



Revision (A)

Present Tenses / Unit 2 / Macbeth (Deception / Remorse)

A) Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. **Have you bought** (you / buy) your train ticket yet?
2. The kitchen is a complete mess! What **have the children been doing** (the children / do)?
3. Julie **has been learning** (learn) to drive for six years!
4. Amanda **has already had** (already / have) lunch, so she'll meet us later.
5. I **have been** (be) to Spain twice.
6. Simon **has written** (write) three books so far.
7. I have done (do) everything I needed to do today! Hurray!
8. It **hasn't rained** (not / rain) all summer, so the garden is dead.
9. I **have read** (read) your book. Here it is, thank you.
10. She **has forgotten** (forget) how to get to my house.
11. I **have been working** (work) in the garden all day and I need a rest.
12. She **has made** (make) three cakes. They look delicious!
13. David feels great these days. He **has been getting** (get) up early lately.
14. We **have always hated** (always / hate) rush hour traffic.
15. Recently, I **have been studying** (study) a lot. My exams are in a few weeks.
16. We **have been writing** (write) this book for months and months.
17. I **have always loved** (always / love) chocolate.
18. I **have wanted** (want) to go back to university for a long time.
19. What's that delicious smell? **Have you been cooking** (you / cook)?
20. I **have watched** (watch) seven films this week!

B] Choose the correct answer:

1. Have you been to Latin America.....?
a- **before** b- already c- never d- ever
2. We..... for the manager for ages but he hasn't arrived yet
a- waited b- are waiting c- **have been waiting** d- wait
3. When people see Becky and Jane together, They think they..... each other for ages, but in reality they have just met.
a- know b- knew c- have been knowing **d- have known.**
4. The applicants who haven't been interviewed are waiting in room C.
a- now b- ever c- already **d- yet.**
5. Julie Carr..... to be star in a Hollywood film.
a- wanted always **b- has always wanted**
c- has always been wanting d- is always wanting
6. The students have been quarrelling [since – **for**] a week.
7. This is Mrs Edwards, whose husband has..... been elected vice president of the city council.
a- ever **b- recently** c- before d- so far.
8. We [**haven't discussed** – had discussed – were discussing – discussed] this matter since we [have met – meet – **met** – were meeting].
9. yesterday's film? I personally thought it was boring.
a- Have you liked b- You have liked
c- Did you like d- You like
10. We haven't seen each other [for – **since**] Christmas.

C] Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning:

1. He has found a job at a travel agency for the summer. (is)

He is working for a travel agency.

2. We visit them every weekend. (always)

We always visit them

3. The clothes in that shop are very expensive. (cost)

The clothes in that shop cost a lot of money.

4. Why did you live in Italy? [been]

Why have you been in Italy ?

5. We lived in Berlin from 1990 to 1999. (been)

We have been in Berlin for 9 years

6. She comes to work early everyday.(never)

She never comes late

7. Boiling of water at 100 C. is a scientific fact.(Water)

Water boils at 100C

8. Susan has already made all the necessary arrangements to go skiing this week. (is)

Susan is going skiing this week.

9. I haven't seen Tom since 2012. [for]

I haven't seen Tom for 6 years

10. My parents have been married for twenty years. [since]

My parents have been married since 1998

11. I haven't seen my friends for a long time. [It]

It has been a long time since I saw my friends.

12. My mum hasn't travelled abroad since 2000. [ago]

My mum didn't travel abroad 8 years ago.

13. We haven't finished doing the homework yet. [still]

We are still doing the homework.

14. I visited Spain. [been]

I have been to Spain .

15. The boys haven't met since they were at school. [last]

The last time the boys met was when they were at school.

Vocabulary [Unit 2]

A) Choose the correct answer:

1 I don't know what a new PlayStation costs, but -----a guess I'd say around 250 euros.

a on b **at** c with d by

2 The case was handled badly, so the police came in for a lot of-----.

a opinion b judgment c **criticism** d observation

3 I'm afraid your work needs to improve as it isn't up to-----.

a **scratch** b catch c match d patch

4 The current manager has held the same----- for over 20 years.

a place b **post** c seat d work

5 I'm still in----- with my school friends even though we're now in our thirties.

a connection b talk c interaction d **contact**

6 The doctor keeps all of my medical information on-----.

a **file** b data c folder d list

7 Speak up! Or has the cat got your-----?

a mouth b **tongue** c throat d voice

8 Helen told me about her problem -----confidence, so I can't repeat it.

a with b for c **in** d under

9 Everyone thought he was a----- businessman, but he was just a fraud.

a logical b lawless c legal d **legitimate**

10 We were all-----when Grandma announced she was on Facebook.

a cut in b **taken aback** c brought down d stirred up

11 I'm afraid you took my words -----context.

a **out of** b far from c without d under

12 The audience was----- by the speaker's rude comments and many people walked out.

a resisted b **offended** c provoked d impressed

13 Do you feel important when you----- your views on social networking sites?

a emit b release c **air** d float

14 Faced with a 20-year prison sentence, the accused -----like a canary and got his time reduced.

a **sang** b sounded c tweeted d hummed

15 I was absolutely -----by the news of the earthquake.

a **shocked** b excited c thrilled d bothered

16 I have played computer games with my son-----occasion, but it's not really my thing.

a at b for c in d **on**

17 It's hard to -----someone whom you dislike so much!

a blast b save c **defend** d guard

18 He lied about his qualifications and was found out, so the -----of the story is, don't lie.

a value b **moral** c ideal d lesson

19 We can't----- to each other because we disagree on so many things.

a **relate** b interact c communicate d accept

20 Interestingly, Hector didn't -----Facebook, even though he's a teenager.
a come in for b get back at c set out d **take to**

B] Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets giving the same meaning:

1) All women need to make progress and be successful is their own determination (get)
-----**get a head**-----

2) The central bank has succeeded in one of the biggest financial rescues of recent years. (pull)

-----**has pulled off**-----

3) We think Rick really made a new discovery as somebody who's tough and able to deliver for New York. (break)

-----**broke through**-----

4) Boy, you keep impressing me greatly with your surprises the more time I spend with you,' he muttered. (blow)

-----**blowing me away**-----

5) However, when there is work to be done he insists that you start working hard and we know the time to be serious. (knuckle)

-----**knuckle down**-----

6) A few years ago, the property was almost sold but the sale didn't happen at the eleventh hour. (fall)

-----**fell through**-----

7) If Elise would just keep going a little longer she'd certainly get the promotion. (hang)

-----**hang on**-----

8) If you have problems difficulties, let me know and I'll help out. (come)

-----**come in for**-----

9) Are you planning to have that scholarship to Harvard University? (go)

-----**going for**-----

10) These young men may not be able to beat their opponents physically, but speed and craft achieve the required result. (trick)

-----**will do the trick**-----

Macbeth (Deception / Remorse)

If Macbeth believed he was fated to have the crown, can he be credited (or blamed) with ambition in trying to gain it? Fate and free will. The witches accurately predicted Macbeth's future, but do they control his fate? (Deception)

The play pits the prophecies of the three weird sisters against its own dramatization of Macbeth's internal conflict. *Macbeth* leaves us hanging. It never answers the question of whether free will or fate determines a person's future. Macbeth may be fated to be king, but he decides all on his own that he will murder Duncan in order to obtain the crown.

The main plot of the play is built on the witches' prophecies, which are fulfilled throughout it. These witches are a typical example of the supernatural theme; their prophecies appear to be very good and sound. Once he finds their first two prophecies fulfilled, he starts to believe in their goodness and disregard Banquo's warning for him. His actions suggest that fate may be predetermined, but free will determines how a people reach their destinies. In addition, it's not clear which wins. In fact, fate and free will might just be working together.

Macbeth is a courageous Scottish general who is not naturally inclined to commit evil deeds, yet he deeply desires power and advancement. He kills Duncan against his better judgment and afterward stews in guilt and paranoia.

Double meaning words shouldn't be interpreted literary. Explain By the prophecies and their reference. (Deception)

The prophecies of the three witches attracted the attention of Macbeth the moment he heard them. He became a complete believer in their ability to foretell the future especially after the fulfillment of the first prophecy when he became Thane of Cawdor. Macbeth became more and more dependent on the prophecies of the witches. He killed Banquo, his close friend, and tried to kill his son because he was afraid that his son would take the throne, but he failed to do so.

Macbeth believed in the witches absolutely that he sought them out to ask for more information to help him secure his position as king. He believed that he wouldn't be defeated until the trees of Birnam Wood moved to Dunsinane Hill, and that no man born of a woman could harm him. This gave him reason to believe he was entirely safe. These last prophecies made Macbeth confident that he would win any fight with his enemies. Near the end, Malcolm made a plan, ordering his men to cut branches from the trees of Birnam Wood to hide behind them to surprise Macbeth.

Macduff and his army were able to attack the castle and during the battle Macduff explained to Macbeth that he wasn't born naturally, but was taken from his dead mother's body before the proper time.

On hearing that, Macbeth realized that his defeat was inevitable and that the prophecies were illusions because they had double meanings, their intent was to lead people into doing evil deeds just as Banquo had warned him. He acquired wisdom, but unfortunately, it was too late. Macbeth met his tragic end during a fight with Macduff.

Macbeth feeling of guilt led him to hallucinate, (Remorse) Macbeth suffered from hallucination many times in the play as When he took the decision to kill the king.his heated imagination makes him see a blood –stained dagger, which points to the room where Duncan is sleeping. Also when the murderers killed Banque, he hallucinated seeing his ghost with his head cut sitting on his chair. This indicates how he suffered from troubled – conscience due to his feeling of guilt.

Lady Macbeth shouldn't die at that time "Macbeth" has mentioned that (Remorse)

Macbeth linked his downfall to his wife's end. He believed that he wouldn't be defeated until the trees of Birnam Wood moved to Dunsinane Hill, and that no man born of a woman could harm him. This gave him reason to believe he was entirely safe. So he thought that his wife's end should come after his downfall, just to see the consequences of their deeds together.

Lady Macbeth proved to be a round character. Divine support and forgiveness is such a crucial thing to have a peace of mind. (Remorse)

Lady Macbeth is considered a round character because she was completely evil, but at the end she changed when she couldn't bear the torment of her conscience. She began to elevate (rise up) because she became more human, she suffered from frightful dreams and the extreme burden of guilt hanging over her, and she eventually committed suicide.

