**Ex. 1 Read the text. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word that shouldn’t be there. If a line is correct, put a tick in the space provided. If a line has a word that shouldn’t be there, write it in the space provided.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1)                        How can I become a more creative?  2) Being creative is not just for artists and designers, but can to help in many  3) aspects of your life, from problem-solving to communication. There are  4) several steps you can take to become the more creative:    5) a) Explore in new interests and hobbies: Trying new activities like  6) painting, dancing, cooking, or playing a musical instrument can not help  7) you see the world in a new light.    8) b) Keep to a journal or sketchbook: Writing down your thoughts, ideas,  9) and the sketches can help you process your thoughts and develop them  10) further. It can be a safe space for you to express you yourself without  11) fear of judgment and as track your progress.    12) c) Surround yourself with also inspiration: Surrounding yourself with  13) things that inspire you, like artwork, and music, books, or films, can  14) spark creativity and motivate you. Pay to attention to what excites you  15) and incorporate it into the your daily life.    16) d) Practice mindfulness and meditation: Clearing off your mind and  17) focusing on the present moment can help engage to your creative side.  18) Mindfulness and meditation can reduce yours stress, improve  19) concentration, and enhance in creative thinking.    20) Collaborate only with others: Working with friends, groupmates, or  21) colleagues can help you see things from another different perspectives  22) and come on up with new ideas. Sharing and collaborating with others  23) can spark creativity and push you to think outside from the box. |  |

**Ex. 2 Open the brackets with the correct word form.**

1. Creativity (create) is the key to unlocking your 2. imagination (imagine) and your inner 3. creator (create). From early 4. childhood (child), we are all 5. Inventors (invent) in our own right, constantly exploring and experimenting with the world around us. However, as we grow older, we may become 6. impatient (patient) or 7.  underestimate (estimate) our own abilities. It’s important to remember that 8. creativity (create) comes in all shapes and sizes, often taking on 9. unusual (usual) and 10.  unexpected (expect) forms. To truly realize our 11. creative (create) potential, we must cultivate a sense of 12. leadership (leader) within ourselves and 13. overcome (come) any doubts or fears that may be holding us back. So don't be afraid to think outside the box and let your 14 creativity (create) shine!

**Ex. 3 Fill in the gaps with a correct word.**

Do you ever feel like giving 1. **down/on/up** when faced with a difficult problem? Well, you're not alone. A long time ago, a professor named Carol Dweck conducted an interesting study with a group of 2. **ten-year-old/ten-year-olds/ten-years-olds**. She noticed that some kids embraced challenges, believing that through effort they could improve, while 3.**others/other/another** felt they were being judged and were afraid of failing. This made Professor Dweck realize that there is a problem in education today that she wanted to change.

Professor Dweck believes that children should be praised 4.**on/for/by** their efforts, like trying hard, using good strategies, and not giving up, rather than just being called smart or talented. She argues that this will help kids focus 5.**on/at/for** learning and getting better, rather than just getting good grades. The key to success, in her opinion, is working hard and believing in one's ability to improve over time.

Scientists have tested Professor Dweck’s ideas and they’ve seen that they work. When students 6.**learned/taught/studied** that trying new things made them smarter, they improved faster than 7.**the others/another/other**students. In another study, kids who weren’t doing well in school tried the growth mindset techniques for a year. The results were 8.**amazing/amazed/amazement**. These kids used to think that making an effort meant they were dumb, but they saw that it was the way to learn.

In conclusion, it's important to remember that effort and hard work are essential for success. By believing in our ability to learn and improve 9.**by/with/through** effort, we can achieve great things. So, next time you find 10.**yourself/you/yours** faced with a challenging problem, remember the words of Professor Dweck and embrace the opportunity to learn and grow. It's not about being smart or talented, but about putting in the effort and never giving up.

**Ex. 4 Read the sentences and choose the correct alternative.**

*a I wish I****knew****his e-mail.*

*b I wish I****was****taller.*

*c I wish you****didn’t have to****leave now.*

*d I wish I****could****speak Chinese.*

*e I wish I****had studied****harder last semester.*

*f I wish you****wouldn’t****interrupt me all the time.*

*g I wish it****would****stop raining.*

1. Sentences a, b, c, d use ‘***I wish* +**the present simple/past simple’ to talk about present/past situations. They express regrets that something is not as the speaker would like it to be.

2. Sentence e uses ‘***I wish*** +  the past simple/past perfect’ to talk about present/past situations that the speaker would like to be different. They express regrets about the past.

3. Sentence f uses ‘***I wish*** + somebody/something + the past simple/would’ to complain about things that people do repeatedly, about situations or when the speaker would like something to happen or change (but does not expect this to happen).

**Note!**

1. After ‘***I wish****’* we can use ‘***were***’ instead of ‘***was***’.

*I wish I****were****taller. = I wish I****was****taller.*

2. We use ‘***I wish + would****’* for actions, not situations. Compare:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Action** | **Situation** |
| *I wish she****would come.*** | *I wish she****was****here.* |
| *I wish he****would explain****this rule to me.* | *I wish I****knew****this rule.* |
| *I wish it****would******stop****raining.* | *I wish it****wasn’t raining****.* |

**Ex. 5 Rewrite the sentence. Use ‘*I wish + the past simple’.***

*Example: I can’t swim well - I wish I could swim well.*

1. I don’t have many friends – I wish I had many friends.

2. I can’t play the violin. –I wish I could play violin.

3. I am not smart. – I wish I were smart.

4. It’s cold. – I wish it wasn’t cold.

5. I can’t find my glasses. – I wish I could find my glasses.

**Ex. 6 Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the verb (the past perfect).**

*Example: I wish I had played chess more in my childhood.*

1. I wish I had studied (study) harder before the exam.

2. They wish they had visited (visit) that museum when they were in Paris.

3. I wish I hadn’t eaten (not eat) so much chocolate yesterday.

4. We wish we had booked (book) our tickets earlier.

5. She wishes she had learned (learn) to play tennis when she was 20.

**Ex. 7 Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the verb (the past simple or past perfect)**

1. I wish I knew (know) how to drive a car.

2. I wish I had known (know) how to drive a car five years ago.

3. She wishes she could (can) play the piano.

4. She wishes she had learned (learn) to play the piano when she was younger.

5. I wish I lived (live) near my work, which would be more convenient.

6. I wish I had lived (live) near my work in 2010.

**Ex. 8 For the following situations, write sentences with** ‘***I wish … would/wouldn’t’***.

*Example: Your friend speaks too fast. You can’t follow him.*

*You say to your friend: I wish you wouldn’t speak so fast.*

1 Your roommate listens to hard rock late in the evening. It annoys you.

You say to your roommate: I wish you wouldn’t listen to hard rock late in the evening.

2. Your neighbour's dog barks loudly every morning, waking you up.

You say to your neighbour: I wish your dog wouldn’t bark loudly every morning.

3. Your partner always interrupts you when you're speaking in meetings.

You say to your partner: I wish you wouldn’t interrupt me when I’m speaking in meetings.

4. Your neighbour leaves his dirty dishes in the sink for days.

You say to your neighbour: I wish you wouldn’t leave your dirty dishes in the sink for days.

5. Your friend always cancels plans at the last minute, leaving you disappointed.

You say to your friend: I wish you wouldn’t cancel plans at the last minute.

**Ex. 9 Correct the following sentences.**

1. I wish I would be stronger. I wish I were stronger.

2. I wish it stopped raining. I wish it would stop raining.

3. I wish I can answer this question. I wish I could answer this question.

4. I wish I would have a car. I wish I had a car.

5. I wish you listen to my advice. I wish you would listen to my advice.

6. I wish you didn’t spend all your money last month. I wish you hadn’t spent all your money last month.

**Ex. 10a Study the information.**

***In case*** is used to describe possible situations we want to be prepared for. We do not use **will** after *in case.*

*Example: I’ll take my glasses with me in case I have enough time to read a new article.*

IF and IN CASE are different!

***IF***

*a. I’ll buy some more fruit if children come*. (Maybe the children will come.  If they come, we’ll buy some more fruit. If they don’t come, we won’t buy any more fruit.)

*b. If you need my help, you can call this number.*

***IN CASE***

*a. I’ll buy some more fruit in case the children come*. (Maybe the children will come. We’ll buy some more fruit now, whether they come or not. Then we’ll already have the food if they come.)

*b. In case you need my help, I’ll give you my phone number.*(Maybe you’ll need my help. I will give you my phone number, whether you need my help or not. Then you’ll already have my phone number if you need it. )

We use **in case + past** to say WHY we did something:

*Example: I gave him my email address in case he needed to contact me.*

**Ex. 10b Match the halves of the sentences.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. I’ll take my umbrella h) in case it rains. | a) in case my mom wanted to know what time I would be home. |
| 2. I left a note on the fridge a) in case my mom wanted to know what time I would be home. | b) in case she gets hungry. |
| 3. My sister should pack extra snacks in her bag b) in case she gets hungry. | c) in case my roommate needed to get into the apartment. |
| 4. I left the key on the table c) in case my roommate needed to get into the apartment. | d) in case I oversleep. |
| 5. Don’t forget to double-check our travel documents g) in case there are some mistakes. | e) in case I forgot something for the exam. |
| 6. I wrote down all the important information in my notebook e) in case I forgot something for the exam. | f) in case she gets lost. |
| 7. I’ll set up my alarm clock d) in case I oversleep. | g) in case there are some mistakes. |
| 8. She’ll need a map f) in case she gets lost. | h) in case it rains. |

Dmitri Mendeleev's dream of the periodic table, where all the elements fell into place as required, is a captivating story that has intrigued many. While the dream itself was a product of his unconscious mind organizing his thoughts, Mendeleev's creation of the periodic table was a groundbreaking scientific achievement. I believe story can’t be true because of complexity of periodic table. Mendeleev must have spent years organizing elements. There’s no way such important scientific discovery as periodic table was created simply by chance through dream.

**Ex. 3 Read the example sentences below and try to guess the meaning of the underlined phrases.**

 1 **A:** How did you feel about winning the international Olympiad?

**B:** I had prepared really hard for it, so I was on top of the world.

2 Kate’s been on cloud nine since she entered MIPT. We are delighted for her.

3 We went to the concert of our favourite group yesterday and had a whale of a time. It’s a pity you couldn’t make it.

4 Ben has got a scholarship at the best university in the country, and he is now over the moon. He can’t believe his dream has come true.

5 His sister is in her element at the university. She loves everything about it, and she is doing very well in her exams.

6 **A:** Is there a problem with your room in the hall of residence?

**B:** No, everything is ok! I am a happy camper.

7 She is like a kid in a candy store when she goes to the bookshop. She adores books and can spend there the whole day.

**Ex. 4 Cover the examples above. Can you remember the missing words from the idioms?**

 1 My groupmates and I had a whale of time at the Museum of Natural History last week, so we're going to continue going there once a month.

2 I really feel like I'm in my element when I am walking the streets of New York City.

3 She hated the heat and humidity of the southern summer; she was not happy camper.

4 She was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_moon when she was declared the winner of the singing competition.

5 After the exam results came out, they felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_world for making it.

6 When Linda saw all of the different gadgets in the shop window, she was like a kid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

7 I was on cloud nine once I had completed my assignment.

How did your trip to Moscow go?

It was amazing! We had a whale of time there.

Have you visited a fair at the center?

Yes, I was like a kid in a candy store. Couldn’t look away from it.

Have you ever met any famous actors?

Yes, I was on cloud nine when it happened!