there is ...
there was ...
it is ...
it was ...

Study this example:

There also means 'to/at/in that place':



We use there when we talk about something for the first time, to say that it exists:		
	There's a new restaurant in Hill Street.	
	I'm sorry I'm late. There was a lot of traffic. (not It was a lot of traffic)	
	Things are very expensive now. There has been a big rise in the cost of living.	
It = a spe	ecific thing, place, fact, situation etc.: We went to the new restaurant. It's very good. (It = the restaurant) I wasn't expecting her to call me. It was a complete surprise. (It = that she called)	
Compare there and it:		
	I like this town. There 's a lot to do here. It 's an interesting place.	

The house is unoccupied. There's nobody living **there**. (= in the house)

You can say:

Com

there will be there must be there might be etc. there must have been there should have been there would have been etc. there is sure to be there is bound to be there is going to be

there is likely to be there is supposed to be there used to be

	'Is there a flight to Rome tonight?' 'There might be. I'll check online.'	
	If people drove more carefully, there wouldn't be so many accidents.	
	I could hear music coming from the house. There must have been somebody at home.	
	There's bound to be a cafe somewhere near here. (= There's sure to be)	
pare there and it :		
	They live on a busy road. There must be a lot of noise from the traffic.	

- They live on a busy road. **There must be** a lot of noise from the traffic. They live on a busy road. **It must be** very noisy. (**It** = living on a busy road)
- There used to be a cinema here, but it closed a few years ago.
 That building is now a supermarket. It used to be a cinema. (It = that building)
- There's sure to be a flight to Rome tonight.
 There's a flight to Rome tonight, but it's sure to be full. (it = the flight)

We say:	It's dangerous to walk in the road. (not To walk in the road is dangerous) y we use It at the beginning of sentences like this. Some more examples: It didn't take us long to get here. It's a shame (that) you can't come to the party.
We also	It's not worth waiting any longer. Let's go. use it to talk about distance, time and weather: How far is it from here to the airport? It's a long time since we last saw you.
Compar	e it and there: It was windy. but There was a cold wind.

We use there ... when we talk about something for the first time, to say that it exists.

It = a specific thing, place, fact, situation etc.

There also means 'to/at/in that place'.

Normally we use It ... at the beginning of sentences.

We also use it to talk about distance, time and weather.

Vocabulary

marine

морской

судовой

adjective: related to the sea or sea transport.

A marine life.

Marine explorations.

One plane, a marine F18, was lost in the raid.

noun: a soldier who works closely with the navy and is trained especially for military operations on land that begin from the sea.

The U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines.



distinguish

различать

отличать

выделить

verb: to notice or understand the difference between two things, or to make one person or thing seem different from another.

The child is perfectly capable of **distinguishing** reality from fantasy.

He's color-blind and can't distinguish (the difference) between red and green easily.

I sometimes have difficulty distinguishing Spanish from Portuguese.

They look so similar it's often difficult to distinguish one from the other.

The male bird displays several characteristics which distinguish him from the female.



controversial

спорный

дискуссионный

adjective: causing or likely to cause disagreement or discussion.

A controversial issue/decision/speech.

The book was very controversial.

Abortion is a highly controversial subject/issue/topic.

A decision that remains controversial.



broad

широкий

обширный

просторный

adjective: having a distance larger than usual from side to side; wide.

A broad staircase.

We walked down a **broad** avenue lined with trees.

My brother is very **broad**-shouldered.

adjective: including a wide rang of things; general.

The company has a **broad** range of experience.

He explained it in very broad terms.



current

текущий

TOK

поток

течение

adjective: of the present time or most recent.

Under current state law, students can drop out of school legally at age 17.

Have you seen the current issue?

The word is no longer in current use.

Who is the current editor of the Times?

A lot of businesses are being hurt by the current high interest rates.

I wouldn't work for them even if they paid me twice my current salary.

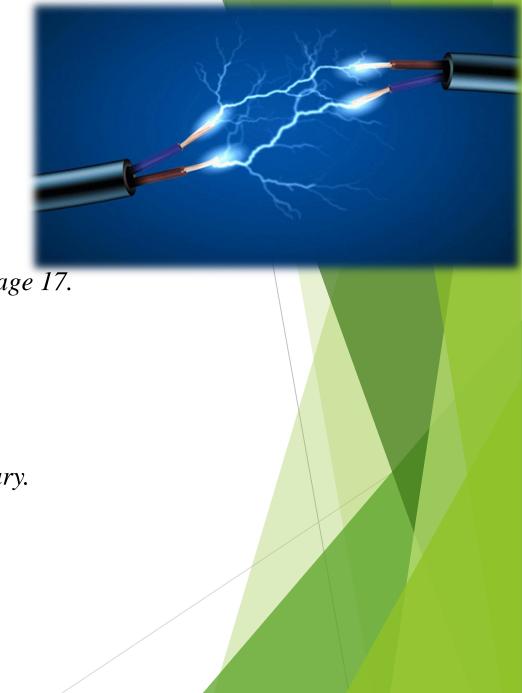
Most of the current troubles stem from our new computer system.

noun: a movement of water, air, or electricity in a particular direction.

To swim against/with the current.

He was swept out to sea by the strong current.

Switch off the electric current before changing the bulb.



My favorite computer game