**Review Unit 8 – 9-English 9**

**KEY**

**Exercises**

**1./ Use the words below to complete the compound nouns that match the definitions.**

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| ***lag in season over back stop*** |

1. A feeling of tiredness and confusion about time after a long plane journey: jet ***lag***

2. A disadvantage or problem that makes something a less attractive idea: draw***back***

3. A short stay somewhere between two parts of a journey: stop***over***

4. A popular time of the year for holidays: peak ***season***

5. The place where you go first when you arrive at an airport, to show your ticket: check- ***in***

6. A place at the side of a road marked with a sign, where buses stop: bus ***stop***

**II./ Complete the sentences using the compound nouns below.**

|  |
| --- |
| ***swimming pool touchdown checkout pile-up mix-up full board*** |

1.The ***checkout*** time is 12 noon at this hotel.

2.Let’s make sure that we stay at a hotel with a ***swimming pool***

3.There was a ***mix-up*** with our tickets – we were charged for one-way tickets and not a round trip.

4.The motorway was blocked because there had been a ***pile-up***

5.After ***touchdown***, please remain seated until the aircraft comes to a standstill outside the terminal building.

6.At the hotel, you can choose between bed and breakfast, and ***full board.***

**III./ Form compound nouns from the following words, then fill the gaps to complete the sentences**

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| --- |
| ***holiday out jet offs check sunglasses over take maker stop lag*** |

1. Travellers who cross the Atlantic from New York to London often suffer from ***jet lag*** for a few days.

2. We would like to remind all guests that ***checkout*** is at noon.

3. We didn’t fly directly to Australia – we had a one-night ***stopover*** in Singapore.

4. It is irritating that some movie stars wear their ***sunglasses*** even in church.

5. Someone who is away from home on holiday is a ***holidaymaker.***

6. Because of the bad weather, there were no ***take-offs*** from the airport this morning.

**IV./ Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning, using the words in CAPITALS**

1.The journey was terrible. (**WHAT**)

⭢***What a terrible journey!***

2.Our hotel was lovely – it was by the sea. (**STAYED**)

***⭢ We stayed at a lovely hotel by the sea.***

3.I watched an interesting programme on TV yesterday. (**THE**)

***⭢ The TV programme I watched yesterday was interesting.***

4.The guitar my friend has just bought is old (**AN**)

***⭢ My friend has just bought an old guitar.***

5.She needs to travel to Kyoto on business. (**TRIP**)

***⭢ She needs to go on a business trip to Kyoto.***

6. My sister studies at university.(**A**)

***⭢ My sister is a university student.***

7. Scuba-diving is not really my cup of tea. **INTERESTED**

 I ***am not interested in*** scuba-diving.

8. No mountains in Western Europe are higher than Mount Blanc.**THE**

 Mount Blanc ***is the highest mountain in*** Western Europe.

9. They require special permits to access Son Doong Cave. **TO**

 Special permits ***are required to access*** Son Doong Cave.

10. Jane hasn’t decided where to go on holiday. **MIND**

 Jane hasn’t ***made up her mind*** about where to go on holiday.

11. We don’t like travelling during peak season. **INTO**

 We ***are not into travelling*** during peak season.

**V./ Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences using a, an, the or zero article**

1. My aunt and uncle love sun! They stay in UK in summer and visit friends in Australia in winter.

→ My aunt and uncle love ***the*** sun! They stay in ***the*** UK in summer and visit friends in Australia in winter.

2. Not much is known about how ***the*** brain works.

→ Not much is known about how brain works.

3. Bicycle is among the most efficient machines invented by man.

→ ***The*** bicycle is among the most efficient machines invented by man.

4. They plan to launch expedition into interior of Australia.

→ They plan to launch ***an/ the*** expedition into ***the*** interior of Australia.

5. If you want to go on long trip, you should prepare properly for it.

→ If you want to go on ***a*** long trip, you should prepare properly for it.

6. I’m very interested in the history, especially history of Asian countries.

→ I’m very interested in ***the*** history, especially ***the*** history of Asian countries.

**VI./ Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

1. They could understand our conversation if they some English.

 A. will know B. know ***C. knew*** D. would know

2. It’s an important part of your cultural identity to keep your in speaking English.

 ***A. accent*** B. skill C. vocabulary D. language

3. Trying to use a dictionary less and switching to a monolingual one can help you to stop translating in your head when you are speaking or listening.

 A. bi-monthly ***B. bilingual*** C. biannual D. bicentenary

4. If I had more time I a Business English course.

 A. take B. took C.will take ***D. would take***

5. Much comes through body language and gesture.

 A. speech ***B. communication*** C. talk D. exchange

6. Are you someone who can read and write well in English but cannot speak ?

 A. fluency B. a fluency C. fluent ***D. fluently***

7. In a class, this is a great opportunity to learn about different customs and traditions around the world.

 A. multi-dimensional***B. multinational***C. multilingual D. multi-disciplinary

8. The children attend that English school receive good education.

 A. which B. whose ***C. who*** D.whom

9. Try to the meaning of words rather than going straight for your dictionary.

 A. decide B. except C. judge ***D.guess***

10. If you get when speaking, take two deep breaths before you say something.

 A. pleased B. unwilling C. annoyed ***D. nervous***

11. Mike comes from a city is located in the southern part of England.

 A. when ***B. that*** C. where D. who

12. Reading is the best way to your vocabulary in any language.

 A. raise B. put up ***C. improve*** D. increase

13. No one ever improves pronunciation and by watching someone else’s shape of the mouth! You improve English speaking by speaking, not watching.

 ***A. accent*** B. sounds C. rhythm D. tone

14. The picture reminds him of the time he studied in New York.

 A. where B. why C. which ***D. when***

15. He is not exactly rich but he certainly earns enough to .

 A. get on B. get up C. get down ***D. get by***

16. The language that you learn to speak from birth is language

 A. second B. foreign C. official ***D. first***

17. If I taller, I better at basketball.

 A. be – would be***B. were – might be***C. am – will be D. were – would have been

18. Reading helps you learn vocabulary easily as you will new words without even realizing it when you read.

 A. face up B. look up ***C. pick up*** D. give up

19. If you in my position, what would you do?

 ***A. were*** B. would be C. are D. will be

20. If you want to improve your speaking skill, you should attend the courses that are taught in a way.

 A. lexical ***B. communicative*** C. traditional D. domestic

21. There was a storm had never experienced before.

 ***A. which*** B.for which C. such as D. as which

22. It is not easy to foreign language without communicating with the native speakers regularly.

 ***A. master*** B. challenge C. translate D. simplify

23. Children always want to know the reason things are as they are.

 A. which B.who ***C. why*** D. whom

24. Is the first of March the day the astronaut will come and give a speech at our school?

 A. which ***B.when*** C. that D. what

25. There are many of English all over the world such as British English, American English and Indian English.

 A. dialogues ***B. varieties*** C. speakers D. terms

**THE END**