

## SET A

## Structures

1. present simple/present continuous
2. past continuous/past simple
3. irregular verbs
4. futures
5. pronouns
6. articles
7. some any no
8. comparatives and superlatives
9. vocabulary
10. modals (special irregular verbs)
11. linkers
12. no/few/all/anything/little
13. social English
14. prepositions + ING
15. social English
16. present perfect/past simple
17. passives
18. modals
19. ING/TO
20. both/either/neither/all/every
21. few/little/much/many/plenty of
22. prepositions
23. have/make/do/take
24. intensified comparative as...as
25. vocabulary
26. containers
27. social English
28. telephone English
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30. present continuous/present simple
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32. 1<sup>st</sup> conditional
33. modals
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41. in other words meanings
42. modal passives
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45. sequence of tenses present perfect /continuous
46. used to
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49. I wish + past /I'd rather + infinitive
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need +ING
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53. adjectives and opposites
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55. 2 sentences-correct/incorrect
56. width/depth/height/length
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59. linkers
60. register
61. indirect speech: verbs and sequence
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66. former/latter/above/below
67. collocation
68. adjective/adverbs
69. vocabulary
70. abbreviations

## Verb Tenses

### Present Tense Verb To Be

+	I am; you/we/they are; he/she/it is.	We are Italian.
-	I am not; we/you/they/are not; he/she/it is not	I am not Italian.
?	Am/Are/Is +subject ?	Is she Italian?

### Present Tense

+	verb/verb + s	He lives in Turin.
-	do/does not + verb	They don't live in Turin.
?	do/does....+ verb?	Does she live in Turin?

### Present Continuous

+	am/is/are + verb + -ing	He's learning English at school this year.
-	am/is/are not +verb + -ing	She's not learning English at school this year.
?	am/is/are ....+ verb +-ing?	Are you learning English at school this year?

### Past Simple

+	verb + -ed	She needed it.
-	-did not + verb	She didn't need it.
?	did...+ verb?	Did she need it?

\* Irregular verbs are listed in the 2° column of irregular verb list

Ago                      Yesterday                      Last week/month/year/holiday                      When we were young

### Past Continuous

+	was/were + verb +-ing	They were eating.
-	was/were not + verb + -ing	She wasn't eating.
?	was/were ... + verb + ing?	Were you eating?

### Going to

+	am/is/are going to + verb	I'm going to visit Paris.
-	am/is/are not going to + verb	She's not going to leave Paris.
?	am/is/are...+ +going to + +verb?	Are they going to sleep in Paris?

### Will

+	will + verb	They'll bring wine.
-	will not + verb	She won't eat meat
?	will...+ verb?	Will you dance?

### Present Perfect

+	has/have + past participle	They've started.
-	has/have not + past participle	She hasn't started.
?	has/have...+ past participle?	Has he started?

\* Irregular verbs are listed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> column of irregular verb list.

Yet                      Still                      Already                      Just

### Present Perfect Continuous

+	has/have been + past participle	They've been playing tennis.
-	has/have not been + past participle	She hasn't been playing tennis.
?	has/have ....+ been + past participle?	Have you been playing tennis?

### Past Perfect Simple

+	had + past participle	They had finished.
-	had not + past participle	She had not finished.
?	had....+past participle?	Had he finished

### Future Perfect

+	will + present perfect	He will have arrived by now.
-	will not (won't) + present perfect	They won't have eaten when they arrive.
?	will + subject + present perfect	Will he have passed his exam?

### Future Perfect Continuous

+	will + present perfect continuous	They will have been speaking for 3 hours.
-	will not + present perfect continuous	I will not have been using it correctly.
?	Will + subject + present perfect continuous?	Will he have been playing piano for so long?

### Modals

can	She can sleep here.
could	We could walk instead of driving.
would	A picnic would be nice.
should + verb	They should study more.
may	The key may be in the drawer.
might	He might come visit.
Must *	I must go now.
ought to	You ought to phone him.

\*Have to/has to + verb

He has to have his passport renewed.

### Used to

+	used to + verb	She used to ski a lot.
-	did not use to + verb.	They didn't use to ski a lot.
?	did...use to + verb?	Did he use to ski a lot?

### To Have Something Done

To have something done:	He has his hair cut once a month.
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## Irregular Verbs

infinito	PAST SIMPLE	participio passato	infinito	PAST SIMPLE	participio passato
be ( <i>essere</i> )	was/were	been	let ( <i>lasciare/permettere</i> )	let	let
beat ( <i>battere</i> )	beat	beaten	lie ( <i>essere coricati</i> )	lay	lain
become ( <i>diventare</i> )	became	become	light ( <i>accendere/illuminare</i> )	lit	lit
begin ( <i>incominciare</i> )	began	begun	lose ( <i>perdere</i> )	lost	lost
bite ( <i>mordere</i> )	bit	bitten	make ( <i>fare/fabbricare</i> )	made	made
blow ( <i>soffiare</i> )	blew	blown	mean ( <i>significare</i> )	meant	meant
break ( <i>rompere</i> )	broke	broken	meet ( <i>incontrare</i> )	met	met
bring ( <i>portare</i> )	brought	brought	pay ( <i>pagare</i> )	paid	paid
build ( <i>costruire</i> )	built	built	put ( <i>mettere</i> )	put	put
buy ( <i>comprare</i> )	bought	bought	read /ri:ɔ:/ ( <i>leggere</i> )	read /red/	read /red/
catch ( <i>prendere</i> )	caught	caught	ride ( <i>cavalcare</i> )	rode	ridden
choose ( <i>scegliere</i> )	chose	chosen	ring ( <i>squillare/telefonare</i> )	rang	rung
come ( <i>venire</i> )	came	come	rise ( <i>alzarsi/sorgere</i> )	rose	risen
cost ( <i>costare</i> )	cost	cost	run ( <i>correre</i> )	ran	run
cut ( <i>tagliare</i> )	cut	cut	say ( <i>dire</i> )	said	said
do ( <i>fare</i> )	did	done	see ( <i>vedere</i> )	saw	seen
draw ( <i>disegnare</i> )	drew	drawn	sell ( <i>vendere</i> )	sold	sold
drink ( <i>bere</i> )	drank	drunk	send ( <i>mandare</i> )	sent	sent
drive ( <i>guidare/andare in macchina</i> )	drove	driven	shine ( <i>splendere</i> )	shone	shone
eat ( <i>mangiare</i> )	ate	eaten	shoot ( <i>sparare</i> )	shot	shot
fall ( <i>cadere</i> )	fell	fallen	show ( <i>mostrare</i> )	showed	shown
feel ( <i>sentire/sentirsi</i> )	felt	felt	shut ( <i>chiudere</i> )	shut	shut
fight ( <i>combattere</i> )	fought	fought	sing ( <i>cantare</i> )	sang	sung
find ( <i>trovare</i> )	found	found	sit ( <i>sedere</i> )	sat	sat
fly ( <i>volare</i> )	flew	flown	sleep ( <i>dormire</i> )	slept	slept
forget ( <i>dimenticare</i> )	forgot	forgotten	speak ( <i>parlare</i> )	spoke	spoken
get (⇒ Unità 59)	got	got	spend ( <i>spender/passare</i> )	spent	spent
give ( <i>dare</i> )	gave	given	stand ( <i>stare in piedi</i> )	stood	stood
go ( <i>andare</i> )	went	gone	steal ( <i>rubare</i> )	stole	stolen
grow ( <i>crescere</i> )	grew	grown	swim ( <i>nuotare</i> )	swam	swum
hang ( <i>appendere</i> )	hung	hung	take ( <i>prendere/portare</i> )	took	taken
have ( <i>avere</i> )	had	had	teach ( <i>insegnare</i> )	taught	taught
hear ( <i>sentire/udire</i> )	heard	heard	tear ( <i>strappare</i> )	tore	torn
hide ( <i>nascondere/nascondersi</i> )	hid	hidden	tell ( <i>dire/raccontare</i> )	told	told
hit ( <i>colpire</i> )	hit	hit	think ( <i>pensare</i> )	thought	thought
hold ( <i>tenere</i> )	held	held	throw ( <i>gettare</i> )	threw	thrown
hurt ( <i>ferire/far male</i> )	hurt	hurt	understand ( <i>capire</i> )	understood	understood
keep ( <i>tenere</i> )	kept	kept	wake ( <i>svegliare/svegliarsi</i> )	woke	woken
know ( <i>conoscere/sapere</i> )	knew	known	wear ( <i>indossare/lavere indosso</i> )	wore	worn
leave ( <i>lasciare/partire</i> )	left	left	win ( <i>vincere</i> )	won	won
lend ( <i>prestare</i> )	lent	lent			

I seguenti verbi possono essere regolari (-ed) o irregolari (-t):

infinito	PAST SIMPLE e participio passato
burn ( <i>bruciare</i> )	burned oppure burnt
dream ( <i>sognare</i> )	dreamed oppure dreamt
learn ( <i>imparare</i> )	learned oppure learnt
smell ( <i>odorare</i> )	smelled oppure smelt

2.a

## Passives

Present: am/is/are + past participle	The room is cleaned everyday. The rooms are cleaned everyday. The rooms are not cleaned everyday. Are the rooms cleaned everyday?
Past :was/were + past participle	The room was cleaned everyday. The rooms were cleaned everyday. The rooms weren't cleaned everyday. Were the rooms cleaned everyday?
Present Perfect: has/have + past participle	The room has been cleaned. The rooms have been cleaned. The rooms haven't been cleaned. Have the rooms been cleaned?
Past Perfect: had + past participle	The room had been cleaned. The rooms had been cleaned. The rooms hadn't been cleaned. Had the rooms been cleaned?

## Conditionals

<b>Zero Conditional</b>	
If + present tense, + present tense	If you heat ice, it melts.
For stating general truths.	

<b>First Conditional</b>	
If + present tense, + future tense	If you don't hurry, you'll miss the train.
For conditions that are possible.	

<b>Second Conditional</b>	
If + past tense, + would + verb	If I knew her phone number, I'd call her.
For conditions that are improbable	

<b>Third Conditional</b>	
If + past perfect tense + would have + past participle If we had come earlier, it would have cost less.	
For conditions that are impossible or cannot be changed..	

## Reported Speech

The mechanic said, "I need to change the spark plugs". (direct)

The mechanic said he needed to change the spark plugs.(indirect)

Usually the verb changes to the past form in reported speech.

Am/is/ ...was	do/does...did	will...would
are ....were	have/has...had	can....could

Say and tell are often used in reported speech.

Tell somebody something.

She told me she would arrive later.

Say something.

They said the shop is closed

## Pronouns

Subject	Object	Adjective	Pronoun
I	me	my	mine
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours
they	them	their	theirs
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	its

## Articles

### Indeterminate article. a/a un/uno/una

“a” before consonants and “yu” sound (a European university)

vowels and mute “h” (hour/heir/honest/honour)

N.B. one = number one (1 ), not un/uno/una

### Determinate: the /il/lo/la/i/gli/le)

#### Used for:

Nationalities (the Irish, the Italians)

Geographic Features: (the north, the coast, the mainland)

Times / Events: ( the holidays, the nineties, the war)

Shops: (the chemist’s, the doctor’s, the supermarket.)

Transport: (the bus, the metro, the train)

Musical instruments the piano, the guitar, the drums.)

Household tasks the ironing, the washing up, the vacuuming, the shopping)

The superlative (The highest mountain is Mount Everest.)

The top, the bottom, the left, the right, the middle, the first, the last

#### Not used for:

Years/seasons/months/days/special times of year (born in 1982./ Winter begins the 21<sup>st</sup> of December. /We play bridge on Tuesday evening, /Easter is in April this year./He comes home at midday.)

Colours: (I don’t like red)

Meals: (He never has breakfast)

Lakes and Mountains: (Lake Como is near Mount Rosa)

Cities: (Albany is the capital of New York state.)

Streets, parks and bridges

Countries: (India is densely populated, Greenland is not.)

Titles: (Miss Smith/Aunt Lucy/Captain Cook/Doctor Johnson)

Next/last: (Last summer they went to Greece and next summer they’ll go to Hawaii)

Mum/Dad: (Mum has gone shopping)

T.V. (I never watch T.V., but I listen to *the* radio.)



## Comparatives/Superlatives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One syllable	add -er	add -est
old	older	the oldest
Rome is old. Athens is older. Cairo is the oldest.		

adjectives ending in -b,-d,-g,-n,-p, or-t often double the last letter before adding -er, -est (biggest, sadder, thinner, etc.)

Two syllables Ends in -y (-ier), -ow,-er, -le		
Happy	happier	the happiest
Narrow	narrower	the narrowest
Clever	cleverer	the cleverest
Mary is happier than Mark about the new baby. Her mother is the happiest grandmother in the world.		

2/3/4 syllables	more....	the most....
Expensive	more expensive	the most expensive
The 4-star hotel is more expensive than a 3-star, but a 5-star is the most expensive.		

## Irregulars:

Good	better	the best
Bad	worse	the worst
Far	farther	the farthest
Compare:		
The yellow one is <b>more</b> expensive <b>than</b> the green one.		
The yellow one is <b>much more</b> expensive than the green one.		
The yellow one is <b>a bit more</b> expensive than the green one.		
The green one is <b>less</b> expensive than the yellow one.		
The yellow one is <b>as</b> expensive <b>as</b> the green one.		

## Relative Pronouns

Who
That
Which
Where
When
Whose
Whom

## Prepositions

**At** 8:00/midnight/midday/noon

**On** Sunday/ April 22<sup>nd</sup>/Christmas Day

**In** April/1985/summer/morning/evening/afternoon

**At** the weekend/at night/at the end of .../at the moment.../at Christmas...

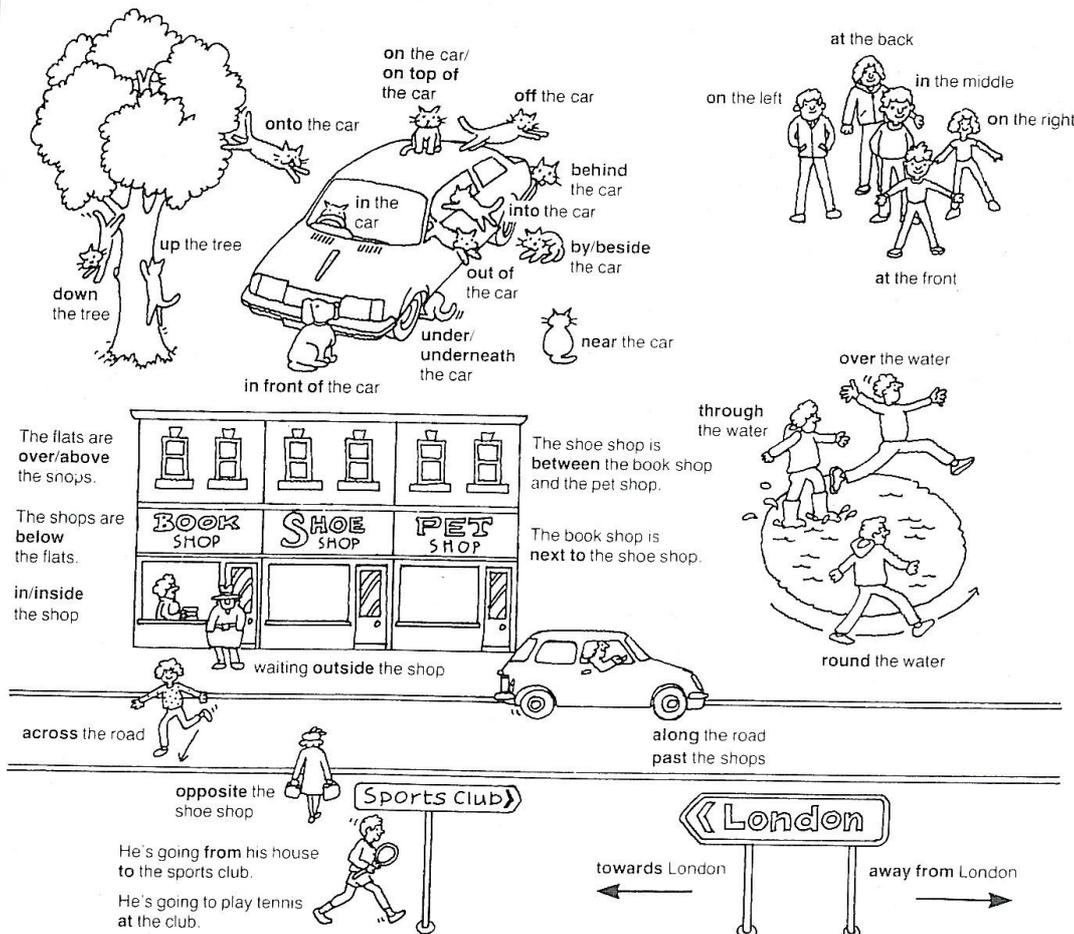
**From.....to....**(we lived there from 1985-1987)

**Until** (until Friday/until I come back)

**Since** (since Monday/1988/I arrived)

**For** (for 3 days/ for 10 minutes/ for a long time)

### Prepositions of place and movement



*8.a*

## Linking Words

And	Or
Because	So
As	Therefore
Since	
In order to	In spite of
So that	Despite
But	Although
Though	Even though
Even if	
When	While
Since	For
However	Moreover
Unless	As long as
Like	

## Verb + -ing

## Verb+to

admit	afford
avoid	agree
begin	allow
can't help	arrange
consider	attempt
continue	can afford
deny	choose
dislike	dare
enjoy	decide
fancy	deserve
finish	expect
like	fail
love	forget
go on	hope
imagine	forget
mind	learn
miss	manage
postpone	offer
practise	plan
risk	promise
start	refuse
stop	regret
suggest	seem
	want
	wish
	threaten

## Phrasal Verbs

Speak up louder, please	The car breaks down frequently
Catch up on news	Run out of sugar
Look after yourself	Look forward to seeing you
Stay up late	The match will be over soon.
Get on with one's father	Give up smoking
Put away one's clothes	Turn down the music
Turn up the volume	Look up words in a dictionary
Fill in a form	Find out about hotels in Madrid
Come back later maybe she'll be here	Hurry up we're late
Go out the front door please	Come in and have a seat
Sit down quietly Stand up	Pick up the towel.
Wake up it's time to get up	Could you give back my CD please
Call back later, he's not here until 10:00	I'll pay you back at the end of the month
Let me write that down.	Look out / watch out
Come on , let's go!	Hold on, I'll see if he's in
Carry on with your work	Get on with family and friends
Take off is scheduled for 5:00 p.m.	Will you see me off at the airport?
Wake up it's time to get up	Wash up the dishes afterwards
Children grow up so quickly	The concert was called off because of storms
Fall over	Drop in for a chat
Plug in your computer over there	Eat out at a fast food
Carry out an experiment	Sort out the papers
Slow down	Christopher Columbus set off on a long sea journey

## Adjectives

Adjectives usually are before the noun.

They are invariable. (no singular or plural, no masculine or feminine)

Order:

Size + Age + Shape + Colour + Origin + Material + Purpose

It is a big, old, round, dark brown, English, wood, kitchen table.

Two colours are separated by “and” black and white film.

Combined word adjectives have a hyphen (two-layered cake, three-piece suit, needle-like shape)

## Adverbs

Adverbs describe verb, information about time (when?), place (where?) manner (how?) and frequency (how often?)

Usually formed by adding –ly to an adjective (quickly, loudly, usually)

NB: Some adjectives and adverbs have the same form e. g.

### Adjective

fast train

early train

**hard** worker

late bus

daily newspaper

### Adverb

ran fast

arrived early

works **hard**

arrive home late

swim daily

Modifying adverbs:

Absolutely, completely, totally, incredibly, extremely, mostly, really, too, highly, very, rather, fairly, nearly, quite, slightly

Position of adverb:

**How/ when /where something happens**, adverb in end position:

(The meeting was called **immediately**./ The meeting took place **in the hotel**./The meeting took place **last Wednesday**./ She is going to have lunch **here**./ You can speak to him **then**.)

**How often**, adverb between subject and verb.

(He **usually** comes at 10:00./ They **often** go to the cinema.)

### Sentence Adverbs

**Maybe** we'll meet again

It'll **probably** be all right.

I'm not busy now, **luckily**.

**Fortunately**, it didn't rain.

Of course, certainly, actually, unfortunately

## Numbers

### Cardinals

one	eleven	twenty -one
two	twelve	twenty-two
three	thirteen	thirty
four	fourteen	forty
five	fifteen	fifty
six	sixteen	sixty
seven	seventeen	seventy
eight	eighteen	eighty
nine	nineteen	ninety
ten	twenty	a/one hundred
101	a/one hundred	138 a/one hundred and thirty-eight
572	five hundred and seventy two	1000 a/one thousand
35,420	thirty-five thousand four hundred and twenty	1,000,000 a/one million

### Ordinals

First	eleventh	
Second	twelfth	twentieth
Third	thirteenth	thirtieth
Fourth	fourteenth	fortieth
Fifth	fifteenth	fiftieth
Once a day /twice a day/three times a day/four times a day		

### Fractions

$\frac{1}{2}$	a/one half
$\frac{1}{4}$	a/one fourth
$\frac{3}{4}$	three fourths
$1\frac{1}{2}$	one and a half

### Decimals

0.5 point five (zero point five)	2.33 (two point three three)
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### Percentages

50% fifty per cent , $2\frac{1}{2}$ two and a half per cent, 6.25% (six point two five per cent)
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### Sums

$16 + 7 = 23$ (sixteen and seven is twenty-three)
$18 - 5 = 13$ (eighteen minus five equals thirteen)
$4 \times 9 =$ (four times nine is thirty-six)
$27 \div 3 = 9$ (twenty-seven divided by three equals nine)

### Telephone Numbers

011 3245677 (oh one one, three two four five six double seven)
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**Money**

1p (one p/ one pence)	1c (a/one cent)
10p (ten p/pence)	10cents (ten cents)
£1 (one pound)	\$1 (a/one dollar)
£3.75 (three pounds seventy-five)	\$3.25 (Three twenty-five)

**Dates**

23 June /23 <sup>rd</sup> June	(the twenty-third of June)
June 23 <sup>rd</sup> /June 23	(June the twenty-third)
1982	Nineteen eighty-two

## Expressions

All right	Bless you!
Excuse me	You lucky thing!
I'm sorry	That's great!
Sorry?	Congratulations!
How do you do.	Good luck!
Here you are	Never mind
Farewell	Thanks anyway
Not at all	I'm so happy you could come
You're welcome	Enjoy your stay
Don't mention it	Same to you.
I don't know	I'm sorry I'm late.
Yes, please.	Of course!
	Of course not!
Have a nice time/meal/trip/visit/journey	Cheers!
My sincere apologies for the delay, ladies and gentlemen	Cheer up!
Sorry, I can't help you. Why don't you try asking...	Bye. See you tomorrow
Well, it was a pleasure meeting you	

## Sayings

A stitch in time saves nine

Born with a silver spoon in his mouth

It's like trying to find a needle in a haystack

Many hands make light the work

## Reading Signs

“Nothing of value is left in this van at night”

“Cyclists

Slow down for people on foot.

This cycle path is shared with pedestrians. “

“Please note there are no flight announcements-passengers must check the flight information screens.”

“Joe Taylor’s shoe shop phoned. They’ve got the shoes you ordered but will only keep them till Thursday. Can you get them before then?”

“Customers note: Store will not open until 10 a.m. on Thursday because of staff training”

“Please feel free to come in “

“Please wait here to be seated:”

“This gate is to be locked at all times.”

“Each tour takes approximately 1 ½ hours”

“Drinks can be ordered for the interval”

“These gardens are looked after by the villagers”

“Do not climb on these rocks as they can be dangerous”

“If you would like any advice our assistants will be pleased to help”

“The use of radios in these gardens is not allowed”

“Please keep children a safe distance from the water”

“Please lock this door when you leave”

“The theatre will open half an hour before the performance begins”

“Drivers of large or slow vehicles phone before crossing”

“Please do not sit or place anything on these chairs”

“Please place used paper in the basket”

“Warning main road ahead”

“Please keep noise down when lectures are in progress”

“Night bell. Please ring and wait for reply.”

“Please allow at least half an hour for us to get your order ready”

“Please do not leave equipment or rubbish in this area”

“Drinks to take away”

“This area is planted. Please keep off”

“Please do not touch or feed the fish”

“Milk no longer sold here”

“Staff are available to help people with their shopping”

“Pick your own fruit”

“Mind the step”

“Mind the gap”

## Vocabulary

### Animals

ant	chicks	fish	lizard	sheep
bear	cock	goat	monkey	spider
bird	cow	hen	mouse	tiger
camel	donkey	horse	pig	turtle
chicken	elephant	lion	rabbit	whale

### Body

ankles	ears	hair	legs	toes
arms	eyes	hand	lips	tongue
cheeks	face	head	mouth	tooth/teeth
chest	fingers	hips	neck	waist
chin	foot/feet	knees	shoulders	wrist

### Clothes

belt	glasses	sandal	socks	tracksuit
blouse	glove	shirt	suit	trainers
coat	jacket	shoe	sweater	trousers
dress	put on	shorts	take off	T-shirt
get dressed	pyjamas	skirt	tights	wear

### Family Relatives

O: Man/men boy He/his/him	O: Woman/women girl She/hers/her	girl they/their/them
Grandfather	Grandmother	grandparents
Son	Daughter	child/children
Brother	Sister	
Husband	Wife	
Father	Mother	parents
Uncle	Aunt	
Nephew	Niece	cousins

### House

bath	ceiling	garden	shower	toilet
bathroom	cooker	gate	sink	toothbrush
bed	cupboard	hose	sink	toothpaste
bedroom	floor	kitchen	soap	towels
bench	fridge	mirror	stairs	wardrobe
bookcase	garage	sheets	table	window

## Furniture

armchair	drawers	desk	phone	shelf/shelves
bookcase	clock	fireplace	picture	sofa
carpet	curtains	lamp	plant	stereo
chest of	cushions	light	radio	T.V.
				vase

## Containers

Bottle of perfume	Carton of milk/juice/eggs	Packet of biscuits
Bowl of cereal	Jar of jam	Tin of tuna
Box of matches	Jug of water	Tube of toothpaste

## Groupings

A pair of .....	Herd of cows	Squad of soldiers
Class of children	Litter of kittens/dogs	Team of footballers
Flock of sheep/birds	School of fish	

## Food and Drink

apple	carrot	flour	knife	pepper	sausage
banana	cheese	food	lemon	pineapple	snack
beans	chicken	fork	meal	pizza	soup
biscuits	chocolate	fries	napkin	plate	spoon
bowl	coffee	fruit	onion	potato	sugar
bread	dish	glass	orange	rice	tea
burger	dish	ice-cream	pasta	salad	tomato
butter	egg	jam	pea	salt	vegetable
cake	fish	juice	pear	sandwich	watermelon

## Common Objects

address book	diary	lighter	pen	sunglasses
book	dictionary	lipstick	pencil	tissues
cigarettes	file	magazine	photo	umbrella
coins	identity card	matches	purse	wallet
comb	keys	newspaper	stamps	watch

## Jobs

accountant	doctor	journalist	pilot	stewardess
actor	engineer	lawyer	policeman	student
banker	footballer	manager	politician	teacher
builder	hairdresser	musician	receptionist	waiter
clerk	housewife	nurse	secretary	

## Daily Routines

brush teeth	get to work	have a shave	have dinner	set the alarm
catch a bus	get up	have a	have lunch	start work
finish work	go to bed	shower	have sweet	turn off the
get dressed	go to the gym	have a wash	dreams	TV
get home	go to work	have	make the	wake up
get to sleep	have a break	breakfast	dinner	watch TV

## Natural Phenomena

avalanche	dumped	hail	ozone layer	storm
bottle banks	waste	hurricane	petrol	thunder
breeze	earthquake	land-fills	pollution	weather
coal	greenhouse	landslide	sleet	wind
	effect	minerals	snow	

