

**CONALDI SCHOOL
ENGLISH RECOVERING WORKSHOP
FIRST TERM 2017**

NAME:

TENTH GRADE: _____

ENGLISH TEACHER:

2017

THIS WORKSHOP MUST BE PRESENTED IN A FOLDER WITHOUT ANY MISTAKE AND IT MUST BE COMPLETED AS A REQUIREMENT TO PRESENT EVALUATION IN THE FIRST CLASS AFTER HOLY WEEK. IF YOU DO NOT PRESENT THIS WORKSHOP COMPLETELY YOU CAN NOT PRESENT THE EVALUATION.

Use PRESENT PERFECT TENSE after BECAUSE:

Example: *She can't go to the party. (catch a cold)*

She can't go to the party because she has caught a cold.

1. He can't walk very fast. (hurt / leg)
.....
2. I can't get in. (lose / key)
.....
3. I know this story very well. (see the film)
.....
4. I can't post the letter. (not put / stamp / on it)
.....
5. He can't stand up. (eat too much)
.....
6. They can't go on holiday. (not save / money)
.....
7. I know him. (meet him before)
.....
8. We don't know how he is. (not hear from him)
.....
9. He won't take a cigarette. (give up smoking)
.....
10. She can't get in. (he / lock the door)
.....

Fill in the blanks with ALREADY or YET:

1. He hasn't called us
.....
2. They have sent the letter.
3. John has bought the tickets for the football match.
4. We have been to Mexico three times.

5. You haven't visited Tokyo
.....
6. Has John bought a new car
.....?
7. The plane has left.
8. Has she done it
? No, not
9. Haven't you read the book
.....?
10. Hurry up! The class has started.

Rewrite the following sentences twice, using SINCE and FOR:

Example: *I haven't seen you. (Christmas / 3 days)*

a) I haven't seen you SINCE Christmas.

b) I haven't seen you FOR 3 days.

1. We've been here. (an hour / 4 o'clock)
a)
.....
b)
.....
2. She hasn't spoken to me. (2 weeks / last week)
a)
.....
b)
.....
3. They've lived in this street. (1970 / a long time)
a)
.....
b)
.....
4. I haven't had time to do it. (last Monday / a few days)
a)
.....
b)
.....
5. We haven't bought a new one. (ages / many years)
a)
.....
b)
.....

Use THE SIMPLE PAST or THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE to fill in the blanks:

1. Last night my roommate and I (have) some free time, so we..... (go) to a show.

2. Who
(write) the play "Hamlet"?
3. I don't know Carol's husband. I (never / meet) him.
4. How many letters
(you / write) since the beginning of the month?
5. I don't know where Ammy is. (you / see) her?

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

I had an amusing experience last year. After I had left a small village in the south of France, I drove on to the next town. On the way a young man waved to me. I stopped and he asked me for a lift. After he had got into the car, I said good morning to him in French and he replied in the same language.

Except a few words, I do not know any French at all. Neither of us spoke during the journey. I had nearly reached the town, when the young man suddenly said, very slowly, "Do you speak English?" As I soon learned, he was English himself!

1. When did the writer drive on to the next town?
.....
2. When did he say good morning to the man in French?
.....
3. When did the young man say, "Do you speak English?"
.....

Fill in the PASSIVE in the appropriate tense:

EXAMPLE:

1. (TV / invent / Baird): TV was invented by Baird.
.....
2. (Pyramids / build / Egyptians)
.....
3. (milk / produce / cows)
.....
4. (coffee / grow / in Brazil)
.....
5. (chopsticks / use / in China)
.....
6. (plants / water / every day)
.....
7. (the thief / arrest / policeman / yesterday)
.....
8. (the injured man / take to a hospital / now)
.....

9. (the car / repair / tomorrow)
.....
10. (the letter / send / last week)
.....

Put the verbs in brackets into PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE:

*There is a chimpanzee which is called (call) "Bubbles". It (own) by Michael Johnson. It (keep) in his home. It (feed) every day by Michael Johnson himself.
It (always / dress) in funny clothes. It (said) that "Bubbles" is Michael Johnson's only friend.*

Read the text and answer the comprehension questions

Sugar cane is a grass and the source of 70% of the world's sugar which is extracted from the sweet, juicy stems. Sugar was first found in New Guinea and then taken to South Asia; then with Arab farmers to the Mediterranean. The word 'candy' is derived from the Arabic word qandi, meaning a sweet confection.

Apart from being used in the production of sweets and cakes, it is an important source of ethanol fuel in countries like Brazil today which has large sugar plantations and lots of space to grow sugar. Apart from fuel, it has been used to treat a wide variety of health complaints like coughs. It has also been used externally to treat skin problems, a use that is being supported by science: Ayurvedic medicine, for example. A common folk remedy is to mix fresh stem juice with dry ginger in order to relieve hiccups. Pieces of sugar cane are chewed for their sugary syrup, and are a popular street food in South Asia. This was the original use of sugar cane. Traditional methods are still used to produce characteristic Indian sugars such as gur.

http://www.plantcultures.org/themes/food_landing.html

- a) What everyday products are made from sugar cane?
- b) Why is the largest amount of ethanol produced in Brazil?
- c) Which phrase in the text means: a great number of?