

TOMSK POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY

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**A PRACTICE GRAMMAR BOOK
PART I**

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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
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**«НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ
ТОМСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

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**ПРАКТИКУМ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ
ЧАСТЬ I**

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Пособие содержит 10 разделов, представляющих грамматические явления английского языка. Каждый раздел состоит из краткого теоретического анализа и комплекса упражнений, направленных на формирование умения понимать английскую речь, говорить и писать на английском языке.

Предназначено для студентов 1-2 курсов неязыковых факультетов гуманитарных и технических вузов очно-заочной формы обучения. Данное пособие может также быть использовано лицами, самостоятельно работающими над совершенствованием знания английского языка.

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ОТ АВТОРОВ

Учебно-методическое пособие «A Practice Grammar Book» по дисциплине «Английский язык» предназначено для студентов 1-2 курсов неязыковых факультетов гуманитарных и технических вузов.

Пособие включает 10 тематических разделов, каждый из которых, посвящен отдельному грамматическому явлению. Подборка упражнений каждого раздела тренирует употребление определенного грамматического материала и расширяет представление о нем. Предлагаемые задания отличаются разнообразием языкового материала. Каждый раздел включает тест на проверку усвоения материала. Приведены ответы для всех представленных упражнений и тестов.

Целью данного пособия является изложение и объяснение в доступной форме особенностей грамматического строя английского языка, необходимых для практического использования.

Данное пособие может быть использовано для студентов любой формы обучения и уровня языковой подготовки, а также для самостоятельной подготовки обучающихся к промежуточной и итоговой аттестации.

CONTENTS

1.	The Verb ‘to be’	7
	1.1 The Verb ‘to be’ in the Present Simple Tense	7
	1.2 The Verb ‘to be’ in the Past Simple Tense	8
	1.3 The Verb ‘to be’ in the Future Simple Tense	9
2.	‘There is (are)’ Construction	9
	The Progress Check Test 1	12
3.	The Verb ‘to have’	13
	3.1 The Verb ‘to have’ in the Present Simple Tense	13
	3.2 The Verb ‘to have’ in the Past Simple Tense	15
	3.3 The Verb ‘to have’ in the Future Simple Tense	16
	The Progress Check Test 2	17
4.	The Noun	18
	4.1 Formation of Nouns	18
	4.2 Forming the Plural of the English Nouns	18
	4.3 Possessives with ‘s, s’ and <i>of</i>	20
	The Progress Check Test 3	23
5.	The Article	24
	The Progress Check Test 4	27
6.	The Pronoun/Classification of Pronouns	28
	6.1 Personal and Possessive Pronouns	28
	6.2 Reflexive and Reciprocal Pronouns	31
	6.3 Demonstrative Pronouns	34
	6.4 Relative Pronouns	36
	6.5 Defining Pronouns	38
	6.6 Indefinite and Negative Pronouns	40
	The Progress Check Test 5	44
7.	Much, many, a lot, (a) little, (a) few	45
	The Progress Check Test 6	47
8.	The Adjective/the Adverb	48
	Formation of Adjectives	48
	The Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs	48
	The Progress Check Test 7	55
9.	English Tenses Active	56
	9.1 The Present Simple Tense	57
	9.2 The Present Continuous Tense	58
	The Progress Check Test 8	62
	9.3 The Past Simple Tense	63
	9.4 The Past Continuous Tense	64
	The Progress Check Test 9	66
	9.5 The Present Perfect Tense	67
	9.6 The Past Perfect Tense	69
	9.7 The Present Perfect Continuous Tense	71
	9.8 The Past Perfect Continuous Tense	73
	The Progress Check Test 10	76
	9.9 The Future Forms	78
	9.10 The Future Continuous Tense	82
	9.11 The Future Perfect Tense	84
	9.12 The Future Perfect Continuous Tense	85
	The Progress Check Test 11	86
10.	Conditionals	88
	10.1 Types of Conditionals	88
	10.2 Wishes	93
	The Progress Check Test 12	97
11.	Some Common Phrasal Verbs	98
12.	Irregular Verbs	98
13.	References	100

1. THE VERB 'TO BE'

1.1 The Verb 'to be' in the Present Simple Tense

Meanings:

- 1) 'to be' - быть, находиться. *We are in room No 306.*
- 2) 'to be' - глагол - связка. *My father is a driver.*
- 3) 'to be' - вспомогательный глагол для образования времен группы Continuous. *I am speaking English now.*
- 4) 'to be to' - эквивалент модального глагола **must** «должен». *We are to arrive at 7.*

Forms:

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am (I'm) hungry You are (You're) happy.	I am not (I'm not) hungry. You are not (You're not/aren't) happy.	Am I hungry? Are you happy?
He is (He's) a good friend.	He is not (He's not/isn't) a good friend.	Is he a good friend?
She is (She's) from Britain. It is (It's) cold.	She is not (She's not/isn't) from Britain. It is not (It's not/isn't) cold.	Is she from Britain? Is it cold?

1. Write short forms.

1. they are - *they're* ; 2. he is - _____ ; 3. I am not - _____ ; 4. you are not - _____ ; 5. it is not - _____ ; 6. I am - _____ ; 7. you are - _____ ; 8. she is not - _____ ; 9. it is - _____ ; 10. they are not - _____ .

2. Write the full forms.

1. Ann isn't a doctor. 2. They aren't at home now. 3. We're students. 4. He's a policeman. 5. I'm from Russia. 6. It isn't cold outside. 7. I'm not English. 8. You're not a tennis player. 9. She's my niece. 10. He's not my nephew.

3. Fill in *am, is or are*.

1. It ... a nice day. 2. I ... tired. 3. My sister ... a schoolgirl. 4. Ann ... at home but her parents ... at work. 5. I ... a student. 6. The room ... spacious. 7. My uncle ... a sailor. 8. My brother and sister ... young. 9. The castles ... ancient. 10. You ... my good friends!

4. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

Example: Scottish/Bill/is - *Is Bill Scottish?*

1. your/in/keys/are/the car
2. from/Mary/is/Paris
3. very/are/late/we
4. in/is/John/bed
5. our/small/is/house
6. John and Mary/in/are/America/now
7. fast/car/his/is
8. you/tired/are
9. the/here/is/taxi
10. closed/the/is/shop

1.2 The Verb 'to be' in the Past Simple Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was hungry You were happy.	I was not (I wasn't) hungry. You were not (You weren't) happy. He was not (He wasn't) happy.	Was I hungry? Were you happy?
He was happy. She was happy. It was cold.	She was not (She wasn't) happy. It was not (It wasn't) cold.	Was he happy? Was she happy? Was it cold?

1. Put in *was* or *were*.

1. In summer 1990 I ... in Brazil. 2. 'We ... happy to see you yesterday'. 'And I ... happy to see you.' 3. Lunch ... OK, but the vegetables ... not very good. 4. I can't find my keys. They ... here this morning. 5. It ... cold and dark, and we ... tired. 6. My grandmother ... a doctor, and her three children ... all doctors too. 7. '... you in London yesterday?' 'No, I ... in Glasgow.' 8. 'When ... your exam?' 'It ... yesterday.' 9. Everybody in the room ... happy. 10. There ... a mirror and some pictures on the wall.

2. Fill in *was*, *wasn't*, *were* or *weren't*.

1. It *was* a very old house and it *wasn't* large enough. 2. My son ... at University because he ... ill. 3. The shops ... open yesterday because it ... a public holiday. 4. The plane ... late because it ... foggy. 5. Where ... you yesterday? 6. The weather ... very good when we ... on holiday. 7. " ... you at home at 9?" "No, I ... at work". 8. We ... happy because it ... sunny weather. 9. They ... glad because the hotel ... expensive. 10. Some students ... absent from the lesson.

3. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

Example: Ann/at home/yesterday/was - *Was Ann at home yesterday?*

- good/party/was/the
- people/were/the/interesting
- teacher/father/was/your/a
- everybody/late/was
- John's/brother/school/was/with/at/you
- in/everything/was/order
- the/tasty/was/food
- you/in/were/a/hurry
- it/yesterday/cold/was
- there/a/was/in front of/garden/the house

4. Fill in *am*, *is*, *are* or *was*, *were*.

1. Last year I ... in New York. 2. Marry ... very happy today. 3. My friends ... late because they didn't get up early. 4. I ... a student. I study well. 5. It ... dark. I couldn't see anyone in the street. 6. My parents ... engineers. They still work. 7. I ... in the countryside last weekend. It ... marvelous. 8. He learnt to swim when he ... six. 9. All the family ... at home. Father was fixing something while mother was cooking dinner. 10. There ... a meeting two days ago.

1.3 The Verb 'to be' in the Future Simple Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I will (I'll) be	I will not (won't) be	Will I be?
You will (you'll) be	You will not (won't) be	Will you be?
He will (he'll) be	He will not (won't) be	Will he be?
She will (she'll) be	She will not (won't) be	Will she be?
It will (it'll) be	It will not (won't) be	Will it be?

1. Change these sentences into affirmative or negative.

Example: The bus will not be full. .. *The bus will be full.*

She'll be late. - *She won't be late.*

1. I'll be sorry.
2. It will not be hot.
3. We won't be at home.
4. The shops will be closed.
5. He'll be in Scotland.
6. Ann will be at school.
7. I won't be an actress.
8. They will be footballers.
9. She will be at home.
10. The turtle won't be my pet.

2. Make questions with *will ... be ...* .

Example: you/at home/this evening ... *Will you be at home this evening?*

1. when/lunch/ready
2. when/your father/in England
3. Ann/at the party/with John
4. everybody/here/at 8.00
5. the train/late/again
6. when/Joe and Mary/in the office
7. the weather/good/tomorrow
8. where/you/on Tuesday
9. how old/she/this year
10. you/at home/at 7.00

2. 'THERE IS/ARE' CONSTRUCTION

there is/are

there was/were

there will be

there has/have been

there had been

- **There is** an excellent café five kilometers from the city centre.
- **There was** an enjoyable party yesterday.
- **There will be** a lot of free-time activities in this club.
- **There has been** much rain of late.

Word Order with the Construction

There is/are + subject + adverbial modifier of place/adverbial modifier of time

COMPARE:

Russian	English
1. <u>В нашей семье</u> (есть) трое детей.	1. There are three children <u>in our family</u> .
2. <u>В городе</u> (имеется) много студентов.	2. There are many students <u>in the town</u> .
3. <u>Вчера в институте</u> было собрание.	3. There was a meeting <u>at the University yesterday</u> .

INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE FORMS

- **Is there** an excellent café five kilometers from the city centre?
- No, **there isn't** (an excellent café five kilometers from the city centre).
- No, **there is no** (excellent café five kilometers from the city centre).
- **Was there** an enjoyable party yesterday? - No, **there wasn't**.
- **Will there be** many free-time activities in this club?
- No, **there won't be**. There **won't be** any activities there.

1. Use 'there is/are' construction.

1. ... a gas-stove and a fridge in our kitchen. 2. ... a lot of furniture in their flat last year. 3. ... some chocolate and a piece of cake on this plate. 4. ... no fruit at home. 5. ... some magazines and a telephone on the little table. 6. ... three people in our family. 7. ... many benches in this park. 8. ... much snow in the streets. 9. ... a table and four chairs in the room. 10. ... a nice garden behind the house next year.

2. Use 'there is/are' construction in the necessary tense form.

1. Look! ... a new house in this street. 2. Oxford is a very old town. ... many old buildings. 3. Excuse me, ... a restaurant near here? 4. How many students ... in your group? 5. I was hungry but ... anything to eat. 6. ... a football match on TV last night. 7. Look! ... an accident. Call the ambulance. 8. ... 24 hours in a day. 9. When we arrived at the cinema, ... a long queue outside. 10. ... be any passengers in the airport tomorrow.

3. Ask questions to the following statements, then answer them.

Example: There are many books in the bookcase.

- *Are there many books in the bookcase?*

- *Yes, there are.*

There is a swimming-pool in the sports complex.

- *Is there a swimming-pool in the sports complex?*

- *No, there isn't.*

1. There are many plates in the cupboard. 2. There will be an interesting film on TV tonight. 3. There were four people in the room. 4. There is a bicycle in the basement. 5. There are several empty rooms in the hostel. 6. There will be many people at the stadium tomorrow. 7. There was a huge house in the street. 8. There are two arm-chairs at the wall. 9. There were lovely curtains on the windows in the lounge. 10. There is a flower on the window-sill.

4. Use the verb 'to be' in the necessary tense form.

1. There (to be) a mistake in my last work. 2. There (to be) nobody in the room now. 3. There (to be) many people at the party tomorrow. 4. Look, there (to be) some books on the table. 5. There (to be) something interesting in his last idea. 6. There (to be) somebody in the hall now. 7. There (to be) some problems yesterday. 8. There (to be) four chairs around the table. 9. There (to be) a wardrobe and a bedside table in his room. 10. There (to be) two cafés and a restaurant in our town next year.

5. Fill in 'there is' or 'there are'.

Example: There is a teacher in the classroom.

1. ... a blackboard in the classroom.
2. ... one window and a door in the classroom.
3. ... three desks in the classroom.
4. ... five books on the desk.
5. ... a chair at the desk.
6. ... five boys and three girls in the classroom.

6. Write about your classroom using 'there is' or 'there are'.

7. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. There will be many guests here tonight. 2. There is not enough time to do it. 3. There is a large park not far from the University. 4. Is there a telephone in your room? 5. There was much snow last year. 6. There are four people in our family. 7. There will be a spacious gym in front of our house. 8. Are there many windows in this mansion? 9. There were two spelling mistakes in her dictation. 10. There were two shirts on the hanger.

8. Translate the sentences into English.

1. В зале было много иностранных гостей. 2. В нашем городе много деревянных домов. 3. В его комнате одно окно. 4. На стенах нет картин. 5. В ванной комнате есть стиральная машина. 6. В вашей английской подгруппе двенадцать студентов? 7. Рядом с нашим домом будет парк. 8. На этой улице была школа? 9. В вашем родном городе много достопримечательностей? - Да. 10. На ее правой щеке маленькая родинка.

PROGRESS CHECK TEST 1
(*'there is/there are'* construction)

Choose the correct answer (a, b, or c)

1. There ... a lot of snow in Siberia in winter.
a) are b) is c) will
2. There ...not many guys in our group last year.
a) are b) was c) were
3. ... there ... a meeting at the University on Thursday?
a) Are b) Is c) Will ... be
4. ... there any English books on your desk?
a) Is b) Are c) Was
5. There ... a pair of trousers in the wardrobe.
a) are b) was c) were
6. ... there a large fence around the garden?
a) Are b) Was c) Were
7. There ... four lamps on the ceiling.
a) are b) was c) will
8. There ... much noise at the party last night.
a) were b) was c) is
9. There ... not any meat at the shop.
a) are b) is c) were
10. There ... lots of flowers in the lounge.
a) are b) is c) was
11. ... there ... a new stadium in our town next year?
a) Is b) Was c) Will ... be
12. There ... my jeans in the wardrobe.
a) is b) was c) are
- 13 ... there any milk in the fridge?
a) Is b) Are c) Were
14. There ... a lot of noise in the streets in rush hours.
a) were b) are c) is
15. There ... any lessons tomorrow.
a) isn't b) weren't c) won't be

3. THE VERB 'TO HAVE'

Meanings:

- 1) **'to have = to have got'** - 'иметь', 'есть'. *I have (I've got) a spacious room.*
- 2) **'to have'** - используется в устойчивых выражениях, чтобы сказать о действии, где данный глагол частично утратил свое основное значение: *have a party* 'проводить вечеринку', *have a shower* 'принимать душ', *have a nice time* 'хорошо провести время', *have dinner(breakfast, lunch)* 'ужинать(завтракать, обедать)', etc. *He is having a shower now.*
- 3) **'to have'** - вспомогательный глагол для образования времен группы Perfect Simple и Perfect Continuous. *I've (have) lived in Tomsk since my childhood. He's (has) been studying English for ten years.*
- 4) **'to have to'** - эквивалент модального глагола **must** «вынужден, приходится что-либо делать». *We have to get up early because our studies start at 8.30.*

Forms:

3.1 The Verb 'to have' in the Present Simple Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have (got) (I've got)	I have not got/do not have	Have I got?/Do I have?
You have (got) (You've got)	You have not got/do not have	Have you got?/Do you have?
He has (got) (He's got)	He has not got/does not have	Has he got?/Does he have?
She has (got) (She's got)	She has not got/does not have	Has she got?/Does she have?
It has (got) (It's got)	It has not got/does not have	Has it got?/Does it have?
We have (got) (We've got)	We have not got/do not have	Have we got?/Do we have?
You have (got) (You've got)	You have not got/do not have	Have you got?/Do you have?
They have (got) (They've got)	They have not got/do not have	Have they got?/Do they have?

have not got = haven't got
has not got = hasn't got
do not have = don't have
does not have = doesn't have

1. Write the short form (we've got/he hasn't got, etc.).

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. we have got <i>we've got</i> | 3. they have got | 5. it has got..... |
| 2. he has got | 4. she has not got | 6. I have not got |

2. Write questions.

Example: (you/a bicycle) - *Have you got a bicycle?*

1. (your father/a car?) _____
2. (Carol/many friends?) _____
3. (Mr and Mrs Lewes/any children?) _____
4. (how much coffee/he) _____

5. (how many relatives/you) _____
6. (what kind of car/George) _____
7. (what colour of eyes/she) _____
8. (you/sister-cousin) _____
9. (interesting book/he) _____
10. (legs/it) _____

3. Look at the information and write sentences.

Example: (She/a camera) - *She has (got) a camera.*

1. (My sister/fair hair) _____
2. (The students/three lectures) _____
3. (My aunt/a nice cottage in the countryside) _____
4. (I/brothers/sisters) _____
5. (I/not/a car) _____
6. (Our neighbour/two children) _____
7. (She/a mole on her cheek) _____
8. (They/not/pets) _____
9. (The house/not/a garden) _____
10. (My cousin/blue eyes) _____

4. First say and then write questions and answers.

	television	Car	computer	Dog	cat
Tony	√	√	√		√
Emma and Ben	√	√		√	√
Clair	√		√	√	√
You					

Example:

What has Tony got? He has got a television, a car, a computer and a cat. He hasn't got a dog.

5. Extend the sentences.

Example: I always have sandals in the summer. (this summer)

I haven't got any sandals this summer.

1. They have seminars every week. (this week)
2. They have a lot of flowers in their garden every summer. (this summer)
3. I have a letter from my friend every week. (this week)
4. He often has a sore throat. (today)
5. I often have a headache in the evening. (tonight)
6. I usually have warm boots in the winter. (this winter)
7. They always have a light supper. (tonight)
8. I often have fish for dinner. (tonight)
9. She has a new dress every summer. (this summer)
10. I always have a lot of mistakes in the tests. (this week)

6. Fill in *have got* ('ve got), *has got* ('s got), *haven't got* or *hasn't got*.

Example: They like flowers. They *'ve got* a lot of roses in their garden.

1. Jane ... a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
2. Everybody likes Tom. He ... a lot of friends.
3. Mr and Mrs Eastwood ... two children , a boy and a girl.
4. An insect ... six legs.

5. I can't open the door. I ... the key.
6. Hurry up! We ... much time.
7. Betty doesn't read much. She ... many books.
8. "What's wrong?" - "I ... something in my eye".
9. It's a nice town. It ... a lot of historical landmarks.
10. Julia wants to go on holiday but she ... any money.

3.2 The Verb 'to have' in the Past Simple Tense

The past of 'have' is 'had', in negative and questions we use *did + have*

I had	I did not (didn't) have	Did I have?
-------	-------------------------	-------------

1. Put the following sentences in a negative form using 'didn't have'.

1. Tom had dinner at 6 o'clock yesterday.
2. The Smiths had a wedding party on the 5th of April.
3. When I was at school I had a lot of friends.
4. We had some time after classes to play tennis.
5. When I was a child I had much ice-cream.
6. Mr Ford had a large garden in a quiet area.
7. I had some eggs, so I could make an omelette.
8. I could read the notice because I had my glasses.
9. When we travelled abroad, we had a good flight.
10. While surfing the net I had a chat with my former schoolmates.

2. Put the words in the correct order to make questions using the appropriate auxiliary verb.

Example: Ann/on the window-sill/had/any flowers - *Did Ann have any flowers on the window-sill?*

1. the Johns/the train/change/at Manchester/had to
2. had/last year/small kittens/your cat
3. you/had lunch/where
4. had decorated/the couple/room/their/by midnight
5. electrical appliances/the kitchen/they/in/had/any
6. she/on/a doorbell/had/the front door
7. tidy up/had to/the room/early/she
8. they/had/at the back of the house/a shed
9. furnished/the apartment/moved/had/before/they
10. a utility room/in/had/their/old house

3. Translate the sentences. Mind the difference between them.

1. У нее есть домашние животные. У нее были домашние животные в прошлом году.
2. У них есть фруктовый сад. У них был фруктовый сад.
3. Она обычно обедает в 2 часа. Вчера она пообедала в 3 часа.
4. У нее нет книжного шкафа. У нее не было книжного шкафа.
5. У тебя есть своя комната? У тебя была своя комната?
6. У меня совсем мало времени. У меня было совсем мало времени.
7. Ему приходится вставать очень рано. Ему пришлось встать очень рано.
8. У нее много друзей в университете? У нее было много друзей в школе?
9. У него есть машина? У него была машина в прошлом году?
10. Вы хорошо проводите время по выходным? Вы хорошо провели время в эти выходные?

3.3 The Verb 'to have' in the Future Simple Tense

I will have/I'll have	I will not (won't) have	Will you have?
-----------------------	-------------------------	----------------

Example:

We'll have a nice garden around our house next year.

They won't have an English lesson tomorrow.

Will she have a party tonight?

1. Change the verb 'have/had' into the Future Simple Tense in affirmative (+), negative (-) or interrogative (?) forms adding the words soon, tomorrow, next week, in two years, etc.

1. They have nice holidays every season. (?/next year) 2. Linda had a lot of work yesterday. (-/tonight) 3. Sue has some money in her purse. (?/in the evening) 4. Edward has many problems with his car. (-/soon) 5. Dr Adams had three patients today. (+/tomorrow) 6. My father has a pair of leather shoes. (?/next year) 7. The hotel has three theme rooms. (+/in two years) 8. The people have some information about their flights. (?/soon) 9. The playroom has a lot of entertainments for little children. (+/next week) 10. Debbie has many English books. (?/in a year)

2. Translate into English.

1. У меня скоро будет хороший фотоаппарат. 2. У нее голубые глаза. 3. У моего друга нет велосипеда. 4. У нас красивый сад перед домом. 5. У тебя есть книги по истории Англии? 6. Когда вы обедаете? 7. У них не было машины в прошлом году. 8. Мы хорошо провели время вчера. 9. У меня вчера болела голова. 10. В школе у меня не было компьютера.

3. Put in a suitable affirmative or negative form of be or have.

1. Helen (1) ... fourteen. She (2) ... at a very nice school; she (3) ... interested in the lessons - there (4) ... only two teachers that she doesn't like - and she (5) ... got lots of friends. (Two years ago she (6) ... at a different school; the lessons (7) ... very good, and she (8) ... many friends, so she (9) ... very happy). The school (10) ... twenty km from Helen's house, so she gets up early. She (11) ... a quick wash and then she (12) ... breakfast - cereal and fruit juice if she (13) ... hungry. There (14) ... a school bus, but if it (15) ... very cold, her mother takes her by car. In the evenings she (16) ... school work; she (17) ... much difficulty with this, so she usually finishes quickly. Then she (18) ... supper. At ten o'clock she (19) ... a bath and goes to bed. On Saturdays and Sundays she gets up at 12 o'clock, (20) ... a quick lunch and goes straight to her computer games.

4. THE NOUN

4.1 FORMATION OF NOUNS

Productive suffixes		Unproductive suffixes	
-er/- or - ist - ness - ism - ess - (a)ion - tion - sion	hunter, lecturer, tutor conservationist, artist carelessness, awareness socialism, nationalism hostess, actress suspicion protection, prevention admission	- hood - dom - ship - ment - ance - ence - ty - ity - ure - age - th	childhood, neighbourhood freedom, wisdom friendship, relationship improvement, employment importance, admittance dependence, intelligence property, poverty, safety possibility, majority culture, structure passage, marriage depth, length, width
The most common prefixes			
re – co – dis – mis – over – under – sub – inter –	reduction coexistence disability, disarmament misunderstanding overestimation underestimation subdivision interaction		

4.2 FORMING THE PLURAL OF THE ENGLISH NOUNS

a fact	facts	[s]
a cat	cats	[s]
a day	days	[z]
a girl	girls	[z]
a plane	planes	[z]
a dress	dresses	[iz]
a box	boxes	[iz]
a place	places	[iz]
a city	cities	[iz]
a family	families	[iz]
a leaf	leaves	[z] [z]
a shelf	shelves	[z] [z]

REMEMBER:

Singular	Irregular forms of nouns	Plural
a man	мужчина	men
a woman	женщина	women
a foot	нога	feet
a tooth	зуб	teeth
a mouse	мышь	mice
a child	ребенок	children
a postman	почтальон	postmen
a sheep	овца	sheep
a deer	олень	deer

* The following words are **uncountable** in English (but countable in some other languages). They are normally **only singular**, and we **cannot** use **a/an** with them. (NOT: a furniture, an information)

The nouns which are used only in singular

weather	погода
furniture	мебель
information	сведения
advice	совет(ы)
news	новости
money	деньги
knowledge	знания
progress	успехи
hair	волосы
fish	рыба
fruit	фрукты

The nouns which are used only in plural

contents	содержание
wages	зарплата
clothes	одежда
goods	товар
suburbs	окраина
trousers	брюки
spectacles	очки
jeans	джинсы
scales	весы
scissors	ножницы

1. Change into plural.

tent, boy, pen, duty, toy, risk, desk, shelf, leaf, dress, theme, brush, foot, woman, child, scarf, fox, wolf, family, job, glass, nose, city, factory, postman, lady, mouse, sheep, deer, pig, fish, bus, advice, fruit, news, hair, knowledge, progress

2. Put the nouns in brackets into plural.

1. These (bookcase) are red. 2. The (shelf) are on the walls. 3. These (man) are young. 4. These (factory) are small. 5. How many (box) have you? 6. His (parent) are workers. 7. These (deer) are beautiful. 8. There is much (fish) in this lake. 9. His uncles are both (policeman). 10. There were a lot of (sheep) in the farm.

3. Put in plural nouns.

1. Our ... (child) play a lot of football. 2. Those ... (student) don't like English. 3. Big ... (city) are always dirty. 4. Their ... (wife) are traveling with them. 5. These ... (knife) don't cut well. 6. My ... (tooth) are giving the trouble. 7. Those ... (watch) cost too much. 8. Most ... (baby) cry at night. 9. The ... (match) are all wet. 10. Who are those ... (guy)?

4. Put *a* with the countable nouns and *some* with the uncountable nouns.

Example: *some* bread - *a* cheque

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 ... handbag | 6 ... knowledge | 11 ... news |
| 2 ... newspaper | 7 ... station | 12 ... hair |
| 3 ... holiday | 8 ... fridge | 13 ... travel |
| 4 ... problem | 9 ... information | 14 ... luck |
| 5 ... luggage | 10 ... furniture | 15 ... work |

WORD-FORMATION

5. Fill in the correct word derived from the words in brackets.

1. All students throughout the world sit for ... (*examine*) at some points in their lives. 2. The students show a detailed ... (*know*) of the subject area. 3. The ... (*act*) have made a good ... (*impress*) on the audience. 4. He succeeded in showing his ... (*intelligent*). 5. My greatest ... (*achieve*) was graduating from university. 6. There was a strong ... (*possible*) of rain today. 7. My mother is a keen ... (*photograph*). 8. She has a lot of ... (*equip*), some of which is very expensive. 9. My room reflects my ... (*personal*). 10. I spend quite a lot of time in my room because it has a bit of ... (*private*).

6. Fill in the correct word derived from the words in brackets.

1. For the first few weeks abroad I felt terrible ... (*lonely*). 2. The ... (*foreign*) enjoyed a lot our wooden ... (*architect*). 3. Many people have the ... (*able*) to learn foreign languages nowadays. 4. They felt ... (*shy*) of their accent. 5. The students need ... (*encourage*) in order to overcome their fears in studying foreign languages. 6. Interviewers usually ask a ... (*various*) of questions, many of which concern ... (*qualify*). 7. Luckily the Smiths live in a quiet ... (*neighbour*) not far from the city centre. 8. The ... (*host*) met us with her charming smile. 9. You can choose various ... (*entertain*) here - from traditional dancing to modern musical shows. 10. The ... (*govern*) must raise public ... (*aware*) about endangered species.

4.3 POSSESSIVES WITH 'S, S' AND OF

* To indicate possession for people or animals:

a) add 's to singular nouns, and to plural nouns not ending in s:

Monica's dress

the dog's nose

the children's school

b) add ' to plural nouns ending in s:

dolphins' brains

the sailors' hats

* To indicate possession for things:

a) use *of*:

the end of the road

the smell of cooking

the leader of the party

b) for common nouns (*house, car, school, table*, etc.) *of* is not necessary, and the word position changes:

car keys

the kitchen door

a bus driver

c) always use *of* with the words **front, top, bottom, back, end**:

the bottom of the garden (NOT ~~the garden bottom~~)

the front of the house (NOT ~~the house front~~)

d) for expressions of time, 's or s' is used:

a fortnight's holiday

two weeks' rest

1. Translate the word combinations paying attention to the possessive form and plural of nouns.

my father's car, my parents' car, the children's future, Nick's new job, the child's toys, the cat's tail, mother's room, the boys' books, the boy's books

2. Use the correct possessives to complete the sentences.

Example: Where are the *boys' books*? (books/boys)

I opened the *car door*. (door/car)

My keys are in *the pocket of my suit*. (pocket/my suit)

1. She closed the (door/kitchen)
2. The ... were old and dirty. (clothes/men)
3. She put her suitcase in the (boot/car)
4. My room is at the ... (front/hotel)
5. She's been studying ... for twenty years. (behaviour/chimpanzees)
6. We sat on the (carpet/sitting-room)
7. I'm afraid I've broken the (leg/chair)
8. The doctor told me to have a (rest/week)
9. He wrote a letter to the (secretary/President)
10. Would you turn on the ... ? (light/kitchen)
11. Someone has damaged the (front/my car)
12. This is Mrs Davis, the (manager/cinema)
13. The cat walked along the (wall/garden)
14. You'll feel better after (holiday/fortnight)
15. Could someone open the ... ? (window/bathroom)

3. Change the *of-combination* into possessives.

Example: The mother of these children is young. - *These children's mother* is young.

1. The textbooks of these students are on the desk.
2. The family of this girl is large.
3. The flat of my friend is cosy.
4. The project of the engineers is good.
5. The name of my son is Jack.
6. The hat of my father is nice.
7. The hair of the girl is blond.
8. The names of the boys are Nick and Allan.
9. The book of my daughter is interesting.
10. The bag of my sister is black.

4. Translate the following word-combinations (a) and the sentences (b) using possessives.

a) дом вашего преподавателя, картины современных художников, проекты молодых инженеров, новые планы этих рабочих, фамилии студентов, сын моего брата, дочь моей сестры

b) 1. Сестра моего друга замужем. 2. Отец этих детей доктор. 3. Мать этой девочки больна. 4. Дочь моего брата - студентка. 5. Квартира наших родителей большая. 6. Дядя Анны - шахтер. 7. Семьи этих женщин большие. 8. Ребенок Марии не маленький. 9. Волосы моей дочери густые. 10. Дядин дом просторный и светлый.

5. Give full answers.

Example: What is your son's name? - *My son's name is Nick.*

a) 1. Is your children's room large? 2. Where are your brother's children? 3. What is your daughter's name? 4. Is your friend's father old? 5. Is your dog's nose funny?

b) Whose book is this? - *This is my son's book.*

1. Whose bag is this? 2. Whose textbook is that? 3. Whose flat is in a new house? 4. Whose parents are workers? 5. Whose pictures are on the wall?

6. Choose possessives (1, 2 or 3) in the following sentences (a), b), c).

- a) 1. Victor's my elder brother.
2. Victor's shoes are too big for me.
3. Victor's come to see us.
- b) 1. This question's very difficult to answer.
2. The sportsman's taken the first place in swimming.
3. My cousin's name is Igor.
- c) 1. My friend's got a bad cold.
2. We shall meet at my friend's.
3. My friend's going to join the army.

The Progress Check Test 3
(plural of nouns, possessives)

Choose the correct answer (a, b, or c).

1. They have visited a lot of ... around the country.
a) cities b) citys c) cityes
2. Golden ... were falling onto the ground.
a) leafs b) leafes c) leaves
3. The ... were having dinner quietly.
a) childs b) children c) childrens
4. I don't know those
a) woman b) women c) womans
5. After the accident both of his ... hurt.
a) feet b) foot c) foots
6. The farmers were working hard gathering
a) potatoes b) potatos c) potates
7. The ... were all painted dark brown.
a) roofes b) rooves c) roofs
8. Be careful touching the They are too sharp.
a) knives b) knives c) knifs
9. These are really breathtaking
a) plays b) playes c) plaies
10. It was a hot day and the ... were grazing in the field.
a) sheep b) sheeps c) sheepes
11. After ... the plane took off. (delay/three hours)
a) delay of three hours b) three hours' delay c) three hours's delay
12. This was (house/my parents)
a) house of my parents b) my parents's house c) my parents' house
13. The ... was dirty. (nose/cat)
a) nose's cat b) cat's nose c) cats' nose
14. The scientists have been studying (brains/dolphins)
a) dolphin's brains b) dolphins's brains c) dolphins' brains
15. ... were all on strike. (drivers/bus)
a) Drivers' bus b) Bus's drivers c) Bus drivers

5. THE ARTICLE

* **a/an** is used:

a) with countable nouns to indicate **one**:

He's got a sister and a brother.

b) to indicate cost, speed, or frequency:

fifty pence a kilo, four times a day, two hundred kilometers an hour

c) for certain numbers: **a hundred, a thousand, a couple, a dozen**

* **the** is used:

a) when a word is used a second time:

*There was a girl near the swimming pool. **The** girl was about to jump into the water.*

b) when talking about a known object:

I've just washed the car. (= our car or this car)

***The** house is new and **the** garden is wonderful. (= our house or this house, our garden or this garden)*

c) in a general sense, with musical instruments:

*I like listening to **the** radio.*

*Can you play **the** guitar?*

c) when the object is unique: **the moon**

* **The definite article is used before:**

1. The Russians, the English, the Americans, etc.
2. The Browns, the Petrovs
3. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the USA
4. The Pacific Ocean, the Black Sea, the Thames, the Volga, etc.
5. The Urals, the British Isles, etc.
6. The first of September, the third place, the best novel, the most interesting book, etc.
7. The North, the South, the West, the East
8. The sun, the moon, the earth, the universe

* Usually, **no article** is used:

a) with abstract nouns (*life, beauty, love, etc.*), languages, and academic subjects (*history, Latin, etc.*):

Life isn't always easy.

Latin is a difficult language to learn.

b) with materials (*wine, coal, sugar, etc.*) when they are considered in a general sense:

Glass is a difficult material to cut.

c) before countries and towns:

They live in Manchester.

d) before *school, home, work, church, bed* and *hospital* in certain expressions:

We went to church.

She's at home.

***No article is used before:**

1. Pushkin Square, house number 40, Downing Street No. 10, page 14, room 20
2. James Smith, Mary Larsen
3. Europe, Asia, France, etc.
4. London, Moscow, New York, etc.
5. To have breakfast (dinner, lunch)

1. Write *a/an, the*, or no article to complete these sentences. Explain your choice.

1. She is a good musician: she plays ... piano beautifully.
2. I don't see him often, only once or twice ... month.
3. Mary's not at ... office. I think she's gone ... home.
4. Do you want to see Sarah? She's in ... garden.
5. I'm studying ... French and ... Italian.
6. I like Jane, she has a lot of ... warmth.
7. Shall we sit outside? ... sun is really warm.
8. Where's ... dog? I want to go out for ... walk.
9. I don't use ... sugar when I am cooking.
10. Do your parents still live in ... Scotland?

2. Fill in *a* or *the* where necessary.

1. Would you like to be ... doctor?
2. What ... beautiful garden!
- 3 ... Moon goes round ... Earth every 27 days.
4. I never listen to ... radio. In fact, I haven't got ... radio.
5. It was ... beautiful day, ... sun shone brightly in ... sky.
6. Robin Hood robbed ... rich and gave the money to ... poor.
7. Jason's father bought him ... bicycle that he wanted for his birthday.
8. Rita is studying ... English and ... math this semester.
9. Please give me ... cup of coffee with ... cream and ... sugar.
10. There are only ... few seats left for tonight's musical.

3. Fill in articles where necessary.

1. ... Amazon in ... Brazil is ... longest river in ... South America.
2. ... Japan and ... United States are separated by ... Pacific Ocean.
3. While we were in ... London we stayed at ... Royal Hotel in ... Albert Street near ... Trafalgar Square.
4. On ... first morning we went to ... British Museum and had lunch at McDonalds in ... Church Street.
5. Next day we went to ... Houses of Parliament and ... Westminster Abbey.
6. We have just had dinner with ... Smiths.
7. They have just bought ... new house with ... small garden.
8. I spoke to the official and he gave me ... very good advice.
9. They lived in ... new house in ... centre of ... town.
10. Would you like ... orange?

4. Fill in articles where necessary.

1. Do you want some more coffee? No, thank you. ... coffee is very strong.
2. They've moved to ... new flat.
3. I'm going to revise ... words of ... Lesson 23.
4. Have you ever been to ... South America?
5. ... United States of America consist of 50 states.
6. When he was in London he stayed at ... Smiths.
- 7 ... Andorra is ... small country. It's situated between ... France and ... Spain.
8. ... London stands on ... Thames.
- 9 ... Brazilia exports ... coffee.
10. Don't sit too much in ... sun on ... hot day.

5. Fill in the appropriate article where necessary.

1. Nobody thought that ... book would be so popular with ... reader.
2. Which of you went to ... school at ... age of six?
3. They are making ... noise.
4. ... newspapers and magazines we got yesterday were on ... table.
5. While doing ... exercise five I made ... few mistakes.
6. Have you heard ... latest news?
7. She has been interested in ... History since her childhood.
8. ... child was grateful to me because I didn't say who had broken ... cup.
9. ... Christmas is my favourite holiday.
10. ... water is precious in this area and must be paid for.

6. Fill in the appropriate article where necessary.

1. ... armchair is ... piece of ... furniture. 2. ... mother bought ... ice-cream for ... daughter. 3. They took ... taxi, and they got to ... airport in ... hour. 4. ... rose is my favourite flower but I like ... tulips too. 5. ... English are proud of their national culture. 6. Where did you have ... coat made? 7. How many flats are there in ... house? 8. ... invention of ... radio was for a long time ascribed to ... Marconi. 9. ... film we saw last night was excellent. 10. ... life is not very easy for ... unemployed.

7. In each sentence, there can be from one to three mistakes. Correct the mistakes.

1. There's a milk in the glass (1).
2. He's got a umbrella (1).
3. This is an Ann's pen (1).
4. There's mistake on the page 30 (2).
5. A girl I saw yesterday was his sister (1).
6. I am fond of bread with the butter and the slice of the cheese (3).
7. Having crossed Alps travelers found that they had reached the France at once (3).
8. This is yellow pencil (1).
9. A boy will be sent to a school in year (3).
10. It was a most difficult text (1).

8. Translate into English paying a special attention to articles.

1. Картина, висевшая в углу, привлекла мое внимание.
2. Я не помню цифр, которые он упомянул в докладе.
3. Старая женщина радовалась тому, что дети вернулись домой.
4. Письмо, которое держала молодая женщина, было не распечатанным.
5. Вот человек, с которым вы хотели поговорить.
6. Не сидите на солнце в такой жаркий день.
7. Я познакомился с ним в маленьком южном городе.
8. Мы поедем за город в хорошую погоду.
9. Дом, который строится на вашей улице, будет одним из самых высоких домов в Томске.
10. Зоопарк располагался напротив дома, где он жил.

6. THE PRONOUN CLASSIFICATION OF PRONOUNS

1. **Personal:** *I, he, she, it, we, you, they*
2. **Possessive:** *my, his, her, its, our, your, their*
3. **Reflexive:** *myself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourself/yourselves, themselves*
4. **Reciprocal:** *each other, one another*
5. **Demonstrative:** *this (these), that (those), such, the same*
6. **Relative:** *who, whom, which, that, what*
7. **Defining:** *each, every, everybody, everyone, everything*
8. **Indefinite:** *some, any, somebody, anybody, something, anything, someone, anyone*
9. **Negative:** *no, none, neither, nobody, no one, nothing*

6.1 PERSONAL AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns in nominative case	Personal pronouns in the objective case	Possessive pronouns	Absolute forms
I	Me	My	Mine
You	you	Your	Yours
He	him	His	His
She	her	Her	Hers
It	it	Its	Its
We	us	Our	Ours
You	you	Your	Yours
They	them	Their	Theirs

1. Fill in “he”, “she”, “it”, “we”, “they”.

1 Greg ... <i>he</i> ...	7 Eva and I ...	13 teeth ...
2 a cat	8 father and son ...	14 John ...
3 Tommy and I ...	9 a policeman ...	15 a horse ...
4 the parents ...	10 a car ...	16 David and Charlie...
5 a table ...	11 mother and I ...	17 a ship ...
6 Ann ...	12 a tooth ...	18 hats ...

2. Fill in “I”, “you”, “he”, “she”, “it”, “we”, “they”.

1. ...is a teacher. 2. ... are a good friend. 3. ... is a table. 4. ... am a student. 5. ...is Mr Robinson. 6. ... is a cat. 7. ... is a young man. 8. ... is in London. 9. ...are in the car.10. ... am English. 11. I have two books. ... are good. 12. The book is not yellow. ... is grey. 13. Are ... a student? 14. Is ... his aunt? 15. Are ... from France? 16. Is ... your uncle? 17. Is ... a teacher? 18. Am ... your best friend? 19. You and I are Russians, ... are English. 20. ... is perfect!

3. Use personal pronouns instead of nouns where possible.

Example: Isabella is a student. *She* is a student.

1. The children are too little. 2. The boy and the girl are pupils. 3. Harry is in the room. 4. The pen and the pencils are on the table. 5. The dog is nice. 6. The cat is nice too. 7. The

dog and the cat are nice. 8. My girl friend is very pretty. 9. The pencil is long. 10. His uncle is kind.

4. Change the words in brackets into the appropriate personal pronouns.

1. (Ann) is not a typist. 2. (These men) are not miners. 3. Is (that apple) red? 4. (Those stories) are interesting. 5. (The pen and pencil) are black. 6. (My brother and I) are good friends. 7. (The house) is very nice. 8. (The town) is rather modern. 9. (The night) was very dark. 10. (John) is my good friend.

5. Change the nouns into the appropriate personal pronouns where possible.

Example: Our University is world famous. - *It* is world famous.

1. John, give the book to Henry. 2. Listen to father and me. 3. My sister and I have got a room of our own. 4. Alec and Mary are engineers by profession. 5. Jane, buy a magazine for granny. 6. Kate, read this story to Mary and me, please. 7. Tom has got no nephews or nieces. 8. His wife is not in St Petersburg now. 9. Peter, bring flowers to your mother. 10. Send the letter to your parents.

6. Change the words in bold into the appropriate personal pronouns in the objective case.

1. Read **these books** at home. 2. Don't show **your sister his letters**. 3. Give **this boy some red apples**. 4. Tell **your teacher** about **your life**. 5. Tell **your friends** about **your future plans**. 6. Read **the new words**, please. 7. Begin reading **the text**. 8. Put **your bag** here. 9. Give **the child some milk**. 10. I am fond of **playing tennis**.

7. Translate the sentences paying a special attention to possessive pronouns.

1. My dog is one year old. 2. Our cat is two. 3. Her brother is seven. 4. His dog is eight. 5. Their mother is fifty-one. 6. Your book is interesting. 7. The table is not new. Its leg is broken. 8. Their house is very old. 9. Her eyes are blue. 10. The room is light. Its windows are large.

8. Fill in the appropriate possessive pronoun.

1. I like ...dress. 2. I know ... name. 3. We invited ... friends. 4. We know ... plans. 5. I enjoyed ... tea party. 6. I read the book last year. I remember ... name. 7. ... English lessons are interesting. 8. ... English is brilliant. 9. They live in the country. ... house is nice. 10. ... dress is wonderful. Put it on.

9. Fill in the appropriate possessive pronoun.

1. Mrs and Mr Brown have two children. Both ... children are boys. 2. Miss Smith is a teacher. ... students are German. 3. We are French. ... friends are English. 4. You are in Bristol but ... family is in York. 5. I have a small cat. ... cat is very funny. 6. My daughter has a dog. ... nose is long. 7. My friends have a new car. ... car is very nice. 8. Mary has a new bag. ... bag is very big. 9. My friend has two uncles. ... names are John and Tom. 10. He is good at foreign languages. ... English is perfect.

10. Underline the correct word as in the example.4

1. Mark is (their, theirs) cousin.
2. This is our car. It's (our, ours).

3. These are Mary's books. They're (her, hers).
4. Blue is (my, mine) favourite colour.
5. You can't have this book. It isn't (your, yours).
6. (Her, Hers) house is big.
7. Is this (your, yours) coat? No, it isn't (my, mine).
8. Are these pens Liz and Bob's? Yes, they're (their, theirs).
9. This is Father's car. It's (his, hers).
10. That is (our, ours) house. It's (our, ours).

11. Change the following sentences.

Example: He is my friend.

He is a friend of mine.

1. Kate is his distant relative. 2. Her uncle is in the Far East now. 3. Let me introduce my cousin to you. 4. Their great friend is a doctor. 5. Our grandson is a first-year student. 6. Is Helen your niece? 7. It is my habit to get up early. 8. It is his pleasurable occupation. 9. He is our colleague. 10. It is her idea.

Answer 1. Kate is a distant relative of his. 2. An uncle of hers is in the Far East now. 3. Let me introduce a cousin of mine to you. 4. A great friend of theirs is a doctor. 5. A grandson of ours is a first-year student. 6. Is Helen a niece of yours? 7. It is a habit of mine to get up early. 8. These are my children. 9. He is a colleague of ours. 10. It is an idea of hers.

12. Translate the sentences.

1. My room is large, yours is small. 2. Your pen is broken, take mine, please. 3. Whose bag is that? It's hers. 4. Our books are in the bookcase and theirs are on the shelves. 5. Your notebooks are thin, ours are thick. 6. I have no red pencil, give me yours, please. 7. Peter is a friend of mine. 8. This doctor is a friend of ours. 9. Is Helen a sister of his? 10. A brother of theirs is in Kiev.

13. Change the phrases in brackets into *mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs, or its*.

1. I have no pen, give me (your pen). 2. My flat is large, (Mary's flat is not large). 3. Whose window is that? It's (our window). 4. My textbook is thin, (Nick's text-book) is thick. 5. Whose notebooks are these? They are (your notebooks). 6. Your father is at the plant, (my father) is at home. 7. Those pens are not (my pens). 8. My bag is new. (Helen's bag) is old. 9. Your pencil is in your bag, (our pencils) are in the box. 10. He has a car, (the colour of the car) is black.

14. Fill in the appropriate possessive pronoun.

1. Tell me, isn't that ... girl-friend over there? Oh, no, she isn't ... friend, she is ... 2. Don't take this book. It is not ... book, it is ... 3. Have you got a pencil? Kate has got no pencil to write with. Give her ... 4. Tell him not to forget ... tickets, ask Helen not to forget ... either. 5. Take ... English magazines and give me ... 6. Look at the cat, ... coat is so thick. 7. Isn't that ... composition? Yes, it is 8. Don't come, ... sister is ill. 9. Don't touch ... face. 10. ... answers are good.

15. Choose the correct form of the pronouns in brackets.

1. It may be (our, ours) dictionaries. 2. He hasn't read a line of (your, yours). How can he criticize? 3. His composition is much more interesting than (your, yours) or (my, mine). 4. (Their, theirs) knowledge of the subject isn't better than (our, ours). 5. I'm afraid they will take (her, hers) advice not (your, yours). 6. All our clothes were very dirty, especially (my, mine). 7. Will you help me to sort out the things? I cannot tell which are (your, yours) and which are (my, mine). 8. This is (your, yours) copy-book, but where is (my, mine)? 9. My sister likes much sugar in (her, hers) tea, but I like little in (my, mine). 10. The friend of (their, theirs) is very intelligent.

16. Fill in *its* or *it's*.

1. The car is nice to drive, but I like ... *its*... colour.
2. This town is wonderful, ... got lots of shops!
3. I'm staying at home today because ... cold outside.
4. Let's go in here. ... a cheap restaurant.
5. A bird has built ... nest in our garden.
6. The company I work for has changed ... name.
7. I saw a lovely dress in the shop window yesterday, but I didn't see ... price.
8. I like this game because ... playing with the ball.
9. Look at this table. ... leg is broken.
10. I like your blouse. ... like Sandra's.

6.2 REFLEXIVE AND RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

Reflexive Pronouns:

Singular forms	Plural forms
myself	ourselves
himself	
herself	themselves
itself	
yourself	yourselves

Reciprocal Pronouns:

each other, one another

* We often use **reflexive pronouns** with these verbs:
amuse/blame/cut/dry/enjoy/hurt/introduce.

I enjoyed myself very much at the party.

We amused ourselves playing volleyball on the beach.

Tom prides himself on his cooking.

* We can use reflexive pronouns after prepositions.

Look after yourself! Take care of yourself!

She lives by herself (= alone). She made the dress by herself (without help).

* We don't use 'myself', 'herself', 'himself', etc. after *feel/relax/concentrate/was/dress/shave/behave*.

I feel great after having a swim.

You must try and concentrate.

I got up, washed, shaved and dressed quickly.

But: *Wash/dress/shave yourself!* - Помойся оденься побрейся!

Behave yourself! - Веди себя прилично!

COMPARE:

Reflexive Pronouns ... <i>selves</i>	Reciprocal Pronouns <i>Each other/one another</i>
Arne and Susan stood in front of the mirror and looked at themselves (<i>на себя</i>). (Arne looked Arne, Susan looked at Susan.)	Arne and Susan stood in front of the mirror and looked at each other (one another) (<i>на друг друга</i>). (Arne looked at Susan and Susan looked at Arne.) 'each other' generally implies <u>only two</u> , 'one another' - <u>two or more</u> .

REMEMBER set expressions meaning *alone*:

on my (her/his/its/our/their) own	
by	myself/yourself/himself/itself (singular)
	ourselves/yourselves/themselves (plural)

I like living on my own/by myself.

Did you go on holidays on your own/by yourself?

1. Complete these sentences using on my own/by myself, etc.

Example: Learner-drivers are not allowed to drive *on their own*.

1. She hated being in the house on She was afraid to be alone.
2. The box was too heavy for me to lift by
3. You can't expect them to do everything by
4. A very young child should not be allowed to go swimming by
5. Mothers shouldn't leave children in the house on
6. We've often made that mistake
7. Do you like working with other people or do you prefer working by ... ?
8. If the rest of you can't help, we'll have to do it on
9. Did you go on holidays on ... ?
10. She never asks her mother to buy her clothes. She does it by

2. Fill in the appropriate reflexive pronoun.

1. She cooked the food by 2. They bought this house for ... 3. The idea ... is not correct. 4. The plans ... are difficult. 5. We did the work 6. He made the chair 7. The problem ... can be solved easily. 8. I hurt 9. He hurt 10. She hurt 11. The house ... is beautiful. 12. I made ... a new dress. 13. She made ... a new dress. 14. They are serving 15. Let him introduce 16. Helen! Do this exercise ... and let Peter and Bob do it ... too. 17. Let's translate these articles They are not difficult at all. 18. Don't go out today. It is very cold. Let Kate buy a present for her friend 19. Children, dress ... ! It's time to go for a walk. 20. Mother, let me take the books to the library 21. Go there 22. They know it 23. Let me speak to the child 24. Let her do the homework

3. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to reflexive pronouns.

1. Напиши письмо сама. 2. Прочитайте текст сами. 3. Сделай это для себя. 4. Пусть они сами построят дом. 5. Она сама доброта (kindness). 6. Пусть он сам скажет. 7. Я сильно ударился. 8. Дети сами одеваются. 9. Он еще очень маленький. Он не может одеваться сам. 10. Позвольте мне представиться.

4. Put in *myself/yourself/ourselves* etc. or *me/you/us* etc.

Example: Julia had a great holiday. She enjoyed *herself* .

1. It's not my fault. You can't blame
2. What I did was very wrong. I'm ashamed of
3. We've got a problem. I hope you'll help
4. 'Can I have another biscuit?' 'Of course. Help'
5. Take some money with ... in case you need it.
6. Don't worry about Tom and me. We can look after
7. I gave them a key to our house so that they could let ... in.
8. When they come to visit us, they always bring their dog with
9. Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't burn
10. This task was given to you and to me, it was given to

5. Choose *each other* (*one another*) or *- selves*?

1. Henry and Barbara write to ... every week. 2. Joe and Pat have bought a flat for 3. Do you and Mary tell ... everything? 4. You'll need photos of ... for your passports. 5. Anna and I have known ... for years. 6. If people work too hard, they can make ... ill. 7. I need you and you need me. We need 8. In Britain friends often give ... presents at Christmas. 9. Some people are very selfish. They only think of 10. We couldn't get back into the house. We had locked ... out.

6. Fill in the appropriate *reflexive pronoun* or *each other/one another*.

1. A: Shall I prepare Jerry's lunch?
B: No, it's alright. He's preparing it *himself*.. .
2. A: Did Helen have her car repaired at the garage?
B: No. She repaired it
3. A: What a beautiful dress! Where did you buy it?

- B: I didn't buy it. I made it
4. A: Who decorated your house for you?
B: No one. We decorated it
5. A: Are Beth and Jim working on the same project?
B: Yes, they have decided to help
6. A: Did you help Lucy and Greg to finish their homework?
B: No. They finished it
7. A: Charies and Bill are always fighting.
B: I don't think they like
8. A: Should I switch off the kettle?
B: No. It will switch ... off when the water's boiled.
9. A: Can you iron this shirt for me, please?
B: Don't be so lazy! Iron it
10. A: Stuart and I are so happy with the garage we built.
B: I'm glad. I can't believe you built it ... !
11. A: Emma and Cath are good friends.
B: Yes. They phone ... everyday.
12. A: Why are the children shouting?
B Oh! They're just teasing
13. A: Paul is only two years old.
B: I know, but he can dress
14. A: I'm leaving now.
B: Well, behave ... at the party.
15. A: Sam is pleased to see Alan.
B: Yes. They don't see ... very often.
16. A: What have you done to your finger?
B: I cut ... with a sharp knife.
17. A: Help ... to more orange juice.
B: Thanks. I will.
18. A: Shall I come to the dentist with you?
B: No, I'd rather go by
19. A: How did you get my sister's book?
B: She gave it to me
20. A: Who cooks dinner for Jimmy?
B: He usually makes it by

6.3 DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Singular forms	Plural forms
<p>this</p> <p>that</p>	<p>these</p> <p>those</p>

* **This/These** are used for people or things near us. *This vase here is a genuine antique.*

* **That/Those** are used for people or things not near us. *That man over there is a famous composer.*

1. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to demonstrative pronouns.

1. This is my uncle. 2. That is my aunt. 3. This is my best friend. 4. That is my nephew. 5. These are leather gloves. 6. Those are blue jeans. 7. These are big detached houses. 8. Those are comfortable cottages. 9. This is an attic. 10. That is a basement.

2. Put the nouns in plural.

Example: A: This is a book. - These are books.

B: That is a cat. - Those are cats.

A.

1. This is a red car. –
2. This is my friend –
3. This is a student –
4. This is a brown bag. –
5. This is my teacher. –
6. This is a black cat. –
7. This is a nice hat. –
8. This is a large flat. –

B.

1. That is a big dog. –
2. That is a red lamp. –
3. That is my bike. –
4. That is a good doctor. –
5. That is a young girl. –
6. That is a thick book. –
7. That is a thin notebook. –
8. That is an English boy. –

3. Put in *this* or *these*.

Example: Do you like ...*this*... dress?

1. Do you like ... shoes? 2. ... cat sleeps all day. 3. ... tomatoes are not very good. 4. ... letters are for you. 5. I don't understand ... word. 6. I like very much ... trousers. 7. ... shorts don't fit me. 8. Be careful! ... milk is too hot. 9. ... money is not yours. 10. ... news is very pleasant.

4. Put in *that* or *those*.

1. Ann lives in ... house over there. 2. Who are ... people? 3. Could you pass me ... papers? 4. I don't think ... train is ours. 5. ... glasses look very nice. 6. Why is she running after ... man? 7. Could you bring ... box to me, please? 8. I was not enjoying ... party. 9. ... potatoes weren't very tasty. 10. Who said ... ?

5. Put the sentences in negative and interrogative forms.

1. This is an easy lesson. 2. This is a red apple. 3. This is a small chair. 4. These are old bags. 5. That is my son. 6. That is a new house. 7. Those are nice dresses. 8. These are black pencils. 9. These are wonderful ties. 10. Those are new districts.

6. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Это новые стулья. 2. То старые письменные столы. 3. Это не толстые стены. 4. Это старая книга, то новая книга. 5. Это голубой мел. 6. То уроки 2, 5, 10. 7. Это легкие тексты. 8. Это хороший новый фильм. 9. Это плохая тетрадь. 10. Эти книги интересные? 11. Это красивые галстуки? 12. Это твое платье? 13. Это не ее ручки. 14. То не его карандаши. 15. Те фильмы интересные?

7. Fill in *this, that, these* or *those*.

Example: "Hi Beryl. ... **This** ... is my sister Sue." "Pleased to meet you, Sue."

1. "I won the competition!" "... 's great!"
2. "Can you see ... aeroplane in the sky? It's a Boeing."
3. "My friend is getting married ... year on Valentine's Day."
4. "... are my new shoes. Do you like them?"
5. "Can you pass me ... book on the shelf behind you, please?"
6. "Granddad, do you remember 1914?" "Yes, ... was the year I married your grandmother."
7. "... people over there must be waiting for the train."
8. "I bought ... socks today." "What a lovely shade of green!"
9. "... jeans are so tight I can hardly move." "Why don't you buy some bigger ones?"
10. "What do you think of this pair of sunglasses?" "I prefer ... ones over there."

6.4 RELATIVE PRONOUNS

who, whom, whose, which, that

* We use **relative pronouns** to join sentences to nouns.

The man was Welsh. He won the prize. The man who won the prize was Welsh.

* We use **who** for **people** and **which** for **things**. We can also use **that** for **people and things**.

*There's the man **who/that** sold me the bike.*

*She said a word **which/that** I didn't hear.*

* We use **whose** mainly for **people** or **animals**.

*The man **whose** clothes were warm looked unhappy.*

* We often leave out **object pronouns**.

*Do you remember those photos (**that**) I showed you?*

* **Prepositions** can often go in **two places**.

*The woman **about whom** we were **talking** walked into the room. (formal)*

*The woman **that** we were **talking about** walked into the room. (conversational)*

1. Join the sentences to the nouns using **who** or **which**.

1. The man plays golf. He lives at No 10. 2. The letter is for me. You saw it. 3. I like the girl. She works with Ann. 4. I've got those books. You wanted them. 5. Most of the people speak German. They live in Austria. 6. I know a shop. It sells really good meat. 7. The bus isn't running today. It goes to Oxford. 8. Yesterday I met a man. He works with your brother. 9. The child was ill. She didn't come to the party. 10. Can you pick up the papers. They are lying on the floor.

2. Put *who* or *which*.

1. The people ... live downstairs are Irish. 2 The shop ... sells that good bread is closed today. 3. The dictionary ... I bought yesterday isn't very good. 4. The cheese ... you like comes from Scotland. 5. Do you know the girls ... are standing by the window? 6. I can't find the key ... opens this door. 7. I've lost the ear-rings ... Harry gave me. 8. The police are looking for the three men ... robbed the National Bank yesterday. 9. We know the woman ... teaches French at Jane's school. 10. The house ... we rented last year isn't comfortable.

3. Put *who*, *whom*, or *which*.

1. The man ... you see over there is my teacher. 2. The eggs ... I bought yesterday were bad. 3. Here is the book ... you asked me to buy. 4. I don't like the man ... is going out with my sister. 5. The girl with ... we skied broke her leg. 6. The men ... we met are hiding from the police. 7. The young people ... live next door play loud music all night. 8. Did I tell you about the film ... we saw? 9. People ... live in London are called 'Londoners'. 10. I've just got a postcard from a woman ... I met on holiday last year.

4. Choose the correct answer.

1. There's the man who *took/he took* your coat.
2. Do you know the people who *live/they live* next door?
3. I like that woman; *she is/is* very kind.
4. Do you like the new dress which I *bought/bought it* yesterday?
5. I've found the keys which I *lost/lost them*.
6. The car which *is parked/it is parked* outside belongs to Susan.
7. This is a new kind of knife; *cuts/it cuts* everything.
8. The poems which Mark *writes/writes them* are very hard to understand.
9. The man who is my friend *drives/he drives* a Rolls-Royce.
10. We stayed in a hotel which *had/it had* a beautiful garden.

5. Join the sentences to the nouns using *that*.

1. I'd like to speak to the person. She wrote this letter. 2. The tomatoes are all bad. I bought them yesterday. 3. Joe's got a motorbike. It can do 200 km an hour. 4. Is that the computer? It doesn't work. 5. Those are the trousers. I use them for gardening. 6. A man wants to marry my sister. He lives in New York. 7. The doctors all said different things. They looked at my leg. 8. The flowers are beautiful. You gave them to Aunt Sarah. 9. The children have gone on holiday. They play football with Paul. 10. The languages are very difficult to learn. She speaks.

6. Match the numbers (1-10) to the letters (a-j). Write descriptions of the following things and living beings (birds, animals, insects) with *that* using phrases in the box.

Example: 0 - k A bee is an insect *that makes honey*.

0 a bee 1 an eagle 2 a bat 3 a penguin 4 a mosquito	a) flies at night and hears very well b) can fly straight up c) eats small animals and birds d) doesn't have an engine e) can fly to the moon
--	---

5 a cat	f) doesn't make honey and can bite you
6 a dog	g) can guard the house
7 a glider	h) lives in a house
8 a helicopter	i) can be used for storage
9 a space rocket	j) can't fly
10 a cellar	k) makes honey

6.5 DEFINING PRONOUNS

each, every, everybody, everyone, everything, all, either, both

1) every and each; every one

* **Every** and **each** mean the same. They are both used with singular nouns and verbs. **Every** is more common.

Every/Each day brings a new problem.

* We often use **each** when we want to say that things are separate or different. Compare:

We asked every politician the same question. Each politician gave a different answer.

* We use **every** for a large number. We use **each** for a small number.

Example: She had a ring on every finger. She had a bag in each hand. (NOT ... in every hand)

1. Choose the best answer.

Example: I work each/every day except Sunday.

1. Each/Every day is new and different.
2. Not each/every Canadian speaks English.
3. I looked for my keys in each/every pocket, one after the other.
4. She wrote a personal answer to each/every letter.
5. The doctor examined each/every patient very carefully.
6. Each/Every house in this street looks the same.
7. But inside, each/every house is quite different.
8. There's a shop at each/every end of the street.
9. There were our books on the table. Each/every book was a different colour.
10. Carol loves reading. She has read each/every book in the library.

2. Put in each or every.

1. ... parent worries about their children.
2. In a game of tennis there are two or four players. ... has a racket.
3. Nicola plays volleyball ... Thursday evening.
4. I understood most of what they said but not ... word.
5. The book is divided into five parts and ... of these has three sections.
6. I get paid ... four weeks.
7. We had a great weekend. I enjoyed ... minute of it.
9. Car seat belts save lives. ... driver should wear one.
10. There were four books on the table. ... book was a different colour.

* Before **of**, or with **no noun**, we use **every one**, not **every**.

She knows every one of her students by name. (NOT: ... every of her students)

He's got hundreds of books, and he's read every one. (NOT: ... he's read every)

3. Put in *every* or *every one*.

1. ... of these oranges is bad.
2. I learnt Latin for seven years at school, but I've forgotten ... word.
3. 'Can I have one of those chocolates?' 'Sorry, I've eaten'
4. ... of these teachers said he was stupid; but he did well in
5. When the soldiers left the town they burnt down ... house.
6. The questions were easy; I could answer
7. ... of the children likes ice-cream.
8. There were a lot of paintings on the wall; she looked at ... carefully.
9. ... cloud has its own silver.
10. I could understand ... word in this book.

2) *Every one* and *everyone*

* *Everyone* (one word) is only for people (= '*everybody*'). *Every one* (two words) is for things or people, and is similar to *each one*.

Everyone enjoyed the party. (= *Everybody* ...)

He is invited to lots of parties and he goes to every one. (= *to every party*)

1. Put in *everyone* or *every one*.

1. He's invited to a lot of parties and he goes to
2. As soon as ... had arrived, we began the meeting.
3. I asked her lots of questions and she answered ... correctly.
4. She's very popular. ... likes her.
5. I dropped a tray of glasses. Unfortunately ... broke.
6. I've read ... of those books.
7. There was much work to do. ... looked tired.
8. There are some higher schools in every large city in our country. Every year a lot of applicants enter ... to continue their studies.
9. ... was standing in a queue waiting patiently for his turn to get on a bus.
10. Answer all the questions. Begin your answer to ... on a separate sheet of paper.

3) *both*, *either* and *neither*

* We use *both*, *either* and *neither* to talk about **two** people or things.

* *Both* (= 'one and the other') has a plural noun.

* *Either* (= 'one or the other') has a singular noun.

* *Neither* (= 'not either, not one and not the other') has a singular noun.

'Are you free on Monday or Wednesday?' 'I'm free on **both** days.'

'Which day is better for you?' '**Either** day is OK.'

'About four o'clock?' 'No, sorry, I'm not free on **either** afternoon.'

'What about Thursday or Saturday, then?' 'No, **neither** day is any good.'

1. Put in *both*, *either* and *neither*

1. ... are very tall.
2. I'm busy on ... afternoons.
3. 'Which room shall I use?' 'Number 6 or number 8: ... room is OK.'
4. ... students tried the exam, but ... student passed.
5. I'm lucky - I can write with ... hand.
6. It's very heavy: use ... hands to carry it.
7. ... coat will look good on you. Why don't you buy one?

8. 'No, ... colour really looks good. I don't like ... coat. And ... coats are very expensive.'
9. 'Where do your parents come from?' '... my parents are from London.'
10. 'There are two good restaurants in my city. We can go to ... restaurants because ... is expensive.'

2. Complete the sentences, using *both* and the words below in the appropriate form.

ankle direction hostels times ear-ring end knee parent side sock team

Example: I hurt ... both ankles ... playing football.

1. Cars are parked on.....of the road.
2.of her.....are doctors.
3. Traffic on the road was very slow in
4.are playing really badly.
5. She hurtskiing.
6. I've lostof my.....- have you seen them anywhere?
7. Police were stopping cars atof the bridge.
8. That child has got holes inof his
9.Universityare not comfortable enough.
10. I tried twice to phone George but he was out.

* We can use *both of* before *the, my/your* etc. and *these/those*, but we often leave out *of* or *of the*.

* We always use *both of* before *us/you/them*.

3. Rewrite the expressions without *of* or *of the* if possible.

Example: both of my parents - both my parents
both of the houses - both houses
both of them - both of them

1. both of these books ...
2. both of you ...
3. both of the shops ...
4. both of us ...
5. both of those bikes ...
6. both of the doors ...
7. both of our jobs ...
8. both of my uncles ...
9. both of the rivers ...
10. both of them ...

6.6 INDEFINITE AND NEGATIVE PRNOUNS

Indefinite Pronouns:

Affirmative Form	Interrogative Form
some – какой-то, какой-нибудь, несколько	any – какой-нибудь, сколько-нибудь
something – что-то, что-нибудь	anything – что-либо, что-нибудь
somebody/someone – кто-то, кто-нибудь	anybody/anyone – кто-либо, кто-нибудь
somewhere – где-нибудь, куда-нибудь	anywhere – где-либо, куда-либо

1. Choose the correct answer. Explain your choice.

Example: I'd like some/any help.

1. There aren't *some/any* letters for you.
2. Have you got *some/any* brothers or sisters?
3. We need *some/any* more milk.
4. She's got *some/any* interesting friends.
5. Are there

some/any restaurants near hear? 6. I'm having *some/any* problems with my car. 7. I didn't have *some/any* breakfast today. 8. He hasn't done *some/any* work for ten years. 9. Do you know *some/any* Americans? 10. There's *some/any* snow in the streets.

2. Put the following sentences into interrogative and negative forms.

1. There is some water here. 2. There are some high blocks in the street. 3. There are some new words in the text. 4. There are some comfortable flats in this block. 5. I have some white bread. 6. There were some yellow and blue pencils on the table. 7. There are some apples for you in the bag. 8. There are some plans in this magazine. 9. There were some vegetables in the kitchen. 10. There will be some concerts next week.

3. Answer the questions.

Example:

- *Have you any English books at home?*
- *Yes, I have some English books at home.*
- *No, I have not any books at home.*

1. Are there any buses in the street now? 2. Are there any trees in front of your house? 3. Are there any students in this classroom? 4. Are there any shops in the street? 5. Is there any white bread on the plate? 6. Is there any ink in your pen? 7. Have you any friends here? 8. Have you any classes today? 9. Is there any milk in the bottle? 10. Is there any furniture in that room?

4. Translate into Russian.

1. There are some pictures on the wall. 2. There is some clean paper here. 3. I have some lamps on the ceiling. 4. He has some brown bread. 5. There are some people in the street. 6. There are some monuments to writers in our town. 7. Give me some milk, please. 8. There is not any bread on the plate. 9. There are not any children in the garden. 10. There is not any factory in this street.

5. Complete the sentences with *any* and the words below.

*a) English newspapers, b) games, c) more money, d) food, e) letters
f) foreign languages, g) vegetables, h) more to drink, i) sleep, j) white socks, k) help*

Example: Ann likes to do things by herself: she doesn't want *any help*.

1. No, I'm not thirsty - I don't want
2. Joe doesn't speak
3. Our team hasn't wonthis year.
4. I didn't get last night.
5. I couldn't findat the shop.
6. We don't growin our garden.
7. I can't lend you
8. I haven't got
9. I'm on a diet. I don't neednow.
10. Unfortunately, we haven't gotthis month.

6. Put the beginnings and ends together.

1 I finished the work without	A some shopping.
2 I was tired, so I went to bed without	B some rain.
3 I'm going to do	C any work in the garden.
4 In August we had	D some light bulbs.
5 In July we hardly had	E some pills.
6 She never does	F some supper.
7 You're hungry. I'll make you	G any help.
8 He has a headache. I want to give him	H any supper.
9 While wondering around the city, I like to do	L any rain.
10 It's dark here. We need	M some work in the house.

Negative Pronouns:

no, none, neither, nobody, no one, nothing

* **REMEMBER** that in an English sentence only one negation can be used.

COMPARE:

Russian

English

Он никогда никому не дает ни одной книги. - He **never gives any of his books to anybody.**

* Most of the indefinite pronouns correspond to negative pronouns: **some - no, none; something - nothing, none; somebody/someone - nobody, no one, none.**

* Some defining pronouns also correspond to negative pronouns: **everything - nothing; all, everybody, every, each - no, none, nobody; both, either - neither.**

* **No** is used only before a noun **as its attribute.**

No dreams were possible in Dufton.

* We use **none** for people and things.

* We use **nobody, no one** for people.

* We use **nothing** for things.

1. Fill in **some, any, no.**

1. I want to show you ... pictures. 2. There is ... coffee at home. 3. Are there ... bookshelves in your study room? 4. There are ... English students in our University. 5. Are there ... newspapers on his desk? 6. Have you got ... children? 7. Jane has ... brothers or sisters. 8. Has he ... French magazines at home? - Yes, he has 9. I have ... friends in Britain. 10. We have ... pets at home. 11. Are there ... students here from Japan? 12. There are ... students from China but there are not ... from India. 13. Is there ... news? - Yes, there are ... letters on the desk. 14. They have ... really good friends. 15. I take ... sugar with my tea. Sugar fattens me.

2. Put in **no or none.**

Example: *None* of these telephones work.

I had *no* difficulty understanding her.

1. 'How many children has she got?' 2. There are ... trains after midnight. 3. Did you buy milk? There's ... in the fridge. 4. ... of us can play the piano. 5. There are ... palm trees in Antarctica, and there are ... in Greenland. 6. ... cars are allowed in the city centre.

7. She had ... difficulty finding a job. 8. ... of the shops were open. 9. I couldn't make an omelette because there were ... eggs. 10. We cancelled the party because ... of the people we invited were able to come.

3. Fill in *something, anything* or *nothing*.

1. I'm sure ... is in the house now. 2. There is always ... I don't understand. 3. Is there ... else you would like to tell me? 4. Nelly has got very important news. There is ... you would like to hear. 5. I don't want ... at all. 6. I think there is ... strange about this man. 7. ... ever interests him. 8. Shall we go anywhere for the week-end? - Sorry, we can't. We all have ... to do. 9. Everybody thinks he should buy ... for the party. 10. ...serious can come out of this.

4. Fill in *somebody, anybody* or *nobody*.

1. It is so dark here! Can you see ... in front of us? 2. I know ... who can help you. 3. Do you know ... here? 4. Is ... at home? 5. I'm sure there is ...inside. 6. If ... comes, he will give you a call. 7. Are you waiting for ...? 8. Sally, there is ... downstairs who wants to speak to you. 9. Has ... got a dictionary today? 10. Is there ... who knows German?

5. Fill in *somewhere, anywhere* or *nowhere*.

1. He lives ...here. 2. Where is Ann? I don't see her 3. They live ... in the Urals. 4. Will you go ... this Sunday? 5. Can I put this bag ... ? 6. We could find him 7. The rain was so sudden, we couldn't find ... to hide . 8. You are quite ill. You must go ... today. 9. I put my dictionary ... yesterday, and now I can't find it 10. He is not at home now. He must have gone ...

6. Complete the words.

Example: Is *anybody* at home?

1. 'What did you say?' - 'No... .' 2. I haven't seen Ann ...where. 3. There's ...one at the door. 4. Can I do any... to help? 5. You can find Coca-Cola every... . 6. No... understands me. 7. 'Where did you go at the weekend?' '...where - we stayed at home.' 8. I want to tell you some 9. Every... in my family has blue eyes. 10. I don't know ...body who plays rugby.

PROGRESS CHECK TEST 5

(Pronouns)

1. Do you know that man? – Yes. I know ... very well.
a) his b) him c) himself d) he
2. We are going to invite ... friends to the party.
a) us b) our c) ours d) ourselves
3. She never thinks about other people. She thinks only about
a) herself b) himself c) her d) hers
4. Give me your photo and I will give you
a) my b) myself c) mine d) me
5. The hotel is very comfortable. ... rooms are very nice.
a) Her b) It c) It's d) Its
6. Jeans are always in fashion. People always buy
a) it b) they c) them d) themselves
7. Do you think they are happy with ... jobs?
a) their b) them c) they d) themselves
8. Don't pay for me. I want to pay for
a) I b) me c) mine d) myself
9. While answering ... questions, try to be honest.
a) this b) them c) their d) themselves
10. The examination was very difficult. He didn't pass
a) him b) its c) it d) it's
11. There are many bags here. I don't know which is
a) he b) him c) his d) it
12. Whose exercise-books are on the desk? – They are
a) your b) their c) him d) ours
13. There is ... interesting in the letter.
a) some b) no c) anything d) nothing
14. He never has ... money on him.
a) some b) no c) any d) nothing
15. A good friend is ... you ask for help.
a) some b) anyone c) nobody d) someone
16. The film was boring. There was ... interesting in it.
a) something b) nothing c) anything d) no
17. Are there ... letters for me?
a) some b) any c) a d) no
18. Does ... want to go shopping with me?
a) somebody b) any c) some d) anybody
19. I put an advertisement in a paper but ... has phoned.
a) nothing b) anybody c) nobody d) some
20. Is there ... in the house?
a) somebody b) some c) any d) anybody

7. MUCH, MANY, A LOT, (A) LITTLE, (A) FEW

	Countables	Uncountables	
Positive	a lot of (lots of)/ many (formal)	a lot of (lots of)/ much (formal)	<i>There are a lot of trees in the park. There is a lot of cheese in the fridge.</i>
Interrogative	Many	much	<i>Are there many shops in York? Did you have much time to do any shopping?</i>
Negative	Many	Much	<i>There aren't many oranges. I haven't got much money.</i>
	a few (= some)/(very) few (= not many, not enough)	a little (= some)/(very) little (= not much, not enough)	<i>There were a few boys in the class. Very few students attended the lecture. Very little progress has been made.</i>

1. Fill in *much, many, little, few*.

1. I am busy now. I have ...time. 2. We know ... English and American songs. 3. There is not ... milk in the fridge. 4. There are ... rooms in the house. 5. Are there ... bedrooms in the house? 6. ... people know Chinese. 7. ... people learn English. 8. Nick has ... English books but very ... Russian books. 9. There is ... light in that room, because there are ... windows in it. 10. She talks ..., but does11. Is there ... or ...furniture in your new flat?

2. Fill in *little, few, a little, a few*.

1. There is ... light in the bathroom. It is dark. 2. We have ... relatives, only a grandmother and an uncle. 3. I know ... people who like to stay at home. 4. We have very ... time. 5. There are ... flowers in their flat. 6. He speaks Chinese ... and knows ... words in Japanese. 7. Wait 8. Has he got many English books? - No, only 9. My sister likes ... sugar in her tea, but I like a lot in mine. 10. There was still ... time before the lesson began. 11. He has ... knowledge of the subject. Ask somebody else. 12. We got ... pleasure from the trip, the weather was bad all the time. 13. Are there many vacant rooms in the hotel? - No, there are only 14. There is ... sunshine in this rainy place. 15. Do many people know about this new shop? - No, only

3. Choose the appropriate word from the brackets.

1. We have ... (much, many) friends. 2. ... (Many, much) students are absent today. 3. He has very ... (much, many) clean paper. 4. I haven't ... (much, many) chalk. 5. We have very ... (much, many) young teachers at our University. 6. Is there ... (much, many) snow in the streets. 7. How ... (much, many) money is there on the table? 8. Have you got (many, much) pens in your bag? 9. She has ... (little, few) friends in this town. 10. There is ... (a little, little) salt on the table go and fetch some. 11. You don't need to buy some bread. We have ... (a little, little) bread at home.

4. Fill in *a little or a few*.

1. I have got ... pictures in the room. 2. There is ... bread in the cupboard. Take it. 3. There are only ... cigarettes in the box. 4. ... books are lying on the table, but there are no magazines there. 5. I have ... money in my pocket. 6. Give me ... water, please, I am very thirsty. 7. There were ... students in the hall. 8. There is ... paper in the drawer. 9. I have ... mistakes in my dictation. 10. Don't be in a hurry. There is ... time left.

5. Change the words in brackets into the English equivalents.

1. He has very ... (мало) friends. 2. There is ... (очень мало) water in the glass. 3. I have ... (почти никакого) interest in sports. 4. ... (Некоторые) pupils know the boy. 5. ... (Очень немногие) people can speak a foreign language perfectly. 6. We have ... (немного) bread and cheese – it will be enough for supper. 7. We have ... (несколько) eggs for breakfast. 8. He has ... (очень мало) facts. 9. There is ... (немного, но достаточно) milk in the glass. 10. There was ... (совсем мало) rain last summer.

6. Ask questions starting with “how many” or “how much”.

Example:

Cars - at the front door. How many cars are there at the front door?

Coffee - in the coffeepot. How much coffee is there in the coffeepot?

Children - in the garden, people at the tram stop, paper - on the desk, new houses - in your street, new words - in this text, money - in the pocket, shops - in the city, schools - in that town, water - in the glass, snow - in the street, flowers - in the garden, butter - on the plate, rivers - in the district, flats - in the house, empty seats - in the bus, chairs - in the classroom, tea - in the teapot, books - on the shelf, boys - in your group, cups - in the cupboard, ink - in the inkstand, soap - in the bathroom.

7. Translate into English.

1. Зимой было мало снега. 2. Дома еще есть немного хлеба. 3. В нашем городе очень много магазинов. 4. В саду много фруктов. 5. Много ошибок в диктанте? 6. В группе один мальчик и двенадцать девочек. 7. Сколько в чайнике воды? 8. Сколько яблок на тарелке? 9. Наша семья большая, но в нашем доме мало комнат. 10. На тарелке мало масла.

PROGRESS CHECK TEST 6
(much, many,(a) little,(a) few)

Choose a, b, c or d.

1. There were too ... people at the presentation.
a) a lot of b) much c) many d) little
2. There is ... information on this subject in the Internet.
a) many b) few c) a few d) little
3. He is planning to work abroad for ... years.
a) a lot b) little c) a few d) much
4. That's good! You've made ... mistakes now!
a) little b) a little c) few d) much
5. We got ... pleasure from the trip. The weather was bad all the time.
a) a few b) many c) few d) little
6. ... people find this film uninteresting.
a) A lot b) Many c) Much d) Little
7. I have ... knowledge of this country.
a) few b) a few c) much d) many
8. He doesn't speak much English. Only ... words.
a) a few b) few c) little d) a little
9. Things are not going very well for her. She has ... problems.
a) much b) little c) a little d) a few
10. Tell us ... words about your studies.
a) few b) many c) a few d) little
11. She doesn't buy ... clothes.
a) much b) many c) a lot d) little
12. I have ... time to read newspapers and no time at all to read books.
a) many b) few c) little d) a lot
13. The soup needs ... more salt.
a) a little b) a few c) little d) few
14. Ann will be ready in ... minutes.
a) little b) a little c) few d) a few
15. I'm having ... trouble with the police.
a) many b) a lot c) much d) a few

8. THE ADJECTIVE

8.1 FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

Suffixes	Adjectives
- able - ful - ic - ive - ant - ible - (i)an - ish - ly - ous - al - y - less	valuable, enjoyable, reliable, favourable stressful, helpful, successful, energetic attractive, creative, expensive pleasant permissible Victorian foolish friendly adventurous, various, dangerous occasional, environmental cloudy, windy, sunny, dirty, muddy, tasty homeless, breathless, endless
Prefixes	
un – in – il – im – dis – ir –	uncooked, unimaginable, unbelievable incapable, inhuman illegal, illegible immoral, impractical dishonest, disagreeable irresponsible, irregular

8.2 THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

ADJECTIVES		COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
one-syllable and some two-syllable words ending in -y, -er, -ow, -le	hot busy narrow clever simple	<u>...+ -er</u> hotter busier narrower cleverer simpler	<u>...+ -est</u> the hottest the busiest the narrowest the cleverest the simplest
two or more syllable words	patient interesting	<u>more + ...</u> more patient more interesting	<u>most + ...</u> the most patient the most interesting
Irregular forms	good/well bad/badly old far much/many little late	better worse older/elder father/further more less latter/later	the best the worst the oldest/eldest the farthest/furthest the most the least the last/latest

NOTE:

* You can use **-er/-est** or **more/most ...** with some two-syllable adjectives like happy (quiet, clever, narrow, shallow, simple):

It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere quieter/more quiet?

Types of comparisons

This chair is	a bit a little a little bit much quite a lot a lot	cheaper more comfortable	than that one.
This chair is	as nearly as n't as n't nearly as twice times as	cheap comfortable	as that one.
It's	by far easily	the most expensive car in the world. the most expensive of all the cars I've seen.	

* **the + comparative ..., the + comparative**

The sooner, the better.

* **less... (positive degree)..., than**

*I have less free time now **than** I had last week*

* **the least... (positive degree)... of/in**

*He is **the least** hardworking of all.*

1. Underline the correct answer.

Example: Dawn is older/*the oldest* than all of her sisters.

Leah is taller/the tallest person in her family.

- All of your friends are nice, but George is certainly *the nicer*/*the nicest*.
- This is *better*/*the best* women's basketball team in the country.
- Basketballs are *more expensive*/*the most expensive* than footballs.
- Ice hockey is a *more dangerous*/*the most dangerous* sport than basketball and tennis.
- Of all the sports in the Olympics, which sport is *more dangerous?*/*the most dangerous?*
- A basketball court is usually *bigger*/*the biggest* than a tennis court.
- John is a *more careful*/*the most careful* driver than Robin.
- This is *shorter*/*the shortest* road I've driven on.
- They have *less*/*the least* paper than I have.
- Could you tell me the way to *nearer*/*the nearest* bus-stop?

2. Put the beginnings, middles and ends together.

1 Jonathan is	a the biggest state ...	m in the group.
2 My great-great aunt is	b the longest river ...	n in my family.
3 London is	c the best musician ...	<i>o in the team.</i>
4 Alaska is	<i>d the fastest runner ...</i>	p in Africa.
5 The guitar player is	e the biggest city ...	q in Britain.
6 The Nile is	f the oldest person ...	r in the USA.
7 My parents' room is	g the most expensive ..	s of the four bedrooms.
8 The Mercedes is	h the longest day ...	t of the five girls.

9 Sarah is	i the youngest ...	u of the three cars.
10 June 21 st is	j the biggest ...	v of the year.

3. Write sentences with superlatives.

Example: In my job, Friday/busy day/week

In my job, Friday is the busiest day of the week.

1. In the 1970s, the Beatles/rich musicians/world
2. Eric says that Eleanor/good singer/group
3. When I was a child, my father/tall man/our town
4. In this country, February/cold month/year
5. Who/old/your three aunts?
6. Helen is very intelligent, and she/quiet person/my class
7. It/near shop/countryside
8. She said that it was/late news/newspaper
9. Tony was/excited/children
10. Beautiful flowers grew/far corner/garden

4. Use the comparatives of the adverbs below to complete the advice.

<i>distinctly</i>	<i>early</i>	<i>well</i>	<i>fast</i>	<i>hard</i>	<i>late</i>	<i>little</i>
	<i>quietly</i>	<i>often</i>	<i>much</i>	<i>near</i>		

Example: 'I want to earn more money.' 'Work **harder**.'

1. 'I want to eat my breakfast slowly in the morning.' 'Get up'
2. 'I want to get more sleep.' 'Get up'
3. 'I want to be stronger.' 'Exercise'
4. 'I hate driving to work.' 'Live ... to your work and walk.'
5. 'I get a lot of headaches.' 'Try to worry'
6. 'I'm afraid I'll miss the train.' 'Walk'
7. 'I want to get a stipend.' 'You must study'
8. 'I'm afraid I'll wake the children up.' 'Speak'
9. 'I can't make out what he is saying.' 'Let him speak'
10. 'I like such kinds of films very much.' 'You should go to the cinema'

5. Complete the sentences using the comparative form.

Example: It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere ... *quieter*...? (quiet)

1. The weather is too cold in this country. I'd like to live somewhere (warm)
2. This coffee is very weak. I like it a bit (strong)
3. I like living in the countryside. It is (peaceful)
4. You're talking very loudly. Can you speak a bit ... ? (quietly)
5. The hotel is very cheap. I thought it was (expensive)
6. Your job is very boring. I think you can do a ... job. (interesting)
7. His flat is not very large. Mine is (spacious)
8. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit ... away? (far)
9. Don't worry. The situation isn't so bad. It could be (bad)
10. My dress is very expensive. Hers is (cheap)

6. Write sentences about places or things you know.

Example:

1. (beautiful) *The most beautiful place I know is Venice.*
2. (expensive)
3. (cheap)
4. (cold)
5. (hot)
6. (ancient)
7. (spacious)
8. (high)
9. (interesting)
10. (fabulous)

7. Complete the sentences using either the comparative or the superlative form.

Example: It rainedyesterday..... today. (heavily)

It rained *more heavily* yesterday *than* today.

1. Ann talks ... Pam. (loud)
2. He earns ... money ... his brother. (much)
3. She is ... student ... the class. (hardworking)
4. This is ... film ... all. (exciting)
5. She runs ... me. (fast)
6. This exercise is ... that one. (difficult)
7. Onassis was one of ... men in the world. (rich)
8. The garden looks ... since you tidied it up. (good)
9. It was ... day of my life. (awful)
10. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's ... (comfortable)

8. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following adverbs.

<i>hard quietly peacefully early heavily well badly smartly fast</i>
--

Example: *efficiently - more efficiently - most efficiently*

9. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives.

dirty, near, bad, famous, little, much, clever, good, expensive, cheap, narrow, practical, fat, early, pretty, happy, dry, bright, easy, old, ugly, smart, thin, patient, quiet, serious, far, simple, shallow

10. Complete the sentences.

Example:

1. a pebble/a stone /a rock
A stone is bigger than a pebble.
A rock is the biggest of all.
2. cotton/wood/iron (heavy)
3. bronze/silver/gold (expensive)
4. a bicycle/a car/a train (fast)
5. a cheetah/a cat/a snail (slow)
6. a sheep/a horse/a giraffe (tall)
7. Tomsk/Novosibirsk/Moscow (populated)
8. a room/a flat/a house (big)
9. Italy/Germany/Russia (small)

10. a canteen/a café/a restaurant (cheap)

11. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form.

1. The Neva is ... (wide) and (deep) than the Moskva River. 2. Elbrus is the ... (high) peak in the Caucasian mountains. 3. His plan is ... (practical) than yours. 4. His plan is ... (practical) of all. 5. This room is ... (small) than all the rooms in the house. 6. London is the ... (large) city in England. 7. Silver is ... (heavy) than copper. 8. This exercise is ... (good) than the previous one. 9. The weather today is ... (bad) than it was yesterday. 10. It is the ... (narrow) street in our town.

12. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary word.

1. A: Why are you crying?

B: I've just read ...*the saddest*... (sad) book ever written.

2. A: Do you like crisps?

B: Yes, but I think chocolate is much ... (tasty) crisps.

3. A: This is ... (hot) day of the year.

B: I agree. Let's go swimming.

4. A: Kate is a lot ... (generous) Anne.

B: Yes. She's ... (generous) girl I know.

5. A: Is this ladder ... (long) the other one?

B: They look the same to me.

6. A: That was ... (good) cake you've ever made.

B: I'm glad you enjoyed it.

7. A: Do you like this dress?

B: Oh, yes. It's ... (beautiful) dress I've ever seen.

8. A: Mount Everest is ... (high) mountain in the world.

B: Everyone knows that.

9. A: Mr Smith ... (old) Mr Jones.

B: Well, he looks good for his age

10. A: Thank you for your help.

B: That's okay. If you need any ... (far) advice, come and see me.

13. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form.

Dear Chris,

I'm writing to tell you about my new house. It's 1)...*the biggest*...(big) house I've ever lived in, but also 2) ... (expensive). Still, it's much 3) ... (nice) than my last house.

Although the garden is a little 4) ... (small), the rooms are much 5) ... (spacious) and there is much 6) ... (little) noise. The area I live in now is 7) ... (peaceful) place I've ever lived in. The neighbours are 8) ... (quiet) here than anywhere else, and they are 9) ... (friendly) people you will ever meet.

There are lots of flowers here, so it's much 10) ... (colourful) than my previous home, and there's a bus stop near my house, so it's 11) ... (convenient) than before because I don't have to take my car to work. All in all, I can say that finding this house is 12) ... (good) thing that's ever happened to me! I hope you will visit me here soon.

Love,

14. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words.

1. Let's go by train. It's much ... (cheap).
2. Your cottage isn't ... (far) as I thought.
3. ... (old) I get ... (happy) I am.
4. Beautiful flowers grew in the ... (far) corner of the garden.
5. We are waiting for the ... (far) news about the expedition.
6. The comparative and the superlative degrees of 'bad' and 'good' are
7. Did that coat cost much money? - Yes, it was by far ... (expensive) coat in the shop.
8. His house is as ... (far) away from the post office as ours.
9. I can't understand you. Could you speak a bit ... (slowly), please?
10. I like living near the city. It's a lot ... (convenient).

15. Make sentences with *as ... as* or *not as (so) ... as*, and some of the expressions below.

twice three times nearly half just not quite

Example: Alice has \$ 200 and Matt has \$ 100. *Alice has twice as much money as Matt.*

1. Eric has 20 cousins, and Tony has 10.
Eric
2. Ben eats 3 sandwiches every day; Jo eats 1.
3. Helen has 23 computer games and Adrian has 25.
4. Liz drinks 6 cups of coffee a day; Chris drinks 12.
5. Mike has 600 books, and David has 600 too.
6. Nedjma only has a little free time. Ali has a lot.
7. He is very handsome. His brother is also a handsome guy.
8. My hair is fair. My sister's hair is fair too.
9. The daughter's height is 1.7 m. The mother's height is 1.72 m.
10. Jean is 20; Cassie is 40.

16. Cross out the unnecessary word.

1. Mark's voice is very much louder than Alan's.
2. Mrs Garrison is the most oldest teacher in the school.
3. This village is by far quieter than the one we live in.
4. Playing golf isn't as more tiring as playing football.
5. As time went by, it got darker and the darker.
6. The more you study, the better than your marks will be.
7. This task is the less difficult than the others.
8. He drives the far fastest of all.
9. Jane is as much tall as Sarah.
10. Don't hesitate to ask me if you need any more further information.

WORD-FORMATION

17. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from the words in bold.

Brad Pitt is one of Hollywood's brightest stars. He is a very (1) _____ actor who has starred in many films, such as Interview with the Vampire and Fight Club. He is tall and slim. His (2) _____ blue eyes and good looks are difficult to forget. Brad Pitt is a (3) _____ person; his friends enjoy his company. He is a sensible person who does not lead a (4) _____ life. When he has free time, he enjoys reading about architecture, a subject that he finds very (5) _____. He also enjoys listening to music and has a huge CD collection. Brad Pitt is a (6) _____ as well as a handsome young actor. We are sure to see a lot more of him in the future!	SUCCESS BEAUTY HUMOUR GLAMOUR INTEREST TALENT
--	--

18. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from the words in brackets.

1. Athens is ... (*fame*) for its ancient buildings. 2. A photographer has to be very ... (*care*) with his equipment, especially if he goes somewhere ... (*danger*). 3. Going to work abroad can provide to be quite a ... (*value*) experience. 4. He was really ... (*lucky*) at the casino; he lost all his money. 5. In today's world of ... (*economy*) hardship, finding a job is difficult. 6. Despite this ... (*depress*) news, there are certain things a person can do. 7. Urban development has been ... (*harm*) to the Chinese. 8. China's future is ... (*predictable*); nobody knows what will happen next. 9. Astronauts are given ... (*intense*) training. 10. All ... (*adventure*) nature lovers were enjoying ... (*end*) rivers and ... (*bottom*) lakes.

19. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from the words in brackets.

For an 1) ... (*enjoy*), fun-filled holiday, Thailand is one of your most 2) ... (*excite*) options. You will certainly enjoy the 3) ... (*peace*) green valleys and 4) ... (*impress*) temples. Taste delicious 5) ... (*spice*) food in 6) ... (*live*) restaurants or experience the 7) ... (*colour*) nightlife in Bangkok. You can hike through Thailand's 8) ... (*mountain*) areas and rolling hills. Perhaps visiting a 9) ... (*sand*) beach and swimming in refreshing waters will give you new energy. Between sampling 10) ... (*taste*) Thai cuisine, seeing new sights and being entertained, you won't have a dull moment.

PROGRESS CHECK TEST 7

(Degrees of Comparison)

Choose the appropriate letter *a*, *b* or *c*.

1. My new dress is ... than yours.
a) beautiful b) the most beautiful c) more beautiful
2. At our next meeting you will be given ... instructions.
a) farther b) further c) far
3. I spent ... money on the books than I supposed.
a) little b) less c) smaller
4. This thing is not good for me. Could you give me a ... one?
a) worst b) worse c) better
5. My brother is three years ... than me.
a) youngest b) young c) younger
6. Dorothy is ... in her family.
a) youngest b) the youngest c) younger
7. Public transport in London is ... in Europe.
a) the cheapest b) cheaper c) more cheap
8. The 22nd of December is ... day in the year.
a) shortest b) the shortest c) the short
9. The problem was ... than we expected.
a) serious b) the most serious c) more serious
10. They have ... white paper than we have.
a) fewer b) less c) the least
11. It isn't ... in autumn as in summer.
a) as warm b) as warm as c) warmer
12. The job of a teacher is not so ... that of an actor.
a) interesting b) interesting than c) interesting as
13. This house is ... of all the houses in the street.
a) as old as b) older c) the oldest
14. He has ... time than I have.
a) bigger b) fewer c) less
15. Do you think Americans are ... English people?
a) nicer than b) the nicest c) nice than
16. Life is ... it used to be.
a) so easy as b) more easy than c) easier than
17. Now he misses classes ... than he did it last year.
a) oftener b) more often c) often
18. ... you are, ... it is to learn.
a) The younger ..., the easier
b) The youngest ..., the easiest
c) Younger ..., easier
19. Drive ... along the street and turn left.
a) more farther b) more far c) farther
20. Petrol is twice as ... as it was ten years ago.
a) more expensive b) expensive c) the most expensive

9. ENGLISH TENSES (ACTIVE)

Table 1

	SIMPLE V	CONTINUOUS be + Ving	PERFECT have + Ved/3f.	PERFECT CONTINUOUS have been+Ving
PRESENT SIMPLE	<p style="text-align: center;">ask/asks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repeated, customary action • fact • future action (to a time-table, schedule) <p><i>usually/generally/always/often/seldom/sometimes</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">am/is/are asking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action (process) going on at the present moment • future action planned before <p><i>now/at present/at the moment</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">have/has asked</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completed action connected with the present; result <p><i>already/yet/ever/never/lately/recently/this week/today/by now</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">has been asking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action (process) which began in the past and is still going now (the period of the process is important here) <p><i>for a month/for a long time/since 5 o'clock/how long/since when</i></p>
PAST SIMPLE	<p style="text-align: center;">asked/took</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action (succession of actions) in the past <p><i>yesterday/last week, month, year/3 days ago</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">was/were asking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action (process) going on at a given moment in the past <p><i>at 5 yesterday/from 6 to 8 yesterday/for three days last week/all day long/the whole day/when we came</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">had asked</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action completed before a certain moment in the past <p><i>by 4 o'clock yesterday/before he came/by the end of last year</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">had been asking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action (process) which began before a definite moment in the past and was still going at that moment <p><i>She had been learning for two hours, when her mum arrived.</i></p>
FUTURE SIMPLE	<p style="text-align: center;">will ask</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • future action <p><i>tomorrow/next week/in 2 days/in 2012</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">will be asking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action (process) taking place at given moment in the future <p><i>at 4 tomorrow/from 6 to 8 tomorrow/for 2 days next week/all day long tomorrow/when he comes</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">will have asked</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action completed before a definite moment in the future <p><i>by 4 o'clock tomorrow/when he comes/by next summer</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">will have been asking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action (process) which will begin before a definite moment in the future and will be going on at that moment <p><i>When you come, I'll have been learning for 2 hours.</i></p>

9.1 THE PRESENT SIMPLE (INDEFINITE) TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I run	I do not (don't) run	Do I run?
He runs	He does not (doesn't) run	Does he run?
She runs	She does not (doesn't) run	Does she run?
It runs	It does not (doesn't) run	Does it run?
We run	We do not (don't) run	Do we run?
You run	You do not (don't) run	Do you run?
They run	They do not (don't) run	Do they run?

For more details, see Table 1

1. Put the verbs in the correct column in the 3d person singular.

match, try, bake, dance, ring, keep, hit, work, teach, rise, hate, leave, smoke, arrive, smile, kiss, begin, cry, lose, dress, choose, rob, like, sleep

/s/	/ɪz/	/z/
<i>bakes...</i>	<i>matches...</i>	<i>tries...</i>

2. Write the verbs in the third person singular.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I study. He ... <i>studies</i> ... | 6. I buy. She ... |
| 2. I go. He ... | 7. I fix. He ... |
| 3. I wash. She ... | 8. I carry. He ... |
| 4. I watch. He ... | 9. I miss. He ... |
| 5. I dry. He ... | 10. I try. He ... |

3. Write the following sentences in the 3d person singular.

1. They often visit their granny. 2. We live in Tomsk. 3. They carry heavy things. 4. They eat healthy food. 5. They usually make coffee in the morning. 6. I love my relatives. 7. We have a detached house in the countryside. 8. The children are very noisy. 9. I always go by bus to my University. 10. They watch TV every day.

4. Answer the questions.

Example: What does a child do? - He plays.

1. What does a student do? 2. What do teachers do? 3. What do sportsmen do? 4. What do builders do? 5. What does a dancer do? 6. What do cooks do? 7. What does the pilot do? 8. What do cyclists do? 9. What does a painter do? 10. What do actors do?

5. Write the following sentences a) in the negative, b) in the interrogative.

1. She understands the rule. 2. He usually has breakfast at 8 o'clock. 3. The lecture starts at 10.25. 4. The flowers look fresh. 5. She leaves home at 8. 6. The buses run regularly. 7. They get to University on foot. 8. He sometimes misses lessons. 9. They feel very cold. 10. He is a first-year student.

6. Choose a verb from the list in the proper form and complete the text. You may use the negative. You may use some words more than once.

make, get up, wake up, hurry, get, finish, do, let, shout, go, have, be

Angela always 1) *gets up* early in the morning. She 2) ... breakfast for her husband and children. Then she 3) ... the children ready for school. The children 4) ... usually ...

easily and sometimes she 5) ... at them. They 6) ... to school with their father who 7) ... a teacher. He 8) ... never late for school, and when the children 9) ... he 10) ... very angry. The children 11) ... lessons every day and they always 12) ... homework from their teachers, but sometimes they 13) ... it. When they 14) ... their homework, Angela 15) ... them play with their friends.

7. Now ask and answer questions about the text.

Example: Does Angela always get up early in the morning?

8. Answer the questions using the Present Simple.

1. What time do you go to the University? (usually)
2. What do you do on Sunday evenings. (often)
3. How do you spend your leisure time? (usually, occasionally)
4. What sort of radio programs do you listen to? (usually, often, always)
5. How do you help your parents? (always, sometimes, usually)
6. Where do you read for the examinations? (normally, sometimes)
7. Where do you have your meals? (usually, sometimes)
8. How do you celebrate your birthday? (nearly always, occasionally)
9. What do you take if you have a headache? (usually)
10. Where do you like eating out? (usually)

9. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Example: The lecture ... (begin) at 10.25. The lecture begins at 10.25.

1. What time ... (the museums/open) in St-Petersburg?
2. I have a bike but I ... (not/use) it very often.
3. How many cups of tea ... (you/drink) a day?
4. "What ... (you/do)" - "I'm a student".
5. "Where ... (your father/come) from?" - "He ... (come) from Seversk".
6. If you need help, why ... (you/not/ask) for it?
7. I ... (play) the guitar, but I ... (not/play) very well.
8. He ... (be) a very good student, he ... (not/miss) lessons.
9. She ... (have) two sisters, but she ... (not/have) any brothers.
10. My friend ... (live) in a nice house.

9.2 THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am (I'm) running	I am not running	Am I running?
He is (He's) running	He is not (isn't) running	Is he running?
She is (She's) running	She is (isn't) running	Is she running?
It is (It's) running	It is (isn't) running	Is it running?
We are (We're) running	We are (aren't) running	Are we running?
You are (You're) running	You are (aren't) running	Are you running?
They are (They're) running	They are (aren't) running	Are they running?

For more details, see Table 1

REMEMBER:

*** Verbs not used in the Continuous form:**

1. Verbs denoting sense perception - to see, to hear;
2. Verbs denoting mental activity - to know, to believe, to think (= to have an opinion), to doubt, to feel (= to have an opinion), to guess, to imagine, to mean, to realize, to recognize, to remember, to suppose, to understand;
3. Verbs denoting wish - to want, to wish;

4. Verbs denoting feeling - to love, to like, to dislike, to hate, to prefer;
5. Verbs denoting abstract relations - to be, to have, to contain, to depend, to belong, to concern, to consist of, to deserve, to fit, to include, to involve, to lack, to matter, to need, to owe, to own, to possess, to appear, to resemble, to seem;
6. Verbs denoting physical properties of objects - to measure (= to have length, etc.), to taste (= have a flavour), to smell (= give out a smell), to sound, to weigh (= have weight);
7. Verbs denoting affect or influence - to astonish, to impress, to please, to satisfy, to surprise.

NOTE: Such expressions as:

- to see the sights of;
- to see somebody home/off;
- to have dinner (breakfast, lunch, supper)

can be used in the Continuous form.

They were seeing the sights of London when I met them.

She is having dinner.

1. Answer the questions using the words in brackets.

Example: Are you writing a letter? (draw a picture)

- No, I'm not. I'm drawing a picture.

1. Is he writing a story? (watch television)
2. Is mum cooking in the kitchen? (knit socks)
3. Are they listening to music? (talk with friends)
4. Are you hurrying to work? (go home)
5. Is Bob playing football? (play the guitar)
6. Is your sister washing up? (cook)
7. Is it raining in your area? (snow)
8. Are they skating? (jog)
9. Are you enjoying the party? (read for the examination)
10. Is the child sleeping? (play computer games)

2. Use the verbs in brackets in the Present Continuous Tense.

1. She ... (read) a book now. 2. He ... (work) hard at his English at the moment. 3. Mr Smith ... (not give) a lecture now. 4. She ... (write) a letter to her brother. 5. She ... (sit) in the armchair and ... (watch) TV. 6. I ... (have) dinner. 7. He ... (stand) in front of the mirror. 8. They ... (study) in their room. 9. I ... (not sleep) now. 10. What ... you ... (do).

3. Give short answers (affirmative or negative).

1. Am I speaking to Ann? 2. Are you buying anything? 3. Is she washing up in the kitchen? 4. Are you going out tonight? 5. Are you going my way? 6. Are they moving to a new house? 7. Is he doing his homework or playing? 8. Are they writing a composition now? 9. Is she sleeping? 10. Are the children walking in the park?

4. Translate into English.

1. На кого вы сейчас смотрите? – Я смотрю на маленьких детей. 2. С кем разговаривает ваш друг? – Он разговаривает со своей подругой. 3. О чем вы

рассказываете своим друзьям. – Я рассказываю им о своих каникулах. 4. Что вы сейчас делаете? – Мы пишем диктант. 5. Что ты делаешь сегодня вечером? – Я встречаю Аню. 6. Куда вы идете вечером? – Мы идем в цирк. 7. Когда они приезжают в Москву? – Они приезжают утром. 8. Кого встречают эти студенты? – Они встречают иностранную делегацию. 9. Куда вы идете? – Я иду в университет. 10. Студенты делают упражнение или переводят текст? – Они переводят текст.

5. Fill in *do, does or am, is, are.*

1. ...you learn the new words at each lesson? 2. ... you learning the new words right now? 3. ... she usually sit in the third row? 4. ... she sitting in the fourth row today? 5. ... you read many books every year? 6. ... you reading an interesting book now? 7. ...students need help with their lessons? 8. ...this lesson seem very difficult to you? 9. ... you remember the address? 10. .. the children understand all the words very well?

6. Fill in *don't, doesn't or am not, isn't, aren't.*

1. We ... watching a television program now. 2. We ... watch television every day. 3. They ... study their lessons after classes. 4. It ... raining very hard right at the moment. 5. It ... rain very much during the summer. 6. Mr Johnson ... eating his lunch now. 7. Mr Johnson ... always eat at that place. 8. I ... see any students in that room. 9. They ... like milk with their meals. 10. He ... have enough money for his new car.

7. Use the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. Elephants (not to eat) meat. 2. Men (not to agree) on every subjects. 3. He (to visit) Aunt Mary for a few days at present. 4. He (to go) to the pictures every day. 5. He (not to see) always a good film. 6. Uncle George always (to come) to dinner on Sundays. 7. She (not to work) on Saturdays, of course. 8. Now he is old and (to stay) at home. 9. Look! A big white bird (to sit) in our garden. 10. At the moment she (to listen) to the radio and (to drink) some coffee.

8. Use the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. He ... (work) hard every day. 2. She ... (talk) to Tom now. 3. Miss Marple ... (look) at the newspaper now. 4. The children ... (sleep) for two hours every afternoon. 5. Those two fellows ... (fix) the car right now. 6. That French girls ... (speak) English very well. 7. John and Frank ... (write) letters at the moment. 8. It ... (rain) often in the United States. 9. I ... (do) exercise thirteen now. 10. The sun ... (rise) in the east and ... (set) in the west.

9. Use the proper form of the verb.

1. The river Nile *flows/is flowing* into the Mediterranean .
2. My parents *are living/live* in Moscow.
3. He usually *stays/is staying* at the Baltimor Hotel when he is in London.
4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It *rains/is raining* outside.
5. I *am leaving/leave*. Good night.
6. My dad is a teacher, but he *doesn't work/isn't working* now.

7. The boy *does/is doing* his homework now.
8. They *quarrel/are quarrelling* rarely.
9. The Earth *moves/is moving* round the Sun.
10. Now they *are crossing/cross* the street.
11. Birds *fly/are flying* to warm countries in autumn.
12. She always *talks/is talking* to him on the telephone.

10. Use the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. What's the matter? Why ... the child (cry)?
2. She sometimes ... home so early (come).
3. Hurry up! The train ... in five minutes (start).
4. They ... very well (not get on). They ... always (quarrel).
5. We ... many books in the original, now we ... The Fairy Tales by Oscar Wilde (read, read).
6. Don't disturb her, she ... at her essay (work).
7. ... you ... well what ... on the stage (see, go)?
8. Where ... the children (be)? They ... computer games (play).
9. What ... you ... now (do)? I ... an apple pie (make).
10. John ... tomorrow to spend his holidays with us (come).

11. Use the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. Where is John? He ... (play) football in the yard.
2. I ... (not like) the picture you ... (look) at now.
3. He ... (read) books in three languages, now he ... (read) a French novel.
4. He usually ... (do) his homework at home, but now he ... (do) it in the library.
5. In autumn many birds ... (fly) to the South.
6. What ... that woman ... (do) there? - She ... (sell) vegetables.
7. What ... you ... (buy) here? - I ... (buy) an English text-book.
8. Look! How many birds ... (fly) high up in the air!
9. There are many children in the garden. Some of them ... (run) about, others ... (sit) on the benches and ... (laugh).
10. Where ... you ... (go) now? - I ... (go) to the library to prepare for my examination.

PROGRESS CHECK TEST 8
(The Present Simple/The Present Continuous)

Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

1. Most of the rivers in England ... in the eastward direction.
a) flow b) flows c) is flowing d) are flowing
2. Why ... you ... to yourself? Stop it.
a) do ... talk b) does ... talk c) are ... talking d) is ... talking
3. I never do anything I ... against my principle.
a) am feeling b) are feeling c) feel d) feels
4. Matter ... of small particles.
a) consist b) consists c) is consisting d) are consisting
5. Who ... to take part in the concert?
a) want b) does want c) is wanting d) wants
6. Football hooliganism ... a serious problem in England.
a) become b) is becoming c) becomes d) are becoming
7. Hurry up! They ... for you in the neighbouring room.
a) waits b) wait c) are waiting d) is waiting
8. The student ... a book on English literature.
a) don't read b) isn't reading c) read d) aren't reading
9. The moon ... round the earth.
a) go b) is going c) goes d) are going
10. The water Can you turn it off?
a) boils b) boil c) is boiling d) are boiling
11. Every morning he ... home at 8 o'clock.
a) leave b) is leaving c) are leaving d) leaves
12. How often ... he ... computer games?
a) does ... play b) is ... playing c) plays d) do ... play
13. What's that noise? - The people next door ... a party.
a) have b) is having c) has d) are having
14. I'm sorry but I ... what you mean.
a) doesn't understand b) am not understanding c) don't understand d) aren't understand
15. This cake ... awful.
a) taste b) tastes c) is tasting d) are tasting
16. My sister usually ... the shopping on Sundays.
a) do b) is doing c) does d) are doing
17. At the moment, she and her friends ... the wedding party.
a) organizing b) is organizing c) are organizing d) organizes
18. She ... very pretty today.
a) look b) is looking c) looks d) are looking
19. Sonia ... for a place to live in.
a) look b) is looking c) looks d) are looking
20. Adam ... to his son how to use the new computer.
a) explains b) explain c) is explaining d) are explaining

9.3 THE PAST SIMPLE (INDEFINITE) TENSE

Past Simple	Regular verb + -ed
	Irregular Verbs (see List of Irregular Verbs, p. 98-99)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I worked/wrote	I did not (didn't) work/write	Did I work/write?

For more details, see Table 1

1. Translate the sentences.

a) 1. It was quite possible for us to help him. 2. The weather was fine and cloudless the day before yesterday. 3. I was on duty last time. 4. Marry was late for classes yesterday. 5. We had a meeting last night. 6. I had my lunch at 12 o'clock. 7. Everybody was fond of walking. 8. The hall was full of children.

b) 1. There was a strong wind that day, and it was cold outside, that's why it was pleasant to stay indoors. 2. There were a lot of people at the meeting. 3. There were dark clouds in the sky, and it was clear that it was going to rain. 4. It was clear to us that the weather was going to change for the better.

2. Translate the sentences.

1. She studied English a year ago. 2. He finished his design last night. 3. We walked home yesterday. 4. Yesterday I skied in the country. 5. The students went to Moscow last week. 6. Our class began at 11.30 a. m. 7. My uncle left for France last year. 8. First spring flowers appeared in the fields. 9. He made his report on Thursday. 10. We saw the dean yesterday.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple.

1. I ... (know) all the words very well. 2. She ... (write) the letter yesterday. 3. She ... (make) an interesting report at the conference. 4. Yesterday we ... (go) home by metro. 5. It ... (take) me half an hour to get home. 6. We ... (see) the film a year ago. 7. He ... (do) the translation without a dictionary. 8. She ... (leave) for England last month. 9. He ... (forget) her address. 10. The students ... (understand) the grammar rule well.

4. Put the sentences into the negative form.

1. We had our lunch at the University canteen. 2. We wanted to go to Kiev on the holidays. 3. Our English class began at 10.05 a.m. 4. Last night I got a letter from my parents. 5. My daughter tried to write a letter in English. 6. It snowed hard. 7. Dark clouds appeared in the sky. 8. They skied the whole day long. 9. They were late for the lessons. 10. My son was in a hurry.

5. Make the sentences interrogative.

1. He did not go home after the lecture. 2. We did not do these exercises. 3. Yesterday I did not leave home. 4. I did not see this film. 5. We did not know her name. 6. She did not stay with us. 7. Your son did not become a lawyer. 8. We did not watch TV last night. 9. The child was not fond of playing chess. 10. They weren't afraid of the dog.

6. Form all types of questions.

1. We listened to the latest news over the radio. 2. The meeting started at 3 o'clock. 3. I got up late yesterday. 4. We went to the cinema a week ago. 5. They spent the holidays in the country last summer. 6. There were a lot of leaves on the ground in the park. 7. He asked the same question. 8. The children went in for skiing last winter. 9. Their parents moved to a new house a year ago. 10. The girl translated two texts from English into Russian.

7. Say that the action happened in the past.

Example:

She always prepares her lessons at home. - Yesterday she *prepared* her lessons at home too.

1. We often go shopping. 2. He leaves home at 8.15. 3. Mary comes home late. 4. Sometimes we visit art exhibitions. 5. Meetings usually begin at 3 o'clock. 6. My mother buys dairy products every day. 7. She often brings me interesting magazines. 8. My uncle teaches me to swim in the evenings. 9. His sister studies French hard. 10. I find many good stories in this book.

8. Complete the sentences using *wh*-questions.

1. ... did the alarm clock ring? 2. ...of you missed the lesson yesterday. 3. ... did he do when he came home from work? 4. ... were you so upset? 5. ... book was this? 6. ... did you spend your weekend? 7. ... did you have lunch today? 8. ... didn't she come on time? 9. ... met her at the station? 10. ... woke you up in the morning?

9. Translate the sentences.

1. Я встретил их у моего дома. 2. Мы не получили ее ответ вчера. 3. У меня не было времени делать эту работу. 4. Он прочитал этот журнал вчера. 5. Ему не понравился фильм. 6. Я навестил бабушку и дедушку на прошлой неделе. 7. Кто-нибудь звонил мне? 8. Мы нашли много интересных книг в его библиотеке. 9. Они ушли от него час назад. 10. Она ничего не слышала.

9.4 THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

was/were asking

For more details, see Table 1

1. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. It was raining the whole day yesterday. 2. We were having dinner when my brother came. 3. Where were you going last night when I saw you? 4. Father was reading a newspaper while Ann was preparing her lessons. 5. It was snowing when you went out of the house. 6. We were working from 3 till 5 o'clock yesterday. 7. We were bathing in the river when the rain began. 8. When I looked out of the window, the sun was shining so brightly. 9. Tom burnt his hand when he was cooking the dinner. 10. I saw Jim in the park. He was sitting on the grass and reading a book.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous.

1. Why you (to walk) along Oxford Street late yesterday evening? 2. What you (to do) at this time yesterday? 3. I (to read) in bed when I heard a scream. 4. What the girl (to do) when the fire alarm rang? 5. She (to put) a pair of gloves into her bag when the shop-girl caught her at it. 6. He (to wait) for his friend when I saw him. 7. It (to get) colder when the sun set. 8. The children (to play) quietly on the floor when their mother came back. 9. We saw an accident when we (to wait) for the bus. 10. When I (to do) the washing-up I broke a plate.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous or the Past Continuous.

1. Why ... you ... (look) at me in that way? 2. He ... (skate) yesterday from 5 till 9 o'clock. 3. Why ... you ... (smoke) in the room? 4. She ... (read) the whole evening yesterday. 5. What ... you ... (look) at? I ... (look) at a beautiful bird at this moment. 6. He ... (write) an article all the week. 7. I ... (learn) to ride a bicycle now. 8. We ... (work) at this problem during three months. 9. Be quiet! He ... (write) a composition now. 10. We didn't go out because it ... (be) raining.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. I ... (go) to the University yesterday when I ... (see) a house on fire. 2. What ... you ... (do) yesterday? - I ... (work) in the morning and ... (skate) in the afternoon. 3. They ... (come) in when I ... (have dinner) with my friend. 4. I ... (to read) the newspaper when you ... (to ring) me up. 5. When I ... (see) him, he ... (stand) in the street. 6. As my brother ... (get) off the tram, he ... (fall) and ... (break) his leg. 7. On Sunday when I ... (come) from a walk, I ... (meet) a strange man. 8. He ... (not see) me, as he ... (read) a book when I ... (come) into the room. 9. The ship ... (start) at once, because the wind then ... (blow) in the right direction. 10. When I ... (wake) this morning it ... (be) so late that the sun ... (shine) high in the sky.

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. He ... (sit) in a cafe, when I ... (come) in. 2. My friend ... (talk) to the teacher, when I ... (see) him. 3. The boy ... (fall) and ... (hurt) himself while he ... (ride) his bicycle. 4. She ... (wait) for her sister when the rain ... (start). 5. When the pupils ... (hear) the bell, they ... (get up) and ... (leave). 6. While she ... (play) the piano, I ... (write) a letter. 7. He ... (go) to the University when I ... (meet) him. 8. Our friends ... (discuss) something when we ... (interrupt) them. 9. My mother ... (watch) TV when I ... (come) into the room. 10. When I ... (look) out of the window, I ... (see) that it ... (rain) hard and people ... (hurry) along the street. 11. We ... (leave) the house when the telephone ... (ring). 12. I ... (sit) on the river bank when my friends ... (join) me. 13. When I ... (come) up to him, he ... (speak) to his friends. 14. We ... (meet) her when she ... (walk) home. 15. When she ... (enter) the room, I ... (stand) at the window. 16. I ... (watch) TV when somebody ... (knock) at the door. 17. She ... (water) the flowers while her husband ... (watch) TV. 18. When we ... (enter) the room, he ... (smoke and look) at the picture. 19. What ... you ... (do), when I ... (ring) you up yesterday? 20. As he ... (cross) the street, he ... (slip and fall).

6. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. Peter ... (stay) at a seaside hotel on holiday when he first ... (meet) his wife. 2. The sun ... (shine) when I ... (set) out on my work. 3. Where ... you ... (live) before you ... (move) here? 4. As Mary ... (type) the letter she ... (notice) some spelling mistakes. 5. Mary's grandfather ... (hurt) his back while he ... (dig) in the vegetable garden yesterday. 6. They put him to bed at once. As he ... (fall) asleep the doctor ... (arrive). 7. She ... (clean) her teeth when one of them ... (come) out. 8. What ... she ... (wear) when you ... (see) her at the party? 9. Hush! I ... (hear) a sound. Perhaps my brother ... (talk) in his sleep. 10. How much money ... you ... (spend) last Christmas?

PROGRESS CHECK TEST 9
(The Past Simple/the Past Continuous)

Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

1. George ... dinner when his friend called him.
a) had b) was having c) were having
2. The police ... them lots of questions before they released them.
a) asked b) was asking c) were asking
3. At three o'clock this morning Martha
a) studied b) were studying c) was studying
4. When the teacher ... the room, the students were talking.
a) entered b) entering c) was entering
5. While Jane was writing the report, Henry ... for more information.
a) was looking b) were looking c) looked
6. The boy fell down while he
a) run b) ran c) was running
7. My friends ... when I came into the room.
a) was singing b) sang c) were singing
8. We ... under the tree when the storm broke.
a) played b) was playing c) were playing
9. It ... this morning when I got up.
a) rained b) were raining c) was raining
10. Kylie ... her first film when she was 21.
a) made b) was making c) were making
11. ... the football match yesterday?
a) You saw b) Were you seeing c) Did you see
12. Who was that man you ... to when I came in?
a) talked b) were talking c) was talking
13. ...the fire ... the old church completely?
a) Did ... destroy b) Was ... destroying c) Were ... destroying
14. They ... on the door, then they went in.
a) knocked b) was knocking c) were knocking
15. She ... anything to my parents.
a) not said b) was not saying c) did not say

9.5 THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

I (You, We, They) have finished the work. He (She) has finished the work.	Может переводиться прошедшим временем.
We have lived in Moscow since 1990. He has long known her.	Может переводиться настоящим временем.

For more details, see Table 1

1. Choose the correct response bellow (a-o). This activity will help you to understand the actions expressed by the Present Perfect better.

Example: 1n

1. Do you know your neighbours well? 2. I'd like to speak to Mr Jones, please. 3. You look tired. 4. What's the matter? 5. Shall we cycle into town? 6. Have you ever been to London? 7. You're looking very happy. 8. Can't you go a little bit faster? 9. Do you like skiing? 10. Why don't you come out with us tonight? 11. We ought to book our flight. 12. What do you think of my essay? 13. Do you know where Sarah is? 14. Did you enjoy New Zealand? 15. Why isn't Andrew at work today?	a) I'm afraid I can't. Isabel's borrowed my bike for the weekend. b) No. I haven't seen her since she went out this morning. c) I'm sorry. He's just left the office. d) He's hurt his back so he's gone to see the doctor. e) I've been out every night this week and I'm exhausted. f) Yes. It's the most beautiful country I've ever been to. g) That's because we've walked 30 kilometres today. h) Don't worry. I've already done it. i) I'm sorry. This is the first time I've driven this car. j) I don't know. I haven't read it yet. k) Yes. I've just heard that I've passed my exams. l) I've never tried it. m) No, I haven't. Have you? n) Yes. They've lived here for ten years. o) I've cut my finger.
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2. Translate into Russian.

1. I have already done my work. 2. We have already written our term papers. 3. They have come back this week. 4. My father has just left for his native town. 5. We have never been to England. 6. I haven't seen my friend since the holidays. 7. My mother hasn't answered the letter yet. 8. Are you hungry? – No, I am not. I have already had my dinner. 9. We haven't read any books by this writer in the original. 10. He has forgotten to bring me the book.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect. Translate into Russian.

1. I ... (be) to Paris. 2. I think the director ... (leave) the town. 3. We ... (know) her since she arrived in our city. 4. I ... (forget) your name. 5. ... he ... (close) the door? 6. He ... (do) it since we left him. 7. He ... (not bring) many French papers. 8. ... they ... (leave) Moscow this month? 9. I ... (get) a long letter from my parents this week. 10. She ... just ... (come); she will speak to you in a minute.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

1. I ... (meet) two of my friends today. 2. A month ago my uncle ... (build) a new house in the country. 3. He ... (forget) to close the window when he ... (leave) the house. 4. He ... (write) several letters this week. 5. Where ... Helen ... (go)? I don't see her here. – She ... (go) home an hour ago. 6. When ... the concert ... (begin)? 7. I don't think I ... ever ... (see) such a beautiful garden as this one. 8. Jack London ... (be born) in an extremely poor family. 9. ... you ... (read) many books by Jack London? 10. How careless you are! You ... (break) your mother's favourite cup.

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

1. I ... never ... (hear) this story from my father. 2. He ... (be) a reader of this magazine for years. 3. She ... (be) ill last week. 4. I cannot tell you whether I like this book, as I ... (not read) it. 5. My mother ... (not come) home yet. 6. I ... (be) there last year. 7. When ... you last ... (see) him? 8. I cannot give you this book as I ... (give) it to Ann. - When ... you ... (give) it to her? 9. The child ... (be) quite all right for the last two weeks. 10. It is cold today. The weather ... (change) since yesterday. 11. ... you ever ... (visit) this picture gallery? 12. I ... (lose) my textbook and cannot remember when I last ... (see) it.

6. Complete the sentences.

Example: It's cold in the room. (the window/be open/for a long time) -

The window has been open for a long time.

1. Peter isn't in class. (he/be ill/for a week)
2. She doesn't know the way there. (she/never/be there)
3. He knows English well. (he/live in England /for three years)
4. Don't ask me about the film. (I/not to see/it)
5. Don't describe the place to me. (I/be there/several times).
6. I know him very well. (we/be friends/since childhood)
7. How is he? (I/not to see him/lately)
8. There is nobody in the house. (everybody/to leave)
9. I am not hungry. (I/have lunch/already)
10. I don't need the menu. (I/make an order)
11. She is too thin. (she/be on a diet/for a month)
12. Have a cup of tea with me. (I/bake/a new cake)

7. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

1. I ... (have) my breakfast. I am not hungry. 2. He ... (have) his breakfast an hour ago. 3. The Smiths ... (invite) us to dinner last Saturday. 4. They ... (invite) a lot of guests to their Christmas party. 5. We ... (buy) a lot of things. Put them into the fridge. 6. We ... (go) shopping yesterday and ... (buy) a lot of things. 7. She ... (be) to London a lot of times. 8. She ... (be) in London last month. 9. I ... never ... (taste) Indian food. 10. I ... (taste) Indian food when we were at the restaurant. 11. They ... (not write) to us since moved to a new flat. 12. When ... they ... (write) to you last? 13. How long ... you ... (learn) English? 14. I ... (learn) English long ago. 15. Our students ... (make) progress very well this term.

8. Choose the correct form.

1. *Have you ever seen/Did you ever see* a rock concert? 2. I *saw/I have seen* the Rolling Stones last year. 3. I love rock' n' roll. I *like/have liked* it all my life. 4. The Stones' concert *was/has been* excellent. 5. I *have bought/bought* all the records after the concert. 6. How long *have you known/do you know* Peter? 7. I *know/have known* him since we were at school together. 8. When *did you get/have you got* married to him? 9. We *have been/are* together for over ten years, and we *have got/got* married eight years ago. 10. *Did you visit/have you visited* many museums when you were in Paris?

9. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Present Simple.

1. Our family ... (eat) dinner at home on Saturdays and Sundays. 2. Our family ... (eat) at home since grandma came to live with us. 3. I ... (know) Alice very well. 4. I ... (know) Alice since school time. 5. Mr Brook ... (be) our English teacher. 6. Mr Brook ... (be) our English teacher for a year. 7. They ... (be married) for ten years. 8. They ... (be) married. 9. ... you ... (live) in Moscow all your life? 10. ... you ... (live) in Moscow? 11. He ... (work) at this office long? 12. ... he ... (work) at this office? 13. How long ... you ... (study) English? 14. ... you ... (study) English? 15. The children ... (play) in the yard since morning. 16. The children ... (play) in the yard every day.

9.6 THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

I **had returned by 5**. - Я вернулся к 5 часам.

The car **had arrived before** he came. - Машина **пришла до того**, как они приехали.

The rain **had stopped by the time** we went out. - Дождь **закончился до того**, как мы вышли.

For more details, see Table 1

1. Translate into Russian.

1. The rain had begun before we arrived home. 2. We saw the film after we had read the book. 3. My brother went to Novosibirsk after he had passed his examinations. 4. We had accepted their invitation before we learned the news. 5. We were sure that Ann had cooked dinner. 6. She had written the report by 6 o'clock. 7. The meeting had been over

by 7.30. 8. He said that he had attended the meeting that day. 9. I had booked the ticket before I got the letter. 10. We knew that he had gone abroad.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect. Explain the use of the Past Perfect.

1. Our guests ... (meet) before so we didn't need to introduce them to one another. 2. The old man ... (be) a great traveler in his youth and could tell a tale about many strange places. 3. Mary ... (prepare) our meals on the previous day so she was able to visit her sister in the country. 4. John had nothing to smoke because he ... (forget) to buy tobacco. 5. We couldn't play football that Saturday as it ... (rain) all the previous week. 6. The ground was under water because it ... (not stop) raining for 6 days and nights. 7. They ... (not eat) for twenty-four hours and were very hungry. 8. He lived quietly on a little money he ... (save) before his retirement. 9. He thought that he ... (see) her somewhere before. 10. He had an awful headache because he ... (watch) TV for the whole evening without break.

3. Write the sentences, putting one verb in each sentence into the Past Simple, and the other verb into the Past Perfect. Identify the prior action.

Example: When the police ... (arrive), the car ... (go).

When the police arrived, the car had gone.

1. When I ... (get) to the shop, it ... (close). 2. They ... (eat) everything by the time I ... (arrive) at the party. 3. When we ... (leave) the beach, the rain ... already ... (start). 4. I ... (try) telephoning her several times but she ... (leave) the country. 5. When I ... (find) my purse, someone ... (take) the money out of it. 6. The car ... (go) when I ... (look) into the street. 7. All the garages ... (close) by the time we ... (cross) the border. 8. The post ... (not arrive) when I ... (leave) the house this morning. 9. By the time I ... (get) into town, the shops ... (close). 10. ... you already ... (leave) when the trouble (start)?

4. Answer the question using the Past Perfect.

Example: Why didn't you invite Dick to your party? (go to Moscow)

- *Because he had gone to Moscow.*

1. Why did she refuse to go to the pictures with you? (see the film) 2. Why couldn't you get into the flat? (lose the key) 3. Why did you come so soon from your holiday? (spend all the money) 4. Why didn't you see Ann on Sunday? (go for the weekend) 5. Why did you rush to the cloak - room during the first break? (leave the books there) 6. Why didn't you ring Tom up? (quarrel with him) 7. Why didn't Mike bring the photos to the party? (not develop them) 8. Why didn't you send him a letter at once? (send a telegram) 9. Why didn't you give Nina the book yesterday? (give it to Lena) 10. Why were you late for classes yesterday? (miss the 8 o'clock train) 11. Why didn't you cook salad? (not buy vegetables) 12. Why did he feel so upset? (lose his job?)

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect or the Past Simple.

1. He ... (study) better than his father ... (do). 2. They ... (spend) their vocation last year at the same village where they ... (live) many years before. 3. When we ... (come), she ... already ... (send) the children away and ... (be) free to speak to us. 4. Yesterday I ... (buy) a new watch as I ... (lose) my old one. 5. He ... (take) the boy to the door through which he himself ... (enter) the room. 6. He ... (open) his eyes ... (look) around and ... (think) for sometime, trying to remember what ... (happen) to him. 7. After they traveled in the Caucasus they ... (decide) to make a sea voyage. 8. They ... (see) at once that the man ... (travel) a lot. 9. He could go to the seaside in June because he ... (pass) his examination. 10. He ... (eat) all the cakes after she ... (tell) him not to do it. 11. The day after the party he ... (ask) why we ... (leave) so early. 12. After they ... (go) at last I ...

(go) to bed. 13. I ... (not do) half the work when he came in. 14. After I ... (have) some dry biscuits, I ... (have) a drink. 15. I ... (tell) him that I never ... (smoke).

6. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect or the Present Perfect.

1. My mother asked who ... (break) her typewriter. Look! Somebody ... (break) my typewriter. 2. ... you ever ... (see) a flying saucer? 3. He looked at the girl and understood he ... (see) her somewhere before. 4. - I think John ... (miss) his 6.30 train. That's why he isn't here now. - Looks like him. He ... never ... (come) in time. 5. When the tree bears came home they saw that someone ... (eat) Baby Bear's porridge. 6. John is hungry because he ... (have) nothing to eat since morning. 7. Mrs. Brown lives next door but she ... never ... (say) more than "good morning" to me. 8. They ... (buy) the apples in the market. 9. It ... (stop) raining and the sun is shining. 10. She said they ... (walk) three miles. 11. They ... just ... (walk) in the park. 12. I wondered what he ... (do) since we last met. 13. There ... (be) no post all this week. 14. Nick hoped there ... (be) no post since Friday. 15. How many games ... you ... (win) this week?

7. Translate into English using the verb in the Past Perfect or the Past Simple.

1. Мистер Браун ушел за 2 часа до того, как они прибыли. 2. Она болела 6 лет перед тем, как умерла. 3. Он окончил работу раньше, чем мы ожидали. 4. Он написал письмо к 6 часам. 5. Они ушли из клуба до того, как мы пришли. 6. К тому времени дети ушли в школу. 7. Они ушли очень далеко, когда заметили тучи. 8. Она сделала половину работы к концу месяца. 9. Я сделала домашнюю работу до того, как ты позвонил. 10. Он повторил слова к тексту к 7 часам.

9.7 THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

I/You/They have ('ve) been reading.
He/She/It has ('s) been reading.
Have you been reading? – Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
Has he been reading?
You have not (haven't) been reading.
She has not (hasn't) been reading.

For more details, see Table 1

Example:

*Sara **has been picking** vegetables for two hours.* (She started picking vegetables two hours ago and is still picking them now.)

*He is dirty. He **has been playing** football.* (He is no longer playing football, but the fact that his clothes are dirty is visible now.)

NOTE:

* With the verbs *feel, live, work* and *teach* we can use the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

*He **has felt/has been feeling** unwell all morning.*

1. Fill in the gaps with *recently, how long, yet, for, always, ever, already, since, so far* or *just*. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

Example:

A: Has Tom finished the exams ...yet..?

B: No. He finishes them next Thursday.

1. A: ... has Janet been working at the hospital?
B: She has been working there ... she left school.
2. A: How are you finding your new job?
B: Great. I haven't had any problems
3. A: Is John at home, please?
B: No, I'm afraid he's ... gone out.
4. A: Have you been waiting long?
B: Yes, I've been here ... two hours.
5. A: Has Martin ... been to Spain?
B: No, I don't think so.
6. A: Have you spoken to Matthew ... ?
B: Yes. I phoned him last night.
7. A: Can you do the washing-up for me, please?
B: Don't worry. Mike has ... done it.
8. A: Lucy has ... been musical, hasn't she?
B: Yes, she started playing the piano when she was five years ago.
9. A: Shall we go to that new restaurant tonight?
B: Yes. I have ... been there. It's really nice.
10. A: Your dog's been barking ... three hours!
B: I'm sorry. I'll take him inside.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

Example:

1. A: How long *have you known*. (you/know) Alison?
B: We ... (be) friends since we were children.
2. A: What are Andrew and David doing?
B: They ... (work) in the garden for three hours.
3. A: Why is Sally upset?
B: She ... (lose) her bag.
4. A: Emily ... (teach) math since she left university.
B: Yes, and she's a very good teacher, too.
5. A: Fred ... (open) a new shop.
B: Really? Where is it?
6. A: This pie is delicious.
B: Is it? I ... (not/taste) it yet.
7. A: Have you found your umbrella yet?
B: No, I ... (look) for it for an hour now.
8. A: You look exhausted.
B: Well, I ... (clean) the windows since 8 o'clock this morning.
9. A: Can I have some more lemonade, please?
B: Sorry, your brother ... (just/drink) it all.
10. A: Have you got new neighbours?

B: Yes, they ... (just/move) to the area.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

Dear Connie,
I hope you are enjoying yourself at university. I'm sure you 1) ... *'ve been studying* (study) hard. Everything is fine here at home. Billy 2) ... (just/received) his school report. It was bad, as usual. He 3) ... (decide) to leave school next year and find a job. Fiona 4) ... (go) to the gym every day for the past two weeks. She 5) ... (try) to get in shape for the summer. She 6) ... (already/plan) her holiday in the sun. Your father 7) ... (sell) the old car and he 8) ... (buy) a new one. It's lovely - much nicer than the old one.
Anyway, write soon.
Love,
Mum

4. Choose the correct tense.

Example: Liz and I are good friends. We *know/have known* each other for four years.

1. Sarah is very tired. She *has been working/is working* hard all day.
2. 'Where is John?' 'He is upstairs. He *has been doing/is doing* his homework since he came from school.'
3. I can't go to the party on Saturday. I *am leaving/have been leaving* for Spain on Friday night.
4. Jane *has finished/is finishing cleaning* her room, and now she is going out with her friends.
5. Ian *has been talking/is talking* to his boss for an hour now.
6. 'Would you like to borrow this book?' 'No, thanks. I *have read/have been reading* it before.'
7. Have you seen my bag? I *am searching/have been searching* for it all morning.
8. 'Is Colin here?' 'I don't know. I *haven't seen/haven't been seeing* him all day.'
9. 'Have you bought any new CDs recently?' 'Yes. Actually, I *have bought/have been buying* two this week.'
10. 'What is Jill doing these days?' 'She *is looking/has been looking* for a job for six months.'

9.8 THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

I/He/She/You/They **had been reading**.
I/He/She/You/They **hadn't been reading**.
Had you been reading? - Yes, I had./No, I hadn't.

For more details, see Table 1

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Clouds ... (gather) all day and rain came down in the streets.
2. Jack was tired because he ... (work) hard all day.
3. She said she ... (teach) at this school for twenty years.
4. It

... (rain) since morning, and the fields were quite muddy. 5. The lecturer ... (speak) for fifteen minutes when the dean came in.

2. Make up sentences according to the pattern.

Example: You came home. Your children were watching television.

(they/not/do/any work) - *They hadn't been doing any work.*

1. Brother and sister came home with angry faces.
(they/quarrel/on the way home)
2. There was nobody in the flat. But a delicious smell of the fresh bread was in the air.
(Mother/bake/bread)
3. Mary closed her eyes. She felt very tired.
(she/read/too long)
4. You came from a party. You were nearly dropping on your feet.
(you/dance/all night)
5. When I looked at my typewriter, I saw a sheet of paper in it.
(somebody/use/my typewriter)
6. When he looked at her, her eyes were red.
(she/cry/for long)
7. The garden looked very nice. My grandparents looked after it with great care.
(they/grow/apple trees/for ten years)
8. Though I was tired, I was happy. I passed my exam.
(I/read for the exam/for the whole night)
9. The cyclist examined his bike. One tyre was flat.
(he/ride the bike/since yesterday)
10. Everybody was sure that he would win the game.
(he/train/too long)

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous.

1. A: Did you do anything last night?
B: I went to the gym and **had just arrived** (just/arrive) home when Michael called me. He said he ... (try) to call me for ten minutes before I finally answered the phone.
2. A: Did you catch any fish on your fishing trip today?
B: Yes. I ... (sit) in the boat for two hours when I caught a huge fish.
3. A: Did you enjoy the open-air concert yesterday?
B: The music was good, but the weather was terrible. The concert ... (just/start) when suddenly, it began to rain. The musicians ... (only/play) for ten minutes.
4. A: Was the house tidy when you got home?
B: Yes, the children ... (dust) the furniture and they ... (put away) all of their toys.
5. A: Why were you so upset this morning?
B: Well, I ... (clean) the house for hours when the children came in with muddy shoes.
6. A: Why are you so late for work this morning?

- B: I'm sorry. I ... (wait) for the train for over an hour before it eventually arrived.
7. A: Why was Tim so tired last night?
B: Oh, he ... (work) hard all day.
8. A: Did you have enough to eat at the party?
B: Yes. Sarah ... (make) a lot of food.
9. A: I did something really silly yesterday.
B: Really, what?
A: I got up and set off for work as usual. I ... (drive) for an hour before I realised it was Sunday.
10. A: I want to tell you about the factory. It was closed down yesterday.
B: I know. The company ... (have) problems for a long before they finally decided to close down the factory.

4. Choose the correct tense.

1. Keri was angry. She *had been waiting/was waiting* for Sarah for two hours.
2. Andy was relieved to hear that he *was passing/had passed* the exam.
3. Jason *had thought/had been thinking* about his new car all day.
4. The little boy was crying because he *had lost/was losing* his mother.
5. Graham *had been working/was working* for the company for twenty years before he retired.
6. It *had been raining/was raining* all day and the roads were very wet.
7. I *had already been eating/had already eaten* breakfast by the time the others woke up.
8. We *had watched/had been watching* a film on TV for an hour when our guests arrived.
9. They *had already seen/had already been seeing* the film twice at the cinema when she rented it on video.
10. Sam *had been working/was working* here for six years before he left to go to university.

PROGRESS CHECK TEST 10

(The Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous)

Choose the appropriate letter a), b) or c).

1. She paid for her ticket and ...
a) had left b) had been leaving c) left
2. I closed the door quietly because he ... to sleep.
a) tried b) was trying c) had tried
3. How many times ... since he came to New York?
a) has she called b) had she called c) did she call
4. I ... about this for some time now.
a) know b) have known c) has known
5. They ... television – their favourite programme is on at the moment.
a) are watching b) were watching c) is watching
6. I wanted to be the first to tell her the news, but it was too late. Someone ... her.
a) has already told b) had already told c) already told
7. The children are filthy. Where ... ?
a) have they been b) had they been c) are they
8. I'm going to bed. I ... for hours and I'm tired.
a) am working b) have been working c) work
9. I think she's the nicest person I ...
a) ever met b) had ever met c) have ever met
10. Mary was cleaning the windscreen when she ... a crack in the glass.
a) had noticed b) was noticed c) noticed
11. I couldn't open the office door because someone ... it.
a) has locked b) had locked c) locked
12. I agree: I ... you should apologize.
a) hadn't thought b) don't think c) didn't think
13. When I phoned her, she ... her homework.
a) is doing b) does c) was doing
14. We ... for three-and-a-half hours when John finally arrived.
a) waited b) had been waiting c) were waiting
15. When I shouted, they ... of the roof and ... away.
a) jumped, ran b) jumped, run c) jumps, ran
16. Don't phone her right now. She ... to her boss.
a) was talking b) is talking c) talks
17. Oh! You ... a shave! You look strange without a beard.
a) has b) have had c) had had
18. I ... military service for eighteen months. This is my last month.
a) did b) do c) have been doing
19. We ... for about for hours when we realized that something was wrong with one of the tyres.
a) have been travelling b) had been travelling c) travelling
20. Mary will be ready soon. She ... a bath at the moment.
a) had b) has c) is having
21. Sorry, I Could you say that again, please?

- a) am not understand b) don't understand c) didn't understand
22. We ... in the café until the rain stopped and then went home.
a) have stayed b) had stayed c) stay
23. ... here before?
a) Was you b) Were you c) Have you been
24. There was nobody at the office. Mr Brownlow ... the staff to go home.
a) was telling b) had told c) tells
25. I signed the register and ... upstairs to my room.
a) had gone b) have gone c) went
26. He had been working in the garden, but he ... when he saw us.
a) has stopped b) had stopped c) stopped
27. Nobody knew where Tom
a) has gone b) went c) had gone
28. How many times ... him since he went to Edinburgh?
a) have you seen b) had you seen c) did you see
29. Peter and Jane ... : I could hear them from my room.
a) is arguing b) were arguing c) was arguing
30. I ... him since he started working there.
a) had never trusted b) have never trusted c) did never trust
31. I'm worried. Why ... yet?
a) weren't they arrived b) haven't they arrived c) hadn't they arrived
32. I wanted to help with the washing-up, but they ... it.
a) had already done b) have already done c) already did
33. It's the most comfortable car I
a) had ever driven b) have ever driven c) drove
34. Peter was cleaning the flat and Jane ... the dinner.
a) is making b) had been making c) was making
35. I had a pleasant surprise when I got to my room: someone ... flowers there for me.
a) had put b) has put c) have put
36. They couldn't leave the studio when I called because they ... the film.
a) had been editing b) were editing c) was editing
37. When he warned them about the police, they ... the country.
a) left b) had left c) were leaving
38. She ... here for several years – four or five now, I think.
a) is working b) has been working c) have been working
39. We ... in the sunshine for about twenty-five minutes when I suddenly felt sick.
a) were sitting b) have been sitting c) had been sitting
40. He'll be ready in a moment. He ... his shoes.
a) cleans b) is cleaning c) clean

9.9 THE FUTURE FORMS

The Future Simple, be going to, the Present Continuous, the Present Simple

Future Simple is used for	Be Going To is used for	Present Continuous Is used for	Present Simple is used
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • predictions about the future • on- the -spot decisions • to show willingness <p><i>Since it's your birthday, I'll pay for lunch.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plans, intentions for the future • predictions based on what we can see (evidence) <p><i>Look at him! He is going to win the race.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fixed arrangement in the near future <p><i>He is leaving for London in an hour.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when we refer to programs or timetables <p><i>The train starts in ten minutes.</i></p>

1. Identify the tenses in bold, then match them with the correct tense description.

1 It's cold. I'll take a coat.	a) timetable
2 I think it'll rain tomorrow.	b) fixed future arrangements
3 I'm going to set off for a long journey this summer.	c) on-the- spot decision
4 I'm planning seeing the travel agent tomorrow.	d) predictions
5 The train leaves at 10.00 p.m.	e) plans/intentions

2. Do these sentences refer to the habitual present (P) or the future (F)? Mark *P* or *F* for each sentence.

1. I leave home at eight, walk to the station, and catch the 8.30 train. I always get to the office before nine. ***P***
2. The committee leaves Stockholm on Sunday morning, arrives in Australia on Monday and starts work on Tuesday. ***F***
3. Your plane leaves London at 8.30 and arrives in Cairo at 12.00.
4. I travel by the 8.30 train because it gets to London before ten o'clock.
5. You take the 1.30 train from Berlin which connects with the night ferry from the Hook of Holland. You arrive in London an hour before your appointment.
6. I always take the night train from Edinburgh which arrives in London at half-past six.
7. The hovercraft leaves Felixstowe at 12.00. It takes an hour, so you get there at 14.00 French time.
8. The Prime Minister arrives in India on Tuesday, spends a couple of days in Delhi, then goes on to Malaysia.
9. The local train is very slow and stops at all the stations between here and Peterborough.
10. The bus leaves at four o'clock, we get to Dublin at seven, and we have to register at the hotel before half-past eight.

3. Complete the breakfast-time conversation at the 'Wilson's' house. Replace the verbs in brackets with *be going to*, *will* or the *Present Continuous*.

Mum: I can't decide what to do this morning. Oh, I know, I (do) (1) _____ some work in the garden.

Tess: But, Mum, it's raining!

Mum: Is it? Oh! Well, that's not a problem, I (put on) (2) _____ my coat. And then I have to go out at two o'clock because I've got an appointment at the vet's. I (take) (3) _____ the cat for his flu infection.

Tess: I (play) (4) _____ badminton with Steven at 11 and then I (buy) (5) _____ a present for Dad. Max, are you OK?

Max: No, I feel sick suddenly. I think I (go) (6) _____ back to bed. Tom (have) (7) _____ a party tonight and I want to feel OK for it. Tess ... ?

Tess: All right. I (buy) (8) _____ the video for you. But I want the money first! If not, I (not get) (9) _____ it.

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *will* or *be going to* and the verb in brackets. Explain your choice.

1. A: Did you ask Jackie to the party?
B: Oh no! I forgot! I ... (ask) her tonight.
2. A: Could I speak to the travel agent, please?
B: Wait a minute. I ... (get) him for you.
3. A: What are your plans for the weekend?
B: I ... (spend) some time with my friends.
4. A: What are you doing on Friday night?
B: Oh, I ... (probably/stay) at home with my family.
5. A: Look at that group of tourists.
B: Oh yes! They ... (climb) into the plane.
6. A: Why are you buying a bicycle?
B: Because I ... (go) on a cycling tour.
7. A: I have decided to go on a tour.
B: Really? When ... you (leave)?
8. A: Have you made the reservation?
B: No, but I think I ... (do) it this afternoon.
9. A: We've run out of milk.
B: Oh, have we? I ... (go) and get some.
10. A: I think there's someone at the door.
B: OK, I ... (go) and answer it.

5. Bob is an exchange student. He is going to travel abroad because he has accepted an invitation from the University. Look at the prompts and say what he is going to do, as in the example.

- make a list of things to do before his journey;
- get a visa;
- buy a guide book of the country;
- collect the documents;
- pack a bag for the journey;
- meet the friends before leaving;
- book a ticket in advance.

Bob is going to book a ticket in advance.

6. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *will*, *be going to* or *the present continuous* and the verb in brackets. Explain your choice.

1. I am sure the coach ... (arrive) at its destination on time.
2. He certainly ... (miss) the train because he got up too late.
3. Since the fare is not high, I ... (take) the ticket.
4. I ... (take) a bus. It's much cheaper.
5. I hope there ... (be) no delays at the airport.
6. Look at that car! It ... (crash) into the tree.
7. He ... (leave) for Moscow in an hour.
8. I don't think he ... (reach) this area in two days.
9. Oh, yes. It's a good idea. I ... (go) there on board a large liner.
10. Look! The streets are overcrowded with different vehicles. We ... (get) into a traffic congestion (or *coll.* into a traffic jam).

7. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *will*, *be going to* or *the present continuous* and the verb in brackets. Explain your choice.

1. I'm afraid I can't come to dinner on Saturday. - I ... Tim. (meet)
2. Josh ... five next Tuesday. (be)
3. It's raining - we ... take an umbrella. (have to)
4. My cousins ... to stay with us at the weekend. (come)
5. Look at that car! It ... that tree. (hit)
6. I promise I ... that again. (not do)
7. Did you hear that the company .. a new factory? (open)
8. You look tired. Sit down and I ... you a cup of tea. (make)
9. ... (you/stay) at home this weekend?
10. She looks very upset. She (cry)

8. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. I *will probably book/'m booking* accommodation online, either at hotel's own web site or at web site of an agency.
2. The facilities offered *will vary/is varying* from house to house.
3. We *are visiting/visit* France next summer.
4. I have to go to the station to meet my friend. Her train *arrives/'s arriving* at 6.45.
5. We *are not going to catch/don't catch* the train tomorrow because my father's lending us the car.
6. Look! The ship *will leave/is going to leave* the harbour.
7. We believe the guide *meets/will meet* us at the airport.
8. When *will be/is* the next flight to Amsterdam?
9. Look at the sky. It *is going to/will be* a nice day today.
10. What *will you do/are you going to do* when you've spent all your money?

9. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Simple, the Present Simple, or the Present Continuous.

- 1 A: I ... (see) Roger at seven o'clock tonight.
B: Really? I thought he had set off for a journey.

- 2 A: ... you (leave) on Friday morning?
B: No, on Friday night.
- 3 A: Excuse me, what time ... the train (depart)?
B: At 9 p.m., madam.
- 4 A: I ... (fly) to Spain at the weekend. Do you want to fly with me?
B: No, I'm afraid I ... (be) busy this weekend.
- 5 A: Helen ... (have) a party tomorrow. ... you (go)?
B: In fact, I haven't been invited.
- 6 A: The new exhibition ... (open) on April 3rd and ... (finish) on May 31st.
B: I know. I ... (go) on the first day.
- 7 A: Aunt Maggie ... (come) to visit us tomorrow.
B: I know. What time she ... (arrive)?
- 8 A: Are you looking forward to your journey?
B: Yes, I hope I ... (enjoy) it.
9. A: I've got a lot to do today.
B: So I ... (try) and help you as much as I can.
10. A: So you've moved into your new house. Congratulations!
B: Thank you. We ... (have) a party soon.

10. Fill in a) *am/is/are going to* or b) *will*. Explain your choice.

1. I ... Simon's party next week (1). - Oh, really! What ... give him for a present (2)? - I ... buy him a notebook (3). - Oh, in that case I ... buy him a pen (4).
2. What ... Mary ... do tonight (5)? - She ... study (6). - Oh, I think I ... study too, then (7).
3. ... you ... clean your room (8)? - Yes, I think I ... (9). - OK, I ... help you then (10).
4. Why are you turning on the television? - I ... watch the news (11).
5. Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money. - Haven't you? Well, don't worry. I ... lend you some (12).
6. I've got a headache. - Have you? Wait there and I ... get an aspirin for you (13).
7. Why are you filling that bucket with water? - I ... wash the car (14).
8. I've decided to repaint this room. - Oh, have you? What colour ... you paint it (15)?

Time Conjunctions

We do not use future tenses in clauses after *while, before, until, as soon as, after, if, by the time, as*, etc.

As soon as I arrive, I will call you.

Note: when (=at what time?) used as a question word can be followed by the future simple.

When will they be back? (when = question word)

but: *Alex will call us when he arrives.* (when = time conjunction)

11. Using prompts and time conjunctions below ask and answer questions, as in the example.

Example:

1 (check the luggage at the check-in desk/board the plane) **after**

A: *When will you board the plane?*

B: *I will board the plane after I check the luggage at the check-in desk.*

2 (have a haircut/go away for the journey)	before
3 (make a reservation at a hotel/book the ticket)	as soon as
4 (pack the luggage/to make a list of things to take along)	after
5 (get some injections/go sailing down the Nile)	before
6 (call the parents/arrive in St. Petersburg)	as soon as
7 (start the campfire/put up the tent)	as soon as
8 (go on a long journey/earn enough money)	after

12. Put a tick (✓) next to the sentences which are correct and cross out (-) the unnecessary word in the sentences that are incorrect.

1. As soon as we will reach Paris, we'll see Louvre.
2. When we visit the Notre Dame, we'll take pictures of the Galleries Lafayette.
3. By the time I will leave university, I'll be twenty three.
4. After we finish studying, we'll go to the museum.
5. When will he call them?
6. I really don't know when he will come back.
7. If you will run into Bob, give him my regards.
8. You have to learn some rules before you leave for this country.

9.10 THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

I/He/She/You/They **will be reading.**
 I/He/She/You/They **will not (won't) be reading.**
Will you be reading? - Yes, I will./No, I won't.

For more details, see Table 1

1. Translate into Russian paying attention to the Future Continuous.

1. We'll be skiing in the forest the whole day tomorrow.
2. The children we'll be bathing in the river all the day long.
3. I'll be working at my report from 3 till 5 o'clock tomorrow.
4. He will be painting while you are watching TV.
5. They will be discussing their project at the meeting.
6. My mother will be cooking dinner at this time tomorrow.
7. Her friend will be washing up while we are getting ready for the examination.
8. The students will be writing a test at this time tomorrow.
9. We'll be flying over the Atlantic Ocean just at that time.
10. I'll be working at my design the whole day long tomorrow.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Continuous.

1. He (not to wait) for us at 6 o'clock tomorrow.
2. I (to translate) this article when my mother comes.
3. The conference (to take place) from 2 till 6 o'clock on Monday.
4. How long you (to stay) at your parents?
5. At this time tomorrow I (to take) my examination.
6. I (not to work) at the library from 3 till 4 o'clock tomorrow.
7. She (to write) his article the whole day tomorrow.
8. I (to go) to Minsk at this time tomorrow.
9. I (to stay) with my family over the weekend.
10. What you (to do) at this time tomorrow?

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Simple or the Future Continuous.

1. Don't ring him up at 11 o'clock tomorrow. He ... (work) at that time. 2. At this time tomorrow my brothers ... (play) football. 3. Maybe we ... (play) football tomorrow. 4. They ... (come) soon. 5. I am afraid it ... (rain) all day tomorrow. 6. When the train comes, my parents ... (wait) for me at the station. 7. I ... (finish) this book very soon; I ... (read) it all day tomorrow. 8. I must tell John that Nick ... (wait) for him at 10 o'clock tomorrow. He ... (be) busy tomorrow. He ... (put) electric light in our country house. 9. She ... (listen) to the radio till you come back. 10. Don't come tomorrow, I ... (write) my report.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Simple or the Future Continuous.

1. She ... (stay) in Leeds all weekend. 2. She ... (visit) our office next week - I ... (ask) her then. 3. I ... (see) the sales manager at the marketing meeting on Monday and I'm sure she ... (give) me the figures then. 4. I ... (not be able) to lend you the car - I ... (use) it all night. 5. Next year they ... (live) in Spain. 6. This time next week we ... (sit) on the beach. 7. The children ... (stay) with their grandparents for the summer holidays. 8. At four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon we ... (fly) over Paris. 9. What ... you ... (do) early on Monday night? 10. They ... (come) round for dinner tomorrow evening - I ... (show) them the photographs then.

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Simple or the Future Continuous.

Example: I'll be seeing (see) them tomorrow - I'll tell (tell) them what you said.

1. I believe life ... (change) in the 21st century.
2. This time next week he ... (fly) to Morocco.
3. "... you ... (go) to the dentist this afternoon?"
4. When we go to Paris, we ... (climb) the Eiffel Tower.
5. Kim ... (perform) in the school concert next week.
6. This time tomorrow, I ... (leave) for the airport.
7. I ... (collect) you from Peter's house on my way home.
8. In fact, this time next month, they ... (celebrate) their 30th wedding anniversary.
9. Don't phone them now: they ... (have) dinner.
10. ... you ... (work) all tomorrow evening?

6. Translate into English.

1. Завтра я буду работать весь вечер. 2. Мы встретим их, когда они будут идти в университет. 3. Когда я приду сюда, мои дети будут играть. 4. Завтра в это время мы будем еще сдавать экзамен. 5. Я буду гулять в парке с 5 до 7 часов. 6. Она будет делать уроки в 5 часов? 7. Мы не будем играть в шахматы весь вечер. 8. Они будут ждать тебя в 3 часа. 9. Завтра весь день я буду работать над докладом. 10. Завтра в это время я буду писать письмо своей подруге

9.11 THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

I/He/She/You/They **will have read**.
I/He/She/You/They **will not (won't) have read**.
Will you have read? – Yes, I will./No, I won't.

For more details, see Table 1

1. Translate into Russian.

1. Will you have come home by 5 o'clock? 2. We'll have erected this building by 2013. 3. In three years' time I'll have taken my degree. 4. John won't have signed the contract before we come. 5. Will you have repaired the watch by Friday? 6. John will have examined the car well before he buys it. 7. Life will have become more automated by 2100. 8. The earth's supplies of oil, coal, and gas will have run out by that time. 9. I'll have read the book by next Monday. 10. The film will already have started when we get there.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Perfect and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. By next winter he ... (sell) all these things. 2. He ... (leave) when you arrive. 3. By next month he ... (write) his fourth play. 4. We ... (solve) this difficult problem by the end of the week. 5. The wind ... (drop) by then. 6. When the sun sets I ... (read) this book. 7. If you come at 9 o'clock, they ... (have) dinner. 8. If you ring me up after 5 o'clock, I ... (speak) to the doctor. 9. We ... (travel) twenty miles before we cross the frontier. 10. Next year we ... (be) together for ten years.

3. Complete the sentences using the Future Perfect.

1. By the time you meet him he ... (do a lot of work). 2. By the time the lessons are over the pupils ... (run out of the classroom). 3. Before the bell rings the children ... (prepare everything for the lesson). 4. When my letter reaches you, I ... (move to New York). 5. Before I hear from my sister again I ... (make many inquiries about her). 6. Before supper my father ... (look through evening papers). 7. By the time we get there the sun ... (set). 8. Before you learn to speak English fluently, you ... (do many exercises). 9. By the time you get your pay she ... (spend all the money). 10. By the time he consults his lawyer his position ... (become much worse).

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Simple, the Future Perfect, the Present Simple or the Present Perfect.

1. Mother ... (write) a letter to her tomorrow. 2. I ... (read) the book by the end of the week. 3. By the end of the term we ... (learn) about one hundred new words. 4. If you ring me up after 3 o'clock, I ... (speak) to the director. 5. I ... (go) to the sports ground as soon as I ... (finish) this exercise. 6. We ... (go) to the theatre or a concert if we ... (pass) our examinations successfully. 7. You ... (do) a lot of your work by the end of this month. 8. In a year's time he ... (take) to some more serious sort of job. 9. I ... (go) away as soon as I ... (speak) to him. 10. If you do not make a note of it, you ... (forget) it by tomorrow.

9.12 THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

I/He/She/You/They will have been reading. I/He/She/You/They will not (won't) have been reading. Will you have been reading? - Yes, I will./No, I won't.
--

For more details, see Table 1

1. Write the verbs below in the Future Perfect or the Future Perfect Continuous.

Example:

They'll probably be hungry because they *won't have eaten*. (not eat)

I'll be tired tonight because I *ll have been working* all day. (work)

1. I ... the entire committee by the time I leave England. (meet)
2. I ... for seven years when I get my degree. (study)
3. We ... here for six months by the time they find us a new flat. (live)
4. I ... for twenty-five years by 2012. (work)
5. They ... in the cold for six hours by the time we pick them up. (stand)
6. Another million of people ... unemployed by this time next year. (become)
7. She ... Prime Minister for ten years by next year. (be)
8. They ... for five hours by eight o'clock. (play)
9. We ... for two days by the time we get there. (drive)
10. When they've talked to me, the police ... everybody in the office. (question)

2. Write the verbs below in the correct form (the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, be going to, the Future Simple, the Future Continuous, the Future Perfect or the Future Perfect Continuous).

1. Next November we ... married for fifteen years. (be)
2. What time ... ? (train leave)
3. Just think! This time next week we ... on the beach. (lie)
4. I ... at the airport when your plane lands. (wait)
5. In two week's time she ... her exams. (finish)
6. ... you ... Brian at the meeting? (see)
7. At ten o'clock I ... for sixteen hours. (drive)
8. Hurry up! The lecture in five minutes. (start)
9. By the end of the week we ... ten applicants for the job. (interview)
10. We ... home by Sunday afternoon. (return)

PROGRESS CHECK TEST 11
(The Future Forms)

Choose the correct item.

1. ... tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.
a) I'm not working b) I don't work c) I won't work
2. That bag looks heavy. ... you with it.
a) I'm helping b) I help c) I'll help
3. I think the weather ... be nice later.
a) will b) shall c) is going to
4. 'Jack is in hospital'. 'Yes, I know. ... him tomorrow'.
a) I visit b) I'm going to visit c) I'll visit
5. We are late. The film ... by the time we get to the cinema.
a) will already start b) will be already started c) will already have started
6. My grandmother is very old. She ... ninety next month.
a) is b) will be c) will
7. I'm afraid I ... my exams this year.
a) am going to fail b) will have failed c) will fail
8. By 10 o'clock Sue ... for twelve hours.
a) will drive b) will be driving c) will have been driving
9. The film ... by the time they get to the cinema.
a) starts b) will start c) will have started
10. Tom expects he ... a pay rise soon.
a) will get b) is getting c) will be getting
11. I ... you carry your shopping.
a) help b) am helping c) will help
12. Mother ... to the supermarket tonight. She has already made her shopping list.
a) is going b) will go c) will be going
13. Julia ... the note I left for her by now.
a) will find b) will be finding c) will have found
14. Laura and George ... on holiday next week. They've already bought the tickets.
a) will go b) are going c) will have gone
15. Wash your hands. Dinner ... ready in five minutes.
a) will be b) will have been c) is
16. The baby keeps closing his eyes. He ... asleep soon.
a) will fall b) is going to fall c) will be falling
17. We ... to Penny's tonight because Jack is working.
a) aren't going b) won't go c) won't be going
18. The football match ... in a few minutes. We'd better hurry up.
a) will have begun b) will begin c) is going to begin
19. Jane will have to get up early when she ... her new job.
a) will start b) starts c) will be starting
20. I ... Nick at the airport at six o'clock this evening.
a) am meeting b) will meet c) will have met
21. Sarah ... the decorating the Christmas tree by midnight.

- a) is finishing b) will have finished c) will be finishing
22. Jennifer ... to her new flat on Saturday. She has already arranged it.
 a) will move b) is moving c) moves
23. Stop that noise or I ... your toy away.
 a) am going to take b) will take c) will be taking
24. Where ... you ... your holidays this summer?
 a) will ... spend b) are ... going to spend c) do ... spend
25. Moira can type these reports as soon as she ... back from her lunch break.
 a) comes b) will come c) will be coming
26. A: Why are you wearing a track suit?
 B: Because I ... on a cycling tour.
 a) am going b) will go c) go
27. We hope the train ... without a delay.
 a) is arriving b) is going to arrive c) will arrive
28. A: Why are there crowds of passengers on the platform now?
 B: The express train ... soon.
 a) is going to come b) comes c) will come
29. A: Would you like something to eat?
 B: No, thanks. I ... a cup of tea.
 a) am having b) am going to have c) will have
30. A: Mr. James left a message for you. I think it's urgent.
 B: OK I ... him right now.
 a) am ringing b) will ring c) am going to ring

10. CONDITIONALS

* **Conditionals** are clauses introduced with *if*.

* The main types of conditionals are: **Type 0, Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3.**

* **Type 0 Conditionals** are used to express a general truth or scientific fact. We can use *when* instead of *if* in this case.

* **Type 1 Conditionals** (real present) are used to express real or very probable situations in the present or future. We can use *when* instead of *if*. *If* means that something may happen. *When* means that something will definitely happen.

If he calls, I'll tell him the news. (but he might not call)

When he calls, I'll tell him the news. (he will definitely call)

* **Type 2 Conditionals** (unreal present) are used to express imaginary situations which are contrary to facts in the present and, therefore, are unlikely to happen in the present or future. We can use *were* instead of *was* for all persons in the if-clauses.

* **Type 3 Conditionals** (unreal present) are used to express imaginary situations which are contrary to facts in the past. They are also used to express regrets or criticism.

* We can form conditionals by using words or expressions such as *unless (=if not)* (Type 1 conditionals), *providing/provided that, so/as long as, suppose/supposing, on condition that*, etc.

10.1 TYPES OF CONDITIONALS

Type	If-clause	Main clause
0	If + present simple	present simple
<i>If/When the sun shines, snow melts.</i>		
1	If + present simple/present cont./present perfect/present perfect cont.	future/imperative/can/may/might/must/should/could present bare infinitive
<i>If he doesn't pay the fine, he will go to prison. If you need help, come and see me. If you have finished your work, we can have a break.</i>		
2	If + past simple or past Continuous	would/could/might + bare infinitive
<i>If I had time, I would take up a sport. (but I don't have time-untrue in the present) If I were you, I would talk to your parents about it. (giving advice)</i>		
3	If + past perfect or past perfect continuous	would/could/might + have + past participle
<i>If she had studied harder, she would have passed the test. If he hadn't been acting so foolishly, he wouldn't have been punished.</i>		

1. Make sentences with if (Type 1 conditionals).

Example: I'm afraid the bus will be late.

→ get to work late again *If the bus is late, I'll get to work late again.*

→ lose my job *If I get to work late again, I'll lose my job.*

1. → not find another job

2. → lose my flat

3. → move back to my parents' house

4. → get very bored
5. → go swimming every day
6. → look very good
7. → meet interesting people
8. → go to lots of parties
9. → have a wonderful time
10. → be happy

2. Fill in the gaps with *if* or *unless*.

1. ... the weather is bad, we'll be late for the meeting.
2. ... you hurry up, you will miss the train.
3. ... you go there by plane, you won't reach the destination in time.
4. Your holiday on board the ship will be truly adventurous and enjoyable ... you have any sailing skills.
5. ... you phone me on the arrival day, I'll get upset.
6. It will take you less time ... you sail from Hong Kong to England via Singapore.
7. ... you look at their company's website, you won't get relevant information.
8. You'll have to pay a fine ... you're caught without a ticket.
9. Children can't go in ... they are with an adult.
10. You can't park here ... you don't live in this street.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the proper tense. (Type 1 Conditionals)

1. You will get the feel of Sydney if you ... (go) about on foot.
2. If you go abroad, you ... (need) to change your money into local currency.
3. Unless the accommodation ... (be) reasonably-priced, we won't afford it.
4. The town will accommodate more holiday makers if they ... (construct) a new hotel.
5. If you ... (not/wear) a dress or skirt, you won't be let into the temple.
6. If you come to New York, you ... (experience) the excitement of one of the busiest cities in the world.
7. Unless cars ... (be allowed) in the city centre, I'll have to look for a car park in the suburbs.
8. If there ... (not be) any seats available, we'll stay here.
9. If it rains, we ... (have) the party inside.
10. If I ... (not be) free tomorrow evening, I'll see you on Friday.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the proper tense. (Type 2 Conditionals)

1. We ... (need) a car if we lived in the country.
2. If we had a choice, we ... (go) on a sailing tour.
3. I wouldn't mind going abroad if I ... (have) enough money.
4. I think there are too many cars. If there ... (not/be) so many cars, there ... (not/be) traffic congestions.
5. If you ... (live) nearer, we would visit you more often.
6. We ... (go) on a tour by plane, if we could afford it.
7. If I were you, I ... (not/buy) that car.
8. We wouldn't reach this area, if we ... (not/go) by boat.
9. If dogs ... (can talk), they would tell some interesting stories.
10. If he ... (not travel) so much, he'd have more money.

5. Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. If I visited Brazil, I definitely *will see/would see* the Carnival show.
2. We *will go/would go* to a campsite if the weather *is/will be* nice.
3. Unless there *were/is* a large hole in the tent, we *won't feel/will feel* comfortable.
4. If she *didn't take/doesn't take* any food along, she *is/will be* very hungry.
5. The trip *will be/would be* far more enjoyable for everyone unless the weather *is/weren't disgusting*.
6. If they *will go/go* on the "all-in" package tour, it *includes/will include* everything from food and drinks to entertainment and excursions.
7. If they *take traveller's cheques/will take traveller's cheques*, they *will be able to exchange/will can exchange* them for local money when they *arrive/will arrive* in the foreign country.
8. Unless you exceed the maximum luggage allowance, you *will pay/won't pay* an extra charge.
9. If I could find my camera, I *will take/would take* your photo.
10. Unless Pete *comes/will come*, we *won't play/wouldn't play* this game.

6. Write these sentences, putting the verbs in brackets into the correct form and adding *will* or *would*.

Example: If you give me your phone number, I *will call*. (call) you.
I *would drive*. (drive) to work if I had a car.

1. If I ... (lose) my job, I'd go back to university.
2. If it ... (rain) tomorrow, we'll cancel the barbecue.
3. Where would you live if you ... (can) choose?
4. If the weather ... (be) good, we often have lunch outside.
5. My mother ... (worry) about me if I didn't phone her every week.
6. If you finish before 5 o'clock, I ... (come) and pick you up.
7. If we ... (hurry), we'll get to the shops before they close.
8. I don't know what she ... (do) if she couldn't go on working.
9. What would you do if he ... (ask) you to marry him?
10. He always ... (complain) if I'm late.
11. If I knew the answer to that question, I ... (tell) you.
12. If you come to the party, you ... (meet) Jim.
13. The students usually work hard if they ... (have) a test.
14. Where will you wait if I ... (be) delayed?
15. If she ... (speak) more clearly, I could understand her.
16. If you ... (win) a lot of money, what would you do with it?
17. If the club ... (close), where would we go?
18. I'll see him at the meeting if he ... (come).
19. We'll go to the beach if it ... (be) hot.
20. I could buy a yacht if I ... (be) rich.

7. Match the two halves of these sentences.

1 If the car broke down in the mountains, ...g ...	a) we would turn back.
2 If we forgot our passports, ...	b) you would catch up with me.
3 If we set off at dawn, ...	c) we will catch the early train.

4 If you rode the bike faster, ...	d) you would enjoy camping.
5 If you could put up with the insects,	e) we'll have to go home soon.
6 If we run out of money after a week, ...	f) there'll be plenty of opportunities to take photos of wild animals.
7 If I checked in my luggage quickly,	g) I wouldn't be able to repair it.
8 If you go on a safari tour, ...	h) I would have some coffee then.

8. Fill the gaps in the sentences, using the words given.

1. If I had more money, ... (I/stay) at a luxurious hotel.
2. If you wanted to buy someone a really good present, what sort of things ... (you/look for)?
3. How ... (you/feel) if you were in my position?
4. If I were you, ... (I/spend) the holiday in the countryside.
5. If you stay at one of these suites, ... (it/cost) you thousands of pounds per a single night.
6. If ... (you/go) on a seaside holiday, it would value for money.
7. If we went by air-conditioned coach, ... (we/feel) much more relaxed.
8. If ... (hitchhiking/not/be) so dangerous, it would be widely spread among young people.
9. Alex will finish his work on time if ... (he/not talk) so much.
10. If the programs ... (be) better, I'd watch more TV.

9. Complete the following sentences with your own ideas.

1. What will you do if you *miss your plane*?
2. If I didn't arrive in time, they
3. What would happen if I
4. If he listened to my advice, he
5. Would you sell your car if
6. If I knew where to go, I
7. They wouldn't mind if we
8. If I were late for the appointment, I
9. If Alice were here, we
10. If we had bikes,

10. Put the correct verb form (Type 3 Conditionals).

Example:

If I ... (be) here yesterday, I would have come to see you.
 If I *had been* here yesterday, I would have come to see you.

1. If Joe ... (work) harder, he would have passed the exams.
2. If you ... (take) a map with you, you wouldn't have got lost.
3. We would have won the game if we ... (not play) so badly.
4. ... you ... (crash) if you had driven more slowly?
5. You ... (not sleep) badly if you hadn't drunk all that coffee.
6. If you ... (come) on holiday with us, you ... (have) a wonderful time.
7. If my car ... (not break down), I ... (be) here at 8 o'clock.
8. ... you ... (study) harder at school last year if you ... (like) the teachers?
9. She ... (not get) married if she ... (not want) to leave home.
10. ... you ... (help) me if I ... (ask) you?

11. Put the correct verb form (Type 3 Conditionals).

1. If I had closed the window, the cat ... (not/jump) out.
2. If I had known him, I ... (talk) to him.
3. If you ... (save) some money, you would have been able to go on holiday last year.
4. You might ... (win) if you had taken part in the contest.
5. If I hadn't had toothache, I ... (not/go) to the dentist yesterday.
6. They would have helped us move house if we ... (ask) them.
7. We would have changed our plans if we ... (hear) the weather forecast.
8. Emma ... (send) a card if she had remembered it was their anniversary.
9. If you ... (put) your money in your wallet, you wouldn't have lost it.
10. If Bill ... (come) home early, he would have eaten dinner with us.

12. Put the correct verb form (Type 1, 2, 3 Conditionals).

1. What would you do if you ... (see) a vandal destroying a painting?
2. I ... (go) out if unless I'm so tired.
3. If I were you, I ... (change) the route of travelling.
4. You'll miss the train unless you ... (wake up) late.
5. If I had been more careful, you ... (visit) your old granny then.
6. You won't find the accommodation if you ... (not/reserve) it in advance.
7. Unless you take an umbrella, you ... (get) wet.
8. If ... you, I would call the receptionist.
9. If you ... (not/ fly) via Novosibirsk, it would have taken you more time.
10. If he ... (not/leave) immediately, he'll miss his flight.

13. Write these sentences in full, using the words given. Put the verbs into the correct tense.

Example: What/would/you/done/if/I not/lend/you/the money?

What would you have done if I hadn't lent you the money?

If you/asked/me for tickets/I/could/get/you some.

If you had asked me for tickets I could have got you some.

1. I/not/marry/him/if/I/know/what he was like.
2. I/not/hire/a car/if/I/know/how expensive it was.
3. If/we/got/to the cinema earlier/we/not/miss/the start of the film.
4. If/I/be born/a year earlier/I/have to do/military service.
5. If/you/asked/me/I/would lend/you my car.
6. If/I/gone/to university/I/get/a better job.
7. I/wouldn't/go out/yesterday/if you asked/me not to.
8. I/could/give/you/a lift/if/my car/not broken down.
9. I/not go/to Berlin/if/I know/what was going to happen.
10. I would/stay/longer/if/she/wanted me to.

14. Write these sentences, putting the verbs into the correct tense.

1. If you'd stayed at home, there ... (not be) any trouble.
2. What would you do if he ... (resign) tomorrow?
3. I'll do it if he ... (ask) me.
4. I wouldn't have been so upset if Judy ... (write) to me earlier.
5. If we offered him more money, he ... (stay) here?

6. If she's gone out, we ... (ask) Peter to do it for us.
7. I ... look after the bags if you carry the children.
8. We would have missed the train if we ... (be) two minutes later.
9. Phone the police if you ... (see) anything strange.
10. I'm going to scream if you ... (not stop) playing that guitar.

Mixed Conditional

15. Match the two halves of the sentences.

1 If he was happy,E..... 2 If you hadn't lost your job, 3 If she hadn't lost her temper so quickly, 4 If she hadn't done her work, 5 Can I borrow your pen, 6 If the machine stopped, 7 You wouldn't be so hungry, 8 Whistle 9 If I study here for another month, ... 10 If it were raining,	A we'd stopped too. B she wouldn't have got into that fight. C I wouldn't go out for a walk. D I'll have been for a year. E I'd also be happy. F the boss wouldn't send her home now. G if you'd eaten the proper breakfast. H we wouldn't be living here. I if you see the police coming. J if you've finished using it?
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10.2 WISHES

	Form	Use
I wish (If only) (wish/regret about the present)	+ Past tense	Wish/regret about a present situation we want to be different
<i>I wish you worked harder this term. (It's a pity you don't work hard.)</i>		
I wish (If only) (wish/regret about the present)	+ could + bare Infinitive	Wish/regret in the present concerning lack of ability
<i>I wish I could speak English fluently. (But I can't)</i>		
I wish (If only) (wish/regret about the past)	+ Past Perfect	regret that something happened or didn't
<i>I wish I had visited my parents last holidays. (But I didn't. It's a pity I didn't visit them.)</i>		
I wish (If only) (impossible wish for a future change)	+subject+would+bare Inf. ('wish' and 'would' should have different subjects)	wish for a future change unlikely to happen or wish to express dissatisfaction; polite request implying lack of hope
<i>I wish he would drive more carefully. (But I don't think he will.)</i> <i>I wish the children would be more co-operative. (The children have refused to co-operate. - dissatisfaction)</i> <i>I wish you would be more patient with Jim. (Please be more patient with him! – request implying lack of hope)</i>		

*** In wishes, we go one tense back. This means that we use the Past Simple in the present or the Past Perfect in the past.**

*He's ill. He wishes he **weren't** ill. (present)*

*I overslept yesterday. I wish I **hadn't** overslept yesterday. (past)*

*** After I wish we can use were instead of was in all persons.**

*I wish I **was/were** richer.*

*** If only means the same as I wish but it is more dramatic.**

*If only I **was/were** richer.*

1. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate auxiliary verb.

Example: She can't type but she wishes she ... *could*

1. They didn't buy the antique vase but they wish they
2. I'm not going to the concert but I wish I
3. I'm not very tall but I wish I
4. I didn't go to the meeting but I wish I
5. I can't tell him the truth but I wish I
6. I don't earn much money but I wish I
7. She won't accept help but I wish she
8. They haven't got any children but they wish they
9. I didn't see the programme but I wish I
10. I don't live close to the University but I wish I

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Dear Beth,

I'm so desperate. I wish I 1) ... *hadn't moved* ... (not/move) to this place. It's not a bad place but it's so quiet. If only there 2) ... (be) more people here of my age, then I wouldn't feel so lonely. Even better, I wish my friends 3) ... (move) here from town. I thought I would enjoy the quiet life of the village but now I wish there 4) ... (be) some roads nearby so I could hear the traffic. I wish I 5) ... (afford) to move back to town but I don't have the money. Maybe it's the weather. I wish it 6) ... (stop) raining so at least I could go for long walks in the fields. Sometimes, when I'm really sad, I wish the village 7) ... (disappear) or my house 8) ... (collapse) so that I'd have to move. Maybe it will get better. If only I 9) ... (be) more patient. I wish I 10) ... (write) a more cheerful letter. It's made me even sadder.

I look forward to hearing from you with some suggestions.

Best wishes,
Steve

3. Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Some sentences require a negative.

1. Bruce wishes he ... (have) more money so he could buy a new sweater.
2. I wish it ... (snow) now that it's Christmas.
3. I wish I ... (be) taller so that I could be in the basketball team.

4. I wish you ... (stop) watching television while I am talking to you.
5. I wish you ... (do) that. It annoys me.
6. I wish the holidays ... (come) so we could go off to the seaside.
7. I wish they ... (build) that block of flats right in front of our window.
8. Of course Tom wishes he ... (come) with us to Paris, but he has to stay here and work.
9. I wish we ... (go) to the match on Saturday but we are visiting my uncle instead.
10. If only I ... (lose) all my money. Now I'm broke.

4. Here are some problems in the brackets. How could they have been avoided? Use the words and phrases to help you write two sentences about each problem using *I wish* and *If only*.

- a) keep mouth shut, b) eat less, c) tell the news, d) waste water, e) drive carefully, f) keep calm, g) lose temper, h) use bins, i) take more exercise, j) take rubbish, k) recycle more paper, l) come earlier, m) save water, n) protect the forests, o) let someone else drive, p) use cars less often, q) be more disciplined for a change, r) walked more, v) play fewer computer games, w) watch less TV

1. (I've gained a lot of weight.) <i>I wish</i> <i>If only</i>	6. (We are cutting down too many trees.) <i>I wish</i> <i>If only</i>
2. (The rivers and reservoirs have dried up.) <i>I wish</i> <i>If only</i>	7. (People use their cars when they don't need to.) <i>I wish</i> <i>If only</i>
3. (He crashed his car.) <i>I wish</i> <i>If only</i>	8. (Children don't read enough nowadays.) <i>I wish</i> <i>If only</i>
4. (He had a row with his best friend.) <i>I wish</i> <i>If only</i>	9. (Now Mary knows everything.) <i>I wish</i> <i>If only</i>
5. (People drop litter in the street.) <i>I wish</i> <i>If only</i>	10. (Peter is always late.) <i>I wish</i> <i>If only</i>

5. Write sentences as in the example:

1. You want to visit Australia but you are frightened of flying.
... *I wish I weren't frightened of flying. If I weren't frightened of flying, I could visit Australia.*
2. You wanted to go to the theatre but you couldn't find any tickets anywhere.
.....
3. You wanted to ring Kelly but you lost her phone number.
4. You want to make a cup of coffee but you've run out of it.
5. You want to go swimming but it's too cold.
6. You decided to go on holiday but your camera was stolen.
7. Tom wants a room of his own but he hasn't got enough money to buy it.
8. You wanted to visit your friend but you didn't have enough time.
9. You wanted to come in time but you got stuck in traffic.

10. You want to concentrate on your studies but somebody is making a lot of noise in the neighbouring room.

6. Answer 'Yes' or 'No' and tick (i) or (ii)

Example:

I wish I had a big car.

a) Do I have a big car? ..No..

b) Am I talking about (i) the present? ✓

(ii) the past?

1. I wish I'd gone to university.

a) Did I go to university? ...

b) Am I talking about (i) the present?

(ii) the past?

2. If only she'd take a new job.

a) Has she agreed to take a new job? ...

b) Am I talking about (i) the past?

(ii) the present/future?

3. I wish they hadn't phoned the police.

a) Did they phone the police? ...

b) Am I talking about (i) the past?

(ii) the present/future?

4. I wish she spoke French.

a) Can she speak French? ...

b) Are we talking about (i) the past?

(ii) the present?

5. I wish she would speak French.

a) Can she speak French? ...

b) Is she speaking French? ...

c) Are we talking about (i) the past?

(ii) the present/future?

6. I wish I could agree with you.

a) Do I agree with you? ...

b) Am I going to change my mind? ...

c) Am I talking about (i) the past?

(ii) the present?

7. If only he'd agreed with us.

a) Did he agree with us? ...

b) Am I talking about (i) the present?

(ii) the past?

8. I wish it hadn't snowed yesterday.

a) Did it snow yesterday? ...

b) Am I talking about (i) the present?

(ii) the past?

9. I wish they'd visited us when they were in town.

a) Did they visit us? ...

b) Am I talking about (i) the present?

(ii) the past?

10. I wish I'd refused when you suggested the idea.

a) Did I accept the idea? ...

b) Am I talking about (i) the present?

(ii) the past?

PROGRESS CHECK TEST 12
(Conditionals)

Choose the correct item.

1. The children always ... frightened if they watch horror films.
a) would get b) will get c) get
2. I don't know what I'd do if John ... in an accident.
a) were b) is c) will be
3. There ... trouble if they try to stop him leaving.
a) would be b) is c) will be
4. Can I take the typewriter if you ... with it?
a) will finish b) would finish c) finish
5. Shout if you ... anything unusual.
a) see b) would see c) will see
6. If you ... the car, it will never break down.
a) will look after b) look after c) would look after
7. If you ... that programme, you would have enjoyed it.
a) watched b) had watched c) would watch
8. If he weren't so bad-tempered, his wife ... him so soon after the marriage.
a) won't leave b) didn't leave c) wouldn't leave
9. I ... if I'd known he was so ill.
a) won't go out b) wouldn't have gone out c) wouldn't go out
10. What ... you ... if I offered you a job?
a) will ... say b) would ... say c) would have said
11. Tell me if there ... anything wrong.
a) is b) will be c) would be
12. The engine will start if you ... this key.
a) will turn b) turn c) would turn
13. If John had come to the football match, he ... it.
a) would have liked b) will like c) would like
14. I'll go home as soon as I ... my work.
a) carry out b) will carry out c) would carry out
15. We won't have the meeting tomorrow unless everybody
a) will agree b) agree c) agrees

17. SOME COMMON PHRASAL VERBS

blow up break down find out get over go on	Grow up keep on let down look out look up	put off run out of set off tell off turn down	look after give up wake up stand up sit down
--	--	---	--

1. Write the above verbs in the correct tenses to complete these sentences. Use each verb once only.

- We'll buy a similar house when the children have *grown up* and left home.
- Who's going to ... the cats when we go away on holiday?
- 'Sorry, we ... flour,' she said. 'We'll have some next week.'
- The computer isn't working - it ... this morning.
- It was really difficult to ... this morning after my late night last night.
- I ... where he lived by checking in the local library.
- It was no problem: we ... his number in the telephone book.
- Everyone in court had to ... when the judge arrived.
- They ... working all through the night, and finished at nine this morning.
- 'I can't come today,' he said. 'We'll have to ... the meeting until next week.'
- We must ... early on Sunday morning to avoid the traffic.
- I was ... by the teacher because I hadn't done my homework.
- My headaches have been much better since I ... drinking coffee.
- He had a very painful illness, but he's ... it now.
- 'What's ... here? What are you doing?'
- '... !' she cried. 'He's got a gun!'
- I ... their offer because they weren't going to pay me enough money.
- Can't you do the washing-up? You ... all day and I am exhausted.
- He promised to play in the match, but he didn't come. He ... the whole team.
- The car burnt for a few minutes, then the petrol tank ... with a loud bang.

18. LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle /Participle II	Meaning
be	was, were	been	-быть, находиться
become	became	become	-становиться
begin	began	begun	-начинать(-ся)
break	broke	broken	-разбивать(-ся)
bring	brought	brought	-приносить
build	built	built	-строить
buy	bought	bought	-покупать
catch	caught	caught	-ловить, хватать
choose	chose	chosen	-выбирать
come	came	come	-приходить
cost	cost	cost	-стоить
cut	cut	cut	-резать, рубить
do	did	done	-делать
draw	drew	drawn	-рисовать
drink	drank	drunk	-пить
drive	drove	driven	-ехать
eat	ate	eaten	-есть
fall	fell	fallen	-падать

feel	felt	felt	-чувствовать
find	found	found	-находить
fly	flew	flown	-летать
forget	forgot	forgotten	-забывать
get	got	got	-получать, добираться
give	gave	given	-давать
go	went	gone	-идти
grow	grew	grown	-расти
have	had	had	-иметь
hear	heard	heard	-слышать
hit	hit	hit	-ударять
hold	held	held	-держать
keep	kept	kept	-хранить
know	knew	known	-знать
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	-учить, узнавать
leave	left	left	-оставлять
let	let	let	-позволять
lie	lay	lain	-лежать
lose	lost	lost	-терять
make	made	made	-делать
mean	meant	meant	-означать
meet	met	met	-встречать(-ся)
pay	paid	paid	-платить
put	put	put	-класть, ставить
read	read	read	-читать
ring	rang	rung	-звонить
rise	rose	risen	-подниматься
run	ran	run	-бежать
say	said	said	-сказать
see	saw	seen	-видеть
sell	sold	sold	-продавать
send	sent	sent	-посылать
shine	shone	shone	-светить
show	showed	shown	-показывать
sing	sang	sung	-петь
sit	sat	sat	-сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	-спать
speak	spoke	spoken	-говорить
spend	spent	spent	-проводить
stand	stood	stood	-стоять
swim	swam	swum	-плавать
take	took	taken	-брать
teach	taught	taught	-обучать
tell	told	told	-сказать
think	thought	thought	-думать
understand	understood	understood	-понимать
wake	woke	woken	-просыпаться
wear	wore	worn	-носить (одежду)
win	won	won	-побеждать, выигрывать
write	wrote	written	-писать

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