

Hello, dear students!

Think
Before
You

Study

Today is the 6th of May, 2020
(Our 12th distant lesson)



Miss Stacey is not a magician.
I help **you** become **magic!**
I say. You do. We both succeed!

Today we are going to talk about **magicians!**

First, **THINK.**

Second, **BELIEVE.**

Third, **DREAM.**

And finally, **DARE.**

– WALT DISNEY



David Copperfield : Childhood & Early Life

David Copperfield **was born** to Jewish parents.

He was a **shy** child who began practicing magic tricks to **be cool**. He became known as Davino the Boy Magician **in his neighbourhood**. As a teenager, he discovered that magic was a good way **to attract girls**.

At the age of 12, **he was taken** to the Society of American Magicians, becoming the youngest person ever.



David Copperfield : Career

He was invited to teach a course, 'The Art of Magic' at the New York University when he was just 16.

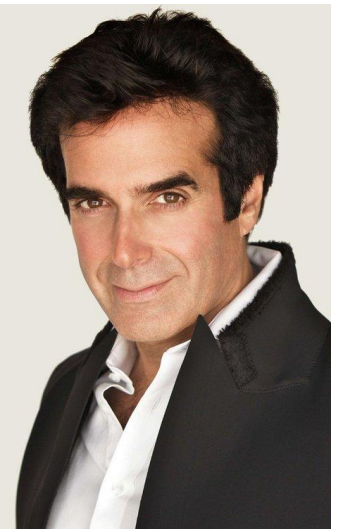
At 18, he was chosen to play the lead in the musical comedy, 'The Magic Man'.

The magician presented a lot of new illusions.

The best illusions he has created so far include the vanishing of a jet airplane, the disappearance of the Statue of Liberty, and walking through the Great Wall of China.



David Copperfield



H.T:

You must do everything!!!!

1.Present,Past Voice

2.Video: Speaking about 1 topic.

Answer with 4 sentences.

+2 clubs:

1.Photos with Passive voice+comment

2.Which song do you like more? Why?

3.Watch the video about your letter, correct the mistakes and send the photo to me.



Your results and clubs!

I promise
I will control
all your work at home!

Your parents
will be happy to know
how hardworking you are!

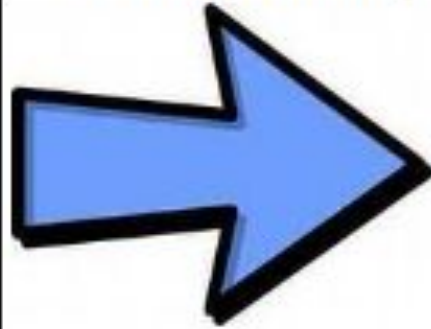
Together
we can be
the best team!!!



Группа:	
Студенты:	<u>Singapore</u>
KET	
Свешников Вова	4\$-2\$
<u>Златина Лиза</u>	36\$
Тарасова Дарина	27\$
<u>Дедович Даша</u>	20\$
Рыбак Саша	11\$
Максимов Ваня	5\$
<u>Носкова Катя</u>	21\$



Active voice (Present Simple)



The man

writes

a letter.

Passive voice (Present Simple)



by

The letter

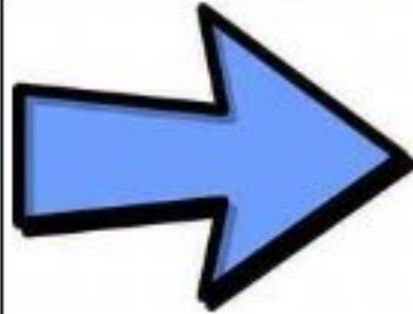
is

written

**by
the man.**

When to use: know who, don't know who, doesn't matter who

Active voice (Past Simple)



The man

wrote

a letter.

Passive voice (Past Simple)



by

The letter

was

written

**by
the man.**

When to use: know who, don't know who, doesn't matter who

PRESENT PASSIVE

Active: My sister reads poetry every day.

Passive: Poetry is read every day.

Active: They sell stamps in supermarkets in the UK.

Passive: Stamps are sold in supermarkets in the UK.

Active: They keep animals in cages in zoos.

Passive: Animals in zoos are kept in cages.

Complete the sentences with present passive voice form.

1. The book.....(not/open).

2. A lot of money.....(pay) for these clothes.

3. Cars.....(drive).

4. Dominica.....(give) some beautiful flowers.

5. A letter.....(write) by Mel.

6. The bookshop.....(not/open).

7. Homework.....(not/do) again.

8. Milk.....(keep) in the fridge.

9. Hippos.....(know) to be very dangerous.

10. English.....(speak).

11. The library.....(close).

PRESENT PASSIVE

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Passive: Animals in zoos are kept in cages.

Complete the sentences with present passive voice form.

1. The book..... **Is not opened**(not/open).

2. A lot of money..... **is paid**(pay) for these clothes.

3. Cars..... **are driven**(drive).

4. Dominica..... **Is given**(give) some beautiful flowers.

5. A letter..... **Is written**(write) by Mel.

6. The bookshop..... **Is not opened**(not/open).

7. Homework..... **Is not done**(not/do) again.

8. Milk..... **Is kept**(keep) in the fridge.

9. Hippos..... **Are known**(know) to be very dangerous.

10. English..... **Is spoken**(speak).

11. The library..... **Is closed**(close).

SSIVE VOIVE

Rewrite the sentences to make present passive voice.

1. We keep glasses in the middle cupboard.



2. Tom waters the plants.

3. We feed the dog twice a day.

4. We meet her at the airport.

5. Architects design buildings.

6. I write an email.

7. They listen to the radio.

8. He plays computer games.

9. She takes care of flowers in the garden.

10. Hens lay the eggs.

11. They take dance lessons on Fridays.

12. She sings a beautiful song.

13. They don't eat a pizza for dinner.

SSIVE VOIVE

Rewrite the sentences to make present passive voice.

1. We keep glasses in the middle cupboard.

The glasses are kept...

2. Tom waters the plants.

The plants are watered...

3. We feed the dog twice a day.

The dog is fed...

4. We meet her at the airport.

She is met...

5. Architects design buildings.

Buildings are designed...

6. I write an email.

The e-mail is written...



7. They listen to the radio.

The radio is listened to...

8. He plays computer games.

Computer games are played...

9. She takes care of flowers in the garden.

Flowers are taken care of by her.

10. Hens lay the eggs.

The eggs are laid by hens.

11. They take dance lessons on Fridays.

Dance lessons are taken...

12. She sings a beautiful song.

A beautiful song is sung...

13. They don't eat a pizza for dinner.

The pizza is not eaten...



Active: Someone stole my car.

Passive: My car was stolen.

Active: Unfortunately, I didn't sell my computer.

Passive: Unfortunately, my computer wasn't sold.

Active: They broke three windows.

Passive: Three windows were broken.

Rewrite the sentences to make past passive voice.

1. Columbus discovered America.

2. Tom cleaned the windows.

3. They built this bridge in 1733.

4. Someone took my umbrella.

5. They made dinner for us.

6. Sam wrote three emails.

7. They didn't play football.

8. They invented the bicycle.

9. They didn't buy a new TV set.



Active: Someone stole my car.

Passive: My car was stolen.

Active: Unfortunately, I didn't sell my computer.

Passive: Unfortunately, my computer wasn't sold.

Active: They broke three windows.

Passive: Three windows were broken.

Rewrite the sentences to make past passive voice.

1. Columbus discovered America.

America was discovered by Columbus.

2. Tom cleaned the windows.

The windows were cleaned by Tom.

3. They built this bridge in 1733.

This bridge was built...

4. Someone took my umbrella.

My umbrella was taken...

5. They made dinner for us.

The dinner was made...

6. Sam wrote three emails.

Three e-mails were written...

7. They didn't play football.

Football was not played...

8. They invented the bicycle.

The bicycle was invented...

9. They didn't buy a new TV set.

A new TV wasn't bought...

**In what glass
you can't pour the apple juice?**



Complete the sentences with past passive voice form.

1. The house.....(paint) last year.
2. We.....(not/invite) for Kelly's birthday party.
3. Three rooms.....(damage) by a fire.
4. I.....(bear) in Italy.
5. My stolen car.....(find) by the police.
6. Many people.....(injure) in the accident.
7. I.....(now/wake up) by my alarm clock yesterday.
8. This shirt.....(iron).
9. The bridge.....(damage).
10. Those houses.....(build) in 1922.

Write past participle forms of these verbs:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| steal - | sell - |
| keep - | fall - |
| break - | drive - |
| cut - | be - |
| do - | make - |
| write - | wear - |
| sing - | teach - |
| speak - | build - |
| take - | give - |



Complete the sentences with past passive voice form.

1. The house **was painted...** (paint) last year.

2. We **Were not invited...** (not/invite) for Kelly's birthday party.

3. Three rooms **were damaged...** (damage) by a fire.

4. I **was born...** (bear) in Italy.

5. My stolen car **was found...** (find) by the police.

6. Many people **were injured** (injure) in the accident.

7. I **Wasn't woken up** (now/wake up) by my alarm clock yesterday.

8. This shirt **was ironed** (iron).

9. The bridge **was damaged** (damage).

10. Those houses **were built** (build) in 1922.

Write past participle forms of these verbs:

steal -	Stolen	sell -	Sold
keep -	Kept	fall -	Fallen
break -	Broken	drive -	Driven
cut -	Cut	be -	Been
do -	Done	make -	Made
write -	Written	wear -	Worn
sing -	Sung	teach -	Taught
speak -	Spoken	build -	Built
take -	taken	give -	given



Оба выражения **MADE OF** и **MADE FROM** указывают на материал (сырье), из которого сделан предмет.

Но **MADE OF** используется, когда явно видно, из чего предмет сделан, например, **The door is made of wood**, а **MADE FROM** - когда материал (сырье) был настолько изменен в процессе изготовления изделия, что с первого взгляда и не напоминает исходное вещество, например, **Paper is made from wood**.

Passive voice in photos

It is made of.../from... (by... with...)



It is made of/from...

-wood

-glass

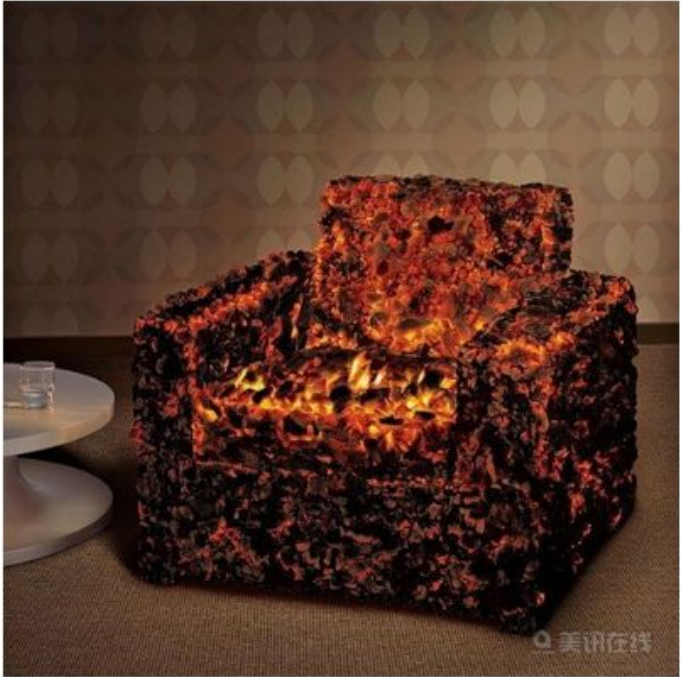
-cotton

-rubber

-plastic

-wax

-ceramic



It is made
of/from...
-wood
-glass
-cloth
-rubber
-plastic
-wax
-ceramic





It is made
of/from...

- wood
- glass
- cotton
- rubber
- plastic
- wax
- ceramic

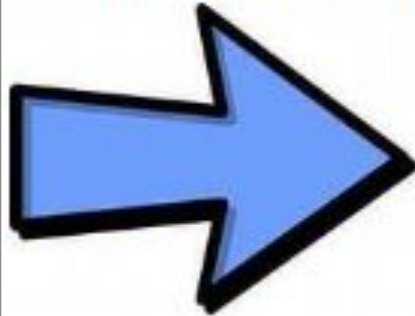


It is made
of/from...

- leather
- glass
- cloth
- rubber
- plastic



Active voice (Future Simple)

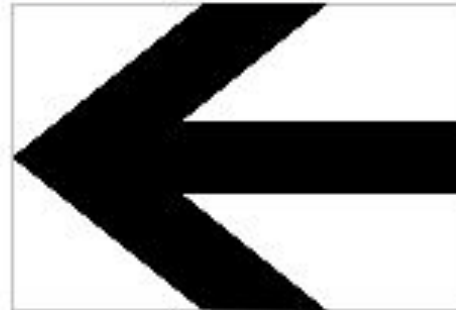


The man

will write

a letter.

Passive voice (Past Simple)



by

The letter

will be

written

**by
the man.**

When to use: know who, don't know who, doesn't matter who

Passive Voice: Future Simple

Change the following sentences into the PASSIVE VOICE.

1. They will invite me to the party.

2. She will cook lunch today.

3. I will read a new book tonight.

4. He will send his application.

5. We will use renewable energy in the near future.

6. Somebody will call you in a few days.

7. The city will build a new stadium.



Useful phrases – (Writing stories for dramatic effect:

Time phrases:

- *It all began* Это всё началось
- *Shortly afterwards* Вскоре после
- *Meanwhile* этого тем временем
- *Not long afterwards* вскоре после
- *Some time later* Некот. время спустя
- *Later that day* позже в тот день
- *A little later* немного позже
- *Finally* наконец
- *In the end* в конце
- *Eventually* в конце концов



Suddenly вдруг

All of a sudden вдруг

Without warning без предупреждения

Out of the blue вдруг

Just at that moment

Quite unexpectedly достаточно

As if from nowhere неожиданно из ни откуда

The plan of the story:

-Beginning (завязка)
(Past Simple+Past Continuous)

-Actions(развитие)

-Culmination (опасный момент)

-Ending (развязка)

Direct speech:

- ".....", *said Fred* сказал
- ".....", *shouted Fred* закричал
- ".....", *screamed Fred* завизжал
- ".....", *whispered Fred* прошептал
- ".....", *announced Fred.* огласил
- ".....", *thought Fred* подумал
- ".....", *cried Fred* закричал
- ".....", *promised Fred* пообещал



**Watch the video and say
what you think about
his tricks!**



David Copperfield Teaches a Magic Trick On-Camera

2

Listening



PART 4

PET-Listening:

Questions 20–25

- Look at the six sentences for this part.
- You will hear a conversation between a father and his daughter, Sonia.
- Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.
- If it is correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under **A** for **YES**. If it is not correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under **B** for **NO**.

	A YES	B NO
20 Sonia would like a car for her birthday.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21 Sonia's friend Maria has her own car.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22 Sonia has talked to Maria about learning to drive.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23 Sonia offers to get a job at weekends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24 Sonia's father understands how his daughter feels.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25 Sonia suggests cooking a meal on her birthday.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PART 1

Questions 1–7

- There are seven questions in this part.
- For each question there are three pictures and a short recording.
- Choose the correct picture and put a tick (✓) in the box below it.

Example: What's the time?



A

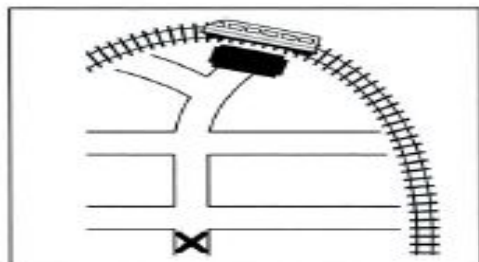


B

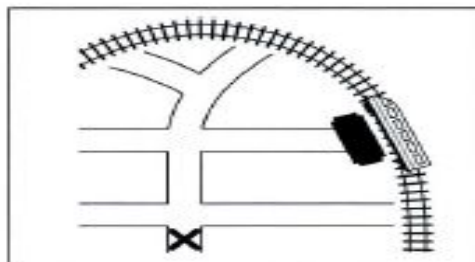


C

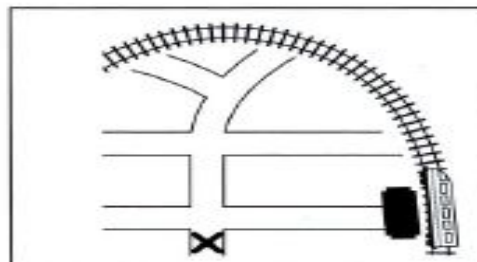
1 Where is the station?



A

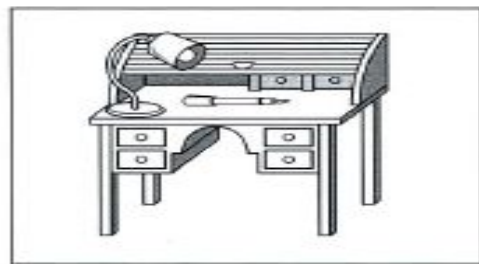


B



C

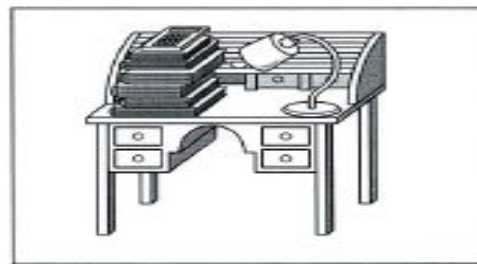
2 Where did the woman put the calculator?



A



B

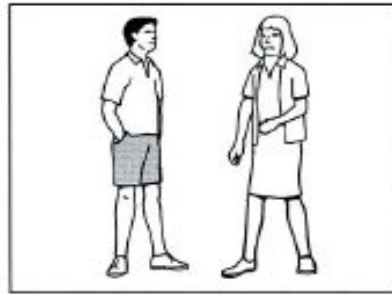


C

3 Where is Helen?



A



B



C

4 Which building was hit by lightning?



A



B



C

5 What does the woman want to buy?



A



B



C

6 Which picture does the woman decide to send?



A

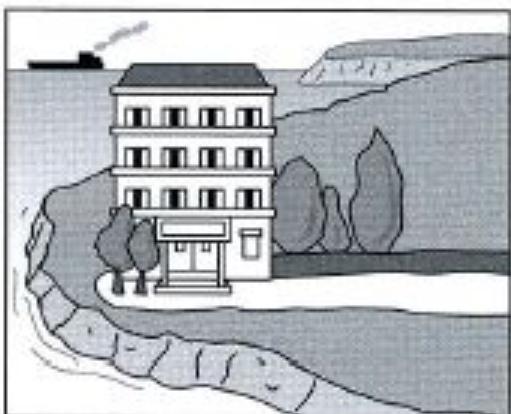


B

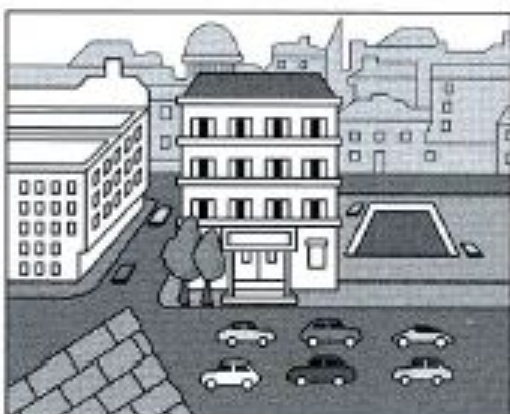


C

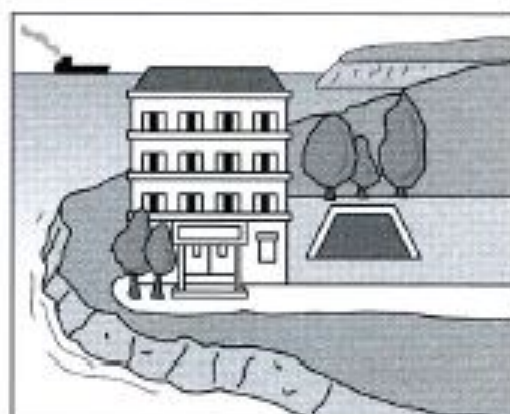
7 Which hotel has the man chosen?



A



B



C



Part 4

20 B

21 B

22 A

23 A

24 A

25 B

PAPER 2 LISTENING

Part 1

1 B

2 C

3 A

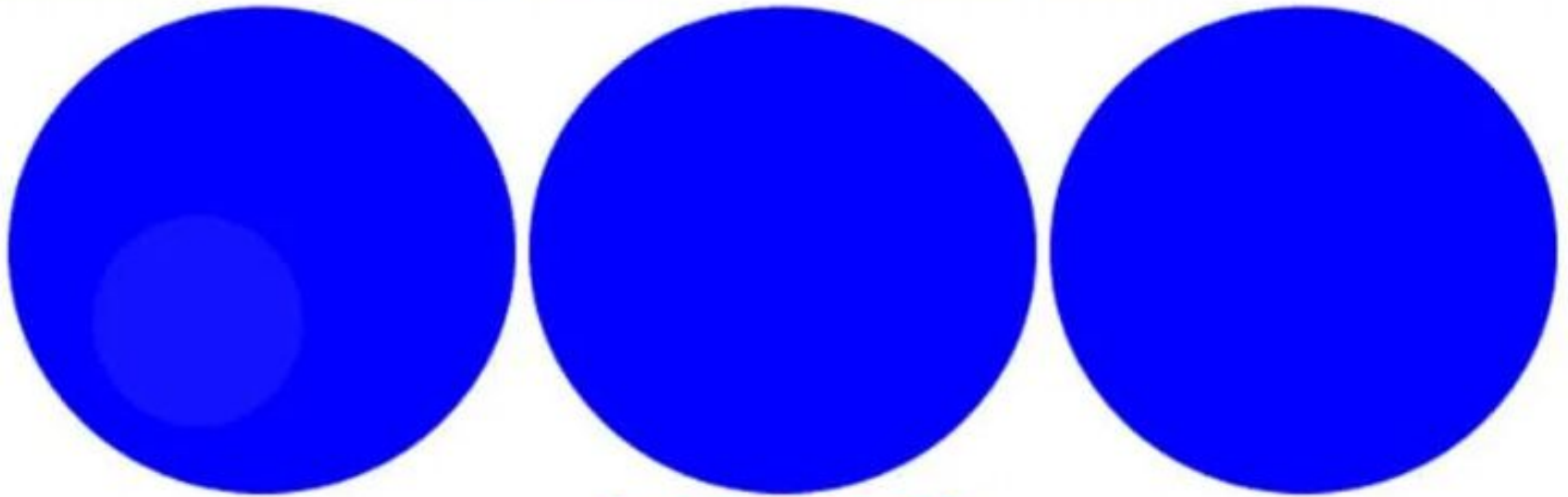
4 B

5 C

6 A

7 C

HOW MANY CIRCLES DO YOU SEE?



(NOT 3!)

The correct answer is: 10

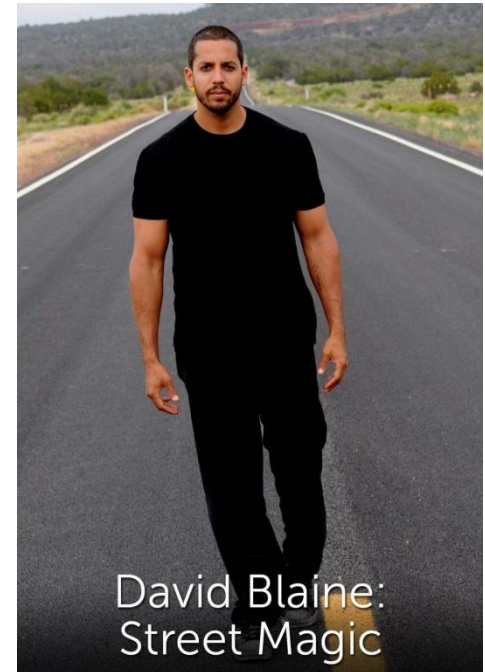
3 obvious ones, 4 O's in the words (how, do, you, and not) plus the 2 small circles in (? !) and yet another one is inside the left most circle in the image itself — look closer, and you'll see it!

David Blaine: Childhood & Early Life

David Blaine White was born on April 4, 1973, in Brooklyn, New York City, U.S.

He **was raised by** a single mother who worked at several jobs to **make ends meet**. As a four year old David saw a magician performing tricks in the subway and **was thoroughly fascinated**. He started practicing magic tricks himself with the tarot cards presented to him by his grandmother.

By the time he was 20, he had decided that he wanted **to devote his life to magic**. He **received considerable support** from his mother but **she tragically passed away due to cancer** when David was 21.



David Blaine: Career

David Blaine started out as a street performer.

He **was soon invited** for an interview and his first television special, 'David Blaine: Street Magic' was very successful and was followed by 'David Blaine: Magic Man' two years later.

For his shows he travelled across the country and performed tricks in the streets before real, unsuspecting people.

He performed his first endurance stunt in 1999, by **submerging** himself in a 3-ton **water-filled tank** for seven days.

In 2000 he **performed a stunt** called "Frozen in Time" in which **he was frozen** into a block of ice for 63 hours, 42 minutes and 15 seconds.

Over the years his tricks became **increasingly dangerous** and more exciting to watch.



Watch the video and say what you think about all his tricks!



PART 1

Questions 1–5

PET exam

- Here are some sentences about going to the supermarket.
- For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, **using no more than three words.**
- **Write only the missing words on your answer sheet.**

Example: My mother lives a long way from the supermarket.

There isn't *a supermarket near* **my mother's house.**

1 When she has to walk to the supermarket she finds it tiring.

She gets **when she has to walk to the supermarket.**

2 She is often driven to the supermarket by her neighbour.

Her neighbour often **a lift to the supermarket.**

3 There are many types of coffee there.

You can buy a **types of coffee there.**

4 She asked an assistant how much the Colombian coffee cost.

She asked: 'How **the Colombian coffee cost?'**

5 The Colombian coffee cost less than the Kenyan coffee.

The Colombian coffee wasn't **as the Kenyan coffee.**

3

Pronunciation!!!



Better pronunciation-Better impression!

sick	thick	sick
boat	both	boat
free	three	free



"Martha Smith's an author and an athlete."

- Listen and repeat these examples of the target sound.

thank think thought
healthy birthday maths
earth length fourth

- Listen to the sound /ð/ on its own.

- Listen to the target sound /ð/ in the words below and compare it with the words on each side.

target /ð/

breed	breathe	breed
den	then	den
van	than	van



"My father and mother live together with my other brother."

- Listen and repeat these examples of the target sound.

these though they
other weather clothes
breathe with sunbathe

Find a way from Start to Finish. You may pass a square only if the word in it has the sound /θ/. You can move horizontally (↔) or vertically (↕) only.

START	north	northern	either	weather	breathe	those
south	bath	bathe	thought	breath	youth	
southern	third	their	through	though	thumb	
Thailand	cloth	path	fifth	with	worth	
month	clothes	these	brother	that	teeth	
throw	thing	author	other	they	wealth	FINISH

Complete this rhyme using words from the box. Then listen and check.

- earth
- ~~another~~
- Heather
- together
- ~~brother~~
- birth
- neither
- cither
- mothers
- brothers

Arthur had a brother
 And he didn't want another
 And of the brothers,
 Wanted sisters
 The last thing on this

They wanted was a
 So Arthur's mother
 Got them both
 And told them all good
 Should learn to share their

Where were you born?

Tones in asking for information

We pronounce an 'open' question differently from a 'check' question. An 'open' question is where we ask for information we didn't have before, and the voice usually goes down at the end. A 'check' question is where we make sure that the information we have is correct. The voice usually goes up at the end. Listen to the examples in this conversation.

A: What's your **name**? ▽

B: Sonia.

A: And where were you **born**? ▽

B: Surinam.

A: Is that in **South America**? ▽

B: Yes, that's right.

A: And how long have you lived **here**? ▽

B: Five years.

A: I see. Are you **married**? ▽

B: No, I'm not.

A: And what do you **do**? ▽

B: I'm a boxer.

A: You're a **boxer**? ▽



NEW

OLD

My name's Schwartz ... Pedro Schwartz.

NEW

There is a similar pattern in each of the other examples above.

Above, the same speaker gives information and then adds new details. But in a conversation, speaker can give information and *the other* can add new details. In both cases, the speaker 'underlines' the added detail. Listen to this example.

A: I hear you've got a boat.

B: A small boat, yes.

A: And a big house.

B: Well, it's quite big, I suppose.

A: And you live in Hollywood.

B: Well, near Hollywood, yes.

A: So you must be rich then?

B: Well, quite rich I guess.



4

Speaking!



Video: Dinamo-God in Disguise

18 Ways to Help You Express Your Opinion in English

In my opinion...

If you ask me...

I think...

As far as I understand
it...

I'd suggest...

As I see it...

To my mind...

It seems to me that...



Personally, I think...

I believe that...

As far as I can see...

18 Ways to Help You Express Your Opinion in English

In my opinion...

If you ask me...

SCHOOL

I think...

Student 'B'

As far as I understand
it...

I'd suggest...

● *Discuss the questions below with your partner.*

As I see it...

TO my mind...

1. At what age should children start to go to school?
2. Why do teachers give tests to students?
3. Are you / were you a good student?
4. Is it okay to cheat on tests? Why? / Why not?
5. How many students should be in one classroom? Why?

It seems to me that...

Personally, I think...

I believe that...

As far as I can see...

How to describe a picture

Answer: where? Who? When? What/What is happening? How many? How big, small, long, short etc Whose? Why? Consider the five senses: what can you **SEE, HEAR, SMELL, TOUCH, TASTE.**



Where? Choose the right word:

The girls are on a (plane/ship). You can see the (sea/park). It is not clear which (nation/nationality) the people are. Maybe American?

When? Choose the right word:

The weather is (fine/bad). It looks like the scene is taking place in (winter/summer).

Who? Put the missing words back in:

There are two _____ in the foreground. They are quite _____. Their black _____ is tied back. They are _____ blue t-shirts and _____. There is a police officer near them. Everybody is _____ them and _____ photos

girls watching hair shorts taking young wearing

What? Rearrange the sentence:

off two are a the side of ship jumping girls

Why? There may be many reasons for the girls' action.

Any ideas???

5

Punctuation!



Video: Darcy Oake's Disappearing Act

Writing skills: **Comma rules:**

1 To Separate a Series of Words

- See, listen, and be silent, and you will live in peace.
- Do you want some cakes, candies or ice cream?

2 To Connect Two Independent Clauses

- It's an old car, but it's very reliable.
- I was feeling hungry, so I made myself a sandwich.

3 To Set off Introductory Words/ Phrases or Clauses

- Yes, I'll be there. Thanks for reminding me.
- Having finally arrived in town, we went shopping.

4 To Separate the Parenthetical Elements

- Football, which is a popular sport, is very good for health.
- My grandmother, old and sick, never goes out of the house.

5 To Separate Coordinate Adjectives

- Followers feel energetic, confident and happy.
- He is a competent, efficient worker.

6 To Separate a Series of Phrases

- I like reading books, listening to music, watching TV, and studying English.

7 To Set off Phrases to Express Contrast

- Money is a good servant, but a bad master.
- The golden age is before us, not behind us.

8 To Avoid Confusion

- For most, the year is already finished.
- I saw that she was busy, and prepared to leave.

9 To Separate the Quoted Parts

- "I don't think you should do that," he said.
- He asked, "Do you want to go with me?"

10 To Set off Expressions that Interrupt the Sentence Flow

- This, after all, is a company which is awash with cash.
- On the other hand, many women choose to go out to work.

11 To Separate Dates, Years, Addresses ...

- I was born in August 26, 2001.
- The White House is located at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington, DC 20500.

12 To Separate a Statement from a Tag Question

- Let's take the next bus, shall we?
- We have never seen that, have we?

The Golden rule of a great handwriting: the same height of the letters!

Friday 11th May 2018

Platinum

LO: To investigate different ways of opening a story.

"The streets of Rome were lined with bustling crowds." I like this one, because it starts off with what's happening.

"Suddenly an old man ran out into the road." This is mysterious and strange.
I WANT TO READ MORE!!!

"The day got off to a bad start." I think this book is boring and Annoying.

"I ran as fast as I could towards the victim." This is creepy and interesting.

"There's a totally fake human tongue." This is weird and funny.

"His words were spattered with blood." This is creepy, I like it though!

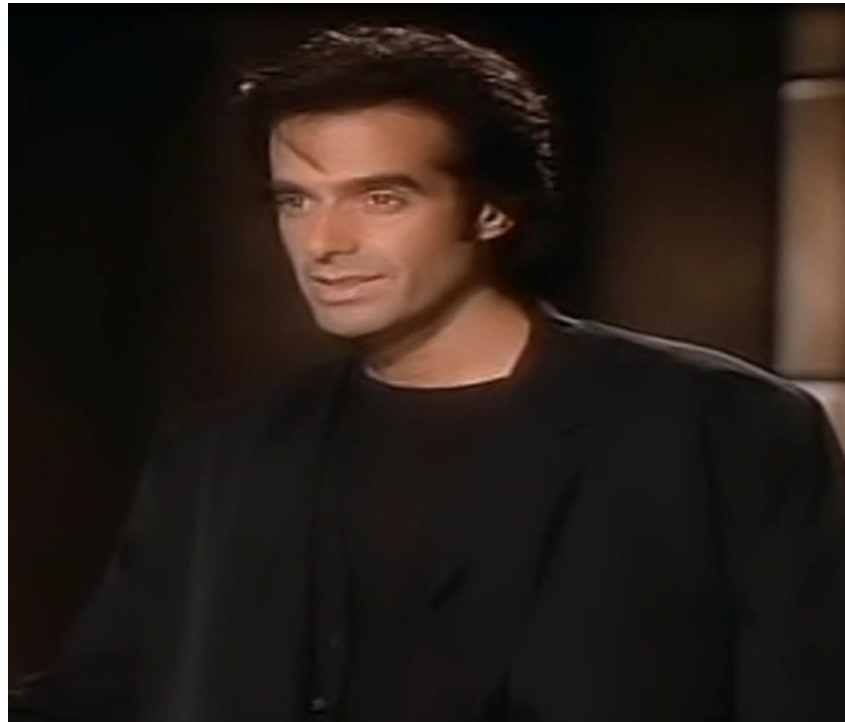
✓ Excellent investigation. WRW!

Use a Comma before a conjunction (and, but, or, nor, so, yet, for) when writing a compound sentence. Do not use a comma before the word "because".

- ❖ Sue wanted to ride her bike, but it had a flat tire.
- ❖ Elmira bought a dog, and then she bought a cat.
- ❖ He grew his hair longer because he was too lazy to get it cut.
- ❖ Beatrice didn't get the job she wanted, yet she continued to search with an upbeat attitude.
- ❖ He didn't want to go to the zoo, nor did he want to go to the library.

6

Grammar!



Video: David Copperfield-flying

Part 1

1 Nearly every seat was taken in the cinema.

There weren't	many seats (left)	in the cinema.
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2 Jane had a worse seat than Dave.

Dave had	a better seat	than Jane.
-----------------	---------------	-------------------

3 Jane couldn't see the screen very well.

Jane found	it difficult/hard	to see the screen.
-------------------	-------------------	---------------------------

4 Dave said that he had seen the film before.

Dave said: 'I	have've	(already) seen	this film before.'
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5 They spent two hours watching the film.

The film	lasted	for two hours.
-----------------	--------	-----------------------

Positive Question Tags



Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation

a negative statement + a positive question tag

Negative Statement

Positive Tag

You	aren't	a teacher,	are you?
He	isn't	crazy,	is he?
He	wasn't	relaxed,	was he?
They	weren't	late,	were they?
You	don't	French,	do you?
You	didn't	study for the test,	did you?
You	haven't	been here all week,	have you?
You	hadn't	done it before then,	had you?
You	won't	fail the exam,	will you?
You	can't	drive a car,	can you?
You	couldn't	do it for me,	could you?
We	mustn't	say anything,	must we?
You	shouldn't	be so busy,	should you?
You	wouldn't	stop me,	would you?

Statements using *barely*, *hardly*, *neither*, *no*, *nobody*, *none*, *nothing* and *seldom* are treated as negative statements.

<u>Nobody</u>	went	to the meeting,	did they?
<u>Nothing</u>	is	ready,	is it?

Negative Question Tags

Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation

a positive statement + a negative question tag

Positive Statement

Negative Tag

You	are	a student,	aren't you?
He	is	very busy,	isn't he?
He	was	happy,	wasn't he?
They	were	surprised,	weren't they?

You	speak	English,	don't you?
He	studies	Spanish,	doesn't he?
You	studied	for the test,	didn't you?

You	have studied	all week,	haven't you?
You	had arrived	before he left,	hadn't you?
You	will pass	the exam,	won't you?
You	can speak	two languages,	can't you?
You	could do	it for me,	couldn't you?
We	must be	patient,	mustn't we?
You	should go	now,	shouldn't you?
You	would like	a new job,	wouldn't you?

Exceptions

I	am	late,	aren't I?
	Let's go	home,	shall we?

Negative question tags use auxiliary verbs in the contracted form.

BE CAREFUL

EXERCISE 15. Tag questions. (Chart B-5)

Directions: Add tag questions.

1. They want to come, don't they ?
2. Elizabeth is a dentist, _____ ?
3. They won't be there, _____ ?
4. You'll be there, _____ ?
5. There aren't any problems, _____ ?
6. That's your umbrella, _____ ?
7. George is a student, _____ ?
8. He's learned a lot in the last couple of years, _____ ?

EXERCISE 15, p. ~ 15 .

ANSWERS:

2. isn't she

3. will they

4. won't you

5. are there

6. isn't it

7. isn't he

8. hasn't he

- | | |
|---|--|
| 9. Larry has* a bicycle, _____? | |
| 10. Monkeys can't swim, _____? | 9. doesn't he [also possible: hasn't <i>he</i>] |
| 11. Tina will help us later, _____? | 10. <i>can they</i> |
| 12. Peggy would like to come with us to the party, _____? | 11. won't she |
| 13. Those aren't Tony's books, _____? | 12. wouldn't she _____? |
| 14. You've never been to Paris, _____? | 13. are they " |
| 15. There is something wrong with Jane today, _____? | 14. have you |
| 16. Everyone can learn how to swim, _____? | 15. isn't There |
| 17. Nobody cheated on the exam, _____? | 16. can't they |
| 18. Nothing went wrong while I was gone, _____? | 17. did they |
| 19. I am invited, _____? | 18. did it _____? |
| 20. This grammar is easy, _____? | 19. aren't I |
| | 20. isn't it |

H.T:



You must do everything!

1.Tag questions

2.PET-copies

Extra 2 clubs:

4.David

Copperfield-speaking(au

5.David Blain

-speaking(audio)

