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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

*Учебное пособие по грамматике
для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы
студентов по специальности 36.02.01 - Ветеринария,*

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Пособие рассчитано на интенсивную аудиторную работу, кроме того, оно может
использоваться для организации самостоятельной работы, поскольку упражнения
имеют образец, который может служить помощью студенту.

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INTRODUCTION (ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ)

Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов ФГБОУ ВО Вологодская ГМХА, изучающих иностранный язык (английский).

Пособие включает две части. Первая часть пособия — это основной курс. Он состоит из 11 разделов, каждый из которых формирует навыки правильного употребления вводимых грамматических правил, сфокусированных на изучаемых лексико-грамматических трудностях. Упражнения данного раздела составлены таким образом, чтобы на аудиторных занятиях студенты закрепляли основные знания по грамматике соответствующего урока, а дома еще раз прорабатывали тот же материал самостоятельно.

Каждый раздел снабжен проверочным лексико-грамматическим тестом для проверки полученных знаний.

Вторая часть пособия — грамматический справочник, в котором представлен грамматический материал, изучаемый в школе (видовременные формы глаголов, простые и сложные формы прилагательных и т.п.).

Так как основное внимание уделяется изучению грамматики английского языка как основы понимания, воспроизведения и создания высказывания на иностранном языке, то в пособии представлены практически все разделы грамматики, необходимые для понимания и говорения по-английски.

Пользуясь настоящим пособием, преподаватель в зависимости от уровня подготовки студентов может вводить грамматический материал в качестве нового или же закреплять и развивать знания, умения и навыки, приобретенные ранее.

Весь грамматический материал тщательно отрабатывается в упражнениях постепенно нарастающей сложности. При этом в пособии устанавливается тесная связь между разделами, что позволяет осуществить плавный переход от одной грамматической темы к другой, закрепляя пройденный ранее грамматический и лексический материал.

Пособие содержит несколько видов упражнений: упражнения, направленные на формирование критического

восприятия и внимательного прочтения текста; упражнения, расширяющие словарный запас студента, и упражнения на перефразирование. Кроме того, предлагаются упражнения на перевод, которые дают возможность студенту соотнести изученные лексико-грамматические модели со структурой предложений родного языка.

В связи с недостатком аудиторного времени, бóльший процент упражнений может выполняться самостоятельно дома с последующим выполнением теста под контролем преподавателя.

Пособие рассчитано на интенсивную аудиторную работу. Оно также может использоваться для организации самостоятельной работы, поскольку каждое упражнение имеет образец, который может служить помощью студенту.

Пособие может быть рекомендовано будущим бакалаврам, а также всем тем, кто хочет получить базовые знания грамматики современного английского языка.

PART I

ARTICLE

I. Insert a or an where necessary:

1. This is ... English grammar book. 2. ... orange is sweeter than ... lemon. 3. We went to ... very nice restaurant last weekend. 4. Can you tell me if there's ... bank near here? 5. One day a new boss came. He was ... tall, dark man with ... pleasant smile. 6. People can't live without ... air. 7. Will you show me around ... Moscow? 8. ... coffee is good in the morning. 9. I think ... volleyball is ... very good game. 10. I wonder if you can help me. I have ... problem. 11. Ann was listening to ... music when I arrived. 12. Jane is ... teacher. Her parents were ... teachers too.

II. Insert the if necessary:

1. Sarah lives on... top floor of an old house. 2. Sheila spends most of her free time watching ... television. 3. Look at ... apples on that tree! They're very big. 4. Have you had ... dinner yet? 5. You'll find ... information you need at ... top of ... Page 15. 6. A: Could you tell me where ... nearest shop is? B: There's one at ... end of this street. 7. A: Do you go to ... cinema very often? B: No, not very often. But I watch a lot of films on ... television. 8. A: Can you tell me where ... Room 25 is, please? B: It's on ... second floor. 9. There'll always be a conflict between ... old and ... young. ... young people want ... change. ... old people want ... things to stay ... same. 10. ... married couples with ... children often rent ... cottages by ... seaside for summer holidays. 11. A: What did you have for ... breakfast this morning? B: Nothing. I never have ... breakfast. 12. What is ... highest mountain in ... world?

III. Use articles where necessary:

1. ... fish is more useful than ... meat. 2. Don't drink ... milk, it is very cold. 3. Can you bake ... bread? 5. I take ... coffee with... sugar. 6. ... English like having ... tea with ... milk. 7. ... man can't live without ... air. 8. We looked at ... cars standing near the store, ... first

two were expensive. 9. He married her not for ... money but for ... love. 10. He was ... very good musician. 11. This morning I've bought ... newspaper and ... magazine. ... newspaper is in my bag, but I don't know where ... magazine is. 12. There is ... letter for him on the table. 13. Do you prefer ... tea or ... coffee? 14. ... coffee she brought was too hot to drink. 15. She looked out of the window. ... moon was large and yellow. 16. What ... beautiful garden! ... flowers growing here are beautiful too. 17. ... Moon goes round ... Earth every 27 days. 18. Mary plays ... piano very well, but she can't play ... violin. 19. One of ... nicest parks in London is St. Jame's Park which is very near ... Buckingham Palace. 20. Mr. Brown reads ... Daily Telegraph but his wife reads ... Times. 21. He was the man who traveled a lot. He went to ... Rome, ... Milan, ... Brussels, ... Geneva on business.

IV. Choose the right answer from one of the boxes and write the if necessary. You do not need all the names in the boxes:

<i>continents</i>	<i>countries</i>	<i>oceans and seas</i>	<i>mountains</i>	<i>rivers and canals</i>
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Africa	Canada	Atlantic	Alps	Amazon	Thames
Asia	Denmark	Indian Ocean	Andes	Danube	Volga
Australia	Indonesia	Pacific	Himalayas	Nile	
Europe	Sweden	Black Sea	Rockies	Suez	
North America	Thailand	Mediterranean	Urals	Canal	
South America	United States	Red Sea		Panama Canal	
				Rhine	

1. What do you cross to travel from Europe to America?
2. Where is Argentina?
3. Which is the longest river in Africa?
4. Of which country is Stockholm the capital?
5. Of which country is Washington the capital?
6. What is the name of the mountain range in the west of North America?
7. What is the name of the sea between Africa and Europe?

8. Which is the smallest continent in the world?
9. What is the name of the ocean between America and Asia?
10. What is the name of the ocean between Africa and Australia?
11. Which river flows through London?
12. Which river flows through Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade?
13. Of which country is Bangkok the capital?
14. What joins the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans?
15. Which is the longest river in South America?

V. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Вы любите кофе? 2. Озеро Байкал - самое глубокое из всех озёр в мире. 3. Вода в этой реке очень холодная. 4. Мальчики любят играть в футбол. 5. Париж - столица Франции. 6. Какая интересная книга! 7. Передайте мне перец, пожалуйста. 8. Пушкин, великий русский поэт, родился в 1799 году. 9. Большой дом в конце улицы - городская библиотека. 10. Здоровье и счастье дороже денег. 11. В комнате стоит письменный стол, диван и два кресла. 12. Земля вращается вокруг солнца. 13. Студенты нашего университета проходят практику за рубежом. 14. Моя дочь преподаёт географию в школе.

TEST

1. He has never heard of ___ Times.
a) an b) a c) the d) -
2. ___ Mrs. Thompson is calling. I don't know her.
a) an b) a c) the d) -
3. ___ May of 1997 was unusually cold.
a) an b) a c) the d) -
4. All of ___ sudden, I fell off my bicycle.
a) an b) a c) the d)-
5. Do you know ___ Crystals family?
a) an b) a c) the
6. Have you ever been to ___ USA?
a) an b) a c) the d)-
7. I enjoy reading ___ books.
a) an b) a c) the d)-
8. What is ___ English for "память"?

- a) an b) a c) the d) -
 9. We had___very important meeting last week.
 a) an b) a c) the d) -
 10. ___French is a nice language.
 a) an b) a c) the d) -
 11. We enjoy eating in___air.
 a) an b) a c) the d) -
 12. It is___pity that you won't come.
 a) an b) a c) the d) -
 13. The factory doesn't work today because the workers are on___
 strike.
 a) an b) a c) the d) -
 14. Take___seat and read!
 a) an b) a c) the d) -
 15. We are to learn the verse by___heart.
 a) an b) a c) the d) -
 16. Even though I always tell___truth nobody believes me.
 a) an b) a c) the d) -
 17. How often do you tell___lie?
 a) an b) a c) the d) -

NOUN

I. Divide the words into stems and suffixes:

Model: government = govern + ment

Government, kingdom, employer, plumber, writer, carelessness, recognition, supposition, madness, actress, arrangement, organization, capitalist, journalist, marriage, development, injury, preference.

II. Form abstract nouns from the following verbs and give your translation:

To frustrate, to isolate, to propose, to instruct, to direct, to translate, to insist, to refer, to educate, to post, to use, to expand, to accept, to combine, to inspire.

III. Fill in the table:

<i>Translation</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>
предсказывать		
	produce	
		qualification
развивать		
	mix	
		knowledge
	fail	
производить впечатление		
		equipment
иммигрировать		
	express	
		combination
	treat	
		encouragement
	converse	
		comprehension
произносить		
	familiarize	
	invade	
освежать		

IV. Give the plural of the following nouns:

1) Hat, box, day, desk, clock, bus, list, toy, address, face, family, puppy, piano, book, wife, scarf, knife, tomato, tree, man, woman, child, tooth, foot, goose, sheep, deer, potato, church.

2) Schoolboy, postman, hotelkeeper, mother-in-law, passer-by, businessperson, stepdaughter, fingertip, custom-house, forget-me-not, Englishman.

V. Give the singular of the following nouns:

Glasses, secretaries, people, shoes, ladies, teeth, keys, cargoes, children, boxes, tomatoes, bushes, feet, series, mice, trays, stimuli, leaves, umbrellas, gentlemen, phenomena, theses, chairs, brushes, lines, arms, women, coats, factories, loaves, tigers, chickens, watches, calves, villages, flies, knees, eyes.

VI. Make the sentences plural:

A) 1. The room is light. 2. She is a pretty girl of fourteen years old. 3. A bear is stronger than a wolf. 4. There is a deer on the hill. 5. A fly is an insect. 6. The child is ill. 7. The piano is new. 8. The sheep is in the field. 9. The leaf is yellow. 10. The roof is broken. 11. The book is on the shelf. 12. The foot is sore. 13. There is a man behind you. 14. The police officer was directing traffic. 15. The studio is used by many artists.

B) 1. I saw a mouse running across the floor. 2. The baby got a new tooth. 3. I need a match. 4. He cooked potato for dinner. 5. The professor is reading a thesis. 6. She photographed a leaf. 7. I caught a fish. 8. I saw a sheep in the farmyard. 9. The phenomenon surprised us. 10. When I was in the park yesterday, I saw a goose. 11. I told the children a fable about a wolf and a fox. 12. Every day I read in the newspaper about a new crisis in the world. 13. We read a story about an Indian chief. 14. The child hid behind the bush.

VII. Choose the appropriate noun for each sentence:

1. I must get my ... cut. He has a few grey (*hairs / hair*) 2. She doesn't like the vase. The ... is not transparent. Where have I put my ...? I can't read a thing. (*glass / glasses*) 3. There are pears, oranges and other ... on the table. ... is useful for our health. (*fruit / fruits*) 5. I like reading in train, so I bought I need ... to write a report. (*a paper / some paper*) 6. Three..., please. I like strong (*coffee / coffees*) 7. Can you tell me how many thousands of ... are produced at the plant every day? Our college was built of (*brick / bricks*) 8. There is ... near our village. This old toy is made of ... (*wood / a wood*). 9. Let me give you some ... (*advice / advices*). 10. I'd like to order two chocolate (*ice-cream / ice-creams*), please. 11. There are a lot of ... (*dish / dishes*) in the cupboard.

VIII. Use the possessive case if possible:

the mother / Ann, the jacket/that man, the top / the page, the daughter / Charles, the newspaper / yesterday, the success / the firm, the toys / the children, the new manager / the company, the economic policy / government, the newspaper / the last Sunday, the distance in a mile, the house / Mr. and Mrs. Green, the wedding / Jack and Jane, the car/parents / Mike, the wedding / he / friend / Helen.

IX. Give the feminine gender of the following nouns:

A king, an uncle, sir, a son, a husband, a poet, an actor, a hero, a steward, a host, Prince, a lion, a grandfather, a salesman, a gentleman, a boyfriend, a milk-man, a tiger.

X. Put the information before the noun:

Model: *a sixteen-year-old girl*
a ten-hour-flight

- 1) a note that is worth ten pounds;
- 2) a language course that lasts four weeks;
- 3) a drive that takes three hours;
- 4) a meal that consists of three courses;
- 5) a holiday that lasts two weeks;
- 6) a house that was built two hundred years ago;
- 7) a letter that goes on for ten pages;
- 8) a prison sentence of ten years;
- 9) a hotel with five stars;
- 10) a speed limit of 40 miles an hour.

Jokes and smiles

“Mom, why hasn’t Pop any hair?”

“Because he thinks so much.”

“Why have you so much, Mom?”

** * **

“Don’t you know you are not allowed to take fish out of the water?”

“I am not taking them out,” replied the angler, who had angled three hours without a catch. “I’m feeding them.”

** * **

Johnny giggled when the teacher read the story of a man who swam the river three times before breakfast.

“You do not doubt that a trained swimmer could do that, do you?”

“No, sir,” replied Johnny, “but I wonder why he didn’t make it four times and get back to the side where his clothes were.”

(an angler - рыболов, to feed - кормить, to doubt - сомневаться, to reply - отвечать)

go on holiday then. 12. I was born in this town. It has changed greatly over the last twenty years. 13. People smoke. They damage their health. 14. Mr. Green comes from London. He teaches us English.

III. Choose the correct word:

1. Do you have (*some, any*) work to do? 2. Give me the newspaper, please. I've got (*some, any*) time to read it now. 3. I don't have (*some, any*) money, so I have to borrow (*some, any*). 4. Can I have (*some, any*) milk in my coffee, please? 5. I don't think we've got (*some, any*) time to discuss it. 6. Please, take (*some, any*) magazines you like. 7. Do you learn (*some, any*) foreign languages? 8. I didn't get (*some, any*) letters yesterday. 9. There isn't (*some, any*) paper on the desk. 10. With the special tourist ticket, you can travel on (*some, any*) train you like. 11. Have you got (*any, some*) free time on Friday evening? 12. Can you give me (*any, some*) more information? 13. Take (*some, any*) jam, please. It's very tasty. 14. I can do it without (*some, any*) help.

IV. Complete the sentences with some-, any- or no-, every- + *body* / *thing* / *where*:

1. There's ... at the door. Can you go and see who it is? 2. Does ... mind if I open the window? 3. You must be hungry. Would you like ... to eat? 4. She didn't tell ... about her plans. 5. This machine is very easy to use. ... can learn to use it in a very short time. 6. Do you live ... near Jim? - No, he lives in another part of the town. 7. They stay at home all the time. They never seem to go ... 8. If ... phones, tell them that I'll be back at 11.30. 9. When we came, there was ... there already. 10. Is there ... here who can answer the question? 11. It's a surprise for me, I heard ... about it. 12. I've got absolutely ... to say. 13. A: Where did you go for your holiday? B: I stayed at home. 14. Have you seen my watch? I've looked over the house but I can't find it 15. There was complete silence in the room. ... said 16. Does ... agree with me?

V. Use indefinite pronouns much, many, little, few in the right form:

1. This season we have had ... fruit. 2. There is ... hope that he'll keep his promise. He never does it. 3. At the weekends there are... people in the city because ... of them prefer to go to the country. 4. Ask

Peter, I think he knows ... about it. This time you have made ... mistakes, you are making progress. 5. Come here, there's ... room and ... noise. 6. In midsummer there is ... water in the pond and you can swim. 7. This time you've got... letters, Mr. Ford. Next time you'll have 8. We saw ... and ... of him and soon we forgot about him. 9. Liz is very clever, but she has ... self-confidence of anyone I know. 10. People from the north of my country speak ... politely than people from the south. 11. Ann made ... mistakes in the translation at the last exam. 12. I feel ... confident about the future than I did a year ago. 13. As the years went by, they had ... things to say, and ... interest in talking to each other. 14. That time ... people than usual were invited to the conference but nevertheless it was a great success. 15. I spoke English ... fluently a year ago than I do today.

VI. Complete the sentences:

1. My mother usually makes her clothes (*сама*). 2. He has never spoken (*о себе*). 3. It was (*моя собственная*) fault that I missed the train. 4. There is a park, (*где*) we play football. 5. He wants to have a room (*свою собственную*). 6. Shall I help you or will you do everything (*сами*)? 7. Is this (*ваш собственный*) pony? 8. My mother knows me better than (*я сама*). 9. The ballet (*сам по себе*) wasn't very good but the music was fantastic. 10. To save money we built the house (*сами*). 11. Sorry, but I can't help you. Do it (*сам*). 12. Look at the pictures, (*которые*) are on Page Six. 13. Children (*которые*) like music are often good at mathematics. 14. My friend (*которого*) I visited last week is taking a holiday soon. 15. The engineers (*которые*) designed the building received an award. 16. I do not know (*никого*) here. 17. I don't plan to go (*никуда*) on my vacation. 18. (*никто*) offered to help me. 19. I didn't give her (*никакого*) advice. 20. I found all the questions difficult. Did you answer (*какой-нибудь*) of them correctly? 21. I went to Italy (*где*) I had a nice time. 22. That is the prize, (*который*) I won in the competition. 23. That is the hotel (*где*) we stayed last year. 24. You can't take it. It isn't (*ваше*). 25. London is famous for (*своими*) museums and parks.

Jokes and smiles

Johnny was very proud of his dog. He was playing with it when a passing gentleman stopped and asked Johnny:

“What kind of a dog is that?”

“It’s a police dog, sir!” the boy replied.

“What! A police dog? He doesn’t look like one.”

“Oh, I know it,” was Johnny’s answer, but you see, sir, he’s in the secret service!”

** * **

A little boy (drawing a picture): I’m drawing a picture of God.

His mother (shocked): But you cannot do that. No one has seen God. No one knows how God looks.

The boy: Well, when I get through, they will.

** * **

“Conductor, at which end of the bus do I get off?”

“Either one, madam. Both ends stop at the same time.”

(to reply - отвечать, to get through - закончить)

VII. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Мы будем рады видеть вас. 2. Я не опоздаю, я буду вовремя. 3. Полчаса назад он был здесь. 4. Этот экзамен был очень сложный. 5. Эти цветы- розы, а те- тюльпаны. 6. Моих родителей сейчас нет дома, они на работе. 7. У моего брата есть небольшой домик в деревне. 8. Завтра у нас семинар. 9. У вас есть вопросы? 10. Ещё вчера у нас не было никакой информации. 11. Надеюсь, что скоро у нас будет машина. 12. Ты можешь звонить мне в любое время. 13. Ты можешь купить эту книгу в любом магазине. 14. Я не вижу ничего необычного в этом событии. 15. Дайте мне немного воды, пожалуйста. 16. Все были рады видеть нас.

NUMERAL

I. Read the following numbers:

6; 11; 13; 17; 22; 31; 50; 40; 67; 79; 528; 792; 444; 1260; 8,035; 14,649; 32,507; 16,024; 390; 2.8; 4.7; 0.49; 0.25; 2.04; 7.033; $\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{5}{8}$; $\frac{7}{16}$; $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{4}$.

development of world science in the 19th century. 6. Employees of this company have been working for 40 hours a week. 7. Moscow University was established in 1755. 8. The United Nations Organization was established in 1945. 9. Early 1980s the city population has increased by 20%. 10. This plant has been producing farm machines for 80 years. 11. The distance between Moscow and St.-Petersburg is 694 km. 12. A horse can cover 70 km within a day. 13. A person can cover 4-5 km within an hour. 14. How did Verne describe the Paris of 1960? 15. The first sputnik was launched in 1957.

IV. Read the word combinations with numbers:

1. a £20 000 value. 2. a £93 cost. 3. a 10 per cent discount. 4. 470 gram cans. 5. the Picasso's work of £3,000,000. 6. the Titanic's voyage of 1912. 7. the 11.30 train arrival. 8. a 2 hours repairing. 9. a 6.00 plane departure. 10. a \$2000 car. 11. an 8 min wait. 12. a 20 sec brake. 13. a 15 ft length. 14. a 170 sm depth. 15. a 45°F heat treatment.

V. Write these numbers in English:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. 567 | 11. 3 August |
| 2. 6 | 12. 969 64 85 (telephone number) |
| 3. 3,267 | 13. 3° Centigrade |
| 4. 8.93 | 14. in 1907 |
| 5. 0.34 | 15. 3 |
| 6. 7 | 16. 3,000,000,000 |
| 7. 2,359,000 | 17. 7, 082 |
| 8. 11.06 (time) | 18. 40:0 (the result in a tennis game) |
| 9. 58% | 19. 37% |
| 10. 9 May | 20. 1800 |

ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB

I. Give the comparative and superlative degree of the following adjectives:

a) tall, long, short, hot, cold, nice, large, big, wide, strong, happy, warm, high, heavy, low, hard, busy, easy, bright.

b) interesting, comfortable, important, necessary, beautiful, famous, pleasant, popular, wonderful, active, careful.

II. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. The book you gave me yesterday was more interesting. 2. The clouds are as white as the snow. 3. What is the highest mountain in the world? 4. The longer I live here, the more I like it. 5. My eldest son is eighteen now. 6. Their garden is twice as big as ours. 7. Can you come as soon as possible? 8. The weather is getting worse and worse. 9. She doesn't look any better today. 10. This car is three times as expensive as that one. 11. I'm tired. I can't work any longer. 12. The older Mark gets, the more he looks like his Grandpa. 13. Her new report wasn't any better than the previous one. 14. My cousin is a little taller and far more serious than my sister. 15. The warmer it got, the more time we spent on the beach. 16. It is getting colder and colder. But the snow makes the trees more and more beautiful. 17. The film isn't so interesting as the book. 18. Let's go by plane. It's much faster and much more comfortable. - But it is much more expensive and far more dangerous.

III. Supply the proper degree of comparison:

1. Which is (*long*) day of the year? 2. Silver is (*heavy*) than copper. 3. The (*early*) you start, the (*much*) you reach. 4. My friend's car is not so (*new*) as my car. 5. My English isn't very good but I understand it (*good*) if people speak (*slowly*) and (*clearly*) 6. The Baltic Sea is not so (*warm*) as the Black Sea. 7. Apples are (*sweet*) than lemons. 8. In spring the days are (*long*) than in winter. 9. It is (*cold*) today than it was yesterday. 10. Australia is (*large*) island of the world. 11. The Caucasus are (*high*) mountains in Europe. 12. Everest is (*high*) mountain in the world. It is (*high*) than any other mountain. 13. The (*young*) you are, the (*easy*) it is to learn. 14. The Nile is (*long*) river in the world at 6. 7 kilometers – slightly (*long*) than the Amazon, which the second (*long*) one at 6. 40 kilometers.

IV. Supply the proper degree of comparison:

1. Prevention is (*good*) than cure. 2. Peach jam is (*sweet*) than apple one. 3. The Times is one of the (*powerful*) newspapers in England. 4. My sister is going to get (*far*) education. 5. Are you (*old*) in your

family? - No, I'm (*young*) in our family. 6. There are (*few*) people at this match than at the last one. 7. The (*near*) room was much more (*light*). 8. The (*much*) snow you have in winter, the (*good*) crop you have in summer. 9. It is good to be clever, but it is (*good*) to be industrious. 10. Paul almost missed the train but fortunately he could get in the (*late*) moment. 11. The (*much*) you read, the (*soon*) you enlarge your vocabulary. 12. It's a pity you live so far away. I wish you lived (*near*). 13. This task is not so (*difficult*) as the rest. 14. It's (*late*) than I thought. 15. The Thames is (*wide*) and (*deep*) than the Avon. 16. Iron is (*useful*) than any other metal. 17. The water is too (*deep*) here, let's find a place where it is (*shallow*). 18. This wall is (*low*) than that one.

V. Do you know:

1. Which is the highest mountain in the world?
2. Which is the largest lake in the world?
3. Which is the biggest island in the world?
4. Which is the largest desert in the world?
5. Which is the longest river in the world?
6. Which is the largest planet in the solar system?
7. Which is the lowest place in the world?
8. Which animal lives the longest?
9. Which is the largest snake in the world?
10. Which is the fastest animal in the world?

(*These words may help you (Caution! They are mixed!)*): Sahara, the Nile, the turtle, the Everest, the cheetah, Greenland, the anaconda, the Dead Sea, the Caspian Sea, Jupiter)

VI. Complete the sentences:

1. Sarah is ... (*такая же красивая, как*) her mother. 2. Apples are ... (*в несколько раз дешевле, чем*) they were in winter. 3. Cameras are becoming ... (*все дешевле и дешевле*). 4. It took me ... (*в три раза больше времени, чем*) I expected. 5. This car is ... (*гораздо дороже, чем*) that one. 6. ... (*чем больше*) you work, ... (*тем больше*) you are paid. 7. For ... (*дальнейшей*) information contact Mr. Smith. 8. This book costs ... (*в два раза больше, чем*) that one. 9. My mother is ... (*немного старше, чем*) you are. 10. There is nothing ...

- (хуже, чем) a cold rainy summer. 11. What is ... (самые последние) news? 12. May is ... (гораздо теплее, чем) March. 13. Your jeans are ... (такие же, как) the ones I bought last year. 14. Travelling is becoming ... (все сложнее и сложнее)

VII. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Это здание не самое высокое в городе. 2. Ваша проблема гораздо сложнее. 3. Жизнь не так проста, как кажется. 4. Он чувствовал себя всё лучше. 5. Не бери такси. Это будет намного дороже. 6. Чем больше я слушаю тебя, тем меньше понимаю. 7. Это самая старая часть города. Здесь всегда много туристов. 8. Я не могу нести эту сумку. 9. Чем больше я общаюсь с Анной, тем больше она мне нравится. 10. Здоровье и счастье дороже денег. 11. Англичане пьют больше чая, чем американцы. 12. Лили гораздо разговорчивее, чем её сестра. 13. На этот раз у вас меньше ошибок. 14. Сегодня ветер не такой сильный, как вчера.

Proverbs:

1. *Actions speak louder than words.*
2. *Two heads are better than one.*
3. *Better late than never.*
4. *It's easier said than done.*
5. *East or West – home is best.*
6. *The grass is always greener on the other side.*
7. *The longest day must have an end.*
8. *False friends are worse than open enemies.*
9. *Blood is thicker than water.*
10. *Half a loaf is better than no bread.*

VII. Compare the use of English adjectives and adverbs. Translate the sentences:

<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Adverbs</i>
He is the best dancer.	He dances best .
It is a cheap suit.	He bought his suit cheap in a sale.
We are close friends.	We live quite close by.
It is a part of my daily life.	The Zoo is open daily .
The water is not very deep here.	He pushed his stick deep down

It was an <i>early</i> morning.	into the mud.
It is <i>easy</i> !	He arrived <i>early</i> .
Could we get an <i>extra</i> loaf of bread?	Take it <i>easy</i> !
He is a <i>fast</i> swimmer.	I earn <i>extra</i> for working on Sundays.
I never watch <i>hourly</i> news.	He swims <i>fast</i> .
He reads the <i>inside</i> pages of the paper.	The database is updated <i>hourly</i> .
The plane was <i>late</i> .	It is raining. We have to go <i>inside</i> .
It was a <i>long</i> way to go.	The plane arrived <i>late</i> .
He has an <i>yearly</i> / <i>monthly</i> / <i>weekly</i> salary of \$ 850.	Have you been waiting <i>long</i> ?
Raise your <i>right</i> arm.	They meet <i>yearly</i> / <i>monthly</i> / <i>weekly</i> to discuss the progress.
The slice isn't <i>thin</i> / <i>thick</i> enough.	Turn <i>right</i> at the crossroads
Sorry, I was <i>wrong</i> .	Cut the bread <i>thin</i> / <i>thick</i> .
	You have spelt my name <i>wrong</i> .

VERBS "TO BE", "TO HAVE"

I. Say if the verb to be is:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) <i>notional</i> | c) <i>modal</i> |
| b) <i>link</i> | d) <i>auxiliary</i> |

1. There are a lot of things to do. 2. It's six o'clock. He is at home at this time. 3. The whole country is going on strike. 4. The new film is to be on at the cinema next week. 5. He is taking his English exam tomorrow. 6. The football match will be shown on TV. 7. The door was open. 8. She is to return on Saturday. 9. It was a nasty day. It was raining cats and dogs. 10. I was surprised that there was so little traffic in the streets. 11. Sentence 5 is on page 15. 12. What am I to do? 13. Sunday is my day off. 14. Have you ever been in trouble?

II. Agree or disagree with the following:

Model 1: - *Mary is at the English lesson now. (I)*
 - *And so am I.*

Model 2: - *We aren't in the park. (they)*
 - *And neither are they.*

1. Sam isn't Italian. (*I*)
2. Mary and Peter are at the seminar. (*I*).
3. Bob isn't at the café now. (*Jane*)
4. My brother is good at the computers. (*his friend Johnny*)
5. Mr. Black isn't in the office now. (*Mrs. Black*)
6. I am not interested in horse-riding. (*my sister*)
7. Susan is with her aunt in London. (*my parents*)
8. His grandfather is at home. (*his grandmother*)
9. My friends aren't in the lab now. (*I*)
10. Tom is very busy today. (*John and Kate*)

III. Give the Russian equivalents to the following English proverbs:

1. A friend in need *is* a friend indeed.
2. No news *is* good news.
3. Time *is* money.
4. Business *is* business.
5. Business *is* first, pleasure afterwards.
6. Speech *is* silver, but silence *is* gold.

IV. Say if the verb to have is:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| a) <i>notional</i> | c) <i>modal</i> |
| b) <i>part of a set phrase</i> | d) <i>auxiliary</i> |

1. It has been a hard day.
2. Jane has got a good voice.
3. We haven't had our dinner yet.
4. You don't have to worry.
5. We have no time left.
6. My father has a farm in the North of Scotland.
7. She had ten minutes before she had to leave for work.
8. I hope you had a good time yesterday.
9. Does this bus go to the center? - No, it doesn't. You'll have to change for No.5.
10. Have they a car? - No, they haven't bought one yet.
11. I don't mind having a holiday for a change.
12. Let's have a break.
13. It has been raining since morning.
14. I don't have enough money to buy such a thing.
15. I have to go there tomorrow.

V. Correct the sentences if necessary:

1. My watch are ten minutes fast.
2. These data is not accurate.
3. Mathematics was my favourite subject when I was at school.
4. I was very glad to see Mr. Green again.
5. My friends was at the computer exhibition in Warsaw.
6. The goods have arrived.
7. Was Frank glad to see his name in the poster?
8. How many pieces of

furniture is there in your living room? 9. In England postmen have a uniform. 10. Mice is also domestic animals. 11. I were on holiday in Italy two years ago. 12. Your advice have helped me greatly. 13. The cheese sandwiches were fresh and tasty. 14. Have you got any questions?

TENSES (ACTIVE VOICE)

The Present Simple Tense

+		-		?		
<i>I</i>	work	<i>I</i>	don't work	Do	<i>I</i>	work
<i>We</i>		<i>We</i>			<i>we</i>	
<i>You</i>		<i>You</i>			<i>you</i>	
<i>They</i>		<i>They</i>			<i>they</i>	
<i>He</i>	works	<i>He</i>	doesn't work	Does	<i>he</i>	work
<i>She</i>		<i>She</i>			<i>she</i>	
<i>It</i>		<i>It</i>				

+			-			?		
<i>I</i>	am	happy	<i>I</i>	am not	happy	Am	<i>I</i>	happy
<i>We</i>	are		<i>We</i>	are not		Are	<i>we</i>	
<i>You</i>			<i>You</i>				<i>you</i>	
<i>They</i>			<i>They</i>				<i>they</i>	
<i>He</i>	is	<i>He</i>	is not	Is	<i>he</i>	it		
<i>She</i>		<i>She</i>			<i>she</i>			
<i>It</i>		<i>It</i>						

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple Tense:

1. I have a car but I (*not to use*) it very often. 2. Flora (*to prefer*) detective films. 3. I often (*to phone*) my parents. 4. What you (*to do*)? – I (*to be*) an electrical engineer. 5. I (*not to understand*) this sentence. What this word (*to mean*)? 6. Emmy (*not to go*) to the library very often. She (*to have*) a lot of books at home. 7. Mrs. Green never (*to come*) in time. 8. University courses normally (*to last*) five years. 9. As a rule she (*not to have*) black coffee in the morning. 10. What (*to be*) the price of a first class ticket? 11. Walking five miles a day (*to make*) my grandfather strong and healthy. 12. The Americans (*to*

celebrate) the Thanksgiving Holiday on the third Thursday of November. 13. In Britain the children (*to go*) to a nursery school when they (*to be*) two or three years old. 14. It (*to take*) Albert ten minutes to get to his work. 15. Who (*to come*) here most often?

II. Read the following sentences and correct them. Make up two correct sentences each time:

Model: *The Sun goes round the Earth.*

a) *The Sun doesn't go round the Earth.*

b) *The Earth goes round the Sun.*

1. The sun rises in the West. 2. Ice melts at 100°C. 3. Water boils at 0°C. 4. Sheep eat meat. 5. Birds fly away to the North in winter. 6. Exercise is bad for your health. 7. Edinburgh is the capital of the UK. 8. Everyone likes to visit the dentist. 9. Carpenters make things from metal. 10. New York is the capital of the USA. 11. Building companies perform services. 12. People save money in shops. 13. The students are always in time for their classes. 14. It often rains in winter. 15. Cats like sweets.

III. Use the following sentences to make special questions. Begin your question with the word(s) in brackets:

Model: *I go to the cinema. (How often?)*

How often do you go to the cinema?

1. People do stupid things. (*Why?*)
2. Tom works in a bank. (*Where?*)
3. They have dinner in the evening. (*What time / usually?*)
4. These papers usually lie on the manager's desk. (*Where?*)
5. The train for Saint-Petersburg leaves at 7. 20. (*When?*)
6. People who go on business prefer to travel by air. (*Who? / How?*)
7. Maize doesn't grow in Britain. (*Where?*)
8. In Britain most of the shops open at 6.30 a.m. (*When?*)
9. The Earth goes round the Sun. (*What planet?*)
10. Englishmen seldom speak at breakfast. (*When?*)
11. We often have coffee together. (*Who?*)
12. He leaves home at 9 a.m. every day. (*How often?*)
13. It is not cold in Great Britain even in winter. (*Where?*)

14. It takes Jimmy hours to get there. (*Why?*)

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple Tense:

1. Linda and I (*to work*) for a company, which (*to produce*) automobiles. 2. We both (*to work*) at an office which (*to be*) just in front of the factory where cars are made. 3. I (*to start*) work at ten o'clock and Linda (*to come*) to the office at nine. 4. She (*to be*) good at typing, she (*to write*) letters and reports every day. 5. She (*not to know*) French very well, so she often (*to go*) to the sixth floor where I (*to work*). 6. I sometimes (*to help*) her translate letters, as I (*to know*) French rather well. 7. Linda also (*to answer*) telephone calls, sometimes she (*to show*) visitors around the factory. 8. She (*to do*) common paperwork, (*to write*) memos, (*to file*) reports and (*to answer*) letters. 9. She often (*to arrange*) meetings for her boss and other managers of the company. 10. You (*to understand*) what her job (*to be*)? Yes, she (*to be*) a secretary. 11. But she (*not to like*) her job and she (*to want*) to be a manager.

V. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Я не понимаю вашего вопроса. 2. Где живут твои друзья? 3. Теперь мы редко ходим в кино. 4. Что ты имеешь в виду? 5. Я знаю, что этот молодой человек очень хорошо говорит по-английски. Ты знаешь его?- Да, он друг моей сестры. Он звонит ей каждый день, а иногда приезжает к нам домой. 6. Обычно в это время здесь идёт снег, но в этом году часто идёт дождь. 7. Солнце восходит на востоке и заходит на западе. 8. Моя бабушка любит выращивать овощи и фрукты. 9. Том много работает и очень устаёт. 10. Мне нравится путешествовать поездом, хотя это занимает много времени. 11. Мама не любит, когда я возвращаюсь домой поздно. 12. Куда ты ходишь чаще: в кино или в театр? 13. У Елены две собаки, и она любит играть с ними. 14. Тоня живёт в этом доме на пятом этаже.

The Past Simple Tense

+		-			?		
<i>I</i> <i>We</i> <i>You</i> <i>They</i> <i>He</i> <i>She</i> <i>It</i>	<i>worked</i> <i>saw</i>	<i>I</i> <i>We</i> <i>You</i> <i>They</i> <i>He</i> <i>She</i> <i>It</i>	<i>didn't</i>	<i>work</i> <i>see</i>	<i>Did</i>	<i>I</i> <i>we</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i> <i>he</i> <i>she</i> <i>it</i>	<i>work</i> <i>see</i>
<i>We</i> <i>You</i> <i>They</i>	<i>were fine</i>	<i>We</i> <i>You</i> <i>They</i>	<i>were not</i>	<i>fine</i>	<i>Were</i>	<i>we</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>	<i>fine</i>
<i>I</i> <i>He</i> <i>She</i> <i>It</i>	<i>was fine</i>	<i>I</i> <i>He</i> <i>She</i> <i>It</i>	<i>was not</i>	<i>fine</i>	<i>Was</i>	<i>I</i> <i>he</i> <i>she</i> <i>it</i>	<i>fine</i>

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple Tense:

1. I (*to arrive*) home late last night. 2. Frank (*to get*) an excellent mark for his last test. 3. Mrs. Marple (*to hear*) that news a few days ago. 4. David (*to give*) me all the necessary information about the services at Heathrow. 5. Our neighbour (*to buy*) that house and (*to move*) in yesterday. 6. I (*not to go*) to work yesterday because I (*not to feel*) very well. 7. Where you (*to go*) last Christmas? 8. There (*to be*) nobody in the house when we (*to come*) back. 9. The passengers (*to complain*) about the delay. 10. Mrs. Green's dog (*to run*) away some years ago. She (*to look*) for it everywhere but (*not to find*) it and (*to decide*) to buy another one. 11. When you (*to fix*) your car? 12. The police (*to ask*) Steve a lot of questions and (*to let*) him go only in the morning. 13. On June 14, 1777 the Americans (*to adopt*) their own flag. 14. When I (*to arrive*) at the station, I (*to go*) to the booking-office and (*to buy*) a ticket. 15. Oscar G. Swahn, from Sweden, (*to win*) a silver medal for shooting in the 1920 Olympic Games at the age of 72. 16. Not many people know that once Oxford (*to be*) the capital of England. Charles I (*to make*) it the capital in 1642.

II. Your friend has just come back from holiday. Write your questions to ask him about the following:

Model: (where/go?) Where did you go?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. (go / alone) | 5. (how / travel?) |
| 2. (food / good?) | 6. (the weather / fine?) |
| 3. (how long / stay there?) | 7. (what / do in the evenings?) |
| 4. (stay at a hotel?) | 8. (see anything interesting?) |

III. Complete the sentences. Put the verbs into the correct form, positive or negative:

1. It was warm, so I (*to take*) off my coat. 2. The film wasn't very good. I (*to enjoy*) it very much. 3. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I (*to disturb*) her. 4. I was very tired, so I (*to go*) to bed early. 5. The bed was very uncomfortable. I (*to sleep*) very well. 6. Sue wasn't hungry, so she (*to eat*) anything. 7. We went to Kate's house but she (*to be*) at home. 8. I was angry because they (*to be*) late. 9. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It (*to cost*) very much. 10. I was in a hurry, so I (*to have*) time to phone you. 11. It was hard work carrying the bags. They (*to be*) very heavy. 12. They were very busy. They (*to have*) time to watch the news. 13. I (*to practice*) the violin when I was at school.

IV. Translate into Russian:

1. Russia used to be a part of the USSR. 2. Eastern and Western Europe used to be hostile to each other. 3. Taiwan used to be a British colony. 4. There used to be a village in this place. 5. He used to oversleep every morning. 6. Our family used to have lunch together. 7. When a student, Caroline used to work in a laboratory every Tuesday. 8. A hundred years ago many people used to go around on horseback. 9. When my daughter was a child, she used to say that people on television could see her. 10. On warm days we used to swim in the river, but it's too polluted to do it now. 11. As a child I used to draw and paint pictures. 12. When we were children, we used to visit the funfair. 13. His mother used to tell him that he spent too much money but he never listened to her.

V. Change the statements according to the model:

Model: *I don't work on Saturdays.*

- I used to work on Saturdays last year. (when I was young...)

1. I never take a taxi to go to work. 2. I hardly ever watch TV now. 3. People do not go to the cinema nowadays. 4. She has few close friends. 5. He doesn't read any newspapers. 6. He is always late for work. 7. We don't go out much nowadays. 8. Classes at school begin at nine. 9. My brother doesn't come home late. 10. The place is so nice and clean! 11. She is so pretty and attractive. 12. The Tower of London is a museum now. 13. Francis doesn't speak in front of a lot of people. He is terrified.

VI. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Вчера вечером я звонила своим друзьям в Лондон. 2. Мой друг закончил университет три года тому назад. 3. В понедельник Мэри не приходила в институт. 4. Где ты купил этот словарь? 5. На прошлой неделе я получила от него письмо. 6. Где Вы провели каникулы летом? 7. Кто оставил Вам эту записку? 8. Когда Вы были за рубежом в последний раз? 9. Мы надеялись достать билеты на семичасовой сеанс. 10. В прошлом сентябре я пробыл две недели на Кавказе. 11. Мы приехали на вокзал вовремя. 12. Его рассказ на всех произвёл впечатление. 13. Сэнди начал играть в теннис, когда ему было 10 лет. 14. На прошлой неделе снег шёл каждый день. 15. Никто не видел Альберта вчера после обеда.

The Future Simple Tense

+			-			?		
<i>I</i>			<i>I</i>				<i>I</i>	
<i>We</i>			<i>We</i>				<i>we</i>	
<i>You</i>		work	<i>You</i>		work		<i>you</i>	work
<i>They</i>	will	see	<i>They</i>	will not	see	Will	<i>they</i>	see
<i>He</i>			<i>He</i>	(won't)			<i>he</i>	
<i>She</i>			<i>She</i>				<i>she</i>	
<i>It</i>			<i>It</i>				<i>it</i>	

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Simple Tense:

1. I (to be) very busy at the beginning of June. We (to have) our exams.
2. This day (to come) sooner or later.
3. Mr. Black (not to be) at the office tomorrow.
4. We (to meet) our friends next week.
5. You (to write) a test tomorrow?
6. The weather is too dry, but the corn (to grow) quickly if the rain comes.
7. The President (to deliver) his message in a week.
8. You (to get) home by bus or by taxi tomorrow? - I (to take) a taxi.
9. She (to be) at home at eight o'clock tomorrow?
10. Look after the luggage, please. I (to buy) the tickets.
11. Jack (to arrive) tomorrow morning?
12. They (not to publish) this novel in spring.
13. Where we (to meet)?
14. You (to find) a lot of interesting things in the magazine.
15. The weather (not to be) warmer tomorrow.

II. Write questions using “Do you think...will...?” + one of these verbs:

be	cost	help	get	decide	like	rain	finish	happen
back			married					

Model: I've bought Mary a present. *Do you think she'll like it?*

1. The weather doesn't look very good. Do you
2. The meeting is still going on. When do you
3. My car needs to be repaired. How much
4. Sally and David are in love. Do
5. "I'm going out now." "OK. What time"
6. The future situation is uncertain. What
7. I've got a headache. an aspirin
8. Bill can't make a decision about his job yet. What

III. What do you say in these situations? Write sentences with “Shall I...?” or “Shall we...?”:

Model: You and a friend want to do something this evening but you don't know what. You ask your friend.
What shall we do this evening?

1. You try on a jacket in a shop. You are not sure whether to buy it or not. You ask your friend for advice.it ?

2. It's Ann's birthday next week. You want to give her a present but you don't know what. You ask your friend for advice. What ?
3. You and a friend are going on holiday together but you haven't decided where. You ask him / her.?
4. You and your friends are going out. You haven't decided whether to go by car or to walk. You ask him / her.?
5. Jim wants you to phone later. You don't know what time to phone. You ask him / her.?
6. You and a friend are going to meet for lunch. You haven't decided what place to choose. You ask him / her.?
7. John asks you to take him to the airport. You don't know what time to come. You ask him / her.?
8. You and a friend are reading for an exam. The weather is nice. It is possible to stay indoors or to sit in the garden. You ask him / her.?

IV. Open the brackets and translate the sentences. Mind the tense forms in the subordinate clauses of time and condition:

1. If you (*to see*) this film, we (*to discuss*) it later.
2. If she (*to have*) a problem, I (*to help*) her.
3. If we (*to travel*) by car, we (*to save*) a lot of money.
4. When the children (*to come*) home for Christmas, the parents (*to be*) happy.
5. When the summer season (*to come*), there (*to be*) a lot of tourists here.
6. When you (*to go*) shopping, use your credit card.
7. We (*to buy*) this car after father (*to get*) his salary.
8. They (*to make*) an announcement about the plane as soon as it (*to land*).
9. As soon as Tom (*to fix*) the engine we (*to continue*) our journey.
10. We (*to lie*) in the sun and (*to swim*) in the warm sea unless the weather (*to change*) for the worse.
11. We (*to have*) a good time while our holiday (*to last*).
12. If John (*to clean*) the car, Mary (*to cook*) lunch.
13. I think he (*to get*) the job on condition that he (*to apply*) for it first.
14. After we completely (*to change*) the equipment we (*can*) to increase our output.
15. Before Alan (*to go shopping*), he (*to put*) some petrol in the car first.
16. You mustn't cross the street until the light (*to change*).
17. Don't get off the bus till it (*to stop*).
- Don't worry, I (*not to do*) it.
18. If you look after the luggage, I (*to buy*) the tickets.
- Sure, I (*to do*) it.

V. Translate the sentences into English:

1. «Мы постараемся найти ваши вещи, но это будет нелегко», -

сказал полицейский. 2. Я позвоню тебе, как только доберусь до дома. 3. Моя мама часто говорила: «Я не разрешу тебе смотреть телевизор, пока ты не выучишь уроки». 4. Я возьму эту газету с собой. Я прочитаю её по дороге на работу. 5. Ты поможешь мне перевести эту статью? 6. В следующем столетии машины будут быстры и удобны. Я не думаю, что они будут создавать проблемы в городах. 7. Он всегда говорит, что отремонтирует машину, но никогда этого не делает. 8. Я приготовлю чай и бутерброды, так как знаю, что вы будете голодными и уставшими. 9. Самолёт приземлится вовремя? - Нет, он прибудет в аэропорт с задержкой. Но задержка будет не более получаса. 10. Студенты знают, что как только они закончат это упражнение, преподаватель скажет делать ещё одно.

The Present Progressive Tense

+	-	?
<i>I am working</i>	<i>I am not working</i>	<i>Am I working</i>
<i>He She is working It</i>	<i>He She is not working It</i>	<i>he Is she working it</i>
<i>We You are working They</i>	<i>We You are not working They</i>	<i>we Are you working they</i>

I. Find and correct fifteen mistakes in the spelling of the following participles:

Copiing, putting, translateing, telling, closing, sitting, seing, giving, meetting, being, forgeting, lieing, getting, fliing, swimming, betting, quitting, spreadding, eattng, begining, paing, openning, cutting, forbiding, laying, splitting, winning, dying, stoping.

II. Change the sentences into Present Progressive. Begin the sentence with the phrase “Look!”:

Model: *They teach their children to climb trees.*

– Look! They are teaching their children to climb trees.

1. They sell exotic fruits. 2. The children build sandcastles at the seaside. 3. My dog eats potatoes. 4. The young girl wears worn-out jeans. 5. The man listens to the Russian folk music. 6. Her parents take Mary to the Zoo. 7. Ben and Tim ride our bicycles. 8. Helen cooks fantastic pancakes. 9. He travels by horse. 10. Lucy walks alone.

III. Comment if the sentences are right or wrong. Correct the wrong sentences:

1. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. 2. The water boils. Can you turn it off? 3. Look! That man tries to open the door of your car. 4. Can you hear those people? What do they talk about? 5. The Moon goes round the Earth. 6. I must go now. It gets late. 7. I usually go to work by car. 8. Hurry up! It's time to leave. - OK, I come. 9. I hear you've got a new job. How do you get on? 10. The Sun rises in the East.

IV. Write the sentences in the correct tense form (the Present Simple or Present Progressive Tense):

Model: Please, don't make so much noise.

(I study / am studying).

Please, don't make so much noise. I am studying.

1. "How is your English?" – "Not bad. It (*improves / is improving*) slowly." 2. "Can you drive?" – "I (*learn / am learning*). My father (*teaches / is teaching*) me. 3. I (*don't know / am not knowing*) Eddy's telephone number. 4. I (*hate / am hating*) cold evenings. 5. A decade (*describes / is describing*) a period of ten years. 6. Tom and Mary (*leave / are leaving*) for the Netherlands tomorrow. 7. She (*stays / is staying*) with her sister at the moment until she finds somewhere to live. 8. The train is never late. It always (*leaves / is leaving*) on time. 9. The United Kingdom (*goes/is going*) by European time. 10. It (*looks / is looking*) as if it's going to rain. 11. Let's go out. It (*doesn't rain / isn't raining*). 12. (*Do / are*) you (*hear / hearing*) the wind? It (*blows / is blowing*) very strongly today. 13. Mercury (*boils / is boiling*) at 357.25 degrees Centigrade. 14. The Earth (*goes / is going*) round the Sun. 15. The River Nile (*flows / is flowing*) into the Mediterranean.

V. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Ты видишь ключ от почтового ящика? - Нет, я ищу его сам, но нигде не вижу. 2. Что делает мама? Моет посуду? - Нет, она печет пирог к твоему дню рождения. Не забывай, что друзья к нам приходят сегодня вечером. - Я помню об этом. 3. Что делают все эти люди на площади? И почему они одеты в такие необычные одежды? - Здесь снимают фильм, а местные жители принимают участие в нём. 4. Ты идёшь куда-нибудь сегодня вечером? - Нет, я остаюсь дома. 5. Я переезжаю на новую квартиру на следующей неделе. - Твои родители едут вместе с тобой? - Нет, они остаются в нашей старой квартире. 6. Том, о чём ты думаешь? Ты не слушаешь, о чём я рассказываю. - Я слушаю Вас внимательно, но не понимаю, о чём Вы говорите. 7. Ты слышишь шум? Кто-то стучит в окно. - Не волнуйся. Это идёт сильный дождь. 8. Ты работаешь на этой неделе? - Нет, у меня отпуск. Сегодня вечером я встречаю подругу, и мы уезжаем к морю на несколько дней.

The Past Progressive Tense

+			-			?		
<i>I</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>working</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>working</i>	<i>Was</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>working</i>
<i>He</i>			<i>He</i>				<i>he</i>	
<i>She</i>			<i>not</i>			<i>she</i>		
<i>It</i>			<i>working</i>			<i>it</i>		
<i>We</i>	<i>were</i>		<i>We</i>	<i>were</i>		<i>Were</i>	<i>we</i>	
<i>You</i>			<i>not</i>				<i>you</i>	
<i>They</i>						<i>they</i>		

I. Read the text and analyze the tenses. Answer the questions given below:

An Embarrassing Incident

One day last summer I was walking through the local park. It was a hot day and I was eating an ice cream. As I was walking past a small lake, I saw my friends, Carol and Jim. They were walking with their dog. When we met, we stopped for a chat. While we were talking, the

dog suddenly jumped up and tried to get my ice cream. I pulled my hand away and unfortunately the ice cream came out of the cone. At that moment there was a bald man behind me. He was just sitting on a bench and reading a newspaper. Well, when I pulled my hand away, the ice cream flew through the air and landed on the man's head. I didn't know whether to laugh or to cry. When I looked at my friends, they weren't just laughing, they were in hysterics. But I was terribly embarrassed.

Questions:

1. *Where was the man walking one day?*
2. *What was he eating?*
3. *Who was walking with a dog?*
4. *Where was a bald man?*
5. *Why were Carol and Jim laughing?*

II. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Progressive Tense:

1. That morning was really beautiful. The sun (*to shine*), the birds (*to sing*) and everyone in the street (*to smile*) and (*to say*) hello to each other. 2. Mrs. Patrick looked beautiful last night. She (*to wear*) a lovely evening dress. 3. While I (*to have*) a bath the telephone rang. 4. While we (*to walk*) in the park it began to rain. 5. At 3 p.m. yesterday a geometry lesson (*to go*) on. The teacher (*to draw*) diagrams on the blackboard but I (*to look*) through the window and heard nothing. I (*to think*) about the coming New Year's party. 6. The dentist's waiting room was full of people. Some (*to read*) magazines, others just (*to turn*) over the pages. A woman (*to knit*), a child (*to play*) with a toy car. Everybody (*to wait*) for the nurse to say, "Next, please". 7. The house next to yours was full of policemen and police dogs yesterday. – What they (*to do*)? – I heard that they (*to look*) for drugs. 8. "What you (*to do*) between 9.00 and 10.00 yesterday?" asked the detective. "I (*to clean*) my house", said Mrs. Jones. "I always clean my house at this time". 9. We (*to drive*) down the hill when a strange object appeared in the sky. 10. I found my lost key when I (*to look*) for my passport.

III. Use the Past Simple or the Past Progressive Tense:

1. When I (*to come*), Tom (*to speak*) over the phone. 2. When you (*to ring*) me up yesterday, I (*to read*) a very interesting book. 3. I (*to sit*)

by the window, when I (*to hear*) the noise. 4. It (*to rain*) heavily when I (*to walk*) towards their house. 5. At six o'clock I (*to wait*) for Jennie at the station. 6. I (*to see*) a light in your window when I (*to pass*) by. 7. We (*to talk*) about him when he suddenly (*to come*) in. 8. We (*not to go out*) because it (*to rain*). 9. I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last (*to see*) him, he (*to try*) to find a job in London. 10. The phone (*to ring*) still when I (*to rush*) into the room. 11. When the taxi (*to arrive*) I still (*to pack*) my things. 12. What you (*to do*) in the evening yesterday? - I (*to watch TV*) and my wife (*to wash*) up. 13. The doorbell (*to ring*) when I (*to cook*) dinner. 14. When the clock (*to strike*) nine she (*to run*) up the stairs to her office because the lift (*not to work*). 15. While I (*to work*) in the garden, I (*to hurt*) my back.

IV. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Дети играли в доме, так как шёл дождь. 2. Что ты делал в это время вчера? - Я просматривал свой альбом со старыми фотографиями. 3. Утро было прекрасное, солнце ярко светило. Но постепенно стало темнеть, ветер усиливался, и сейчас идёт дождь. 4. Мистер Браун пытался читать газету, но дети постоянно задавали вопросы. 5. В то время как бабушка поливала цветы, начался дождь. 6. Когда мы приехали на вокзал, Анна ждала нас. 7. С кем ты разговаривал, когда я вошла? 8. Извини, я не слушала тебя, я думала о другом. 9. Джимми никуда не хотел идти, так как смотрел футбольный матч. 10. Мы встретили Сашу и Лену, когда они спешили в театр.

The Future Progressive Tense

+				-				?				
<i>I</i>				<i>I</i>					<i>I</i>			
<i>He</i>				<i>He</i>					<i>he</i>			
<i>She</i>				<i>She</i>					<i>she</i>			
<i>It</i>	will	be	working	<i>It</i>	will not	be	working	Will	<i>it</i>	be	working	
<i>We</i>				<i>We</i>	(won't)				<i>we</i>			
<i>You</i>				<i>You</i>					<i>you</i>			
<i>They</i>				<i>They</i>					<i>they</i>			

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Progressive Tense:

1. What you (*to do*) this time next week? - I (*to work*). - It'll be

Saturday. You (*to work*) all day? - I (*to work*) till 5 o'clock. 2. Do you think you still (*to do*) the same in ten years' time? 3. The children (*to stay*) with their grandparents in the country for the next summer holidays. 4. Your stars say that this time tomorrow you (*to do*) something you have never done in your life. 5. I (*to read*) for my exams this weekend, so I'll stay in on Sunday night. 6. Where you (*to stay*) while you are in England? – At my friends'. 7. Please, note that we (*to hold*) today's meeting in Room 20 and in Room 19. Try not to be late. 8. At 9 o'clock tomorrow he (*to be*) in his office. He (*to work*). 9. I'll come at 3 o'clock. – OK. I (*to wait*) for you. 10. We've got the top of the mountain in time. The sun (*to rise*) in a minute. 11. We'd better go out tomorrow because Mary (*to practice*) the piano all day. 12. In a few years' time we all (*to live*) in houses heated by solar energy. 13. It's nearly autumn, soon the leaves (*to change*) colour. 14. When I get home my dog (*to sit*) at the door waiting for me. 15. Wages have gone up, so I suppose prices (*to go*) up too. 16. The football club has lost some of its players. They (*to look for*) new men.

II. Match the parts of the sentences given in the columns:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. She leaves the house at 8.30 | a. once a week. |
| 2. I'll be working in the library | b. next week. |
| 3. Mr. Walker was watching the football match | c. at the moment. |
| 4. She is talking to her boss | d. at 3 o'clock. |
| 5. He goes to the office by car | e. now. |
| 6. Our exams will be over | f. last year. |
| 7. I write letters to him | g. last night. |
| 8. He is writing a new novel | h. tomorrow morning. |
| 9. They will be flying over the ocean | i. every day. |
| 10. We dine out | j. sometimes. |
| 11. It was thundering | k. from 12 till 5 tomorrow. |
| 12. She was in her first year at the University | l. at that time yesterday. |

III. Put the verbs into the Future Progressive Tense making all necessary changes:

Model: At 6 o'clock in the morning he always sleeps.

He will be sleeping at 6 o'clock in the morning tomorrow.

1. It is 5 o'clock. She is having a music lesson. 2. It is eleven o'clock. Ben is having his coffee. 3. It is dinner time. We're standing in the queue to enter the canteen. 4. He is working in the garden now. 5. It's 10 o'clock. Nick and Tom are playing tennis. 6. She is out. She always goes shopping during the break. 7. It's eight o'clock. He is speaking with his partner on the telephone. 8. Granny is cooking dinner. 9. His little sister is eating porridge this morning. 10. It's no use inviting Tom for a walk. He is watching a football match.

IV. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Хотя мы будем работать в одной фирме, мы не будем часто видеть друг друга, так как будем в разных отделах. 2. Это зонтик твоей сестры. Возьми его. Завтра она будет искать его. 3. Мне кажется, что в будущем люди будут жить в домах, обогреваемых солнечной энергией. 4. В это время завтра я буду сидеть в парижском кафе и читать газету. - Я уверен, что ты не будешь читать. - Что же я буду делать? - Ты будешь восхищаться красотой Парижа. 5. Я навещу тебя завтра. Я как раз буду проходить мимо твоего дома. Это по дороге домой с работы. - Хорошо, я буду ждать тебя. 6. Извини, я не смогу встретить тебя завтра. Я буду работать весь день, но ты не волнуйся. Я попрошу кого-нибудь сделать это вместо меня.

The Present Perfect Tense

+			-			?		
<i>I</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>worked</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>worked</i>	<i>Have</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>worked</i>
<i>We</i>			<i>We</i>				<i>we</i>	
<i>You</i>			<i>You</i>				<i>you</i>	
<i>They</i>			<i>They</i>	<i>not</i>			<i>they</i>	
<i>He</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>seen</i>	<i>He</i>	<i>has not</i>	<i>seen</i>	<i>Has</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>seen</i>
<i>She</i>			<i>She</i>				<i>she</i>	
<i>It</i>			<i>It</i>				<i>it</i>	

I. Answer the following questions using the Present Perfect Tense:

1. What films have you seen this month? 2. What new places have you visited this year? 3. What new buildings have appeared in your town

during the year? 4. How much money have you spent this week? 5. How many lectures have you missed this term? 6. What has the weather been like this month? 7. What different types of classes have you had today? 8. How long have you lived in your present house? 8. How many reports have you made at the seminars so far? 9. How many times have you been at a disco this month? 10. How many questions have you answered so far? 11. How long has it taken to complete this exercise?

II. Write a letter to a friend and give news about people you both know. Use the words given to make sentences and put them into the correct form:

Model: *Phil / find a new job. - Phil has found a new job.*

Dear Chris,

Lots of things have happened since I last wrote a letter to you.

1. Charles / go / Brazil. Charles ...
2. Jack and Jill / decide / to get married. ...
3. Monica / give up / smoking. ...
4. George / pass / his driving-test. ...
5. Pam / join / the health club. ...
6. Pat / become / a vegetarian. ...
7. Tom / write / a new novel. ...
8. I / make / much progress in my research. ...
9. My parents / go / abroad. ...
10. My elder brother / change / his job. ...

III. Ask questions about things your groupmate has done. Make questions from the words in brackets:

Model: *(ever / ride / a horse?) Have you ever ridden a horse?*

1. *(ever / be / California?)*
2. *(ever / run / marathon?)*
3. *(ever / speak / famous person?)*
4. *(always / live / in this town?)*
5. *(most beautiful place / ever / visit?) What ...*
6. *(ever / repair / car?)*
7. *(ever / write / your own poem?)*

8. (*ever / travel / hitch-hiking?*)
9. (*ever / look after / children?*)
10. (*ever / lose / your purse?*)

IV. Read the situations and then complete them using the Present Perfect:

Model: *It's cold in the room.*

(the window, to be open, for a long time)

The window has been open for a long time.

1. It's getting colder every day. (*winter, to come*).
2. It's warm (*the weather, to be fine, all week long*).
3. Peter is absent. (*he, to be ill, for a week*).
4. I can't say anything about this play. (*not to see it, yet*).
5. We may go to the cinema. (*he, to do, his work*).
6. I know Bobby well (*to be friends since childhood*).
7. It is Lizzy's first visit to the country. (*she, not to be there before*).
8. Helen is looking for a job. (*she, to be out of work, for six months*).
9. He is a fantastically successful author (*he, to sell, over one million copies of his books*).
10. Don't describe the place to me. (*I, to be there, several times*).
11. You look wonderful. (*I, just, to come back, after a good rest*).
12. John expects to get a decent rise (*he, to work, at the company, for many years*).

V. Use the Past Simple or Present Perfect Tense:

1. When you (*to go*) to the cinema last? - I'm afraid I (*not to be*) to the cinema for a few months.
2. I (*to make*) a report at the seminar on Monday. You (*to make*) your report yet?
3. Let's go home, it (*to grow*) dark.
4. It (*to be*) dark when we (*to come*) home.
4. You ever (*to see*) any films by Todorovsky?
5. Your brother (*to graduate*) from the University? - Yes, he (*to graduate*) in May.
6. I (*to pass*) my last exam.
7. I (*to pass*) my English exam last week.
8. Vologda (*to change*) greatly for the last few years.
9. The boss (*to be*) away the whole day today.
10. What (*to happen*) to Bill? - He (*to break*) his arm yesterday, that's why he (*not to come*) today.
11. My father (*to be*) the President of the company ever since its foundation.
12. The postman (*to bring*) the mail? - Yes, he (*to come*) while you (*to be*) asleep.
13. It's a nice dress. When you (*to buy*) it?
14. I (*not to hear*) what you (*to say*).

VI. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Я не была в этом театре раньше. 2. Это самые лучшие каникулы, которые у меня когда-либо были. 3. Это первый концерт джазовой музыки, на котором я побывала. 4. Не разочаровывай меня. Ты всегда был надежным человеком. 5. Она когда-нибудь забывала о своем обещании? 6. Маша и Андрей только что ушли в музей. 7. Вы уже решили, какую тему выбрать для своей курсовой работы? 8. Она всегда была хорошим человеком. Ты можешь обратиться к ней за помощью в любое время. 9. Отец уже уехал? - Нет. Поезд отправляется в 7 часов утра. 10. Мой друг побывал в Лондоне уже 3 раза. 11. Я пока не нашла новую работу.

The Past Perfect Tense

+			-			?		
I			I				I	
We			We				we	
You			You				you	
They	had	worked	They	had	worked	Had	they	worked
He		seen	He	not	seen		he	seen
She			She				she	
It			It				it	

I. Make sentences using the words in brackets:

Model: I wasn't hungry. (I / just / have / lunch).

I had just had lunch.

1. Tom wasn't at home when I arrived. (he / just / go out)
2. We arrived at the cinema late. (the film / already / begin)
3. I invited Ann to dinner last night but she couldn't come. (she / already / arrange / to do something else)
4. I was very pleased to see Nora again after such a long time. (I / not / see / her for five years)
5. Last year our profits were higher than (they / ever / be).
6. I couldn't recollect that (I / ever / promise / to help him).
7. Peter apologized that (he / not read / my report / yet).

8. He knew much about the city. (*he / live / in London / for a long time*).
9. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were nervous as the plane took off because (*they / not / fly / before*).
10. I didn't recognize Mrs. Johnson. (*she / change / a lot*).
11. The boss was very surprised, because (*Margaret / be late / for work*).
12. When they entered the conference hall (*the discussion / already / start*).

II. Combine the sentences as in the model, using adverbs hardly ... when, no sooner ... than:

Model: *I reached the door. I realized it was locked.*

No sooner had I reached the door I realized it was locked.

(Hardly had I reached the door when I realized it was locked.)

1. I watered the garden. Then it began to rain. 2. Mary finished her novel, and then she planned to go abroad. 3. The ship left the port. Just then the storm began. 4. The police found one missing child. Then another two disappeared. 5. I sat down. There was another knock at the door. 6. I came home. I remembered that I had forgotten to buy bread. 7. Little Sam touched the pillow. He fell asleep. 8. The play started. There was a power failure. 9. Ann spoke to the doctor. She realized there was nothing serious. 10. The train left. I realized I had left my bag on the platform. 11. Mr. Page began his speech. Someone interrupted him.

III. Put the verbs in brackets into a suitable past tense. Nine verbs are absolutely necessary to use in the Past Perfect Tense:

That time last year I was cycling in the rain along a country road in France with a friend of mine. We (*to decide*) to go to a cycling holiday in Normandy. Neither of us (*to go*) to France before but we (*to know*) some French from our time at school and we (*to manage*) to brush up on the basics. Now we (*to wonder*) if we (*to make*) the right decision. We (*to plan*) our route carefully in advance, but we (*to forget*) one important thing, the weather. It (*to rain*) heavily since our arrival and that night we (*to end*) up sleeping in the waiting room at a railway

station. Next morning as we (*to ride*) down a slippery hill my bike (*to skid*) on the wet road and I (*to fall off*). I (*to realize*) immediately that I (*to break*) my arm, and after a visit to the local hospital I (*to catch*) the next train to Calais. Unfortunately my parents (*not to expect*) me home for a fortnight, and (*to go*) away on holiday. So I (*to spend*) a miserable couple of weeks alone, reading Teach Yourself French.

IV. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Мы сказали, что ещё не разрешили эту проблему. 2. Джон написал, что погода в Эдинбурге пасмурная с 1 сентября. 3. Когда я нашёл их дом, уже стемнело. 4. Когда Лида вернулась из театра, гости уже разошлись (ушли). 5. Ему не хватило денег до конца месяца, потому что он купил дорогой телевизор. 6. К концу декабря в прошлом семестре я уже сдал все экзамены. 7. Он был очень рад, так как получил поздравления с днем рождения от всех друзей. 8. В комнате было холодно, потому что всю ночь было открыто окно. 9. Когда они пришли на собрание, мы уже обсудили первый вопрос. 10. Пассажиры очень устали, потому что не спали всю ночь.

The Future Perfect Tense

+				-				?			
<i>I</i>				<i>I</i>					<i>I</i>		
<i>We</i>				<i>We</i>					<i>we</i>		
<i>You</i>				<i>You</i>					<i>you</i>		
<i>They</i>	will	have	worked	<i>They</i>	will	have	worked	Will	<i>they</i>	have	worked
<i>He</i>			seen	<i>He</i>	not		seen		<i>he</i>		seen
<i>She</i>				<i>She</i>					<i>she</i>		
<i>It</i>				<i>It</i>					<i>it</i>		

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Perfect Tense:

1. Harry has bought this TV-set on credit. He ... (*to pay*) all the money by the 21st of August. 2. Ann is ill now. By the 1st of February she ... (*to be in hospital*) for three weeks. 3. Mike is still a schoolboy, but by this time next year he ... (*to leave*) school. 4. We ... (*to finish*) this exercise by 10 o'clock. 5. They ... (*to build*) the road by the end of the year. 6. I ... (*to finish*) this book by tomorrow evening. 7. By next

winter they... *(to build)* four houses in that field. 8. The train ... *(to leave)* before we reach the station. 9. By the time Dick leaves school his parents ... *(to spend)* \$25,000 on his education. 10. By the end of the term I ... *(to read)* all twelve volumes of this novel. 11. I'm going to Hyde Park to hear the people making speeches. - You'll be too late. By this time you get there they ... *(to finish)* their speeches and everybody ... *(to go)* home. 12. I ... *(to finish)* this work in twenty minutes. 13. Mary thinks she ... *(to buy)* a Rolls Royce by the time she's forty. 14. By the end of summer Mrs. Smith ... *(to teach)* us to speak Italian.

II. Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box in the Future Perfect Tense:

<i>go</i>	<i>pack</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>paint</i>	<i>cook</i>	<i>tidy up</i>	<i>learn</i>	<i>buy</i>	<i>receive</i>	<i>see</i>
-----------	-------------	-------------	--------------	-------------	--------------------	--------------	------------	----------------	------------

1. She ... an urgent paper for the conference.
2. Bob ... his room by his mother coming.
3. He already ... a portrait for the exhibition.
4. Peter ... dinner by the time his wife comes.
5. She ... a wedding dress by the time her wedding takes place.
6. They ... by the time we come here.
7. I ... a letter by the end of the week.
8. The train is to leave at nine o'clock. They ... their suitcases by that time.
9. I ... the film by 9 o'clock.
10. She ... the new words for the spelling test, which her teacher is going to give tomorrow.

III. Translate into English using the Future Perfect Tense where it is necessary:

1. Я полагаю, что мы решим этот вопрос к концу сентября.
2. Когда Андрею исполнится 23 года, он закончит университет.
3. Я закончу всю домашнюю работу, когда ты вернешься.
4. К концу этого месяца 5000 человек посетят выставку.
5. Мы закончим ремонт вашей машины к завтрашнему утру. Она будет готова в 11 часов.
6. Ты думаешь, что Машиа уже придет домой к тому времени?
7. Приходите в 6 часов. Директор

подпишет все документы к тому времени. 8. Я уже подготовлю всю информацию об этом контракте, если вы придёте в 7 часов. 9. К началу следующего месяца я уже получу водительские права. 10. Мы уже закончим обсуждение этого вопроса, когда придёт господин Браун.

The Present Perfect Progressive Tense

+				-				?			
<i>I</i>				<i>I</i>				<i>Have</i>	<i>I</i>		
<i>We</i>	<i>have</i>			<i>We</i>	<i>have</i>				<i>we</i>		
<i>You</i>				<i>You</i>	<i>not</i>				<i>you</i>		
<i>They</i>		<i>been</i>	<i>working</i>	<i>They</i>		<i>been</i>	<i>working</i>		<i>they</i>	<i>been</i>	<i>working</i>
<i>He</i>			<i>making</i>	<i>He</i>	<i>has</i>		<i>making</i>		<i>he</i>		<i>making</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>has</i>			<i>She</i>	<i>not</i>			<i>Has</i>	<i>she</i>		
<i>It</i>				<i>It</i>					<i>it</i>		

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Progressive Tense:

1. I (*to make*) cakes. That's why my hands are all covered with flour.
 2. Have you seen my bag anywhere? I (*to look*) for it for ages.
 3. Mary (*to cry*)? – No, she (*not to cry*), she (*to peel*) onions.
 4. It (*to snow*) for three days now. The roads will be blocked if it doesn't stop soon.
 5. I (*to ask*) you to mend this window since summer. When are you going to do it?
 6. I'm sorry for keeping you waiting. I (*to try*) to make a telephone call to Rome.
 7. How long you (*to wear*) glasses?
 8. He (*to study*) English for two years and doesn't even know the alphabet yet.
 9. The children (*to look*) forward to the New Year's holiday for months.
 10. The radio (*to play*) since 7 a.m. I wish somebody would turn it off.
 11. Ann (*to play*) tennis professionally for ten years.
 12. How long you (*to study*) French?

II. Put together the beginnings and the endings of the conversations:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Aren't you hungry? | a. <i>I've been swimming.</i> |
| 2. Is it true that Philip's been arrested? | b. <i>No, I've been eating all day.</i> |
| 3. Janet seems to be very cheerful! | c. <i>No wonder. He's been smoking since childhood.</i> |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4. Let me drive a little now. | <i>d. She has been cleaning the cellar.</i> |
| 5. Claire is very dirty. | <i>e. Yes, we've been telling each other our life stories.</i> |
| 6. Why are my books all over the floor? | <i>f. Yes, I've been painting the ceiling.</i> |
| 7. Why is your hair wet? | <i>g. No wonder, it has been raining cats and dogs for the whole day.</i> |
| 8. You all look very miserable. | <i>h. She's been skiing with Roger for the last week.</i> |
| 9. You look very tired. | <i>i. Yes, he's been stealing things from the shops.</i> |
| 10. Peter, you're very late. | <i>j. Oh, dear, I've been shopping all day.</i> |
| 11. Your hair is all white. | <i>k. I have been gardening all afternoon.</i> |
| 12. There isn't a penny in the purse! | <i>l. You've been driving all day. I think it's quite enough.</i> |
| 13. John's fingers are very brown. | <i>m. I've been talking to Harry and he just goes on and on.</i> |
| 14. You look sunbathed. | <i>n. Helen's been looking at them.</i> |

III. Translate the sentences into English:

- 1. Так вот ты где! А я ищу тебя уже целое утро.*
- 2. Ты уже уложила свои вещи? Такси ждёт тебя уже 10 минут.*
- 3. Моя мама - преподаватель химии. Она преподаёт с тех пор, как окончила университет.*
- 4. Ужасная погода! Дождь идёт уже два часа.*
- 5. Сэм, где ты был всё это время? Твои родители ищут тебя уже целый вечер.*
- 6. Что ты здесь делаешь с самого утра? – Я готовлюсь к экзамену.*
- 7. Ты так хорошо знаешь свой город! – Ничего удивительного, я живу здесь с детства.*
- 8. Марк и Эрика пишут изложения уже два часа. Остальные студенты уже сдали свои работы.*
- 9. Я всё это время пытаюсь научить свою сестру играть в шахматы, но мне кажется, ей это не нравится.*
- 10. Мой дядя уехал в Сочи в 1990 году и с тех пор живёт там.*

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form: the Present Simple, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Progressive or Past Simple Tense:

1. I'm sorry I'm late. (you, to wait) long? 2. At 7 a.m Charles (to ring up) Peter and (to say), "I'm going fishing, Peter. Would you like to go?" 3. Peter (to try) to come in quietly but his mother (to hear) him and (to call) out, "Where you (to be)? Your supper (to be) in the oven for an hour." 4. "Annie's clothes are very dirty. What (she, to do)?" - "She (to play) in the garden." 5. It (to be) cold this year. I wonder when it is going to get warmer. 6. "The clock is slow." - "It isn't slow, it (to stop.)" 7. Mr. Count (to work) as a cashier for twenty-five years. 8. "Where is Tom?"- "I (not to see) him today, but he (to tell) Mary that he'd be in for dinner. 9. "You (to hear) his speech on the radio last night?"- "Yes, I..." - What you (to think) of it? 10. How long that horrible monument (to be) there? - It (to be) there for six months. Lots of people (to write) to the Town Council asking them to take it away but so far nothing (to be) done. 11. "How long you (to be) out of work?" - "I'm not out of work now. I just (to start) a new job." - "How long (to look for) the job?" - "I (to answer) an advertisement in the paper a month ago." 12. "I just (to be) to the film "War and Peace". You (to see) it?" - "No, I... . Is it like the book?" - "I (not to read) the book." - "I (to read) it when I (to be) at school." - "When Tolstoy (to write) it?" - "He (to write) it in 1868." 13. When I (to be) seventeen I (to start) my university course." - "When you (to get) your degree?" - "Oh, I (not to get) my degree yet; I'm still at the university. I only (to be) there for two years." 14. I wonder if anything (to happen) to Tom. I (to wait) for an hour now. He often (to keep) me waiting but he never (to be) quite so late as this. 15. "You (to see) any good films lately?" - "Yes, I (to go) to the National Film Theatre last week and (to see) a Japanese film".

The Past Perfect Progressive Tense

+				-				?			
<i>I</i>				<i>I</i>					<i>I</i>		
<i>We</i>				<i>We</i>					<i>we</i>		
<i>You</i>				<i>You</i>					<i>you</i>		
<i>They</i>	had	been	working	<i>They</i>	had	been	working	Had	<i>they</i>	been	working
<i>He</i>			making	<i>He</i>	not		making		<i>he</i>		making
<i>She</i>				<i>She</i>					<i>she</i>		
<i>It</i>				<i>It</i>					<i>it</i>		

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect Progressive Tense:

1. Betty (*to study*) French for two years before she got this job. 2. What the children (*to do*) before they went to bed? - They (*to do*) their homework for two hours. 3. Bill (*to do*) military service for eighteen months. Yesterday he returned home. 4. We (*to sit*) in the café for half an hour until the rain stopped. 5. I could not drive to work because my sister (*to use*) my car for a month and something was wrong with it. 6. I (*to listen*) to Nora's complains all day before I dared to tell her what I really thought of it. 7. Yesterday morning I got up and looked out of the window. The sun was shining brightly but the ground was wet. It (*to rain*). 8. When Tom and Peter came into the room, their shoes were dirty. They (*to play*) football in the yard. 9. I was very tired when I came home. I (*to work*) hard all day. 10. Mr. Brown gave up smoking a year ago. He (*to smoke*) for 25 years. 11. At last the bus came. We (*to wait*) for 40 minutes. 12. My mother was sitting in the armchair watching TV. She was tired because she (*to clean*) the house all the evening. 13. Gordon (*to serve*) in the army when the war broke out. 14. Ann's eyes ached because she (*to use*) the computer all day long. 15. The children were happy. They (*to swim*) in the pool for a long time. 16. The company went bankrupt, it (*to lose*) money for months but they didn't manage to do anything.

II. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Алекс руководил своим отделом уже год и многому научился за это время. 2. Я и не знала, что Мэри занимается плаванием с детства. 3. Когда часы пробили 3 часа дня, мы всё еще работали. Дэвид красил крышу дома уже 4 часа. 4. Когда Анна вошла в гостиную, все смеялись. Господин Смит рассказывал смешные истории уже минут 20. 5. Отец Джона работал на том заводе уже год, когда вся семья переехала туда жить. 6. Я шёл уже около часа, когда, наконец, увидел вдали море. 7. Боб и Джимми купались в реке уже 2 часа, когда пришла мама и заставила их выйти из воды. 8. Миссис Дэвидсон не знала что происходит в доме. Она работала в саду с раннего утра. 9. Дождь шёл уже полчаса, когда я вышел из дома. 10. Наша футбольная команда выиграла последний матч. Мы были очень рады, ведь наши футболисты долго готовились к этой игре.

The Future Perfect Progressive Tense

+			-			?			
<i>I</i>			<i>I</i>				<i>I</i>		
<i>We</i>			<i>We</i>				<i>we</i>		
<i>You</i>			<i>You</i>	will			<i>you</i>	have	
<i>They</i>	will	working	<i>They</i>	not	working	Will	<i>they</i>	been	working
<i>He</i>	have	making	<i>He</i>	(won't)	making		<i>he</i>		making
<i>She</i>	been		<i>She</i>	have			<i>she</i>		
<i>It</i>			<i>It</i>	been			<i>it</i>		

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Perfect Progressive Tense:

1. By next year we (*to live*) in this city for twenty-five years. 2. By this time next week Mr. Green (*to work*) on his book for a year. 3. Do you realize that on September, 15 you (*to repair*) our car for three months? 4. We (*to fly*) non-stop for three hours before we get to London tomorrow. 5. I (*to write*) my course paper for two months before I defend it. 6. Bella and Emma (*to play*) out of doors the whole evening till their parents return home. 7. My father (*to dig*) in the garden for several hours before he plants these bushes. 8. Mr. and Mrs. Melon (*to admire*) the beauty of Italy for two weeks before they return home. 9. By the time Frank arrives, I (*to pick*) apples in our garden for two hours. 10. My sister Flo (*to sit*) in front of the TV-set for the whole evening till I come home. 11. By the end of the year I (*to live*) in Sweden for three years. 12. I (*to cook*) for a few hours before the guests arrive. 13. Willy and Rose (*to decorate*) the New-Year tree for the whole evening before they go to bed. 14. Susan will be tired when she gets there. She (*to travel*) all day.

II. Describe the situation, using Future Perfect Progressive and the proper verb form in the subordinate clause: Present Simple or Present Perfect:

Model: *By the time / he / to retire / to climb mountains / for twenty years.*

By the time he retires he will have been climbing mountains for twenty years.

8. Bob ... good progress in science lately.
 a) *has done* b) *has made* c) *had made*
9. Somebody ... my pen! – Why ... at me?
 a) *broke; are you looking* b) *had broken, do you look* c) *has broken; are you looking*
10. When ... the train? – At 6.15. Hurry up!
 a) *does...leave* b) *is leaving* c) *has left*
11. I last ... to the movies a year ago, but I ... this film twice on TV this month.
 a) *went; have seen* b) *have gone; saw* c) *went; saw*
12. This time next summer, Peter ... for his university exams.
 a) *will read* b) *will be reading* c) *will have been reading*
13. By the time my sister graduates, she ... German for five years.
 a) *will study* b) *will have been studying* c) *will be studying*
14. Ann is tired: she ... all day and hasn't finished
 a) *had worked; still* b) *worked; already* c) *has been working; yet*
15. Why ... your things? – I ... to San Francisco.
 a) *do you pack; will fly* b) *you pack; fly* c) *are you packing; am flying*

Jokes and smiles

A salesman, who had been travelling for years by train in America, found to his surprise that the train came in time.

He immediately went to the guard and said, "Here is a cigar, I want to congratulate you. I have travelled this road for fifteen years and this is the first time I have caught a train on time."

"Keep the cigar," said the guard, "this is yesterday's train."

** * **

Mother (to her small son): Now, Johnnie, you can't have the hammer to play with. You'll hit your fingers.

Johnnie: No, I won't, Mummy. Doris is going to hold the nails.

PASSIVE VOICE

I. State the tense form of the verbs in the Passive Voice. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. Many accidents *are caused* by careless driving. 2. Newspapers *are delivered* regularly. 3. Part-time waiter *is required*. 4. Ten pounds reward *is offered* for information leading to the return of a black kitten. 5. The car *will be parked* at the parking lot near the hotel. 6. The problem *will be discussed* later. 7. Progress *is being made* all the time. 8. His car *is being repaired* at the moment. 9. She *is being told* a wonderful story by her Granny. 10. The letter *was given* to my brother at once. 11. The monument *was put* up before Victory Day. 12. Many folk songs *were used* by Russian composers in composing music. 13. Our papers *were still being checked* when we came two hours later. 14. The headmaster *was being interviewed* when I came in. 15. The windows *were being cleaned* while I was there. 16. *Have they been warned?* 17. The boy *has just been sent* to bed. 18. A new park *will have been laid* out by summer. 19. He found out that the house *had been sold* to a rich American. 20. Jane didn't know about the change of plans. She *hadn't been told*. 21. I *had been annoyed* at the remark at that time.

II. Make the sentences passive:

A.

1. Students take their examinations at the end of each term. 2. Peter and Jane invited about two hundred people to the wedding. 3. People speak English in many countries. 4. The machine wraps the bread automatically. 5. The workers didn't damage the machinery. 6. The company will export these computers to seventy different countries. 7. We don't allow smoking in this restaurant. 8. Columbus discovered America in 1492. 9. Mrs. Davidson brought all the papers for the manager to sign. 10. Our granny reads us a lot of interesting stories. 11. They promised us higher wages. 12. Somebody recommended me to another doctor. 13. They will ask you several questions. 14. Mrs. Lee will teach French for us.

B.

1. What are they discussing? 2. The professor is examining our group. 3. He had a feeling that someone was following him. 4. The police are

questioning Mr. and Mrs. Davidson. 5. Someone is interviewing Dr. Johnson at the moment. 6. About thirty million people are watching this program. 7. They are mending your shoes at the moment. 8. What film are they watching in the lecture room? 9. Yesterday we were admiring the pictures at the exhibition for two hours. 10. My mother is cooking something special in the kitchen.

C.

1. They have offered me a job at a local bank. 2. Have you warned them about the meeting? 3. They will clear up the situation when they have known some more facts. 4. They will have repaired my shoes by the evening. 5. Mr. Brown had sent the newspapers to Scotland by train. 6. The boss has cancelled the meeting. 7. We'll have cleaned the garage by 5 o'clock tomorrow. 8. I have told the children about the party. 9. I have corrected my work, but there are still some mistakes. 10. We have cleaned the pools today. 11. Someone has moved my chair.

III. Use a passive infinitive to say what must (can, may, should, has to...) be done:

1. We have to feed puppies four times a day. 2. People must keep dogs on lead in the park. 3. You can obtain further information about the post by telephoning 2637645. 4. People should send their complaints to the head office. 5. I have to return the books to the library. 6. Our neighbour ought to paint the garage. 7. You must mend the light. 8. We couldn't use the telephone. 9. We may keep an injured seal here for several months. 10. We had to postpone the meeting because of the manager's illness. 11. You mustn't touch this button while the experiment is in progress. 12. You should keep the flowers in a warm sunny place. 13. You must clean the machine every time you use it. 14. They had to pay the bill before they had left the hotel.

IV. Answer the following questions about the Academy:

1. When was it founded? 2. Who is it named after? 3. Where is it situated? 4. What faculties are housed in the building? 5. What disciplines are taught at different faculties? 6. What subjects are paid special attention to at your faculty? 7. Who is your faculty headed by? 8. What are the students given after graduation? 9. What foreign languages are taught at the Academy? 10. Are you satisfied with your

studies? 11. What else are you interested in besides studies?

V. Choose the correct grammar form to translate the predicate:

1. *Этот дом был построен в прошлом году.*

- a) was being built b) has been built c) was built

2. *Сейчас здесь строится новое здание.*

- a) is being built b) is building c) is built

3. *Этот фильм никогда не показывали по телевизору.*

- a) has never been shown b) was never shown c) had never been shown

4. *Цветы уже политы.*

- a) are watered b) have been watered c) were watered

5. *Такие столы делают из дорогого дерева.*

- a) are being made b) have been made c) are made

6. *Земля была покрыта снегом.*

- a) was being covered b) was covered c) had been covered

7. *Мою квартиру отремонтируют к субботе.*

- a) will be repaired b) will have been repaired c) is being repaired

8. *Гостей уже пригласили.*

- a) were invited b) had been invited c) have been invited

9. *Этот роман всё ещё печатается.*

- a) is typed b) is being typed c) has been typed

10. *Решение будет принято завтра.*

- a) will be taken b) will have been taken c) is taken

VI. Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. There isn't any food left. All of it (*to eat*)! 2. I couldn't wear my suit last Sunday. It (*to clean*). 3. Wine (*to produce*) in many parts of France. 4. I can't find my car anywhere. I think it (*to steal*). 5. How

many languages (*to speak*) in Switzerland? 6. The Tower of London (*to build*) at the beginning of the eleventh century. 7. We couldn't use the photocopier yesterday morning. It (*to repair*). 8. Last week I (*to offer*) a job at the local bank, but I didn't accept. 9. The documents (*to type*) by the time you return. 10. The news (*to announce*) tomorrow. 11. America (*to discover*) by Christopher Columbus. 12. A test (*to give*) in the next room right now. 13. The librarian said that the book (*to return*) to the library some days ago. 14. A new idea (*to suggest*) by Shirly. 15. The box (*not to open*) for the last hundred years. 16. The Tower of London formerly (*to use*) as a prison. 17. You (*to invite*) to lunch tomorrow. 18. English (*to speak*) all over the world.

VII. Read this letter from Maurice, who is on holiday in Britain, to his sister Sally in New Zealand. Put the verbs in a suitable tense, active or passive:

Dear Sally,

How are you? We've been having a lovely time. We're being very well looked after by our hosts. We (*to take*) sightseeing and we (*to introduce*) to some of their friends, who (*to make*) us feel very welcome. Last night we (*to show*) round a castle, by the owner! Most of the land in this area (*to belong*) to his family for about five hundred years. Apparently, the land (*to give*) to them after one of his ancestors (*to kill*) while trying to save the king's life. Quite romantic, isn't it?

The castle itself was a little bit disappointing, to be absolutely honest. The owner told us that it (*to suffer*) serious damage from a fire about thirty years ago. When it (*to restore*) they (*to add*) central heating and things like that. So once you're inside it (*not to feel*) much different to any other large, old house. But the owner is a real character. He told us lots of stories about things that (*to happen*) to him when he was young. He (*to send*) abroad to work in a bank, but he hated it, so he (*to behave*) very badly in order to (*to sack*). He kept us laughing for hours. I hope he (*to invite*) here before we leave.

I'll have lots more to tell you when we get back. Take care.

Yours affectionately,

Maurice

VIII. Make the sentences passive; mind the verbs with prepositions and post-verbal adverbs. Make the word in italics the subject of the passive constructions:

1. They look after *their children* properly. 2. We are in a hurry, that's why we have sent for *a taxi*. 3. People will laugh at *you* if you put on this hat. 4. I'm sure everybody will agree upon *this plan*. 5. He often refers to *your words*. 6. You can always rely on *his word of honour*. 7. She will send for *the doctor*. 8. The policemen are looking for *the man who has robbed the bank*. 9. His teachers have always looked upon *him* as a very promising student. 10. I haven't seen much of *him* since his arrival. 11. My family didn't approve of *my boy-friend*. 12. I shall do away with *my old life*, I promise. 13. That day the family saw very little of *her*. 14. They have recently put up *the fence* between the two properties.

Proverbs:

1. *Men are known by the company they keep.*
2. *Rome wasn't built in a day.*
3. *The devil is not so black (bad) as he is painted.*
4. *The bull must be taken by the horns.*
5. *What can't be cured must be endured.*
6. *A battle (game) is never lost until it is won.*

Jokes and smiles

One morning two boys were late for school and were called to account for it. One of them was a favourite of the teacher, but the other was always treated severely. The favourite said that he had been dreaming of going to America, and when he heard the school-bell, he thought it was a steamboat-bell. The teacher turned to the other and asked how his behavior could be accounted for. The boy was thinking what excuse to give and thinking it best to do as the favourite had done, he replied, "Please, sir, I was waiting to see Tom off..."

IX. Translate the sentences into English:

1. *Дома сейчас строят из новых материалов.*
2. *Туристов встретили на вокзале.*
3. *Эта работа будет закончена вовремя.*
4. *Письмо было уже написано, когда мама вернулась.*
5. *Тебе задавали дополнительные вопросы на экзамене?*
6. *He*

беспокойтесь! За детьми присмотрят. 7. Все удивляются его успехам. 8. Ваше мнение надо услышать всем. 9. Этот эксперимент можно не повторять. 10. Ему ещё ничего об этом не говорили. 11. Благодарность можно выразить публично. 12. Это стихотворение нужно выучить наизусть. 13. Эти английские книги должны быть прочитаны. 14. Съёмка в музее запрещена. 15. К 4 часам стол будет уже накрыт. 16. Цветы и подарки уже куплены.

TEST

1. Every year London ... by many people from all over the world.
a) is visited b) is being visited c) was being visited
2. The biggest museum ... by the Mayor next month on May 24th.
a) opens b) is opened c) will be opened
3. Nearly all English kings and queens ... in Westminster Abbey.
a) are being crowned b) have been crowned c) had been crowned
4. The Tower of London ... as a fortress, a royal palace and a prison before it became a museum.
a) was used b) has been used c) had been used
5. My computer ... since last month, so I can't help you find the information you ask for.
a) has been repaired b) is being repaired c) was repaired
6. The patient ... by the doctor and ... to hospital.
a) was examined; was b) was examined; c) examined; was
taken took taken
7. Linda ... a lot of flowers on her birthday last month.
a) gave b) was given c) has been given
8. The chief said that the contract ... the next day.
a) will be signed b) would sign c) would be signed
9. New methods of technology ... in building houses now.
a) are using b) are being used c) have been used
10. The terrorists ... by the police.
a) want b) are wanted c) are wanting
11. The chairman said that such an important fact should ... on.
a) comment b) be commented c) being commented
12. They promise that the hotel ... by the end of the year.
a) will build b) will have been built c) had been built

13. The speakers didn't want ... as they were pressed for time.
 a) *being interrupted* b) *to be interrupted* c) *to have been interrupted*
14. Some people ... in international politics.
 a) *interest* b) *are interesting* c) *are interested*
15. I ... that the question ... still ... in the State Duma.
 a) *told; had...been debated* b) *was told; was...being debated* c) *was told; is...debated*

MODAL VERBS

Can

I. Express agreement by saying that somebody has got the ability of doing something:

Model: *Jim is a good pianist.*

*Right you are! He **can** play the piano very well.*

1. Michael Jordon is a brilliant basketball player. 2. Pele was a great football player. 3. Lucciano Pavarotti is an excellent singer. 4. Holbein was a gifted painter. 5. K. Eastwood is a talented film producer. 6. Kasparov and Karpov are brilliant chess players, aren't they? 7. Your mother is a good cook, isn't she? 8. Ruth is a perfect driver. 9. Betty and her sister Kate are very good dancers. 10. Sue is an excellent translator of Shakespeare. 11. Your secretary is one of the best typists. 12. My friend is a brilliant financial analyst.

II. Complete the sentences using can / can't in the correct tense-form. Translate the sentences:

1. Sheila ... visit us yesterday because she was busy. 2. I ... finish this work today. I'm tired. 3. I'm afraid I ... translate this article tonight. 4. I think you ... play tennis better after a bit of practice. 5. My granny ... dance quite nicely when she was a little girl. 6. What language is that man speaking? I ... understand. 7. Speak louder, please. I ... hear. 8. It's quite fine, Clara, the rain has stopped. We ... have a small walk. 9. Mary usually leaves work at six, but she ... leave earlier on Fridays. 10. Do you think one day people ... travel to the stars? 11. I ... hear Miss Graham's voice, but I ... hear what she said. 12. ... you

believe the girl ? ... it be true? 13. I was sure I ... get to the top of the mountain. 14. At five he ... compose poems and everyone approved them. 15. ... I have some more coffee, please? 16. Laura's grandparents were multilingual. They ... speak six foreign languages. 17. Excuse me, ... you tell me the time of the next train, please? - Yes, certainly. 11.30, Platform 3. 18. It wasn't easy but our team ... win the match.

III. Read the title of the story and try to guess what it could be about. Read the story. Were your ideas correct?

Buried Treasure

One day while playing in the sand nine-year-old Patrick and two friends found a giant egg. It was over a hundred times bigger than a chicken's egg. "Can we keep it?" Patrick asked. Of course you can", said his father. Patrick's friend added, "I once found some old coins and I was allowed to keep them" .The children wanted to know all about their egg. So they wrote a letter to a scientific laboratory. This is what they said: "Could you please help us to find out about our egg? Can we bring it to show you? Could you please do some tests and tell us what's inside it? Are children allowed to visit your laboratory? If they are, could we please come soon?"

Patrick and his friends were allowed to take their egg for laboratory test. The test showed that it was an egg of the extinct elephant bird and that it was at least two thousand years old. What a surprise! "We will be allowed to keep it. Won't we, Dad?" Patrick asked.

Soon the children and their egg became famous. They appeared on television and someone offered them 75,000 dollars for it. They began to plan how they would spend the money. But it was all too good to be true. One day, a government letter arrived which said:

"The egg is public property. You are not allowed to keep things which belong to the state. We are sorry but you will have to give the egg to us. We will pay you some money, but only a small amount".

"They can't have it!" said Patrick. "If we can't have it, nobody can". Patrick was very angry. He buried the egg in the sand again and he still refuses to tell anyone where it is.

Proverbs:

1. *What is done, cannot be undone.*
2. *Change of habit cannot alter the nature.*
3. *You can take a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink.*
4. *A man can do no more than he can.*
5. *Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.*
6. *Love cannot be forced.*

IV. Translate the sentences into English:

1. *Я могу видеть Билла? - Конечно, вы можете найти его в читальном зале.*
2. *Ральф не умеет хорошо водить машину.*
3. *Вы говорите по-французски?*
4. *Неужели Сара сама сказала вам об этом?*
5. *Я не могу выйти из дома сегодня. У меня высокая температура.*
6. *Не может быть, чтобы Ник опоздал. Он всегда приходит вовремя.*
7. *Некоторые попугаи могут произносить слова и даже фразы.*
8. *Я не смог запомнить его адрес.*
9. *Ты умеешь кататься на роликовых коньках? - Нет. - Я тоже. Зато Том умеет.*
10. *Если погода изменится, мы сможем поехать на пикник.*
11. *До города вы можете доехать на автобусе.*
12. *Могу я видеть управляющего? - К сожалению, нет. Он будет в 12.*
13. *Интересно, сумеет ли Фрэд сделать эту работу сам?*
14. *Вчера я не смог зайти к вам, так как был занят.*

May

I. Make up short dialogues asking for permission to do something, using the keywords and may not / can't in your reply:

Model: *have an ice-cream - have a sore throat - a glass of lemonade.*

- May I have an ice-cream?

- No, you may not\can't. You had a sore throat a week ago.

I think you may have a glass of lemonade.

It won't do you any harm.

1. *to write in pencil - to be an official letter - to write in ink.*
2. *to go to the beach - to be too cold - to go to the cinema.*
3. *to buy a car - to be too expensive - to buy a cycle.*
4. *to play chess with Father - to be too late for you - to go to bed.*
5. *to have another helping of the pie - have enough - to have a glass of juice.*
6. *to go skiing - to have a cold - to watch a skiing competition on TV.*
7. *to watch the film tonight - to be*

for adults - to read a book. 8. to have a cup of coffee - to be too strong - to have a cup of tea. 9. a mutton chop - to be too heavy - a beefsteak. 10. to go to the country for the weekend with you - it's rather cold - to stay at home.

II. Change the sentences using *may*:

1. Are little children allowed to play with matches? 2. Will you allow me to take your book home and keep it for a week? 3. Do you permit Jimmy to play in the yard alone? 4. Allow me to use your dictionary. I've left mine at home. 5. Let me take your umbrella. It's raining hard. 6. Will you allow me to look through your notes? 7. Let Andrew play chess after he finishes his homework. 8. Will you allow the children to go to the river with us? The weather is fine. 9. Allow me to do things the way I want to do them. 10. Let Bob speak to you in private. 11. I think the car is in the car park. 12. Is it all right if I use your phone? 13. Maybe, Peter won't come to the cinema tomorrow. 14. Possibly, it'll rain this afternoon.

III. Read and translate the text:

A Purse Full of Pounds

Jack is on his way to the sports center to meet his friends. He feels miserable because he hasn't got any money. It's his girlfriend's birthday next week. He may not be able to buy her a present and she could be very disappointed. She might even refuse to go out with him!

When he arrives at the sport center, he sees something pink near the entrance. It's a purse and it's full of money. Fifty pounds! Who could it belong to?

"A pink purse can't belong to a boy. It must belong to a girl at the center," Jack thinks.

Jack doesn't know what to do. He could buy Debbie a present. There's no one in the street, but someone might be watching him.

Task:

a) Say the following sentences using *may*.

Model: *Perhaps the purse belongs to a girl at the centre.*

The purse may belong to a girl at the centre.

1. Perhaps the owner is looking for a purse.

2. Perhaps Jack knows the girl.
3. Perhaps someone will be watching Jack.
4. Perhaps he won't tell anyone about the purse.
5. Perhaps he won't try to find the owner.
6. Perhaps he will put the purse back where it was.
7. Perhaps he will find the owner.
8. Perhaps Jack will get a reward for finding the purse.

b) What might you do if you found a purse full of money.

IV. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Не забудь взять зонт. Возможно, днём будет дождь. 2. Вы можете взять мой словарь. 3. Возможно, родители не разрешат моей сестре купаться. Она простудилась на прошлой неделе. 4. Джек не может найти билеты. Возможно, он потерял их. 5. Я, возможно, зайду к вам завтра. 6. Вы можете думать что угодно. 7. Надеюсь, нам разрешат выполнить эту работу. 8. Можно я воспользуюсь вашим телефоном? 9. Ты могла бы сообщить мне о своём приезде. Я бы встретила тебя. 10. Может быть, они ещё дома. Позвони им.

Must

I. Complete the following sentences using must:

1. If you want to know English well, you 2. If your spelling is poor, you 3. If she wants to cross the street and there is a red light, she 4. If you are unwell, you 5. If she wants to get to the University in time, she 6. If he makes a lot of grammar mistakes, he 7. If the students want to pass the exams, they 8. If the football players want to win the match, they 9. If you want to read this book, you 10. If you want to be healthy, you

II. Say what students mustn't do:

1. be late for classes; 2. miss classes; 3. talk at the lessons; 4. change places at the lessons; 5. smoke in the classroom; 6. eat at the lessons; 7. listen to music during the lectures; 8. interrupt their teacher; 9. speak Russian at the English lessons.

III. Choose the correct variant:

1. His German is very poor. He must (*study / be studying / have studied*) very hard. 2. His German is very good. He must (*study / be studying / have studied*) very hard. 3. He must (*study / be studying / have been studying*) German for these two years. His German is rather rich and fluent. 4. She must (*be / be being / have been*) at home, she can't go away because there is no one to look after her little sister. 5. You must always (*think / be thinking / have thought*) twice before you say anything. 6. He knows they are coming. They must (*write / be writing / have written*) to him of their arrival in due time. 7. He must (*be playing / have been playing / playing*) the piano now. 8. The foreigner must (*understand / be understood / have understood*) me, for he nodded his head. 9. Where is Sara? I haven't seen her for a long time. – She must (*stay / be staying / have stayed*) at her friends'. She wanted to spend July with them. 10. He must (*get / be getting / have got*) all he needed, otherwise he would have come again. 11. We must (*meet / have met / have been meeting*) somewhere before.

IV. Combine the verb must with the proper form of the infinitive in brackets. Translate the sentences:

1. Look! People are hurrying along the street with umbrellas up. It must (*to rain*) hard. 2. You must (*to follow*) my advice. There is no other way out for you. 3. Peter must (*to be angry*) with me. He left without saying good-bye. 4. It must (*to be*) a fearful shock for Sheila. - Indeed, it was. 5. Lily speaks English much better than she did last year. She must (*to practice*) a lot. 6. The visitor was wearing an old style coat that must (*to cost*) a hundred and fifty dollars new. 7. What a shower! The water is streaming down the street. It must (*to rain*) for some hours. 8. The pianist is playing a piece that hasn't been announced. They must (*to change*) the program. 9. You haven't eaten for hours. You must (*to be*) hungry. 10. They must (*to hear*) that John was in London. 11. Mrs. Cromwell took us round the yacht. There was no doubt that it must (*to cost*) her a lot of money. 12. You must not (*to spend*) all the money at once! 13. Mary must (*to be*) ill, otherwise she would have come. 14. Harry must (*to take*) a lot of photos when he was on the island.

V. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Мы должны договориться о поездке завтра. 2. Дети не должны играть со спичками. 3. Вы должны приходить вовремя. 4. Я должен уехать завтра. 5. Боб и Мэри, должно быть, готовятся сейчас к экзаменам. 6. Лили, ты должна быть осторожна, переходя улицу. 7. Том, наверняка, забыл выполнить твою просьбу. 8. Здесь нельзя шуметь. 9. Вам нужно взять такси, если вы не хотите опоздать на поезд. 10. Вам нужно уделять больше внимания грамматике: вы допускаете много ошибок. 11. Я должна попасть туда до 8 часов. 12. Уже поздно. Мы должны идти. 13. Вы должно быть ничего не знаете о нашей встрече. 14. Вам нельзя входить сюда. Здесь идёт экзамен. 15. Должно быть, мы записали неправильный адрес. Такого дома здесь нет.

Have to

I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative. Make all the necessary changes:

1. I have to wear glasses for reading. 2. I had to explain everything first. 3. Bill always has to live in the city because of his business. 4. I had to be at home that evening. 5. You'll have to get up very early tomorrow. 6. These documents have to be filed. 7. We'll have to speak to Tom about that case. 8. Usually we have to go shopping every weekend. 9. Mary will have to stay at the station another hour or two. 10. We'll have to break our journey in London. 11. John had to take a taxi to catch the train.

II. Make questions with have to:

1. Tom had to go to the police station. (*Why?*) 2. Mary had to leave yesterday. (*What time exactly?*) 3. They'll have to answer a lot of questions at the exam. (*How many questions?*) 4. Ann has to wear glasses. (*Why?*) 5. I had to get up very early yesterday. (*When?*) 6. He had to look up a few words in the dictionary. (*What for?*) 7. We had to send for the doctor last night. (*What doctor?*) 8. My aunt had to wait for the train yesterday. (*How long?*) 9. Bill had to take some books from the library. (*What books?*) 10. You'll have to get there as quickly as possible. (*Where?*)

III. Tell the students what you or somebody else will have to do under the following circumstances:

1. Alice has missed so many English classes this term. 2. There is something wrong with my record player. 3. Mary has failed her English exam. 4. Bob has made so many mistakes in his test. 5. I promised to give Nick the magazine to read, but I forgot to bring it today. 6. We are having a grammar test tomorrow. 7. I promised to give Jane's player back yesterday, but I forgot to do it. 8. George has kept the library book too long. 9. Jack wants to graduate from the university with honours. 10. My sister is coming tomorrow.

IV. Choose the correct form:

1. You mustn't / don't have to park near a zebra crossing.
2. We mustn't / don't have to hurry, we've got plenty of time.
3. You mustn't / don't have to tell Dan about the letter. I've already told him.
4. I mustn't / don't have to write them letters. We often meet.
5. One mustn't / don't have to drive without a seat-belt.
6. You mustn't / don't have to work such long hours. You won't earn more.
7. Whatever you do you mustn't / don't have to touch this switch. It's dangerous.
8. You mustn't / needn't / don't have to carry your suitcases by yourself; there are porters at the railway station.
9. You mustn't / needn't / don't have to call her; she's coming tomorrow.
10. I promise I'll be on time. I mustn't / don't have to be late.

V. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Нам придётся поговорить с ним лично. 2. Я вынужден был извиниться, хотя мне это было неприятно. 3. Завтра приезжает мой друг, и мне придётся его встречать. 4. Вам пришлось идти с вокзала пешком? - Нет. Мы взяли такси. 5. Нам придётся сделать эту работу сегодня. 6. Вам придётся пойти на эту встречу. Вы сами её назначили. 7. Ник вынужден был согласиться с нашим мнением. 8. Вам придётся прийти попозже, т.к. Джона ещё нет дома. 9. Вам приходится

вставать очень рано, не так ли? 10. Вечером похолодало, и мне пришлось надеть пальто. 11. Почему Вам пришлось уехать? - Мне пришлось сделать это из-за климата. 12. Кто-то должен остаться и предупредить Лену обо всём. 13. Нам пришлось отложить собрание. 14. В котором часу Вам приходится выходить из дома?

Be to

I. Imagine that you are planning a business trip to Rome. Answer the following questions:

1. When are you to go to Rome? 2. When is your plane to land there? 3. Who is to meet you at the airport? 4. Where are you to stay? 5. How long are you to stay in Rome? 6. What conference are you to take part in? 7. What report are you to make? 8. Who are you to get in touch with in Rome? 9. What agreements are you to sign? 10. How many contracts are you to sign? 11. When are you to come back?

II. Put questions using the words in brackets:

1. The plane is to land at 4:10. (*When?*) 2. They are to hold the meeting in the hall. (*Where?*) 3. The chairman is to address the meeting. (*Who?*) 4. We are to meet David tomorrow. (*When?*) 5. The museum is to open in two days. (*When?*) 6. We are to have our exam on Monday. (*Who?*) 7. Lucy is to be at the concert. (*Where?*) 8. Bob is to show the sights of the city to the guests. (*Who?*) 9. Jane is to come back on Monday. (*When?*) 10. The excursion is to last at least two hours. (*How long?*)

III. Change the sentences using be to:

1. Bill promised to come at 6. 2. We decided to go to the country on Sunday but we couldn't because of rainy weather. 3. Nobody met me at the station. I promised to arrive a day later but couldn't warn any of my friends. 4. It is planned that I'll go on business to Manchester next month. 5. It is arranged that Freddy will meet Andrew and Christine in the hall. 6. It is planned that the students of our group will make reports at the conference. 7. What am I expected to say to that? 8. I expect Marianne to come by the first train. 9. Ann says she will make the dress tomorrow. 10. Rosemary agreed to meet me at the station.

11. He is expected to join us at the railway station at 5p.m. 12. John is destined to live a long and happy life. 13. It was arranged that Ann would meet me at the bus stop. 14. It is planned that Mr. Brown will wait for me at the office.

IV. Combine the modal verb be to with the appropriate form of the infinitive. Translate the sentences:

1. The film was (*to dub*) later, he told me. 2. The next day, just before the family was (*to leave*) for the railway station, Elizabeth called her son into the kitchen. 3. My dear Catherine, I tell you I've seen them. Am I (*to believe*) my own eyes or not? 4. I thought I was (*to give*) some fish for supper, Nora? 5. I don't know exactly, where Charles is (*to find*). 6. Mr. Franklin was (*to dine*) with Mr. Stone at 6 p.m. 7. But where will we go? What is (*to happen*) to us? 8. I want to know on what terms this girl is (*to be*) here. 9. After ten days he told me I was (*to go*) back to London. 10. No one is (*to admit*) into the room except the nurse. 11. The meeting is (*to hold*) in a week. 12. You are not (*to tell*) her any bad news; that may worry her. 13. I was (*to ring*) John up at six o'clock but I forgot about it. 14. That note said if I ever run into their son I was (*to write*) and (*to tell*) them all about it.

V. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Мы должны были встретиться в 6 часов, но Мэри не пришла. 2. Поезд должен прибыть через 5 минут. Давай поторопимся. 3. Я должен был просмотреть много литературы, чтобы подготовить свой доклад. 4. Я должен доставить вещи на вокзал. Так мы договорились с братом. 5. Когда должен начаться спектакль? - Как обычно, в 6 часов. 6. Вам суждено стать актрисой. 7. Когда Вы должны вернуться? 8. Виктор должен был показать нам достопримечательности города, но заболел. 9. Фредди и Кристина должны были провести свой медовый месяц в Испании. (2 варианта) 10. Я никуда не выходил вчера, т.к. Джордж должен был зайти. 11. Вы должны стоять здесь! Понятно? 12. Том должен был написать статью, но не успел. 13. Собрание должно было состояться после занятий. 14. Во время нашей поездки мы должны были посетить целый ряд музеев, театров и парков.

VI. Choose the correct form:

1. It was raining and we ... wait until it stopped.
a) *were to* b) *had to* c) *must*
2. The time was fixed for the sailing. It ... take place almost immediately.
a) *had to* b) *was to* c) *must*
3. The meeting ... begin at 5 sharp. Don't be late.
a) *is to* b) *must* c) *has to*
4. I ... tell you frankly that I think you were wrong.
a) *am to* b) *have to* c) *must*
5. Which of you ... bring the magazines and newspapers?
a) *is to* b) *must* c) *has to*
6. I ... help my friends with the work now. So I can't go with you.
a) *must* b) *have to* c) *am to*
7. They didn't answer my first knock so I ... knock twice.
a) *must* b) *was to* c) *had to*
8. One ... have a rest after a day of hard work.
a) *is to* b) *has to* c) *must*
9. Give him something to eat. He... be hungry.
a) *must* b) *is to* c) *has to*
10. He lost all his money and I ... lend him five pounds.
a) *was to* b) *had to* c) *must*

Need

I. Choose the right variant:

1. He says I (*mustn't / needn't*) do it. He has already done it.
2. You (*mustn't / needn't*) carry your driving license with you.
3. I can show my student's card, and I (*mustn't / needn't*) pay to get in.
4. I've hurt my knee and the doctor says I (*mustn't / needn't*) play football for two weeks.
5. Copies (*mustn't / needn't*) be done without permission.
6. He is a very discreet person, you (*mustn't / needn't*) be afraid of telling him anything.
7. He (*mustn't / needn't*) be said twice.
8. You (*mustn't / needn't*) answer the question if you don't want to.
9. It's a non-smoking carriage. You (*mustn't / needn't*) smoke here.
10. She (*mustn't / needn't*) go to bed so late. She must have forgotten the doctor's instructions.

II. Give the opposite of the following:

Model: *You must come at nine o'clock. / The classes begin at 10 o'clock.*

You needn't come at nine o'clock as the classes begin at 10 o'clock.

1. You must speak louder. / I hear you quite well.
2. He must hurry if he wants to catch the train. / He has plenty of time.
3. I must stay at home tonight. / Nobody is going to call on me.
4. You must buy this dictionary. / You can borrow it from the library.
5. You must wait for David. / You'll ring him up in the evening.
6. You must help your brother. / He is too weak to do it.
7. You must ring up home at once. / I've just had a talk with my family.
8. You must speak to the Dean to arrange the matter. / The teacher has already solved the problem.

III. Extend the statements expressing either prohibition or absence of obligation to do something:

Model: *Mother is asleep. (to make noise)*

You mustn't make noise.

It's Sunday tomorrow. (to get up early)

You needn't get up early.

1. You have plenty of time. *(to drive so quickly)*
2. It's too late. *(to ring up your friend)*
3. The fish is not good. *(to eat it)*
4. The teacher is still speaking. *(to interrupt him)*
5. It's cold outside. *(to go out in a light dress)*
6. It doesn't look like raining. *(to take your umbrella)*
7. Our train leaves in two hours. *(to hurry to the station)*
8. Your bag is quite new. *(to buy another bag)*
9. I've got a key. *(to ring the bell)*
10. There's a speed limit here. *(to drive fast)*
11. The boss is speaking at the moment. *(to interrupt him)*
12. The baby is sleeping. *(to make any noise)*
13. Your bag isn't heavy. *(to take a porter)*
14. Frank has just rung me up. *(to wait for his call till tomorrow)*

Will / Would

I. Analyze the form of the modal verb. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. Ann would sit there for hours waiting for the telephone to ring. 2. I won't leave you. I promise. 3. Will you tell me why you are so sad? 4. I said, "Would you lend me your car?" 5. Please, will you tell me the time? 6. That will have been someone you know. 7. My mum said she wouldn't give me any money. 8. This would be the place she meant. 9. Would you like another cup of tea? 10. The car won't start. 11. That would have been the right way. 12. "Will you give me my bill?" I said to the clerk.

II. Complete the sentences with will / won't, would / wouldn't:

1. Susan ... speak. She lies on her back quietly. She doesn't move for hours sometimes. 2. I ... see her. Nothing ... make me see her. 3. I ... go till you listen to me. I ... stay here. Do you understand me? 4. Mrs. Black ... stand any nonsense. 5. I ... say it again and again. 6. I asked Kate several times to be careful but she ... listen to me. 7. Tom ... sit for hours reading, paying no attention to what is going on around him. 8. On Sundays when we were kids, mother ... make us cook pancakes for breakfast. 9. The car ... start. 10. But we ... win, we have to win. 11. He is a nice boy but he ... talk about himself all the time. 12. I'm tired. I think I ... go to bed now. 13. I ... keep you any longer. 14. I do hate fuss. I ... stand it.

III. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Я ни за что не буду делать это ещё раз. 2. Я обязательно постараюсь поддержать тебя завтра. 3. Помогите мне открыть шкаф. Он не открывается. 4. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, ручку. 5. Я поеду с вами. 6. Сестра ни за что не хотела взять меня с собой в поездку. 7. Дверь никак не открывается. 8. Не хотите ли пойти на прогулку? 9. Не принесёте ли Вы мне стакан воды? 10. Обещаю, что я никогда не напомню тебе об этом происшествии.

Shall / Should and Ought to

I. Comment on the use of the modal verbs. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. Don't worry, you shall have a minute's rest before the meeting begins. 2. If you are interested in the book so much, you shall be given it, I'm sure. 3. You shall be sorry, Helen, if you don't stop missing lectures. 4. Shall I help you carry the books? They seem to be very heavy. 5. Marrienne pointed to the gramophone and said, "Shall I show you how it works?" 6. Alan should not have taken the corner at such speed. 7. You should pass the exam. You've worked hard. 8. Why should Bill say so if he doesn't mean it? 9. It ought to rain a little later in a day. 10. The porter has seen that man. He should be somewhere here. 11. Why should I wait for you? 12. You should take this medicine three times a day before your meals.

II. Give advice in answer to the following statements. Use the word combinations in brackets:

Model: *I have not been sleeping well lately. (to take more exercise)*

You should take more exercise.

1. Jimmy is a little pale. *(to play out-of-doors)* 2. I'm afraid you'll miss the train. *(to take a taxi)* 3. There is no one in. *(to try the next room)* 4. She may have forgotten all about her promise. *(to remind her)* 5. I don't know what hat to take. *(to take the one which matches your coat)* 6. I can't speak. I have a sore throat. *(to visit a doctor)* 7. This child won't eat soup. *(not to give her sweets before dinner)* 8. Sue makes a lot of spelling mistakes. *(to make her write more)* 9. The dog is afraid of him. *(not to shout at him)* 10. The students can't follow what I was saying. *(not to speak so fast)*

III. Criticize the actions mentioned in the following sentences:

Model: *I didn't buy the book. - You should have bought it.*

1. I took the child to the cinema. 2. We forgot to leave a message for her. 3. We didn't wait for them. It was beginning to rain. 4. I didn't put down her address, and I forgot it. 5. I didn't explain to Mary how

to get to the office. 6. I bought a pair of red shoes to match with my new dress. 7. I told her what we really think about her wonderful idea. 8. I have not seen the film. I was busy and didn't go. 9. My fountain pen was leaking, so I wrote in pencil. 10. I'm afraid I ate too much cake with my tea.

IV. Translate the sentences into English:

*1. Брату следовало бы прислушаться к нашему мнению.
2. Почему я должен хвалить твою работу? 3. Не нужно переживать из-за таких пустяков. 4. С какой стати я буду звонить первая? 5. Вам не следовало говорить об этом случае в такой серьезный момент. 6. Если у тебя болит зуб, тебе надо обратиться к врачу. 7. Почему мы должны помогать ему? 8. Открыть окно? 9. Как Вы думаете, купить мне эту книгу? 10. Не надо было есть столько много мороженого. 11. Тебе сварить кофе? 12. Тебе надо было об этом раньше вспомнить.*

Jokes and smiles

Your roof must be leaking. Does it always leak?

No, only when it rains.

** * **

A woman was driving along a country road when she noticed a couple of repairmen climbing the telephone poles. "Fools!" she exclaimed to her companion. "They must have thought I'd never driven before"

Proverbs:

- 1. You can't eat your cake and have it.*
- 2. The wolf may lose his teeth, but never his nature.*
- 3. While the cat is away the mice will play.*
- 4. What is done cannot be undone.*

INFINITIVE

I. Define the functions of the infinitives (a subject, predicative, part of a predicative, and object) in the following sentences:

1. To drive fast in such weather is dangerous. 2. What is more pleasant: to love or to be loved? 3. Helen's habit is to put five lumps of sugar in her tea. 4. I asked Boris to explain everything. 5. It is necessary to be patient when you get in a traffic jam. 6. To take money from Bob was like robbing a child. 7. Everything comes to him who knows how to wait. 8. To let friends down is not characteristic of my brother Jim. 9. Man's true vocation is to cultivate the ground. 10. Vicky's method is to make a child think and find his own solution. 11. It's pleasant to look after such a baby as my niece Lily. 12. There are still a lot of things to be packed.

II. Insert to where necessary before the infinitives in the brackets:

1. Will you help me (*to move*) the bookcase? 2. They won't let us (*to leave*) the Customs shed till our luggage has been examined. 3. Don't let us (*to waste*) time. There are hundreds of things (*to be done*). 4. Andrew was made (*to do*) his work independently. 5. There is hardly anything (*to do*) but (*to work*) out an alternative plan. 6. You can (*to take*) a horse to water but you can't (*to make*) him drink. 7. He tried (*to make*) me believe that he was my stepbrother. 8. There is nothing (*to do*) but wait till somebody comes (*to let*) us out. 9. The bank robbers made the cashier (*to show*) them how (*to open*) the safe. 10. How dare you (*to open*) my letters! 11. Before he let us (*to go*) he made us (*to promise*) (*not to tell*) anyone what we had seen. 12. You'd better (*to hurry*). 13. I'd rather not (*to go*) home that way. 14. You'd better (*to try*) (*not to think*) about it.

III. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Давайте послушаем последние известия. 2. Что заставляет его думать так? 3. Нам бы лучше вернуться домой. 4. Что заставило вас так рано встать? 5. Я считаю, вам лучше рассказать всё своему другу. 6. Вам понадобится минут 20, чтобы добраться до вокзала. 7. Мэри, почему ты позволяешь читать ребёнку в такой темноте? 8. Было очень приятно увидеть Лену ещё раз. 9. Моей обязанностью является готовить

завтрак по утрам. 10. Бесполезно обсуждать этот вопрос со своей сестрой. Я думаю, она не поймёт меня.

IV. Point out the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Constructions. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. We expect her to come tomorrow. 2. Everyone consider Bobby to be a clever man. 3. I wish John to come to our place at the weekend. 4. We ordered a huge bunch of flowers to be brought by 7 o'clock. 5. I have never heard him play the piano. 6. Every spring we see the leaves on the trees come out again. 7. Usually English people don't like strangers to ask personal questions. 8. I will let you use my car if necessary. 9. You could have heard the pin drop. 10. You mustn't let it worry you. 11. What made you think so? 12. People know Jack to be an honest man. 13. I've never seen them talk together. 14. How can you let your son go there alone? 15. I know her working very hard.

V. Say what the warning advises / reminds / tells / warns you to do or not to do. Use the sentences with Complex Object in your answers:

Model: *It advises you on another beach if you don't have a lifeguard on duty.*

Beach Safety

Hawaii's beaches are beautiful, but they can be very dangerous for newcomers. The beaches are always open, even when there is no lifeguard protection. If you do not see a lifeguard on duty, swim on another beach. Remember:

- Never turn your back on the ocean.
- Enter the water slowly and carefully.
- Never swim alone.
- Always have someone you can call to.
- Dive beneath breaking waves before they reach you.
- Do not stand in the path of a large wave.
- Do not swim over a large wave or turn your back against it.
- Avoid beaches with rocky coasts.
- Stay clear of areas with surfers.
- Look out for runaway surfboards that wash in with the waves.

VI. Paraphrase the sentences using Complex Object. Make all the necessary changes:

Model: *People know that he is an honest man.*

People know him to be an honest man.

1. I believe that she is not guilty. 2. I found that the job was very challenging. 3. I imagine that he works very hard. 4. We didn't expect that he would arrive by plane. 5. The patient wanted that the doctor examined him. 6. I didn't mean that you should go there immediately. 7. Do you like when guests leave your place late? 8. I felt that his hand was trembling. 9. We heard that the actor was singing. 10. I hope you will tell her to sell the car. 11. The teacher told him to complete the task. 12. I saw that the man opened the door.

VII. Identify the Complex Subject. Translate the sentences into Russian:

Model: *1. The secret was believed to have been lost.*

Полагали, что секрет был утерян.

2. She appeared to know the girl.

Оказалось, что она знает девушку.

1. We are not allowed to go out. 2. Peter had been asked to stay to lunch. 3. Tell him this next time you happen to be alone together. 4. The girl was not likely to have taken an overdose of sleeping tablets by mistake. 5. It was bound to happen. 6. John and Bill seem to be planning a new attempt. 7. The children are sure to be fighting again. 8. The fact is sure to become known next year. 9. Sue proved to know the subject. 10. It was silent in the room. Only the clock was heard to tick. 11. A young man is supposed to have written this book. 12. Mrs. Williams smiled and waved her hand. She seemed to have recognized me. 13. Just look at his hands. He is sure to have been working in the garage.

VIII. Change the following sentences using the Complex Subject:

Model: *It is said that he knows several oriental languages.*

He is said to know several oriental languages.

1. It seems that Lucy has forgotten her promise. 2. It is reported that the expedition left in June. 3. It is considered that Popov is one of the best pilots of the country. 4. The teacher expects that you will read an article on this subject. 5. I expected you to read the document first, but you signed it without reading. 6. It is likely that he will arrive before six. 7. It seems that nothing has changed. 8. It's unlikely that Mary'll accept their invitation. 9. It appeared that the charges at the hotel were reasonable. 10. It turned out that Mr. Stone was the only person who believed in the results of the experiment. 11. I believe that John will be pleased when he learns the news. 12. It was likely that Jack had hidden my magazines under his papers. 13. It's certain that the meeting will be held on Friday.

IX. Translate the sentences with For-to-Infinitive Constructions:

1. It was easy for my brother to learn Spanish. 2. We are still waiting for Lucy to come. 3. Have you bought anything for me to read during the trip? 4. The day was too cold and rainy for anyone to have a good time. 5. It's not the right time for us to speak about such problems. 6. Your attitude made it difficult for Joe to tell you the truth. 7. It will best for you to see the doctor about your tooth. 8. I'd like to make a few suggestions for you to think about. 9. Harriet was anxious for the party to be a success. 10. It might be possible for you to sign the paper today. 11. It was difficult for Johnnie to read the book in the original.

X. Translate the sentences into English:

а) 1. Мы полагаем, что этот эксперимент очень важен. 2. Он не ожидал, что я так быстро уйду. 3. Его письма обычно заставляли смеяться. 4. Кто позволил Вам трогать мои вещи? 5. Я хочу, чтобы вы оставили меня в покое. 6. Вы хотите, чтобы я пошла туда сейчас? 7. Ты слышал, как он что-то сказал Элен? 8. Позвольте мне сказать вам всё до конца. 9. Трудно заставить его понять это. 10. Я считаю его честным и надёжным человеком.

б) 1. Говорят, что он лучший врач в нашем городе. 2. По-видимому, он собирается стать экономистом. 3. Многие из пассажиров, кажется, были туристами. 4. Случилось так, что меня не было дома, когда пришёл Джек. 5. По-видимому, Элен согласилась поехать в Италию. 6. Мистер Грин, наверное,

придёт вовремя. Он никогда не опаздывает. 7. Оказалось, что Филипп прав. Этот вопрос вряд ли будут обсуждать на встрече. 8. Вы, кажется, уже изменили своё отношение к этому молодому человеку. 9. Оказывается, мистер Джонс побывал в Африке в прошлом году. 10. Случилось так, что Мэри была в это время в саду.

GERUND

I. State the forms and the functions of the Gerund. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. It rained for three days without stopping. 2. Swimming every day is a good way of keeping fit. 3. I couldn't sleep despite of being tired. 4. Having a lot of freedom is very important for me. 5. Susan doesn't like being taken notice of. 6. Jimmy accuses me of having destroyed all his hopes. 7. There's no point in having a car if you never use it. 8. I wanted to go out alone but Joe insisted on coming with me. 9. Speaking a language every day is the best way of learning it. 10. Our house needs painting. 11. Crying won't help matters. 12. We use a knife and a fork eating meat. 13. The idea of changing the flat is worth considering. 14. Mrs. Brown has the gift of making you feel at home. 15. The young man didn't feel like laughing. 16. The constant chatter of the children prevented Mr. Smith from working. 17. I think you should apologize to Sue for being so rude to her. 18. It's no good taking advantage of people's weakness.

II. a) Change the sentences using the Gerund after the verbs to need, to want, to require, to deserve and the adjective worth:

1. You should repair your car. 2. It's high time to dust the carpet, Jack. 3. Oh, Nora! You mustn't drink this water. Filter it first. 4. Don't forget to invite Victor and Nelly to the party. 5. Ben, you should polish your shoes. 6. It's time to have your hair cut. 7. This film is rather boring. You'd better go to the cinema next week. 8. It'll be useful if you see this exhibition. You should water the roses and cut off the dead branches. 9. I think it is necessary to praise Nick. He's got an excellent mark in English. 10. You shouldn't speak of this matter at the meeting.

b) Join two sentences to make one sentence using Gerund:

Model: Don't worry about it. It's no use.

It's no use worrying about it.

There's no point worrying about it.

1. Don't get angry. It's not worth it. 2. Don't smoke. It's waste of money. 3. Don't ask Tom to help you. It's no good. 4. Don't hurry. It's no worth it. 5. Don't study if you are feeling tired. There's no point. 6. Don't work if you don't need the money. There's no point. 7. Don't blame yourself. There's no point. 8. Don't follow Andy's advice if you don't trust him. There's no point. 9. Don't give Dolly much money. It's no good. 10. Don't buy a secondhand car. It's waste of money.

III. Write the correct preposition and write the correct form of the Gerund:

1. After a long time we succeeded ...a flat. (*to find*) 2. I've been thinking ...for a new job. (*to look*). 3. I wonder what prevented Clare... to the party. (*to come*) 4. I'm getting hungry. I'm looking forward ...dinner. (*to have*) 5. I don't feel ...today. (*to study*) 6. Excuse me ... you but I must ask you a question. (*to interrupt*) 7. Have you ever thought ...married. (*to get*) 8. I've always dreamed ... on a small island in the Pacific. (*to live*) 9. The cold water didn't stop Emmie ... a swim. (*to have*) 10. We have decided ... a new car. (*to buy*) 11. Concert - goes are asked to refrain ... in the auditorium. (*to smoke*) 12. Kate apologized ... so rude to me. (*to be*)

IV. Answer the questions using the Gerund. Speak about yourself:

1. Do you mind getting up at 7 o'clock every day? 2. Do you like going to discos? 3. Do you prefer traveling by plane or by ship? 4. What is a good way of keeping fit? 5. Do you enjoy talking to others about their opinions? 6. Do you prefer doing practical things to reading or creative writing? 7. Are you good at persuading others? 8. Do you enjoy being challenged by new tasks? 9. Do you keep in touch with your faraway relatives by giving them a ring? 10. Do you usually put much effort in fulfilling the job you like? 11. Do you have any difficulties in fulfilling the job you don't like? 12. Do you usually postpone it till next time. 13. Are you good at using computers and

learning languages? 14. Are you for or against learning things by heart?

V. Read and translate the sentences with gerundial constructions:

1. Some parents don't approve of their children watching a lot of television. 2. I was annoyed because the decision was made without anybody telling me. 3. You can't stop me doing what I want. 4. I'm worried about Jane getting to the airport on time. 5. I can't imagine your mother's approving what you are doing. 6. Please excuse his not writing to you. Please excuse him not writing to you. 7. The job will involve your travelling to different parts of the country, often at short notice. 8. The teacher said that he wouldn't tolerate my arriving late every day. 9. The question is so trivial, it hardly justifies our taking up any more time. 10. I don't remember him saying like that.

Jokes and smiles

"Daddy," said five-year-old Elsie, "do you think Mummy knows much about bringing up children?"

"What makes you ask that?" asked her father.

"Well, replied Elsie, "she makes me go to bed when I am wide awake and she makes me get up when I'm awfully sleepy."

* * *

Father: Who is the laziest member of your class, Tommy?

Tommy: I don't know, pa.

Father: I think you should know. When all the others are studying or writing their lessons, who sits idle and watches the test instead of working himself?

Tommy: The teacher.

VI. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Курение опасно для здоровья. 2. Нехорошо так говорить о друзьях. 3. Плавание - один из самых популярных видов спорта. 4. Сон на открытом воздухе очень полезен. 5. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы отдохнуть. 6. Спасибо за то, что позвонили мне вчера. 7. Эту книгу стоит почитать. 8. Сэм заслуживает того, чтобы его похвалили. 9. Мужчина вышел из зала, не дожидаясь окончания спектакля. 10. Позавтракав, Том вернулся в свою комнату. 11. Я не люблю занимать деньги. Это довольно

неприятно. 12. Этот вопрос стоит обсудить. 13. Мы сидели в течение некоторого времени, не разговаривая. 14. Твоё пальто нужно почистить щёткой. 15. Мне понравилась идея о том, чтобы провести конец недели за городом.

PARTICIPLE

I. Translate the following combinations of words into English:

Прыгающий мяч, плачущий ребёнок, бегущий мальчик, волнующая встреча, смеющиеся зрители, развивающаяся экономика, растущие связи, улыбающаяся девушка, утомительная поездка, трогательная история, изнурительная работа, заманчивое предложение, разговаривающие дети, играющие музыканты.

II. State the function of the Participle I. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. Tom lay on the sofa smoking. 2. Olivia smiled and closed her eyes remembering those words. 3. Helen sat for some time thinking. 4. Fred sat in the armchair reading a newspaper. 5. They stood there, mother and son, looking at the stranger. 6. He sat down at the table putting his hat on the chair. 7. Matty was standing at the bridge admiring the beautiful view. 8. Having been hit by a huge wave, the boat turned over. 9. Discovering that he had a talent for music, the shop assistant gave up his job to become a professional singer. 10. Having been told what English food is like, they decided not to spend their holidays in England. 11. I've got my lunch waiting for me here. 12. He pointed at the text lying on the desk. 13. We came up to the man standing at the corner and asked him the way. 14. Anyone wishing to leave early may do so. 15. The lady was waiting for her sister arriving by the 7:30 train.

III. Complete the sentences using Participle I as part of Complex Object:

1. Did anyone see you (to enter) the house? 2. I heard Jack (to lock) the door. 3. I noticed Tom Wells (to stand) in the shadow of the fountain. 4. She liked to see him (to do things, to dig, to plant). 5. We glanced up to see the door slowly (to open) 6. Where's my umbrella? I thought I left it (to hang) with my coat. 7. Janet felt her voice (to

tremble) and tried to control herself. 8. How do you know the man took the money? – I saw him (to do) it. 9. I could hear the wind (to blow) all night. 10. One lunchtime Jim and I went to the harbour. We watched the boats (to sail) and listened to the birds (to sing)

IV. Join the parts of the sentences, using Participle I as an adverbial modifier of time:

1. Frank did his homework. Then he went to the skating-rink. 2. Jerry was reading a book. He came across an old and valuable map. 3. Hilda looked out of the window. She saw the neighbour's children planting a tree. 4. Isaak took a sheet of paper and a pen. He began to write something. 5. We visited the museum. Then we decided to have lunch in the park. 6. Fred entered the room. He took off his hat. 7. John was doing his English. He was interrupted several times. 8. Mat was a schoolboy. He used to play chess with his father. 9. Rose finished the painting. Then she gave a sign of relief. 10. The man slipped. He was getting off a bus.

V. Join the sentences using Participle I as an adverbial modifier of cause (reason):

1. You've promised to help Tom. You can't go back on your word. 2. It's a pity I don't know French. So I couldn't understand what they were talking at the meeting. 3. Simon found no one at home. He felt disappointed. 4. I came into the hall. I thought I might find Carry. 5. I paused. I didn't know how to express myself. 6. The book is written in simple English. It's suitable for beginners. 7. Mel stopped. He realized he was talking to himself. 8. Ann didn't want to hear the story again. She had heard it all before. 9. Philip wasn't surprised to see Irene. He had been informed about her arrival. 10. Rita moved away. She felt slightly embarrassed.

VI. Translate the following combinations of words into English. Pay attention to the use of Participle II:

Иллюстрированный журнал, журнал, иллюстрированный известным художником; разбитое стекло, стекло, разбитое два дня назад; сломанная ветка, ветка, сломанная ветром; потерянный ключ, ключ, потерянный вчера; закрытая дверь, дверь, запертая изнутри; написанное письмо, письмо, написанное

незнакомым человеком; упавшее дерево, дерево, упавшее на землю.

VII. Replace the attributive clauses by phrases with Participle II:

1. The most examples which are included in this book are typical of spoken English. 2. This book must be returned on the date which is last marked below. 3. The suggestion which was made by the chairman was accepted unanimously. 4. Joan has big black eyes which are framed in velvet lashes and eyebrows. 5. We were all pleased by the results which were received by the end of the month. 6. I asked the librarian to show the magazines which were sent from the USA. 7. Tennis is one of the most popular games in England which is played all the year round. 8. The students of our University have lots of exams which are held at the end of each term. 9. There was a loaf of bread which was divided into two halves. 10. Frank said that the book which I'd chosen belonged to his grandmother.

VIII. Change the sentences using Participle II in the subordinate adverbial clauses:

Model: *He looked sleepy as if he were tired after his journey.*

Tired after his journey he looked sleepy.

1. Though Sue was surprised by his arrival, she didn't show it. 2. Though he was annoyed by his failure, he continued to work hard. 3. When he was asked for help, he refused. 4. If he was given an opportunity, he would make a good pianist. 5. When the boy was left to himself, he took the toys and began to play. 6. When she was questioned, Irene smiled tolerantly. 7. If he is given time he will make a good chess-player. 8. I can't forget Tom's face. When he was asked about the accident, he began to cry. 9. She suddenly stopped as if she were struck by the news. 10. Though she was impressed by the movie, she didn't show it.

IX. Make questions according to the model:

Model: *When did John have his appendix removed?*

- He had his appendix removed three days ago.

1. to have their photos taken (*a week ago*)
2. to have their house painted (*last summer*)

3. to have her bag stolen (*four days ago*)
4. to have all the windows broken during the storm (*last week*)
5. to have the house broken into by the thieves (*yesterday*)
6. to have his medicine prepared (*two hours ago*)
7. to have the problem solved (*two weeks ago*)
8. to have his car repaired (*a fortnight ago*)
9. to have the grass cut (*last week*)
10. to have my eyes tested (*two months ago*)

X. Translate the sentences into English:

1. *Вещи, оставленные в камере хранения, можно получить в любое время.* 2. *Она пришла в сопровождении двоюродного брата.* 3. *Язык, на котором говорят в США, называется американским вариантом английского языка.* 4. *Директор подписал документы, принесённые секретарём.* 5. *Он посмотрел на зонтик, оставленный кем-то на скамейке.* 6. *В комнате было 6 коробок, завернутых в старые газеты.* 7. *Она слышала, как называли её фамилию.* 8. *В среду ей покрасили и постригли волосы.* 9. *Мы наблюдали, как ремонтировали машину.* 10. *Она сказала, что хочет, чтобы эти документы напечатали как можно скорее.* 11. *Мне нужно починить часы.* 12. *Когда правило объяснили ещё раз, оно показалось совсем лёгким.* 13. *Когда ему задали вопрос, он отказался на него отвечать.* 14. *Когда её пригласили, она с радостью приняла приглашение.* 15. *Если его похвалить, он будет стараться работать ещё лучше.*

PART II

(grammar appendix)

NOUN (имя существительное)

Plurals of nouns (множественное число существительных)

Способ образования	Примеры	Исключения
1. + -s	a cat – cats a table – tables a book – books	
2. -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -tch, -x + -es	a bus – buses a glass – glasses a brush – brushes a torch – torches a match – matches a box – boxes	
3. -y → -i + -es	a fly – flies an army – armies a lady – ladies	
4. -o + -es	a hero – heroes a potato – potatoes a torpedo – torpedoes	a piano – pianos a kilo – kilos a photo – photos a video – videos a flamingo – flamingos (es) a volcano – volcanos (es)
5. -ay, -ey, -oy + -s	a day – days a key – keys a boy – boys	
6. -f → -v + -es	a wife – wives a knife – knives a life – lives a leaf – leaves a sheaf – sheaves a thief – thieves a calf – calves a half – halves a shelf – shelves a wolf – wolves	a scarf – scarfs (ves) a wharf – wharfs (ves) a dwarf – dwarfs (ves) a hoof – hoofs (ves) But: chiefs, roofs, safes, cliffs, beliefs
7. Существительные, изменяющиеся не по правилам (Irregular nouns)	a man – men a woman – women a child – children a foot – feet	

Способ образования	Примеры	Исключения
	a tooth – teeth a goose – geese a mouse – mice a louse – lice an ox – oxen	
8. Форма не меняется	a fish – fish a deer – deer a sheep – sheep a trout – trout a swine – swine an aircraft – aircraft a means – means	a fish – fishes (различные виды рыб)
9. Существительные латинского происхождения		
a) -us → -i	a stimulus – stimuli genius – genii	a bonus – bonuses a virus – viruses a circus – circuses a radius – radiuses (radii) a cactus – cactuses (cacti) a nucleus – nucleuses (nuclei)
b) -a → -ae	a larva – larvae an alumna – alumnae	a formula – formulae (formulas) But: areas, diplomas, arenas
c) -um → -a	a datum – data a curriculum – curricula	a symposium – symposia (symposiums) a memorandum – memoranda (memorandums) a medium – media (mediums) But: albums, chrysanthemums
d) -ex, -ix → -ces	an index – indices (в математике) an appendix – appendices (в книгах) a codex – codices	an index – indexes (в книгах) an appendix – appendixes (в медицине)
10. Существительные греческого происхождения		
a) -is → -es	a thesis – theses a crisis – crises a analysis – analyses a basis – bases	a metropolis – metropolises

Способ образования	Примеры	Исключения
b) -on → -a	a criterion – criteria a phenomenon – phenomena	a demon – demons an electron – electrons
11. Сложные существительные	a schoolboy – schoolboys a housewife – housewives a postman – postmen	1) Если в состав входит предлог: a mother-in-law – mothers-in-law a passer-by – passers-by 2) Если первое слово man или woman: a man-servant – men-servants a woman-doctor – women-doctors 3) Если в составе нет существительного: a forget-me-not – forget-me-nots a merry-go-round – merry-go-rounds
12. Существительные, имеющие только форму единственного числа	advice education hair information knowledge luck luggage money music news progress seaside shopping traffic trouble weather work, etc.	

PRONOUN (местоимение)

Personal pronouns (Местоимения. Личные местоимения)

Лицо	Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж	Притяжательный падеж
Единственное число			
1	I я	me мне, меня	my мой, моя, мое
2	you ты	you тебе, тебя	your твой, твоя, твое
3	he он	him его, ему	his его
	she она	her ее, ей	her ее
	it он, она, оно	it его, ее, ему, ей	its его, ее
Множественное число			
1	we мы	us нам, нас	our наш, наша, наше
2	you вы	you вам, вас	your ваш, ваша, ваше
3	they они	them их, им	their их

Possessive pronouns (Притяжательные местоимения)

Лицо	Основная форма (определяет существительное)	Абсолютная форма (заменяет существительное)
Единственное число		
1	my мой, моя, мое, мои	mine мой, моя, мое, мои
2	your твой, твоя, твое, твои	yours твой, твоя, твое, твои
3	his его	his его
	her ее	hers ее
	its его, ее	its его, ее
Множественное число		
1	our наш, наша, наше, наши	ours наш, наша, наши
2	your ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши	yours ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши
3	their их	theirs их

Demonstrative pronouns (Указательные местоимения)

Единственное число	Множественное число
this этот	these эти
that тот	those те

such такой, такого рода, подобный
(the) same тот же самый, те же самые

Indefinite pronouns (Неопределенные местоимения)

some / any какой-то, какая-то, какое-то, какие-то, какой-нибудь, какой-либо
--

И производные от них:	
somebody / someone	<i>кто-то</i>
something	<i>что-то</i>
anybody / anyone	<i>кто-нибудь, кто-либо, кто-то</i>
anything	<i>что-нибудь, что-либо, что-то</i>
one	<i>любой</i>

Much, many, a lot of, little, few

	с исчисляемыми существительными	с неисчисляемыми существительными
количественные местоимения	many <i>много</i> few <i>мало (недостаточно)</i> a few <i>несколько, немного (есть)</i>	much <i>много</i> little <i>мало (недостаточно)</i> a little <i>немного (есть)</i>
	several <i>несколько</i>	
другие определители количества	a lot of – <i>много, большое количество</i> разг. формы: lots of – <i>множество</i> ; plenty of – <i>много</i>	
	a large number of - <i>множество, большое число</i>	a great deal of - <i>много, большое количество</i>

NUMERAL (имя числительное)

Plastic and phone numbers	
<i>Express Card</i> 4929 806 317 445	'four nine two nine, eight oh six, three one seven, double four five'
<i>Tel. 0568 92786</i>	'oh five six eight, nine two seven eight six'
Numbers	
$\frac{1}{2}$	'a/one half'
$1\frac{1}{2}$	'one and a half'
$6\frac{3}{4}$	'six and three quarters'
$2\frac{1}{3}$	'two and a third'
$\frac{15}{16}$	fifteen sixteenths / fifteen over sixteen
0.2	'(nought) point two'
7.45	'seven point four five'
15.086	'fifteen point oh / nought eight six'
Percentage	
14.85%	'fourteen point eight five per cent'
Time	
8.05	five (minutes) past eight / eight oh five
5.12	twelve minutes past five / five twelve
1.35	twenty-five (minutes) to two / one thirty-five
23.00	'twenty-three (hundred) hours'

Dates	
<i>15 August</i>	'the fifteenth of August'
<i>August 15</i>	'August the fifteenth'
Years	
<i>1995</i>	'nineteen ninety-five'
<i>1801</i>	'eighteen oh one'
<i>2000</i>	'(the year) two thousand'
<i>1500</i>	'fifteen hundred'
Money	
<i>£2.50</i>	'two pound(s) fifty' / 'two fifty'
<i>\$12,500</i>	'twelve thousand five hundred dollars'
<i>£1.00</i>	'a / one pound'
Length	
<i>6ft 2ins/6'2"</i>	'six feet/foot two inches'
<i>100 yards</i>	'a hundred yards'
<i>190cm</i>	'a hundred and ninety centimetres'
Weight	
<i>½lb</i>	'half a pound'
Temperature	
<i>60°F</i>	'sixty degrees (Fahrenheit)'
<i>0°F</i>	'zero degree'(Fahrenheit)

ADJECTIVE (имя прилагательное)

Comparison degrees (Степени сравнения)

прилагательные	положительная степень	сравнительная степень	превосходная степень
<i>односложные</i>	<i>cold</i> <i>big</i>	<i>colder</i> <i>bigger</i>	<i>the coldest</i> <i>the biggest</i>
<i>двусложные, оканчивающиеся на -le, -er, -y, -ow</i>	<i>simple</i> <i>clever</i> <i>busy</i> <i>narrow</i>	<i>simpler</i> <i>cleverer</i> <i>busier</i> <i>narrower</i>	<i>the simplest</i> <i>the cleverest</i> <i>the busiest</i> <i>the narrowest</i>
<i>двусложные и многосложные</i>	<i>modern</i> <i>expensive</i>	<i>more modern</i> <i>more expensive</i>	<i>the most modern</i> <i>the most expensive</i>
<i>образующие степени сравнения от разных основ</i>	<i>good</i> <i>bad</i> <i>little</i> <i>many/much</i>	<i>better</i> <i>worse</i> <i>less</i> <i>more</i>	<i>the best</i> <i>the worst</i> <i>the least</i> <i>the most</i>

Некоторые прилагательные имеют двойные формы степеней сравнения, различающиеся по своему значению:

<i>late</i>	<i>later</i> (более поздний) <i>the latter</i> (последний из двух перечисленных)	<i>the latest</i> (последний, самый новый) <i>the last</i> (последний по порядку)
<i>near</i>	<i>nearer</i> (ближе)	<i>the nearest</i> (ближайший в значении расстояния) <i>the next</i> (следующий по порядку)
<i>old</i>	<i>older</i> (старше) <i>elder</i> (старший в семье)	<i>the oldest</i> (самый старый) <i>the eldest</i> (самый старший в семье)
<i>far</i>	<i>farther</i> (более дальний в значении расстояния) <i>further</i> (дальнейший в значении дополнительный)	<i>the farthest</i> (самый дальний в значении расстояния) <i>the furthest</i> (самый дальний в прямом и переносном смысле)

ACTIVE VOICE

Tense	Signal words	Use	Form	Examples affirmative	Examples negative	Examples interrogative
Present Simple	every day, sometimes, always, often, usually, seldom, first ... then	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> something happens repeatedly how often something happens one action follows another things in general with verbs like <i>{to love, to hate, to think, etc.}</i> future meaning: timetables, programmes 	infinitive he/she/it: infinitive + s	I work. He works. I go. He goes.	I don't work. He doesn't work. I don't go. He doesn't go.	Do I work? Does he work? Do I go? Does he go?
Present Progressive	now, at the moment, Look! Listen!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> something is happening at the same time of speaking or around it future meaning: when you have already decided and arranged to do it (a fixed plan, date) 	be (am/are/is) + infinitive + ing	I'm working. He's working. I'm going. He's going.	I'm not working. He isn't working. I'm not going. He isn't going.	Am I working? Is he working? Am I going? Is he going?
Present Perfect	just, yet, never, ever, already, so far, up to now, since, for, recently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> you say that sth. has happened or is finished in the past and it has a connection to the present action started in the past and continues up to the present 	have / has + past participle (infinitive + ed) or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs)	I have worked. He has worked. I have gone. He has gone.	I haven't worked. He hasn't worked. I haven't gone. He hasn't gone.	Have I worked? Has he worked? Have I gone? Has he gone?

Tense	Signal words	Use	Form	Examples affirmative	Examples negative	Examples interrogative
<i>Present Perfect Progressive</i>	all day long, the whole day long, since, for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> action began in the past and has just stopped how long the action has been happening emphasis: length of time of an action	have / has + been + infinitive + ing	I have been working. He has been working. I have been going. He has been going.	I haven't been working. He hasn't been working. I haven't been going. He hasn't been going.	Have I been working? Has he been working? Have I been going? Has he been going?
<i>Past Simple</i>	last ..., ... ago, in 1990, yesterday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> action took place in the past, mostly connected with an expression of time (no connection to the present) 	regular: infinitive + ed irregular: (2nd column of table of irregular verbs)	I worked. He worked. I went. He went.	I didn't work. He didn't work. I didn't go. He didn't go.	Did I work? Did he work? Did I go? Did he go?
<i>Past Progressive</i>	that moment, when he came	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an action happened in the middle of another action someone was doing sth. at a certain time (in the past) – you don't know whether it was finished or not 	was / were + infinitive + ing	I was working. He was working. I was going. He was going.	I wasn't working. He wasn't working. I wasn't going. He wasn't going.	Was I working? Was he working? Was I going? Was he going?
<i>Past Perfect</i>	ever, never, yet, already, just,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mostly when two actions in a story are related to each other: the action which had already happened is put into <i>Past Perfect</i>, the other action into <i>Simple Past</i> the past of the <i>Present Perfect</i> 	had + past participle (infinitive + ed) or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs)	I had worked. He had worked. I had gone. He had gone.	I hadn't worked. He hadn't worked. I hadn't gone. He hadn't gone.	Had I worked? Had he worked? Had I gone? Had he gone?

Tense	Signal words	Use	Form	Examples affirmative	Examples negative	Examples interrogative
Past Perfect Progressive	how long, since, for, from... to...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how long something had been happening before something else happened 	had + been + infinitive + ing	I had been working. He had been working. I had been going. He had been going.	I hadn't been working. He hadn't been working. I hadn't been going. He hadn't been going.	Had I been working? Had he been working? Had I been going? Had he been going?
Future Simple	tomorrow, next week/year, in a week/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> predictions about the future (you think that sth will happen) you decide to do sth. spontaneously at the time of speaking main clause in type I of the Conditional sentences 	will + infinitive	I'll work. He'll work. I'll go. He'll go.	I won't work. He won't work. I won't go. He won't go.	Will I work? Will he work? Will I go? Will he go?
Future Progressive	tomorrow at 5, this time next week, next year, at 6 on Friday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an action will be in progress at a certain time in the future. This action has begun before the certain time. something happens because it normally happens. 	will + be + infinitive + ing	I'll be working. He'll be working. I'll be going. He'll be going.	I won't be working. He won't be working. I won't be going. He won't be going.	Will I be working? Will he be working? Will I be going? Will he be going?
Future Perfect	tomorrow by 7, by this time on Sunday	sth. will already have happened before a certain time in the future	will + have + past participle (infinitive + ed) or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs)	I'll have worked. He'll have worked. I'll have gone. He'll have gone.	I won't have worked. He won't have worked. I won't have gone. He won't have gone.	Will I have worked? Will he have worked? Will I have gone? Will he have gone?

Tense	Signal words	Use	Form	Examples affirmative	Examples negative	Examples interrogative
<i>Future Perfect Progressive</i>	from... to..., next Sunday, till morning, for an hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sth. will already have happened before a certain time in the future emphasis: length of time of an action	will + have + been + infinitive + ing	I'll have been working. He'll have been working. I'll have been going. He'll have been going.	I won't have been working. He won't have been working. I won't have been going. He won't have been going.	Will I have been working? Will he have been working? Will I have been going? Will he have been going?

PASSIVE VOICE

Tense	Signal words	Use	Form	Examples affirmative	Examples negative	Examples interrogative
Present Simple	every day, sometimes, always, often, usually, seldom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> something happens repeatedly things in fact with verbs like <i>{to love, to hate, to think, etc.}</i> 	regular: be (am/is/are) + infinitive + ed irregular: (3d column of table of irregular verbs)	It is repaired. They are repaired.	It isn't repaired. They aren't repaired.	Is it repaired? Are they repaired?
Present Progressive	now, at the moment, Look! Listen!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> something is happening at the same time of speaking or around it 	regular: be (am/are/is) + being + infinitive + ed irregular: (3d column of table of irregular verbs)	It is being repaired. They are being repaired.	It isn't being repaired. They aren't being repaired.	Is it being repaired? Are they being repaired?
Present Perfect	just, yet, never, ever, already, so far, up to now, since, for, recently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> you say that sth. has happened or is finished in the past and it has a connection to the present action started in the past and continues up to the present 	have / has + been + past participle (infinitive + ed) or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs)	I have been asked. He has been asked.	I haven't been asked. He hasn't been asked.	Have I been asked? Has he been asked?
Past Simple	last ..., ... ago, in 1990, yesterday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> action took place in the past, mostly connected with an expression of time (no connection to the present) 	regular: was/were + infinitive + ed irregular: (3d column of table of irregular verbs)	It was asked. They were asked.	It wasn't asked. They weren't asked.	Was it asked? Were they asked?

Tense	Signal words	Use	Form	Examples affirmative	Examples negative	Examples interrogative
Past Progressive	then, at that moment, when he had come	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> something is happening at the same time of speaking or around it 	table of irregular verbs) regular: was/were + being + infinitive + ed irregular: (3d column of table of irregular verbs)	It was being repaired. They were being repaired.	It wasn't being repaired. They weren't being repaired.	Was it being repaired? Were they being repaired?
Past Perfect	by that time, never, so far, up to that time, since, for, not long ago	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> you say that sth. had happened or was finished in the past before the situation and it had a connection to the last event 	had + been + past participle (infinitive + ed) or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs)	I had been asked. He had been asked.	I hadn't been asked. He hadn't been asked.	Had I been asked? Had he been asked?
Future Simple	next time/week/year, tomorrow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> predictions about the future (you think that sth will happen) sth. will be done spontaneously at the time of speaking main clause in type I of the Conditional sentences 	will + be + infinitive + ed or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs)	It'll be asked. They'll be asked.	It won't be asked. They won't be asked.	Will it be asked? Will they be asked?
Future Perfect	by 6 tomorrow, before he comes, already, yet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sth. will already have happened before a certain time in the future 	will + have + been + past participle (infinitive + ed) or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs)	I'll have been asked. They'll have been asked.	It won't have been asked. They won't have been asked.	Will It have been asked? Will they have been asked?

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