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Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Юго-Западный государственный университет»
(ЮЗГУ)

Кафедра иностранных языков

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
проректор по учебной работе
_____ О.Г. Локтионова
«_16_» _____ 2025

Тесты и упражнения по грамматике английского языка.
Часть 2.

Методические указания для практических и самостоятельных занятий по иностранному языку, иностранному языку в профессиональной деятельности, профессиональному иностранному языку, иностранному языку: профессиональная терминология и основы перевода научных текстов для обучающихся факультета экономики и менеджмента по направлениям подготовки: 38.02.01 «Экономика и бухгалтерский учёт (по отраслям)», 38.03.01 «Экономика», 38.03.02 «Менеджмент», 38.03.03 «Управление персоналом», 38.03.04 «Государственное и муниципальное управление», 38.04.01 «Экономика», 38.04.02 «Менеджмент», 38.04.03 «Управление персоналом», 38.04.04 «Государственное и муниципальное управление», 38.04.08 «Финансы и кредит», 39.04.01 «Социология», 27.04.05 «Инноватика».

(очной, заочной, дуальной форм обучения)

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Тесты и упражнения по грамматике английского языка. Часть 2: методические указания по английскому языку для студентов 1, 2 курсов, магистрантов, аспирантов / Юго- Зап. гос. ун-т.; сост.: Н.И. Власенко, Т.В. Кружилина. – Курск, 2025. – 81 с. – Библиогр.: с. 81.

Методические указания для практических и самостоятельных занятий по иностранному языку, иностранному языку в профессиональной деятельности, профессиональному иностранному языку, иностранному языку: профессиональная терминология и основы перевода научных текстов для обучающихся факультета экономики и менеджмента по направлениям подготовки: 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учёт (по отраслям), 38.03.01 Экономика, 38.03.02 Менеджмент, 38.03.03 Управление персоналом, 38.03.04 Государственное и муниципальное управление, 38.04.01 Экономика, 38.04.02 Менеджмент, 38.04.03 Управление персоналом, 38.04.04 Государственное и муниципальное управление, 38.04.08 Финансы и кредит, 39.04.01 Социология, 27.04.05 Инноватика соответствуют федеральному государственному образовательному стандарту.

Цель методических указаний – изучение и повторение грамматики, освоение базовой терминологии на основе грамматических клише, позволяющих принимать участие в устном общении на английском языке в объеме, предусмотренном программой, а также подготовка будущих специалистов к международному профессиональному общению на английском языке по широкому профилю специальности.

Материалы могут использоваться на занятиях как раздаточный материал.

Предназначены для широкого обучающихся очной, заочной, дуальной форм обучения.

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Unit 1.

АРТИКЛЬ (THE ARTICLE)

1. Fill in the blanks with definite or indefinite articles.

Jim, ____ old friend of mine, used to work in downtown Los Angeles. He had ____good job in one of _____biggest law firms in _____city. He was _____honest, hard-working lawyer, but he hated his job. So he decided to quit, and to become _____surfer instead. Now Jim spends his days surfing _____ waves of Malibu. It isn't _____easy life, but it makes him happy. Soon after he quit his job, Jim met _____ beautiful surfer named Jenny. After they went out for _____ couple of months, they decided to get married.

2. Fill in the blanks with either definite or indefinite articles or no articles.

1. They usually spend their holidays in _____mountains.

a) the b) no article c) a

2. Los Angeles has _____ideal climate.

a) no article b) an c) the

3. This is _____best Mexican restaurant in the country.

a) no article b) a c) the

4. I can't live on _____500 dollars a month.

a) the b) no article c) a

5. Someone call _____policeman! (Кто-нибудь, позовите полицейского!)

a) a b) the c) no article

6. Someone call _____police!

a) no article b) the c) a

7. He is _____real American hero.

a) no article b) the c) a

8. I don't like _____dogs, but I like my brother's dog.

a) a b) no article c) the

9. I haven't seen him for _____five years.

a) no article b) the c) a

10. Kobe Bryant is _____basketball player.

a) the b) a c) no article

3. Insert suitable articles where necessary.

1. He studies ... Chinese history at ... college.

2. Before ... people invented ... wheel, they could not transport heavy loads easily.

3. I won't let you leave in such ... stormy weather.

4. What ... wonderful journey, I'm happy I've joined you.

5. Not ... word was said at ... dinner about ... accident that had happened in ... morning.

6. Last year when I was at ... school I never took ... interest in ... ancient art. Now any kind of... information in this field is very interesting to me.

7. Yesterday I came from ... work very tired and went to ... bed immediately.

8..... nature is usually wrong. *(James McNeill Whistler)*

9. Without ... music ... life would be .... mistake. *(Nietzsche)*

10. ... diplomat is ... person who can tell you to go to hell in such .....way that you actually look forward to.... trip. *(Caskie Stinnett)*

11. ... dog is ... only thing on ... earth that loves you more than you love yourself.

12. ... Americans like ... fat books but ... thin women. *(Russel Baker)*

13. ... optimist is ... person who thinks .... future is uncertain.

14. ... diplomacy is ... art of saying "nice doggie!" until you can find ... stone.

15. California is ... great place if you happen to be ... orange. *(F. Allen)*

4. Fill in the blanks with definite or indefinite articles where it is necessary.

Ten months ago Peter and Sarah Moore came back to (1) ___ United Kingdom from (2) ____States, where they had run (3) ____language school for (4) ___ immigrants for (5) ___ last seven years. When (6) ___ couple moved into their old house they got (7) ___chance to create (8) __completely new interior. They decided to design (9) __kitchen they always wanted, with (10) __ large window, (11) ____double oven, as they are both (12) ____very keen cooks, and (13) ____traditional, country-style cupboards. (14) ____budget wasn't huge so they couldn't afford to hire (15) ____ architect to design (16) ____ interior. They did everything themselves – Peter painted (17) ____ walls pale green using (18) mixture of different paints, Sarah found (19) ____furniture and kitchen equipment in (20) ____ department stores and (21) ____ second-hand shops. (22) ____ final result is impressive – (23) ____airy, spacious room with a lot of natural light. (24) ____kitchen is now (25) ____heart of their home and (26) ____family just love it.

5. Use the articles with the proper names. Fill in a, an, the or nothing. Choose the right answer.

1. ____Lake Baikal is the deepest freshwater lake in the world.

a) A b) An c) The d) nothing

2. ____Nile is the second-longest river in the world.

a) A b) An c) The d) nothing

3. ____Fifth Avenue separates the East Side of Manhattan from the West Side.

a) A b) An c) The d) nothing

4. Bunin was the first Russian to receive ____Nobel Prize for literature in 1933.

a) A b) An c) The d) nothing

5. When ____UN was founded in 1945, it had 51 member states.

a) A b) An c) The d) nothing

6. ___NATO was established in 1949.

a) A b) An c) The d) nothing

7. Amundsen and his companions reached ___South Pole on 14 December, 1911.

a) A b) An c) The d) nothing

8. Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia are in ___Eastern Hemisphere.

a) A b) An c) The d) nothing

9. Beautiful beaches and mild climate make ___Bahamas a popular tourist resort.

a) A b) An c) The d) nothing

6. Fill in the blanks with the articles where it is necessary.

1. In ... United States of ... America ... national language is ... English. Four hundred years ago ... some English people sailed to ... North America, and they brought ... English language to ... new country. Now in ... USA people speak ... American English. Many ... worlds are ... same in ... American and in ... British English.

2. One of ... first novels in ... history of ... literature was written in ... England in ... 1719. It was .., "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe. ... Daniel Defoe was born in ... London in ... family of ... rich man. When he was ... schoolboy, he began to write ... stories. At ... age of ... sixty he wrote ... novel "Robinson Crusoe". ... novel made him famous.

3. All ... world knows William Shakespeare as ... one of ...greatest poets and ... playwrights. He was born in ... small town of Stratford-upon-Avon in ... England. He grew up in ... large family. Not much is known of … Shakespeare's family and his life. He became ... actor and soon began to write ... plays for his company.

7. Fill in the blanks with the articles where it is necessary.

1. ... Stonehenge is ... circle of ... stones on ... Salisbury Plain in ... England. ... Stonehenge is about 5.000 years old. ... stones are huge and heavy.

2. There are lots of ... pyramids in Egypt. ... most famous is ... Great Pyramid of ... King Cheops. ... pyramid is about 5.000 years old.

3. ... London is ... capital of ... Britain. ... London is famous for ... its museums and parks. ... famous clock ... "Big Ben" is also in ... London.

4. Halloween is ... evening of ... October ... 31st. It is ... children's festival in ... Britain and ... USA. ... children dress up in ... witch or ... host costumes.

8. Translate into English.

1. Он всегда говорит очень тихо. 2. На днях я случайно встретила Нину. 3. Если Вы так ответите, он придѐт в ярость. 4. По правде говоря, я не поняла, почему она обиделась. 5. Он читает с утра до ночи. 6. Мы всегда заставали его за работой. 7. Он даже не потрудился встретить нас на вокзале. 8. Мы уже можем читать Диккенса в оригинале. 9. Мой брат хорошо играет на скрипке. 10. Вы по ошибке принесли не тот журнал. 11. Они любили путешествовать морем и пешком. 12. Он постоянно был в долгах. 13. Рада (просто удовольствие) видеть тебя. 14. Она вела хозяйство своего овдовевшего брата. 15. Я наткнулся на эту книгу совершенно случайно.

Unit 2.
СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ (THE NOUN)

1. Give the plural of the following-nouns:

leaf, mouse, sheep, piano, child, country, goose, lady, man, tooth, woman, gooseberry, crisis, medium, deer, knowledge, fish, dish, news, wife, hero, glass, wolf

2. Read the following nouns first in the singular and then in the plural:

1. bag, dog, bird, verb, pan, hen, spoon, noun, room, ring, thing, evening, song, girl, apple, table, article;
2. tree, pie, cow, fly, lady, baby, teacher, letter, mirror, berry, play, toy, city;
3. cake, snake, fork, map, lamp, hat, clock, rat, coat, goat, skirt, shirt, plant, jacket, object, attribute;
4. shelf, leaf, knife, wife, roof, chief, handkerchief;
5. bus, class, glass, dress, piece, slice, horse, house, rose, nose, blouse, box, fox, match, bench, bridge, cage, cottage, bush;
6. man, woman, child, foot, tooth, goose, mouse, ox, fish, trout, fruit, swine, mouse, louse, deer, sheep;
7. phenomenon, crisis, stimulus, formula, axis, thesis, criterion.

3. Give the plural form of the words underlined.
Pattern: *I met a man at the meeting last night.*
I met some men at the meeting last night.

1. I saw a mouse running across the floor.
2. The baby got a new tooth.
3. I need a match.
4. He cooked a potato for dinner.
5. The professor is reading a thesis.
6. I visited a city in the Ukraine.
7. She photographed a leaf.
8. I caught a fish.
9. I saw a sheep in the farmyard.
10. She talked to a child.
11. The children hid behind the bush.
12. In science class we studied about a species of fish.
13. When I was in the park yesterday, I saw a goose.
14. When we spoke in the cave, we heard an echo.
15. He packed a box.
16. Every day I read in the newspaper about a new crisis in the world.
17. The wagon is being pulled by an ox.
18. I told the children a fable about a wolf and a fox.
19. We read a story about an Indian chief.
20. At the meeting last night, we were listening to a speech.
21. In science class, we studied a phenomenon of nature.

4. Use the nouns in the brackets in the Possessive Case.

1. my (nephew) dog; 2. (Julie) new boyfriend; 3. the (men) room; 4. my (sister-in-law) husband; 5. the (women) leader; 6. the (officers) residence; 7. for (goodness) sake; 8. (Jesus) resurrection; 9. the (prince) palace; 10. my (brother-in-law) new automobile; 11. (Clinton) saxophone; 12. the (children) toys; 13. a (three-hour) drive: 14. the (labourers) union; 15. (Burns) employees; 16. (Beethoven) 9th symphony; 17. (Mr. Daniels) yacht; 18. (Aristotle) work; 19. (Bush) daughter;

5. Use the Possessive Case instead of nouns with of.

1. the supporters of Mr Collins; 2. the passports of the drivers; 3. the father of Roy: 4. the parents of everyone else; 5. the shop of the Jones Brothers; 6. the songs of the Pointer Sisters; 7. the child of Mary and Henry; 8. the hats of the ladies; 9. the shop of the florist; 10. the Park of Saint James; 11. the law of Archimedes.

6. Choose the right variant to fill in the gaps in the sentences.

1. the coats of the ladies –

a) the lady's coats b) the ladies' coats c) the ladies's coats

2. the hobbies of the women –

a) the woman's hobbies b) the women's hobbies

c) the womens' hobbies

3. the shoes of the players –

a) the players' shoes b) the players's shoes c) the player's shoes

4. the bathtub of Archimedes –

a) Archimedes's bathtub b) Archimede's bathtub

c)Archimedes' bathtub

5. the business of Anne and Francis –

a) Anne and Francis' business b) Anne's and Francis' business

c) Anne and Francis's business

6. the diary of my boss –
a) my boss's diary b) my boss' diary c) my bosses diary
7. the clothes of men –
a) mens clothes b) men's clothes c) mens' clothes
8. the girlfriend of my brother-in-law –
a) my brother-in-law's girlfriend b) my brother's-in-law girlfriend
c) my brother's-in-law's girlfriend

7. What do we call these things and people? Use the structure noun + noun.

1. A ticket for a concert is a concert ticket.
2. A magazine about computers is _____
3. Photographs taken on your holiday are your _____
4. Chocolate made with milk is_____
5. Somebody whose job is to inspect factories is _____
6. A hotel in central London is _____
7. The results of your examinations are your _____
8. The carpet in the dining room is _____
9. A scandal involving a football club is _____
10. A question that has two parts is _____
11. A girl who is seven years old is _____

8. Translate into Russian.

a tennis ball; a bank manager; a television producer; a road accident; income tax; the city centre; a television camera; language problems; a vegetable garden; a television programme; apple juice; trade talks; consumer goods; food sales; exchange rate; wheat consumption; flax production; power station equipment; cane sugar; sugar cane; coal supply situation; a television studio

Unit 3.
МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ (THE PRONOUN)

1. Fill in the gaps with suitable pronouns in the Nominative and Objective Case. In some sentences different pronouns are possible.

1. John is a boy. _____is in the class.
2. Mary is a girl. _____is at home.
3. _____are brother and sister.
4. We know _____very well.
5. _____stayed with us last year.
6. John is a clever boy. I like ____.
7. Mary is a pretty girl. ___is twelve years old. We like __.
8. They have a dog. _____is called Jack.
9. They have asked me to visit _____next year.
10. They live in Milan. _____is a big city.
11. Do you like these flowers? _____are from the garden.

12. I read that book. _____is very interesting.

2. Fill in the gaps with suitable possessive pronouns.

1. I‘m a student. ____name‘s Ivanov.
2. Ted is a schoolboy. ____marks are good.
3. Ann and Jane are engineers. _____children are at school.
4. Please, give me _____exercise-book, Peter.
5. We are engineers. _____friends are engineers, too.
6. ―What are _____names?‖ ―____name‘s Nick and _____name‘s Alice.
7. Let me introduce _____sisters. _____names are Ann and Mary.
8. Moscow is a big city. _____ streets are noisy and overcrowded.

3. Write down the sentences choosing the suitable pronouns from the ones given in the brackets.

1. (I, me, my) parents are old people. (They, them, their) are retired. (They, them, their) have a house in the country. (They, them, their) house is small. (I, me, my) usually go to see (they, them, their) on Sunday. 2. (I, me, my) brother and (he, him, his) family live in Kiev. Sometimes (I, me, my) go to Kiev and see (they, them, their). 3. (We, us, our) students study a lot. (They, them, their) have four lessons every week. (They, them, their) lessons begin at 8 o'clock in the morning. At the lessons (they, them, their) teacher asks (they, them, their) a lot of questions and the students answer (they, them, their). 4. (I, me, my) elder sister has a new flat now. (She, her) flat is very good. (She, her) likes (it, its) very much.

4. Fill in the gaps with the suitable form of possessive pronouns.

1. Tell him not to forget _____ ticket; she mustn't forget _____ either. 2. Whose books are those? Are they _____ or ____? 3. I see that he has lost pencil; perhaps you can lend him ____? 4. Lend them ____dictionary; they have left _____ at home. 5. My trunk is heavier than ____. 6. We've taken dictionaries; has she taken ____? 7. Those seats are not _____, they are _____. 8. This does not look like _____book, it must be ____.

5. Translate into English.

1. Я сам отвечу на это письмо. 2. Он не любит говорить о себе. 3. Они хотят сделать это сами. 4. Она хочет сделать это сама. 5. Как вы себя чувствуете? 6. Не брейтесь в темноте, вы порежетесь. 7. Ваш отец сам был здесь. 8. Спросите себя, всѐ ли Вы делаете правильно? 9. Он обжегся. 10. Они очень много рассказали нам о себе. 11. Я оставлю эту книгу для себя.

12. Она сама принесет вам книгу. 13. Я очень удивлен, что он так себя вел. 14. Не беспокойтесь. Я сам отнесу письмо на почту. 15. Мы сами застрахуем (insure) товар (goods).

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable reflexive pronouns, where it is necessary.

1. John, be careful! Don't hurt _____with the hammer.
2. Children, help _____to sweets and juice.
3. We didn't know who that man was. He hadn't introduced _____.
4. All my friends enjoyed _____at my birthday party.
5. When do you feel _____glad?
6. When my sister was making a pudding she burnt _____on the oven.
7. It is convenient to have an automatic cooker. It turns _____on and off.
8. Relax _____when you dance.
9. My father always repairs his car _____.
10. My grandparents grow their vegetables _____.
11. Take the towel and dry _____. It's windy, you may catch cold.
12. We usually paint the house _____.
13. His mother never cleans the windows in their house _____.
14. We haven't decided yet where we'd meet _____.
15. Look at the kitten. It's washing _____.
16. He got up, washed _____, shaved _____, dressed _____ and left the house without disturbing anyone.
17. I often talk to _____when I'm alone.
18. If you don't want to make mistakes in your work, you should concentrate____.

7. Insert some/any/no, where it is necessary.

1. We haven't got… milk. We can't make an omelette. 2. Bob always likes… sugar in his coffee. 3. Poor Oliver was hungry. He wanted… bread. 4. They haven't got… stamps. I can't post my letter. 5. He has got… money. He can't spend his holidays in Switzerland any more and stay at luxury hotels. 6. There are… schools in this street. 7. Are there… pictures in your book? 8. There are… flowers here in winter. 9. I can see… children in the yard. They are playing. 10. Are there… new buildings in your street? 11. There are… people in the park because it is cold. 12. I saw… boys in the garden, but Mike was not among them. 13. They brought… good books from the library. 14. Give me… tea, please, I am thirsty. 15. Dinner was not yet ready, so she gave the children… bread and butter because they were hungry.

8. Insert something/anything/nothing/everything, where it is necessary.

1. My husband taught our son… he knows. 2. Her patient has a bad memory. She can't remember… . 3. I think there is …wrong with my watch. 4. We've got… to eat. We've got only …to drink. 5. The student didn't understand… because she heard …. 6. Does he know… about computers? — Yes, he knows… because he is the best specialist in computer science at Harvard University. 7. He felt …terrible. He couldn't do …else. 8. …is all right, the patient is much better today. 9. Is there… interesting in the programme of the concert? 10. I could see… : it was quite dark. 11. Give me… to drink. 12. I didn't take any money with me, so I couldn't buy …13. My new eyeglasses are very good, I can see …now. 14. I saw …near the wood that looked like a tent.

9. Insert somebody/anybody/nobody/everybody, where it is necessary.

1. Don't tell …about it. It's a secret. 2. Life is tough! …has problems. 3…. has eaten all the ice cream. That's terrible!... will be able to have it for dessert tonight. 4. I think,… in our class is honest. That's why we trust… . 5. If you look in the yellow pages, I am sure you'll find… who can fix your TV. 6. I am not a perfectionist. …is perfect in this world. 7. Is there …in the office? 8. …needs good friends. A friend in need is a friend indeed. 9. Has… in this group got a dictionary? 10. …left a magazine in our classroom yesterday. 11. The question was so difficult that …could answer it. 12. I am afraid I won't be able to find …in the office now: it is too late. 13…. knows that water is necessary for life. 14. Is there …here who knows French? 15. You must find …who can help you.

10. Fill in the gaps with suitable indefinite pronouns.

1. We haven't …black stockings (no, any). 2 They have …red boots, Kate (any, no). 3. I don't want …today, thank you (nothing, anything). 4. "I haven't got… clean exercise books, Mother," said the boy (any, no). 5. "We shall not buy …in this shop, children," said the mother (nothing, anything). 6. Didn't you buy …potatoes yesterday (any, no)? 7. I didn't see …in the street when I went out (anybody, nobody). 8. We did not play… games in the yard because it was raining all day long (no, any). 9. There is …at home (anybody, nobody). 10. How much did you pay for these boots? — I didn't pay …(nothing, anything). They are a present from my grandmother. 11. Have you lost… (anything, nothing)? — No, nobody here has lost …(nothing, anything).

11. Read and translate the text.

Everybody, Somebody, Anybody and Nobody

This is a story about four people named Everybody, Somebody, Anybody, and Nobody. There was an important job to be done and Everybody was asked to do it. Everybody was sure Somebody would do it. Anybody could have done it,

but Nobody did it. Somebody got angry about that, because it was Everybody‘s job. Everybody thought Anybody could do it but Nobody realised that Everybody wouldn‘t do it. It ended up that Everybody blamed Somebody when Nobody did what Anybody could have done.

12. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Дайте мне какую-нибудь интересную книгу почитать.
2. Дайте мне какие-нибудь интересные книги почитать.
3. Дайте мне что-нибудь интересное почитать.
4. Вы кого-нибудь видите?
5. Кто-нибудь из вас знает английский язык?
6. Кто из вас собирается сдавать экзамен завтра?
7. Кто-то незнакомый сидит и курит в соседней комнате.
8. Никого там нет.
9. Никого из них там нет.
10. Ни одного человека там нет.
11. Послушай! Кто-то стучит в дверь.
12. Что с тобой случилось? – Ничего особенного.
13. Вы здесь кого-нибудь знаете?
14. Вы знаете кого-нибудь из них?
15. У меня нет никаких английских учебников.
16. У меня нет ни одного английского учебника.
17. У меня ничего нет.
18. Что ты делаешь? – Ничего.
19. Куда ты ходил вчера? – Никуда.
20. Сколько у тебя денег? – Нисколько.

13. Translate from English into Russian. Check yourself, using the back translation (Ex.12).

1. Give me an interesting book to read.
2. Give me some interesting books to read.
3. Give me something interesting to read.
4. Do you see anybody?
5. Does any of you know English?
6. Which of you is going to take an exam tomorrow?
7. Somebody strange is sitting and smoking in the next room.

8. Nobody is there.
9. None of them are there.
10. No man is there.
11. Listen! Somebody is knocking at the door.
12. What has happened to you? — Nothing special.
13. Do you know anybody here?
14. Do you know any of them?
15. I have not got any English text-books. or I have got no English text-books.
16. I have not got an English text-book. or I have got no English text-book.
17. I have not got anything. or I have got nothing.
18. What are you doing? – Nothing.
19. Where are you going? – Nowhere.
20. How much money have you got? – None.

14. Find 7 mistakes in the following sentences and correct them.

1. Everyone in the American literature class will receive their textbooks tomorrow.
2. Somebody put his cigarette out in the sink.
3. The queen and her daughter spend much of her free time on horseback.
4. My brother and I will spend my weekend at the lake.
5. It is surprising that no one turned in their paper on time.
6. Each fruit and vegetable were organically grown.
7. Every post-graduate want to pass the grammar test.
8. Everything in the house is for sale.
9. Everyone have to arrive at 8:30 in the morning.

15. Fill in the gaps with suitable indefinite pronouns.

1. Anyone who wishes can bring _____husband to the party.

2. You can tell from the blood on the bench that someone in the football team hurt _____.

3. Both the cat and the dog spend _____days outside.

4. Everyone should sit quietly until _____is asked to speak.

5. Anyone who turns in a paper late will have _____grade lowered.

16. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. Everyone in the office was given a personal parking space.
   Each...*person in the office was given a personal parking space*.....
2. This town doesn‘t have any good hotels.
   There are.....
3. Love is the only thing that you need.
   All.....
4. These two pens don‘t write properly.
   Neither.....
5. We are all responsible for our own actions.
   Each.....
6. All of us feel lonely sometimes.
   We.....
7. All of the shops are closed.
   None.....
8. Both jobs were unsuitable for Helen.
   Neither.....

17. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Оба фильма были скучными. 2. Я знал обеих девушек. 3. Я знал обеих этих девушек. 4. В этом заинтересованы как Иран, так и Израиль. 5. В этом не заинтересованы ни Иран, ни Израиль. 6. Никто из нас не знает, чем всѐ закончится. 7. Я хочу выучить либо испанский, либо французский. 8. Любой из нас может это сделать.

18. Find mistakes in the following sentences and correct them.

1. Neither the reporters nor the editor has received his paycheck.
2. Everyone have to use their identification number to activate the computer.
3. In the bus sit the musicians, each holding their instrument.
4. The boy‘s new jeans is so old that they look like a rag.

5. Anyone who abuse their children should be punished for their actions.
6. No one are as ambitious as who want to be rich.
7. Both London and Paris is crowded in the summer because it is so famous.
8. The list of special courses are available at the front desk because they are requested by so many students.
9. The hundred thousand dollars were found because the thief dropped them while escaping.

19. Find a mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. Each of the companies claims their products will outlast its competitors.
2. The recording equipment and their carrying case were never put back in their proper place.
3. His family was shocked when James killed themselves.
4. That chain of discount stores will lose customers if it doesn‘t improve their service department.
5. The New York Times, renowned for their news coverage, recently increased its readership.
6. Neither the students nor their teacher was happy with his test grades.
7. Just offstage stood the conductor and its assistants with their equipment.
8. The secretary put the letter back in her envelope and filed it.
9. Unlike his predecessor, the president feels it is in their country‘s best interest to reduce taxes.
10. Alaska‘s North Scope has found itself full of geologists and its seismic equipment.

Unit 4.
ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ и НАРЕЧИЕ
(THE ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB)

1. Choose between the adverb and the adjective given in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. It is (correct/correctly).
2. Spell the word (correct/correctly).
3. You know it (well/good).
4. Of course it is (well/good).
5. It is (cold/coldly) in the room.
6. Don't look so (cold/coldly) at me.

7. I can do it (easy/easily).
8. I always worry if you come home (late/lately).
9. You are tired. You mustn't work so (hard/hardly).
10. She looks (wonderful/wonderfully) in that new dress.
11. I can't hear the actors (well/good) from the last row.
12. I think it a (real/really) good play.
13. This soup makes me feel (bad/badly).
14. The actress is speaking (soft/softly), but I can hear her (clear/clearly).
15. The roses will (sure/surely) smell (sweet/sweetly).
16. The victim of the accident looked (helpless/helplessly) across the road.

2. Give the comparative and the superlative degree of the following adjectives.

thin, joyful, yellow, free, comfortable, polite, shy, dry, just, recent, free, narrow, deep, wicked, right, real, sweet, grey, complete, glad, happy, strong-willed, good-natured, wide-spread, far-fetched, kind-hearted, broad-minded, well-known

3. Add the missing forms of the adjectives and adverbs.

positive	comparative	superlative
well		
	worse	
		farthest
		best
	older	
near		
		biggest
	happier	
little		

4. Translate into Russian.

1. He thought he was the happiest man in the world.
2. The new car is more comfortable than the previous one.
3. The Neva is wider and deeper than the Moskva River.
4. Last year he spent less time on English than this year.
5. The sooner they finish the construction of the plant the better.

6. The book is not so interesting as you think.
7. The more time you spend in the open air the sooner you will recover after your illness.
8. He has much more free time than I have.
9. Tom runs fast. Dick runs faster, but Harry runs fastest.
10. This road is the worst I've ever travelled over.
11. If you listen to the teacher more attentively you'll understand better.
12. Tennis and football are the games I like best.
13. This is the hottest day we have had for several weeks.
14. *Smiles* is the longest word in the English language because there is a mile between two ***s***.
15. Yesterday was hotter than any other day we had this summer.

5. Use the suitable form of the adjectives given in the brackets.

1. Kate is (young) than Mary. 2. John is the (clever) boy in the class. 3. The weather is (dull) today than it was yesterday. 4. London is one of the (big) cities in the world. 5. This sentence is (difficult) than the first one. 6. My dog is as (good) as yours. 7. His dog is (good) than yours. 8. Her dog is the (good) of the three. 9. The cat is much (happy) in her new home. 10. My cold is (bad) today than it was yesterday. 11. This mountain is the (high) in Europe. 12. This piece of homework is as (bad) as your last one. 13. This piece of homework is (bad) than your last one. 14. This piece of homework is the (bad) you have ever done. 15. Richard is not as (tall) as Tom. 16. Tom is (tall) than Richard. 17. Tom is the (tall) boy in the class. 18. Athens is (far) from London than Rome is. 19. Jack is (rich) than Richard, but I don't think he is (happy) than Richard. 20. Summer is (warm) than winter.

6. Translate into English.

1. Последний поезд прибывает в полночь. 2. Моя старшая сестра на два года старше меня. 3. Этот текст гораздо труднее, чем тот, который мы переводили на днях. 4. Комната хорошая, но всѐ же не такая хорошая, как мне бы хотелось. 5. Я не так молод, как Вы. 6. Этот мальчик — старший сын моего старейшего друга. 7. Скажите, пожалуйста, где ближайшая остановка автобуса. 8. Ждите дальнейших распоряжений. 9. Эта проблема не так серьезна, как Вам кажется. 10. Ваша сестра очень талантлива. Пожалуй, самая талантливая из молодых художников. 11. Сибирь – один из самых богатых районов нашей страны. 12. Нам нужен стол поменьше, так как комната небольшая. 13. Вам нужны обои посветлее, тогда ваша комната

будет не такой мрачной. 14. Я читала обе статьи. Первая значительно занимательнее второй. 15. Ей столько же лет, сколько мне, хотя она и выглядит значительно моложе. 16. Чем внимательнее Вы будете выполнять задания, тем успешнее будет ваша учеба. 17. Чем труднее задача, тем больше времени занимает еѐ решение.

7. Choose the proper adverb to complete the sentences.

1. It is raining …
2. He can speak Spanish …
3. Don‘t cut yourself. Use the knife …
4. Sorry, I don‘t understand you. Can you speak …?
5. Modern cars go very …
6. During the war my grandmother worked very ...
7. If you get up …, you‘ll have a successful day.
8. My kids never make noise, they usually play …
9. It‘s very hot today. The sun is shining …
10. She moves like a cat: very …

fast (быстро) / early (рано) / gracefully (грациозно) / quietly (тихо) / heavily (сильно, тяжело) / carefully (осторожно) / brightly (ярко) / fluently (бегло) / hard (много, тяжело) / slowly (медленно)

8. Choose between the adverb and the adjective given in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. The bus moved very … (slow/slowly) and I arrived home late. 2. Miss Jones ran … (quick/quickly) to the chemist‘s. 3. I‘m afraid I wrote the test very … (bad/badly). 4. She drives the car quite … (good/well). 5. Dad looked at me … (angry/angrily). 6. Mr. Potter was … (deep/deeply) touched by our greetings. 7. We … (hard/hardly) know each other. 8. The Internet is … (wide/widely) used all over the world. 9. Hurry up, kids! It‘s … (near/nearly) midnight. 10. The police officer examined the car … (close/closely).

Unit 5.
ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ (THE NUMERAL)

1. Read and write the following cardinal numerals.

1. 3; 13; 30; 4; 14; 40; 5; 15; 50; 2; 12; 20; 8; 18; 80.
2. 21; 82; 35; 44; 33; 55; 96; 67; 79; 41; 53; 22.

3. 143; 258; 414; 331; 972; 205; 101: 557; 999; 313.
4. 1,582; 7,111; 3,013; 5,612; 2,003; 9,444; 4040.
5. 15,500; 57,837; 45,971; 92,017; 65,331; 11,443.
6. 235,142; 978,218; 106,008; 321,103; 627,344; 552,331.
7. 1,352,846; 4,125,963; 35,756,394; 257.382,761.

2. Form, read and write ordinal numerals from the following.

1. 7; 4; 8; 9; 5; 12; 3; 2; 1; 13; 15; 11; 10.
2. 20; 21; 30; 32; 40; 43; 50; 54; 60; 75; 80; 98.
3. 100; 120; 125; 200; 230; 231; 300; 450; 563; 892.

3. Read and write the following dates.

16/VI.1799; 5/VII.1914; 22/VI.I941; 9/V.1945; 23/II.1928; 12/IV.1961; 27/X.1977; 30/XI.1982; 19/VIII.1991; 1/I.2000.

4. Answer the following questions.

1. How much is 17 plus 19? 2. How much is 25 plus 3. How much is 120 plus 205? 4. How much is 13 minus 5. How much is 200 minus 45? 6. How much is 7 multiplied by 8? 7. How much is 42 divided by 6?

5. Read and write out in words the following common and decimal fractions.

1. $\frac{7}{15}$; $\frac{2}{3}$; $4\frac{1}{7}$; $\frac{1}{2}$; $7\frac{5}{12}$; $\frac{1}{3}$; $30\frac{3}{7}$; $\frac{1}{4}$; $2\frac{3}{5}$; $7\frac{2}{7}$; $5\frac{2}{10}$;
2. 3.5; 2.34; 12.3; 52.51; 0.1; 0,25; 0,302; 132.054; 5.37.

6. Use in the sentences given below either the cardinal or ordinal numeral of the numbers in brackets. Use the given patterns.

Pattern: 1. There are (5) roses in the vase. – ***There are five roses in the vase.***

2. It was his (2) visit to the doctor. – ***It was his second visit to the doctor.***

1. There are (10) students in his group. 2. It‘s (5) o'clock already. 3. It is (7) of December today. 4. Read text (2). 5. Find (3) sentence. 6. She is (21) today. 7. It is their (15) wedding anniversary. 8. (2) years passed quickly. 9. – Will you

have (2) cup of tea? – No more, thank you. 10. You are like (2) family for me. 11. (2) is a company, and (3) is a crowd. 12. (3) years later (4) child was born to him. 13. Find file (4) and take it to (14) room. 14. They got flat (6) on (3) floor in house (40). 15. My birthday is on (20) of July.

7. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. It was Jane`s second impression. 2. Jack saw thousands of bubbles. 3. Sixty citizens voted for him. 4. Jack earned six hundred dollars a month. 5. That happened three hundred years ago. 6. This company employed fifty-nine workers.

8. Translate the sentences into English.

A. 1. Мы читаем урок шестой, упражнение пятое. 2. Джон пишет сегодня четвертое письмо. 3. Сегодня одиннадцатое декабря. 4. Вчера было девятое января 2016 года. 5. Джек должен выучить сорок семь слов. 6. Сегодня шестьсот двадцать третий день с начала шоу. 7. Джейн родилась в 1990 году. 8. Это была вторая попытка Джеймса сдать этот экзамен. 9. Джейн выполнила восьмое упражнение. 10. Любимое число Роберта – семнадцать. 11. Мама Джейн купила двадцать восемь апельсинов. 12. У моей кузины только одна квартира. 13. Существуют три пути к его дому.

B. 1. Мой дом – третий справа. 2. Упражнение десять – на тринадцатой странице. 3. Предложение шесть неверно, а вот седьмое правильно. 4. Мне не понравилась первая серия фильма, вторая – гораздо лучше. 5. Четверка – это хорошая оценка. 6. Прошел месяц, затем второй, потом третий, а вестей все не было. 7. День рождения моего папы – 8 Марта. А ваш? 8. Третий лишний. 9. Комната тридцать находится на третьем этаже. 10. Встреча состоится в два часа на втором этаже в комнате номер три. 11. Первое и третье тестовые задания были легкими. 12. Их первый выбор был лучшим. 13. Барбаре необходимо шесть ингредиентов для ее торта.

Unit 6.
Глаголы to be *и* to have, *оборот* there + to be

1. Put the sentences into the future and past tense changing the verb "to be" and using suitable adverbial modifiers of time*: yesterday, tomorrow, next week, last month, next year, at 5 o'clock, etc.*

1. Victor is free in the evening.
2. John is in America.
3. I am very busy.
4. She is at the lecture.
5. The child is 10 years old.
6. This work is interesting.
7. The expedition is in Africa.
8. The new film is long.
9. My mother is at home.
10. The workers are at the factory.

2. Give the short answers to the questions below according to the pattern.
Pattern: Is Kovalev present at the lesson? –Yes, he is. (No, he is not.)

1. Was it cold last winter?
2. Are your friend's sisters beautiful?
3. Is it hot today?
4. Is it Sunday today?
5. Were you free yesterday?
6. Are you twenty years old?
7. Will you be at home in the evening?
8. Are the trees green now?
9. Is your house in the centre of the city?
10. Will your mother be at home at five o'clock?

3. Explain the use of the verb *to be* ***in the sentences below and translate them into Russian.***

1. They were at home last night. 2. He is a well known scientist. 3. They are to leave Moscow to-night. 4. The children were walking down the street. 5. She is an experienced teacher. 6. The letter will be posted at once. 7. He is in Kiev now. 8. We were to part that day. 9. The letter was written by the secretary. 10. They were to have arrived at seven o'clock. 11. The purpose of his visit was to negotiate for the purchase of timber.

4. Translate into English.

1. Ее нет здесь сейчас, она дома. 2. Его не было дома вчера вечером. 3. Он один из лучших врачей нашей больницы. 4. Его задача заключается в том, чтобы собрать материал по этому вопросу к 1 июня. 5. Он находится

сейчас в Крыму. 6. Она будет там в пять часов. 7. Пароход должен придти в 6 часов вечера. 8. Его брат инженер. 9. Я должен был встретиться с ним в 8 часов вечера. 10. Он будет рад вас видеть.

5. Explain the use of the verb** to have **in the sentences below and translate them into Russian.

1. She has come home. 2. He has a large family. 3. We have to leave home early, in the morning. 4. He had the letter typed. 5. He has dinner at home. 6. They had to complete their work on Monday. 7. We shall have plenty of fruit in the autumn. 8. He will have read the story by ten o'clock. 9. They will have the book you need in 5 days. 10. She was having a bath when the telephone rang. 11. By noon he had had an unpleasant talk with the manager, and had to complete the work he had been doing since Friday, while others were having a rest.

6. Translate into English.

1. У меня нет ее адреса. 2. У меня был вчера очень интересный разговор с профессором Д. 3. У него есть очень интересные книги. 4. Я должен буду пойти туда еще раз. 5. У нас завтра будет собрание. 6. Я должен вставать теперь очень рано. 7. Вы вчера обедали в ресторане? 8. Есть ли у вас красный карандаш? 9. У меня не было времени навестить его вчера. 10. Нужно ли вам идти в библиотеку сегодня? 11. Вам надо отдохнуть. 12. В котором часу Вы обычно обедаете? 13. Они зашли в кафе перекусить.

***7. Put the sentences into the Future and Past Simple tense changing the verb to have and using suitable adverbial modifiers of time:** yesterday, tomorrow, next week, last month, next year, at 5 o'clock, etc.*

1. They have a big house in the country.
2. My friend has many interesting books.
3. His mother has a nice garden.
4. She has a good map of London.
5. We have a good dog.
6. I have a beautiful picture.
7. These students have five examinations.
8. His parents have a comfortable flat.
9. John had a good job.

10. These pupils have four lessons every day.

8. Put the sentences into the Future and Past Simple tense changing the verb to be.

1. There are twelve students in our group.
2. There is a beautiful garden near the house.
3. There is a big blackboard in the classroom.
4. There is a letter for him on the table.
5. There are two lifts in the house.
6. There is a new stadium in the town.
7. There is a hospital in the village.
8. Are there many sentences in this exercise?
9. Is there much work to do at home?
10. There are no pictures in the book.

***9. Paraphrase according to the pattern using suitable forms of the verb* to have.**

Pattern: There are no books in his bag. – ***He has no books in his bag.***

1. There is no TV-set in his room.
2. There are no mistakes in his dictation.
3. There is no garden near his house.
4. There are no pictures in her room.
5. There are no French books in her library.
6. There is no English newspaper on her table.
7. There is no coffee in my cup.
8. There is no telephone in my flat.
9. There are no maps on the walls of our classroom.
10. There is no sugar in Peter's tea.

10. Put general and special questions to the sentences below using** any **where it is necessary.

1. There is a tea-pot on the table. 2. There are some flowers in the vase. 3. There are some English books on the shelf. 4. There is somebody in the garden. 5. There is a lot of milk in the jug. 6. There are some mistakes in your test. 7. There

is some ink in your pen. 8. There are some pictures on the wall of the room. 9. There is some coffee in the cup. 10. There are six continents in the world. 11. There are a lot of flowers in the garden. 12. There is something in the box. 13. There are some new words in the text. 14. There is a lot of snow in the forest.

11. Translate into English using *there is /there are;* ***pronouns*** *any, some, no* ***and words formed from them.***

1. В вашей семье есть дети? 2. На улице много народу. 3. В кувшине нет молока. 4. За вашим домом есть сад? 5. За вашим садом есть площадь, не так ли? 6. В вашем городе есть парки? 7. У вас есть вопросы? 8. На столе около окна стоят часы. 9. На полке мои книги и тетради. 10. В моем столе ничего нет. 11. В этом журнале есть что-нибудь интересное? 12. Что там на столе? Там стоит чашка и три стакана. 13. Есть кто-нибудь в соседней комнате? 14. На столе есть соль, но мало. 15. Времени нет.

Unit 7.
Глагол. The Simple Tenses

The Present Simple Tense

1. Put the verb in the brackets into the correct form of the Present Simple.

1. Ann ...*doesn't drink*... (not/drink) tea very often.
2. What time..... (the library/close) here?
3. I've got a computer, but I..... (not/use) it much.
4. Where..... (your friend/come) from? He's British.
5. What..... (you/do)? I'm a tutor.

2. Translate into English.

1. Моя семья обычно обедает в ресторане.
2. Наши друзья всегда пьют кофе на завтрак.
3. Днѐм у неѐ масса работы.
4. Я занимаюсь английским по вечерам.
5. Мы никогда не едим мясо.

3. Complete the sentences by putting in the verbs. Use positive or negative meanings of the Present Simple.

Model: *Claire is very sociable. She knows (know) lots of people. We've got plenty of chairs, thanks. We don't want (not/want) any more.*

1. My friend is finding life in Paris a bit difficult. He (not/speak) French. 2. Most students live quite close to the college, so they (walk) there. 3. I've got four cats and two dogs. I (love) animals. 4. No breakfast for Mark, thanks. He (not/eat) breakfast. 5. What's the matter? You (not/look) very happy.

4. Put the verb into the correct form. Write sentences about yourself. Use **always/never/often/ sometimes/ usually.**

Model: (watch television) *I never watch television. / I usually watch television in the evening. (etc.)*

1. (read in bed) I……

2. (get up before 7 o‘clock)……

3. (go to university / by bus)……..

4. (drink coffee)……

5. (watch soap operas)……

The Past Simple Tense

1. Complete the sentences with the Past Simple tense of the verbs in the brackets.

1. The boys (whisper) secrets to each other.
2. Uncle Ben (hurry) to catch his bus.
3. We (return) our books to the library.
4. She (kiss) the frog and it (change) into a prince.
5. Someone (tap) me on the shoulder.

2. Write these sentences in the positive, interrogative and negative forms of the Past Simple.

Model: He teaches history at the university. ***He taught history at the university. Did he teach history at the university? He didn"t teach history at the university.***

1. My parents leave home at 8 o‘clock.
2. You smoke a lot.
3. I look very tired.
4. We stop at Oxford.
5. The restaurant closes at 11 o‘clock.

3. Translate into English.

1. Мой отец родился в 1975 году.
2. Когда мне было 7 лет, я пошѐл в школу.
3. Все наши друзья хорошо окончили школу, поступили в университет, нашли вечернюю работу.
4. Летом мы ездили отдыхать на юг.
5. Где ты был вчера?

4. Complete the conversation. Put in the past simple negatives and questions.

Model: Claire: ***Did you have*** (you / have) a nice weekend in Paris?

Nick: Yes, thanks. It was good. We looked around and then we saw a show. (we / not / try) to do too much.
Claire: What sights (you / see)?
Nick: We had a look round the Louvre. (I / not / know) there was so much in there.
Claire: And what show (you / go) to?
Mark: Oh, a musical. I forget the name. (I / not / like) it.
Claire: Oh, dear. And (Sarah / enjoy) it?
Mark: No, not really. But we enjoyed the weekend. Sarah did some shopping, too, but (I / not / want) to go shopping.

The Future Simple Tense

1. Put in *will (‘ll)* ***or*** *won’t.*
Model: Can you wait for me? I …***won"t***… be very long.

1. There is no need to take an umbrella with you. It.....rain.

2. If you don‘t eat anything now, you …… be hungry later.

3. I‘m sorry about what happened yesterday. It ……. happen again.

4. I‘ve got some incredible news! You …….. never believe what happened.

5. Don‘t ask Amanda for advice. She …… know what to do.

2. Complete the sentences with will(„ll)+ the following verbs: *pass / be / come / get / like / look*
Model: Don‘t worry about exam. I‘m sure you …**’ll pass**… it.

1. Why don‘t you try on this jacket? It … nice on you.
2. You must meet George sometime. I think you … him.
3. It‘s raining. Don‘t go out. You ……wet.
4. I‘ve invited Sue to the party? But I don‘t think she … .
5. When the new road is finished, my journey to work…much shorter.

3. Translate into English.

1. Мой друг окончит университет в следующем году. 2. Кто будет переводить этот текст? 3. Вероятно, я получу вскоре интересную работу. 4. Как долго твои родственники пробудут в нашем городе? 5. У нас не будет экзаменов зимой.

Unit 8.
Глагол. The CONTINUOUS TENSES

The Present Continuous (Progressive) Tense

1. What‟s happening at the moment? Make up true sentences.
Model: (I/ eat) **I’m *not* eating.**

1. (I/ learn/ English).

2. (The sun/ shine).

3. (My teacher/sit / on a chair).

4. (You /listen /to music).

5. (Students /wear/ shoes).

2. Open the brackets using the Present Progressive tense.

1. He (fix) my bike in the garage.
2. I (help) Mom in the kitchen.
3. My sister and I (watch) television in our bedroom.
4. They (come) with us to the museum.
5. We (paint) some pictures for Aunt Susan.

3. Translate into English.

1. Не входите в аудиторию! Студенты пишут там контрольную работу. 2. Этот писатель пишет новую книгу. 3. Не мешайте мне. Я готовлюсь к докладу. 4. О чем вы думаете? 5. Осторожно! Та машина едет с огромной скоростью!

4. What can you say in these situations? Add a sentence with the present continuous.

Model: A friend rings you up in the middle of your favourite film. – *Is it important? I'm watching the most impressive blockbuster.*

1. A friend is at your flat and suggests going out, but you can see rain outside. – *I don't want to go out now. Look , ...*
2. A friend rings you up at work. – *Sorry, I can't talk now.* .....
3. You want to get off the bus, but the old lady next to you is sitting on your coat. – *Excuse me,.....*
4. A friend of yours wants to discuss the latest news with you, but you've just started to make a report. – *Can I talk to you later?.....*
5. You have been ill, but you're better now. – *I'm OK now.* .....

Present Continuous or Present Simple?

5. Complete the sentences. Put in the Present Continuous or Present Simple of the verbs in the brackets.

Model: **I'm writing** (I / write) to my parents. **I write** (I / write) to them every weekend.

1. (It / snow) outside. (It / come) down quite hard, look.
2. Normally (I / start) work at eight o'clock, but (I / start) at seven this week. We're very busy at the moment.

3. I haven't got a car at the moment, so (I / go) to work by bus this week. Usually (I / drive) to work.
4. The sun (rise) in the east, remember. It's behind us so (we / travel) west.
5. I'm afraid I have no time to help just now (I / write) a report. But (I / promise) I'll give you some help later.
6. (I / want) a new car (I / save) up to buy one.

6. Complete the following sentences with either the Present Simple or the Present Continuous form of the verbs in the brackets.

1. The teacher always (give) us interesting project work.
2. The wind (blow) very strongly today.
3. I (like) chocolate ice cream.
4. Be quiet! We (try) to listen to the radio.
5. Let‘s go inside now. It (begin) to rain.
6. Penguins (eat) fish.
7. Dad never (let) us play in the street when it‘s dark.
8. The children (go) swimming every day.
9. We‘re trying to catch the ball that (roll) down the hill.
10. My teacher (know) a lot about plants and animals.

7. Complete the following sentences with either the Present Simple or the Present Continuous form of the verbs in the brackets.

1. I (not to know) what to give my brother for his birthday. 2. They (to want) publish this book in July? 3. She (to think) he (to drive) dangerously. 4. He (to understand) that he (to eat) noisily, but he always (to forget) about it. 5. Who that man (to be) who (to stand) in the doorway? 6. I (to have) no time now, I (to have) dinner. 7. Your family (to leave) St. Petersburg in summer? – Yes, we always (to go) to the seaside. We all (to like) the sea. Mother (to stay) with us to the end of August, but father (to return) much earlier. 8. Where Tom and Nick (to be) now? – They (to have) a smoke in the garden. 9. What you (to do) here now? – We (to listen) to tape recordings. 10. You (to want) to see my father? – Yes, I … . 11. Michael (to know) German rather well. He (to want) to

know English, too, but he (to have) little time for it now. 12. What magazine you (to read)? – It (to be) a French magazine. There (to be) good articles on sports here. You (to be) interested in sports? – Yes, I … . but I (not to know) French. 13. We (to have) an English lesson now. 14. I (to think) she (not to feel) safe there. 15. You (to see) what I (to mean)? 16. You (to hear) what she (to say)? 17. He (not to feel) at liberty to tell you the truth. 18. Ron has got a new job. He (to earn) a fortune as a managing director. They (to think) he (to be) a bag of money.

8. Use the Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

1. Max (not to be) here. He (to wash) his car. He (to wash) it every weekend. 2. He (not to play) the piano tomorrow. 3. We (to see) a very good film last Sunday. 4. Your mother (to cook) every day? 5. We (to make) a fire last summer. 6. I (to spend) last summer at the seaside. 7. Where you (to spend) next summer? 8. Where he (to spend) next summer? 9. What mother (to do) now? – She (to cook) dinner. 10. I (not to play) computer games yesterday.

To Be Going To

1. Put these sentences in the interrogative (question) and negative forms.
Model: They are going to play football.
Are they going to play football? / They are not going to play football.

1. It is going to snow.

2. I am going to listen to the opera today.

3. She is going to make presents for all her family.

4. My parents are going to look for a new house.

5. These students are going to study Japanese.

2. Translate into English.

1. Мы играем в теннис сегодня днѐм.

2. Мой друг намеревается продать свою машину.

3. Взгляни на небо! Дождь собирается!

4. Что ты собираешься надеть на вечеринку сегодня?

5. Она не будет завтракать, она не голодна.

3. Complete the sentences, using "be going to".

***Model* :** My parents (bring) their tent with them.

My parents **are going to bring** their tent with them.

1. His brother (look) for a new job soon.
2. Watch out! The glass (break).
3. We (not/stay) with friends. We (find) a hotel.
4. I (not/pass) my driving test.
5. you (watch) that film on the television tonight.

4. Read the pairs of subjects and verbs below. Then write sentences about future events using the correct form of "be going to".

Model: My friend Tom / sleep - **My friend Tom is going to dine at my house today**.

1. We / ride
2. The cat / catch
3. Uncle Sam / comes
4. It / snow
5. We / eat

Will and ***be going to***

5. What would you say? Use "will" or "be going to".

Model: You want to express your intention to look round the museum.
Your friend: Do you have any plans for this afternoon?
You: Yes, I'm going to look round the museum.

1. You hate dogs. Dogs always attack you if they get the chance.
Your friend: That dog doesn't look very friendly.
You: It's coming towards us..... .

2. You predict the landing of aliens on the earth in the next ten years.
Your friend: All this talk about aliens is complete nonsense, isn't it?
You: Is it? I think.....

3. You know that your friend's sister has decided to get married.
Your friend: Have you heard about my sister?
You: Well, I heard that.....

4. You suddenly decide you want to invite Nalini for a meal.
Your friend: Do you know Nalini will be in town next weekend?
You: No, I don't. ..... .

6. Complete the conversations. Put in "will" or "be going to".

Model: Vicky: Have you got a ticket for the play?
Daniel: Yes, I'm going to see (see) it on Thursday.

1. ***Daniel:*** Did you buy this book?
Matthew: No, Emma did. She (read) it on holiday.

2. ***Laura:*** Would you like tea or coffee?
Sarah: Oh, I (have) coffee, please.

3. ***Trevor:*** I'm going to miss a good film on TV because I'll be out tonight.
Laura: I (video) it for you, if you like.

4. ***Rachel:*** I'm just going out to get a paper.
Emma: What newspaper (you / buy)?

The Past Continuous (Progressive) Tense

1. Answer the questions using the words from the round brackets.

Model: –Where were you at 6 o'clock? – (library/ read a book)

– ***I was reading a book in the library***.

1. Where were you at this time last week? (Spain/ stay at the hotel)

2. What was your grandmother doing the whole yesterday evening? (armchair/ watch a serial)

3. What were you doing from 2 to 3? (home/ make lunch)

4. Where was your brother at midday? (walk with his dog/ park)

2. Complete the sentences with the Past Continuous tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. At the party lots of people (dance) in the street while our neighbours (have) a barbecue.
2. I (sit) in my bedroom and (read) a book from 4 till midnight.
3. Someone (make) a very loud noise in the street.
4. Why you all (laugh) when I came in?
5. Sally (practice) the piano the whole morning.

3. Translate into English.

1. Где вы работали сегодня в 9 часов утра?
2. Он с друзьями занимался английским весь день.
3. Мы смотрели телевизор, а они слушали радио.
4. Во время обеда она читала научный журнал.
5. Автобус стоял на остановке с 3 до 4, а затем уехал.

4. Add a sentence with the Past Continuous to say that an action lasted a long time. Model: You had to work yesterday. The work went on all day. ***–I was working all day***.

1. You had to make phone calls. The calls went on all evening.
2. Students had to wait in the rain. The rain lasted for half an hour.
3. We had to make sandwiches. This went on all afternoon.
4. The lorry had to stay in a traffic jam. It was there for two hours.
5. Your neighbour played loud music. This went on all night.

Past Continuous or Past Simple?

5. Put in the correct form of the verbs in the brackets using the Past Continuous or the Past Simple.

Model: When Martin **arrived** (arrive) home, Anna **was talking** (talk) to someone on the phone. Martin **started** (start) to get the tea.

1. I (lie) in the bath when the phone (ring). It (stop) after a few rings.
2. It (be) cold when we (leave) the house that day, and a light snow (fall).
3. Your friend who (come) here the other day (seem) very nice. I (enjoy) meeting her.
4. When I (open) the cupboard door, a pile of books (fall) out.
5. I (walk) along the street when I suddenly (feel) something hit me in the back. I (not / know) what it was.

6. Each of these sentences has a mistake, correct it.

Model: The hotel <u>were</u> very quite. – **The hotel was very quiet.**

1. It was peaceful, and the birds were sing.
2. I washed my hair when the phone rang.
3. You came to the club last night?
4. As I was watching him, the man was suddenly running away.
5. Everything was seeming OK.
6. Where bought you that bag?

The Future Continuous (Progressive) Tense

1. Write these sentences in interrogative and negative forms.

1. We will be relaxing on the beach at this time on Saturday. 2. Students will be answering the teacher‘s questions at 10 o‘clock tomorrow. 3. You will be taking an exam from 8 to 12 on Wednesday. 4. Bill will be

making a report on Economics the whole day tomorrow. 5. I will be fixing a car at 5.

2. Describe your tomorrow day. Begin with:

1. Tomorrow at 9 a.m. I will be.....
2. At midday I.....
3. My best friend from10 to 2p.m. .....
4. At 6 o‘clock in the evening my parents…….....
5. At midnight our groupmates…….....

3. Make the questions according to the answers.

1. …will you be doing at 6? – I‘ll be taking an exam.
2. …will Steve be writing the article? – Tomorrow.
3. …will they be making the presentation tomorrow at 1 o‘clock? – They were absent yesterday.
4. …will my mother be planting flowers after breakfast? – In the garden.
5. …will we be watching after supper? – A new documentary about our planet.

4. Open the brackets and use Present Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous or “to be going + to inf” .

1. When you_____ (know) your examination results? 2. Kathy (travel) to Caracas next month to attend a conference. 3. Do you have any plans for lunch today? — I ____(meet) Shannon at the Sham Cafe in an hour. Do you want to join us? 4. I ____(buy) a bicycle for my son for his birthday next month. Do you know anything about bikes for kids? — Sure. What do you want to know? How do you like your new job? — I don‘t start it until tomorrow. 5. I_____(give) you an answer next week. 6. I suppose he____(talk) about his new invention. 7. Why are you packing your suitcase? — I____ (leave) for Los Angeles in a couple of hours. 8. My regular doctor, Dr. Jordan, _____(attend) a conference in Las Vegas next week, so I hope I _____(meet) her partner, Dr. Peterson, when I ____(go) for my appointment next Friday. 9. What time class _____ (begin) tomorrow morning? — It_____(begin) at eight o‘clock sharp. 8. The coffee shop ____(open) at seven o‘clock tomorrow morning. I‘ll meet you there at 7:15. — Okay. I‘ll be there.

5. Open the brackets and use Future Continuous, Present Continuous, Future Simple or "to be going + to inf".

1. At 5 o'clock tomorrow he _____ (work). 2. He can't come at noon tomorrow because he _____(give) a lesson at that time. 3. She_____(read) an interesting book the whole evening tomorrow. 4. At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning he_____(talk) to his friend. 5. You will recognize her when you see her. She_____(wear) a yellow hat. 6. He_____(have a party) on Saturday 4th December in London at 10 p.m. 7. In the next days you _____ (visit) famous sights. 8. Jeanne and Paul_____ (move) to London next month. 9. Leave the washing up. – I _____ (do) it later. 10. This time tomorrow I _____(lie) on the beach. 11. Look out! You _____(spill) your tea!

Unit 9. *Глагол.*
The PERFECT TENSES
The Present Perfect Tense

1. Change the sentences into Present Perfect and translate them.

1. Students are writing a dictation. 2. They are having tea. 3. We are looking for more CDs with good music. 4. Molly is translating a difficult article from German into Russian. 5. I'm telling my friends an interesting story.

2. Complete the sentences using the word in brackets.

Model: My friend…***has opened*** … (open) a shop in the village.

1. I ……. (not /do) my homework yet.
2. ……. (you / send) aunt Mary a birthday card yet?
3. Nalini …… (not/hear) from his brother for two months.
4. We …… (have) a lot of work to do recently.
5. They …..(live) in France for two years.

3. Translate into English.

1. Я никогда не видел таких прекрасных картин.
2. Мы только что говорили с деканом о моѐм новом проекте.
3. Твой друг когда-нибудь был в Волгограде?
4. Студенты недавно успешно сдали сложный экзамен.
5. Где вы были всѐ это время?

4. Make a sentence. Use Present Perfect.

Model: I'm tired. (I / walk / miles) – ***I've walked miles.***

1. Emma's computer is working now. (she / repair / it)

2. It's cooler in here now. (I / open / the window)

3. The visitors are here at last. (they / arrive)

4. Mark's car isn't blocking us in now. (he / move / it)

5. We haven't got any new videos. (we / watch / all these)

Present Perfect or Past Simple?

5. Put in the correct verb form.
Model: **I've done** (I / do) all the housework. The flat is really clean now.

A young couple **bought** (buy) the house next door. But they didn't live there long.

1. Our visitors (arrive). They're sitting in the garden.

2. There's still a problem with the television. Someone (repair) it, but then it broke down again.

3. (I / lose) my bank card. I can't find it anywhere.

4. The match (start). ―United‖ are playing well.

5. My sister (run) away from home. But she came back two days later.

6. (We / plant) an apple tree in the garden. Unfortunately it died.

7. Prices (go) up. Everything is more expensive this year.

8. (I / make) a cake. Would you like a piece?

6. Choose the best sentence – a) or b).
Model: Have you heard about the woman walking across the US?

– Yes, <u>she's reached</u> the Rockies.

a) The walk is continuing b) **<u>The walk has finished</u>**.

1. Have you ever played beach volleyball? – Yes, we played it on holiday.

a) The holiday is still going on b) The holiday is over.

2. Did you know old Mr. Green? – No, I never met him.

a) Mr. Green is probably alive b) Mr. Green is probably dead.

3. Wayne Johnson is a great footballer. – Yes, he's scored 200 goals for United.

a) Wayne Johnson still plays for United b) Wayne Johnson has left United.

7. Put the following sentences into the correct tense: Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous, Past Continuous or Present Perfect.

1. I _____(listen) to the radio while Mary _____(cook) dinner. 2. You _____(buy) this book yesterday? 3. Last Friday Jill _____(go) home early because she _____(want) to see a film. 4. When your brother usually _____ (get) home in the evening? 5. Jane always _____ (bring) us a nice present. 6. What those people _____(do) in the middle of the road? 7. You _____ (read) this book? 8. While Fred _____ (sleep), Judy _____ (watch) TV. 9. When I _____ (be) young, I _____ (think) Mary _____ (be) nice — but now I _____ (think) she‘s fantastic. 10. Jill _____ (walk) home when she _____ (see) her husband‘s car outside the cinema. 11. Look there! Sue and Tim _____(run) to school. 12. Jack‘s father _____(not work) in London — he _____ (not speak) English. 13. Joe _____ (buy) a car yesterday.14. Their father often _____(go) to rock concerts. 15. While you _____(sleep), mother _____(arrive).

8. Correct the mistakes.

1. When she was younger, she has played tennis every day.
2. It‘s already 10:00, but Jane hasn‘t finished her homework already.
3. Joe crashed his car three times since Christmas.
4. Did you done your homework, or have you been watching TV?
5. Karl has been driving since five years.
6. This hotel has been already in business for twenty years.

9. Put the following sentences into the correct tense: Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous, Past Continuous or Present Perfect.

1. Alice ... (not to take) the bus to school every day. She usually ... (to walk) to school.

2. ... (to take) … you the bus to get to school or ... (to walk) you?

3. Who is this man? I ... (to think) that I ... (to know) him, but I ... (to forget) his name.

4. The children ... (to have) a good time in the park yesterday. They ... (to give) small pieces of bread to the ducks. Then they ... (to take) pictures of themselves.

5. Where are the children? They ... (to watch) TV in the room now. Some minutes ago they ... (to play) a game.

6. Now I am in my class. I... (to sit) at my desk. I always ... (to sit) at the same desk.

The Past Perfect Tense

1. Put these sentences in the interrogative and negative forms.

1. You had studied English before you entered the University.

2. They had arrived at the station by 6 o‘clock.

3. James had finished reading the book by last Sunday.

4. I had done my lessons by the time you called me up.

5. The teacher had given the students their homework before the bell rang.

2. Read the situation and write the sentences from the words in brackets.

Model: You went to Sue‘s house, but she wasn‘t there.

(she/ go/ out)…. **She had gone out**……

1. You went back to your home town after many years. It wasn‘t the same as before. (It/ change/ a lot).

2. I invited Ian to the party but he couldn‘t come. (He/ arrange/ to do something else).

3. You went to the cinema last night. You got to the cinema late. (the film/ already/begin).

4. It was nice to see Dan again after such a long time. (I/ not/ see/ him/ for five years).

5. I offered my parents something to eat, but they weren‘t hungry. (They/ just/ have breakfast).

3. Translate into English.

1. Когда вы пришли, я уже перевел весь текст.
2. К тому времени как вы позвонили, гости ещѐ не собрались.
3. Вы изучали английский перед тем, как поступили на эти курсы?
4. Дождь уже прекратился, когда мы вышли из дома.
5. Сколько страниц этой книги твой брат прочитал к концу прошлой недели?

4. Make questions to the underlined words.

1. The people went home after they had finished their work.
2. The young man has decided to buy the new vase after the old one had fallen down and broken to pieces.
3. The lecture has begun by the time I entered the room.

The Future Perfect Tense

1. Put these sentences in the interrogative and negative forms.

1. Trevor and Laura **will have lived** here for four years next April.
2. This chess game is going to last ages. They **won't have finished** it until midnight.
3. I **will have read** this book by the time it's due back to the library.
4. My husband **will have finished** his work by half past eight, so he should be home about nine.
5. Phone me after 8 o‘clock. We**’ll have finished** dinner by then.

2. Translate into English.

1. Моя сестра вернется домой к 10 часам. Перезвоните позднее.
2. К концу сентября мы получим хорошую премию.
3. Я плохо себя чувствую, но к концу надели я выздоровлю.
4. На следующей неделе у меня будет больше времени, так как я сдам все экзамены.
5. Когда мой папа вернется домой, он будет очень уставшим.

3. Paul wants to be an artist. He's reading about a famous artist called Winston Plummer.

Winston Plummer was a great artist, who had a wonderful career. He won lots of prizes before he was twenty. By the age of twenty-five he had had his own exhibition. He was the subject of a TV documentary by the time he was thirty. By the age of thirty-five he had become world-famous. He made millions of pounds from his pictures before he was forty.

Paul is daydreaming about his own future career. What is he thinking?

Model: I hope I'll *have won lots of prizes* before I'm twenty.

1. Perhaps ……..... my own exhibition by the age of twenty-five.
2. I wonder if ..... by the time I'm thirty.
3. Maybe..... by the age of thirty-five.
4. I hope..... by the age of forty.

4. How good is your maths? Can you work out the answers?

Model: It's quarter to six. Melanie is putting something in the oven. It needs to be in the oven for an hour and a half. When will it have cooked? **It will have cooked at quarter past seven.**

1. It's seven o'clock in the evening, and Andrew is starting to write an essay. He writes one page every fifteen minutes. He plans to finish the essay at midnight. How many pages will he have written? He will have written pages.
2. It's Monday morning, and Sarah is travelling to work. It's twenty miles from her home to the office. How far will she have travelled to and from work by the time she gets home on Friday? She will have travelled .....miles.
3. Matthew is doing press-ups – one every two seconds. How many will he have done after five minutes? He will have done .....press-ups.

The Present Perfect Continuous (Progressive) Tense

1. Write a question for each situation.

You meet Sam as he is leaving the swimming pool.
Model: You ask: (you/swim?) ***Have you been swimming?***

1. You have just arrived to meet a friend who is waiting for you. You ask: (you/wait/long).....?

2. You meet a friend in the street. His clothes are completely wet. You ask: (what/you/do).....?

3. A friend of yours is now working in a supermarket. You ask: (how long/you/work/there).....?

4. The fellow student tells you about his job - he sells computers. You want to know how long.

5. You ask: (how long/you/sell / computers).....?

2. Translate into English.

1. Как долго вы изучаете испанский язык?

2. Мы живем здесь только год.

3. Дождь идѐт с раннего утра.

4. Чем он занимается с тех пор, как мы виделись с ним в последний раз?

5. Я пытаюсь отремонтировать компьютер на протяжении всего дня.

3. Put in the verbs. Use Present Perfect Continuous.

Ilona: Sorry I'm late.

Model: Emma: It's OK. **I haven't been waiting…** (I / not / wait) long.

What (l)..... (you/do)?

Nelly: I've been with Mrs. King. (2)..... (she / help) me with my English.
Nelly: Your English is very good. You don't need lessons, surely.

How long (3)..... (you / study) English?
Ilona: Er, eight years now. But my accent wasn't so good before I came to England. (4)..... (I / try) to improve it. I think (5)..... (it / get) better lately.
Nelly: Your accent is fine, Ilona. Honestly.

4. Use Present Simple or Present Perfect Continuous

A. 1. He has suffered a great deal of pain. You (not to think) he (to behave) very well, though? 2. —I (to live) up there,‖ she said, indicating the gates. 3. I never (to change) my shoes even when I (to get) my feet wet. 4. —By the way,‖

I asked Arthur, —what Bill (to do) now?‖ 5. The guard stared at him. —You (to have) a pass?‖ 6. —Mr Brown (to play) cards?‖ he asked. 7. —Luis (to keep) something secret.‖ —He (not to tell) you everything?‖ 8. They will have to stay with us when they (to arrive) here. 9. —And what has become of Mr Jones?‖ the man asked, —He (to do) well.‖ 10. —You must forgive me,‖ Mr Smith said, —but I (not to touch) alcohol.‖ 11. It‘s no use mumbling at me out of the side of your mouth, and imagining that you (to speak) French. 12. —Dan,‖ she said, turning to her husband with her hand over the mouthpiece, —why your brother (to call) so early?‖ 13. I (to believe) she (to feel) foolish this morning.

B. 1. If there is one thing I (not to like) on a voyage it is the unexpected one. Naturally I (not to talk) of the sea. The sea (to present) no problem. 2. He will give me a welcome whenever I (to come) here. 3. A very old woman was staring at them intently. —We (to do) something to attract attention?‖ Grace asked. 4. At the further end of the village (to stand) the medieval church. 5. —I shall go mad if this (to go) on much longer,‖ said Rex. 6. —Where‘s Mrs Hardy?‖ —Downstairs, Sir. She (to greet) the guests.‖ 7. May I put my car away in your garage in case anyone (to come)? 8. He gave me a smile as much as to say: —I only (to joke).‖ 9. Mr Smith and I never (to travel) anywhere without a bottle of aspirin. 10. The wheel of her bicycle was bent out of shape. —What I (to do) now?‖ she asked. 11. She always (to try) to show off to her husband that she can do without him. 12. The doctor (not to see) the patients today. He has been called away. 13. —If you (to feel) so strongly,‖ she said, —why you (not to do) something about it?‖

5. Put the following sentences into the correct tense: Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Simple.

1.Aren‘t you about to finish with the dishes? You _____ (wash) the dishes for thirty minutes or more. How long can it take you to wash the dishes? 2. We _____ (go) to the Steak House restaurant many times. The food is excellent. 3. A: What is that sound? B: A car alarm _____ (ring) somewhere down the street. It _____(drive) me crazy —I wish it would stop! It _____ (ring) for more than twenty minutes. 4. Can you translate this note from Stockholm? I understood Swedish when I _____ (be) a child, but I _____ (forget) it all. 5. What‘s that dent in the side of the car? You _____(have) an accident? 6. I‘m sorry, John‘s not here; he _____ (go) to the dentist. He _____ (have) trouble with a tooth for some time. 7. This cassette recorder is broken. You _____ (play) about with it? 8. Your Italian is very good. You _____(study) it long? 9. Do you mind if I clear the table? You _____(have)

enough to eat? 10. Ann never _____(go) camping. She _____(not sleep) in a tent. 11. Frank, where have you been? We _____(wait) for you since 1 p.m. 12. I'm not surprised he _____(fail) that exam. He _____(not / work) hard recently.

6. Put the following sentences into the correct tense: Present Perfect, Past Simple or Present Perfect Continuous.

A. 1. Oh no! The children _____(cook). Look at the state of this kitchen! 2. How many times Wendy _____(be) late for work this week? 3. I'm going to give that cat some food. It _____ (sit) on the doorstep for hours. I'm sure it's starving. 4. I _____ (do) grammar exercises all morning. I deserve a treat for lunch. 5. You _____ (not / buy) your mother a present? That's really mean of you. 6. She _____ (work) in Australia for 2 years. Then she moved. 7. Now where are my keys? This is the third time I _____ (lose) them today. 8. You _____ (ever/play) chess? You should try it. I'm sure it's the sort that you'd like. 9. Oh do be quiet. You _____(grumble) all day! 10. Your tennis _____ (really / improve)! You _____(practice) in secret?

B. 1. Today is Thursday, and John _____ (be) late twice this week; he_____ (be) late yesterday and on Monday. 2. I first_____(meet) George a month ago, and I _____(meet) him several times since then. 3. It is October now, and we _____(do) a lot of work this year; we _____(do) a lot last year too. 4. She _____(buy) a coat last winter, but she_____(not / buy) a new dress since 2012. 5. It's only the middle of the month, and he_____ (spend) (already) most of his salary; he _____ (spend) $60 yesterday. 6. I _____ (break) my leg in 2002, but I _____ (break) (never) my arm. 7. He's over sixty, and he's still working. He _____ (work) hard all his life. 8. When he _____(be) a young man, he sometimes _(work) all night.
9. The postman _____(come) at eight yesterday, but it's now half past eight and he _____ (not / come) yet. 10. Today is May 25th. Ted _____ (not / be) absent this month. He _____(feel) extremely ill when he went to hospital, but he _____(feel) much better since he came out of hospital a month ago.

7. Correct the mistakes in the dialogue.

– Hello, Charles. I didn't see you since yesterday morning. Where have you been?

– Actually I work on my first novel.

– I see. How long have you written it?

– For three weeks already. I have made a lot of interesting characters. I've been so busy today. You know I didn't have a single cup of coffee since morning.

– And how many chapters have you been writing so far?

– 3 chapters are ready! And I have thought already of a nice title. But I didn‘t decide yet what happens next.

– Well. Good luck to you!

Revision

1. Choose the correct tense form.

I am writing in connection with the advertisement which appeared / has appeared on 12 April. I originally studied/ have studied chemistry at university. I graduated / have been graduating with a first-class degree. I now completed / have now completed a postgraduate degree in administration.

I‘ve been trying / I‘ve tried to find a permanent job for a considerable time. Indeed, I have already worked /I have already been working for several companies on a temporary basis. In my first job, I was / have been responsible for marketing, I‘ve been applying / have applied for several posts this year but I did not manage / have not managed to find what I‘m looking for.

The last job I applied / have applied for required applicants to speak some Japanese, I started learning / have been learning Spanish a few months ago I did not obtain / have not obtained a qualification in it yet. I did not apply / have not applied for a job with your company before. I hoped / have hoped that you would consider my application favourably. However, I have been waiting/ have waited for a reply for weeks and I still have not received / did not receive any answer.

2. Put the following sentences into the correct tense form.

A. 1. The lesson …over recently. (to be) 2. Tom …up because I told him the truth. (to blow) 3. He is trying to…up his friends at school now. (catch) 4. He…just…out his problem and now he does not know what to do. (to work) 5. He will …on the lamp tomorrow because now he is busy. (to turn) 6. This district is constantly…out. (to spread) 7. Robert…on his job, but he does not like it. (to keep) 8. We …already…back our car. (to get) 9. The plane is to… here. (to land) 10. He …already…up his contract when he began to work there. (to break) 11. He …by for two hours yesterday. (to stand) 12. When Nick understood everything, they…already…away. (to run) 13. Mary…more money in the envelope at the wedding. (to put) 14. Brad and Tom want to…up this idea. (to give) 15. They are constantly…around our school. (to hang)

B. 1. He was … in this firm. (to check) 2. He …down and will not go to the picnic now. (to fall) 3. Peter …in and saw a big nice room. (to come) 4. He was…back for a long time, but he did not see anything. (to look) 5. Ann…on a new TV set in her room. (to put) 6. The car…over, but everybody appears alive. (to turn) 7. The teacher…out all the mistakes but the pupil did not understand anything. (to point) 8. When he…back, tell him my request. (to go) 9. Inna…off her old friends and understood, that she had done bad. (to get) 10.He is always…around without problems. (to hang) 11. The robber…away as fast as he could, and we could not do anything. (to get) 12.When he was asked, he…forward, but did not say anything. (to come) 13. She said that she would …back, but when it will be, she did not know. (to call) 14. Their plans were…down at all. (to break) 15. Olga…down everybody though she was destroyed herself. (to calm) 16. The taxi…up and the driver is waiting for you. (to pull)

C, 1. The director…out all the parties and he forgot about himself. (to pass) 2. While they were talking, the manager … down the shop. (shut) 3. John…back and began to sleep. (to sit) 4. We…out and said nothing. (to burst) 5. Sasha was…by at 5 o'clock yesterday, but he did not know that you want to see him. (to go) 6. He has…out recently and I can not refuse him. (to help) 7. I want to…off this friendship, because it does not bring me happiness. (to knock) 8. He …up his composition for four o'clock tomorrow. (to make) 9. We …around for three hours and we did not understand where it was. (to go) 10. They…down their requests, but we became to work worse because of bad wages. (to knock) 11. Tom…down and understood what floor he was. (to look) 12. He…forward to The New Year, because he knows that parents will give him good presents. (to look) 13. The grandmother and grandfather….up him for two years. (to grow) 14. The chief will…up this idea and we will do it. (to keep) 15. Fred …up materials and began to work at a new project. (to pick) 16. He …into his best friend but he did not have any time to talk to him a little. (to run)

3. Translate from Russian into English.

A. 1. Он сейчас работает? 2. Он обычно ходит на работу пешком. 3. Стив любит китайскую кухню. 4. Занятия начинаются рано утром? Да. 5. Она любит делать покупки? Да. 6. Смиты не любят путешествовать. 7. Генри не обедает в ресторане. 8. Он выключил радио и пошел спать. 9. Прошлой весной часто шел дождь. 10 Дэвид наконец продал свою старую машину. 11. Джо вернулся очень поздно вчера вечером? 12. Когда Колумб

открыл Америку? Колумб открыл Америку в 1492 г. 13. Сколько стоило кольцо? Кольцо стоило 600 долларов. 14. Алиса не пришла на вечеринку. 15. Вы невнимательно читали статью. 16. В пятницу утром я работал в саду. 17. Они живут здесь с июля. 18. Вы когда-нибудь были в Лувре? Нет, я никогда не был в Лувре.

B. 1. Боюсь, что я потерял ключи от автомобиля. 2. Как долго вы тут живете? Я тут живу 9 лет. 3. К пяти часам я закончил свою работу. 4. Сильный снег шел уже около двух часов, когда они вышли из дома. 5. Почему он был удивлен, что получил "3". 6. Никто не знал, в каком году этот мост был построен. 7. Мне сказали, что вы читаете эту книгу уже больше месяца. Пора вернуть ее в библиотеку. 8. Поезд прибудет с опозданием. 9. Вы не попадете вовремя на работу. 10. Вы скоро встретите Дорис? 11. Мы собираемся купить телевизор. 12. Сегодня вечером мы не собираемся обедать в ресторане 13. Вы будете есть мороженое на десерт? 14. Он сделает свои домашние задания к семи часам вечера. 15. Через месяц мы завершим свои научные эксперименты. 16. До отъезда в Нью-Йорк он увидит всех своих старых друзей. 17. Я боюсь, что к завтрашнему дню вы уже забудете все эти правила. 18. Я не уверен, что она сдаст последний экзамен к этому времени.

C. 1. Мельник сказал, что навестит маленького Ганса, когда придет весна и он сможет дать ему корзину первых цветов. 2. Мы посмотрели пьесу до того, как обсудили ее. 3. Мы посмотрели пьесу, а затем обсудили ее. 4. Я был в Лондоне в прошлом году. Раньше я там не бывал. 5. Ему не нравилось письмо, которое он пытался написать уже два часа. Слова казались ему неубедительными (unconvincing). 6. Когда мы пришли, он уже вернулся и что-то писал в своем кабинете (study). 7. Он окончил свою работу в саду и сидел на террасе (terrace). Вечер был теплый, и солнце только что зашло. 8. Она проработала с нами только два месяца, но доказала, что она опытный юрист (lawyer). 9. Шел очень сильный снег, и я не смог разобрать (make out) номера трамвая. Когда я уже проехал (cover) несколько остановок (tram stops), я понял что ехал в неправильном направлении. 10. Я звонила вам с 4-х часов, но не смогла дозвониться (get): ваша линия была все время занята, 11. Две недели шли дожди: наконец три дня назад установилась (set in) хорошая погода.

Unit 10.
Глагол. The Passive Voice

1. Read the sentences paying attention to the passive construction and its translation.

1. The door was opened and he came in. – Дверь открылась и он вошел.
2. The name was written in block letters. – Имя было написано печатными буквами.
3. The doctor was sent for. – За доктором послали.
4. He has been sent to school in London. – Его послали в школу в Лондон.
5. I was told that something was wrong. – Мне сказали что что-то было не в порядке.
6. The rule was explained to the students. – Правило было объяснено студентам.
7. The telephone number was dictated to me. – Мне продиктовали номер телефона.
8. The door was opened by a girl. – Дверь открыла девочка.
9. Tom went into the street and was received by Betty. – Том вышел на улицу, где его встретила Бетти.
10. Our talk was interrupted by a telephone call. – Телефонный звонок прервал наш разговор.
11. He is much spoken about. – О нѐм много говорят.

2. Open the brackets, using the passive form of the verb.

1. The roads (cover) with the snow. – Дороги покрыты снегом.
2. Chocolate (make) from cocoa. – Шоколад изготавливается из какао.
3. The Pyramids (build) in Egypt. – Пирамиды были построены в Египте.
4. This coat (buy) four years ago. – Это пальто было куплено 4 года назад.
5. The stadium (open) next month. – Стадион будет открыт в следующем месяце.
6. Your parents (invite) to a meeting. – Твои родители будут приглашены на собрание.
7. Where is your car? – It (mend) at the moment. – Где твоя машина? – В данный момент она ремонтируется.
8. The books already (pack). – Книги уже упакованы.
9. The castle can (see) from a long distance. – Замок можно увидеть издалека.
10. The guests must (meet) at noon. – Гости должны быть встречены в полдень.

3. Make the sentences negative.

1. Ann was bitten by a homeless dog.
2. The zoo is being reconstructed at the moment.
3. The luggage must be checked at the customs.
4. Souvenirs are sold everywhere.
5. The job will be finished at 3 o‘clock.

4. Answer the questions.

1. Are the Olympic Games held every 10 years?
2. Is bread made from flour or potatoes?
3. Was the Eifel Tower built in Moscow?
4. Will the final exams be taken in summer or in winter?
5. When is Christmas celebrated in Europe?

5. Make up questions paying attention to the word order.

Model: *by many tourists/been visited/the National park/has?*
Has the National park been visited by many tourists?

1. In China/cars/made/are?
2. The ambulance/to hospital/her/has/taken?
3. In five minutes/can/the potatoes/roasted/be?
4. Tea/when/served/be/will?
5. Broadcasted/the videos/be/may?
6. To them/last week/were/given/laptops?
7. Closed/for repairs/has/the road/been?
8. Asked/by the teacher/was/he/yesterday?
9. My apology/be/will/accepted?
10. In Alaska/eagles/are found?
11. For the World Exhibition/built/was/the Eiffel Tower?
12. The workers/by computers/will/replaced/ be?
13. Carrots and beans/be/cooked/can/together?
14. Was/the first underground railway/opened/where?
15. Going to/returned/are/be/to the school/the books?

6. Open the brackets, using the passive form of the verb where necessary.

1. Those magazines (return) to the library yesterday.
2. Why your home task (not/do)?
3. The children (take) to the circus this afternoon.

4. Dictionaries may not (use) at the examination.
5. This room (not/ use) for a long time.
6. Peter (to break) the window.
7. The exercise ... (to write) already.
8. The text ... (to translate) by Victor.
9. The teacher just ... (to explain) the new rule.
10. A new school ... (to build) in this street now.

7. Rewrite these sentences beginning your ones with the underlined words.

Model: Thieves robbed a <u>woman</u>. – A woman was robbed.

We can solve the <u>problem.</u> – The problem can be solved.

1. They may ban <u>the film</u>.
2. They offered <u>Nancy</u> a pay increase.
3. We need to correct <u>the mistakes</u>.
4. Someone reported that <u>the situation</u> was under control.
5. They are testing <u>the new drug</u>.
6. People should send their <u>complains</u> to the head office.
7. They had to postpone the <u>meeting</u> because of illness.
8. An electrical fault could have caused <u>the fair</u>.
9. They are to hold <u>next year's congress</u> in San Francisco.
10. They shouldn't have played <u>the football match</u> in such bad weather.
11. They didn't offer <u>Ann</u> a job.
12. They will ask <u>you</u> a lot of questions at the interview.

8. Rewrite these sentences, using the passive form of the verb.

1. Do they sell clothes in this shop? 2. Someone is cleaning the windows. 3. She tapped him on the hand with her pen. 4. I don't like people laughing at me. 5. People spend a lot of money on food. 6. Is Sue washing the car? 7. Who made this mess? 8. Grandfather is going to tell the children a story. 9. They will open the new sports centre soon. 10. They made him confess to the robbery. 11. Liz showed me some holiday pictures. 12. Sam remembers his friend telling him about the party. 13. They heard him calling for help. 14. Who broke this mug? 15. Every four years people elect a new president in the USA. 16. The police caught a bank robber last night. 17. Sorry, we don‘t allow dogs in our safari park. 18. Wait a little, my neighbor is telling an interesting story. 19. My son can write some more articles about football. 20. My mum has made a delicious cherry pie for dinner.

9. Open the brackets, using the passive form of the verb where necessary.

1. This lightbox _____outside (can use).
2. The document _____as soon as possible (must send).
3. You _____to sign the contract (might ask).
4. This job _____to Sergey but he may turn it down (can offer).
5. I didn't bring my own slide projector, because I _____not to (tell).
6. Smoking _____on these premises (not permit).
7. Some things _____unnoticed (should leave).
8. Taxes _____by 15% now (increase).
9. This project _____on for three weeks now (work).
10. It _____tomorrow (should finish).

10. Translate into English.

A. 1. Его поведение часто обсуждают. 2. Я только что купил газету. 3. Телеграмма была получена вчера. 4. Он уже ответил на вопрос. 5. Когда будет переведена эта книга? 6. Кому поручили это задание? 7. Мне предложили очень интересную работу. 8. Телевизор только что выключили. 9. Слова только что написали на доске. 10. Мы уже говорили об этом. 11. Все ответы уже даны. 12. Об этом только что сказали по радио. 13. Я уже смотрел этот фильм. 14. Мне ничего об этом не говорили. 15. Все предложения уже написаны. 16. Когда в вашей семье пьют чай? 17. Где хранят старые письма? 18. Почему эти правила всегда забывают? 19. Почему вы всегда забываете эти правила? 20. Где живут ваши друзья? 21. Где покупают хлеб?

B. 1. Он каждый день рассказывает нам что-нибудь интересное. 2. Ему каждый день рассказывают что-нибудь интересное. 3. Я часто посылаю письма друзьям. 4. Меня часто посылают на юг. 5. Я всегда хвалю моих друзей. 6. Меня всегда хвалят дома. 7. Каждую субботу папа показывает дедушке мои оценки. 8. Каждую субботу папе показывают мои оценки. 9. Мы часто вспоминаем вас. 10. Нас часто вспоминают в деревне. 11. Мне дают сок каждое утро. 12. Каждое утро я даю кошке молоко. 13. Меня часто приглашают в кино. 14. Моей сестре часто помогают в школе. 15. Я иногда забываю взять дневник. 16. Он пишет много писем. 17. Книги А. Кристи читают с интересом. 18. Собаки любят кости. 19. Собак любят во многих семьях. 20. Когда задают вопросы? 21. Ты задашь этот вопрос на собрании?

***C.** 1. Когда упомянули этот факт, всем стало ясно, что имеется в виду. 2. Стихи Бернса переведены на многие языки, их читают и ими наслаждаются во всем мире. 3. Я не совсем понял, что я должен делать, потому что мне не объяснили как следует. 4. Уже было обсуждено три вопроса, когда мы услышали, что звонит звонок. 5. Ему дали три дня, чтобы закончить работу. 6. Его слушали с таким вниманием, что никто не заметил,

как я вошел. 7. Его только что отвезли в больницу. 8. Их беседа была прервана внезапным прибытием еще одного гостя. 9. Над тобой будут смеяться, если ты наденешь эту шляпу. 10. Когда она вошла в класс, там экзаменовали последнего ученика. 11. Эти фильмы отличаются от тех, которые нам показывали до сих пор. 12. У него было такое чувство, что за ним кто-то идет. 13. Она не последовала совету, который ей дали. 14. Ему сказали об изменениях в расписании? 15. Он поинтересовался, почему письмо отправили без марки.

11. Each of these sentences is incorrect. Find the mistakes. ***Model:*** Those nice glasses was break. – ***Those nice glasses were broken***.

1. The story was written Agatha Christie.
2. Baseball do play at this stadium.
3. This shirt needs iron.
4. I cut my hair yesterday.
5. My parents divorce themselves last year.

12. Look at the advertisement. Write an article for your local newspaper about this event.

Model: A competition for young inventors will be held on 10 May, 2016 in the Inventors club.

INVENTORS CLUB COMPETITION FOR YOUNG INVENTORS .
AGE LIMIT — 14
May 10, 2016, 4 to 6 p.m.
Professional engineers examination.
May 15, 2016 — open to the public.
Prizes — presented by the Head Teacher.
The winners‘ names — published in the Sunday News.
The winners models — photographed for the Inventor magazine. Contact telephone: 01392 421245.

****13. Translate from Russian into English paying attention to passive constructions.***

1. Нью-Йорк известен всему миру как город Большого Яблока. Неоднократно обсуждалось, когда и как город получил свое второе название, но только некоторые люди говорили о самом фрукте. А между тем, в штате Нью-Йорк выращивается большое количество яблок. Наряду с Вашингтоном, Нью-Йорк является крупнейшим производителем яблок в США. Нью-йоркские яблоки любимы многими людьми по всей стране.

2. Многим британским памятникам более тысячи лет, они были возведены еще в те времена, когда Британия была частью Римской Империи. Путешествуя, Вы можете встретить древние городские стены, старые дороги, защитные ограждения, виллы. Первые виллы были построены в 80-90 году нашей эры. Они были красиво украшены. Там можно почувствовать себя наиболее близко к повседневной жизни Римской Британии. На кухнях выпекался хлеб. В коридорах были слышны семейные разговоры. Известно, что многие виллы были разрушены огнем. Их руины остаются спрятанными столетиями и нередко по чистой случайности они обнаруживаются. Так, например, в Хэмпшире фермером было найдено большое количество устричных раковин. Раковины, которые остались от празднования, происходившего сотни лет назад, привели к обнаружению виллы в Рокбурне.

Unit 11.
КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ И СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЁН (INDIRECT SPEECH and SEQUENCE OF TENSES)

1. Choose the correct variant.

1. I was told that my friends *(to visit)* the art gallery the following week. *a) had visited; b) was visited; c) would visit* 2. Teacher told us the story that *(to happen)* many centuries ago. *a) would happen; b) had happened; c) has happened* 3. He understood that his brother *(to want)* to go with him. *a) wants; b) had wanted; c)* wanted 4. She hoped that her parents *(not to return)* home early. *a) didn't return; b) haven't returned; c) wouldn't return* 5. Margaret knew that we *(to be)* at the conference then. *a) were; b) are; c) had been* 6. Bill said that he *(to be)* busy the day before. *a) would be; b) was; c) had been* 7. He told us that he *(to translate)* the text then. *a) had translated; b) was translating; c) had translated* 8. I knew that my classes already *(to finish).a) had finished; b) are finished; c) were finished* 9. They thought that he *(to come)* in some minutes. *a) had come; b) had came; c) would come* 10. He didn't know that she *(to leave)* a week ago. *a) was leaving; b) had left; c) left*

2. Change into reported speech.

1. John (to his sister): Buy three envelopes for me. 2. Richard (to his younger brother): Don't play in the street. 3. Kate (to her friend): Let me have the

August number of the magazine, please. 4. Steve (to his mother): We have received a registered letter from Moscow. 5. Rose: I hope I `ll be back in an hour. 6. Roger: I have never been in mountains. 7. Jack: I‘m expecting a letter from my pen-friend. 8. Mother to her children: Don‘t turn off the gas! 9. Man: I had to buy the newspaper at a stand. 10. Woman (to the shop-assistant): Have you weighed and rapped up the chicken?

3. Choose the correct sentence in reported speech.

1. She said, ―He‘s having a bath‖. *a) She said that he would have a bath. b) She said that he was having a bath.*

2. He told the boy, ―Don‘t be afraid of my dog‖. *a) He told the boy not to be afraid of his dog. b) He told the boy don’t be afraid of his dog.*

3. They told us, ―We‘ve bought everything we need‖. *a) They told us that they had bought everything they need. b) They told us that they bought everything they need.*

4. He asked me, ―Are you busy now?‖ *a) He asked me if I were busy then. b) He asked me if I would be busy then.*

5. She told him, ―Come here and sit down‖. *a) She told him that he would come there and sit down. b) She told him to come there and sit down.*

6. Mother told her child, ―Why did you go there?‖ *a) Mother asked her son why he went there. b) Mother asked her son why he had gone there.*

7. Teacher told me, ―Show me your notes‖. *a) Teacher asked me to show my notes. b) Teacher told me that I show her my notes.*

8. They asked Bill, ―Will you see her tomorrow?‖ *a) They asked Bill would he see her tomorrow. b) They asked Bill if he would see her the next day.*

9. He asked his students, ―Who has written the essay?‖ *a) He asked his students who was written the essay. b) He asked his students who had written the essay.*

10. His friend said, ―I‘ve been looking for my glasses since morning‖. *a) His friend said that he had been looking for his glasses since morning. b) His friend said that he has been looking for his glasses since morning.*

4. Change the following sentences into the direct speech.

1. My sister said that she hadn‘t got a watch. 2. The teacher told his students that he was pleased with their work. 3. I told him that I hadn‘t seen his brother for a long time. 4. I told my mother that Henry was studying medicine at the University. 5. She told the grocer that she didn‘t want any sugar. 6. We told the teacher that we didn‘t understand his question. 7. He told the taxi-driver that he was driving too fast. 8. She said that her children were playing in the garden. 9. The mother asked if we promised not to play with the ball in the street. 10. The passenger asked the man when the train would arrive at the station.

5. Choose the correct word from those in parentheses.

1. My grandmother always _____ me about her childhood. *(says/tells)* 2. —Don‘t do that!‖ she ____ them. *(said/told)* 3. Did she ____ you where she had put my books? *(say/tell)* 4. When I was introduced to the actor he ___ a few words to me. *(said/told)* 5. That little boy is very bad. He ___ a lot of lies. *(says/tells)* 6. She _____to me she didn‘t know what to do. *(said/told)* 7. He often ___ things like that. *(says/tells)* 8. The porter ____ the passengers where their luggage was. *(asked/interested)* 9. George ___ to the boys didn‘t miss their school. *(asked/urged)* 10. The ticket-inspector __the passengers to show their tickets. *(said/asked)*

6. Put sentences into reported speech in the form of orders, requests or commands.

1. Father said, —Pack the things, Johnny‖. 2. Mother said, —Don‘t put your old boots in the suitcase, Dick‖. 3. Lily said, —Will you please carry this heavy box for me, William?‖ 4. George said to the boys, —Don‘t miss your classes!‖ 5. The pilot said to the passengers, —Don‘t leave your places, please!‖ 6. The father said to the family, —Get the things ready by two o‘clock‖. 7. Mary said to her brother, —Take the letter to the Post Office, please.‖ 8. The old man said to the little girl, —Don‘t run across the street.‖ 9. I said to my friend, —Meet me outside the cinema at six o‘clock.‖ 10. The doctor said to the sick man, —Don‘t go back to work for a fortnight.‖

7. Put sentences into reported speech in the form of questions.

1. The mother said, —Do you promise not to play with the ball in the street?‖ 2. The man asked the clerk behind the counter, —Is it true that train 35 is late?‖ 3.

The porter asked the passengers, —Where is your luggage?‖ 4. The woman asked the girl, —Does train 17 leave at 6 or at 7 p.m.‖ 5. The boy asked his mother, —Which plain is ours?‖ 6. The man asked his friend, —Do you agree to go there by plane?‖ 7. Mother asked Jane, —What are you doing here?‖ 8. Ann asked Mary, —What do you usually have for breakfast?‖ 9. The inspector asked, —Who caused the accident?‖ 10. Margaret asked Richard, —Where are you going for your holidays?‖

8. Open the brackets, paying attention to the Sequence of Tenses and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I didn‘t know that you already *(to read)* this book. 2. He did it better than I *(to expect)*. 3. He said that the bus (to be) soon. 4. I think it all happened soon after the meeting *(to end)*. 5. They decided that they *(to bring)* us all necessary books. 6. He said that he *(can)* not do it without my help. 7. He asked the students whether they ever *(to see)* such a film. 8. It was decided that we *(to start)* our work at eight o‘clock. 9. I told you that I *(to leave)* for Minsk on the following day. 10. The visitors were told that the secretary just *(to go out)* and *(to come back)*.

9. Translate the sentences from Russian into English paying attention to the Sequence of Tenses.

1. Кондуктор сказал пассажирам не выскакивать (get off) из автобуса на ходу (while/go). 2. Он напомнил мне отправить письмо. 3. Отец запретил детям входить в его кабинет. 4. Инспектор предупредил нас, что здесь стоянка запрещена. 5. Гид посоветовал нам заглянуть в этот небольшой музей. 6. Я спросила своих гостей, хорошо ли они спали. 7. Он поинтересовался, часто ли мы ходим в театр. 8. Она спросила меня, видел ли я Джона в последнее время. 9. Она спросила, работаем ли мы сейчас. 10. Они спросили меня, когда начинается мой рабочий день. 11. Он спросил, какую музыку любят мои друзья. 12. Мы спросили его, кто из его друзей знает два иностранных языка. 13. Журналисты поинтересовались у писателя, над какой книгой он работает. 14. Я спросила у неѐ, какие ещѐ французские книги он прочитал за последнее время. 15. Друзья спросили его, куда он ездил в прошлое воскресенье. 16. Врач спросил меня, занимаюсь ли я гимнастикой для поддержания своего здоровья. 17. Я сказал, что вернусь к вечеру. 18. Когда я позвонила ей, она сказала, что не желает обсуждать эти проблемы по телефону. 18. Он улыбнулся и спросил, что меня беспокоит. 19. Мама попросила меня закрыть окно. 20. Мой друг сказал мне, что у нас мало времени для выполнения этого задания.

Unit12.
МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ.
(MODAL VERBS)

1. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Carol can speak three foreign languages. 2. Could you help me with my translation? 3. We were to meet at the railway station at 12 o‘clock. 4. You may take a day off whenever you like. 5. Jim said that he might go home for the holidays. 6. You must tell me the truth. 7. I have to do some shopping today. 8. You don‘t have to answer my question if you don‘t want to. 9. Students should be well prepared for every exam. 10. Do you think Paul ought to see a doctor? 11. If you don‘t take your umbrella, you can get wet. 12. When Bob was a child he could play the piano wonderfully. 13. It can‘t be true. 14. May I have my test on Tuesday? 15. It‘s 7 o‘clock now. They must be at home now. 16. Do we have to stay in town the whole summer? 17. Children shouldn‘t smoke. 18. You oughtn‘t to eat cakes. 19. He might be ill. He ate too much yesterday. 20. Parents must take care of their children.

2. Rephrase the following situations using an appropriate modal verb.

1. I advise you to stop eating chocolate. You _____stop eating chocolate. 2. I insist that you do your homework. You _____do your homework. 3. Will you let me speak to David, please? _____I speak to David, please? 4. She can hear you well enough. You _____ shout. 5. Talking is not permitted during the test. You ____ talk during the test. 6. It isn‘t right to speak to your mother like that. You ____ speak to your mother like that. 7. It isn‘t possible for him to come to the party. He ____come to the party. 8. He is obliged to go to the police station once a week. He ____to go to the police station once a week. 9. It‘s forbidden to feed the animals in the Zoo. You ___ feed the animals in the Zoo. 10. It‘s necessary to dust the furniture. You ____dust the furniture. 11. Would you mind if I read your book? ____ I read your book? 12. Perhaps they‘ll come with us. They ____ come with us. 13. Would you mind if I use your glasses? ____ I use your glasses? 14. Let‘s try doing this exercise. ____we try doing this exercise. 15. He can do it himself. Why _____ he ask anybody for help? 16. Perhaps, she will phone them today. She _____phone them today. 17. Why don‘t you go to the sea for a holiday? You _____go to the sea for a holiday. 18. Would you like me to help you with the dishes? _____ I help you with the dishes?

3. Choose the correct modal verb.

1. Mike ___ play the piano very well. And what about you? (*a) can; b) should; c) must*) 2. I ___ skate when I was little. (*a) can't; b) couldn't; c) mustn't*) 3. We ___ hurry. We've got plenty of time. (*a) can't; b) needn't; c) must*) 4. ___you help me with this task? (*a) Could; b) Must; c) May*) 5. I'm sorry I'm late. ___ I come in? (*a) Must; b) Should; c) May*) 6. ___ you speak any foreign languages?(*a) Can; b) Should; c) May*) 7. It's raining. You __ take an umbrella. (*a) can't; b) don't have to; c) should*) 8. I'm afraid I ___ come to the party on Friday. (*a) can; b) can't; c) may*) 9. You ___go there at once. It's really very urgent. (*a) don't have to; b) needn't; c) must*) 10. When I was young, I run for miles. (*a) could; b) must; c) should*) 11. _____I translate this sentence?' _No, you needn't.' (*a) Can; b) May; c) Must*) 12. ___I smoke here?' _No, you mustn't.' (*a) Can; b) May; c) Should*) 13. I looked everywhere for the book but I ____find it. (*a) couldn't; b) mustn't; c) shouldn't*) 14. You ____drive carefully on a busy road. (*a) can; b) may; c) should*) 15. There's nothing I ___do about it. (*a) can; b) may; c) don't have to*) 16. Schools ___ teach children the difference between right and wrong. (*a) can't; b) mustn't; c) must*) 17. I don't feel well today. __I leave earlier? (*a) Should; b) May; c) Must*) 18. That __be true! It's absolutely impossible. (*a) can't; b) must; c) needn't*) 19. Yesterday I stayed at home because I ___help my father. (*a) must; b) had to; c) can*) 20. You ___use my dictionary as long as you like. (*a) must; b) have to; c) may*)

4. Fill in the necessary modal verbs.

1. Sally's husband ____play football, tennis but he ____not cook or iron. 2. ____I ask you a question? – You certainly ____. 3. You ____not put so much sugar in your tea. 4. You ___stay in town for the whole summer or you ___go to the seaside with us if you want. 5. ___I do anything for you? 6. We ___to meet at 5, but I ____put off the meeting till later. 7. Sorry, madam. You ____not smoke here. 8. We ____phone her at her office. She ____be still working. 9. You ____be more attentive next time. 10. In many countries people ____drive the car at the age of 16. 11. I'm sorry. I ____not come at 6 o'clock tomorrow. I ____attend a meeting which begins at the same time. 12. I'm afraid something is wrong. They ____be back an hour ago. 13. – ____you help me with Math? – No, I ____not. I ____read a whole chapter in Geography. 14. We ____ hear some music through the open window. 15. I'm late. I ____hurry. 16. You ____not eat so much sweets. You become fat. 17. Mother leaves home early on Mondays and he ____ make his breakfast himself. 18. Every child ____know traffic rules. 19. It's dark outside, it ____be about 7 o'clock now 20. The doctor says I ____stay in bed for a week.

5. Choose the correct modal verb.

1. I don‘t want anyone to know it. You (*mustn’t/ don’t have to*) tell anyone. 2. Listen! I (*can/must*) hear someone crying. 3. When we were at school, we (*had to/ ought to*) wear a uniform. 4. You (*don’t have to/ mustn’t*) wear your seatbelt during the whole of the flight. 5. You (*should/have to*) tell her that you are sorry. 6. You (*need/must*) be a member of the library before you can borrow books. 7. I (*needn’t/shouldn’t*) wear glasses because my eyesight is still quite good. 8. When I first come to Madrid, I (*could/couldn’t*) say only a few words in Spanish. 9. Helen (*must/had to*) leave the meeting early because she had a train to catch. 10. I (*didn’t need to/couldn’t*) get tickets after all – they were sold out. 11. I left my bike outside the house last night and this morning it isn‘t there any more. Somebody (*can’t/must*) have stolen it. 12. ‗I can‘t find my umbrella.‘ ‗You (*should/might*) have left it in the restaurant last night.‘ 13. (*Must/May*) I see your passport, please? 14. He‘s not working tomorrow, so he (*doesn’t have to/should*) get up early. 15. Ann was in a very difficult situation. It (*must/can’t*) have been easy for her. 16. That shirt is dirty. You (*have to/needn’t*) wash it. 17. Last year I got a lot of money, so we (*had to/were able to*) buy a new house. 18. I had forgotten to bring my camera, so I (*couldn’t/shouldn’t*) take any pictures. 19. Don‘t tell anybody what I said. You (*must/can*) keep it in secret. 20. I‘m really hungry. I (*could/might*) eat a horse!

6. Complete this text using the verbs below.

should (4) can (3) ought to (1) have to (1) need (1)

How to be a friend of the Earth.

There are many simple things we __(1) all do to stop the destruction of the environment. First of all, we ___ (2) not dump our rubbish without thinking which things, such as bottles and paper, ___ (3) be recycled. We ___ (4) put objects that we ___(5) recycle in recycling bins. Secondly, instead of taking our car wherever we go, we ___(6) to leave it at home whenever possible, and go on foot or by public transport. If there is something wrong with our car‘s exhaust pipe, we ___ (7) get it fixed immediately. When we ___ (8) to drive to the supermarket to do our shopping, we ___ (9) always remember to take our own bag, so that we don‘t ___(10) use the supermarket‘s plastic bags.

7. Translate the sentences using modal verbs.

1. Он, наверное, учит это стихотворение уже час. 2. Тебе следовало бы давно забыть об этом. 3. Автобус должен был прийти пять минут назад. 4. Не может быть, чтобы он был занят сейчас. 5. Возможно, он сможет помочь тебе. 6. Вам не надо приходить завтра. 7. Должно быть, ему пришлось

сделать это. 8. Не могли бы Вы повторить свой вопрос? 9. Может быть, мне придѐтся работать в воскресенье. 10. Вероятно, он всѐ ещѐ ждѐт меня. 11. Тебе следует закончить эту работу. 12. Через год я смогу говорить по-английски очень хорошо. 13. Что тебе пришлось делать вчера? 14. Можно мне выйти? 15. Он должен был прийти час назад. 16. Неужели он забыл про мой день рождения? 17. Учитель сказал, что мы можем идти домой. 18. Ты не должен читать эту книгу. 19. В прошлом году я не умел плавать, а теперь могу. 20. Возможно, он всѐ ещѐ ждѐт меня.

Unit 13.
ИНФИНИТИВ (THE INFINITIVE)

1. Translate paying attention to the form and function of infinitives.

1. To develop a new submersible craft with a manipulator is not an easy task. 2. To develop the supercomputer, highly developed electronics and new materials were required. 3. One of the best ways to keep the car speed steady is to use a computer. 4. Experiments helped Mendeleev to discover the properties of new chemical elements. 5. Francis Chichester was the first to sail round the world by himself. 6. Some materials with new useful properties may be produced in space. 7. A special electronic device signals the engine to stop. 8. Radar may control the brakes to avoid collisions with other cars. 9. High temperature alloys make it possible for jet engines to be operating under severe conditions for a long period of time. 10. Recently radar to be mounted on cars has been developed. 11. In a new Japanese car the information to be received by the driver will come through a navigation earth satellite. 12. To help helicopters and aircraft find the capsule, its upper part is covered with special paint which can be detected by radar.

2. Translate the sentences below paying attention to the Complex Object

1. We know Morse to have been a painter by profession. 2. Scientists expect lasers to solve the problem of controlled thermonuclear reaction. 3. M. Faraday supposed a beam of light to reverse its polarization as it passed through a magnetized crystal. 4. Designers expect dirigibles to be used for exploration of new territories. 5. Japanese designers believe a new ceramic engine to replace the conventional one. 6 Engineers suppose a new «night vision» system to enable drivers to see better after dark. 7. Scientists believe new laser devices to be widely

used in medicine. 8. We know the first digital optical disks to have been produced as disks for music. 9. They believed him to be capable.

3. Translate the sentences below paying attention to the Complex Subject.

A. 1. Students of Cambridge are supposed to wear gowns at lectures. 2. The first pocket-size colour television sets were reported to have been developed. 3. Today‘s aircraft is expected to be replaced by a new model of hypersonic aircraft in a few years. 4. Intensive research on optical-electronic computer is said to be going on in a number of US companies. 5. A method for recording information on crystal by means of a laser is known to have been developed by a Russian researcher. 6. The annual output of personal computers is expected to reach millions in the near future. 7. The laser is known to be a device producing an intensive beam of light by amplifying radiation. 8. Optical technology has been found to be cost-effective.

B. 1. Our present-day life seems to be quite impossible without telephone, radio, and television. 2. Nowadays the principle of radio operation seems to be quite simple. 3. The term «radar» is known to be composed of the first letters of «radio, detection and ranging». It happens to reflect its basic principle, that is, the location of an object at a distance. 4. About 50 per cent of Lake Baikal water proved to have been polluted since the Baikal plant has begun its work. 5. Lasers appeared to be highly useful for solving the problem of controlled thermonuclear reaction and communication. 6. A system of Earth satellites appears to have solved the problem of transmitting the central TV program to any part of the world. 7. Electricity proved to be able to travel instantly over a long piece of wire.

C. 1. Dirigibles are likely to be used for taking tourists to distant and beautiful places. 2. Lasers are unlikely to be used in our everyday life soon. 3. Superconductivity is certain to bring about new discoveries in science and technology.

4. Translate the sentences below paying attention to the form and function of the infinitives.

1. The problem to be discussed is connected with the city water supply system.2.This method is not good enough to be used everywhere.

3. A new comfortable coach was developed to transport people over long distances. 4. It did not take much time to pave the road. 5. The internal combustion engine to be used in this lorry is of a new design. 6. The road surface to be repaired was destroyed many years ago by heavy vehicles.7. Goods to be transported to the north are stored at the railway station.8. He was too tired to be asked any questions. 9. England looks like one well ordered park. 10. Englishmen like to preserve various old trees.

***5. Translate the sentences below paying attention to the Complex Object with the infinitives used with and without* to.**

1. He wanted us to visit the art exhibition. 2. I expect you to tell me everything. 3. I suppose her to be about 50. 4. The teacher does not consider him to be a good student. 5. The engineer expected the work to be done in time. 6. We expect you to show good results. 7. We know him to have graduated from the Institute two years ago. 8. Everybody knows him to be working on a new book. 9. We thought him to have taken part in their experiment. 10. She felt somebody touch her.
11. We heard him come in and close the door behind him. 12. She watched the boy buy a newspaper, open it, look it through and then throw it away. 13. I heard him mention my sister's name.

6. Translate the sentences below paying attention to the Complex Subject

1. The lecture was said to be very interesting. 2. The members of the committee are reported to come to an agreement. 3. The English delegation is believed to come at the end of the month. 4. She seems to know English and French. 5. He proved to be a good teacher. 6. This school is considered to be the best in the town 7. The weather appears to be improving. 8. The doctor happened to be there at the time of the accident. 9. She seems to be waiting for you. 10. Lake Baikal is said to be the deepest in the world.

7. Translate the sentences below paying attention to the infinitive constructions (Complex Object and Complex Subject)

1. A lot of people came to watch the ocean liner return home after a long voyage. 2. Everybody thought him to be quite a reliable person. 3. The captain declared the load to be too much for his small boat. 4. He seems to know a great deal about the history of navigation. 5. The boat, though very small, proved to be quite reliable. 6. The 20th century is considered to be the century of space travels. 7. The motor proved to be quite efficient. 8. Atomic ice-breakers are known to operate on a negligible quantity of atomic fuel. 9. The results of the test were found to be very interesting. 10. I know them to be working on the problem of protecting the cosmonauts from the effect of sun radiation. 11. Rubber is known to have been brought from America. 12. Ink is supposed to have been invented in Egypt. 13. We expected him to be appointed director of a new automobile plant.

8. Translate into Russian paying attention to the translation of infinitives and infinitive constructions.

1. The child wanted to be taken seriously. 2. He didn't hear the boy enter the room. 3. The dog was the first to feel danger. 4. This question is too complicated to be answered at once. 5. To explain the problem the students were interested in, the engineer demonstrated some diagrams. 6. A delegation is expected to arrive in the capital of the country to discuss the creation of a shipping line to operate between the two countries. 7. The computer is said to be able to do computation in milliseconds. 8. He seemed to be completely exhausted after a whole day of hard work. 9. His knowledge of the subject proved to be both deep and many-sided. 10. Nothing could make him change his decision. 11. I tried to make him understand that his behaviour was no good. 12. He knows the language well enough to read English newspapers and magazines.

Unit 14.
ГЕРУНДИЙ (THE GERUND)

1. Translate the sentences below paying attention to the gerunds.

1. Reading English technical magazines is important for an engineer. 2. He remembers having added some water to the mixture. 3. They finished installing the apparatus only on Saturday. 4.They began making the experiment in May. 5. After failing his examination in January he had to take it again in February. 6. After graduating from the Institute he worked in the Far North. 7. At the meeting they discussed different ways of improving their work. 8. There are different ways of obtaining the substance. 9. He improved his report by changing the end.

10. Instead of restoring the old theatre they decided to build a new one in the centre of the town.

2. Translate the sentences below paying attention to the gerundial constructions.

1. I know of his having been sent to work to the Far East. 2. What is the reason for his having left our city so suddenly? 3. We heard of the experiment having been started last week. 4. The organizers of the conference were informed of his refusing to take part in it. 5. I remember his having been interested in languages in his childhood. 6. They objected to his staying at home.

3. Translate the sentences paying attention to gerunds and gerundial constructions.

1. I remember your having objected to this schedule. 2. He entered the room without noticing her. 3. We were surprised at hearing his name among the winners. 4. Nothing could prevent him from playing tennis practically every day. 5. Did you have any difficulty in solving this problem? 6. He improved his report by changing the end. 7. She is against being sent to this faraway place. 8. Is there any possibility of their finding a suitable building material so soon? 9. They insisted on the question being reconsidered. 10. Flying is better for long journeys but travelling by car is more interesting. 11. Wood has many uses. We use it for making chairs and tables. It is used for building houses. It is used for making matches. 12. Thank you for doing this work for me.

4. Choose the correct form of the verb in the brackets in the following sentences.

1. The teacher decided (accepting/to accept) the paper.
2. They appreciate (to have/having) this information.
3. His father doesn't approve of his (going/to go) to Europe.
4. We found it very difficult (reaching/to reach) a decision.
5. Donna is interested in (to open/opening) a bar.
6. George has no intention of (to leave/leaving) the city now.
7. We are eager (to return/returning) to school in the fall.
8. You would be better off (to buy/buying) this car.
9. She refused (to accept/accepting) the gift.
10. Mary regrets (to be/being) the one to have to tell him.
11. George pretended (to be/being) sick yesterday.
12. Carlos hopes (to finish/finishing) his thesis this year.
13. They agreed (to leave/leaving) early.
14. Helen was anxious (to tell/telling) her family about her promotion.

15. We are not ready (to stop/stopping) this research at this time.
16. Henry shouldn't risk (to drive/driving) so fast.
17. He demands (to know/knowing) what is going on.
18. She is looking forward to (return/returning) to her country.
19. There is no excuse for (to leave/leaving) the room in this condition.
20. Gerald returned to his home after (to leave/leaving) the game.

5. Choose the correct form of the verb in the brackets in the following sentences.

1. They denied (to steal/stealing) the money.
2. He gave up (to smoke/smoking).
3. I don't want (to go/going) out tonight. I am too tired.
4. Try to avoid (to make/making) him angry.
5. Is there anything here worth (to buy/buying)?
6. I refuse (to answer/answering) any more questions.
7. He finished (to speak/speaking) and sat down.
8. Would you mind (to put/putting) your pet snake somewhere else?
9. I've enjoyed (to meet/meeting) you. I hope (to see/seeing) you again soon.
10. The boy's father promised (to pay/paying) for the broken window.
11. He decided (to steal/stealing) her bag.
12. I don't feel like (to work/working). What about (to go/going) to a disco instead?
13. Would you like (to join/joining) us?
14. I hope (to see/seeing) you soon.
15. Please go on (to write/writing). I don't mind (to wait/waiting).
16. He keeps (to ask/asking) me the time and I keep (to tell/telling) him (to buy/buying) himself a watch.
17. I wish (to see/seeing) him as soon as possible.
18. I offered (to help/helping) him to translate the text.
19. Tom suggested (to go/going) to the cinema.
20. How old were you when you learnt (to drive/driving)?

6. Translate into Russian

1. I can't help mentioning one more interesting fact. 2. The idea of using this technique is new and somewhat unexpected. 3. It's worth mentioning in this connection that this technique found no support two years ago. 4. It's useless devoting too much time to this problem without specifying all the details of the procedure. It's no good wasting much time in debates. 5. We insist on treating another important element in this technique. 6. The way of avoiding these

difficulties is unknown at present. 7. This procedure will give us the possibility of determining both the state estimation and the time delay.

7. Translate into English

1. Стоит рассмотреть этот вопрос. 2. Бесполезно думать об этом. 3. Не стоит тратить на это время. 4. Мы не можем не предпринять еще одной попытки. 5. Им удалось объяснить это явление. 6. Подумайте о том, как объяснить результаты ваших опытов. 7. Вы будете возражать против участия в этой работе? 8. Я устал от выполнения такой работы. 9. Идея использовать высокое напряжение не нова.

Unit 15.
ПРИЧАСТИЕ (THE PARTICIPLE)

1. a) Analyse and translate the participle forms of the verb* to ask *given in the table

	Participle I		Participle II
	Active	Passive	***основа стандартного глагола + -ed***
Simple	***asking***	***being asked***	***asked***
Perfect	***having asked***	***having been asked***	

b) Read and translate the text and say what participle forms are used in it.

People **living** in Japan have some customs different from ours. For example, we wipe our washed faces with dry towels (полотенце), they wipe their faces with wet towels. **Entering** houses our men take off their hats, the Japanese take off their shoes. We give presents **when arriving,** they leave them **when departing.** When in mourning (траур) we wear black, they wear white. We frown (хмуриться) when **being scolded** (бранить), they smile.

When we say that Japanese are strange people, they could reply, "The same to you."

2. Read and translate into Russian phrases given below paying attention to the participles

a) the student attending all the lectures, the plan containing many details, the workers building a new house, the engineer using a new method, the car developing the speed of 80 km;

b) using new methods, constructing new machines, achieving good results, dividing the apple into three parts, discovering new lands;

c) having entered the Institute, having calculated the distance, having developed the speed of 120 km, having introduced new methods of work, having decided to leave the city;

d) the achieved results, all developed countries, the apple divided into three parts, the information obtained recently, the research made in the laboratory.

3. a) Form Participle I (Indefinite, Active) of the following verbs and translate them into Russian.

to build, to grow, to think, to bring, to determine, to follow, to move, to refuse, to obtain, to contain, to produce, to use, to include, to offer, to enter, to get

b) Form Participle II of the following verbs and translate them into Russian.

to find, to send, to throw, to add, to change, to keep, to take, to save, to maintain, to install, to consider, to burn, to achieve, to show, to develop, to decide

4. Translate the phrases below from Russian into English.

а) Профессор, читающий лекцию; студент, изучающий английский язык; методы, улучшающие исследовательскую работу; девочка, спрашивающая дорогу; инженер, знающий иностранный язык; человек, предлагающий свою помощь; мальчики, играющие на улице.

b) Студент, спрошенный преподавателем; книга, оставленная дома; книга, взятая в библиотеке; университет, основанный Ломоносовым; письмо, найденное в столе; телеграмма, посланная матери.

в) Изучая иностранный язык; читая книгу сдавая экзамены; строя дороги; увеличивая скорость.

г) Изучив один иностранный язык; прочитав интересную книгу; оставив дочь дома; окончив институт; закончив работу.

5. Open the brackets using Participle I or Participle II.

1. (Walk) along the street I saw several (destroy) houses. 2. It was an (excite) incident. No wonder she spoke about it much. 3. The (frighten) child could not sleep all night – so (frighten) was the tale. 4. (Be) unemployed, he hasn't got much money. 5. I don't know what was in the (burn) letter. I didn't read it. 6. (Look) out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers. 7. The house (surround) by tall trees was very beautiful. 8. The wall (surround) the house was very high. 9. (Sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time, hoping to see his friends. 10. (Sell) all the fruit, he went to see his friends. 11. (Enter) the room, she turned on the light. 12. Jim hurt his arm while (play) tennis. 13. The (lose) book was found at last. 14. (Not wish) to discuss that problem, he changed the conversation. 15. A word (speak) in time may have very important results. 16. The students (speak) good English should help their class mates.

6. Write down the sentences choosing the suitable participle form.

1. a) We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs.
b) We listened to the Russian folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls.
2. a) The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister.
b) The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.
3. a) Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table?
b) The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.
4. a) The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful.
b) The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.
5. a) The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil.
b) Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.
6. Read the (translating, translated) sentences once more.
7. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.
8. I picked up the pencil (lying, lain) on the floor.
9. She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before.
10. Yesterday we were at a conference (organizing, organized) by the pupils of the 10th form.

7. Translate the sentences below into Russian paying attention to the participles.

1. He heard the voices coming through the open window. 2. Waiting for him I looked through the magazines lying on the table. 3. They remained at home refusing to go anywhere that day. 4. The channel linking the two seas is being built now. 5. The explanation given was not complete. 6. The results received were of great importance for further work. 7. Having passed all the examinations he left for his native town. 8. Having been shown the way I could find his house

easily. 9. Having waited for him for half an hour they went home. 10. Having obtained the necessary results they stopped their experimental work. 11. When studying elements Mendeleyev found that they could be divided into nine groups.

8. Translate into Russian the sentences given below paying attention to the absolute participle constructions.

1. The article having been translated, he could read some book for pleasure.
2. All the documents and letters received that day having been looked through, he called his secretary.
3. She showed us a list of the newly published books.
4. Lake Baikal is known to be the deepest lake in the world, 336 rivers flowing into it.
5. The sun having risen, they continued their way.
6. The talks between the two countries were conducted behind the closed doors, measures having been taken that no reporter should receive any information.
7. The goods having been loaded, the workers left the port.
8. The weather being cold, he put on his overcoat.
9. Radio was invented in Russia, its inventor being the Russian scientist Alexander Stepanovich Popov.

9. Choose and translate first the sentences where ing-forms are participles then the sentences with the ing-forms used as gerunds.

1. We all listened with great interest to the speaker criticizing the new book. 2. Criticizing the work of our sports club, he said that it was not satisfactory. 3. We were criticizing the work of our sanitary committee at that moment. 4. I have no objection to your criticizing me. 5. When we entered the classroom, we saw many students writing at the desks. 6. Do you mind my writing with your pen? 7. He was writing a letter when I entered the room. 8. Lydia could retell the English story she had read without looking into the book. 9. Everybody ran to meet the people returning from the city. 10. They went home quickly, protecting themselves from the rain by walking under the trees. 11. In this factory much attention is paid to protecting the health of the workers. 12. He stopped writing and looked around. 13. In this picture you can see a young man giving flowers to a girl. 14. Playing volleyball is a good amusement for young people. 15. She left the room without saying a word.

10. Choose the correct form of the verbal.

1. Ann was made _____her suitcase.
a) to open b) opening c) open
2. Do you know how _____to his house?
a) getting b) get c) to get
3. I remember _____door.
a) locking b) to lock c) to be locked
4. The coat is dirty. It needs
a) to clean b) clean c) cleaning
5. I bought a new car instead of _____to America.
a) to fly b) fly c) flying
6. He is looking forward to _____them again.
a) see b) have seen c) seeing
7. She was busy _____in the garden.
a) working b) to work c) to be working
8. I don't enjoy _____very much.
a) driving b) drive c) drove
9. I can't afford _____tonight. I'm too tired.
a) to be going out b) to go out c) go out
10. His mother made him _____the room.
a) to clean b) cleaning c) clean
11. Has it stopped _____yet?
a) rain b) to be rain c) raining
12. Can you remind me _____some coffee?
a) to buy b) buy c) having bought
13. Why do you keep me questions?
a) being asked b) asked c) asking
14. I refuse his questions
a) to answer b) answer c) having answered
15. I've enjoyed _____them.
a) meet b) meeting c) being met
16. The girl began _____at night.
a) cry b) to cry c) having cried
17. He is against _____the discussion of this issue.
a) postpone b) having postpone c) postponing
18. I can't stand _____here any longer.
a) work b) being work c) working
19. They translated the story into English without _____
a dictionary.
a) to use b) use c) using
20. _____in that country all his life, he knew it very well.

a) Having lived b) Being lived c) Live

11. Put the verbs in brackets into the V-ing form or the infinitive with or without to.

When David decided (1) (give up) his job and (2) (sell) all his possessions, everyone thought he was mad. But, as it turned out, he was just the first of many friends (3) (do) this. In fact, escaping the pressures of everyday working life has become a priority for many people these days. They can't stand the idea of (4) (work) until they are 65, only (5) (retire) to some boring country village and (6) (waste) their time (7) (dig) the garden or (8) (gossip) with the neighbours. They would rather (9) (live) life to the full now, before they are too old (10) (enjoy) it. (11) (buy) a motorcycle and (12) (tour) the world is a popular option. Other, less adventurous types might prefer (13) (buy) a small farmhouse and live off the land. Personally, one fancies (14) (sail) around the world in a yacht. As for David, he bought a house in a little country village and spends his time (15) (walk) around the village and talking with the neighbours. (16) (Sit) near the fire, he felt very warm.

Unit 16.
СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ
(THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD)

1. Make a zero conditional sentence using the words and translate them into Russian.

Model: water / boil / heat / to 100 degrees – Water boils if you heat it to 100 degrees.

1. you / not / eat / you / die
2. if / no / rain / the grass / not / grow
3. my daughter / eat / too much chocolate / she /get / sick
4. iron / rust / it / get / wet
5. ice / float / you / drop / it / in water

2. Define whether it is the First or Second Conditional? Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. If he (run), he'll get there in time.

2. They would be rather offended if I (not go) to see them.
3. If you took more exercise, you (feel) better.
4. If it (stop) snowing, we can go skiing.
5. If I was offered a job, 1 think I (take) it.
6. I'm sure Ann will lend you the money. I'd be very surprised if she (refuse).
7. If you (not go) away, I'll send for the police.
8. If I sold my car, I (not get) much money for it.
9. The police (arrest) him if they catch him.
10. We (not have) any money if we didn't work.
11. Tell Mary to ring me up if you (see) her.
12. What would happen if I (not come)?
13. If he (like) the house, will he buy it?
14. Carol gave me this ring. She (be) very upset if I lost it.
15. Our friends are expecting us. They will be disappointed if we (not come).

3. Define whether it is the Second or Third Conditional? Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. If you (not be) busy, we could go for a walk.
2. If I (have) enough money, I would have taken a taxi.
3. If I were you, I (buy) a new suit.
4. If I (be) interested in the film, I would have gone to the cinema.
5. If we (not take) the wrong turning, we wouldn't have arrived late.
6. If he had more time, he (take) up tennis.
7. You could have come first if you (run) faster.
8. If she (not have) a car, we would have to go by bus.
9. What you (do) if you lost your job?
10. If I (not feel) tired, I would have gone to bed later.
11. If Bruce had asked me, I (say) 'yes'.
12. If I (not take) an umbrella, I would have got wet.
13. If he knew that it was dangerous, he (not come).
14. If someone (give) you a helicopter, what would you do with it?
15. They (not miss) the plane if they hadn't woken up late

4. Translate the following into Russian, paying attention to the mood:

1. If you had worked hard enough during the academic year, you would have never failed at the examination.

2. If it were winter now, I would go skating or skiing. – As for me, I wish it were summer. I would go boating.

3. If their team had had enough training, it would have won the match.

4. If it stopped raining, we could go to the country.

5. If Margaret were not so busy, she might come and see us.

6. If I had been angry with Bob, I wouldn't have invited him to my birthday party.

7. To everybody's regret (ко всеобщему сожалению) the Browns didn't take part in the picnic. All the guests would have been happy to be in their company.

8. Why don't you ever apply to your brother for help? He is quite knowledgeable in the field of history and might help you.

9. If anybody should give me a call (позвонить по телефону), say I am not in.

10. Should you hear from Mike, please let me know immediately.

11. Were she well, she would certainly join us in travelling.

12. Had I spare time, I would go to the cinema or to the theatre tonight.

13. Were I in your place, I would act in the same manner (точно так же).

14. Had you warned (предупреждать) me beforehand, nothing would have happened.

15. But for the weather, all of us would go on the excursion.

16. Everybody insisted that the discussion of the report should be postponed (отложить).

17. The speaker suggested that questions, if any, be put in written form.

18. Nobody demands that you should do this job immediately.

19. I propose that a special meeting be called to discuss the matter.

20. I wish I knew Spanish.

21. I wish she could come around.

22. I wish he would be given this post.

23. It's necessary that you should pay more attention to your grammar.

24. It's important that the article should be published in the April issue of the journal.

25. It's impossible that the plan should have been changed.

26. Lucy speaks Italian as if she had lived in Italy for a long time.

27. Grandma looks as though she were very sick. It's strange that she should look so. She says she feels quite well.

28. I'll put down your address lest I should forget it.

5. Complete the sentences using the words given below: *(to help him; to work in a hospital; to take all the necessary measures; to buy a car; to visit us; not to be late for; to work as an interpreter; to take a short rest;*

to solve this problem as soon as possible; to be typed in two copies; to be summer; not to carry out this task)

1. If he asked me for help, I ...
2. If she were a doctor, she ...
3. If you had told me about it, I ...
4. Had I much money, I ...
5. Were Kate in Moscow, she ...
6. Had we left home earlier, we ...
7. If Andrew had a good knowledge of German, he ...
8. I insist that you ...
9. The lecturer suggested, that the students ...
10. They demand that the manuscript...
11. Would you go to the seaside if...?
12. But for his help I ...

6. Have a talk with your classmate, making use of the following questions:

1. What would you do if you had much spare time now?
2. Would you go to the seaside for a short rest if you were free now?
3. Whom would you invite to join you if you went there?
4. Where would you go to spend your holiday if it were August now?
5. Would you join a students' building team if you were offered the job of a builder in summer?
6. How long would you perform the job of a builder if you were given one?
7. Today the weather is very bad and you have to stay at home. What would you do if the weather were fine today?
8. Would you go to the river to bathe if it were not so cold?
9. What plans for the weekend would you suggest if you were asked to?
10. Where would you stay if you found yourself (оказаться, очутиться) in a strange (незнакомый) city?
11. What places of interest would you recommend me to see if I were to visit London?

7. Change the sentences according to the model.

Model 1. I have no spare time today. I won't go there.

If I *had* spare time today, I *would* go there.

1. I am busy. I won't go to the museum.
2. Bess is ill. She won't join us.
3. Paul is not in Moscow. He won't come and see them.

4. It is rainy. The children won't go **for** a walk.
5. It is cold outside. We won't go bathing.
6. The students have no classes on Sunday. They won't go to the University.

Model 2. She gave me a call. I didn't send her a letter.

If she *had given* me a call I *would (n't) have sent* her a letter.

1. Mary gave me a warning (предупредить). I didn't tell them this news.
2. Vadim was ready for the lesson. He answered all the teacher's questions correctly.
3. These boys passed their entrance examinations successfully. They were admitted (приняты) to the University.
4. Fred had a good knowledge of French. He was sent to Paris to work at the exhibition (выставка).
5. Delia invited me to her birthday party. I prepared **a** present to her taste.
6. The students were interested in the theme. They attended the lectures.

8. Make up sentences of your own according to the models. Use the words given in brackets.

1. ***It is necessary that you should do it.***(to consult a doctor; to raise the question; to take part in the discussion; to make a thorough study of the subject)
2. ***It's important that the question be discussed today.*** (problem – to solve; telegram – to send; plan – to make)
3. ***I suggest (demand) that he should do it.*** (to go there immediately; to retake his exam again; to present his diploma paper in June, to organise a team, to announce the results of the experiment)
4. ***I insist (propose) that the question be decided now.*** (materials – to publish in our journal; article – to translate into Russian; letter – to answer without delay; lecture on this theme – to deliver tomorrow; issue – to put on the agenda)

5. ***I wish I could (might) do it.*** (to take part in this work; to arrange everything to help them; to master this language)

6. ***I wish you (he, she, they) would do it***. (to fulfil your plan; to pass your exam; to defend your thesis successfully)

7. ***I wish he (she, it) were here.*** (to be summer; to be winter; to be in London now; to be well; to be free)

9. Translate the following in English. Mind the Subjunctive Mood.

1. Если бы Пит не был занят, он бы навестил нас.
2. Если бы вы были более внимательны (careful), вы бы не сделали так много ошибок.
3. Если бы сейчас было лето, я бы загорал (to lie in the sun) и купался.
4. Если бы она не пропустила так много занятий, она бы сдала этот экзамен.
5. Если бы не ваша помощь, я бы не выполнил эту работу.
6. Никто не настаивает, чтобы вы участвовали в этих соревнованиях.
7. Я предлагаю, чтобы они провели обсуждение этой книги.
8. Необходимо, чтобы он пересдал этот экзамен.
9. Важно, чтобы все студенты участвовали в научной работе.
10. Как бы мне хотелось знать этот язык.
11. Жаль, что Питера нет в Москве. Он мог бы помочь нам.
12. Олег говорит по-французски так, как будто он долго жил во Франции.

10. Complete the sentences in this text using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

All the Difference

I often wonder how my life (l) (be) different if on that particular day I (2) (go) in the other direction. Or what (3) (happen) if- in those seconds – I (4)(walk) a little bit faster? She (5) (not be) able to do what she did, say things she said. If it (6) (not be) for these shy words of greeting, I (7) (not be) here now – I probably (8) (live) in the same city I grew up in. It is amazing how our lives depend on the most minute details: a split-second decision which makes all the difference. I (9) (ever find) romance at all if I (10) (not meet) Julia that day and if she (11) (decide) to walk on that path beside the trees? I possibly (12) (not do) what I did in my life if we (13) (not meet) on that bright, sunny morning. And if we (14) (not be) together now, I (15) (not be) the happiest man in the world.

11. Complete the sentences in this text using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Long Summer Break Under Threat

The Minister for Education thinks that if the summer break were shorter, children (l) (do) much better at school. 'Imagine how you would feel,' he (2) (tell) a press conference last week, 'if you (3) (have) two months off work. You (4) (spend) a lot of time trying to get used to (5) (be) back at work. This is exactly what we ask children (6) (do) during the long summer holidays. If you ask teachers they (7) (tell) you that when kids get back from their summer break, they just (8) (not carry) on from where they stopped in June. They (9) (have) to do the same things again. If the summer holidays (10) (be) shorter, this would not happen. If our proposal (11) (go) ahead, we will introduce a system based on five terms a year. This means children (12) (have) lots of breaks with plenty of opportunities (13) (relax) during the year. If we didn't have these long summer holidays, we (14) (do) much more work in our schools, so we think it (15) (be) time for a change.'

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