

# Let's get it started



- How many English words can I learn per day?
- 10 English words or phrases per day aren't too many, are they? Just give it a try. You will find that you can learn them in next to no time.
- So why not take a little time each day (Monday to Friday) to learn 10 new words?
- Use the weekend to revise what you have learned during the past week(s). This way you'll enrich your English vocabulary by 50 new words per week. (That's 200 new English words after a month!)

*TEXT*



**PARTICIPLES  
PHRASAL VERB  
“CHECK”**

# 1. Translate participles



- reading - read
- buying - bought
- heating - heated
- connecting - connected
- eating - eaten.

## 2. Translate the sentences



- 1. There is a house built in our street.
- 2. The materials used were not of good quality.
- 3. The vegetables bought were fresh.
- 4. The letters sent yesterday by e-mail were not received.

### 3. Rewrite the sentences using the participle



- I have a cat that is called Tari.
- → **I have a cat called Tari.**
- The dinner was more expensive than they had expected.
- →
- He was accused of murder and arrested.
- →
- She was shocked by the bad news and burst into tears.
- →
- The event is organized by our team and will surely be a great success.
- →

## 4. Rewrite the sentences using the participle



- The film is based on real events and tells the story of a reporter.
- →
- She was born in Hollywood and knows all the famous movie stars.
- →
- The car was taken to the garage. It was repaired within an hour.
- →
- She was admired by everyone and began to grow arrogant.
- →
- He was dumped by his girlfriend and felt really lousy.
- →

5. Rewrite the sentences replacing the italic part with a perfect participle.



- *We switched off the lights* before we went to bed.
- → **Having switched off the lights we went to bed.**
- *The boy asked his mother's permission* and then went out to play.
- → the boy went out to play.
- *As he had drunk too much,* he didn't drive home himself.
- → he didn't drive home himself.
- *We have written two tests today,* so we are very exhausted.
- → we are very exhausted.
- *She filled the washing machine* and switched it on.
- → she switched it on.

# 5



- *She had been to the disco the night before and overslept in the morning.*  
→ she overslept in the morning.
- *We had worked in the garden all day and were sunburned in the evening.*  
→ we were sunburned in the evening.
- *She had not slept for two days and therefore wasn't able to concentrate.*  
→ she wasn't able to concentrate.
- *Since I had not seen him for ages, I didn't recognize him.*  
→ I didn't recognize him.
- *I had not ridden a horse for a long time and found it very difficult to keep in the saddle.*  
→ I found it very difficult to keep in the saddle.



# Phrasal verb- “check”



# 1. Choose the right answer



- **1. He went to the hospital for a medical check .....**
- a) up
- b) off
- c) in
- **2. The hotel staff said that I wouldn't be able to check .....** without paying.
- a) in
- b) off
- c) out
- **3. The attender checked ..... the names on the list as the members arrived.**
- a) off
- b) in
- c) out

## 2. Choose the right answer



- **4. Check your work ..... before you hand it in.**
- a) over
- b) out
- c) in
- **5. The doting mother always calls to check ..... on her daughter.**
- a) up
- b) in
- c) out
- **6. His alibi checked .....**
- a) out
- b) in
- c) on

# 3. Choose the right answer

- **7. The airline wanted to see my passport before I could check .....**
- a) in
- b) on
- c) off
- **8. The police are checking his fingerprints ..... the information they have in their database.**
- a) against
- b) on
- c) in
- **9. We couldn't check ..... the hotel until 2 am.**
- a) into
- b) off
- c) up
- **10. I sent Jane to check ..... the kids.**
- a) on
- b) over
- c) out

# Cowboys



- The Golden Age of the American cowboy was short lived. It began in the 1860s with the great cattle drives from Texas north to Kansas. By 1890, when railroads had reached remote areas, there was no more need for large-scale cattle drives.



- Of course, cowboys have a history before 1860. In fact, there were Mexican cowboys long before that. The Spanish conqueror of Mexico, Hernan Cortes, brought cattle with him 1521. Cortes also branded his cattle with a three cross design. The Spanish sharp-horned cattle roamed the deserts and prairies freely. Eventually, they found their way to Texas. American settlers in Texas interbred their animals with the Spanish breed – the Texas longhorn cow was the result! It was famous for its bad temper and aggressiveness. The Longhorn was a dangerous animal, with each of its horns measuring up to three and one-half feet long.



- After the American Civil War ended in 1865, disbanded soldiers, who were former black slaves, and young men seeking adventure headed west. At that time, there were about five million cattle in Texas. Back in the East, there was a big demand for beef. By this time, railways from the east extended as far west as Kansas. It was still more than 600 miles from South Texas to the railway.



- Between the two places there were rivers to cross, Indian tribes, badlands and other problems. A fur trader named Jesse Chisholm had driven his wagon north in 1865. Cowboys and cattle followed the Chisholm Trail north to Abilene, Kansas. This cattle trail became the most famous route for driving cattle, until it was barred with barbed wire in 1884.





- In 1867, cattle dealer Joseph G. McCoy built pens for 3,000 cattle in the little town of Abilene. Soon Abilene was the most dangerous town in America. After the long cattle drive, cowboys who had just been paid went wild. Sheriff “Wild Bill” Hickok tamed Abilene in 1871 by forcing cowboys to turn over their guns when they arrived in town. Other towns replaced Abilene as the wildest town in the West - Newton, Wichita, Ellsworth and Dodge City.



- In Kansas a herd of 3,000 Texas longhorns might sell for \$100,000 making the rancher rich. The cowboys might get \$200 in wages, which often disappeared on drink, women and gambling.



- Getting cattle to Kansas was far from easy. One of the biggest difficulties was getting the herd across rivers, especially when the river was high. There were no bridges. In 1871, 350 cowboys driving 60,000 cattle waited two weeks for the water level in the Red River to go down.



- Food for men and animals was also difficult to find at times. An early cattleman developed the chuck wagon, which were both a supply wagon and a portable kitchen. In the 1870s, there were probably 40,000 cowboys in the West. After the prairies were fenced in, there was less work. Large ranches still employ cowboys to round up the cattle for branding or for sale. Even today, about 20,000 cowboys still work in North America.