

Unit 3

Exercise 1

Complete the following exercise with the appropriate tag questions.

1. Amanda wasn't in the class, _____?
2. I am afraid he is moving to Japan, _____?
3. Mind the traffic, _____?
4. Peter won't mind if I use his phone, _____? - No, of course he won't.
5. He never behaves, _____?
6. Everybody had so much fun, _____?
7. Sebastian knows that his brother is in the hospital, _____?
8. Don't drop that pencil, _____? - No, don't worry.
9. I think she deliberately provoked him, _____?
10. I think he is in love, _____?
11. I'm always right, _____?
12. I'm too impatient, _____? Yes, you are.
13. It seems that she is having fun, _____?
14. You've got a camera, _____?
15. Nothing about you is true, _____?
16. Amanda would like to get a scholarship, _____?
17. Adam can deal with the situation, _____?
18. You weren't listening to our conversation, _____? - Yes, I was!
19. I don't know if you are serious, _____?
20. I don't think anyone will go to the meeting, _____?

Exercise 2

Read the text below and fill in the gaps using the words in the box:

/ have / regular / ending / on / towards / cookie / lorry / line / flavour / at

One of the problems that learners of the English language face is the fact that there are differences between American and British English. For example, American English omits the “u” in (1) _____, odour, humour, etc. Most people also know that a lot of words mean different things: a queue is a (2) _____, a biscuit is a (3) _____, and a (4) _____ is a truck.

Speakers of British and American English might also use prepositions differently. These words are so small that sometimes people don’t notice the differences. For instance, you can hear Brits saying “I’ll call you (5) _____ the weekend” while Americans would say “I’ll call you (6) _____ the weekend”.

British English speakers will also use the word “got” more than American English speakers. Where Brits will say “I’ve got to go now,” Americans will normally say “I (7) _____ to go now”.

There are also differences in verbs in British and American English. The verbs dream, burn, spoil, and learn are irregular in British English (dreamt, burnt, spoilt, and learnt are their past simple and past participle forms). These verbs are all (8) _____ in American English (dreamed, burned, spoiled and learned).

Then there are some words (9) _____ with the letter “s” in British English. For some reason Americans tend to omit it. One of those words is “maths”, which becomes “math” in American English. Another example is the word (10) “_____”, which Americans simply spell “toward”.

Exercise 3

For questions 1–6, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Emily's Trip

Emily is from London, but she is spending a month in New York. Every day she notices that people use different words for things. Yesterday, she wanted to take the (1) _____ to the tenth floor, but everyone called it an elevator. Later, she looked for a place to buy (2) _____ for her car, but people told her to ask for gas instead.

She also wanted to buy some new (3) _____ because she planned to do a lot of walking. The shop assistant didn't understand until Emily said she needed sneakers.

At lunchtime, she ordered a cup of tea with a (4) _____, but the waiter said they only had cookies. In the afternoon, she waited in a (5) _____ to buy tickets for a concert, although everyone around her called it a line.

Emily thinks these differences are interesting. She says that although British and American people sometimes use different words, they can usually understand each other without any problems. Next week she is going back to her (6) _____ in London.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. | A. lift | B. subway | C. truck | D. coach |
| 2. | A. holiday | B. petrol | C. fries | D. metro |
| 3. | A. lines | B. lorries | C. holidays | D. trainers |
| 4. | A. carpark | B. queue | C. biscuit | D. crisps |
| 5. | A. queue | B. lift | C. underground | D. lorry |
| 6. | A. apartment | B. elevator | C. flat | D. vacation |