


Clasa: a XI-a

Conținut: Grammar – Unreal Past

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Unreal Past

WISH/IF ONLY	HAD BETTER	IT'S (about/high) TIME
-used to express regret about a present/past situation	-used to give advice	- used to express that sth should have already been done
1. present situation => PAST SIMPLE 2. past situation => PAST PERFECT 3. criticise people's annoying habits in the present (different subject)=> would + bare infinitive	Had better + BARE INFINITIVE	It's (about/high) time + PAST SIMPLE 

1. Circle the correct words

1. It's about time we *join/joined* a gym.
2. I wish I *ate/would* eat healthier.
3. If only I *hadn't broken/didn't break* my arm.
4. We had better *tell/to tell* Judy the truth.
5. It's high time you *start/started* exercising more.



2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

1. I'm so hungry! I wish I(have) breakfast this morning.
2. If you want a good vision, you had better (consume) more vitamin A.
3. John feels horrible! If only he (not eat) that huge pizza by himself.
4. It's about time Penny (go) to fill out her prescription.
5. I wish you (smoke) near me. It's toxic.

3. Complete the second sentences so that they have a similar meaning to the first sentences. Use the words in bold.

1. What a pity we didn't have any snow when we went to the mountains. **ONLY**
If snowed in the mountains.
2. Please go see a doctor. Your cough is pretty bad. **BETTER**
You..... a doctor about your cough.
3. Bob regrets not training harder for the race. **HAD**
Bob harder for the race.
4. Don't chew with your mouth open. It's disgusting. **WOULDN'T**
I with your mouth open!
5. You are exhausted. You should take a break. **TIME**
You're exhausted and a break.



1.

1. joined;
2. ate;
3. hadn't broken;
4. tell;
5. started

2.

1. had had;
2. consume;
3. had not eaten;
4. went;
5. wouldn't smoke

3.

1. If only it had snowed;
2. You had better see;
3. Bob wishes he had trained;
4. I wish you wouldn't chew;
5. It's about time you took

Clasa: a XI-a

Conținut: Gramatică: The Causative

Autor : Karpacs Brigita, Colegiul National „Doamna Stanca”, Satu Mare



(CAUSATIVE: TO HAVE SOMETHING DONE)

Have (in the appropriate tense + Object+Past Participle of the main verb)



Write sentences in the causative:

Example: 1. The dentist filled my tooth yesterday. What did I do?

I had my tooth filled yesterday.

2. They had polished Ann's nails. What had Ann done?
3. Someone was building a house for Jane. What was Jane doing?
4. Our house is small. We need to build an extension. What should we do?
5. Someone will deliver our goods tomorrow. What will we do?
6. Mary is going to the doctor to check her pulse tomorrow. What's she going to do?
7. Jack's suits were all made by a tailor. What did Jack do?

8. They have published Sylvia's poems. What has Sylvia done?
9. Someone is taking Sarah's picture. What is Sarah doing?
10. Someone cuts the grass for us every week. What do we do?
11. Someone delivers her groceries once a week. What does she do?
12. A hairdresser has cut Mary's hair. What has Mary done?
13. A man is cleaning our swimming pool. What are we doing?
14. An architect designed a house for him. What did he do?
15. Tania is going to the optician for an eye test tomorrow. What's she going to do?
16. Someone will repair our leaking roof? What will we do?
17. They have been burgled three times. Putting in a burglar alarm would help. What should they do?
18. They were making a cake for Sally. What was Sally doing?



2. Ann had had her nails polished.
3. Jane was having a house built.
4. What should we do? We should have an extension built.
5. We will have our goods delivered tomorrow.
6. She is going to have her pulse checked.
7. Jack had all his suits made.
8. Sylvia has had her poems published.
9. Sarah is having her picture taken.
10. We have the grass cut.
11. She has her groceries delivered.
12. Mary has had her hair cut.
13. We are having our swimming pool cleaned.
14. He had a house designed.
15. She is having her eyes tested.
16. We will have our roof repaired.
17. They should have a burglar alarm installed.
18. Sally was having a cake made/baked.

Clasa: a XI -a

Conținut: fișa de lucru – Vocabulary – Health

Autor : Tite Maria - Liceul Teoretic German "Johann Ettinger" Satu Mare



Words and expressions connected to health / collocations



Noun collocations

- Bodily functions
- Failing eyesight
- Internal organs
- Terminal illness
- Coughing fit
- Chemical imbalance
- Running sores
- Splitting headache

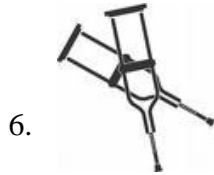
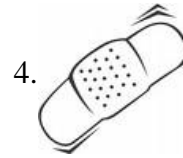


Verb collocations

- ❖ To prescribe medicine
- ❖ To nurse somebody back to health
- ❖ To respond to treatment
- ❖ To consult a doctor
- ❖ To monitor one's health
- ❖ To sprain an ankle
- ❖ To relieve the pain
- ❖ To practise medicine

Practica
makes
perfect

1) Match the pictures with the expressions



ambulance	
bandage	
cast	
crutches	
doctor	
healthy food	
nurse	
operating theatre	
band aid	
surgeon	
syringe	
wheelchair	

2) The words in bold are in the wrong sentences. Find the right expression to make meaningful sentences:

1. All **running sores** in humans and animals are controlled by the brain. _____
2. Karen was diagnosed with a **failing eyesight** and told she was to undergo chemotherapy. _____
3. Psychologists believe that some mental illnesses are caused by **bodily functions** in the brain. _____
4. Please turn the radio off. I've got a **coughing fit**. _____
5. Shouldn't you cover those **internal organs** with some gauze? _____
6. She is quite old now and she has **chemical imbalance** and very poor hearing. _____
7. Peter had such a violent **terminal illness** that he threw up. _____
8. The effect of obesity on people's **splitting headache** is more dangerous than the effect on their appearance. _____

3) Complete following sentences with the words in the box; make sure they are used in the correct form.

prescribe , nurse , monitor, practise, sprain , consult, respond, relieve

1. Her father is a doctor . He has been _____ medicine for 25 years.
2. The nurse gave him some sedatives to _____ the pain he was feeling.
3. John _____ his ankle running to catch the bus last night.
4. The patients in ICU need to be _____ closely in the first 48 hours.
5. When her husband became ill, she _____ him back to health, not leaving his side for a second.
6. Is the patient _____ well to the treatment administered in the morning ?
7. You should have _____ a doctor about that nasty cough.
8. The doctor _____ a week of antibiotics for the infection he had.



ambulance	8
bandage	3
cast	9
crutches	6
doctor	11
healthy food	7
nurse	10
operating theatre	12
band aid	4
surgeon	1
syringe	2
wheelchair	5

2.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Bodily functions
Terminal illness
Chemical imbalance
Splitting headache
Running sores
Failing eyesight
Coughing fit
Internal organs

3.

1. practicing
2. relieve
3. sprained
4. monitored
5. nursed
6. responding
7. consulted
8. prescribed

Clasa a XI-a

Continut: Formal and informal expressions –Writing letters, vocabulary

Autor: Kassai Boglarka, Liceul Teoretic German “Johann Ettinger”, Satu Mare

Formal/Informal



**“Formal language, clothes,
and behaviour are suitable for serious or official occasions”**

We use formal language in situations that are serious or that involve people we don't know well. Informal language is more commonly used in situations that are more relaxed and involve people we know well.

Formal language is more common when we write; informal language is more common when we speak. Formal language and informal language are associated with particular choices of grammar and vocabulary.

(Cambridge Dictionary) <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/formal-and-informal-language>

When you use formal register for example in letter writing your choice of vocabulary can make the difference between formal and informal-you have to say the same thing with different words, that are usually not very often used in spoken=informal register.



A.- Match the informal expressions in the first column with the formal expressions in the second column.

- a) Let us know if you're coming
- b) Feel free to...
- c) Can you please...
- d) Best wishes
- e) I won't be able to attend
- f) As asked...
- g) I'm looking forward to seeing you

- 1) Do not hesitate to...
- 2) Regards
- 3) As requested
- 4) I look forward to seeing you
- 5) Could you please confirm your attendance
- 6) I will be unable to attend
- 7) We would be grateful if you could

B.- In the following formal and informal emails, there are some missing words. Try to fill in the gaps with appropriate words. There are two extra words in each email. Decide which of the emails is more formal.

I) *feel free / regards / happy / can / sorry / hello / asap / won't be able / I'm looking / tell / because*

Dear Peter,

I write you because I have read your last email. 1..... but I 2.....to go to our meeting 3..... I have a work meeting on the same day. We can only talk about our differences if we meet another day4. we see each other another day? 5..... to call me when you find a free day to meet. I would be 6 if you could 7.....me about the day 8.....

9..... forward to hearing from you,

10.....,

Malcom

II) *appointment / could / unable / hesitate / faithfully / afraid / grateful / please / sincerely / forward / due to*

Dear Mr. Perkins,

I am writing in response to the email I received from you on the 21st July 2002. I am 1 I will be 2..... to attend to our meeting 3..... a work meeting arranged on the same day. The only solution to discuss our differences would be to meet another day. 4..... it be possible to arrange another 5.....? Do not 6..... to contact me whenever you find a free day for our meeting. I would be 7..... if you could inform me about the day as soon as possible.

I look 8..... to hearing from you,

Yours 9,

Malcom Bross

III.

The register of letter 1.is.....

The register for letter 2.is.....



A.

a.5

b.1

c.7

d.2

e.6

f.3

g.4

B.

I.

1. I'm sorry

2.won't be able

3.because

4.can

5.feel free

6.happy

7.tell

8.asap

9.I'm looking

10.Regards

II.

1.afraid

2.unable

3.due to

4.could

5.appointment

6.hesitate

7.grateful

8.forward

9.sincerely

III.

1.informal

2.formal