

Clasa: a X-a

Conținut: **Modals of deduction**

Autor: Franczia Réka, Colegiul Național Kölcsey Ferenc



How can we speculate using modals?

MUST → we are 90-100% that it is true → She must work in the garden.

CAN`T → we are 90-100% that it is true → She can`t be his mother. She is too young.

MAY/MIGHT/COULD (NOT) → we are not sure, it`s possible → John might be sick.

☺ **Modals + verb (infinitive) → present and future reference**

☺ **Modals + have+ verb 3rd form → past reference**

- ❖ Joe didn`t arrive at the party. He might have forgotten about it.
- ❖ We told granny the good news. She must have been very happy.
- ❖ Ann is sick, you can`t have seen her in the mall.



A. Choose the suitable modal verb:

1. I hate fish! I`m not eating it. -You **can`t/ couldn`t** be very hungry then.
2. That woman **can`t/ must** be Lisa`s mother. She just looks like her.
3. I`ve got no idea where she is. - Try the library. She **must/could** be there.
4. They **must/ can`t** have got there already. They only left 10 minutes ago

5. The police supposed he **might/ must** have taken the paintings out of the country.
6. Nobody knows why he died. But they think it **must/ might** have been an accident.
7. Sarah looked so happy. She **can` t/ must** have passed the exam.
8. The window wasn` t broken, so the thieves **must/ can` t** have got in through that window.

B. Complete with must/ might/ could/ may/ can` t:

1. I don` t know where Kelly is. She _____ be at her sister`s .
2. I` m not sure where my wife is now. She _____ be at her dance class.
3. Jerry _____ be working today. He never works on Sundays.
4. Rose and Ted _____ be good players. They have won hundreds of cups!
5. Sarah never stops talking about Steve. She _____ be in love with him!
6. You _____ hate English food - it's delicious!
7. Tom _____ be working today, but I can't remember.
8. You just slept for 12 hours! You _____ be tired again already!

C. Make deductions based on the pictures:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



D. Mystery story:

Characters: Inspector Brown, Mrs. March, Lisa, Ian, Stanley, Tom

Plot: Mrs. March was killed. She was very rich, but sick and she had been alone all morning. Someone who had the key to her house and knew where she kept her money and jewelry, murdered her. But who???

- *Lisa, the maid*: she said she had gone to Leeds because of her mother`s illness, she took the 9 o`clock train.
- *Ian, the gardener*- he said he had stayed in his house as it was his free day.
- *Stanley, her nephew*- he said he had been to university as he had lesson there.

- *Tom, the chauffeur*- he said he had gone to the theatre to buy some tickets for Mrs. March.

Explain **how** do you think the murder happened, **who** did it and **why**. Use past deduction with modal.



Answer key

- A. 1. can't 2. must 3. could 4. can't
5. might 6. might 7. must 8. can't

- B. 1. could/may/might
2. could/may/might
3. can't
4. must
5. must
6. can't
7. could/may/might
8. can't

C. Possible answers

He could have broken his ankle. He must feel bad.

He could be hungry. He can't be rich.

He could have won a competition. He must be very happy.

D. Possible answers and many other creative ones ☺

Lisa could have killed her because of a necklace.

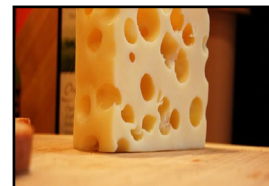
Stanley could be the killer, he could have needed money for his studies.

Ian might have lied about his alibi.

Clasa: a X-a

Conținut: Cheese idioms, slang, vocabulary

Autor: Bücs Ecaterina Iulia - Liceul Tehnologic UNIO-Traian Vuia

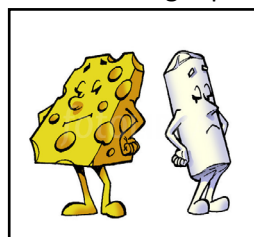


to be like chalk and cheese → things or people that are quite different from one another,



having nothing in common

know chalk from cheese → to be able to tell two things apart (especially by recognizing



their differences)

to say cheese → an expression used by photographers to get people to smile

a big cheese → an important or powerful person in a group or organization

it has more holes than a Swiss cheese → something incomplete, lacking many parts

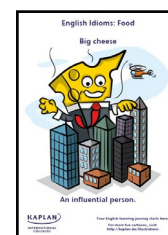
cheesehead → someone who is not very smart or someone acting dumb

to cheese (someone) off → to anger or to annoy someone

cheese eater → an informer, a person who betrays his friends

tough / hard / stiff cheese → there is little or nothing you can do to help it

cheesy → something that is low quality, cheap





A. Complete the following sentences with the “cheese idioms”:

- 1) Apparently, her father is a _____ in one of the major banks.
- 2) What she said to you really _____ me _____.
- 3) Of course, I know which twin is which, I _____. Leah has a beauty mark under her left eye, and Deena doesn't.
- 4) Well, at least you got a cool gift, all I got is this _____ sweater.
- 5) His sock _____.
- 6) “All of you please stand still and _____! said the photographer”.
- 7) I don't have anything in common with my brother. We're _____.
- 8) If you don't like the movie, _____, because this is all we got.
- 9) Would you stop being a _____ and get back to work?
- 10) Some _____ told the teacher the prank we were going to pull on Steve and so we all got in trouble.

B. Find the “cheese idioms” that mean the following:

- 1) a big fish
- 2) dumbhead
- 3) That's it!
- 4) Say whiskey!
- 5) traitor
- 6) to piss off



- A.** 1) big cheese, 2) cheeses off, 3) know chalk from cheese, 4) cheesy,
5) has more holes than a Swiss cheese, 6) say cheese, 7) like chalk and cheese,
8) tough cheese, 9) cheesehead, 10) cheese eater
- B.** 1) a big cheese, 2) cheesehead, 3) tough cheese, 4) Say cheese! 5) cheese eater, 6) cheese off

Clasa a X-a

Conținut: **Conditionals** -Speaking Situations

Tămaș Monica- Colegiul Economic “Gheorghe Dragoș”



1 st	Future Simple Will/ can/ may+ Vb	If	Present Simple
2 nd	Would/ could/ might + Vb	If	Past Simple
3 rd	Would/ could/ might+ have+ V3/ V+ed	If	Past Perfect

If/ unless/ supposed/ supposing/ provided/ providing/ as long a



I. Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses.

1. Dad would repair the car if he (have) _____ the proper spare part.
2. Megan always answers the phone if she (be) _____ in her office.
3. I will fix your bicycle if (have) _____ a screwdriver.
4. Sarah _____ (not get) the job if she hadn't applied for it.
5. If I have enough flour, I (prepare) _____ an apple pie this afternoon.
6. I (make) _____ a fruit salad for the picnic tomorrow if the pears in my garden are ripe.
7. If I had invited you to my wedding party, _____ (you/go)?
8. I (prepare) _____ a summer salad for lunch tomorrow if the radishes in my garden were ripe.
9. Mr. Carter would shave today if he (have) _____ a sharp razor.
10. If he hadn't watched TV until midnight, he _____ (not be) late for work.
11. Max will shave if he (have) _____ a sharp razor.
12. If I had enough eggs, I (bake) _____ a blueberry pie this afternoon.
13. If she _____ (arrive) on time, she wouldn't have missed the English lesson.
14. Barbara would answer the phone if she (be) _____ in her office.
15. If I were you, I _____ (not wear) that old-fashioned dress.

II. Speaking- WHAT WOULD YOU...? What would you do in these situations?

1. If you find out that you suffer from a terminal illness?
2. What three things would you take if your house was on fire?
3. You found a lot of money in a bag?
4. You were a girl/boy for a day?
5. What will happen if we don't protect the nature?
6. You could be invisible for a day?
7. If you were a teacher, how would you behave with your students?
8. What would happen if you failed two exams this year?
9. If you had a child, how would you bring him/her up?
10. If you had to choose a place to live outside your country, which one would you choose?
11. Had one day left to live?
12. You saw a wolf in the forest?
13. You find out you were adopted?
14. Had superpowers?
15. You can get any job you wanted?

III. Speaking- Your response has to begin with "But if I had known..."

Example: There was a party yesterday. You didn't know, so you didn't go.

Possible answer: But If I had known (that there was a party yesterday), I would have gone.

1. There was a party last week. You didn't know that, so you didn't go.
2. Your friend was in the hospital. You didn't know that, so you didn't visit her.
3. I've never met your friend. You didn't know that, so you didn't introduce me.
4. Your friend's parents are in town. You didn't know that, so you didn't invite them to dinner.
5. I wanted to go to the basketball game. You didn't know that, so you didn't buy another ticket.
6. I was at home last night. You didn't know that, so you didn't visit me.
7. Your cousin wanted a gold bracelet for her birthday. You didn't know that, so you didn't buy her one.
8. I had a problem. You didn't know that, so you didn't offer to help.
9. The book you loved was on sale. You didn't know that, so you didn't buy it.

10. The girl you liked had a boyfriend. You didn't know that, so she turned you down.

IV. Speaking- Example: If the student sitting next to you, sneezes. What would you do?

Possible answer: I would tell him/her 'Bless you' Answer the questions.

1. Angela goes to a friend's house for dinner. Her friend serves a dish that Angela doesn't like at all.

What if you were Angela?

2. Suppose you go to the bank to cash a check for twenty dollars. The bank clerk cashes your check and

you leave, but when you count the money, you find she gave you thirty dollars instead of twenty. What would you do?

3. Toby was cheating during an examination. The teacher saw him. Suppose you were the teacher. What would you have done?

4. You go to a party. A man starts talking to you, but he is speaking so fast that you can't catch what he is saying. What would you do?

5. Late at night you're driving your car down a deserted street. You're all alone. In an attempt to avoid a dog in the road, you swerve to one side and hit a parked car. You know that no one saw you. What would you do?

Answer Key



I.

1. had
2. is
3. have
4. wouldn't have got
5. will prepare
6. will make
7. would you have gone
8. would prepare
9. had had
10. wouldn't have been
11. had
12. wouldn't bake
13. had arrived
14. was
15. wouldn't wear

Clasa: a X-a

Conținut: Eseu Formal

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



I. Indicii/Teorie/Redactare eseu: _

Essays providing solutions to problems

Introduction: Paragraph 1:

we present the **problem** and its **causes**

Main Body: Paragraph 2:

1st suggestion + result

Paragraph 3:

2nd suggestion + result

Paragraph 4:

3rd suggestion + result

link your ideas using appropriate **linking words**

Conclusion: summarize your opinion

Techniques: Start or end

- Address the reader directly
- Use a quotation
- Use a rhetorical question

Style: formal

II. Model:

How can we make our planet a safer place for animals?

Is our planet a safe place for animals? Unfortunately, it doesn't seem like it. Thousands of species have become extinct and many more are now endangered. We need to do something fast before it is too late for them.

Firstly, measures need to be taken to protect our wildlife. The destruction of threatened animals' habitats should be illegal, with long prison sentences for people who break these laws. This would protect animals and the environments they live in.

Another solution is to promote education about endangered species. If people are aware of the problem, then they will buy fewer products made of materials such as ivory or fur.

Finally, we should create more national parks and conservation areas. This would allow animals to live and breed safely in their natural habitats. As a result, their numbers would increase and species would not die out.

In conclusion, there are many ways to make our world a better place for animals. We all need to do whatever we can. As Malcolm Bradbury said, "If you're not part of the solution, you're part of the problem".



III. Cerinta eseu:

Task: Write a similar essay entitled: *How can we make our planet a safer place for people?*

Think about solutions for the following problems: air pollution, water pollution, famine, global warming, diseases, etc.. (you can use your own ideas).

Clasa: a X-a

Conținut: Conditionals

Autor: Iura Ioana – Colegiul National “Mihai Eminescu”



If + Present Simple + Simple Future

If + Past Simple + Conditional (would + infinitive)

If + Past Perfect + Perfect Conditional (would have + past participle)



1. If you ----- (go) on your bike, you ----- (be) late.
2. If she----- (ring), I ----- (give) her your message.
3. ----- you still love me if I ----- (get) fat?
4. What ----- (happen) if we ----- (not have) tickets?
5. Mom----- (be) angry if I ----- (get) home after 11.
6. If I ----- (pass) all my exams this year, I ----- (get) a new computer.
7. If it----- (rain), we ----- (stay) in the hotel.
8. If my friend ----- (come) with me, we----- (have) fun.
9. If it ----- (be) fine, we ----- (go) to the beach.
10. If I ----- (go) on holiday, I ----- (send) you a postcard.

1. He would be very pleased if you ----- (invite) him for the party.
2. If I ----- (know) the answer, I would have told you it.
3. If they arrived early, we ----- (go) to the cinema.
4. If you bought a car a year ago, it ----- (cost) you much less than now.
5. If Sam didn't visit her yesterday, she ----- (be) very angry.
6. If you worked as a babysitter, you ----- (be) in contact with children.
7. If he sold many cars, he ----- (be) promoted.
8. You wouldn't be so unfit if you----- (take) more exercise.
9. If Bruno took the examination without studying, he ----- (fail) it.
10. If my train ----- (not be) late, I ----- (be) in school on time.

1. If the weather had been nice yesterday, I ----- (go) for a walk.
2. If I ----- (know) that Martin was ill, I would have visited her.
3. If you had seen the film, you ----- (enjoy) it.
4. If you ----- (call) him, he would have come.
5. If Jane had waited, she ----- (find) me.
6. I ----- (not/go out) if I ----- (not/receive) her phone call.
7. If they ----- (not/be) lazy, they ----- (pass) the exam.
8. Laura ----- (win) the prize if she ----- (train) more.
9. If Joseph ----- (touch) the wire, he ----- (get) a shock.
10. What ----- (happen) if I -----(lose) my passport?



1.go, will be

2.rings, will give

3.will, get

4.happens, don't have

5.will be, get

6.pass, will get

7.rains, will stay

8.comes, will have

9.is, will go

10.go, will send

1.invited

2.knew

3.would go

4. would cost

5.would be

6.would be

7.would be

8.took

9.would fail

10.weren't late, would be

1. Would have gone

2. Had known

3. Would have enjoyed

4. Had called

5. Would have found

6. Wouldn't have gone,
hadn't received

7. Hadn't been, would
have passed

8. Would have won, had
trained
9. Had touched, would
have got
10. Would have
happened, had lost

Clasa: a X-a

Conținut: Grammar-Clauses of concession

Autor: Szilagyi Peleski Panna Colegiul National Kölcsey Ferenc



Clauses of contrast (or *concession*) are subordinate clauses, used to show opposition or unexpected results. *We always use a comma to separate the contrast clause from the main clause. We can use the following linkers to introduce them:*

- **Although/ Though/Even though +subject+ verb**
- *Though it was expensive, I bought the dress.*
- *I bought the dress, it was expensive though.*
- *I enjoyed the meal, though it was expensive.*
- *Even though I was full, I couldn't stop eating.*
- *I couldn't stop eating, even though I was full.*
- **In spite of/ despite + gerund (verb+ing) /+noun phrase**
- *Despite /In spite of **the snow**, I drove to my grandma's house. (noun phrase)*
- *I drove to my grandma's house, despite/in spite of **the snow**.*
- *Despite/In spite of **being** cold, we enjoyed our walk.*
- *We enjoyed our walk, despite/in spite of **being** cold.*
- **Despite the fact that/In spite of the fact that+ S+ Verb**
- *In spite of the fact that they are rich, they are not happy.*
- *Despite the fact that they are rich, they aren't happy.*
- *They aren't happy, in spite of the fact that they are rich.*
- *They aren't happy, despite the fact that they are rich.*
- **While/ Whereas/ But/ Yet/ On the other hand + S+Verb**
- *He is tall while/whereas/but/on the other hand she is short.*
- *He studied hard, but/yet he failed the exam.*
- **Nevertheless, However +S+Verb**
- *John was fired. However/Nevertheless, he didn't seem affected at all*
- **However, No matter how+adjective/adverb+S+(may)+verb+ Clause**

- However hard he may work, he never gets promoted.
- No matter how hard he works, he never gets promoted.
- **Whatever, No matter what +S+Verb**
- Whatever she did, no one trusted her again.
- No matter what she did, no one trusted her again.
- **Adjective/adverb+Though+S+verb/may+verb infinitive**
- Well- qualified though he is/may be, he can't find a job.
- **Adjective/Adverb+As+S+Verb**
- Careful as she is, she had an accident.



I. Match the two halves of the sentences

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Although he is really good at English, | A | littering is still a problem in our city. |
| 2 | I don't think they will forgive you, | B | Grace didn't win the competition. |
| 3 | No matter what measures the local government takes, | C | whereas his brother does athletics. |
| 4 | The use of safety belts is compulsory, however | D | in spite of feeling unwell. |
| 5 | Tom plays football, | E | I hadn't invited him though. |
| 6 | Dana went to work | F | he didn't do well at the exam. |
| 7 | In spite of wearing the most original costume, | G | though you have apologized. |
| 8 | Kevin turned up at my party, | H | not everyone wears them. |

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

II. Choose the correct option

1.the great danger, we attempted to cross the jungle.
a. In spite b. Although c. Despite
2.of her disability, she is very active.
a. Despite b. In spite c. Whereas
3. He is well aware of the dangers.....he continues to smoke
a. whereas b. although c. while
4. I work out a lot.I'm not very toned.
a. However b. While c. Despite
5. He didn't get the promotionhard he worked.
a. nevertheless b. no matter how c. whatever
6. We won't finance your new project,hard you may try to persuade us.
a. however b. while c. yet
7. Deliciousthe food may be, I can't eat any more.
a. however b. though c. although
8. Creative ...she is, she couldn't come up with an innovative design.
a. yet b. as c. however
9. Jim enjoys sci-fi films,Janet likes documentaries.
a. yet b. however c. while
10.being lost in the forest, they didn't panic.
a. In spite b. Despite c. However

III. Complete the sentences with the following expressions:

though, however, despite, although, whereas, yet, no matter what, whatever, even though, in spite of the fact that

1. She lost the championship.she wasn't too disappointed.
2. I found the vase rather costly, I bought it.....
3. I play the piano, my sister plays the violin.
4. he tells you, don't believe him.
5. I did my best,it wasn't enough.
- 6.....his splitting headache, he gave an extraordinary concert.

- 7.....they took the vaccine, they caught the flu.
- 8.....you hear promise me you'll stay hidden.
- 9.....I made up for my mistake, they fired me.
- 10.....she warned us, we fell for his tricks.

IV. Rewrite the sentences using the given expressions

- 1. Although Peter was exhausted, he went to the concert.

In spite of.....

In spite of being exhausted, Peter went to the concert.

- 2. In spite of being wealthy, she lives in a modest flat.

Although.....

- 3. In spite of their poverty, they are always cheerful.

Despite.....

- 4. They rushed to the theatre, but the play had already started.

..... **However**.....

- 5. Although I liked that film, I don't feel like watching it now.

Despite the fact that.....

- 6. I ate a slice of cake, though I was on a diet.

In spite of the fact that.....

- 7. I like action films, while my sister prefers comedies.

..... **whereas**.....

- 8. I enjoyed the book, whereas Ann found it rather boring.

..... **while**.....

- 9. Despite getting up late, I wasn't late for work.

Although.....

- 10. Miranda can be a bit rude at times, we don't take it to the heart though.

.....,yet.....



I. 1. F

2. G

3. A

4. H

5. C

6. D

7. B

8. E

II. 1.c, 2. b, 3.b, 4.a, 5.b, 6.a, 7.b, 8.b, 9.c, 10.b

III.1. however, 2.though, 3.whereas, 4.whatever, 5.yet, 6.despite, 7.in spite of the fact that, 8.no matter what, 9.even though, 10.although

IV.

2. Although she is wealthy, she lives in a modest flat.

3. Despite being poor, they are always cheerful.

4.They rushed to the theatre. However the play had already started.

5.Despite the fact that I liked that film, I don't feel like watching it.

6.In spite of the fact that I was on a diet, I ate a slice of cake.

7.I like action films, whereas my sister prefers comedies.

8.I enjoyed the book, while Ann found it rather boring.

9.Although I got up late, I wasn't late for work.

10.Miranda can be a bit rude at times, yet we don't take it to the heart.