

Worksheets Lecture: The Web of Words

Recommended bibliography

- Vince, Michael. *Macmillan English Grammar in Context, Intermediate with key*. Macmillan. 2007 (library)
- Murphy, Raymond. *English Grammar in Use*. (library)
- Davis, John F. *A Crash Course in English Grammar*. Klett. 2000
- Gräf / Späte. *Kurze Englische Sprachlehre*. Volk und Wissen 1981.

Additional exercises mentioned in these worksheets refer to Macmillan English Grammar in Use, Intermediate. (abbrev. Macmillan:)

1 Sounds and Stress

1.1 Match the words to the sound symbols. Refer to the underlined letter.

[æ]	,	<u>f</u> irst, <u>t</u> his, <u>o</u> ther, un <u>iv</u> ersity, <u>a</u> nt, wo <u>r</u> th, ,
[ə]		<u>t</u> hink, refect <u>o</u> ry, <u>v</u> ersion, meth <u>o</u> d, mast <u>e</u> r,
[ð]		<u>c</u> an, b <u>a</u> chelor, eng <u>i</u> neering, bl <u>a</u> ck, <u>j</u> oke,
[dʒ]		<u>t</u> hing, a <u>g</u> e, <u>j</u> ean <u>s</u> , <u>s</u> andw <u>i</u> ch, weath <u>e</u> r, refer <u>r</u> ,
[θ]		<u>t</u> hanks, <u>e</u> merg <u>e</u> ncy, n <u>u</u> mb <u>e</u> r, <u>g</u> iant, <u>t</u> hin,
[ɜ:]		ch <u>a</u> llenge, h <u>a</u> nd, <u>g</u> ene,

1.2 Mark the correct stress of the words. Sometimes you have more than one chance. Mind the difference.

- student, research, science, applied, dormitory, catastrophe, increase, equipment, available, alternative, interesting, idea, postgraduate, unhappy, illegal, afternoon

1.3 Fill in the words in correct English spelling.

Undergraduates at Oxford

One of the many əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒɪz _____ of studying at Oxford is the opportunity to ɪn'dʒɔɪ _____ the benefits of a ɪɑ:dʒ _____ international University whilst living in ə _____ smaller college community. Your college will be ðə _____ focus of your ,ækə'demɪk _____ life, where you will ə'tend _____ weekly meetings, called tʃu:'tɔ:riəls _____ , for most of your taim _____ in Oxford. Your college will also provide ju: _____ with



ə,kɒmə'deɪfɪn _____ and food æt _____ reasonable prices, as well as being the 'sentə _____ for your social life, offering ,entə'teɪnmənt _____, sports, music and 'drɑ:mə _____ facilities and events. Even in 'lɑ:dʒə _____ colleges, friends are meɪd _____ quickly and there are 'meni _____ opportunities to be involved in college life in a və'raɪəti _____ of ways.

(adapted from: www.ox.ac.co.uk)

1.3 Phonetic symbols

consonants

- /tʃ/ cheap
- /dʒ/ jeep
- /ŋ/ bang
- /θ/ thin
- /ð/ then
- /z/ zap
- /ʃ/ she
- /ʒ/ measure

vowels

- /ɪ/ bid
- /u/ good
- /e/ bed
- /ʌ/ bud
- /æ/ bat
- /ɒ/ pot
- /ɜ:/ bird
- /ɔ:/ bought, board
- /ɑ:/ father, bard

diphthongs

- /eɪ/ bay
- /ɔɪ/ boy
- /əʊ/ so
- /aɪ/ buy
- /aʊ/ cow
- /ɪə/ beer
- /ɜə/ bear

2 Verbs

2.1 Fill in the correct form of an auxiliary verb (be, do, have)

Sometimes they are used as full verbs.

_____ you ever heard the sad story of the clever student and the poor professor?

Or _____ it the other way round?

The student _____ reading his e-mails when the professor asked him a question.

He _____ not know what to answer, because he _____ absent- minded. So what?

“_____n't do it again”, said the professor to him. The student couldn't help smiling and

_____ not stop reading the mails. Suddenly, the professor _____ an idea. While he _____ talking to the students he went to his PC, opened his mail composer and sent a message to the student. The student _____ reading his mail, and a new message came in. “Be alert! There _____ a virus coming with this message. It will _____ flashing into your eyes and make you blind. You _____ a 30 sec chance to shut down your PC to prevent this virus from _____ activated.”

Well, the student _____ not realise that it had _____ a warning by his professor, so he did what he _____ asked to do. And now the professor _____ smiling.



2.2 Modals

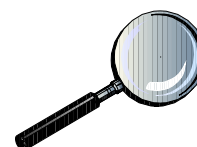
Transfer this text into the past tense.

The fuel cell can help to save energy in many ways. It may be used in a variety of fields. You only need hydrogen and some chemicals to generate electricity. You don't have to pollute the air with a lot of smoke and other substances. You should know on the other hand that it will take some time to build really efficient and cheap fuel cell generators. Most cars must use petrol or diesel for their engines, but the time will come when we have many fuel-cell-driven cars on the roads.

2.3 Translate

Vom Gerät, dem Studenten und dem Professor ...

1. Das Gerät war nicht an seinem Platz.
2. Der Techniker konnte das Gerät nicht finden.
3. Der Student durfte das Gerät nicht benutzen.
4. Das Gerät sollte aber an seinem Platz sein.
5. Der Prof braucht das Gerät in der nächsten Vorlesung.
6. Der Student braucht das Gerät nicht zu suchen.
7. Der Student mußte das Gerät nicht suchen.



Macmillan: Units 22-26 pp. 86-102.

2.4 Tricky bits with phrasal verbs

1. If you don't know the meaning of his word, look it (up/after/for/at) in the dictionary.
2. For the purpose of this study you need to look (at/in/into/down) this matter.
3. They could not reach an agreement, so the meeting was put (up/ off/ back/ down).
4. Put (at/up/down/off/ in) your name here.
5. This company needs new staff quickly. So they take (at/in/on/upon) almost every applicant.
6. The engineer must look (at / of/ in/ back/ forward/ after) this machine, because it doesn't work properly.

Macmillan units 43, 44, pages 168-172.

2.5 Present Tenses

Simple or progressive? Circle the correct version.

8. The sun rises / is rising early in summer.
9. I do / am doing an interesting experiment. Don't disturb me.
10. The professor always makes / is always making silly jokes.
11. Technical English is / is being difficult.
12. What a noise! They are reconstructing / reconstruct the building.
13. I've just checked the schedule. We change / are changing rooms tomorrow.
14. The university of applied sciences lies / is lying on a river.
15. The student cheats / is cheating when the prof catches / is catching him.
16. The prof to an inattentive student: "Are you sleeping well?" "Do you sleep well?"
17. He frequently uses / is using the net for information exchange.

Macmillan units 1,2 pages 6-13.

2.6 Past Tenses

Simple or Progressive ? Translate.



18. Als ich am Morgen in die Uni ging, regnete es.
19. Wir hatten Elektrotechnik in der ersten Vorlesung.
20. Während der Prof über magnetische Felder sprach, ging plötzlich das Licht aus.
21. Keiner wusste, warum dies geschah.
22. Das das auch immer in E-Technik passieren musste!
23. Aber der Prof ließ nicht beeindruckt und machte einfach im Dunkeln weiter.
24. Manche schliefen sogar, während der Prof uns mit Feldlinien und Formeln beeindruckte.

2.7 Past Tense or Present Perfect?

Fill in the correct form of the verb given.

25. I [miss] _____ the lecture this morning.
26. Computers [be helpful] always _____ for people.
27. John [study] _____ mechanical engineering for three semesters.
28. The engineer [check] _____ the machine last Friday.
29. BMW [sell] _____ Rover some time ago.

30. The car doesn't work. Do you know who [repair] _____ it?
31. Porsche [produce] _____ a lot of fabulous cars.
32. The students [do] _____ this experiment a week ago.
33. This coil [work] _____ for such a long time now.

2.8 Tense Mix Translate

34. Mein Bruder interessiert sich schon seit vier Jahren für Mathematik.
35. Er konnte schon Zahlen lesen, bevor er laufen konnte.
36. Wenn ich eine Gleichung nicht lösen kann, brauche ich nur ihn zu fragen.
37. Es freut sich zum Beispiel wochenlang auf neue Aufgaben, die ihm sein Computerprogramm stellt.
38. Nur letzten Donnerstag hatte er keinen guten Tag.
39. Er sollte eine komplizierte Aufgabe lösen, hat aber keine elegante Lösung gefunden.
40. Nun denkt er immer noch nach.
41. Hoffentlich ist er bald damit fertig. Langsam wird es nämlich stressig für die Familie.
42. Wissen Sie auf Anhieb, was 3^4 ist? Nein?
43. Mein Bruder braucht dafür nur eine Sekunde: 81.
- 44.

∞ Σ Δ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ Ω \geq \approx \neq

Macmillan units 3-8, pages 14-35

2.9 Future Concepts

Find out what concept is used in the following sentences and what this concept expresses.

Planning to be an inventor

45. My friend Charles will be an inventor.
46. He is going to study mechanical engineering.
47. Next week Charles is applying at the Jena University of Applied Sciences.
48. One day he will have completed his course of studies and got his degree.
49. He wants to invent a special helicopter.
50. Therefore, he is also going to learn to fly.
51. He says he will need this feeling.
52. Well, I will see how successful he might be one day.
53. Anyway, on 4 October his courses start.



2.10 Choose the correct future form.

1. Do you know when the maths class starts/ will start / is starting tomorrow?
2. I believe we need / will need / are going to need a lab coat for the chemistry lab session.
3. John says that he will never learn / is never learning/ never learns Latin.
4. The dean is coming / will come / is going to come to see us in the lecture next Thursday.
5. What do you think? Are we writing / Do we write / Will we write/ Shall we write the lab report right after lunch?
6. Will the exams be easy? Are the exams being easy? Are the exams easy? Are the exams going to be easy?
7. "The lecture begins / is beginning / will begin 7:15 Saturday morning."
8. "Oh, but not for me!"

Macmillan units 9, 10 pages 36-43.

2.11 Tense Mix II Translate

54. Wann hast du mit dem Studium begonnen?
55. Seit wann studierst du Augenoptik?
56. Wann wirst du dein Studium beendet haben?
57. Welche Vorlesungen hast du Mittwoch morgen?
58. Wo willst du dein Praktikum absolvieren?
59. Hast du schon lange English gelernt, bevor du mit dem Studium hier angefangen hast?
60. Welche Fächer hattest du nur im ersten Semester?
61. Hast du in der Industrie gearbeitet, als du studiert hast?
62. Hilft dir der Prof, wenn ihr Experimente macht?
63. Hast du jemals an ein Auslandspraktikum gedacht?
64. Welche Prüfungen werden die schwersten sein?
65. Hast du das Gefühl, das du jetzt endlich die Grammatik verstehst?
66. Wann endet das Sommersemester?

3 Nouns

3.1 Decide which word needs to be written with a capital letter. Mark the letter.

67. The most exciting place I ever visited was africa.
68. We went to see my mother for the easter holidays.
69. It was monday when i met john.
70. Does she speak french?
71. When did you start to study biochemistry?
72. Mount everest is the highest mountain in the world.
73. On Tuesday we had maths, english and german literature.
74. Next year tim is going to spend christmas in paris.
75. Queen victoria is still popular today.
76. From february to july she stayed in europe.



3.2 Gender

Fill in a correct pronoun.

77. Have you seen the Jaguar? ____ is really fantastic.
78. The Lupo is a very small car, but ____ is very economical.
79. Did you see the Millers? No, ____ had gone out.
80. Susan loves her cat very much. ____ is her favourite pet.
81. Have you ever been stopped by the police? Yes, ____ caught me once.
82. Are you pleased with your new computer? Oh no, ____ causes me a headache.
83. I have been studying at this university for three months. ____ is a good place to study.
84. Two cups of tea please, ____ with sugar and ____ without.
85. Jim got a new DVD-player. ____ was really expensive.

3.3 Plurals

Check the sentences and mark the plural forms. Correct when false.

86. Engineering has always been a field for men.
87. Hardly ever you find womens in these jobs.
88. People don't even wonder, they accept it.
89. Among the great scientist in the world you find a lot of female researchers, too.
90. Marie Curie's analyses brought a new development in physics.
91. She had to consider a lot of criterias in her investigations.
92. Many people feel that animals are treated badly by researchers and they fell sorry for all those mice, rats, sheeps, and guinea pigs in the laboratories..

3.4 Count vs Uncount

Tick the correct sentences:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 93. The professor gave me some good advices. | 108. My hair grows fast. |
| 94. The professor gave me a good advice. | 109. My hair grow fast. |
| 95. The professor gave me some good advice. | 110. My hairs grow fast. |
| 96. The news was really bad yesterday. | 111. The jeans is expensive. |
| 97. The news were really bad yesterday. | 112. The jeans are expensive. |
| 98. The piece of news was really bad yesterday. | 113. The jeans' are expensive. |
| 99. I haven't got much money. | 114. My data is stored on a CD. |
| 100. I haven't got many money. | 115. My data are stored on a CD. |
| 101. I haven't got much moneys. | 116. My datas are stored on a CD. |
| 102. The student made a lot of progresses. | 117. You need a compasses to draw a circle. |
| 103. The student made a progress. | 118. You need compasses to draw a circle. |
| 104. The student made progress. | 119. You need a pair of compasses to draw a circle. |
| 105. Genetics is very important today. | 120. The PC can process a lot of information. |
| 106. Genetics are very important today. | 121. The PC can process information. |
| 107. Genetic is very important. | 122. The PC can process a lot of informations. |

Macmillan units 27, 28 pages 106-113.

3.5 Fill in: much - many - few - little - more - a lot of - fewer - less.

123. The professor asked the students _____ questions.
124. Only a _____ students failed the exams.
125. Some of them need to spend _____ time on their preparation.
126. He earned only a _____ money for his patent.
127. When I'll start my courses I'll have even _____ time than now.
128. Wait. It'll take a _____ minutes.
129. She had _____ jobs before she found the right one.
130. That was only _____ help!
131. Despite his efforts he got even _____ information from the clerk than he had expected.

3.6 much, many, little, few, etc...

Complete the sentences:

132. One negative thing about the meeting is that we had _____ opportunities to say anything.
133. Thankfully, there is danger of an earthquake in Germany.
134. The experiment will be over within a _____ minutes.
135. There are not _____ elephants left on our globe.
136. How _____ energy does the system consume in one hour?

3.7 Odd man out

137. Few things engines informations subjects
138. Less data energy memory hour
139. Much work water computer space
140. Fewer employees courses trainings labs

Macmillan units 29,30,31,32,33 pages 114-133.

4. Adjectives

4.1 Complete the sentences using the comparative or superlative forms.

141. Bob has bought a new PC, but John's PC is even [neuer]_____ .
142. The memory space of this computer is rather large, still I need a [größere] _____ one.
143. Do you know if there is a processor that runs [schneller]_____ that one?
144. The output quality of this equipment is really bad, have you ever seen a [schlechteres]_____ image?
145. This is the [ergonomisch]_____ keyboard I have ever heard of.
146. Second hand computers are usually [billiger]_____ than new ones.
147. The CD-Rom is one of the [nützlichste]_____ inventions of the last 30 years.
148. This data bank system is difficult, but I am able to deal with [schwierigere]_____ ones.
149. Has your keyboard got [mehr]_____ function keys than Pete's?
150. But there is _____ [viel mehr] than learning all the time.
151. I like biology _____ [am meisten] .
152. This question is _____ [am wichtigsten].
153. PCs make the work _____ [leichter] in every company.
154. It is _____ [bequemer] to travel by bus or train.

4.2 Arrange the comparisons:

155. In the town Jena which has _____ 100000 inhabitants, one fifth of the population are students. [mehr als]
156. The _____ experiment was the _____. [letzte, interessanteste]
157. Copper and aluminium are two conducting materials, [eines mehr als das andere].
158. I am not using the computer _____ the computer is switched on. [so oft wie]
159. In the 70s more people used the bus _____ in the 50s. [als]
160. A bike is _____ a bus. [nicht so schnell wie]

4.3 Translate:

161. Mit dem neuen Textverarbeitungsprogramm kann man viel mehr machen als mit dem alten.
162. Kennen Sie schon die neuesten Entwicklungen auf diesem Gebiet?
163. Dieser Prozessor ist genauso schnell wie jener.
164. John ist der intelligenteste von uns allen.
165. English gehört zu den leichtesten Sprachen, die man schlecht sprechen kann. Aber es ist die schwierigste, wenn man sie richtig benutzen will.
166. Ich glaube, das ist die einfachste Lösung.
167. Je höher die Taktfrequenz, um so schneller der Rechner - oder nicht?
168. Man braucht weniger Kenntnisse als man glaubt für dieses Problem.
169. Ich war mit meinem Apple nicht so zufrieden wie mit meinem IBM- Rechner.

Macmillan units 35,36,37,38 pages138-151.

4.4 Spot the mistakes and correct if necessary:

170. In the year 1950 mostly people traveled by bus or by bike.
171. It increased extremely in the following year.
172. After you have well prepared you can continue with the experiment.
173. The equipment at the lab is very well.
174. I told you before that our timetable was fully packed.
175. Jena is well known for its planetarium.
176. Fortunate, my friend can help me
177. The lab is good equipped.
178. In the year 2005 we live in a very fast and high developed society.
179. The computers are a basically part of our lives.
180. The number of cars increase rapid.

5. Prepositions in Phrases

5.1 Spot the mistakes or interpret the meaning.

181. What are you interested for?
182. What are you interested in?
183. She is good at physics.
184. She is good in physics
185. We ordered the spare parts a week ago.
186. We ordered the spare parts for a week.
187. This site has been under construction since a week.
188. This site has been under construction for a week
189. He took the thermometer from the shelf.
190. He took the thermometer of the shelf.
191. The temperature rose for 2K.
192. The temperature rose by 2K
193. This motor consists from many parts.
194. This motor consists of many parts.



5.2 Fill in the necessary prepositions.

in by of in with on from



Can you imagine living ____ a world without computers? They have become part ____ our everyday lives such as electric current, automobiles and other technical devices. We visit shops, offices and restaurants that have been designed ____ the help of computers, we read books, newspapers and magazines that have been produced ____ computers, we pay bills that have been prepared ____ computers and get our money ____ 'computers ____ the wall'. Just making a flight reservation involves a highly sophisticated computer system.

5.3 Translate

195. Holen Sie mir bitte das Messgerät aus Labor II.
196. Tragen Sie sich in die Liste ein.
197. Sie können dieses Experiment in der Chemievorlesung beobachten.
198. Bringen Sie Ihre Taschenrechner mit.
199. Das klingt auf Englisch komisch.

200. Die Dampfmaschine wurde von James Watt erfunden.

201. Gehen Sie schnell aus dem Labor.

5.4 Check the prepositions that combine with these verbs:

202. consist (bestehen aus)

203. differ (sich unterscheiden von)

204. depend (abhängen von)

205. approve (billigen, zustimmen)

206. insist (bestehen auf)

207. fail (durchfallen in)

208. believe (glauben an)

209. concentrate (konzentrieren auf)

210. succeed (Erfolg haben bei)

211. account (gelten als, ausmachen)

Macmillan units 39, 40, 41 pages 152 - 163.

5.5 Phrases Mix - Improve

212. He can English.

213. They discussed about the application.

214. The university has the most labs on the ground floor.

215. Unfortunately they failed in many exams.

216. The basic biology is easy.

217. Many course require more efforts than the basic mathematics I learned in school.

218. This question is most interesting one.

219. The most interesting questions were asked at the meeting.

220. Most interesting questions were put forward to him.

221. The dean of the department of Medical Engineering met with the students.

6 Clauses and Sentences

6.1 Arrange the words in correct order to form meaningful sentences

222. . The / is / heart / every / of / computer/ the / CPU.

223. . The / speed / processor / the last years/ has/ tremendously / increased / over.

224. . had / Bill Gates / at the / the / right / right / time / idea

225. . graphical / interfaces / many / people / prefer / user

226. . amounts / can / CD-ROMs / data / large / of / store

227. ? How many / instructions / the processor / can / execute / per second
228. ? Where / this cable / I / plug / must / in
229. ? Can / recommend / of excellent quality / you / a plotter

6.2 Combine the clauses with the help of transition words or prepositions.

230. I want to buy a new PC _____ my old one is too slow.
231. John will solve the equation quickly _____ tell you the result.
232. The student was late for the lecture _____ he did not apologize.
233. _____ she had passed all tests they had a great party.
234. The car did not work _____ a lack of petrol.
235. They had a long discussion and _____ they all agreed on his proposal.
236. _____ the course sounded very promising he began to study mechanical engineering.
237. The course sounded very promising, _____, he underestimated its demands.
238. Students like it, _____ it's a good alternative to the lectures.
239. _____ writing their theses they will get a job in Germany or abroad.

Conditional Sentences:

Fill in the verbs given in brackets in the correct form.

240. If Pete [pass] _____ the tests, he will get his driving licence soon.
241. I would rather go to Prof X if I [be] _____ you.
242. The engine would have gone into mass production, if the costs [be] _____ lower.
243. If you press this key, the computer [alter] _____ the symbols.
244. If you need help with your program, [press] _____ the F1 key.
245. If I had another chance, I [buy] _____ a PC with another motherboard.
246. The student would not give up, unless he [solve] _____ the problem.
247. As long as the program has so many faults I [not buy] _____ it.

6.4 Fill in suitable words

248. If your thesis is good enough, you _____ to the university as a postgraduate.
249. If you pass all exams, you _____ to major in more specific areas.
250. If you _____ hard, you would graduate well.
251. If you _____ this, you could do the experiment.
252. You would have to leave the lab if you _____ to answer the questions.
253. We couldn't start measuring unless the circuit _____ correctly.

Macmillan units 18, 19, pages 70-77.

If + would = Almost impossible

6.5 Relative clauses. Decide on the correct pronoun. Leave it out when possible.

254. This is the maths book _____ the professor recommended last Friday.
255. My pocket calculator _____ has always been reliable suddenly broke down.
256. Everything _____ I know of mechanics is that it is a dirty work.
257. About 5 years ago my brother opened a garage _____ has been very successful ever since.
258. Have you heard of this mathematician _____ theory we have to understand?
259. It was the time _____ most of my course mates were on holiday.
260. Do you know a place _____ we could spend our honeymoon?
261. There are so many subjects and courses _____ you have to pass.

6.6 Look at the two sentences and combine them with the help of a relative clause.

262. Everybody can use the internet. People have computers and telephone lines.
263. My dream is a multifunctional system. It involves all electrical devices in an entertainment system.
264. Every student gets three questions. He has to answer the questions.
265. It's a new place of education. Here the practical work is a major issue.
266. There are many bacteria on the earth. Many bacteria need high temperatures.

6.7 Translate into good English:

267. Die Praktika, die mir am besten gefallen, sind die Elektrotechnikpraktika.
268. Alle Dinge, die sie brauchen, finden sie am Arbeitsplatz.
269. Jeder Student bekommt drei Fragen, die er beantworten muss.
270. Ich denke, dass Internet ist das beste Medium, das wir jemals hatten.
271. Hier bekommen Sie alle Informationen, die sie suchen.

Macmillan units 46,47, pages 180-187.

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Important Grammar Rules

1. Don't abbrev.
2. Check to see if you any words out.
3. Be carefully to use adjectives and adverbs correct.
4. About sentence fragments.
5. When dangling, don't use participles.
6. Don't use no double negatives.
7. Each pronoun agrees with their antecedent.
8. Just between you and I, case is important.
9. Join clauses good, like a conjunction should.
10. Don't use commas, that aren't necessary.
11. Its important to use apostrophe's right.
12. It's better not to unnecessarily split an infinitive.
13. Never leave a transitive verb just lay there without an object.
14. Only Proper Nouns should be capitalized. also a sentence should.
15. begin with a capital and end with a period
16. Use hyphens in compound-words, not just in any two-word phrase.
17. In letters compositions reports and things like that we use commas
18. to keep a string of items apart.
19. Watch out for irregular verbs which have creeped into our language.
20. Verbs has to agree with their subjects.
21. Avoid unnecessary redundancy.
22. A writer mustn't shift your point of view.
23. Don't write a run-on sentence you've got to punctuate it.
24. A preposition isn't a good thing to end a sentence with.
25. Avoid cliches like the plague.