

VANJA UHOTA

MATURA
and
BEYOND

English for the Matura Exam
TEXTBOOK

Predgovor

Učbenik, ki je pred vami, je posodobljena in dopolnjena različica učbenika Matura Total iz leta 2013. Vsebuje dopolnjene razlage posameznih slovničnih struktur in nov nabor vaj za utrjevanje le-teh. Slovnična poglavja težijo od lažjih k težjim in bolj kompleksnim strukturam, ki so nato pregledno strnjena še v nalogah s stavčnimi pretvorbami, kjer dijaki izkažejo razumevanje vseh usvojenih slovničnih oblik. Nenazadnje pa učbenik, kot že sam naslov navaja, dijakom – maturantom ponudi še maturitetne tipe nalog, kjer na primeru izvornih, spletnih člankov iz angleškega in ameriškega časopisja preizkusijo svoje poznavanje slovnice in besedotvorja. V tem smislu gre pričujoči učbenik nekoliko »preko okvirov« same mature, saj so besedila nekoliko daljša, obravnavajo družbeno pomembne teme in dijakom nudijo tudi izhodišče za pripravo na ustni del mature.

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1. Parts of Speech

Part of speech	Example	Description of	Slovene
NOUN	<p>a) friend, people (countable)</p> <p>b) table, house (countable)</p> <p>c) freedom, coffee, meat (uncountable)</p>	<p>a) a person or a group</p> <p>b) an object or thing</p> <p>c) an idea / notion, liquids, food</p>	_____
VERB	<p>a) have, make, take, like,</p> <p>b) be, seem, live,</p>	<p>a) what is going on (transitive)</p> <p>b) a state (intransitive)</p>	_____
ADJECTIVE	<p>a) friendly, rude</p> <p>b) interesting, boring</p> <p>c) original</p> <p>d) old, new</p> <p>e) wooden, metal</p>	<p>a) character</p> <p>b) quality</p> <p>c) type</p> <p>d) age</p> <p>e) material</p>	_____
ADVERB	<p>a) yesterday, now</p> <p>b) here, there</p> <p>c) fast, slowly, well</p> <p>d) deliberately</p>	<p>a) time</p> <p>b) place</p> <p>c) manner</p> <p>d) reason / cause</p>	_____
PRONOUN	<p>a) I, we, you, he, she, it, they / me, us, him, her, them</p> <p>b) my, your, our, their, his, her</p> <p>c) mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs</p>	<p>a) person (personal pronoun)</p> <p>b) possession (possessive adjective)</p> <p>c) possession (possessive pronoun)</p>	_____
PREPOSITION	with, after, from, under, at, for, below, behind ...	a) a relation between smb/ sth.; a relation to sth.	_____
CONJUNCTION	because, when, if, as soon as, until	a) a connection between the two clauses	_____
NUMERAL	<p>a) one, two, three</p> <p>b) first, second, third</p>	<p>a) the number or amount</p> <p>b) the order</p>	_____

1.1 Match the words on the left to their parts of speech on the right:

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| 1. breath-taking | _____ | a. conjunction |
| 2. mine | _____ | b. preposition |
| 3. speak | _____ | c. adjective |
| 4. freedom | _____ | d. possessive pronoun |
| 5. convincingly | _____ | e. verb |
| 6. between | _____ | f. uncountable noun |
| 7. while | _____ | g. adverb |

1.2 Match the words on the left to their parts of speech on the right:

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|---------------------|
| 1. house | _____ | a. personal pronoun |
| 2. courage | _____ | b. preposition |
| 3. fascinating | _____ | c. countable noun |
| 4. them | _____ | d. verb |
| 5. under | _____ | e. conjunction |
| 6. believe | _____ | f. adjective |
| 7. and | _____ | g. adverb |
| 8. yesterday | _____ | h. uncountable noun |

1.3 Match the words on the left to their parts of speech on the right:

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 1. third | _____ | a. verb in the -ing form |
| 2. from | _____ | b. uncountable noun |
| 3. thinking | _____ | c. verb in the past participle |
| 4. time | _____ | d. countable noun |
| 5. caravan | _____ | e. preposition |
| 6. correct | _____ | f. adverb |
| 7. there | _____ | g. numeral |
| 8. forgotten | _____ | h. adjective |

2. Auxiliary and Full Verbs

FULL VERBS are verbs with their own meaning (*do – delati, storiti, be – biti, have – imeti*).

In addition to being used as full verbs (with their respective meanings), **DO, BE & HAVE** are also used as auxiliaries to form tenses (+ negative and question forms).

BE: used to make continuous verb forms (He IS washing his hair.)
and passive voice (Paper IS made of wood.)

HAVE: used to make perfect verb forms (He HAS worked in seven different countries.)

DO: used to make negative and interrogative forms in simple tenses
(I DON'T like him. /He DOESN'T understand me./I DIDN'T believe it.)

MODAL VERBS are also auxiliary verbs since they help other verbs form complex verbal phrases, but have their own meaning, showing possibility, probability, certainty, deduction etc.

NEGATIVES: are formed by using NOT or adding n't to the auxiliary
are not = aren't, is not = isn't, have not = haven't, has not = hasn't,
but I am not = I'm not = **AN EXCEPTION**
cannot = can't, could not = couldn't, should not = shouldn't,
need not = needn't, will not = won't, would not = wouldn't

CONTRACTED FORMS: abbreviated forms

You aren't helping me. = You're not helping me. /
We haven't understood you. = We've not understood you.

We use auxiliaries in short answers not to sound rude.

Using just YES / NO is considered impolite. So instead, auxiliaries should be used:

Are you coming with us? Yes, I am.
Have you had breakfast? Yes, I have.

Sometimes we use auxiliaries in short questions to show interest.

I love classical music. *Do you?* / I went shopping. *Did you?*

Auxiliaries can also be used for emphasis:

I do like cooking.

HAVE Vs. HAVE GOT

HAVE is a full verb. In HAVE GOT *have* is an auxiliary.

Have got is not Present Perfect, but is used for the present time. (I have got a problem.)

HAVE is negated by DON'T, DOESN'T, DIDN'T; HAVE GOT is negated by NOT (*haven't, hasn't*)

HAVE is used to express habits and in phrases (have time / have a meeting)

HAVE GOT is used to express possession (I've got a new car.)

For the past **only the forms of have are used**, HAD GOT being the past perfect of *get*.

FORMING QUESTIONS:

YES/NO QUESTIONS are formed by putting an auxiliary before the subject

Is he playing the piano? Does he know her?)

2. Auxiliary and Full Verbs

WH-QUESTIONS are formed by putting a wh-question in front of an auxiliary or a full verb (object or subject questions)

- OBJECT QUESTIONS: by putting the auxiliary after the question word**
(What is she wearing? / What did she say?)
- SUBJECT QUESTIONS: without auxiliaries in SIMPLE TENSES**
(Who said that? / What happened? / Who broke the window?)
and with auxiliaries in CONTINUOUS TENSES AND NEGATIVE FORMS
(Who is playing the piano? / Who didn't come to the wedding?)

TAG QUESTIONS: used when asking for confirmation / agreement – INTONATION GOES DOWN;
when checking the information – INTONATION GOES UP:

- A POSITIVE STATEMENT TAKES A NEGATIVE TAG**
They have lost their home, *haven't they?*
- A NEGATIVE STATEMENT TAKES A POSITIVE TAG.**
He didn't speak the truth, *did he?*

EXCEPTIONS:

- ▶ Join us at the theatre, **WILL / WON'T YOU?**
- ▶ Let's do something, **SHALL WE?**
- ▶ I'm right, **AREN'T I?**

2.1 Use tag questions as indicated:

- You wrote the postcards, _____?
- You're my friend(s), _____?
- He is really smart, _____?
- They are quite angry, _____?
- You were tired, _____?
- He was speechless, _____?
- You have made serious mistakes, _____?
- He has got (he's got) flu, _____?
- Linda speaks French well, _____?
- You will come, _____?
- Peter can swim well, _____?
- You aren't from Toronto, _____?
- They weren't studying chemistry, _____?
- I haven't lost the passport, _____?
- He wasn't at home last night, _____?
- She didn't lie about it, _____?

2. Auxiliary and Full Verbs

- We don't know the answer, _____
- She doesn't trust him, _____
- He couldn't do it, _____?
- You'll come to the party, _____

2.2 Mark the forms in bold as either auxiliary (A) or full (F) verbs:

- Have** some more coffee. _____
- He **hasn't** changed his mind yet. _____
- Don't** you know him? _____
- There **are** twenty students here. _____
- They **did** me a favour. _____
- Were** you jealous? _____
- Does** she believe you? _____
- Where **was** he last night? _____
- Mike has **done** him a favour. _____
- We are **having** a meeting. _____
- They **were** studying for two hours. _____
- He **hasn't** travelled far. _____
- They **haven't** decided yet what to do. _____
- He has **done** us a huge favour. _____
- I have **been** sitting here waiting for you all day. _____
- Why don't you **have** another try? _____
- No one **was** home last night. _____
- Doesn't** he speak any English? _____
- He has **been** behind bars for 13 years. _____
- Nobody knows what he will **do**. _____

2.3 Use the correct auxiliary verb:

- She _____ been playing the piano for an hour.
- I _____ think it will rain tomorrow.
- The teacher asked him a question, but he _____ know the answer.
- _____ he speak Spanish fluently? – No, he doesn't.

2. Auxiliary and Full Verbs

5. Melissa _____ studying in her room when the phone rang.
6. The roads were wet because it _____ been raining all night.
7. John _____ lost a single game in his life.
8. Why _____ you complaining non-stop?
9. Derek _____ flying to Barcelona as we speak.
10. _____ they made their decision yet?
11. Nobody knows what has _____ going on.
12. _____ Therese speak to her manager? – Yes, they talked a while ago.
13. Frederic and I _____ getting married in two months.
14. You _____ see the doctor immediately.
15. Donny _____ speak Italian because he never learned it.
16. We _____ working at the moment, so ask us whatever you want.
17. They _____ cleaning their apartment all afternoon.
18. Rick loves socialising, but he _____ like being around deceitful people.
19. We _____ know what to do. Could you, please, help us?
20. _____ you sometimes listen to rock music? – Naturally, we all love it.

2.4 Form questions so that the part in bold is the answer:

1. They appointed **him** chairman of the company.

2. She is travelling to Dubai with **her family**.

3. They live **in the suburbs of Vienna**.

4. She is speaking to **her friend**.

5. **Mum** bought me a nice present.

6. They passed **their exam** yesterday.

7. **Their** car is parked in front of the house.

2. Auxiliary and Full Verbs

8. The accident happened **last night**.

9. He was hiking **in the woods**.

10. Father reads **two** books every month.

11. **They** speak five languages.

12. We are talking about **our holidays**.

13. She has known him **for 10 years**.

14. Mum bought me **a nice present**.

15. We got lost **in the city**.

16. I am meeting **my friends** tomorrow.

17. **Lisa's** car is parked behind the house.

18. **They** have lost all their belongings.

19. We met **them** on our way to work.

20. Lisa speaks **five** languages.

21. They are arriving **later tonight**.

22. **Peter** told me the whole truth.

23. We have known each other **since our college years**.

24. The car parked over there is **mine**.

7. Modal Verbs

Characteristics:

- ▶ **No endings** (-s, -ing, -ed)
- ▶ **Usually no past forms** (Exceptions: could, would, had to, was able to)
- ▶ **Usually used with:**
 - ▷ **Bare infinitive** (without TO)
 - ▷ **PRESENT INFINITIVE** (base form)
 - ▷ **PERFECT INFINITIVE** (have + past participle / have + been + -ing form);
- ▶ **Exceptions:** have / need to, be able to, ought to (= should) – SEMI MODALS

MUST:

- ▶ **Strong, personal obligation** (I **must** tell you the news.)
- ▶ **Order** (You **must** do as I say. / I **had to do** as he said.)
- ▶ **Logical conclusion, deduction, certainty**
(He **must** be at home. / You **must** be joking.)
(He **must have been** right. / She **must have forgotten**. / They **must have been sleeping**.)

HAVE TO:

- ▶ **External obligation** (Teachers say we **have to** study more.)

MUSTN'T:

- ▶ **Prohibition** (You **mustn't** steal.)

DON'T / DIDN'T HAVE TO (NEED TO) / NEEDN'T:

- ▶ **Absence of obligation**
(You **don't have/need to** do everything on your own. / You **needn't** do everything on your own.)
(You **didn't need/have to** do everything on your own – AND YOU PROBABLY DIDN'T. vs. You **needn't have done** everything on your own – YOU DID BUT IT WASN'T NECESSARY.)

SHOULD:

- ▶ **Mild obligation, advice, suggestion**
(You **should** listen to his advice. / **Shouldn't** you be talking to someone else?)
(You **should have come** earlier. He **shouldn't have said** anything.)

CAN, COULD:

- ▶ **Strong possibility, probability**
(I can come later, if you want. He **could have lost** his keys.)
- ▶ **Ability** (I could swim when I was five.)
- ▶ **Permission** (asking for / giving) (**Can/could** I leave earlier? Yes, you **can**. / No, you **can't**.)
- ▶ **Requests** (**Can** you help me, please?)

CAN'T, COULDN'T:

- ▶ **Refusal of permission** (You **can't** go out.)
- ▶ **Impossibility** (I **can't** tell you anything.)
- ▶ **Inability** (We **couldn't** do everything.)
- ▶ **Logical improbability, negative deduction**
(She **can't** be wrong. / He **can't** be studying.)
(She **can't / couldn't have done** it. She wasn't at home at the time.)

BE ABLE (semi-modal):

- ▶ **Ability at a particular time in the past or future**
(I was **able to** help him yesterday. / Will you **be able to** come?)

MAY, MIGHT:

- ▶ **Uncertain possibility**
(He **may** change his mind.)
(They **may have heard** something. / They **might have been** wrong.)
- ▶ **Permission (asking for and giving)**
(**May** I go out for a minute? / Of course, you **may**.)

WILL:

- ▶ **Futurity, prediction**
(I **will** come tomorrow.)
- ▶ **Willingness**
(**Will** you help me? = Are you willing to help me?)
- ▶ **Intention**
(I **will** travel to France in August.)
- ▶ **Probability, certainty**
(He **will** be a little late.)
- ▶ **Logical conclusion, deduction**
(That **will/must** be the postman.)
(That **must have been** Peter.)

WOULD:

- ▶ **Willingness in the past** (I **would** help him, but he didn't want me to.)
- ▶ **Willingness in the present; more polite than will** (**Would** you help me, please?)

WON'T:

- ▶ **Unwillingness in the present** (Why **won't** you help me? = Why don't you want to help me?)

WOULDN'T:

- ▶ **Unwillingness in the past**
(I asked him many times, but he **wouldn't** help me.)
(He **wouldn't have done** it if I hadn't helped him.)

7. Modal Verbs

Modals of deduction for the past:

Modal + Perfect Infinitive

Certainty	He must have stayed at home. It must have been raining .
Impossibility	They can't have been at home. Nobody answered the phone.
Strong possibility *just COULD in positive form	He could have forgotten his keys. It could have been too late.
Uncertain possibility Speculation	He may have been too late. He might have done it on purpose. They may / might NOT have said it.
Mild obligation / advice	She should have come to our party. He should have said something.
Negative obligation	She shouldn't have done that. They shouldn't have left him there alone.
Absence of obligation	They needn't have studied everything. You needn't have been so nervous.
Unreality for the past (if-clauses / Type 3)	If I had known about it, I would/could/ might have told you before.

7.1 Translate into English using modal verbs + present infinitive:

1. Ne smeš ven ob tako pozni uri.

2. Peter ni mogel odgovoriti na vsa vprašanja.

3. Nemogoče, da je doma. Ravnokar sem ga srečal.

4. Nisem znal rešiti vseh nalog.

5. Ko uspešno opravi maturo, se bom lahko vpisal na univerzo.

6. Verjetno se doma učijo.

7. Morda bo prestavil sestanek.

8. Obstaja verjetnost, da se ne bo udeležil predstavitve projekta.

7. Modal Verbs

9. Nemogoče, da laže.

10. Ni se mi bilo treba naučiti cele knjige, ampak le nekaj poglavij (*chapters*).

11. Ni ti treba ostati tako dolgo.

12. Včeraj sem moral pomagati mami v kuhinji.

13. Ali moram pomiti posodo?

14. Bi mi lahko, prosim, kasneje pomagal?

15. Nič ni mogel reči v svojo obrambo.

16. Nisem mogla ugotoviti, kdo je (bil. kriv).

17. Moral bi pomagati očetu v delavnici. Ne more vsega narediti sam.

18. John bo morda malo zamudil.

19. Ni mi hotel pomagati, pa če sem ga še tako lepo prosil.

20. Nisem mogla zavrniti njegove ponudbe.

21. Nič nisem hotela slišati o njegovih nakanah.

22. Nihče mu ni mogel več pomagati.

23. Vedno se je lahko zanesel le nase.

24. Ali me hočeš poslušati?

14. Key Word Transformations

14.1 Transform the sentences, using the word(s) given:

1. They are repairing our roof. / **HAVING**

2. Could you open the window, please? / **MIND** _____

3. I'm certain they made a huge mistake. / **MUST**

4. They say she is stupid. / **SAID**

5. He last saw you three years ago. / **SEEN**

6. I regret not being younger. / **WAS**

7. People avoid him. He is a bit strange. / **WEREN'T**

8. »Where are you going tomorrow?« he asked me. / **NEXT**

9. There is only little time left. / **MUCH**

10. The students study English and French. They are sitting there. / **WHO**

11. Their plan is to travel to Ireland this summer. / **GOING**

12. He didn't allow me to go out. / **WASN'T**

13. We won't repeat that again if you don't listen to us. / **UNLESS**

14. He entered the room. He said hello to me. / **ENTERING**

15. Does this trip interest you? / **ARE**

16. Are you intending to tell him the truth? / **INTENTION**

14.2 Transform the sentences, using the word(s) given:

1. »Don't leave me here alone!« he asked me. / **NOT**

2. She started learning last week. / **HAS**

3. Perhaps he misunderstood the instructions. / **MAY**

4. He didn't pay enough attention to his health. / **HAD**

5. They couldn't do everything in time. / **BE**

6. You will miss the plane unless you hurry up. / **DON'T**

7. »I am sorry I said that,« he told me. / **FOR**

8. What are you doing? / **DONE**

9. She is going to make my dress. / **HAVE**

10. First, he finished the task. Then he left work. / **LEAVING**

11. The man took some pictures. His son is my schoolmate. / **WHOSE**

12. »I haven't managed to call her,« he admitted. / **NOT**

13. Lucy's wedding is on Saturday. / **MARRIED**

14. I shouldn't tell him that. / **TOLD**

15. I didn't come to the meeting. I didn't meet his business partners. / **WOULD**

16. He lost his key on the bus. / **WAS**

16. Verb Gap-Fill Exercises

In 2020, a former teacher of EF was charged for exploiting a previous pupil in China. The defendant, an American national, threatened to post video footage of the student's sexually explicit conduct online unless she sent him more images and a video of herself engaged in similar acts. EF said the alleged crime happened after the man returned to the US when his contract in China _____ (12-ALREADY/TERMINATE) for violating the company's code of conduct. The company's spokesperson declined to explain the specifics of the violation. He _____ (13-PLEAD) guilty in a Missouri court to sexual exploitation of a minor and to receiving and distributing child pornography.

On 17 February 2022 Claudio Mandia, an Italian student participating in the IB Diploma programme of the EF Academy in New York, took his life following his expulsion after _____ (14-CATCH) cheating repetitively. The school has always denied the circumstance that the young man was in a state of confinement, the room "was not locked" and "could have social interaction", was the reply of the Academy of New York Thornwood to the accusations of Claudio's family members.

The Italian television show "Chi l'ha visto?" has brought to light many testimonies from students who participated in the EF language study trips. Among the testimonies, there are cases of students being hosted by drunk parents and one host parent who _____ (15-SHOOT) a neighbour.

Source: https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/EF_Education_First

16.9 King Charles III, the UK's Monarch

BBC News, 1st March 2024

After Queen Elizabeth II died, the throne passed immediately and without ceremony to King Charles III.

He became the UK's monarch at the age of 73 and was crowned at Westminster Abbey on 6 May 2023.

Who is Charles?

Charles was born at Buckingham Palace on 14 November 1948. He was 4 years old when his mother _____ (1-CROWN) as Queen Elizabeth II.

Instead of _____ (2-TUTOR) at the palace, his education was in school. He attended Hill House in West London, Cheam Preparatory School in Berkshire and Gordonstoun in Eastern Scotland.

16. Verb Gap-Fill Exercises

In 1969, at the age of 20, he was invested by the Queen as Prince of Wales at Caerfarnon Castle. Before the investiture, the then prince learnt Welsh at University College of Wales in Aberystwyth.

Royal Family Tree and The Order of Succession

Family Life

He married Lady Diana Spencer on 29 July 1981 at St. Paul's Cathedral in London. They had two sons: Prince William, born on 21 June 1982; and Prince Harry, born on 15 September 1984.

Their marriage _____ (3-DISSOLVE) on 28 August 1996, although the Princess of Wales continued to live at Kensington Palace and to carry out her public work. Diana was killed in a car crash in Paris on 31 August 1997.

On 9 April 2005, he married Queen Camilla in a civil ceremony at the Guildhall, Windsor.

Regnal Name

He Is Known as King Charles III

That was the first decision of the new king's reign. He _____ (4-CAN/CHOOSE) from any of his four names - Charles Philip Arthur George.

His former title of the Prince of Wales passed to his eldest son and heir, Prince William, when he became king.

King Charles's wife, Camilla, became the Queen Consort - consort is the term used for the spouse of the monarch.

What Does the King Do?

Formal Ceremonies

Charles was officially proclaimed King on the Saturday following the Queen's death. This event took place at St James's Palace in London, in front of a ceremonial body known as the Accession Council.

This was made up of members of the Privy Council - a group of senior MPs, past and present, and peers - as well as some senior civil servants, Commonwealth high commissioners, and the Lord Mayor of London.

It included a series of prayers and pledges, _____ (5-COMMEND) the previous monarch and pledging support for the new one.

The proclamation was then signed by a number of senior figures including the prime minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Chancellor. It was read aloud from a balcony above Friary Court in St James's Palace and for the first time since 1952, the national anthem was played with the words "God Save the King".

16. Verb Gap-Fill Exercises

The Grand Ceremony that Announced Charles as New King

The King's First Declaration

King Charles _____ (6-ATTEND) the second meeting of the Accession Council, along with the Privy Council.

This was not a "swearing in" at the start of a British monarch's reign, in the style of some other heads of state, such as the president of the US.

Instead, the King made a declaration _____ (7-UPHOLD) the constitutional government and - in line with a tradition dating from the early 18th Century - he made an oath to preserve the Church of Scotland.

The proclamation announcing Charles as the King was later read out in Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

The Coronation

The symbolic high point of the accession was the Coronation, when Charles was formally crowned. Because of the preparation needed, the Coronation was almost eight months after the King's Proclamation.

It was held in Westminster Abbey where coronations _____ (8-HOLD) for the last 900 years - William the Conqueror was the first monarch _____ (9-CROWN) there, and Charles was the 40th.

It is an Anglican religious service, carried out by the Archbishop of Canterbury. At the climax of the ceremony, the St Edward's Crown was placed on Charles's head - a solid gold crown, dating from 1661.

This is the centrepiece of the Crown Jewels at the Tower of London, and is only worn by the monarch at the moment of coronation itself (not least because it weighs a hefty 2.23kg - almost 5lbs). Unlike royal weddings, the coronation is a state occasion - the government _____ (10-PAY) for it, and ultimately decides the guest list. The new King took the Coronation oath in front of the watching world in a ceremony that was followed by millions. During this elaborate ceremony he _____ (11-ANOINT) using oils of orange, roses, cinnamon, musk and ambergris. He received the orb and sceptre as symbols of his new role and the Archbishop of Canterbury placed the solid gold crown on his head. Queen Camilla was also crowned at the ceremony.

16. Verb Gap-Fill Exercises

What It Was Really Like Inside the Abbey?

Head of the Commonwealth

Charles is the head of the Commonwealth, an association of 56 independent countries and 2.5 billion people. For 14 of these countries, as well as the UK, the King is head of state.

These countries, known as the Commonwealth realms, are: Australia, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Belize, Canada, Grenada, Jamaica, Papua New Guinea, St Christopher and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu.

What is the Purpose of the Commonwealth?

The Early Days of His Reign

Even though he has not been head of state for long, King Charles III _____ (12-ALREADY/SEE) two prime ministers during his reign. He has visited France, Romania and Germany - where he was the first British monarch to address its federal parliament, the Bundestag.

In February 2024 the King was diagnosed with a form of cancer and _____ (13-PAUSE) his public appearances.

Source: <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-59135132>

16.10 Unlocking the Wolfpack – a Strange Tale of Isolated Brothers Locked in a Tiny NYC Apartment

By Nicky Woolf, 29th January 2015

Director Crystal Moselle spent several years in the world of the Angulo brothers. Home-schooled and rarely allowed outside, their main window to the world became cinema.

It was pure serendipity, Crystal Moselle says, that she found the Wolfpack. She was walking down First Avenue in Manhattan in the spring of 2010 when a boy, _____ (1-WEAVE) through the crowd, ran past her. Then another one. Then another, and another. "My instincts took over," she says. "I just ran after them." Running past her through the crowd were the six Angulo brothers: Bhagavan, the oldest; twins Govinda and Narayana; Mukunda, the leader of the pack; Krisna, and Jagadesh.

_____ (2-SPEND) almost their entire lives inside a tiny Lower East Side housing project apartment, home-schooled and allowed out only rarely by their father, who had the only key, the Angulo brothers' main window on the world was cinema: watching films like The Dark Knight Rises, Harry Potter or Reservoir Dogs, then re-enacting them in exquisite detail.

_____ (13-TRANSMIT) can be reduced by the widespread use of well-fitting face masks within a community. The virus is more likely to spread indoors and in crowds. Improving indoor ventilation, such as by opening windows, using certain air _____ (14-PURIFY), and improving air circulation systems, can help. Avoiding large gatherings, especially indoors, during periods when the disease is spreading quickly in a community can also reduce the spread of the disease. There is no cure for COVID-19. However, different types of drugs have been used to treat infection and to reduce the severity of the disease. Drugs that fight _____ (15-FLAME) may be prescribed. Some patients may be given a treatment called monoclonal antibodies. These are laboratory-made copies of natural antibodies, a type of protein that helps the immune system fight viruses.

Source: <https://kids.britannica.com/students/article/COVID-19/634816>

18. Multiple Choice Exercises

18.1 Disturbing Facts About Twins Who Made Pact that One Must Die so the Other Could Live a Normal Life

By Joe Yates

June and Jennifer Gibbons would each write 3,000 words a day about their relationship so that a journalist could understand them.

Twin sisters fed up at that their family couldn't understand them began speaking a sped-up version of a Caribbean language and decided then that they wouldn't bother conversing with anyone else.

June and Jennifer Gibbons exclusively spoke to each other for 29 years, and in that time they made a disturbing pact which meant one of them must die for the other to live a normal life.

The duo were _____ (1), and became known as the 'silent twins'. Having both developed a speech impediment when they were only children and opting to speak _____ (2) own version of Bajan Creole, a native spoken language to Barbados.

The Caribbean nation was where their parents originated from _____ (3) moving to England and later Wales – but it was their closeness which was ultimately their downfall.

After committing a series of crimes together, from vandalism to theft and even arson, the UK's _____ (4) system saw enough to send the Gibbons twins to Broadmoor Hospital, a high-security mental health unit, at just 19 years old.

But after 11 years the pair were transferred, and complications arose while in transit resulting in Jennifer's _____ (5) death. During the trip, Jennifer became suddenly unresponsive and passed away due to inflammation of the heart. Strangely, following her twin's death, June suddenly started speaking and has ever since.

That was in 1993, and for the last 32 years June has navigated the world alone, with the exception of Marjorie Wallace - an investigative journalist who spent years _____ (6) to know the sisters. Five years into their time at the hospital, Marjorie published a book titled *The Silent Twins*. The book has _____ (7) been converted into a screenplay *The Silent Twins* - a 2022 thriller/drama starring Letitia Wright. Marjorie revealed her belief that the twins had come _____ (8) with a pact during their time together, saying: "The real story came from their diaries, 3,000 words a day each about each other and their love-hate relationship. Through reading their diaries, I got to know the story of their pact and what was, finally, the tragedy of their lives." It is of Marjorie's opinion that

18. Multiple Choice Exercises

one of the sister's had to die in order for the other to live a normal life. Speaking to BBC Radio Wales, she continued: "One of the girls had to die, to sacrifice themselves so the other _____ (9) be truly liberated, and they decided it would be Jennifer." Marjorie claimed June was 'suspended by both grief and liberation'. "They could not have gone on together. She accepts that with a wonderful sense of resolution, and I find June to be the most wonderful, comforting friend," she said. Marjorie added: "I have never really left the story, because I met June and Jennifer when they were 18 years old and have remained with them ever since. In a way, their story has been my story, we have had our lives intertwined for 40 years.

"There were times when the visits were quite sad, but most of the time they were really enjoyable because the twins, despite all their _____ (10), had the most wonderful sense of humour. Still today, June has this infectious laugh."

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1) | A. unbreakable | B. inseparable | C. tight | D. close |
| 2) | A. their | B. there | C. they're | D. the |
| 3) | A. while | B. as | C. before | D. when |
| 4) | A. court | B. justified | C. judicial | D. just |
| 5) | A. untimely | B. overdue | C. early | D. soon |
| 6) | A. get | B. to get | C. having got | D. getting |
| 7) | A. since | B. after | C. for | D. although |
| 8) | A. up | B. across | C. below | D. along |
| 9) | A. will | B. would | C. should | D. shall |
| 10) | A. difficulties | B. circumstances | C. hardships | D. complexities |

Source: https://www.unilad.com/community/life/june-jennifer-gibbons-silent-twins-pact-226270-20250316?fbclid=IwY2xjawJEj8tleHRuA2FlbQlXMQABHbd6SgFwQpkseIGKvjN_a_6lZ03RC2wNw6oXNp3GOCA8AxiOyx5es-cNSw_aem_XDkho08Syhni1tby0lpEvQ&sfnsn=mo

18.2 Thousands of Serbian Anti Government Protesters Converge on Belgrade for Major Rally

By Jerry Fisayo-Bambi with AP, EBU, 14th March 2025

The Serbian capital was on edge ahead of Saturday's anti-government rally, with the authorities of President Aleksandar Vucic stepping up efforts to _____ (1) people from attending. Thousands of Serbian students began to arrive in Belgrade on Friday evening in preparation for a major anti-government demonstration planned for Saturday. Ahead of Saturday's march, students from hundreds of villages and cities across the country _____ (2) forces, walking by foot to the capital, while _____ (3) watched and cheered. The rally is being seen as a test for Vucic's government, which has been dealing with growing public dissatisfaction that has

18. Multiple Choice Exercises

_____ (4) in months of anti-graft protests in the Balkan nation. On Friday, the UN Human Rights Office called for the demonstration to be peaceful and urged Serbian authorities to respect international law. "The UN Human Rights Office reminds Serbia that it is _____ (5) by its obligations under international human rights law to protect and respect the full exercise of rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression," Jeremy Laurence, Spokesperson for the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), said. While previous student-led rallies in other Serbian cities have been peaceful despite drawing huge crowds, President Vucic has repeatedly warned that violence is planned at the rally and _____ (6) arrests over any incidents. His supporters have been camping in the city centre, with tractors parked around a park outside the Serbian _____ (7) building in Belgrade, fueling fears of potential clashes.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1) | A. persuade | B. dissuade | C. discourage | D. prevent |
| 2) | A. joined | B. combined | C. mixed | D. linked |
| 3) | A. observers | B. spectators | C. onlookers | D. viewers |
| 4) | A. grew | B. exacerbated | C. culminated | D. topped |
| 5) | A. bound | B. limited | C. rationed | D. restricted |
| 6) | A. warned | B. announced | C. threatened | D. declared |
| 7) | A. president | B. presidential | C. president's | D. presidency |

Source: <https://www.euronews.com/2025/03/14/thousands-of-serbian-anti-government-protesters-converge-on-belgrade-for-major-rally>

18.3 Another Side of The "Rocks, Pebbles, and Sand" Story

By Aditya Kothadiya, 15th December 2017

A philosophy professor once stood before his class with a large empty jar. He filled the jar with large rocks and asked his students if the jar was full. The students said that yes, the jar was full. He then added small pebbles to the jar and asked again, "Is the jar full now?" The students agreed that the jar was indeed full. The professor then poured sand into the jar and asked again. The students then agreed that the jar was finally full. The professor went on to explain that the jar _____ (1) one's life. The rocks are equivalent to the most important things in your life, such as family, health, and relationships. And if the pebbles and the sand _____ (2) lost, the jar would still be full and your life would still have a meaning. The pebbles represent the other things that matter in your life, such as your work, school, and house. These things often come and go, and are not permanent or essential to your overall well-being. And finally, the sand represents the remaining small stuff and material possessions in your life. These things don't mean much to your life as a _____ (3)

20. Key to the Exercises

1.1

1. C • 2. D • 3. E • 4. F • 5. G • 6. B • 7. A

1.2

1. C • 2. H • 3. F • 4. A • 5. B • 6. D • 7. E • 8. G

1.3

1. G • 2. E • 3. A • 4. B • 5. D • 6. H • 7. F • 8. C

2.1

1. didn't you • 2. aren't you • 3. isn't he • 4. aren't they • 5. weren't you • 6. wasn't he • 7. haven't you • 8. hasn't he • 9. doesn't she • 10. won't you • 11. can't he • 12. are you • 13. were they • 14. have I • 15. was he • 16. did she • 17. do we • 18. does she • 19. could he • 20. won't you

2.2.

1. F • 2. A • 3. A • 4. F • 5. F • 6. F • 7. A • 8. F • 9. F • 10. A • 11. A • 12. A • 13. A • 14. F • 15. A • 16. F • 17. F • 18. A • 19. F • 20. F

2.3

1. has • 2. don't • 3. didn't • 4. Does • 5. was • 6. had • 7. hasn't • 8. are • 9. is • 10. have • 11. been • 12. Did • 13. are • 14. will • 15. doesn't • 16. aren't • 17. were • 18. doesn't • 19. don't • 20. Do

2.4

1. Who did they appoint chairman of the company?
2. Who is she travelling to Dubai with?
3. Where do they live?
4. Who is she speaking to?
5. Who bought me/you a nice present?
6. What did they pass yesterday?
7. Whose car is parked in front of the house?
8. When did the accident happen?
9. Where was he hiking?
10. How many books does father read every month?
11. Who speaks five languages?
12. What are we/you talking about?
13. How long has she known him?
14. What did mum buy me/you?
15. Where did we/you get lost?
16. Who am I/are you meeting tomorrow?
17. Whose car is parked behind the house?
18. Who has lost all their belongings?
19. Who did we/you meet on our/your way to work?
20. How many languages does Lisa speak?
21. When are they arriving?
22. Who told me/you the whole truth?
23. How long have we/you known each other?
24. Whose is the car parked over there?
25. Where did the accident happen?
26. How often does my/your sister have driving lessons?
27. What is worth a fortune?
28. How much does the new Audi cost?

29. Who used to be my/your best friend?
30. When did we/you go to Holland?
31. What did I/you buy?
32. Why are they getting divorced?
33. How often does he read a newspaper?
34. What were they talking about?
35. Where is Mary singing?
36. Who has lost their way?
37. Where did John travel last week?
38. How long have we/you been studying?
39. How many guests are you going to invite to the wedding?
40. How long have they known each other?
41. Who doesn't believe he resigned from his job?
42. What have we/you always met?
43. Where is Pauline travelling?
44. Who is away on holiday?
45. Who still hasn't met in person?
46. Who has moved to Sweden?

3.1

1. What did he look like?
2. What does she like?
3. What do you like doing?
4. What are they like?
5. What was the weather like?
6. What will it be like tomorrow?
7. What do they look like?
8. What do you like doing?
9. What do you like?
10. What is he like?
11. What did Rose look like?
12. What is she like?
13. What was the concert like?
14. What do they look like?
15. What did the news make me/you feel like?
16. Who does he look like?

4.1

1. works • 2. is helping • 3. own • 4. isn't • 5. is • 6. are arriving • 7. is • 8. doesn't know • 9. is talking • 10. is trying • 11. is telling • 12. goes • 13. opens • 14. are already coming • 15. compliments

4.2

1. Is he coming • 2. taste • 3. is • 4. is tasting • 5. has • 6. doesn't want • 7. Is • 8. belongs • 9. Do you like • 10. has • 11. looks • 12. is just looking • 13. Do you see • 14. Isn't he • 15. don't know • 16. am seeing • 17. is picking • 18. is having • 19. has • 20. is feeling • 21. feels • 22. doesn't seem • 23. goes • 24. doesn't need • 25. are thinking • 26. are refurbishing • 27. think • 28. smells • 29. costs • 30. believe • 31. makes • 32. seems • 33. contains • 34. is staying • 35. stays • 36. is attending • 37. is returning

8.4

1. don't keep • 2. would have arrived • 3. hadn't been caught • 4. Would your life be • 5. lived • 6. changes • 7. hadn't told • 8. would have got • 9. hadn't studied • 10. wouldn't be • 11. could have helped • 12. would have taken • 13. hadn't stopped • 14. is • 15. drinks / will drink • 16. go • 17. hadn't been driving • 18. have • 19. Would you visit • 20. had followed • 21. wouldn't have found • 22. knew • 23. would laugh • 24. will stop by

9.1

1. stayed/would stay • 2. spoke • 3. had tried • 4. didn't do/wasn't doing • 5. weren't making • 6. would reconsider • 7. had gone • 8. was/were • 9. had sent • 10. would stop • 11. spoke • 12. had warned • 13. took • 14. hadn't gone • 15. would stop • 16. wasn't raining • 17. wasn't • 18. had remembered • 19. had been • 20. had kept • 21. had stopped • 22. was/were • 23. hadn't lied • 24. had paid • 25. had • 26. had studied • 27. had forgotten • 28. could • 29. hadn't met • 30. would change • 31. had • 32. did • 33. hadn't done • 34. hadn't trusted • 35. started • 36. was/were • 37. would stop • 38. hadn't said • 39. spoke • 40. knew • 41. had kept • 42. had forgiven • 43. had been • 44. hadn't withheld

10.1

1. to have made • 2. being warned • 3. Taking • 4. being driven • 5. leaving • 6. meeting/having met • 7. to say • 8. living • 9. to take up • 10. getting • 11. being delayed • 12. to be • 13. leave • 14. losing • 15. not to go forward • 16. to have done/to be doing • 17. lying • 18. to come • 19. skiing • 20. not to discuss • 21. Being invited • 22. not to proceed • 23. jogging • 24. to expect • 25. travelling • 26. to be locked • 27. joining • 28. opening • 29. study • 30. being promoted • 31. to call • 32. visiting/having visited • 33. to show • 34. Being/Having been • 35. be written • 36. finishing • 37. be studying • 38. enter • 39. Being left • 40. to have faked

10.2

1. to turn • 2. being • 3. saying/having said • 4. doing • 5. telling/to tell • 6. (to) clean • 7. to do • 8. not seeing • 9. to be convicted • 10. to listen • 11. listening • 12. retelling • 13. enter/entering • 14. finding • 15. Listening/Having listened • 16. play/playing • 17. step/stepping • 18. to be • 19. doing • 20. admitting • 21. Reading • 22. to read • 23. Having missed • 24. to come

10.3

1. being given • 2. Having attended • 3. To be • 4. to have disappeared • 5. dining • 6. to be finished • 7. attending/having attended • 8. Having finished • 9. To tell • 10. being chosen • 11. finding • 12. to change/to have changed • 13. to know • 14. to be played • 15. to do • 16. to start • 17. play/playing • 18. to be

promoted • 19. saying • 20. have known • 21. to have done/to be doing • 22. be caught/have been caught • 23. be studying • 24. being invited • 25. living

10.4

1. While listening to a CD, he spoke to his sister.
2. Having mentioned the strangest thing that happened to her, she left her office.
3. Thinking they were strong enough, they attacked the enemy.
4. Being disappointed in her boyfriend, she left him.
5. Looking at his mother, Robert didn't see through her lies.
6. Despite losing his mind, he appeared calm.
7. Being interested in old automobiles, Father bought a Mini 1967.
8. Being lost in his thought, Tom fell asleep.
9. (While) writing a letter to my best friend, I was listening to Mozart's concert.
10. Believing her unconditionally, he didn't expect her to cheat on him.
11. (While) dying of cancer, she wrote her last will.
12. Dancing all night, they had the best fun ever.
13. After getting / Having got divorced, Brian started thinking of leaving town.
14. Having been married for twenty years, they are enjoying their lives.
15. After stealing / Having stolen a portable disc, Jessica got caught.

10.5

1. He asked me what to do.
2. I don't know whether to ask 20 or 30 people.
3. I am not sure who to invite to the party.
4. Can you tell me which way to take to the railway station?
5. He asked me where to go.
6. He wanted to know how to do his homework.
7. I don't know what to do.
8. I can't decide whether to leave him or give him another chance.
9. I am not sure what to tell him.
10. I don't know who to believe.
11. I am not certain whether to listen to your advice or ignore it altogether.
12. She wasn't confident how to write that terrible paper.
13. She wondered how to trust him again.
14. Mary didn't know whether to inform him about the seminar or leave him out.
15. He offered to help me
16. They asked me when to meet him.
17. He wondered whether to go by train or rather by plane.
18. Stella wasn't sure whether to invite Lucy or not.
19. Bob didn't know how many people to invite.
20. Rose wasn't sure which dress to buy.

11.1

1. who • 2. which/that • 3. whose • 4. which/that • 5. who • 6. who/that ... to • 7. to whom • 8. that/who ...

to/about • 9. who/that • 10. which/that • 11. who • 12. which/that • 13. who/that ... about • 14. who/that • 15. who/that ... to/with • 16. who • 17. who/that • 18. in which • 19. where • 20. who/that • 21. which/that • 22. who/that • 23. who • 24. which ... who/that • 25. which • 26. who/that

11.2

1. Sir Alexander Fleming, who discovered penicillin in 1928, received the Nobel Prize for his achievement in 1945.
2. He came earlier than he said he would, which surprised us a lot.
3. Do you know her brother who helped me with my essay?
4. The blue pen which/that is on the table is mine.
5. The woman who/that we were just talking about is Mrs Brown.
6. The boy who/that asked for the way to the post office is the son of a famous artist.
7. Golf, which many people play nowadays, is a royal sports discipline.
8. Peter, who betrayed my sister, is no friend of mine.
9. He said he would move to Florida, which shocked me.
10. John, who I have known for ten years, has never told lies.
11. You have spoken to our neighbour, who is the wife of our Prime Minister.
12. Couldn't you help him who has always helped you?
13. The girl who trained really hard has won a gold medal in gymnastics.
14. He listened to the music which was very loud.
15. The president spoke to a woman in a black dress, who is his secretary.

11.3

1. A friend who is always there for you is your true friend.
2. He told me that his girlfriend had left him, which really hurt him.
3. This is the boy whose father has a serious car accident.
4. The gentleman who travelled with us is her husband's boss.
5. The woman who sat in front of us at the theatre is our professor's wife.
6. Is this the book which/that you were talking about?
7. Could you please pass me the pen which/that is on the table?
8. The man who has just moved into our apartment building has five children.
9. Peter Brown, who has five children, is a doctor.
10. Who is the girl who/that sat next to you on the bus?

11.4

1. Hamlet, which we are reading at school, was written by Shakespeare.
2. The man whose daughter is my schoolmate is my neighbour.
3. Switzerland, where we spent our holiday, is a beautiful country.

4. Peter, who lives in Boston, studies mechanical engineering.
5. They didn't pass their exam, which really upset them.
6. The factory where he works is going to close down next month.
7. Mary's father, who works as a pharmacist, lives in New York.
8. John, whose sister is an engineer, is my closest friend.
9. She doesn't have a mobile phone, which makes it difficult to contact her.
10. The who/that we have just met is my colleague.
11. I have two cameras, both of which were very expensive.
12. Peter's mother, who works as a dentist, lives in London.
13. Lucy, whose father is a scientist, is my best friend.
14. The book which is on the table is Peter's.

12.1

1. I want to know who you invited to the party.
2. I wonder if he has finished his project yet.
3. I'd like to know if you could be more precise.
4. I have no idea how much she spends on travelling.
5. I'm interested in where you were born.
6. I'd like to know who you are supporting.
7. I am not sure if he sold his car.
8. I want to know what you have been doing lately.
9. Could you possibly tell me where she works?
10. I don't know when the book was published.
11. I wonder if you have been able to talk to him yet.
12. Do you know when he is coming?
13. I want to know if you told her the truth at all.
14. Could you tell me if he has already changed his mind?
15. I'd like to know if you would help me.
16. Do you know where she usually goes on holiday?
17. I'd like to know who you saw at the party last night.
18. I don't know if he has had his car repaired yet.
19. Can you tell me if you understand my question?
20. I wonder when the sonnet was written?
21. I'd like to know how you travelled.
22. I'm interested in how long you have been learning English.
23. I don't know if the holiday was put off.
24. I'm not sure if she understands everything he's saying.
25. I want to know who you asked to join us.
26. I have no idea when he decided to get retired.
27. I haven't got a clue why he hasn't come yet.
28. I'd like to know if you have been notified about the delay of the plane.
29. Can you tell me what he was saying when I entered the room?
30. I wonder why he overslept his classes.

20. Key to the Exercises

17.7

1. aversion • 2. historians • 3. immunity • 4. memorise • 5. accidentally • 6. symbolism • 7. resemblance • 8. renewal • 9. unwelcome • 10. originates • 11. goddess • 12. sainthood • 13. significance • 14. crucifixion • 15. papal • 16. narrative • 17. similarity • 18. entreaties • 19. reversal • 20. pronunciation • 21. relatives • 22. problematic • 23. distinction • 24. symbolically

17.8

1. illustrator • 2. installations • 3. controversially • 4. immigrants • 5. construction • 6. heritage • 7. skilful • 8. photography • 9. basement • 10. artistic • 11. pictorial • 12. commercial • 13. drawings • 14. expendable • 15. glamorous • 16. notoriety • 17. valuable • 18. wealthiest • 19. musician • 20. legendary • 21. aspiring • 22. refusal • 23. injuries • 24. surgical • 25. extensively • 26. sculpture • 27. cardiac • 28. memorial • 29. enigmatic • 30. imagery

17.9

1. royalty • 2. passivity • 3. neighbourhood • 4. recollection • 5. pursuits • 6. biographer • 7. epically • 8. occupancy • 9. centenarian • 10. retirement • 11. validating • 12. conversations • 13. characteristics • 14. mathematician • 15. chemistry • 16. probability • 17. childish • 18. height • 19. signature • 20. addition • 21. reasonable

17.10

1. severity • 2. generally • 3. infections • 4. greatest • 5. obesity • 6. shortness • 7. dizziness • 8. mechanical • 9. neurological • 10. scientists • 11. hospitalised • 12. weaken • 13. transmission • 14. purifiers • 15. inflammation

18.1

1. B • 2. A • 3. C • 4. C • 5. A • 6. D • 7. A • 8. A • 9. B • 10. D

18.2

1. B • 2. A • 3. C • 4. C • 5. A • 6. C • 7. D

18.3

1. C • 2. A • 3. B • 4. D • 5. B • 6. A • 7. C • 8. C

18.4

1. C • 2. A • 3. B • 4. C • 5. A • 6. B • 7. C • 8. C • 9. A • 10. B • 11. B • 12. A • 13. D

18.5

1. A • 2. B • 3. C • 4. C • 5. D • 6. B • 7. A

18.6

1. A • 2. B • 3. C • 4. C • 5. C • 6. C • 7. B

18.7

1. B • 2. D • 3. C • 4. B • 5. C • 6. A • 7. D • 8. D • 9. A • 10. B • 11. B

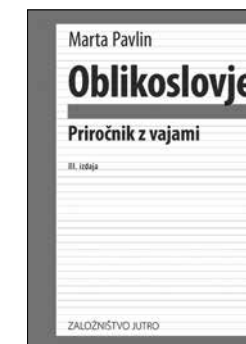
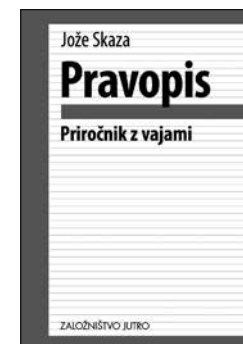
18.8

1. B • 2. A • 3. C • 4. A • 5. D • 6. A • 7. D • 8. B

18.9

1. C • 2. C • 3. D • 4. A • 5. B • 6. B • 7. A • 8. A

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