**Ex. 1 Choose the words from the table to fill in the gaps. Change the form where necessary. You don’t need one word.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| permanent | accomplishment | view | improve | feedback |
| mindset | obstacle | bother | face | growth |

1 We didn’t bother much about the rain. It was warm and we had our umbrellas.

2 Achieving fluency in a foreign language is a significant accomplishment.

3 Don't let anything become an obstacle on your path to success!

4 A [reporter](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%8C/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/reporter) [asked](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%8C/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/ask) the [minister](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%8C/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/minister) how he viewed [recent](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%8C/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/recent) [events](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%8C/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/event)*.*

5 Regular practice can improve your language skills over time.

6 Adopting a positive mindset is key to facing challenges and achieving success.

7 Constructive feedback is a valuable tool for personal and professional development.

8 Instead of avoiding problems, it's better to face them head-on and find proper solutions.

9 They lived under permanent threat.

**Ex. 2 The underlined words are misused in the text. Put the words in the correct place**.

                    Adopting a professional 1) mindsetis important for success. Many famous leaders, such as Elon Musk and Sheryl Sandberg, demonstrate a 2) **growth** mindset. They 3) view problems as opportunities for development and improvement. Elon Musk, for instance, 4) faced numerous challenges while developing Tesla and SpaceX. Instead of being 5) **bothered** by these setbacks, he faced them head-on, learning and growing from each experience, later achieving 6) permanent success. Sheryl Sandberg, the COO (Chief Operating Officer**)** of Facebook, also shows a growth mindset. Overcoming personal and professional 7) **obstacles**, she used these experiences to improve and inspire, achieving great 8) **accomplishments.**   
                   In the field of science, Marie Curie, despite facingobstacles as a woman in a male-dominated field, was continuously seeking ways to 9) improve her research and knowledge. Her growth mindset led her to become the first woman to win a Nobel Prize and the only person to win Nobel Prizes in two different scientific fields – Physics and Chemistry.  
                  In sports, athletes such as Serena Williams and Michael Jordan have actively sought 10) **feedback** to improve their skills, leading to great achievements in their respective sports.  
                  The examples of Elon Musk, Sheryl Sandberg, Marie Curie, Serena Williams, and Michael Jordan illustrate the importance of cultivating a growth mindset. By viewing obstacles as opportunities and continuously seeking improvement, they became successful.

**Ex. 3 Fill in the gaps with prepositions or post verbs where necessary.**

1 Despite the challenges, she decided to **put an effort** to learn a new skill.

2 It's important not **to give up** when faced with obstacles.

3 **Focus on** your goals, create a plan and prioritize tasks accordingly.

4 Language skills can be **improved** with regular practice and dedication.

5 My teacher had a significant **influence** on my mindset and decisions.

6 His strong work ethic **influenced** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his career success.

**Grammar**

**Ex. 4a Read the following examples and choose the correct alternative in the rules about Type 0 and 1 Conditionals.**

*a) If it rains, the streets get wet.*

*B) People wear warmer clothes if the weather turns cold.*

1 These sentences describe a *real/imaginary* situation.

2 They refer to the *present/future*.

3 In the ***‘if’-clause*** we use *will/present simple*. In the other part of the sentence, we use *will/present simple.*

4 In Type 0 Conditional sentences, we put a comma (,) after the ***‘if-clause’*** if it comes *before/after* the main part. If the main part comes first, you usually *need/don't need* a comma.

*c) If she studies hard, she will pass the exam.*

*d) We will make a snowman if it snows tomorrow.*

1 These sentences describe a *real/imaginary* situation.

2 They refer to the *present/future*.

3 In the ***‘if’-clause*** we use *will/present simple*. In the other part of the sentence, we use *will/present simple.*

4 In Type 1 Conditional sentences, we put a comma (,) after the ***‘if-clause’*** if it comes *before/after* the main part. If the main part comes first, you usually *need/don't need* a comma.

**Ex. 4b Write the verbs from the box in the correct form to make Type 1 conditional sentences.**

**Credit card fraud**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| get/steal | use/not cover | tell/not return |
| be able to/not have | buy/not have/not be | confuse/allow |

If a credit card thief gets the chance, he will steal your card or money. How can you prevent this? There are several ways:

1. Always cover your PIN number when you use it. If you don’t cover it, someone may see it.
2. Don’t talk to people at the cash machine—a thief will confuse you by talking to you if you allow him to.
3. You need good security on your computer—thieves will be able to get into your account if you don’t have proper security.
4. When you buy something on the Internet, make sure the website has a “locked” symbol. If it doesn’t have one, it won’t be secure enough.
5. Don’t forget, if you tell your PIN number to another person and your money is stolen, your credit card company won’t return your money.

**Ex. 5a Read the following examples and choose the correct alternative in the rules about Type 2 Conditional.**

*a) If I had more time, I would travel around the world.*

*b) She would learn to play the violin if she bought it.*

1 These sentences describe a *real/an imaginary* situation.

2 They refer to the *present/future*.

3 In the ***‘if’-clause*** we use *would /past simple*. In the other part of the sentence, we use *would/past simple.*

4 In Type 2 Conditional sentences, we put a comma (,) after the ***‘if-clause’*** if it comes *before/after* the main part. If the main part comes first, you usually *need/don't need* a comma.

**Note!**

We use If + past tense, would +infinitive without to to talk about a hypothetical/ unreal situation in the present or future and its imaginary result.

After **if** we use **were** instead of **was** in the following cases:

1) in certain fixed phrases: *If I were/was you, if you were younger…*

2) in a more formal style:

If I were a bird, I would fly to the highest mountains.

When we are not sure about the result, we can use ‘***might’*** or***‘could*’** instead of **‘*would’***.

We can also use **‘*could’*** to mean **‘*would be able to’****.*

*If they spoke Spanish, they* ***might*** *understand the lyrics of the song.*

*If Sarah had enough money, she* ***could*** *buy a new car.*

**Ex. 5b Open the brackets using the verbs in Type 2 Conditional.**

1 If she had (had) a fixed mindset, she might (may) struggle to adapt to new challenges.

2 If he were (be) more goal-oriented, he could (can) make significant progress in his personal growth journey.

3 If they had (have) a growth mindset, they **would view** (view) challenges as opportunities.

4 He could achieve (achieve) more if he knew (know) about the importance of a growth mindset.

5 You could (can) improve your skills and reach your goals faster if you were (be) open to feedback.

6 They would find (find) it easier to overcome obstacles in life if they (can) could develop a growth mindset.

7 If the way to success was (be) easy, everyone would take (take) take it.

8 If success was (be) measured by the number of wishes, life would be (be) a fairy tale.

**Ex. 6a Read the following sentences and choose the correct alternative in the given rules.**

*a) If it rains, they won’t cancel the course.*

*b) When the course finishes, we’ll feel exhausted.*

*c) Call me as soon as you come home.*

*d) I will finish this project before you know it.*

*e) After I write this story, I’ll go to the seaside.*

1 To talk about the future, we use *present/future* tenses after ‘***when’, ‘if’, ‘as soon as’, ‘before’, ‘after***’.

2 In the second part of the sentence we use *present/future* tenses.

*You will need to book a place before you come. (NOT… before you will come)*

3 We use *if/when* when we are not sure something will happen.

4 We use *if/when* when we are sure something will happen.

5 We use *when/as soon as* to show that one thing will happen immediately after another:

**Ex. 6b Complete the conversations with the correct form (*present simple or will*) of the verbs in brackets.**

1. A. Come on. Let’s book this course before I change (change) my mind about it.  
    B. I promise you, you will enjoy (enjoy) it when you get (get) there.

2. A. Do you think we should do (do) warm-up exercises before we start (start)?

    B. Definitely. If we don’t do (not do) any, our muscles will hurt (hurt) later.

3. A. I like this diet. I think I will continue (continue) with it after I finish (finish) the course.

    B. I’m bored with it. As soon as I leave (leave), I will have (have) a big plate of chips.

**Ex. 6c Complete the sentences so that they will be true for you.**

1. Before I get too old, I want to travel the world
2. I will watch a movie when I get some free time.
3. If I earn enough money, I will buy a house
4. As soon as this lesson ends, I will be on my way to the next one
5. I’ll feel better when I get some sleep
6. I go home as soon as exams are over
7. My friends would be not pleased if I cancel our plans last minute
8. After I graduate from the university, I hope to find a job
9. When I come home, I like to relax by listening to music or reading
10. Before I go to bed, I brush my teeth.

## 1 type:

1. If you study consistently, you will improve your grades.
2. When it rains, the plants in the garden get watered naturally.
3. Unless you pay your bills on time, you may incur late fees.

## 0 type:

1. If you heat ice, it melts.
2. When you mix red and yellow, you get orange.
3. If you exercise regularly, you stay healthy.

## 2 type:

1. If I won the lottery, I would travel around the world.
2. If I had more time, I would learn a new language.
3. If she studied harder, she would improve her grades.