the letters.

5. Le nem zárult cselekvéseknél, amelyek egy adott időn belül történnek és még megismétlődhetnek.

Pl.: I haven't seen him recently.

Future Continuous

Ezt az igeidőt a “will” segédigével, “be” ige jelen idejű ragozott alakjával és az ige “-ing”-es alakjával képezzük. Kérdésnél fordított szórendet használunk, tagadásnál pedig a “not” tagadó szót.

Pl.: He will be writing letters at seven o'clock.

Pl.: Will he be writing letters at seven o'clock.

Pl.: He will not (won't) be writing letters at seven o'clock.

Használata:

1. A jövő egy bizonyos időpontjában végbemenő cselekvés kifejezésére.

Pl.: I will be cooking when you come back.

2. Olyan cselekvés esetén, amely a jövőben huzamosabb ideig fog tartani.

Pl.: They will be skiing all afternoon.

3. Meghatározott program részét képező cselekvésnél.

Pl.: I will be meeting Tom tomorrow.

Past Perfect

A Past Perfect igeidőt a “had” segédigével és az ige harmadik alakjával képezzük.

Pl.: By the end of the week, she had read 50 pages.

Kérdés:

Pl.: How many pages had she read by the end of the week?

Tagadás:

Pl.: She hadn't read 50 pages by the end of the week.

Használata:

1. Két múltbeli cselekvés esetén akkor használunk Past Perfect igeidőt a korábbi cselekvés fordításakor, ha annak hatását a későbbi cselekvésre ki akarjuk emelni.

Pl.: After I had cleaned my room, I was allowed to watch TV.

2. Egy bizonyos múltbeli időpont előtti eseménysor összegzésekor, kiemelésekor használjuk ezt az igeidőt.

Pl.: By the time he came home, I had written three letters.

Future Perfect

A Future Perfect igeidőt a “will” és a “have” segédigékkel, valamint az ige harmadik alakjával képezzük

Pl.: We will have finished by April.

Kérdés:

Pl.: Will we have finished by April?

Tagadás:

Pl.: We won't have finished by April.

Használata:

1. Olyan cselekvésnél használjuk, amely egy jövőbeli időpont vagy jövőbeli cselekvés kezdete előtt be fog fejeződni.

Pl.: I'll have completed it by ten o'clock.

2. Olyan cselekvés, amely még folyamatban lesz egy későbbi cselekvés megindulásakor.

Pl.: Ann and her husband will have been there for three weeks by the time you arrive.

Present Perfect Continuous

A Present Perfect Continuous igeidőt a "have" segédigével (harmadik személy egyes szám esetén "has"), a létige harmadik alakjával ("been") és az ige "ing" -es alakjával képezzük.

Pl.: John has been waiting for you for three hours.

Kérdés:

Pl.: For how many hours has John been waiting for you?

Tagadás:

Pl.: John hasn't been waiting for you for three hours.

Használata:

1. Olyan cselekvésnél használjuk, amely a múltban kezdődött, a jelenben is tart és amelynek folyamatosságát hangsúlyozni akarjuk.

Pl.: It has been snowing since early morning.

2. Olyan cselekvésnél is használjuk ezt az igeidőt, amely a múltban történt, de hatását a jelenre ki akarjuk emelni. Abban különbözik a Present Perfect hasonló jelentésétől, hogy a Present Perfect Continuous magát az cselekvést hangsúlyozza, míg a Present Perfect a cselekvés valós eredményét vagy annak hiányát.

Pl.: 'You look tired. Have you been working all day?'

Past Perfect Continuous

A Past Perfect Continuous igeidőt a "had" segédigével, a létige harmadik alakjával ("been") és az ige "ing" -es alakjával képezzük.

Pl.: She had been cooking for two hours when he came home.

Kérdés:

Pl.: For how many hours had she been cooking for two hours when he came home?

Tagadás:

Pl.: She hadn't been cooking for two hours.

Használata:

1. Olyan cselekvésnél használjuk, amely a múltban kezdődött és egy későbbi múltbeli cselekvésig vagy időpontig már egy ideje folyamatban volt.

Pl. How long had you been studying Spanish when you left for Spain?

2. Olyan cselekvésnél is használjuk ezt az igeidőt, amely a múltban megtörtént, befejeződött, de hatással volt egy azt követő, szintén múltbeli cselekvésre és ezt ki akarjuk emelni.

Pl.: Yesterday he looked tired. He had been working all day .

Future Perfect Continuous

A Future Perfect Continuous igeidőt a "will", a "have" és a "been" segédigékkel és az ige "ing" -es alakjával képezzük.

Pl.: She is always coming late. I will have been waiting for her for hour when she arrives.

Kérdéshez fordított szórendet, tagadáshoz a "not" tagadó szót használjuk.

Használata:

Olyan cselekvésnél használjuk, amely egy későbbi jövőbeli cselekvésig vagy időpontig már egy ideje folyamatban lesz.

Pl.: By the end of the year, he will have been working here for three years.

Szenvedő szerkezet (Passive Voice)

Ez a szerkezet az angol nyelvben igen gyakori, főleg az írott nyelvben. Akkor használjuk, amikor nem fontos vagy nem ismert a cselekvő személy, hanem a cselekvésen, illetve a tárgyon van a hangsúly. Fontos megjegyezni, hogy csak tárgyias igéből képezhető. A cselekvő mondat tárgya a szenvedő mondatban alanya lesz.

A szenvedő mondat igeideje mindig megegyezik a cselekvő mondat igeidejével.

Képzése:

Minden igeidőnek van szenvedő alakja, de néhánynak olyan bonyolult a képzése, hogy gyakorlatilag még az angol anyanyelvűek sem használják. Ez azt jelenti, hogy csak nyolc igeidőből képezünk szenvedő alakot.

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	was/were + done	am/is/are + done	will + be + done
Continuous	was/were + being + done	am/is/are+ being + done	_____
Perfect	had + been + done	have/has + been + done	will + have + been + done
Perfect Continuous	_____	_____	_____

Present Simple

Pl.: English is spoken all over the world.

Past Simple

Pl.: This book was written by his aunt.

Future Simple

Pl.: This parcel will be posted tomorrow.

Present Continuous

Pl.: His car is being washed now.

Past Continuous

Pl.: His car was being washed when I called him.

Present Perfect

Pl.: This parcel has already been posted.

Future Perfect

Pl.: This parcel will have been posted by tomorrow.

Past Perfect

Pl.: By the time I arrived home, the letter had already been posted.

Szenvedő szerkezet módbeli segédigékkel

Pl.: This letter should be posted.

Vannak olyan igék, amelyeket két tárgy is követhet. Ilyen esetekben a cselekvő mondatot kétféle képen lehet megalkotni.

Pl.: My best friend gave me an interesting book. vagy:

My best friend gave an interesting book to me.

A mondatok értelme megegyezik.

A következő igék esetében gyakori a két tárgy: ask, pay, offer, sell, promise, tell, teach, show, send és mivel a passzív mondat alanya a cselekvő mondat tárgya, ezekben az esetekben mindkét szó lehet a szenvedő mondat alanya.

A mondat szenvedő szerkezetben:

1. I was given an interesting book. vagy:
2. An interesting book was given to me.

Amikor ezeket az igéket használjuk szenvedő szerkezetben, akkor gyakoribb, hogy a személy lesz a mondat alanya: (I was given an interesting book.)

Get

A beszélt angol nyelvben gyakran használják a *get* igét a *be* létige helyett a szenvedő szerkezetben olyan esetben, ha valami történik, különösen valami kellemetlen vagy váratlan:

Pl.: When I was on holiday, my car got stolen.

Pl.: Last week my leg got broken.

It is said that / He is said to (azt mondják róla)

- (1) People say that he is a very good pianist.
- (2) It is said that he is a very good pianist.
- (3) He is said to be a very good pianist.

Mindhárom mondat ugyanazt jelenti: Azt mondják róla, hogy ő egy nagyon jó zongoraművész. Nem az a fontos, hogy ki állítja ezt, hanem maga a tény, hogy sokak szerint ő egy nagyon jó zongoraművész.

Ezek a szerkezetek más igékkal is alkalmazhatók:

said (azt mondják), known (úgy tudják), believed (azt hiszik), thought (azt hiszik), considered (úgy tartják), reported (úgy hírlik), expected (azt várják).

Pl.: It is believed that he is a very good pianist.

A melléknevek fokozása

Az angol mellékneveknek három fokát különböztetjük meg: alap-, közép- és felsőfokról beszélhetünk.

1. Az egyszótagú melléknevek, valamint a kétszótagú melléknevek közül a - le, -er, -ow, -y és -some végű mellékneveket középfokban az -er, felsőfokban az -est végződés segítségével képezhetjük. Ezeket a kétszótagú mellékneveket *more* és *most* szavakkal is fokozhatjuk.

Pl.: fast - faster – fastest

simple - simpler - simplest

simple - more simple - most simple

Az egyszótagú, egy mássalhangzóra végződő, rövid magánhangzójú szavak megduplázzák a szóvégi mássalhangzójukat.

Pl.: big – bigger - biggest

2. Az 1. pontban felsorolt kétszótagúakhoz nem tartozó, valamint a kettőnél több szótagú mellékneveket a *more* a *most* szavak segítségével kell fokozni.

Pl.: beautiful – more beautiful – most beautiful

3. Rendhagyó fokozás

good - better - best

bad - worse - worst

many - more - most

little - less - least

much - more - most

far - farther – farthest (távolságra utal, jelentése: távolabbi, legtávolabbi)

far - further – furthest (időre utalhat, vagy jelentése lehet: további, azonfelül)

old - older – oldest (öregebb)

old - elder - eldest (idősebb)

A felsőfokú melléknevek esetén határozott névelőt használunk.

Pl.: This is the most interesting film I have ever seen.

4. A lefelé fokozásnál, vagyis ha arra akarunk utalni, hogy valami kevésbé vagy legkevésbé bír valamilyen tulajdonsággal, minden esetben a *less* és a *least* szavakat használjuk.

Pl.: This is the least interesting book I have ever read.

Hasonlító szerkezetek

Alapfok

Ez a szerkezet azt fejezi ki, hogy az egyik dolog ugyanannyira rendelkezik, vagy éppen nem rendelkezik valamilyen tulajdonsággal, mint a másik.

as.....as Pl.: He is as clever as his brother.

not so.....as Pl.: He is not so clever as his brother.

not as.....as Pl.: He is not as clever as his brother.

Ennél a szerkezetnél a melléknév előtt a következő módosítókat használhatjuk: just, almost.

Pl.: He is almost as clever as his brother.

Középfok

Ezzel a szerkezettel különbséget jelölünk két vagy több dolog között.

középfokú melléknév és a *than* kötőszó

Pl.: This exercise is more difficult than I expected.

Pl.: This exercise is easier than I expected.

A középfokú melléknév előtt a következő módosítókat is használhatjuk: much, a lot, far, a little, a bit, slightly.

Pl.: This exercise is much more difficult than I expected.

Pl.: This exercise is a bit easier than I expected.

“minél..... annál” szerkezet

A “minél..... annál” szerkezetet határozott névelővel és középfokú melléknévvel fejezzük ki, utána egyenes szórend következik.

Pl.: The more we study, the more we know.

Section B

Grammar Exercises

TASK 1

Complete the following sentences.

A

1. I always

2. I seldom

3. I never
4. I often
5. Ithree times a week.

B

1. Tom always
2. Tom seldom.....
3. Tom never
4. Tom often
5. Tomthree times a week.

TASK 2

Using the words in brackets, complete the sentences below with the appropriate tenses (Simple Present / Present Continuous).

1. Every Monday, Sally (drive)_____ her kids to football practice.
2. Our train (leave) _____ at 7.25.
3. I am in London this summer. I (learn) _____ English.
4. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) _____ .
5. Jane (go) _____ to bed at 10 o'clock on weekdays.
6. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain)_____ .
7. He usually (come) _____ on time.
8. I hate living in Seattle because it (rain, always) _____.
9. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) _____ because everybody (talk) _____ so loudly.
10. I (go) _____ to bed early on Sundays.
11. Justin (write, currently) _____ a book about his adventures. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished.
12. I a letter (write) _____ now.
13. Sara usually (put) _____ on black shoes but now she (wear) _____ white trainers.
14. Look! Jane (go) _____ to the movies.
15. On her right hand, Ann (carry) _____ her handbag.

TASK 3

Use the answers to make questions.

1. Where _____ ? - She does the shopping at a shopping centre.
2. _____ together today? - No, they aren't shopping together today.
3. _____ at weekends? - No, I don't work at weekends.
4. _____ ? - No, she does not go to work.
5. And what _____ now? - She is doing some shopping, I think.
6. What time _____ every day? - I start work at 7 every day.
7. Who _____ with shopping bags? - Our son helps her.
8. What _____ ? - Well, I am not doing anything.

TASK 4

Using the words in brackets, complete the sentences below with the appropriate tenses (Simple Past / Past Continuous)

1. While we (listen) _____ to the news, the telephone (ring) _____ .
2. A: What (you, do) _____ when the accident occurred?
B: I (try) _____ to change a light bulb that had burnt out.
3. When I (finish) _____ my homework, I (cook) _____ dinner.
4. After I (find) _____ the wallet full of money, I (go, immediately) _____ to the police.
5. We arrived in Cannes at 2.30 and the sun (shine) _____ .
6. Sandy is in the living room watching television. At this time yesterday, she (watch, also) _____ television. That's all she ever does!
7. I (watch) _____ a mystery movie on TV when the electricity went out.
8. We (park) _____ our car and (go) _____ to the beach.
9. She was so annoying! She (leave, always) _____ her dirty dishes in the sink.
10. As I (drive) _____ to work last Friday, a car (crash) _____ in front of me.
11. The receptionist (welcome) _____ the guests and (ask) _____ them to fill in the form
12. The boys (swim) _____ while the girls (sunbath) _____ .
13. Martha (turn) _____ off the light and (go) _____ to bed.

14. While one group (prepare) _____ dinner the others (collect) _____ wood for the campfire.

15. While the parents (have) _____ breakfast the children (run) _____ about.

TASK 5

Choose the correct word and tense (Simple Past / Past Continuous) to complete the blanks in the following sentences.

A.

Last night, while I was doing my homework, Angela _____. She said she _____ me on her cell phone from her biology classroom. I asked her if she _____ for class, but she said that the professor was at the front of the hall lecturing while she _____ to me. I couldn't believe she _____ a phone call during the lecture. I asked what was going on.

wait	talk	call (2)	make
------	------	----------	------

B.

She said her biology professor was so boring that several of the students _____ in class. Some of the students _____ about their plans for the weekend and the student next to her _____ a picture of a horse. When Angela _____ me she was not satisfied with the class, I _____ that my biology professor was quite good and _____ that she switch to my class.

draw	mention	suggest	sleep, actually	tell	talk
------	---------	---------	-----------------	------	------

C.

While we were talking, I _____ her professor yell, "Miss, are you making a phone call?" Suddenly, the line went dead. I _____ up the phone and went to the kitchen to make dinner. As I _____ vegetables for a salad, the phone rang once again. It _____ Angela, but this time she wasn't sitting in class.

hear	be	cut	hang
------	----	-----	------

TASK 6

Form the questions.

1. She sings her favourite song. What _____ ?
2. Harry arrived. What time _____ ?
3. They are at the cinema. Where _____ ?
4. Pat went home early. Why _____ home early?
5. It cost a lot of money. How much _____ ?
6. I get up early. When _____ ?
7. Mary goes to the zoo. Who _____ ?
8. I saw Bob yesterday. Who _____ yesterday?
9. He bought a T - shirt. What _____ ?
10. They spoke to Alice. Why _____ ?
11. She was at home. How long _____ ?
12. We got up early. Why _____ ?

TASK 7

Fill the gaps with FOR or SINCE.

1. I haven't seen you a week.
2. I haven't been to the cinema ages.
3. I've lived here 5 years.
4. I've lived here 2003.
5. We've been here nine o'clock.
6.she came here I've been very nervous.
7. John has been in England more than two weeks now.
8. I haven't seen you last week.
9. Yesterday I studied three hours.
10. I have had a driving license I was eighteen.
11. It has been snowing yesterday morning.
12. Jim has studied three hours. Now he is tired.
13. He hasn't done any work a month.
14. Things have changed she's become headmaster.
15. It has been foggy some days.

TASK 8

Put the verb in brackets into Simple Past or Present Perfect.

1. Tom (move) _____ to his home town in 1994.
2. My neighbour is a fantastic writer. He (write) _____ ten very creative short stories in the last year
3. My best friend and I (know) _____ each other for over fifteen years. We still get together once a week.
4. I (just / finish) _____ my homework.
5. My friend (be) _____ in Canada two years ago.
6. I (not / be) _____ to Canada so far.
7. Sam is from Colorado, which is hundreds of miles from the coast, so he (see, never) _____ the ocean. He should come with us to Miami.
8. She (not wake up) _____ yet.
9. Sam (arrive) _____ in San Diego a week ago.
10. Mary (already / write) _____ five letters.
11. I (not meet) _____ her since last Thursday.
12. A few days ago we (drive) _____ to his uncle.
13. I (meet) _____ him last Monday.
14. He (already take) _____ the bus to get there.
15. Jenny, I can't believe how much you (change) _____ since the last time I (see) _____ you. You (grow) at least a foot!

TASK 9

Using the words in brackets, complete the sentences below with the appropriate tenses (Simple Past / Present Perfect)

Since computers were first introduced to the public in the early 1980's, technology (change)has changed a great deal. The first computers (be) simple machines designed for basic tasks. They (have, not) much memory and they (be, not) very powerful. Early computers were often quite expensive and customers often (pay) thousands of dollars for machines which actually (do) very little. Most computers (be) separate, individual machines used mostly as expensive typewriters or for playing games.

Times (change) Computers (become)
powerful machines with very practical applications. Programmers (create)
a large selection of useful programs which do everything from teaching foreign languages to
bookkeeping. We are still playing video games, but today's games (become)
..... faster, more exciting interactive adventures. Many computer users (get,
also) on the Internet and (begin) communicating with
other computer users around the world. We (start) to create international
communities online. In short, the simple, individual machines of the past (evolve)
..... into an international World Wide Web of knowledge.

TASK 10

Circle the correct answer.

1. Which sentence is in the Simple Present?
 - a. He has read a book.
 - b. He is reading a book.
 - c. He read a book.
 - d. He reads a book.
 - e. He will read a book.
2. In which sentence is the Simple Present used correctly?
 - a. Andrew wash the dishes.
 - b. Andrew washes the dishes.
 - c. Andrew washs the dishes.
3. Which question is in the Simple Past?
 - a. When did Anne find the keys?
 - b. When found Anne the keys?
4. In which sentence is the Simple Past used correctly?
 - a. Steven forgetted his homework.
 - b. Steven forgot his homework.
 - c. Steven forgots his homework.
5. Which negative sentence is in the Present Progressive?
 - a. Eric does not doing his homework.
 - b. Eric is not do his homework.

- c. Eric is not doing his homework.
6. Which sentence is in the Present Progressive?
- a. He has read a book.
 - b. He is going to read a book.
 - c. He is reading a book.
 - d. He read a book.
 - e. He reads a book.
7. In which question is the Present Perfect put in correctly?
- a. Had you had spaghetti for lunch?
 - b. Has you had spaghetti for lunch?
 - c. Have you had spaghetti for lunch?
8. In which sentence is the Present Perfect put in correctly?
- a. They has met at the airport.
 - b. They have meeted at the airport.
 - c. They have met at the airport.

TASK 11

Use the correct form of the words in brackets (Future Simple, to be going to, Present Continuous, Simple Present) to fill the gaps.

- 1. I think he (be) the next President of the United States.
- 2. The flight (leave) at 8 p.m.
- 3. Right now, I am watching TV. Tomorrow at this time, I (watch) TV as well.
- 4. Look at those clouds! It (rain) any minute.
- 5. Tomorrow after school, I (go) to the beach.
- 6. Do you think it (snow) at the weekend?
- 7. Jack (meet) Kim tomorrow afternoon.
- 8. A: Why are you holding a piece of paper?
B: I (write) a letter to my friends back home in Texas.
- 9. I think he (be) very successful.
- 10. Don't call me at 10 o'clock. I (fly) to Spain.
- 11. When (visit) me next year?
- 12. Class (begin) at 9, it (begin) at 10.

13. As soon as she arrives in Manchester she (give)you a call.
14. A: Why are you holding a piece of paper?
B: I (write) a letter to my friends back home in Texas.
15. Look at those clouds on the horizon! It is (rain) soon.

TASK 12

Using the verbs in brackets, complete the sentences below with the appropriate tenses. Use the to be going to- construction or Future Simple.

1. It's late. I hope we (not miss) the bus.
2. I think, my son (pass) the exam.
3. Jane and Sue (buy) a present for mum's birthday.
4. I hope you (help) me with the dishes, Julie.
5. Jane (travel) to London in August.
6. Next summer we (probably stay) at a campsite near a lake.
7. We (go) to Scotland this summer.
8. I promise, I (phone) you tomorrow.
9. Just a moment. I (help) you.
10. The sky is cloudy and grey. It (rain)
11. Susan (paint) the bathroom next weekend.
12. I hope Jane (invite) me to her party.
13. When the weather is fine we (probably have) a picnic in our garden.
14. John (listen) to his new CD all evening.
15. I think he (find out) her name.

TASK 13

Put the verbs into the correct form (future simple, to be going to, simple present or present progressive).

1. What (wear / you) _____ at the party tonight?
2. I haven't made up my mind yet. But I think I (find) _____ something nice in my mum's wardrobe.
3. This is my last day here. I (go) _____ back to England tomorrow.
4. My horoscope says that I (meet) _____ an old friend this week.
5. Look at these big black clouds! It (rain) _____ .

6. Hurry up! The conference (begin) _____ in 20 minutes.
7. I love London. I (probably / go) _____ there next year.
8. Here is the weather forecast. Tomorrow (be) _____ dry and sunny.
9. What does a blonde say when she sees a banana skin lying just a few metres in front of her?
- Oh dear! I (slip) _____!
10. Our train (leave) _____ at 4:47.

TASK 14

Using the words in brackets, complete the sentences below with the appropriate tenses (Present Perfect Simple - Present Perfect Progressive).

1. I can't believe it! It (rain) _____ all day.
2. Why are your hands dirty? - Oh I (work) _____ in the garden.
3. Jack (just/go) _____ to the bank. He should be back soon.
4. It's nine o'clock. Jack (teach) _____ for 2 hours tonight.
5. I (swim) _____ for seven years and I (receive / already) _____ some trophies.
6. Lucky Susan she (visit) _____ so many different countries!
7. She (prepare) _____ dinner for two hours.
8. Why are you so red? - Well I (sunbathe) _____.
9. _____ (you/finish) your homework yet?
10. Nick (buy) _____ a new house!
11. It's a quarter to nine! I (wait) _____ for over three hours!
12. They (drive) _____ over 100 miles today.
13. We (know) _____ them for 15 years.
14. He (do) _____ his housework all day but he (finish) yet.
15. He (have) _____ this car for 12 years.

TASK 15

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate tenses.

1. I (fall) _____ asleep yesterday when I (watch) _____ TV.
2. This house (cost) _____ 35,000 pounds in 1980.
3. New York (be) _____ one of the largest cities of the world.

4. It (rain) _____ now. It (begin) _____ raining two hours ago. So it (rain) _____ for two hours.
5. Water (boil) _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.
6. Yesterday morning I (get) _____ up at 6.30.
7. George (never, be) _____ to Canada.
8. When they (work) _____ in the garden the phone (ring) _____.
9. While Tom (play) _____ tennis Ann (take) _____ a shower.
10. Do you like to have something to eat? No thank you I (just have) _____ dinner.
11. I (not find) _____ my ring yet which I (lose) _____ at the party yesterday.
12. They (build) _____ this castle in 1762.
13. Look! It (snow) _____ now.
14. Last week my rabbit (run) _____ away and I (not find) _____ it yet.
15. When he (arrive) _____ we (have) _____ dinner.

TASK 16

Put the irregular verbs in brackets into the correct form (Past Simple)

1. Yesterday I (go) to the movies.
2. She (say) that she would come later.
3. We (see) the new film yesterday.
4. My sister (make) a birthday cake for me last week.
5. I (think) my football team would win.
6. My friends (drive) to Los Angeles two weeks ago.
7. He (sit) on the old chair and it broke.
8. Elizabeth (take) some flowers to her mother last Saturday.
9. She (sell) her house last year.
10. I (find) your keys under the table.
11. When we cleaned the yard, we (do) a lot of work.
12. It (be) cold last night.

13. They (put) their bags in the bedroom.
14. My teacher (buy) some new books last month.
15. They (do) their homework yesterday.

TASK 17

Put the irregular verbs in brackets into the correct form (Present Perfect)

1. We _____ lunch. (eat)
2. I _____ the floor. (sweep)
3. They _____ to work. (go)
4. I _____ your way. (lose)
5. We _____ to everyone. (speak)
6. They _____ each other for a long time. (know)
7. He _____ very helpful. (be)
8. We _____ two letters. (write)
9. They _____ the competition. (win)
10. I _____ it. (hear)
11. They _____ town. (leave)
12. He _____ the problem. (understand)

TASK 18

Underline the correct answer.

1. We have been swimming.
A. emphasising, that we are not swimming anymore now
B. emphasising how we have spent our time
2. We want to tell how we have spent our time:
A. We have played football.
B. We have been playing football.
3. He has closed all the windows.
A. emphasising that all windows are closed now
B. emphasising how he has spent his time
4. I want to tell how I have spent my time:
A. I have watched TV.
B. I have been watching TV.

5. She has been reading a book.
- A. emphasising that she has read the book completely
 - B. emphasising how she has spent her time
6. I have tidied up my room.
- A. emphasising that the room is tidy now
 - B. emphasising how I have spent my time
7. The action is completed now:
- A. Charlie has sent the letter.
 - B. Charlie has been sending the letter.
8. I want to emphasise that the door is open now:
- A. Elizabeth has opened the door.
 - B. Elizabeth has been opening the door.

TASK 19

Rewrite the following sentences using Passive Voice.

1. My father is washing the car.
2. She told me a lie.
3. They have written her a postcard.
4. Kerrie will make you a cup of tea.
5. I am writing a poem.
6. The waiter has not brought us the coffee.
7. I was repairing their bikes.
8. They will have solved the problem.
9. They did not offer her a seat.
10. His colleagues thought that he was on holiday.
11. I had not closed the window.
12. People know that cars pollute the environment.
13. She will have sold the car.
14. They suppose that the new product will come out soon.
15. Had he recorded that song?

TASK 20

Fill the gaps with the correct tenses (active or passive voice).

In the year 122 AD, the Roman Emperor Hadrian (visit) _____ his provinces in Britain. On his visit, the Roman soldiers (tell) him that Pictish tribes from Britain's north (attack) _____ them. So Hadrian (give) _____ the order to build a protective wall across one of the narrowest parts of the country. After 6 years of hard work, the Wall (finish) _____ in 128. It (be) _____ 117 kilometres long and about 4 metres high. The Wall (guard) _____ by 15,000 Roman soldiers. Every 8 kilometres there (be) _____ a large fort in which up to 1,000 soldiers (find) _____ shelter. The soldiers (watch) _____ over the frontier to the north and (check) _____ the people who (want) _____ to enter or leave Roman Britain. In order to pass through the Wall, people (must go) _____ to one of the small forts that (serve) _____ as gateways. Those forts (call) _____ milecastles because the distance from one fort to another (be) _____ one Roman mile (about 1,500 metres). Between the milecastles there (be) _____ two turrets from which the soldiers (guard) _____ the Wall. If the Wall (attack) _____ by enemies, the soldiers at the turrets (run) _____ to the nearest milecastle for help or (light) _____ a fire that (can / see) _____ by the soldiers in the milecastle. In 383 Hadrian's Wall (abandon) _____. Today Hadrian's Wall (be) _____ the most popular tourist attraction in northern England. In 1987, it (become) _____ a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

TASK 21

1. *Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Present Indefinite, Passive Voice.*

- a. This question (to discuss) everywhere.
- b. The table (to cover) with a red cloth.

2. *Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Past Indefinite, Passive Voice.*

- a. No echo (to hear) for three seconds.
- b. All the details (to know) to the scientists.
- c. A new island (to find).
- d. I (to tell) about it only yesterday.

3. *Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Future Indefinite, Passive Voice.*

- a. The criminal (to detain) by the police.

4. *Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Present Perfect, Passive Voice.*

- a. His novel just (to publish).
5. *Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Past Perfect, Passive Voice.*
- a. I was told yesterday that their plan (not to accept).
- b. We were glad to hear that our invitation (to accept).
6. *Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Future Perfect, Passive Voice.*
- a. The work (to do) by the end of the month.
7. *Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Present Continuous, Passive Voice.*
- a. I know that the new book (to write) by him now.
- b. I think the film (to show) on TV now.
8. *Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Past Continuous, Passive Voice.*
- a. We watched how the stewed meat (to cut) by Father.
- b. An ice hockey game (to show) on TV when we returned home.

TASK 22

Rewrite the following sentences using passive voice. Use it is said that ... /he is said to... constructions.

1. People believe that nuclear power stations are dangerous.

2. They found that the mission was impossible.

3. People know that she is a good swimmer.

4. They think that the children are in bed.

5. People believe that the robber has worked in the bank.

6. His colleagues thought that he was on holiday.

7. People know that cars pollute the environment.

8. They suppose that the new product will come out soon.

9. They say that Francis is in hospital

10. They believe that she will win a gold medal.

TASK 23

Complete each sentence below with the appropriate comparative or superlative form of the adjective in italics.

1. Working in a library may not seem very *interesting* to most people, but Maggie believed that she had the _____ job in the world.
2. My grandpa told a *good* joke, but I told a _____ one.
3. Our final exam was *difficult*, far _____ than I had expected.
4. Here is Emily. She's six years *old*. Her brother is nine, so he is _____.
5. We live in a *small* house, but my grandparents' house is even _____ than ours..
6. *Bright* stars filled the night sky, but there was one star that was larger and _____ than the others.
7. A *loud* voice is needed to command attention, but the _____ voice in the room seldom belongs to the most effective leader.
8. Andrew didn't think the joke was very *funny*, but after Karen explained it, he laughed like it was the _____ joke he had ever heard.
9. He has an *interesting* hobby, but my sister has the _____ hobby in the world.
10. All four boys were uncommonly *lazy*, but Tom was the _____ of them all.
11. Lucy is *clever*, but Carol is _____ than Lucy.
12. I live in a *large* family, but my grandfather lived in a _____ family.
13. This knife isn't very *sharp*. Have you got a _____ one?
14. I'm not very *interested* in sports. I'm _____ in reading.
15. Bill doesn't work very *hard*. I work _____ .

TASK 24

Write the appropriate form of the adjective in brackets to complete each sentence.

1. Soccer is the sport Eddy plays _____ of all. (well)
2. We hiked until we could go no _____ . (far)
3. Hillary felt _____ about the unkind remark than about anything else. (bad)

4. Phil ate the _____ amount of food of anyone at the party. (little)
5. Elsa was the _____ guest to leave. (late)
6. Jed needed no _____ explanation. (far)
7. This is the _____ meal I ever ate. (good)
8. Suddenly the patient became _____ than before. (ill)
9. I did _____ of all on Part IV of the test. (badly)
10. Sam is my _____ brother. (old)

TASK 25

Complete each sentence below with the appropriate comparative or superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

1. Table tennis is _____ than tennis but badminton is the _____. (easy)
2. This was the _____ film I have ever seen. (bad)
3. This is the _____ chocolate cake I have ever eaten. (good)
4. France is as _____ as Spain. (beautiful)
5. Tennis is _____ than skiing, but football is the _____ sport. (popular)
6. The Apollo project was the _____ space programme. (expensive)
7. A mouse is as _____ as a hamster, but a rat is _____ than a mouse. (clever)
8. A canary is _____ than an eagle, but a parrot is the _____ bird. (colourful)
9. Skiing is as _____ as riding a bike. (easy)
10. June is _____ than May, but July is the _____. (hot)
11. Venus is the _____ planet in our solar system. (bright)
12. He thinks this test was _____ than the last one. (difficult)
13. They live in a _____ house but Fred lives in a _____ one. (big)
14. My sister is three years _____ than me. (young)
15. Hotels in London are _____ than in Vienna. (expensive)

PART 2

VOCABULARY LISTS

Cinema and Films

go to the cinema	moziba menni
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to go out	elmenni szórakozni
buy a ticket	jegyet vásárolni
buy a ticket on/over/via the Internet	interneten jegyet vásárolni
order a ticket	jegyet rendelni
ticket office	jegypénztár
queue / to queue	sor / sorban állni
row	sor
seat	szék
screen	filmvászon
film review	filmkritika
Academy Award	Oscar-díj
a nominee	jelölt
a film with three Academy Awards/Oscars	három Oscar-díjat nyert film
trailer	bemutató a filmből
adventure film	kalandfilm
historical film	történelmi film
feature film	játékfilm
action movie	akciófilm
documentary	dokumentumfilm
art film	művészfilm
science fiction	sci-fi
to shoot a film	filmet forgatni
cameraman	operatőr
title	cím
director	rendező
scene	jelenet
plot	cselekmény
adaptation	feldolgozás
main character	főszereplő
subtitled	feliratos
dubbed	szinkronizált

Television

telly	a tévé informális megnevezése
to watch TV	tévét nézni
see something on TV	lát vmit a tévében
to switch on (switched, switched)	bekapcsolni
to switch off	kikapcsolni
TV programme/program	tévéműsor (programme brit változat)
What's on TV tonight?	Mi van ma a tévében?
TV channel	tévécsatorna
broadcast	adás, sugározni
cable TV	kábeltévé
documentary	dokumentumfilm
soap, soap opera	szappanopera
news, news programmes	hírek
weather report	időjárás-jelentés
sports report	sporttudósítás
interview	interjú
comedy	vígjáték
crime story	krimi
romantic film	romantikus film
nature film	természetfilm
drama	művészfilm
quiz show, game show	vetélkedő
cartoon	rajzfilm
children's programme	gyerekműsor
TV commercial	tévéreklám
public TV	állami tévé
preview	előzetes
private broadcasting	kereskedelmi csatorna
presenter	műsorvezető
newsreader	hírolvasó

film series	filmsorozat
episode	rész
couch potato	olyan ember, aki egész napját a tévé előtt tölti
remote control	távírányító

Family: stages

new born	újszülött
baby/ infant	csecsemő/ kisbaba
toddler	kisgyermek
child/kid	gyerek
an only child	egyke
childhood	gyerekkor
teenager	tizenéves
adolescence	kamaszkor
adult	felnőtt
to grow up	felnőni
middle-aged	középkorú
retired	nyugdíjas
old/elderly	idős
in one's twenties	húszas éveiben
in one's mid-thirties	harmincas évei közepén
in one's early forties	negyvenes évei elején
in one's late fifties	ötvenes évei végén

Family: relatives

father	apa
mother	anya

dad	apu
mum	anyu
sister	lánytestvér
brother	fiútestvér
half-brother	féltestvér (fiú)
younger sister	húg
younger brother	öcs
older sister	nővér
older brother	báty
parents	szülők
stepparents	mostohaszülők
godparents	kereszt szülők
grandparents	nagyszülők
grandfather, grandmother	nagyapa, nagyanya
grandchild	unoka
grandson	fiú unoka
granddaughter	lány unoka
great-grandfather	dédapa
great-granddaughter	dédunoka
uncle	nagybácsi
aunt	nagynéni
niece	unokahúg
nephew	unokaöcs
cousin	unokatestvér
relative	rokon
close relative	közeli rokon
distant relative	távoli rokon
mother-in-law	anyós
father-in-law	após
sister-in-law	sógornő
brother-in-law	sógor

Family: marriage

to go out	randizni, járni
to split up	szakítani
to fall in love with	beleszeret valakibe
to be engaged	jegyben járni
to propose to someone	megkérni valakinek a kezét
engagement ring	jegygyűrű
to break off an engagement	eljegyzést felbontani
couple	pár
to marry someone	elvesz valakit, férjhez megy vkihez
to get married with sy.	összeházasodik vkivel
the newly married couple	az ifjú pár
marriage of convenience	érdekházasság
to get divorced	elválni vkitől
to divorce someone	elválni vkitől
wedding	esküvő
fiancé	vőlegény (jegyes)
fiancée	menyasszony (jegyes)
bride	menyasszony az esküvőn
bridegroom	vőlegény az esküvőn
bridesmaid	nyoszolyólány
best man	násznagy
witness	tanú
honeymoon	nászút
to be expecting a baby	gyermeket várni
to have a baby/ to give birth to	szülni
to bring up	felnevelni
family man	családos ember
single	nőtlen, hajadon
married	nős, férjzett
bachelor	agglegény
spinster	vénlány
childless	gyermektelen
widow	özvegyasszony

widower	özvegy (férfi)
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My house/flat

home	otthon, lakás, ház
flat	lakás (brit változat)
apartment	lakás (amerikai változat)
block of flats	tömbház (brit változat)
apartment complex	tömbház (amerikai változat)
detached house	családi ház
semi-detached house	ikerház
terraced house	sorház
penthouse	tetőtéri lakás
studio, studio flat	garzonlakás
housing estate	lakótelep
to own a house or a flat	a ház vagy a lakás vkinek a tulajdonát képezi
to pay the bills	fizetni a számlákat
to rent a flat	bérelni a lakást
to pay the rent	fizetni a lakbért
landlord, landlady	a lakástulajdonos
bedroom	hálószoba
living room	nappali
kitchen	konyha
kitchenette	főzőfülke
bathroom	fürdőszoba
guestroom	vendégszoba
dining room	étkező
hall	előszoba
children's room	gyerekszoba
study	dolgozószoba
attic	padlászoba

pantry	kamra
cellar	pince
corridor	folyosó
porch	veranda
balcony	erkély
courtyard	udvar
backyard	hátsó udvar
garden	kert
gate	kapu
fence	kerítés
driveway	kocsifelhajtó
stairway	lépcsőház
walls	falak
roof	tető
ceiling	plafon
chimney	kémény
furniture	bútor
bed	ágy
armchair	fotel
couch / sofa	kanapé
cupboard	szekrény
bookcase	könyvszekrény
bunk bed	emeletes ágy
coffee table	dohányzóasztal
chest	komód
dining table	ebédlőasztal
shelf	hokedli
night stand	éjjeli szekrény
fireplace	kandalló
cushion	díspárna
coat rack	ruhafogas
carpet	szőnyeg
home theatre	háximozi rendszer

kitchen	konyha
fridge	hűtő
freezer	mélyhűtő
toaster	kenyérpirító
oven	sütő
microwave oven	mikrohullámú sütő
gas stove, gas cooker	gáztűzhely
electric stove	villanytűzhely
dishwasher	mosogató gép
spoon	kanál
fork	villa
knife	kés
plate	tányér
mug	bögre
bowl	tál
blender	turmixgép
bread knife	kenyérvágó kés
pot	fazék
frying pan	serpenyő
cheese grater	sajtreszelő
cutting board	vágódeszka
tea pot	teáskanna
kitchen sink	mosogató
salt cellar	sótartó
bathroom	fürdőszoba
bathtub, tub	fürdőkád
washbasin	mosdókagyló
bathroom sink	mosdókagyló
mirror	tükör
bathroom mat	fürdőszobaszőnyeg
tap	csap
to take a shower	zuhanyozni

shower head	zuhanyrózsa
shower curtain	zuhanyfüggöny
toilet	vécékagyló
towel rack	törülközőtartó

Weather and Seasons

weather	időjárás
changeable	változékony
cloud	felhő
cloudy	felhős
cloudless	felhőtlen
bright	derült
sunny	napos
to shine (shone, shone)	sütni
fog	köd
foggy	ködös
hot	forró
wind	szél
windy	szeles
to blow (blew, blown)	fújni
shower	zápor
rain	eső, esni
rainy	esős
humid	nyirkos
dry	száraz
to pour	ömleni
hail	jégeső
ice	jég
icy	jeges
slippery	csúszós

to freeze (froze, frozen)	fagyni
to melt	olvadni
snow	hó
to snow	havazni
snowy	havas
blizzard	hózápor
storm	vihar
thunder	mennydörgés
lightning	villám
thunderstorm	zivatar
temperature	hőmérséklet
degree	fok
above	felett
below	alatt
average	átlagos
mild	enyhe
climate	éghajlat
flood	áradás
tornado	tornádó
hurricane	hurrikán
earthquake	földrengés

Asking about the weather

What's the weather like today?

Is it cold outside?

Is it hot outside?

It's not too hot. It's not too cold.

It's getting warmer. It's getting colder.

Beautiful weather, isn't it?

It's a beautiful day, isn't it?

Nice morning today, isn't it?

Yes, it is.

How nice the weather is today!

Terrible weather, isn't it?

What a terrible day!

It is cold, isn't it? / Cold, isn't it?

It is hot, isn't it? / Hot, isn't it?

The weather is bad today.

It's windy. It's very windy.

It's terribly cold.

It looks like rain.

It looks like snow. It looks as though it is going to snow.

It's raining. It is raining heavily.

It's snowing. It is snowing heavily.

When will it stop raining?

The weather report says cloudy, hot and humid, but no rain.

They said it might get windy at night.

What's the temperature?

It's pretty warm, 25 degrees Celsius.

It's not so cold, about two degrees above zero.

I like warm weather.

I hate hot weather.

I can't stand cold weather.

Jobs

work	munka
workplace	munkahely
to work	dolgozni
job	munka, állás
worker	munkás
skilled worker	szakmunkás
unskilled worker	segédmunkás
semi-skilled worker	betanított munkás
labour	fizikai munka
employer	munkaadó

employee	munkavállaló
to employ	alkalmazni
unemployed	munkanélküli
unemployment benefit	munkanélküli segély
self-employed	magánvállalkozó
profession	hivatás
occupation	foglalkozás
enterprise	vállalkozás
to apply for	jelentkezni (állásra)
vacancy	üresedés
job interview	meghallgatás
experienced	tapasztalt
expert	szakértő
cv (curriculum vitae)	önéletrajz
to earn	pénzt keresni
salary	fizetés
low	alacsony
high	magas
income	bevétel
income tax	jövedelemadó
pay-rise	fizetésemelés
well-paid	jól fizetett
commission	jutalék
firm, company	cég
factory	gyár
career	karrier
boss	főnök
director	igazgató
manager	igazgató
assistant	asszisztens
colleague	kolléga
post, position	beosztás
promotion	előléptetés

to promote	előléptetni
farmer	földműves
surgeon	sebész
freelancer	szabadúszó
carpenter	ács
architect	építész
gardener	kertész
chemist	gyógyszerész
lawyer	ügyvéd
engineer	mérnök
bricklayer	kőműves
security guard	biztonsági őr
electrician	villanyszerelő
dentist	fogorvos
locksmith	lakatos
tailor	szabó
cleaner	takarító
secretary	titkár/nő
to be in charge of something	felelős valamiért
to be responsible for something	felelős valamiért
to produce	gyártani
meeting	értekezlet
qualification	végzettség
skill	készség
sick leave	betegszabadság
maternity leave	szülési szabadság
working hours	munkaidő
to do shift work	több műszakban dolgozni
nightshift	éjszakai műszak
to do overtime	túlórázni
full-time job	teljes munkaidős foglalkozás
part-time job	részmunkaidős foglalkozás
office	iroda

office worker	irodai munkás
pension	nyugdíj
pensioner	nyugdíjas
to retire	visszavonulni
to dismiss	elbocsátani

Shopping

shopping	vásárlás
shop	bolt
to shop for something	vásárolni valamit
to do the shopping	bevásárolni
shopping habits	vásárlási szokások
to go shopping	vásárolni menni
shop window	kirakat
window shopping	nézelődés
store	üzlet
shopping list	bevásárló lista
market	piac
supermarket	szupermarket
hypermarket	hipermarket
shopping centre	bevásárló központ
boutique	butik
customer	vevő
shop assistant	eladó
shopkeeper	boltos
basket	kosár
trolley	bevásárlókocsi
grocery	élelmiszerbolt
greengrocer's	zöldségbolt
jeweller's	ékszerbolt
butcher's	húsbolt

baker's	pékiség
household goods	háztartási cikkek
quality	minőség
quantity	mennyiség
fashion	divat
fashionable	divatos
to come into fashion	divatba jön
to go out of fashion	kimegy a divatból
old-fashioned	régimódi
price	ár
price-tag	árcédula
price reduction	árcsökkentés
bargain price	akciós ár
reasonable price	méltányos ár
to sell	eladni
to be in stock	van raktáron
to be out of stock	nincs raktáron
to run out of something	elfogy valami
sale	eladás, leárazás
cash desk	pénztár
cashier	pénztáros
queue	sor
to pay	fizetni
cash	készpénz
note	bankjegy
coin	érme
change	aprópénz
credit card	hitelkártya
to take a credit card	elfogadni hitelkártyát
guarantee	garancia
faulty product	hibás termék
make a complaint	panaszt tenni
exchange	csere

refund	pénzvisszatérítés
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Shopping for clothes

changing room	próbafülke
fitting room	próbafülke
to get dressed	felöltözni
to try something on	felpróbálni valamit
to take something off	levenni ruhát
size	méret
pattern	minta
colour	szín
style	stílus
stylish	divatos
trendy	divatos
to take something up	felvarni
to let something down	leengedni
to fit	megfelel
short	rövid
long	hosszú
loose	bő
tight	szűk
to suit	jól áll
blouse	blúz
jeans	farmer
sweater	pulóver
tights	harisnyanadrág
raincoat	esőkabát
shirt	ing
t-shirt	póló
sweatshirt	hosszúujjú póló

coat	kabát
jacket	zakó
suit	öltöny, kosztüm
tuxedo	szmoking
skirt	szoknya
evening dress	estélyi ruha
underwear	alsónemű
trousers	nadrág
tracksuit	tréningruha
boots	csizma
trainers	edzőcipő
sneakers	edzőcipő
heel	sarok
button	gomb
collar	gallér
gloves	kesztyű
scarf	sál
sleeve	ruha ujj
short-sleeved	rövidujjú
long-sleeved	hosszúujjú
tie	nyakkendő
bow tie	csokornyakkendő
bra	melltartó
swimsuit	fürdőruha
nightie	hálóing
dressing gown	köntös
handbag	kézitáska
stockings	harisnya
dress	női ruha
shorts	rövidnadrág
waistcoat	mellény
underclothes	fehérnemű
boots	csizma

sandals	szandál
slippers	papucs
tennis shoes	tornacipő
sneakers	vászoncipő
high-heeled shoes	magassarkú cipő

Sports and Games

to do sports	sportolni
to do exercise	testmozgást végezni
to take part in sport activities	sporttevékenységben részt venni
to take part in	részt venni valamiben
to keep fit	kondíciót megőrizni
to be good at sg	jó lenni vmben
to be keen on sg	lelkесedni vmért
to play	játszani
player	játékos
game	játék
indoor game	teremjáték
outdoor game	szabadtéri játék
team	csapat
participant	részтvevő
amateur	amatőr
professional	profi
competitive sports	versenysport
competition	verseny
to compete with	versenyezni
competitor	versenyző
mass sport	tömegsport
sports event	sportesemény
indoor activity	fedett pályás tevékenység

sports hall	tornacsarnok
outdoor activity	szabadtéri tevékenység
to win	győzni
winner	győztes
prize	díj
to lose	veszíteni
loser	vesztes
spectator	néző
Olympic champion	olimpiai bajnok
World champion	világbajnok
European champion	európabajnok
national champion	nemzeti bajnok
championship	bajnokság
coach	edző
training	edzés
match	mérkőzés
to qualify for the finals	döntőbe bejutni
semifinal	elődöntő
final	döntő
Olympic Games	olimpiai játékok
fan	szurkoló
result	eredmény
to be defeated	vereséget szenvedni
to be beaten	vereséget szenvedni
to win by four goals	négy góllal nyerni
to lose by four goals	négy góllal veszteni
to score a goal	gólt rúgni
to score a point	pontot szerezni
it was a draw	döntetlen volt
score	pont
to win a gold medal	aranyérmet nyerni
to win a silver medal	ezüstérmet nyerni
to win bronze medal	bronzérmet nyerni

to take the lead	átvenni a vezetést
to break a record	megdönteni rekordot
running	futás
finish	cél
summer sport	nyári sport
water sport	vízi sport
swimming	úszás
to swim	úszni
water polo	vízilabda
swimming pool	medence
crawl	gyorsúszás
breaststroke	mellúszás
backstroke	hátúszás
extreme sport	extrém sport
white-water rafting	vadvízi evezés
bungee-jumping	bungee-jumping
mountaineering	hegymászás
race	gyorsasági verseny
canoeing	kenuzás
kayaking	kajakozás
to row	evezni
to sail	vitórlázni
water-ski	vízisí
to surf	szörfözni
to dive	búvárkodni
court	pálya (tenisz, kosárlabda)
handball	kézilabda
basketball	kosárlabda
to kick	to hit
to shoot	lőni
shooting	lövészet
boxing	bokszt
ring	ring

round	menet
fencing	vívás
weight lifting	súlyemelés
table tennis	asztalitenisz
squash	fallabda
gymnastics	gimnasztika
wrestling	birkózás
bodybuilding	testépítés
push-up	fekvőtámasz
to do push-ups	fekvőtámaszozni
badminton	tollaslabda
volleyball	röplabda
tennis	tenisz
bicycle	kerékpár
cycling	kerékpározás
athletics	atlétika
high jump	magasugrás
long jump	távolugrás

Health

health centre	orvosi rendelő
to go to hospital	korházba menni
nurse	ápolónő
to be in good health	egészséges
to examine	megvizsgál
to take somebody to hospital	valakit korházba vinni
to see the doctor	orvoshoz menni
inpatient	fekvő beteg
outpatient	járóbeteg
local GP	körzeti orvos

casualty department	baleseti osztály
to complain about something	panaszkodni valami miatt
to treat somebody	kezelni valakit
intensive care unit	intenzív osztály
to have a temperature	lázás
to write out a prescription	receptet kiírni
to take somebody's temperature	megmérni valakinek a lázát
to wait for one's turn	vár a sorára
to have an injection	injekciót kapni
to prescribe medicine	orvosságot felírni
to undergo an operation	megműtik
to be taken ill	megbetegedni
to feel dizzy	szédülni
to take blood sample	vérmintát venni
ward	kórterem
to catch a disease	betegséget elkapni
stretcher	hordágy
tablet	tabletta
pill	tabletta
physician	orvos
family doctor	körzeti orvos
ambulance	mentők
to lose one's appetite	elveszti az étvágyát
to give a referral note	beutalót adni
blood pressure	vérnyomás
to put somebody on the sick list	betegállományba tenni valakit
to be in hospital	korházban lenni
to fall ill	megbetegedni
doctor's surgery	orvosi rendelő
department	osztály
casualty department	baleseti osztály
neurology	ideggyógyászat
paediatrics	gyermekgyógyászat

gynaecology	nőgyógyászat
surgery	sebészet
dermatology	bőrgyógyászat
medical ward	belgyógyászat
to feel somebody's pulse	kitapintja valakinek a pulzusát
to listen to somebody's chest	meghallgatja valakinek a mellkasát
infectious disease	fertőző betegség
to recover from an illness	betegségből felépülni
treatment	kezelés
ointment	kenőcs
side effect	mellékhatás
to be on sick leave	betegszabadságon lenni
hay fever	szénanátha
cough relief	köhögéscsillapító
pneumonia	tüdőgyulladás
nervous breakdown	idegösszeroppanás
heart attack	szívroham
measles	kanyaró
to sprain one's ankle	kificamítja a bokáját
mumps	mumpsz
to be sick	hányni
to vomit	hányni
to feel sick	hányingere van
to sneeze	tüsszenteni
tonsillitis	mandulagyulladás
to have a headache	fáj a feje
appendicitis	vakbélgyulladás
to be in plaster	gipszben van
plaster	gipsz
to put a bandage on	kötést feltenni
to have a sore throat	fáj a torka
to brake one's arm	eltöri a karját
to faint	elájulni

sleeping pill	altatószer
epidemic	járvány
inflammation	gyulladás
virus	vírus
sedative	nyugtató

Education

nursery	bölcsőde
kindergarten	óvoda
kindergarten teacher	óvónő
primary school, elementary school	általános iskola
secondary school	középiskola
grammar school	gimnázium
headmaster	igazgató
to take one's final exams	érettségizik
school leaving exam, final exam	érettségi
vocational school	szakiskola
school leaver	végzős
class	tanóra
someone is in class	órán van
lesson	tanóra
to prepare for an exam	felkészül a vizsgára
to take an exam	vizsgázik
high school	középiskola az USA-ban
to do one's homework	megcsinálja a házi feladatot
timetable	órarend
to fail an exam	megbukik a vizsgán
to pass an exam	átmegy a vizsgán
textbook, course book	tankönyv
break	szünet

mark, grade	jegy
entrance exam	felvételi vizsga
to apply for	jelentkezni valahová
university	egyetem
academic year	tanév
be majoring in ...	valamilyen szakon tanul
thesis (pl: theses)	diplomamunka, szakdolgozat
degree	diploma
undergraduate	egyetemi hallgató
to be rejected	nem veszik fel valahová
term	félév
to graduate from university	diplomázik az egyetemen
compulsory subjects	kötelező tantárgyak
optional subjects	választható tantárgyak
lecture	előadás
to specialize in	szakosodik
postgraduate	másoddiplomás
to go to evening classes	esti tagozatra jár
oral exam	szóbeli vizsga
written exam	írásbeli vizsga
to join a course	beiratkozik tanfolyamra
language school	nyelviskola
tuition	tandíj
trade school	szakiskola
seminar	gyakorlati óra
faculty	kar
to retake an exam	pótvizsgázni
course	tantárgy
full time student	nappali tagozatos hallgató
correspondence/correspondent student	levelező hallgató
to earn a credit	kreditet szerez
to enroll in a course	felveszi a kurzust
enrollment period	beiratkozási időszak

scholarship	tanulmányi ösztöndíj
department head	tanszékvezető
exchange student	cserediák

PART 3

TASK 1: Family Structure

Match the words with their definitions.

A) mother	1) female parent
B) father	2) your sibling's male child
C) daughter	3) female sibling
D) son	4) your sibling's female child

E) sister	5) your parent's female parent
F) brother	6) your parent's male parent
G) grandmother	7) male parent
H) grandfather	8) female child
I) cousin	9) the son or daughter of your aunt or uncle
J) aunt	10) your parent's brother
K) uncle	11) your parent's sister
L) niece	12) male sibling
M) nephew	13) male child

TASK 2: Family

Read the passage below. Sally is describing her relationship with people in her family. Match the underlined phrase with the best definition below.

- a. I look like my dad.
- b. I take after my mum.
- c. I get on (really) well with my cousin, Jake.
- d. I'm very close to my twin sister, Karen.
- e. I have a lot in common with my brother, Will.
- f. I'm (a bit) like my Aunt Gillian.

I have a similar personality.

I have inherited some of her characteristics.

I have a very good relationship.

We share similar interests.

I have a similar appearance.

I have a deep, strong relationship.

TASK 3: Family

Now use the underlined phrases in the exercise above to best describe the following relationships.

A. John and Rob really enjoy each other's company, because they both love playing football, talking about cars, and going out.

John and Rob have a lot in common.

B. Claire has lots of friends, but if she has a problem to solve or a secret to share she always tells her cousin, Sue, first. They grew up together, and can trust each other completely.

C. My Aunt Rose has the same long nose and high cheekbones as my mum. People often mistake her for her sister.

D. My nephews, Paul and Colin, are both very talkative and outgoing.

E. My mum tells me that I get my fiery temper and stubborn nature from my granny.

TASK 4: Love and Marriage

Match the words below with their meanings.

1. A meeting between two people who have not met each other before. Often the meeting is arranged by their friends who would like them to have a romantic relationship.

2. A woman or girl who helps a bride before and during the marriage ceremony.

3. Your relatives by marriage.

4. A woman on her wedding day.

5. To ask someone formally to marry you.

6. To agree to get married.

7. A boy/man someone has a romantic relationship with.

8. A holiday taken by a couple who have just got married.

9. To be the third person with two people who have a romantic relationship.

10. A celebration where a man who is about to get married spends time with his male friends.

a. to play gooseberry

b. blind date

c. boyfriend

d. bride

e. bridesmaid

f. honeymoon

g. in-laws

h. stag party

i. to get engaged

j. to propose

TASK 5: Love and Marriage

Now complete the blank in the following sentences with one of the words or expressions from the list above.

1. It was terrible. I felt I was _____. Sam and Jo spent all the time looking into each others' eyes and didn't speak to me at all.
2. Have you seen Mary recently? She looks really happy. Has she got a new _____ or something?
3. Richard got down on his knees to _____ to Helen. It was so romantic. Luckily she said "yes" or I don't know what he would have done.
4. The _____ looked beautiful in her long white dress.
5. Nick got so drunk on his _____ that he wasn't able to go to work the following day.
6. A: "How did you meet Tom?"
B: "Well it was very strange. Our friends had arranged for us to meet on a _____ and we really liked each other immediately."
7. Where are you going for your _____? Somewhere hot and romantic I hope.
8. The trouble about getting married is that you acquire a whole new family and sometimes the _____ can be quite difficult to get on with.
9. The _____ was really sweet. She was only 6 but took her responsibilities very seriously and followed the bride up the aisle.
10. They _____ last week but haven't decided when to get married yet. I expect they will wait a year or so.

TASK 6: Sentence completion

Complete the sentence using the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. At first my parents did not allow me to ever play video games after school, but now they _____ it sometimes.
A. encourage B. ban
C. permit D. expect
2. While Johnny is not _____, he is not necessarily _____, either.
A. hungry ... tired B. tall ... short

- C. smart ... intelligent D. fat ... thick
3. Despite his growing wealth and power, Teddy remains _____ man.
A. a humble B. an irritable
C. a greedy D. an intelligent
4. Because Mary is so _____, she is _____.
A. friendly ... despised B. unpleasant ... unpopular
C. generous ... wealthy D. strange ... fortunate
5. Some snakes are very _____, so you should take caution if you see one.
A. dangerous B. slippery
C. careful D. favorable
6. The road is _____, so cars that drive it are constantly turning and swerving.
A. flat B. curvy
C. weird D. peaceful
7. The book's _____ was shocking, since I never thought the book would end with a major death.
A. beginning B. conclusion
C. impression D. section
8. Jackie is full of _____ and believes she can achieve almost any goal she sets for herself.
A. confidence B. courage
C. concern D. comfort
9. We were driving east, but we needed to go the opposite way. So we turned around and drove _____.
A. west B. north
C. left D. right
10. Donald was not _____ and had to go to the doctor so that he wouldn't be _____ anymore.
A. tall ... smooth B. beautiful ... pretty
C. healthy ... sick D. rich ... poor

TASK 7: Sentence completion

Complete the sentence using the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Though cats are known for being unfriendly, most of the cats I know are _____ and _____.
- A. lovely ... ugly B. skillful ... furry
C. strong ... athletic D. kind ... gentle
2. In order to _____ the project, we need to finish all of the tasks it includes.
- A. complete B. delay
C. prevent D. assist
3. Billy cannot play the piano very well, since he _____ practices.
- A. sometimes B. usually
C. always D. never
4. Although the message was meant to be _____, I don't mind if you tell it to your friends.
- A. special B. secret
C. permanent D. educational
5. I cannot _____ the price of a ticket, so I cannot see the movie.
- A. buy B. save
C. donate D. afford
6. Although the desert gets very hot during the day, it is very _____ at night.
- A. dry B. humid
C. cold D. lonely
7. Jared placed the plant _____ the other two plants, so that it was in the middle.
- A. between B. over
C. through D. outside
8. While none of the critics _____ the film, almost everyone I know who saw it absolutely _____ it.
- A. liked ... hated B. respected ... disliked
C. saw ... avoided D. enjoyed ... loved
9. Even though I knew the rock weighed a lot, it was still _____ than I thought I would be.
- A. lighter B. larger
C. heavier D. sharper
10. Unlike hippos, which I find ugly, flamingoes are _____.
- A. interesting B. graceful
C. awful D. attractive

TASK 8: Sentence Correction

Correct the errors in the following sentences.

1. I will call him when we get their.

2. Jane make too cake yesterday.

3. I eating cause I'm hungry.

4. Can I come to?

5. What time the soccer game star?

6. The work have to be done by monday.

7. We going to there house.

8. Rebecca is the most old person in the class.

9. You going where?

10. My boss hate me.

TASK 9: Sentence Correction

Correct the errors in the following sentences.

1. Ann's are best friend.

2. Tom is taller then Nick.

3. you ever been to Paris?

4. I could come with you?

5. She talked to we.

6. We drived to the beach last weekend.

7. Wait I need more time.

8. What grade you got on the test?

9. When I was three years old, I can tie my shoes.

10. Anybody wants to come with me?

TASK 10: Weather

Match the words with their definitions.

1. air conditioner	the star that warms the earth
2. cloud	water in the sky that appears as a white or gray mass
3. umbrella	a heavy rainstorm
4. clear	an appliance that cools the air inside
5. partly cloudy	this is held over one's head for protection
6. thunderstorm	an appliance that heats the air inside
7. ice	frozen water
8. lightning	an electric spark discharge in the atmosphere
9. wind	when the sky is blue because no clouds are blocking the sun
10. heater	a term used in a weather forecasts to indicate that the sky is sunny in some parts and cloudy in others
11. sun	the time of year characterized by certain weather (winter, spring, summer, fall/autumn)
12. season	dark eyewear that protects you from the sun
13. thermometer	a violently spinning windstorm

14. tornado	how hot or cold the air is
15. rainbow	an instrument for measuring temperature
16. rain	a band of colours found in the sky after a rainfall
17. sunglasses	water that falls to the Earth
18. temperature	blowing air outside

TASK 11: Weather

Choose the correct word to complete the blanks in the following sentences.

chilly	forecast	humidity	lightning	soaked
foggy	heatwave	hurricane	pouring	stuffy

- There was a terrible storm last night. Thunder and _____, even the cat was terrified!
- It wasn't really cold but I felt a bit _____ in the wind.
- You must take your umbrella with you, it's _____ with rain.
- It was so _____ that we couldn't see more than a few yards ahead of us.
- The weather _____ got it wrong again. They promised us a hot and dry summer and we have had rain every day!
- They promised us a _____ but the weather has been cold, wet and miserable all summer.
- It started to rain while I was waiting for the bus so I got _____ to the skin.
- Do you mind if I open the window? It is very _____ in here.
- It is blowing so hard, I think we might be in for a _____.
- The _____ was very high which made it difficult to sleep.

TASK 12: Weather

Look at the weather idioms below and match them to their correct meanings.

- He's a **fair-weather** friend. _____
- She has her **head in the clouds**. _____

3. We're having an **Indian summer**. _____
4. He left his last job **under a cloud**. _____
5. I'm feeling **under the weather** today. _____
6. It's a **storm in a teacup**. _____
7. **Every cloud has a silver lining**. _____
8. I'm **snowed under** by work this week. _____

- a) Abnormally hot weather.
- b) When people become upset over unimportant things.
- c) Bad things always have a good side.
- d) Under bad circumstances.
- e) Depressed because you are not well, ill.
- f) To have a lot of work.
- g) When you are not thinking clearly.
- h) Someone who you can trust only when things are going well.

TASK 13: Clothing

Match the words with their definitions.

pants	An item of clothing that has sleeves and stops at the waist; usually opens in the front
tie	Worn on the feet to provide protection from the environment
shoes	An item of clothing that wraps around the waist
suit	An item of clothing worn around the neck and knotted at the throat; usually worn with collared shirt
dress	A set of clothing that consists of trousers and a jacket; usually worn in formal setting
jacket	An item of clothing consisting of a skirt and bodice sewn together; usually worn by females
belt	An item of clothing that covers the upper half of the body
shirt	An item of clothing that covers the body from the waist to the ankle

TASK 14: Clothing

Look at these lists of clothes. Answer the questions:

1. Which one is likely to cost the least?
A. a tracksuit B. an evening dress C. a wedding dress
2. Which one wouldn't you wear at a posh dinner?
A. a tuxedo B. a blazer C. a leather jacket
3. Which would you take with you on a summer evening, in case it gets cold?
A. gloves B. a t-shirt C. a sweater
4. Which would a business woman be most likely to wear?
A. a mini skirt B. a kilt C. a pleated skirt
5. Which would a boy wear in bed?
A. a nightie B. pyjamas C. jeans
6. Which might you wear in a gym?
A. a coat B. a pair of trousers C. a tracksuit
7. Which would you be unlikely to put on as soon as you get up?
A. a dressing gown B. a raincoat C. underwear

TASK 15: Clothing

Which of the words in the list below would you use to describe the dress sense of the people described in a – e:

fashionable	smart	casual	over-dressed	flamboyant
trendy	stylish	elegant	scruffy	

1. Claire is eighteen. She lives to shop. She spends ages going round shops buying clothes – not just high street shops, but second hand shops too. She likes people to notice what she's wearing at parties and clubs, no matter whether she's wearing the latest fashion or something she's created herself.
2. As she walked down the stairs in the Yves St Laurent evening dress, everybody turned to look at her. She looked like a princess.
3. Working in the City, as I do, it is important to make the right impression on clients. I buy my suits from Saville Row and my ties are specially imported from Italy.

4. Fifi la Roux wore the most outrageous costume you have ever seen. Gold coloured high-heeled boots, silver flares and a tuxedo covered in glitter. It was an amazing sight, but then it was his fiftieth birthday!

5. At weekends, I tend to wear an old t-shirt and a pair of baggy jeans with holes in them.

TASK 16: Cinema

Match the types of films with the phrases that are most likely to describe them.

a thriller	a romantic comedy	an animated film
a sci-fi film	a horror film	a costume drama

1. An all-action movie with great *stunts* and a real *cliffhanger* of an ending that will have you *on the edge of your seat*.

2. *Set on* a star cruiser in the distant future, this film has great *special effects*.

3. A hilarious new film, about two unlikely lovers, which will have you laughing out loud.

4. *Based on* a novel by Jane Austen, this new *adaptation* by William Jones has been filmed *on location* at Harewood House in Hampshire.

5. A fantastic new computer-generated cartoon, featuring the voice of Eddie Murphy as the donkey.

6. This new film will scare you to death.

Now match the words in italics in the descriptions to the definitions below.

1. exciting

2. not filmed in a studio

3. the story comes from (a novel)

4. dangerous action sequences like car chases or people falling from skyscrapers

5. amazing, impossible visual sequences, often created by computers

6. changing a novel to a film screenplay

7. where the story takes place

8. exciting end – you want to know what happens

TASK 17: Cinema

Try to match the types of film with their contents.

animated film	comedy	documentary	horror	sci-fi
cartoon	costume drama	drama	romantic comedy	thriller

1. A short humorous film in which the characters are drawn
2. A film that is set in the future and there are some imaginary scientific developments
3. A type of film which combines comedy with a love story
4. A film with a very exciting story that often involves a crime
5. A film that tries to make the audience laugh
6. A film that tells a true story, often shown on television
7. A film in which the characters are drawn, made by computer or made from models
8. An historical film, often made famous by the clothes the actors wear
9. A film which tries to make the audience very frightened
10. A serious film

TASK 18: Cinema

Here are some more words connected to the film industry. Match the word with the meaning.

The music that goes with a film	a star
A series of short sections of a film that are shown to advertise it	a trailer
An informal word for the cinema	cinema
The person who is responsible for the artistic part of a film	credits
A cinema with many different screens so it can show many films at the same time	director
A famous film actor	multiplex
The person who is responsible for the business side of the film	pictures
The place where you go to see a film	producer
Unusual sounds or images in films created artificially and using new technology	soundtrack
A list of people involved in making a film, usually shown at the end of it	special effects

TASK 19: Shopping

Match the types of shops with the words and phrases that can be associated with them. For example, volunteer staff usually work in charity shops. Some words and phrases are appropriate for more than one type of shop:

department store	corner shop	chain store
car showroom	charity shop	furniture warehouse
shopping centre/mall	off-licence	supermarket

counter	open all day	pop round to get some milk
store detectives	second-hand clothes	second-hand shoes
food hall	part exchange	trolley
volunteer staff	designer clothes	one in every high street
raising money for good causes	a bottle of wine	"Toys are on the third floor, madam"
brand names	great bargains	basket
buy 2 get 1 free	checkout	Marks & Spencer
escalator	a packet of cigarettes	customers must be over 18
muzak	two years warranty	give it a test run

TASK 20: Shopping

Put each of the following words or phrases in the correct gap.

tag, label, cashier, bargain, receipt, exchange, take back, try on, fit, advice, shop assistant, credit card, check, select, cash, refund, size, sale

If you want to go shopping there are a number of things you have to consider. If you would like to find a _____ you should make sure to go to a _____. The only problem with a sale is that it is sometimes hard to _____ something once you buy it. Many stores also refuse to give a _____ on anything you have bought. If you are looking for clothes, make sure to _____, check the _____ to make sure that it is a good _____. Another good idea is to look at the _____ and _____ to see instructions for washing, etc. It's always a good idea to also ask the _____ for _____. Finally, when you go to the _____ you can usually pay by _____ or _____ if you don't have the _____. Never forget to get the _____!

TASK 21: Jobs

A)

Look at the jobs below. Read the job advertisements. Which job is being described in each advertisement?

a. teacher

b. a referee

c. a salesman

<p>We offer a position which is <i>difficult, requiring lots of skill and hard work</i>, but which is never <i>boring or repetitive</i>. You will be expected to travel and meet clients, and represent our company and its products. We are looking for people who have <i>lots of energy and an ability to work towards goals</i>, people who are <i>happy to work long hours and put in a lot of effort</i>, people who <i>never give up even when things are difficult</i>. If you have the relevant experience, please reply to the address below.</p>	<p>This is a new position in a modern institution. We seek applicants who are <i>quick at making their mind up</i>, who <i>can be relied on to perform their duties reliably</i> and who <i>have a first degree from university</i>. You will be working with young people in a job which is <i>very satisfying, giving you a real sense of achievement</i>.</p>	<p>The FA are seeking fit under-35s interested in an exciting new career. It is a job that <i>offers problems that really test your ability</i>. At times it can <i>put you under a lot of pressure</i> and you need to be <i>able to ignore personal criticism</i>. However, it is a great opportunity to be involved with the nation's most popular pastime.</p>
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B)

Use the adjectives below to rewrite the phrases in italics in the job advertisements in A. You may need to use the verb to be in the correct form.

For example: We offer a position which is *demanding*...

Describing a job:

Rewarding	challenging	mundane	demanding	stressful
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Personal qualities:

responsible	drive	hard-working	determined
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decisive	thick-skinned	well-qualified	
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TASK 22: Sport

Match the sport in the column on the left with the word in the column on the right that is connected with the sport:

rowing	cue
sailing	stick
fishing	skis
skiing	rod
cricket	yacht
hockey	gloves
athletics	track
squash	oar
snooker	bat
boxing	racquet

TASK 23: Sport

Circle the correct answer.

- This is the person who blows a whistle to mark the end of a football match.
A. The captain B. The hotdog seller C. The referee
- This is a ball with wings on, used to play badminton.
A. a dart B. a medicine ball C. a shuttle cock
- This sport also means to crush something.
A. squash B. volleyball C. weight-lifting
- You strap this onto your horse.
A. a straw hat B. your horrible little brother C. your saddle
- This is the result if both sides have the same points at the end.
A. a draw B. a drawing C. a picture
- This is where you skate.
A. the arena B. the ring C. the rink
- This is a piece of wood used to hit the ball in baseball, cricket and rounders.
A. a bat B. a flying ant C. a wet baguette

8. You do this in the park in order to keep fit.

A. footing B. jogging C. snogging

9. You put your ball on this when you're playing golf.

A. an Earl Grey B. a tea C. a tee

10. You wear one of these when you go climbing, cycling, riding and skateboarding.

A. a helmet B. a pink and yellow top C. lipstick

11. This is a wooden stick used in billiards, pool and snooker.

A. a bludgeon B. a cue C. a queue

12. This is the individual or team who comes second.

A. the loser(s) B. the runner(s)-up C. the sap(s)

TASK 24: Health

Match the people in A to the place you find them in B and the job they do in C. The first one has been done for you.

B

on the wards

in an ambulance

at the scene of an accident

in an operating theatre

in the waiting room

on the maternity ward

in the pharmacy

in casualty

in hospital corridors

C

They perform operations

They are senior nurses, in charge of a ward

They are ill in hospital

They push patients on stretchers from the ward to the operating theatre

They provide emergency aid

They keep the patient unconscious during an operation

They help mothers have babies

They are senior doctors who specialise in one particular area

A	B	C
porter	on the wards or in hospital corridors	they push patients on stretchers from the ward to the operating theatre
paramedic		
surgeon		
anaesthetist		
nurse		
consultant		
sister		
patient		
outpatient		
midwife		
chemist		

TASK 25: Health

Look at these phrases that a doctor might say to a patient during an appointment. What is the doctor describing? Match the phrase on the left to the words on the right.

1. Take this to the chemist's.	ointment
2. Pop this in your mouth for a moment.	pills
3. Take two twice a day.	medicine
4. You should rub it on your chest.	a hypochondriac
5. You won't feel a thing.	a stethoscope
6. Take a teaspoonful just before you go to bed.	a thermometer
7. Stop eating cheese. It brings you out in spots.	a prescription
8. I just need to check your lungs. Breathe in.	an injection
9. Don't come to see me, unless it's serious!	an allergy

TASK 26: Housing

Read the description of the kitchen and look at the underlined words.

My kitchen is light and airy with bright yellow walls and lots of cupboards and shelves. There is a big fridge freezer in the corner covered in post-it notes and fridge magnets, and there is a washing machine and a dishwasher in the alcove at the back of the room. I have a lovely long work surface made of beech with lots of useful gadgets on it: a toaster, a teapot, a cafetiere, a kettle, and a food processor. There is also a chopping board and a bread bin. The cooker is brand new, with a grill, and an oven big enough to take a Christmas turkey. On the other side of the kitchen, beneath a window that overlooks the garden, the sink and draining board are made of stainless steel. There is a washing up bowl in the sink of course, and next to the sink there is a broom cupboard which is full of mops and buckets and an ironing board. Finally, tucked away in the corner, is the microwave, which, if I'm honest, is the thing that gets used most often in my kitchen.

Which of the underlined words in the text are needed to do the jobs in the list below? Which job can't be done in this kitchen?

- Tidy the pots and pans away
- Tidy the brushes and mops away
- Keep things cool
- Wash dishes
- Wash dishes mechanically
- Make coffee
- Keep bread fresh
- Grill meat
- Freeze food
- Grind coffee
- Boil water
- Make toast
- Mix food to make sauces
- Wash clothes
- Prepare food
- Roast meat
- Reheat food quickly
- Make tea
- Iron clothes

TASK 27

Use the word at the end of each gap to form a new word with which to fill the gap.

We earn our _____ (LIVE) in America today in peaceful _____ (COMPETE) with people all across the Earth. Profound and _____ (POWER) forces are shaking and _____ (MAKE) our world, and the urgent question of our time is whether we can make change our friend and not our enemy. This new world has already _____ (RICH) the lives of millions of Americans who are able to _____ (COMPETITION) and win in it. But when most people are working harder for less, when others cannot work at all, when the cost of health care devastates families and threatens to _____ (BANK) our enterprises, great and small, when the fear of crime robs law abiding citizens of their _____ (FREE), and when millions of poor children cannot even imagine the lives we are calling them to lead, we have not made change our friend.

TASK 28

Use the word at the end of each gap to form a new word with which to fill the gap.

In the centre of the room, clamped to an upright easel, stood the full-length portrait of a young man of _____ (ORDINARY) personal beauty, and in front of it, some little _____ (DISTANT) away, was sitting the artist himself, Basil Hallward, whose sudden _____ (APPEAR) some years ago caused, at the time, such public _____ (EXCITE), and gave rise to so many strange conjectures. As the painter looked at the _____ (GRACE) and comely form he had so _____ (SKILL) mirrored in his art, a smile of _____ (PLEASE) passed across his face, and seemed about to linger there. But he _____ (SUDDEN) started up, and, closing his eyes, placed his fingers upon the lids, as though he sought to _____ (PRISON) within his brain some curious dream from which he feared he might _____ (WAKE).

TASK 29: Prepositions

Circle the correct answer.

1. They are excited _____ their trip to Rome next June.

about at by for from

2. I feel sorry _____ Jack. He is so lonely these days. Are you good at golf?

about at by for from

3. That house is different _____ the one I was looking for.

about at by for from

4. Cezanne is famous _____ his landscapes.

about at by for from

5. I must admit I was shocked _____ her behavior at the party.

about at by for from

6. It was very kind _____ you to buy me such a wonderful present. Thank you!

of on to with

7. The store was crowded _____ people.

of on to with

8. I have been married _____ Barbara for over ten years.

of on to with

9. _____ my opinion, he is an excellent pianist.

for in by on

10. I'm afraid I took your coat _____ mistake.

for in by on

11. Where would you like to go _____ vacation this year?

for in by on

12. Let's meet _____ six o'clock.

in on at

13. I went there _____ 1978.

in on at

14. She'll be at work _____ Friday.

in on at

15. Jack is waiting _____ the bottom of the stairs.

in on at

16. Turn left _____ the lights.

in on at

17. He's been working _____ three weeks.

for while during

18. I fell asleep _____ the film.

for while during

19. We talked _____ an hour.

for while during

20. She watched TV _____ I cooked.

for while during

TASK 30

Fill in who, what, how, how much, how many, when, where.

1. _____ much is this pullover? Twenty pounds.
2. _____ colour is your car? Red.
3. _____ is her telephone number? 86 39 749
4. _____ are the socks? 1 pound 50.
5. _____ many minerals are in the box? Ten, I think.
6. _____ are my shoes? Under the bed.
7. _____ are your posters? Over my bed.
8. _____ is your best friend? It's Nelly.
9. _____ does George feel? Very good.
10. _____ is the time? It's ten o'clock.
11. _____ does the film start? At 8.
12. _____ sits next to you? Bill.
13. _____ do you live? I live in a flat.
14. _____ are your hobbies? Swimming and collecting stamps.
15. _____ is good at English? Tom.

TASK 31

Change the word in brackets at the end of the sentence so that it fits in the gap. You may have to make it into a noun, adjective or adverb and you may have to add a prefix or a suffix.

1. President Bush is a very _____ man. (power)
2. Britain has fewer _____ holidays than many of the other countries in the EU. (nation)
3. Thank you for the present. It is _____. (wonder)
4. That was a very _____ thing to do. I wish you would grow up! (child)
5. When I broke my arm it was very _____. (pain)
6. I slept very badly because the mattress was incredibly _____.
(comfort)
7. He comes from the _____ part of the country. (south)
8. He looks frightening but has a very interesting _____. (person)

9. I don't think medical support should _____ on your income.
(dependence)

10. They bought a house in a very nice _____ . (neighbour)

TASK 32

Look at the sentences below. There is a gap in each sentence. Try to make a word to fit into the gap using the word in capitals at the end of the sentence. You may need the opposite, or an adjective, or adverb.

1. John's tooth was very _____ so he has to go to the dentist. PAIN

2. I like that shop assistant. She's very _____. HELP

3. I had to handle the machine carefully, as it was very _____. BREAK

4. Jen was eating a very _____ apple and obviously enjoying it.
CRUNCH

5. Don't forget to _____ your shoelaces before taking them off. TIE

6. I wasn't very happy with the hotel we were staying in. In fact I was very
_____. SATISFY

7. I asked Martin to _____ my pencil for me. SHARP

8. He gave us a great deal of _____ before the exam. ENCOURAGE

9. That is a terrible song. It is completely _____. TUNE

10. What a _____ shirt! Green, yellow and purple! COLOUR

TASK 33

Look at the sentences below. There is a gap in each sentence. Try to make a word to fit into the gap using the word in capitals at the end of the sentence. You may need the opposite, or an adjective, or adverb.

1. I'm afraid that your behaviour is just not _____. ACCEPT

2. There's a mistake on the bill. I think they have _____ us for the wine.
It can't have cost £40! CHARGE

3. It's most _____ to try and cook a whole chicken on the barbeque.
PRACTICAL

4. Have you seen that old film "The _____ of the Long-distance
Runner"? LONELY

5. He had _____ following the thread of the argument and so lost all interest in what was going on. DIFFICULT
6. Your place at the university is _____ on your getting a band 7 in your IELTS. CONDITION
7. Many young people today have a much higher _____ income than their parents had. DISPOSE
8. Although it wasn't all his fault, I do think he is _____ to blame. PART
9. This latest energy report highlights the total _____ of our oil reserves. ADEQUATE
10. There was a _____ about the timing of the lecture and a number of students failed to turn up at the right time. UNDERSTAND

Part 4

Reading Comprehension

Text 1: A Cold Day

Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

It is a cold January day in York, Pennsylvania. The temperature is below freezing. Snow is starting to fall. Dr. James turns on the television to check the weather. He must leave for his work at the hospital soon. "Today is going to be very cold," says the TV weatherman. "Be sure to wear very warm clothes when you go outside. Also, be careful driving on the roads. Snowfall will make them **slippery**. In fact, if you can stay at home today, do it!" Dr. James cannot stay at home. Very sick people are waiting to see him at the hospital. He goes to his closet. He takes out the warmest clothes he has. He puts on a sweater, jacket, gloves, socks, boots, and a hat. He opens his front door to go to work. A gust of cold air blows inside. "Wow, it is very cold outside," Dr. James says. He is from Miami and is not used to the cold. "The weatherman was right!" Before he can drive to work, Dr. James must clear the snow off his car. He does this very fast. He hops in the car. He shivers. His neck feels especially cold. Dr. James drives slowly to work. Everyone else is driving slowly, too. There is a lot of **traffic** on the road. There are cars in front of and behind him. Suddenly, the cars in front of Dr. James come to a stop. There has been an **accident**! Dr. James hurries from his car to check on the driver of the car that has swerved off the road. "Is everyone okay?" Dr. James asks. "Yes, yes, we are fine. We slipped on a patch of ice," the driver says. "This would have been a good day to stay at home in bed."

Questions:

<p>1) In what city does this story take place?</p> <p>A. Florida</p> <p>B. Miami</p> <p>C. Pennsylvania</p> <p>D. York</p>	<p>2) Dr. James doesn't stay at home because</p> <p>A. There are sick people waiting for him.</p> <p>B. He listens to the weatherman.</p> <p>C. He has to clear snow off his car.</p> <p>D. He must help the people in the accident.</p>
<p>3) What could Dr. James have put on his neck to keep it warm?</p> <p>A. gloves</p> <p>B. a scarf</p> <p>C. another hat</p> <p>D. a jacket</p>	<p>4) What does Dr. James do before he leaves for work?</p> <p>I. He dresses warmly.</p> <p>II. He checks the weather on TV.</p> <p>III. He clears snow from his car.</p> <p>A. I only</p> <p>B. I and II</p> <p>C. II and III</p>

	D. I, II, and III
<p>5) Based on the story, what is probably true about Miami?</p> <p>A. It is a warm place.</p> <p>B. It is a rainy place.</p> <p>C. It is a windy place.</p> <p>D. People drive slowly there.</p>	<p>6) How are people driving today?</p> <p>A. badly</p> <p>B. slowly</p> <p>C. very fast</p> <p>D. like they do not care</p>
<p>7) As described in the beginning of the story, what does it mean if the roads are slippery?</p> <p>A. The roads are full of cars.</p> <p>B. The roads are easy to slide on.</p> <p>C. The roads are very long and curvy.</p> <p>D. The roads lead to a place with lots of snow.</p>	<p>8) Why does Dr. James clear the snow off his car quickly?</p> <p>A. because he is very cold</p> <p>B. because he is late for work</p> <p>C. because he knows his patients are waiting</p> <p>D. because he knows he will have to drive slowly</p>
<p>9) There is a lot of traffic on the road. How can we rewrite this sentence?</p> <p>A. There is a lot of snow on the road.</p> <p>B. There are a lot of cars on the road.</p> <p>C. There are a lot of accidents on the road.</p>	<p>10) Why did the car have an accident?</p> <p>A. because it was snowing outside</p> <p>B. because Dr. James hit the car</p> <p>C. because it was so cold outside</p> <p>D. because the car slipped on a patch of ice</p>
<p>11) What is an accident?</p> <p>A. something that hurts people</p> <p>B. something that happens only in the snow</p> <p>C. something that happens that has not been planned</p> <p>D. something that happens because other people want it to</p>	<p>12) Why does Dr. James hurry from his car after the accident?</p> <p>A. because he is very cold</p> <p>B. because he wants to get to the hospital as soon as possible</p> <p>C. because he is worried about his patients waiting at the hospital</p> <p>D. because he wants to make sure the people in the car are okay</p>

Do you like the weather where you live? Why or why not?

Text 2

Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

Many people who are looking to get a pet dog get a puppy. There are many reasons why people get puppies. After all, puppies are cute, friendly, and playful. But even though puppies make good pets, there are good reasons why you should consider getting an adult dog instead.

When you get a puppy, you have to teach it how to behave. You have to make sure that the puppy is housebroken so that it does not go to the bathroom inside the house. You have to teach the puppy not to jump up on your guests or chew on your shoes. You have to train the puppy to walk on a leash. This is a lot of work.

On the other hand, when you get an adult dog, there is a good chance that it will already know how to do all of the previously mentioned things. Many adult dogs have already been housebroken. Many adult dogs will not jump on or chew things that you do not want them to jump on or chew. Many adult dogs will be able to walk on a leash without pulling you to the other side of the street.

Puppies also have a lot of energy and want to play all of the time. This can be fun, but you might not want to play as much as your puppy does. Puppies will not always sleep through the night or let you relax as you watch television.

On the other hand, most adult dogs will wait on you to play. What is more, they will sleep when you are sleeping and are happy to watch television on the couch right beside you. There is one last reason why you should get an adult dog instead of a puppy. When most people go to the pound to get a dog, they get a puppy. This means that many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound, and some never find good homes. So if you are looking to get a dog for a pet, you should think about getting an adult dog. They are good pets who need good homes.

Questions:

1) The author apparently thinks that puppies are

- A. bad pets because they take too much work to own
- B. friendly, playful, and a lot of work
- C. not as cute as adult dogs
- D. not as playful as adult dogs

2) As used in paragraph 2, which is the best synonym for **behave**?

- A. listen
- B. understand
- C. train
- D. act

3) The main purpose of paragraph 2 is to explain how puppies

- A. are very immature
- B. do not make good pets
- C. can be very destructive
- D. are a lot of work

4) As used in paragraph 3, which is the best example of a dog that is **housebroken**?

- A. Spot goes outside to use the bathroom.
- B. Rex always breaks things inside of the house.
- C. Rover never jumps on guests.
- D. Muffin chews on people's shoes.

5) According to the passage, why are adult dogs easier to take care of than puppies?

- I. Puppies need to learn how to walk nicely on a leash.
 - II. Adult dogs have less energy than puppies do.
 - III. It is harder for adult dogs to find a home than it is for puppies.
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II, and III

6) Based on information in the passage, which of the following statements is false?

- A. Puppies have a lot of energy.
- B. Puppies need a lot of attention.
- C. Adult dogs do not like to play.
- D. Adult dogs do not need to eat very much.

7) As used in paragraph 4, which is the best synonym for **relax**?

- A. work
- B. leave
- C. play
- D. rest

8) The author begins paragraphs 3 and 5 with the phrase, "On the other hand." This phrase is used to

- A. highlight an example
- B. contrast previous information
- C. contradict a later statement
- D. support the upcoming paragraph

9) In the final paragraph, the author says, "many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound, and some never find good homes." Based on what you have read in the passage, why is this most likely the case?

- A. People see adult dogs as unhappy and dangerous, while they see puppies as cute and friendly.
- B. People understand that most adult dogs still need a lot of training before they understand how to behave properly.
- C. People think that puppies are cute and playful and do not always think about how much work it will take to train them.
- D. People do not want to get a dog that does not have much time left to live.

10) Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that someone who owns a puppy must be

- A. strict
- B. serious
- C. careful
- D. responsible

Text 3

Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

Have you ever heard someone use the phrase “once in a blue moon?” People use this expression to describe something that they do not do very often. For example, someone might say that he tries to avoid eating sweets because they are unhealthy, but will eat chocolate “once in a blue moon.” Or someone who does not usually like to go to the beach might say “I visit the shore once in a blue moon.” While many people use this phrase, not everyone knows the meaning behind it.

The first thing to know is that the moon itself is never actually blue. This is just an expression. The phrase “blue moon” actually has to do with the shape of the moon, not the color.

As the moon travels around the earth, it appears to change shape. We associate certain names with certain shapes of the moon. For example, when we can see a small part of the moon, it is called a crescent moon. A crescent is a shape that looks like the tip of a fingernail. When we cannot see the moon at all, it is called a new moon. When we can see the entire moon, it is called a full moon. Usually, there is only one full moon every month. Sometimes, however, there will be two full moons in one month. When this happens, the second full moon is called a “blue moon.”

Over the next 20 years, there will only be 15 blue moons. As you can see, a blue moon is a very rare event. This fact has led people to use the expression “once in a blue moon” to describe other very rare events in their lives.

Questions:

1) Which of the following would be a good example of someone doing something “once in a blue moon”?

A. Mary likes to go to the mountains every weekend. Mary goes to the mountains once in a blue moon.

B. Tom rarely remembers to take out the trash. Tom takes out the trash once in a blue moon.

C. Cindy hates to wash the dishes. Nevertheless, she does it every day. Cindy washes the dishes once in a blue moon.

D. Ming sometimes forgets to do his homework. Ming forgets to do his homework once in a blue moon.

2) When does a blue moon happen in nature?

A. when there are two full moons in one month

B. when the moon has a blue color

- C. when we cannot see the moon at all
- D. when we can only see a small part of the moon

3) Using the passage as a guide, it can be understood that which of the following sentences does not contain an **expression**?

- A. Thomas has lost his mind.
- B. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- C. I'll mow the grass after I finish my homework.
- D. It's never a bad time to start something new.

4) As described in paragraph 3, what is another example of something that has a **crenscnt** shape?

- A. your thumb
- B. a distant star
- C. the letter "C"
- D. the letter "H"

5) In the final paragraph, the author states: "Over the next 20 years, there will only be 15 blue moons." This means that over the next 20 years, a blue moon will happen

- A. once a year
- B. less than once a year
- C. more than once a year
- D. not enough information is provided

6) As used in the final paragraph, which is the best antonym for **rare**?

- A. common
- B. strange
- C. colorful
- D. infrequent

7) In the final paragraph the author writes, "As you can see, a blue moon is a very rare event."

The purpose of this statement is to

- A. answer an earlier question
- B. provide an example
- C. support an upcoming conclusion
- D. challenge a previous statement

Text 4

Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

Many people like to eat pizza, but not everyone knows how to make it. Making the perfect pizza can be complicated, but there are lots of ways for you to make a more basic version at home.

When you make pizza, you must begin with the crust. The crust can be hard to make. If you want to make the crust yourself, you will have to make dough using flour, water, and yeast. You will have to knead the dough with your hands. If you do not have enough time to do this, you can use a prepared crust that you buy from the store.

After you have chosen your crust, you must then add the sauce. Making your own sauce from scratch can take a long time. You have to buy tomatoes, peel them, and then cook them with spices. If this sounds like too much work, you can also purchase jarred sauce from the store. Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home.

Now that you have your crust and your sauce, you need to add the cheese. Cheese comes from milk, which comes from cows. Do you have a cow in your backyard? Do you know how to milk the cow? Do you know how to turn that milk into cheese? If not, you might want to buy cheese from the grocery store instead of making it yourself.

When you have the crust, sauce, and cheese ready, you can add other toppings. Some people like to put meat on their pizza, while other people like to add vegetables. Some people even like to add pineapple! The best part of making a pizza at home is that you can customize it by adding your own favorite ingredients.

Questions:

- 1) The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to
 - A. describe the history of pizza
 - B. teach a healthier way to make pizza
 - C. outline steps to make a basic pizza at home
 - D. provide tips about how to make your pizza especially delicious
- 2) As used in paragraph 1, which word means the opposite of **complicated**?
 - A. difficult
 - B. simple

C. easy

D. manageable

3) As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for **purchase**?

A. forget

B. buy

C. ask

D. cook

4) In paragraph 3, the author writes, "Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home." The purpose of this statement is to

A. clarify a later statement

B. provide an example

C. clarify an earlier statement

D. support the previous paragraph

5) In paragraph 4, the author asks a series of questions in order to

A. support the idea that most people cannot make homemade cheese

B. reinforce the idea that most people probably live on farms

C. prove that store-bought cheese tastes better than homemade cheese

D. emphasize the superiority of homemade cheese over store bought cheese

6) As used in paragraph 5, which is the best definition for **customize**?

A. to make personal

B. to prepare for more than one

C. to eat while hot

D. to desire

7) According to the author, which of the following ingredients do you need to have ready before you can add the toppings?

I. crust

II. sauce

III. cheese

A. I only

B. I and II only

C. II and III only

D. I, II, and III

Text 5

Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

It is bad to have food stuck between your teeth for long periods of time. This is because food attracts germs, germs produce acid, and acid hurts your teeth and gums. Flossing helps to remove the food that gets stuck between your teeth. This explains why flossing helps to keep your mouth healthy, but some doctors say that flossing can be also good for your heart.

It may seem strange that something you do for your teeth can have any effect on your heart. Doctors have come up with a few ideas about how flossing works to keep your heart healthy. One idea is that the germs that hurt your teeth can leave the mouth and travel into your blood. Germs that get into the blood can then attack your heart. Another idea is based on the fact that when there are too many germs in your mouth, the body tries to fight against these germs. For some reason, the way the body fights these mouth germs may end up weakening the heart over time.

Not every doctor agrees about these ideas. Some doctors think that the link between good flossing habits and good heart health is only a coincidence. A coincidence is the occurrence of two or more events at one time apparently by mere chance. The incidence of these events is completely random, as they do not admit of any reliable cause and effect relationship between them. For example, every time I wash my car, it rains. This does not mean that when I wash my car, I somehow change the weather. This is only a coincidence. Likewise, some doctors think that people who have bad flossing habits just happen to also have heart problems, and people who have good flossing habits just happen to have healthy hearts.

The theory that flossing your teeth helps to keep your heart healthy might not be true. But every doctor agrees that flossing is a great way to keep your teeth healthy. So even if flossing does not help your heart, it is sure to help your teeth. This is enough of a reason for everyone to floss their teeth every day.

Questions:

1) Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

A. Why Doctors Disagree about Flossing

B. How to Keep Your Teeth Healthy

C. Flossing Your Way to a Healthy Heart

D. Flossing by Coincidence

2) Flossing effectively helps to keep your mouth healthy by preventing

A. germs from producing acid

B. food from entering your body

C. germs from entering into your blood

D. acid from contacting your teeth and gums

3) In paragraph 2, the author introduces ideas about how flossing works to keep your heart healthy. Exactly how many of these ideas does the author put forth in this paragraph?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

4) Based on information in paragraph 2, it can be understood that germs in the mouth may harm your heart by

I. getting into the blood that flows to the heart

II. forcing the body to fight against too many of them

III. causing food to get stuck in the arteries

A. I only

B. I and II only

C. II and III only

D. I, II, and III

5) In paragraph 2, the author explains how having too many germs in your mouth can "end up weakening the heart." Using the passage as a guide, it can be understood that with respect to the actual way in which this occurs, doctors are

A. reluctant to hypothesize

B. confident in their estimations

C. extremely knowledgeable

D. uncertain but speculative

6) In paragraph 3 the author writes, "Not every doctor agrees about these ideas." The author's purpose in writing this sentence is to

- A. provide an example
- B. introduce a new topic
- C. change a previous statement
- D. clarify an earlier assertion

7) Using information in paragraph 3 as a guide, which of the following is the best example of a **coincidence**?

- A. Jim wakes up with a sore throat. He eats a piece of bacon for breakfast. By noon, he feels much better. Jim decides that the bacon has cured his sore throat.
- B. Laura remembers to brush her teeth every day, but she only remembers to floss once a week. She writes a note to herself, reminding herself to floss and sticks it to her bathroom mirror.
- C. Mario is not very good at baseball. He practices playing every day. After a several months of practice, he is a much better baseball player.
- D. Jai has a bad heart. Her doctor tells her to eat more vegetables and less junk food. After nearly a year of doing this, the doctor tells Jai that her heart is doing much better.

8) Which of the following best states the main idea of the final paragraph?

- A. Because doctors do not agree that flossing will help your heart, it is useless to floss.
- B. It is a fact that flossing can help your heart as well as your teeth.
- C. Even if flossing is only good for your teeth, you should still do it every day.
- D. There is no good reason to believe that flossing will help your heart, but it is still a good idea to do it every day.

Text 6

Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

Sequoyah was a Cherokee silversmith who invented the language known as Cherokee Syllabary.

Virtually nothing is known about Sequoyah's early life. Some historians believe he grew up in Tennessee . He was most likely abandoned by his father, who was thought to have been a fur trader or scout for George Washington. Sometime around 1809, Sequoyah moved

to the village of Willstown , Alabama where he established himself as a silversmith. While at Willstown, Sequoyah quickly grew enamored with the written communications used between White settlers. In 1809, Sequoyah decided to create a written Cherokee language. Sequoyah's Cherokee alphabet took 12 years to complete. He created a system in which each syllable had a specific character (written symbol). In all, his alphabet featured 86 different characters. Sequoyah's alphabet was quickly adopted by the Cherokee Nation and was made their official language in 1825. From 1828 to 1834, the language was used in the Cherokee Phoenix, the official newspaper of the Cherokee Nation.

Sequoyah eventually endeavored to create a universal language for all Native Americans. Throughout the 1830's and early 1840's, Sequoyah traveled throughout North America seeking the support of tribes. He died sometime between 1843 and 1845 while traveling in Mexico .

Questions:

1. What word best describes Sequoyah's early life in the eyes of historians?

- A. interesting
- B. sad
- C. unknown
- D. exciting

2. Sequoyah's father was thought to have been a scout for _____
_____.

3. Sequoyah was a _____.

- A. silversmith
- B. goldsmith
- C. painter
- D. carpenter

4. Select all that are true from the choices below:

Sequoyah began thinking about a system of written communication

- A. in Tennessee
- B. in 1809
- C. in 1846
- D. in Alabama

5. Sequoyah's Cherokee alphabet had _____ characters.

6. In Sequoyah's alphabet each _____ had a specific character.

- A. sentence
- B. word
- C. syllable
- D. letter

7. What did the Cherokee Nation think of Sequoyah's alphabet?

- A. They decided they did not need an alphabet.
- B. They refused to use it.
- C. They eventually used it.
- D. They quickly used it.

8. What was the Cherokee Phoenix?

- A. A Cherokee Symbol
- B. A Cherokee Newspaper
- C. A Cherokee God
- D. A Cherokee Celebration

Text 7

Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

The First Computer Programmer

Ada Lovelace was the daughter of the poet Lord Byron. She was taught by Mary Somerville, a well-known researcher and scientific author, who introduced her to Charles Babbage in June 1833. Babbage was an English mathematician, who first had the idea for a programmable computer.

In 1842 and 1843, Ada translated the work of an Italian mathematician, Luigi Menabrea, on Babbage's Analytical Engine. Though mechanical, this machine was an important step in the history of computers; it was the design of a mechanical general-purpose computer. Babbage worked on it for many years until his death in 1871. However, because of financial, political, and legal issues, the engine was never built. The design of the machine

was very modern; it anticipated the first completed general-purpose computers by about 100 years.

When Ada translated the article, she added a set of notes which specified in complete detail a method for calculating certain numbers with the Analytical Engine, which have since been recognized by historians as the world's first computer program. She also saw possibilities in it that Babbage hadn't: she realised that the machine could compose pieces of music. The computer programming language 'Ada', used in some aviation and military programs, is named after her.

Questions:

1. Ada Lovelace's teacher introduced her to Charles Babbage.

- A. True
- B. False

2. Babbage programmed the first computer.

- A. True
- B. False

3. Ada translated the article in 1842.

- A. True
- B. False

4. The Analytical Engine was electronic.

- A. True
- B. False

5. Luigi Menabrea designed the first computer.

- A. True
- B. False

6. Babbage finished the machine before he died.

- A. True
- B. False

7. Babbage's design was ahead of its time.

- A. True
- B. False

8. Ada's work was instantly recognised as being the first computer program.

- A. True
- B. False

9. Babbage saw that his machine could write music.

A. True

B. False

10. Ada wrote military and aviation computer programs.

A. True

B. False

Text 8

“A Visit to the Doctor”

Directions: First read the basic version of the story below. Next, read the advanced version of the same story. Then, try to answer the questions about the story.

Basic Version

Samantha was coughing and feeling very tired. She was sick. She wanted her mother to take her to the doctor’s office.

“Mom, I am feeling very sick,” she said.

“I think I need to take you to the doctor,” her mother said. They got in the car and drove to the doctor’s office. The doctor looked carefully at the back of her mouth. He also asked her some questions about how she was feeling.

“It looks like you have a bad cold. You will need some medicine to make you feel well again.” “Ok, thank you doctor,” said Samantha.

Then Samantha and her mom went to the drugstore to get the medicine. She took the medicine when they got home. In a few days she felt better.

Advanced Version

Samantha was coughing and feeling very tired. She was sick. She wanted her mother to take her to the doctor’s office.

“Mom, I am feeling very sick,” she said.

“I think I need to take you to the doctor,” her mother said.

They got in the car and drove to the doctor's office. The doctor *examined* her *throat*. He also asked her some questions about how she was feeling.

"It looks like you have a bad cold. You will need some medicine to make you *healthy* again." "Ok, thank you doctor," said Samantha. Then Samantha and her mom went to the *pharmacy* to get the medicine. She took the medicine when they got home. In a few days she felt better.

Questions:

1. What was wrong with Samantha?

2. What did Samantha's mother decide to do about Samantha?

3. What did Samantha get at the pharmacy?

Vocabulary:

To find word definitions: *First, find the word in the advanced version of the story. Then, compare this part of the advanced version of the story to the same part of the basic version of the story. This will give you a general definition of the word.*

1. What does "*examined*" mean? (paragraph 3, sentence 3)

2. What does "*throat*" mean? (paragraph 3, sentence 3)

3. What does "*healthy*" mean? (paragraph 4, sentence 2)

4. What does "*pharmacy*" mean? (paragraph 5, sentence 1)

Text 9

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

For two months, I have been trying to decide who makes the best ice cream. I have narrowed it down to my four favorite manufacturers: Randolph Farms, Goodies, Disco, and Twinkle.

Let's start with Randolph Farms. Randolph Farms makes very good ice cream. They have lots of different flavors, but this doesn't really matter to me. That's because I always get coffee flavor. They make the best coffee ice cream in the world. I've never had hot coffee (the drink) but people tell me that Randolph Farms coffee ice cream tastes just like the real thing. Also, Randolph Farms uses all natural ingredients to make their ice cream. This is a good idea, I think.

Second, we have Goodies. Goodies makes excellent ice cream. Like Randolph Farms, Goodies uses all natural ingredients. They only make three different flavors—strawberry, vanilla, and chocolate—but they make them very well. The strawberry is amazing. Every bite of it reminds me of the strawberries that I used to pick behind my old house. The vanilla is wonderful. It is very smooth and has a refreshing, creamy taste. The chocolate is outstanding. It is made with real cocoa beans from Bolivia. I didn't know where Bolivia is so I decided to look for it on a map. After hunting awhile, I discovered that it is in South America! That's a long way to go to get cocoa, so it must be good. I would say that the only drawback to Goodies ice cream is that they only make three different flavors.

Third, we have Disco. Disco ice cream is okay. They don't have many good flavors. Actually, the only Disco flavor I like is Bubblegum. It is vanilla ice cream with little chunks of bubblegum in it. After you eat the ice cream, you can blow bubbles with the gum. That's pretty fun.

Finally, there is Twinkle. Twinkle ice cream is mediocre. The only good thing about Twinkle is that it is relatively inexpensive. You can buy a whole carton of twinkle ice cream for \$4.50. That's only two weeks' allowance for me.

Questions

1) Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- A. Strawberry, Vanilla, Chocolate, and Bubblegum Too!
- B. The Four Top Ice Cream Manufacturers

C. The Finest Ice Cream in the World

D. Picking the Best Ice Cream Manufacturer

2) If the author wanted to get a scoop of coffee ice cream, where would he or she probably go?

A. Randolph Farms

B. Goodies

C. Disco

D. Twinkle

3) According to the passage, the author likes Randolph Farms ice cream because it

I. is all natural

II. is made in Bolivia

III. comes in many flavors

A. I only

B. I and II only

C. II and III only

D. I, II, and III

4) In paragraph 3 the author writes, "That's a long way to go to get cocoa, so it must be good."

Using this information, we can understand that the author believes that

A. Goodies loses money on sales of chocolate ice cream

B. Bolivia makes the best cocoa in the world

C. things that are hard to get must be high quality

D. cocoa from the United States is not very good

5) According to the passage, the author likes Disco ice cream because it

A. is relatively inexpensive

B. has bubblegum in it

C. is made in Bolivia

D. is okay

6) According to the passage, how is Randolph Farms ice cream different than Goodies?

I. Randolph Farms has many different flavors and Goodies does not.

II. Randolph Farms uses all natural ingredients and Goodies does not.

III. Randolph Farms is very expensive and Goodies is not.

A. I only

B. I and II only

C. II and III only

D. I, II, and III

7) According to the author, what is the only drawback to Goodies ice cream?

A. cheap ingredients

B. expensive price

C. mediocre quality

D. a lack of flavors

8) Given the information included in the passage, which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?

A. Each manufacturer has its strengths and weaknesses.

B. The best manufacturers are the ones with the most flavors.

C. Goodies is certainly not the best manufacturer, as they only have three flavors.

D. Each manufacturer is good for different reasons.

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