

SUMMER HOLIDAYS

- 1. Did your summer holidays go the way you had planned?**
- 2. Did you go anywhere? Where did you go?**
- 3. Was it the first time you'd been there? Did you see anything really interesting?**
- 4. How different were your summer holidays from the previous ones?**
- 5. Did the pandemic influence the way you spent your holidays? How?**
- 6. Do you think despite all inconveniences it is worth travelling nowadays? Why?**
- 7. Would you rather stay at home or go on holiday in times of corona?**

***Words to use:** Wear masks, use sanitizers, keep social distance, socialize, to be at high risk, communicate, healthy relationship, immunity, restart one's life, online communication, face to face communication, handshaking, touching.*

- 1. You shouldn't risk your health for the sake of rest in times of corona.**
- 2. If I had a chance to restart my summer holidays, I would...**
- 3. The best holiday in times of pandemic is being a couch potato.**
- 4. A person gets healthier and stronger due to travelling and having some rest.**
- 5. No virus is dangerous when you spend your time with your lovely people.**

Relative Clauses

Relative Pronouns: **who(m)/ that,**

which / that, whose

The woman **who/that lives next door** is a doctor.

The book **which/ that is on the table** is interesting.

Who, which, that can be omitted:

- He's the man (**who**) the police are looking for.

Whom or who:

- That's the girl **to whom** the courier gave the parcel.
- That's the girl **who** the courier gave the parcel **to**.

- The man **who** is singing now is my cousin.
- Laura met a friend (**who / whom / that**) she hadn't seen for years.
- That's the man **whose** dog chased our cat.

Relative Adverbs

When / that

- That was the year (**when / that**) we got married.

Where

- The hotel **where** we stayed is closing down.

Why

- That's the reason (**why**) I want to do this.

Identifying Relative Clauses

Who, which, that, whose, where, when, why

- The woman who teaches us English at school lives next door.

Non-identifying Relative Clauses

who, which, whose, where, when

- Helen, who is my classmate, is good at Maths.

- 1. Вашингтон, который является резиденцией президента и конгресса США, - чистый и уютный город.
- 2. В Канаде, где английский и французский языки являются государственными, желательно достаточно хорошо владеть обоими.
- 3. Люди, которые живут на Гавайских островах, очень дружелюбны.
- 4. Дорога, по которой мы ехали, была платной.

REPORTED SPEECH

• *A. Choose the correct item.*

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|------------|
| • 1. Don't be so quiet; _____ something. | A tell | B speak | C say |
| • 2. He can't lie; he always _____ the truth. | A says | B tells | C talks |
| • 3. He _____ me he would come to the party. | A told | B said | C told to |
| • 4. She said she _____ back next year.
come | A had come | B would come | C has |
| • 5. He said he _____ out the previous night. | A had gone | B would go | C has gone |
| • 6. He _____ going to the cinema. | A insisted | B suggested | C wanted |
| • 7. He _____ me to see a doctor. | A permitted | B suggested | C advised |
| • 8. We _____ what time the lecture started. | A claimed | B complained | C wondered |

Introductory verb	Direct speech	Reported speech
<p>+ to-infinitive</p> <p>agree</p> <p>*claim</p> <p>*demand</p> <p>offer</p> <p>*promise</p> <p>refuse</p> <p>*threaten</p>	<p><i>"Yes, I'll lend you my MP3 player."</i></p> <p><i>"I'm working this weekend."</i></p> <p><i>"I want to make a phone call now."</i></p> <p><i>"Would you like me to come with you?"</i></p> <p><i>"I promise I'll tell you."</i></p> <p><i>"No, I won't take that."</i></p> <p><i>"Stop arguing or I won't let you go out to play in the afternoon."</i></p>	<p><i>He agreed to lend me his MP3 player.</i></p> <p><i>He claimed to be working that weekend.</i></p> <p><i>He demanded to make a phone call then.</i></p> <p><i>He offered to go with me.</i></p> <p><i>He promised to tell me.</i></p> <p><i>He refused to take that.</i></p> <p><i>He threatened not to let us go out to play in the afternoon if we didn't stop arguing.</i></p>
<p>+ sb + to-infinitive</p> <p>advise</p> <p>allow</p> <p>ask</p> <p>beg</p> <p>command</p> <p>encourage</p> <p>forbid</p> <p>invite</p> <p>order</p> <p>*remind</p> <p>*warn</p>	<p><i>"You should try to lose weight."</i></p> <p><i>"You can go out."</i></p> <p><i>"Please stop making noise."</i></p> <p><i>"Please, please, tell me."</i></p> <p><i>"Halt!"</i></p> <p><i>"You should at least try it."</i></p> <p><i>"You cannot smoke in the office."</i></p> <p><i>"Will you come to the reunion?"</i></p> <p><i>"Come here!"</i></p> <p><i>"Don't forget to check everything before you leave."</i></p> <p><i>"Don't swim on a full stomach."</i></p>	<p><i>He advised me to try to lose weight.</i></p> <p><i>He allowed me to go out.</i></p> <p><i>He asked me to stop making noise.</i></p> <p><i>He begged me to tell him.</i></p> <p><i>He commanded them to halt.</i></p> <p><i>He encouraged me to try it.</i></p> <p><i>He forbade me to smoke in the office.</i></p> <p><i>He invited me to go to the reunion.</i></p> <p><i>He ordered me to go there.</i></p> <p><i>He reminded me to check everything before I left.</i></p> <p><i>He warned me not to swim on a full stomach.</i></p>

+ -ing form

accuse sb of

*admit (to)

apologise for

*boast about/of

*complain (to sb) of/about

*deny

*insist on

*suggest

"She told everyone I am a liar."

"Yes, I broke the window."

"I'm sorry I didn't call you."

"I'm an excellent guitar player."

"I feel very exhausted."

"I didn't hit that boy!"

"I am going to take you to the zoo."

"Why don't we go on holiday?"

He accused her of telling everyone he was a liar.

He admitted to breaking/having broken the window.

He apologised for not calling her.

He boasted of/about being an excellent guitar player.

He complained (to me) of feeling very exhausted.

He denied hitting/ having hit that boy.

He insisted on taking me to the zoo.

He suggested going on holiday.

+ that-clause

explain

inform sb

"It is faster to go by plane."

"You passed the test."

He explained that it was faster to go by plane.

He informed me that I had passed the test.

Quite – Rather – Fairly – Pretty – Very

- **Quite** (= fairly, to some degree) is used in favourable comments. *He's quite good at geography.* **Quite** is used before **a/an**. *He's quite a good football player.* **Quite** (= completely) is used with adverbs, some verbs and adjectives such as: amazing, brilliant, certain, dreadful, different, exhausted, horrible, impossible, perfect, right, sure, true, useless etc. *I'm quite sure she will come with us.*
- **Rather** is used in unfavourable comments. *He's rather bad at tennis.* It can also be used in favourable comments meaning "to an unusual degree". *The lecture was rather interesting. (more interesting than we expected).* **Rather** is also used with comparative degree. *My MP3 player was rather more expensive than yours.* **Rather** is also used before or after **a/an**. *It's a rather warm summer.* or *It's rather a warm summer.*
- **Fairly/Pretty** are synonymous with **quite** and **rather**. They are used after **a**. *She's a fairly/pretty good actress.*
- **Very + adj/adv of positive degree.** *He is very careless with his things.*

- 1 It will take me **pretty/rather** a long time to finish painting the house.
- 2 Bill had a **quite/pretty** good reason for being late for school, as the bus had broken down.
- 3 It's been **quite/rather** a while since I've seen her.
- 4 Although organic foods cost **pretty/quite** a lot, they are probably better for your health.
- 5 The cost of the meal was **rather/quite** more than we had expected.
- 6 He is a **pretty/quite** good singer.

- 7 It's **rather/pretty** a cold day, so take a jacket with you.
- 8 Shirley is **quite/rather** bad at chess.
- 9 It was **quite/pretty** a surprise to see them again.
- 10 Are you **rather/quite** certain the film doesn't start until nine o'clock?
- 11 The band played **quite/rather** better this time than at their last performance.
- 12 My new laptop is **quite/rather** more advanced than his.

The Passive Voice (be+ P.P.)

- 1 Sammy by the WWF for three years now.
A has been employing **C** has been employed
B is employed **D** is being employed
- 2 Hundreds of plant species extinct by deforestation.
A have been made **C** having been made
B being made **D** have made
- 3 The scientific results in the next issue of the magazine.
A are published **C** will be published
B to be published **D** to publish

- 4 The natural habitats of many species by housing developers.
- A** is being destroyed **C** is destroyed
B has been destroyed **D** have been destroyed
- 5 Five years from now, factory emissions reduced.
- A** are being **C** will have been
B have been **D** were being
- 6 The video footage Faidley took on TV channels around the world.
- A** being shown **C** had shown
B has been shown **D** to be shown
- 7 Wangari Maathai was the first African woman the Nobel peace prize.
- A** to award **C** to be awarded
B being awarded **D** having been awarded

Clauses of Result

- **such a/an + adjective + singular countable noun**
*Jack is **such a good singer** that everybody loves him.*
- **such + adjective + plural/uncountable noun**
*They were **such nice people** that I will never forget their kindness.*
*It was **such heavy luggage** that we had to pay excess baggage charge at the airport.*
- **such a lot of + plural/uncountable noun**
*He has got **such a lot of books** that he has to buy a new bookcase.*
*There was **such a lot of work** to do that I couldn't finish on time.*
- **so + adjective/adverb**
*She felt **so embarrassed** that she blushed.*
*The thief ran **so fast** that nobody was able to catch him.*
- **so much/little + uncountable noun**
so many/few + plural noun
*There was **so much smog** that I couldn't see the view.*
*I've got **so little money** that I can't pay the rent.*
*There were **so many mistakes** in the book that it had to be reprinted.*
*He had **so few plastic cups** that he had to go and buy more.*