englishinschools



EXERCISE 1

1. Alexander Fleming was the man

demolished.

Fill-in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns:

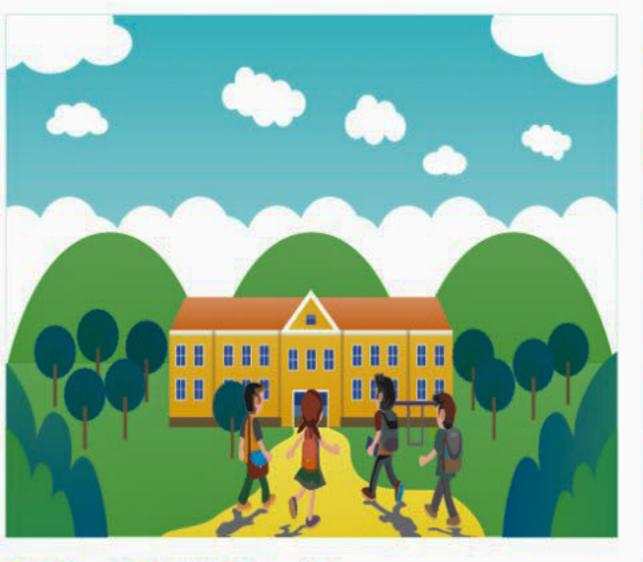
- discovered penicillin. have travelled 2. I like meeting people _____ widely. __ I was educated has been 3. The school _
- _____ I was talking to last week 4. The man gave me another version of the events.
- 5. I am working for a construction company
- head office is in Leeds. My grandfather, ____ _ was an extraordinary
- pianist, lived until the age of 78. 7. The book _____ we read in the course was
- written by Roald Dahl.
- 8. For years he lived a life _____ was very pleasurable.
- _ I bought in Germany, needs My car, ___
- repairing. 10. Jeremy, ______ is a famous author, is
- coming to see me today.



EXERCISE 2

Join the following sentences using a suitable relative pronoun:

- 1. Look at the teacher. He is talking to his pupil.
- 2. Ireland exports computer components. They are made mostly in Dublin.
- 3. John looked anxiously at his watch. He wished he hadn't come to the party.
- 4. There were a lot of people here earlier. They wanted to talk to you.
- 5. There was an actor there. His work took him all over the world.
- 6. I was talking to a woman. Her husband was killed in
- 7. The man got on the bus. He was carrying a cat in a
- 8. Somebody called while you were out. I can't remember his name.
- 9. I work mainly in the Marketing Department. It is the smallest department in the company.
- 10. My boss decided to employ me as his assistant. His work takes him all over the world.



EXERCISE 3

The relative pronouns in the following sentences are not appropriate. Correct them by putting the most suitable ones:

- 1. The man which lives next door is very friendly.
- Everything what he said was correct.
- 3. The person which I wanted to see was not available until Monday.
- 4. Yesterday I met Maria who told me he was getting married.
- Mr Sen is going to go to Moscow where his daughter has been living for some time now.
- 6. Mr Kalam, whom I spoke last night, is very interested in our new project.
- She couldn't come to the conference that was a pity. 8. Suzanna has many friends, most of which she went
- to school with.
- She tried on several jackets, none of whom fit her. 10. Molly, that has just bought a house near Gatwick, is getting married.

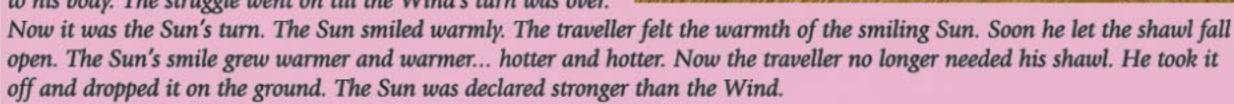
A BUNCH OF STORIES

Read the following stories. After you have finished reading them, give each a name and also the moral of the story.

STORY #1

Here goes the name of the story:

Once the Wind and the Sun had an argument. "I am stronger than you," said the Wind. "No, you are not," said the Sun. Just at that moment they saw a traveler walking across the road. He was wrapped in a shawl. The Sun and the Wind agreed that whoever could separate the traveller from his shawl was stronger. The Wind took the first turn. He blew with all his might to tear the traveller's shawl from his shoulders. But the harder he blew, the tighter the traveller gripped the shawl to his body. The struggle went on till the Wind's turn was over.



Here goes the moral of the story:



STORY #2

Here goes the name of the story:

There was a villager. He was illiterate. He did not know how to read and write. He often saw people wearing spectacles for reading books or papers. He thought, "If I have spectacles, I can also read like these people. I must go to town and buy a pair of spectacles for myself."

So one day he went to a town. He entered a spectacles shop He asked the shopkeeper for a pair of spectacles for reading.

The shopkeeper gave him various pairs of spectacles and a book. The villager tried all the spectacles one by one. But he could not read anything. He told the shopkeeper that all those spectacles were useless for him. The shopkeeper gave him a doubtful look. Then he looked at the book. It was upside down! The shopkeeper said, "Perhaps you don't know how to read." The villager said, "No, I don't. I want to buy spectacles so that I can read like others. But I can't read with any of these spectacles." The shopkeeper controlled his laughter with great difficulty when he learnt the real problem of his illiterate customer.

He explained to the villager, "My dear friend, you are very ignorant. Spectacles don't help to read or write. They only help you to see better. First of all you must learn to read and write."

Here goes the moral of the story:

Here goes the name of the story:

One night, three thieves stole a lot of money from a rich

man's house. They put the money in a bag and went to the forest. They felt very hungry. So, one of them went to a nearby village to buy food. The other two remained in the forest to take care of the bag of money. The thief that went for food had an evil idea. He ate his

food at a hotel. Then he bought food for his two mates in the forest. He mixed a strong poison with the food. He thought, "Those two will eat this poisoned food and die. Then I will get all the money for myself."

Meanwhile, the two wicked men in the forest decided to kill their mate on return. They thought that they would divide the money between the two of them. All the three wicked men carried out their cruel plans. The thief who

wanted all the money for himself came to the forest with the poisoned food. The two men in the forest hit him and killed him. Then they ate the poisoned food and died. Thus, these evil people met with an evil end.

Here goes the moral of the story:

Here goes the name of the story:.....

A farmer had five sons. They were strong and hardworking. But they always quarrelled with one another. Sometimes, they even fought. The farmer wanted his sons to stop quarrelling and fighting. He wanted them to live in peace. Plain words of advice or scolding did not have much effect on these young people. The farmer always thought what to do to keep his sons united. One day he found an answer to the problem. So he called all his sons together. He showed them a bundle of sticks and said, "I want any of you to break these sticks without separating them from the bundle."

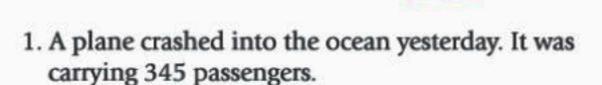
Each of the five sons tried one by one. They used their full strength and skill. But none of them could break the sticks. Then the old man separated the sticks and gave each of them just a single stick to break. They broke the sticks easily.

The farmer said, "A single stick by itself is weak. It is strong as long as it is tied up in a bundle. Likewise, you will be strong if you are united. You will be weak if you are divided."

Here goes the moral of the story:



EXERCISE 4



Rewrite the sentences using

appropriate relative pronouns:

- 2. The paintings have now been recovered. They were stolen from a mansion in London.,.
- 3. At the end of the street is a path. The path leads to a
- 4. I live in a very nice flat. It overlooks some beautiful gardens.
- 5. Somebody phoned while you were in town. He was

EXERCISE 5

Choose the correct form of the verbs: can, could and (be) able to.

child because she always told me I could/was able to watch TV after 10 o'clock. 2. I couldn't have found/haven't been able to find my

1. I really enjoyed staying with my aunt when I was a

- filofax for days now. 3. As soon as she arrived I could/was able to see from
- her face that she was depressed. 4. Why did I have to listen to you? I could have been/ can be at home now instead of here.
- 5. You should have taken a taxi or you could phone/could have phoned me for a lift.
- 6. This refrigerator was \$567 but I could/was able to get a discount because it was slightly damaged.
- 7. I have no idea where my sister is. She could/can be in the North Pole for all I know. 8. It is difficult to understand how miners work under
- such conditions. I can't/ couldn't. 9. She was able to be/could have been a star but she
- became a nurse instead. 10. I could/can drive but I can't

ride a bike.

Find the answers in next MONDAY issue

ANSWER KEY TO THE LAST EIS PAGE **ACTIVITIES (DATED SEPTEMBER 21, 2015)**

KEY: Exercise #1

1. VAGARY 2. HARBOR 3. IN KIND 4. UNDUE 5.

WAGER 6. POORHOUSE 7. DISMAL 8. RESUR-GENT 9. INDICT 10. ENDORSE Exercise #2

1. repent 2. eschew 3. a dud 4. smooching 5. ardent 6. assuage 7. withering 8. badgering 9. endowment, extemporaneous 10. gratuitous Exercise #3

1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. b 9. a 10. b Exercise # 4

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. a 7. b 8. c Exercise # 5

brevity - the use of brief expressions

denote - mean, be a sign of

discernible - capable of being perceived clearly emulate - imitate

inadvertently - without knowledge or intention menial - referring to unskilled work palatable - acceptable

rein - any means of control relish - get enjoyment from

tangentially - remotely Exercise # 6

1. m 2. c 3. a 4. h 5. b 6. g 7. j 8. e 9. l 10. K 11. i 12. d

Exercise # 7

a. did you notice b. shouting c. did you use to travel d. were dancing e. hadn't eaten f. had called in g. was staring h. had decided I. was trying J. I didn't realize Exercise # 8

a. Once b. before c. as d.until e. whenever f. at the time g. later h. those days i. by

Exercise # 9 TEXT 1

1. grounded 2. became 3. Had broken down 4. was getting 5. were waiting 6. had turned up TEXT 2

1. was 2. had received 3. accused 4. considered 5. has discovered 6. Fitted Exercise # 10

1. was cycling 2. had decided 3. had been 4. knew 5. had managed 6. were wondering 7. had made 8. had planned 9. had forgotten 10. had rained / had been raining 11. ended up 12. were riding/rode 13. skidded 14. fell off





