

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДВНЗ «УЖГОРОДСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»
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КАФЕДРА МІЖНАРОДНИХ КОМУНІКАЦІЙ

Угляр Л. В., Рашкі Н. С.

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ З ПРАКТИЧНОЇ ГРАМАТИКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

*для студентів I-го курсу
денної та заочної форм навчання
за напрямом підготовки: 6.140103 «Туризм»*



Методичні вказівки з практичної граматики англійської мови для студентів I-го курсу денної та заочної форм навчання за напрямом підготовки: 6.140103 «Туризм» / Укладачі: Угляр Л. В., Рашкі Н. С.. - Ужгород. - 2016. - 84 с.

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Угляр Л. В. - викладач кафедри міжнародних комунікацій факультету туризму та МК ДВНЗ «Ужгородський національний університет»

Рашкі Н.С. - викладач кафедри міжнародних комунікацій факультету туризму та МК ДВНЗ «Ужгородський національний університет»

Рецензенти: Жовтані Р.Я. - к.філол.н., доцент, завідувач кафедри міжнародних комунікацій факультету туризму та МК ДВНЗ «Ужгородський національний університет»

Бартош О.П. - к.пед.н., доцент, завідувач кафедри іноземних мов факультету іноземної філології ДВНЗ «Ужгородський національний університет»

Рекомендовано до друку кафедрою міжнародних комунікацій факультету туризму та МК ДВНЗ «Ужгородський національний університет». від « ____ » _____ 2016 року Протокол № ____

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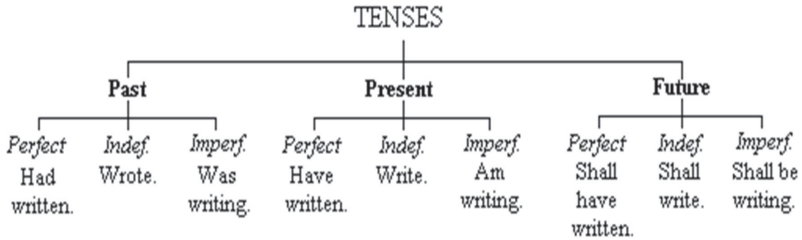
Методичні вказівки з практичної граматики для студентів 1-го курсу денної та заочної форм навчання факультету туризму та МК за напрямом підготовки 6.140103 «Туризм» укладені з метою систематизації студентами знань з граматики англійської мови та оволодіння навичками використання граматичних форм у письмовому та усному мовленні. Методичні рекомендації містять як теоретичний матеріал у вигляді оглядових таблиць, так і вправи для формування граматичних навичок.

Крім тем з граматики англійської мови, що передбачені робочою програмою для студентів 1-го курсу денної та заочної форм навчання напряму підготовки «Туризм», до методичних вказівок було також включено теми, які не увійшли до робочого плану. Це дозволяє розширити діапазон граматичних знань, умінь та навичок студентів, а також сприяє самостійному закріпленню пройденого й нового матеріалу.

1. VERB

A **verb** is a word or set of words that shows action (*runs, is going, has been painting*); process of thinking (*considers, thinks*); feeling (*loves, envies*); or state of being (*am, are, is, have been, was, seem*).

There are 12 basic verb tense forms in English (appendix 1). They serve as tools that help English speakers express time in their language.



Tenses also have active voice and passive voice. In **active voice** the subject performs the action denoted by the verb. In **passive voice** the subject is being acted upon.

Active Voice

e.g. Andrew gave tips to the porter.

↓ ↓ ↓

doer of action receiver of
action action
(subject) (object)

Passive Voice

The porter was given tips by Andrew.

↓ ↓ ↓

receiver of action doer of
action action
(subject) (object)

1.1. ACTIVE VOICE

PRESENT SIMPLE

| to be | | | other verbs | | |
|--|--|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (+) | (-) | (?) | (+) | (-) | (?) |
| am | am not | Am | -s(-es)/- | don't/doesn't | Do/Does |
| is | is not | Is | | | |
| are | are not | Are | | | |
| I am home He is home We are home | I am not home He isn't home We aren't home | Am I home? Is he home? Are we home? | I play He plays | I don't play He doesn't play | Do you play? Does he play? |

| Present Simple Spelling (for the 3d person singular) | |
|---|---|
| verbs ending with ss, x, sh, ch + es | <i>I kiss - he <u>k</u>isses</i> <i>I wash - he <u>sh</u>es</i> <i>I watch - he <u>ch</u>es</i> <i>I fix - he <u>x</u>es</i> |
| final syllable ending with a consonant + y → -ies | <i>I study - he <u>di</u>es</i> <i>I cry - he <u>ri</u>es</i> |
| final syllable ending with a vowel + y → -s | <i>I play - he <u>pl</u>ays</i> <i>I stay - he <u>st</u>ays</i> |
| verbs go, have, can | <i>I go - he <u>g</u>oes</i> <i>I have - he <u>h</u>as</i> <i>I can - he <u>c</u>an</i> |

USE OF PRESENT SIMPLE

| Use | Examples | Signal Words |
|--|---|---|
| Habbits Routine | They go to church on Sunday. Jim shops at Primarket. I don't drink alcohol. I sometimes go to the cinema. She never plays football. How often do you study English? I don't travel very often. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ usually ▪ always ▪ occasionally/ sometimes ▪ frequently/ often ▪ never ▪ every day/ morning/ Tuesday/ month/ year/ week ▪ nowadays ▪ seldom/ rarely ▪ from time to time ▪ every now and then |
| Facts Generalizations Universal truth | There are twelve months in a year. Water is liquid. The Earth moves around the Sun. The adult human body contains 206 bones. The Elephant doesn't fly . | |
| Permanent situations | Tom lives in London. He works in a bank. I study at the faculty of tourism and international communication. Margaret drives a Volkswagen. Jerry doesn't teach maths at highschool. | |
| Events that are fixed in future (e.g. timetables, official meetings) | We fly to Paris next week. When does the ceremony take place ? Our train leaves at 11 am. The lecture begins at 8 am tomorrow. The school term starts next week. What time does the plane arrive ? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ this evening ▪ at 11 am ▪ tomorrow ▪ next week |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| In subordinate clauses of time and condition | I won't go out until it stops raining. She'll come as soon as her babysitter arrives . I'm going to make dinner after I watch the news. I'll give you the book before you go . | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ when ▪ until ▪ as soon as ▪ after ▪ before |
| With state verbs - verbs which we don't use in continuous tenses | Mary is at work. Her baby is asleep. Ann has three children. I am married. I promise I will help you. I think she is very pretty. I see a ship in the distance. I like travelling. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • see, hear, smell, taste • like, love, hate, want • know, recognize, suppose, understand, realize, mean, believe, remember • be, have, belong, contain, consist, depend, seem |
| Narrations, instructions or commentaries | I come to the office, look through the mail and then write letters. The hero dies at the end of the film. A young woman travels through Europe, where she meets different people, and finally falls in love. Open the packet and pour the contents into hot water. You take the N° 6 bus to Watney and then the N° 10 to Bedford. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ at first ▪ then ▪ after ▪ finally |

EXERCISES

1. Put the verbs into the correct form.

1. Jane ... (not / drink) tea very often. 2. What time ... (the banks / close) in Britain? 3. 'Where ... (Martin / come) from?' 'He is Scottish.' 4. 'What ... (you / do)?' 'I'm a tour agent.' 5. It ... (take) me an hour to get to work. How long ... (it / take) you? 6. I ... (play) the piano but I ... (not / play) very well. 7. I ... (not / understand) this sentence. What ... (this word / mean)? 8. The sun ... (rise) in the east. 9. Vegetarians ... (not / eat) meat. 10. An interpreter ... (translate) from one language into another.

2. Put the following into the plural.

1. Jane learns English. 2. Peter gets up early. 3. The worker comes home at six. 4. My brother works at the bank. 5. His uncle lives in London. 6. The bus runs quickly.

3. Put the following into the singular.

1. The tourists go to the museum. 2. The students do their homework. 3. My friends go in for sports. 4. The old women talk about the weather. 5. They know about engines. 6. The taxis go through the town.

4. Fill in the crossword with the verbs given below, putting them in the 3rd person singular.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|----|-----|-----|--|--|-----|----|--|--|----|---|
| | | | | 1. | | | | 2. | | | | <p>Across</p> <p>3. hurry</p> <p>4. watch</p> <p>5. wish</p> <p>8. cry</p> <p>11. play</p> <p>12. talk</p> <p>13. find</p> <p>Down</p> <p>1. listen</p> <p>2. go</p> <p>3. have</p> <p>6. sleep</p> <p>7. try</p> <p>9. say</p> <p>10. pack</p> |
| 3. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 4. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5. | | | | | 6. | | | | 7. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 8. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 9. | | | | |
| | | | | 10. | | | 11. | | | | | |
| | | | 12. | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

5. Fill in the blanks with **am**, **is** or **are**.

1. I ... a student. 2. This man ... a tour operator. 3. My friend ... in London. 4. We ... students. 5. My father ... an interpreter. 6. The students ... in the classroom. 7. She ... a lecturer. 8. I ... busy. 9. Our mother ... young. 10. They ... in the park.

6. Translate into English.

1. Медсестри доглядають за пацієнтами в лікарнях. 2. Я зазвичай їду в село на вихідні. 3. Земля крутиться навколо сонця. 4. Ти працюєш вдома? 5. Я родом з Канади. Звідки ти родом? 6. Я не паляю. 7. Що означає це слово? 8. Рис не росте в холодному кліматі. 9. Чим ти займаєшся? - Я працюю в туристичному агенстві. 10. Він такий лінивий! Він не робить нічого, щоб допомогти мені. 11. Я прокидаюся о 7 годині кожного ранку. 12. Як часто ти ходиш до стоматолога? 13. Енн не п'є чай надто часто. 14. Влітку Джон зазвичай грає в теніс раз або двічі на тиждень.

PAST SIMPLE

| PAST SIMPLE | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| regular verbs | | | irregular verbs | | |
| (+) | (-) | (?) | (+) | (-) | (?) |
| -ed | did not | Did | past form (appendix 2) | did not | Did |
| He played | He didn't play | Did he play? | He spoke | He didn't speak | Did he speak? |

| Past Simple Spelling (for regular verbs) | |
|---|---|
| <i>final syllable ending with 1 consonant + 1 vowel + 1 consonant is doubled if it is stressed before -ed</i> | <i>rob - trobbed stop - stoppped prefer - preferrred</i> |
| <i>final syllable ending with a consonant + y → -ied</i> | <i>I study - he studied I cry - he cried</i> |
| <i>final syllable ending with a vowel + y → -ed</i> | <i>I play - he played I stay - he stayed</i> |
| <i>silent -e is dropped → -ed</i> | <i>live - lived arrive - arrived</i> |
| <i>all other verbs → -ed</i> | <i>visit - visited support - supported</i> |

USE OF PAST SIMPLE

| Use | Examples | Signal Words |
|--|--|--|
| Completed action in the past taking place once, never or several times | <p>I saw a movie yesterday.</p> <p>I didn't see a play yesterday.</p> <p>Last year, I traveled to Japan.</p> <p>Last year, I didn't travel to Korea.</p> <p>Did you have dinner last night?</p> <p>We visited Spain in 2007.</p> <p>He didn't wash his car.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ yesterday ▪ at two o'clock yesterday ▪ at five o'clock ▪ never ▪ in 2009 ▪ last morning/ Tuesday/ month/ year/ week ▪ yesterday morning/ evening ▪ two years/ days ago ▪ when ▪ the other day |
| A series of completed actions | <p>I finished work, walked to the beach, and found a nice place to swim.</p> <p>He arrived from the airport at 8:00, checked into the hotel at 9:00, and met the others at 10:00.</p> <p>Did you add flour, pour in the milk, and then add the eggs?</p> | |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Narrations | <p>There was once a man who lived in a small house in the country. One day he left his house and went into town.</p> <p>Alice left her family home in the morning and moved to the big city. What a busy day it was! She sat and looked at the cosy living room around her. At last the house was hers. She gazed out at the London skyline with awe.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ once ▪ once upon a time ▪ one day |
| Duration in past | <p>I lived in Brazil for two years.</p> <p>Shauna studied Japanese for five years.</p> <p>They sat at the beach all day.</p> <p>They did not stay at the party the entire time.</p> | |
| Habbits in the past (= used to) | <p>He played the violin.</p> <p>Did you play a musical instrument when you were a kid?</p> <p>She worked as a tour agent after school.</p> <p>They never went to school, they always skipped class.</p> <p>Bart and Lisa often phoned Moe, but he doesn't have a phone now.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ often ▪ when ▪ after ▪ never |
| Past facts or generalizations | <p>She was shy as a child, but now she is very outgoing.</p> <p>He didn't like tomatoes before.</p> <p>The Titanic sank in 1912.</p> <p>Leonardo ainted the Mona Lisa.</p> <p>The Vikings invaded Britain.</p> <p>People paid much more to make cell phone calls in the past.</p> | |
| In conditional clauses | <p>When I paid her one dollar, she answered my question.</p> <p>I studied French when I was a child.</p> <p>Did you live in Texas when you were a kid?</p> <p>If I won the lottery, I would buy a house in Chelsea.</p> <p>If she knew his number, she would call him.</p> <p>After the storm happened, we replanted all the trees.</p> <p>He ate all the food before she got home.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ when ▪ if ▪ after ▪ before |
| Interrupted events in the past | <p>I was studying when the electricity went off.</p> <p>I fell off a ladder when I was painting my bedroom.</p> <p>They were dancing in the ballroom when Mr. Hickles fell down.</p> <p>When I was leaving the beach, I saw a UFO.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ when |

EXERCISES

1. Fill in the crossword with the verbs given below, putting them in Past Simple.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----|----|-----|-----|--|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | 5. | | |
| | | | | 6. | | |
| 7. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | 8. | 9. | | 11. |
| | | | 10. | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | 12. | | |
| 13. | | | | | | |

Across

- 4. change
- 6. cry
- 7. collect
- 10. worry
- 12. enjoy
- 13. destroy

Down

- 1. marry
- 2. decide
- 3. smile
- 5. press
- 7. cancel (British English)
- 8. move
- 9. grab
- 11. smoke

2. Complete the sentences below using one of these verbs:

saw landed arrived joined married crossed stayed born met left buried worked became returned promoted murdered departed hit

1. James Cook was on 27th October 1728. 2. He first as an apprentice to a shopkeeper in Staithes, N. Yorkshire. 3. He the Royal Navy in 1755, aged 26 years old. 4. He Elizabeth Batts on 21st December 1762. 5. He from his first voyage to Newfoundland as a surveyor in November 1763. 6. He was to the rank of lieutenant in the Royal Navy in 1768. 7. He from Plymouth in the *Endeavour* on 26th August 1768. 8. The *Endeavour* at Tahiti on 11th April 1769. 9. Cook and his men at Botany Bay (in Australia) on 28th April 1770. 10. The *Endeavour* a coral reef, causing great problems, in June 1770. 11. Cook and his wife with his father in Yorkshire in December 1771. 12. Cook Plymouth in the *Resolution* for his second round-the-world voyage on 13th July 1772. 13. The *Resolution* the Antarctic Circle for the first time in January 1773. 14. Cook ill as the expedition neared Easter Island in February 1774. 15. When he arrived back in England in the summer of 1775 he King George III. 16. Cook the west coast of North America on 6th March 1778. 17. He was in Hawaii on Valentine's Day 1779. 18. The remains of Cook's body were in Kealakekua Bay on 22nd February 1779.

3. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate verb form.

Mrs. Samuel ... (have) a busy day. She ... (get) up early in the morning and ... (be) ready by 8 am. First, she ... (drive) her husband to his office. Then she ... (come) home, ... (pick) up her kids and ... (drop) them at their school. On her way back from school, she ... (stop) at the gymnasium. She ... (work) out for about 45 minutes. She then ... (go) to the market and ... (buy) some vegetables. Then she ... (return) home. After reaching home, she ... (take) a bath. Then she ... (read) the newspaper for about 1 hour. Afterwards, she ... (start) cooking lunch. She ... (have) her lunch at 1.30 and then she ... (take) a short nap.

4. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

1. The teacher repeated the question. 2. The boys played football in the afternoon. 3. Jane coughed cold. 4. Mother turned off the gas. 5. They slept in the open air. 6. The pupils answered at once.

5. Translate into English.

1. Тепер я працюю в туристичному агенстві. До того я працював в магазині. 2. Ми запросили їх на свою вечірку, але вони не прийшли. 3. Поліція зупинила мене, коли я повертався додому вчора увечері. 4. Вона склала ісит, бо вчилася дуже сумлінно. 5. Моцарт написав більше 600 музичних творів. 6. Ми бачили Розу в місті кілька днів тому. 7. Я ходив у кіно тричі минулого тижня. 8. Було холодно, тож я закрив вікно. 9. Ти ходив гуляти вчора? - Так, я ходив у кіно, але мені не сподобався фільм. 10. Коли помер Містер Томас? - Близько 10 років тому. 11. Ти мав час написати лист? - Ні, не мав. 12. Що ти робив на вихідних? - Я нічого не робив. 13. Я був злий, бо вони спізнилися. 14. Погода була гарна, коли ви були у відпустці? 15. Вони не змогли прийти, бо були дуже зайняті.

FUTURE SIMPLE

| shall / will + verb | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| (+) | | (-) | | (?) |
| shall | + V | shall not | + V | Shall |
| will | | will not | | Will |
| I shall come He will come | | I shall not come He will not come | | Shall we come? Will he come? |

USE OF FUTURE SIMPLE

| Use | Examples | Signal Words |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| A future action which is not planned | I will send you the information when I get it. I will translate the email, so Mr. Smith can read it. | |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| beforehand | A: I'm really hungry. B: I'll make some sandwiches. A: The phone is ringing. B: I'll get it. | |
| An action which will take place in future once, never or several times | I will meet you tomorrow morning. The train will soon arrive . Next week there will be a concert at the university. In the future we will help poor people. We will see a lot of sights next month. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ next Friday/ weekend/ year ▪ tomorrow ▪ tomorrow morning/ night ▪ soon ▪ in the future ▪ next time |
| A prediction | The Browns will probably go to Scotland next June. I haven't seen Carol today. I expect she'll phone this evening. Don't worry about the exam. I'm sure you'll pass . Do you think Sarah will like the present we bought her? I don't think the exam will be very difficult. I wonder what will happen . John Smith will be the next President. The year 2222 will be a very interesting year. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ probably ▪ I expect ▪ I'm sure ▪ I think ▪ I don't think ▪ I wonder |
| A voluntary action (offer, agreement, promise, request) | That bag looks heavy. I'll help you with it. A: Can you give me that book if you've finished with it? B: Of course. I'll give it to you this afternoon. Thanks for lending me the money. I'll pay you back on Friday. I won't tell anyone what happened. I promise. | |
| A refusal to do something | I've tried to advise her but she won't listen . The car won't start . I don't know what is wrong with it. I won't do all the housework myself! | |
| In clauses of time and condition (in the main clause) | When you arrive tonight, we will go out for dinner. I'll come home when I finish work. If the weather is fine, we will go for a walk. As soon as he comes, we'll have dinner. He'll accept the job unless the salary's too low. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ when ▪ if ▪ as soon as ▪ untill ▪ till ▪ unless |

EXERCISES

1. Complete the sentences.

1. I'm too tired to walk home. I think ... a taxi. 2. 'It's a bit cold in the room.' 'Is it? ... the heating then.' 3. 'We haven't got any milk.' 'Oh, haven't we? ... and get some.' 4. 'Do you want me to do the washing-up?' 'No, it's all right. ... it.' 5. 'I don't know how to use this computer.' 'OK, ... you.' 6. 'Would you like tea or coffee?' ... coffee, please.' 7. 'Goodbye! Have a nice holiday!' 'Thanks. ... a postcard.' 8. Thank you for lending me your camera. ... it back to you on Monday, OK? 9. 'Are you coming with us?' 'No, I think ... here.' 10. If I find your wallet, ... 11. If you take more exercise, ... 12. I'll probably go to the party, ... 13. I'll take the job if... 14. If he calls me, ...

2. Put Present Simple or Future Simple.

1. When you ... (to be married) to Martin, we shall often meet. 2. Wait here, in case I ... (to need) you. 3. Where ... (you / go) when the cenary ... (to close), Padre? 4. Give me the railway guide, and I ... (to tell) you when he ... (to be) here tomorrow. 5. You ... (to stay) here till it ... (to be) time to go to the barrier. 6. If you ... (not / to tell) me who you are, I ... (to set) the dog on you. 7. I'm going abroad next week. I don't know when I ... (to be) back. 8. My father-in-law is asleep. As soon as he ... (to wake), he ... (to want) to see you. 9. I ... (not / to leave) Blackstable until I ... (to be) your wife. 10. You must wait, my friend, before you ... (to get) an answer to that question.

3. Read the situation and write the sentence using **I think I'll...** / **I don't think I'll...** or **shall I ... / shall we...**

1. It's a bit cold. The window is open and you decide to close it. You say: I think ... 2. You are feeling tired and it's getting late. You decide to go to bed. You say: I think ... 3. A friend of yours offers you a lift in his car, but you decide to walk. You say: Thank you, but ... 4. You arranged to play tennis today. Now you decide that you don't want to play. You say: I don't think ... 5. You were going to go swimming. Now you decide that you don't want to go. You say: ... 6. You and a friend want to do something this evening, but you don't know what. You ask your friend: What ...? 7. You try on a jacket in a shop. You are not sure whether to buy it or not. You ask a friend for advice: ... it? 8. It's Helen's birthday next week. You want to give her a present, but you don't know what. You ask a friend for advice: What ...? 9. You and a friend are going on holiday together, but you haven't decided where. You ask him / her: ...10. You and a friend are going out. You haven't decided whether to go by car or to walk. You ask him / her: ... 11. Your friend wants you to phone later. You don't know what time to phone. You ask him / her: ...

4. Underline the correct variant.

1. 'Did you phone Lucy?' 'Oh, no. I forgot. *I phone / I'll phone* her now.' 2. I can't meet you tomorrow. *I'm playing / I'll play* tennis. 3. 'I meet / I'll meet' you outside the

hotel in half an hour, OK?' 'Yes, that's fine.' 4. 'I need some money.' 'OK, I'm lending / I'll lend you some. How much do you need?' 5. I'm having / I'll have a party next Saturday. I hope you can come. 6. 'Remember to get a newspaper when you go out.' 'OK, I don't forget / I won't forget.' 7. What time does your train leave / will your train leave tomorrow? 8. I asked Sue what happened, but she doesn't tell / won't tell me. 9. 'Are you doing / Will you do anything tomorrow evening?' 'No, I'm free. Why?' 10. I don't want to go out alone. Do you come / Will you come with me?

5. Translate into English.

1. Ой, я лишив двері відкритими. - Я закрию їх. 2. Що б Ви хотіли випити? - Мені апельсиновий сік, будь ласка. 3. Ви дзвонили Люсі? - О, ні. Я забув. Я їй зараз подзвоню. 4. Я голодний. Я думаю, я щось поїм. 5. Я не думаю, що піду на прогулянку сьогодні увечері. Я занадто втомлений. 6. Я бачу, ти зайнятий, тож я не затримаюсь на довго. 7. Я їду у відпустку наступної суботи. 8. Ти завтра працюєш? 9. Ця сумка виглядає важкою. Я допоможу тобі. 10. Ти можеш дати Тіму цю книгу? - Звичайно. Я дам її йому, коли зустрінуся з ним увечері. 11. Дякую, що позичив мені гроші. Я поверну їх тобі у понеділок. 12. Я нікому не скажу, що сталося. Обіцяю. 13. Виключи, будь ласка, музику. Я намагаюся сконцентруватися. 14. Я намагалася дати їй пораду, але вона нізачо не слухає. 15. Машина ніяк не заводиться. 16. Мені відкрити вікно? 17. В мене немає грошей. Що мені робити? 18. Ходімо? - Хвилиночку. Я ще не готова. 19. Куди ми підемо цього вечора? 20. Ти думаєш, Кейт складе іспит?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

| to be + verb-ing | | | | | | |
|--|---------|--|-----|---------|--|---------|
| (+) | | (-) | | | (?) | |
| am | | am | | | Am | |
| is | + V-ing | is | not | + V-ing | Is | + V-ing |
| are | | are | | | Are | |
| I am coming He is coming We are coming | | I am not coming He is not coming We are not coming | | | Am I coming? Is he coming? Are you coming? | |

| Present Continuous Spelling | |
|--|--|
| final syllable ending with 1 consonant + 1 vowel + 1 consonant is doubled if it is stressed | get - getting stop - stopping prefer - preferring forget - forgetting |
| final -ie becomes -y | lie - lying die - dying |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>travel</i> , <i>regret</i> | <i>travelling</i> (AE <i>traveling</i>) <i>regretting</i> |
| silent <i>-e</i> is dropped | <i>take</i> - <i>taking</i> <i>make</i> - <i>making</i> <i>shake</i> - <i>shaking</i> |
| <i>all other verbs</i> | <i>do</i> - <i>doing</i> <i>say</i> - <i>saying</i> <i>eat</i> - <i>eating</i> |

USE OF PRESENT CONTINUOUS

| Use | Examples | Signal Words |
|--|---|--|
| Things happening NOW | They are playing tennis now. I'm reading a book at the moment. Are you watching TV? She cannot answer the phone call. She is currently speaking with her husband. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ now ▪ currently ▪ at the moment ▪ right now ▪ Listen! ▪ Look! |
| Temporary situations | I'm staying with a friend for a few days. How many other students are you studying with? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ these days ▪ for a few days ▪ at the moment |
| Personal future plans | I am having dinner with my friend tonight. He is getting married next week. What are you doing tomorrow evening? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ tonight/ this evening ▪ next week/ month/ year ▪ tomorrow/ in two days |
| Annoying habits Emotional sentences | You are always losing your keys! She is always grumbling ! He is constantly laughing at the lessons! It is still snowing ! | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ always ▪ forever ▪ constantly ▪ still |

EXERCISES

1. Complete the sentences with the following verbs in the correct form.

get happen look lose make start stay try work

1. You ... hard today. 'Yes, I have a lot to do.' 2. I ... for Christine. Do you know where she is? 3. It ... dark. Shall I turn on the light? 4. They don't have anywhere to live at the moment. They ... with friends until they find somewhere. 5. Things are not so good at work. The company ... money. 6. Have you got an umbrella? It ... to rain. 7. You ... a lot of noise. Can you be quieter? I ... to concentrate. 8. Why are all these people here? What ...?

2. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets. Explain your choice.

1. I'm interested in what you ... (says / is saying / are saying) about yourself. 2. 'I'm not going to take it, Herb.' 'You ... (waste / wastes / is wasting / are wasting) your time, really.' 3. 'I told them to get right out.' 'And what? ... you ... (do ... pack / does ... pack / is ... packing / are ... packing), Queenie?' 4. 'You mean Mr. Jackson's nephew.' 'Whose nephew?' 'Mr. Arnold Jackson.' 'I don't think we ... (speaks / is speaking / are speaking) of the same person.' 5. He laughed. She glanced quickly over: 'Why ... you ...?' (does ... laugh / do ... laugh / is ... laughing / are ... laughing) 6. The wedding is set for May 21. I ... (am marring / is marring / are marring) you on May 21. 7. I say, listen! Someone ... (am having / is having / are having) a bath.

3. Replace the infinitive in bracket by the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. We (to gather) mushrooms in summer. 2. The children are in the forest now. They (to gather) mushrooms. 3. Where is Kate? She (to do) her homework. She always (to do) her homework in the evening. 4. The students (to write) compositions in English once a month. 5. Don't shout. The students (to write) compositions. 6. Water (to boil) at 100°C. 7. Turn off the gas. The milk (to boil). 8. Mary (to dance) all modern dances very well. 9. Look! Peter (to dance) with Jane. 10. Where you (to hurry)? 11. Helen usually gets up late. She always (to hurry) to the university. 12. As a rule, Paul (to prepare) his reports in time. 13. Don't disturb him. He (to prepare) for his exam. 14. Take along your umbrella. It (to rain). 15. It often (to rain) in England.

4. Paraphrase the sentences.

Example: I shall buy a car. – I am going to buy a car.

1. Ann will spend her summer holidays in the country. 2. The students will visit the Art gallery. 3. We'll learn Spanish next year. 4. She will take a taxi. 5. The Smiths will decorate their house. 6. I'll take part in the sports competition. 7. I'll think about it. 8. He will show her the house and the garden. 9. I shall talk French four days a week and Russian in the remaining three. 10. We'll talk about it some other time.

5. Translate into English.

1. Не розмовляйте так голосно. Я вас добре чую. 2. Стає темно. 3. Я від'їжджаю до Києва наступного тижня. 4. Коли б я не прийшла до вас, ви завжди працюєте. 5. Де ваш брат? – Він проводить друга. 6. Корабель вирушає завтра. 7. Я чую кроки. Хтось іде сюди. 8. Не турбуйте його, коли він працює. 9. Мій брат завтра від'їжджає до Москви. 10. Ви почуваете себе краще сьогодні? 11. Де твій новий приятель? – Його немає вдома. Він зазвичай встає рано і йде кудись. 12. Її очі сяють, коли вона з ним розмовляє. 13. Чи знаєш ти, про що я думаю? 14. Ви ідете до Борисполя? 15. Тобі подобається моя сестра?

PAST CONTINUOUS

| was / were + verb-ing | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---|-----|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
| (+) | | (-) | | | (?) | |
| was | + V-ing | was | not | + V-ing | Was | + V-ing |
| were | | were | | | Were | |
| He was coming We were coming | | He was not coming We were not coming | | | Was he coming? Were you coming? | |

USE OF PAST CONTINUOUS

| Use | Examples | Signal Words |
|--|--|---|
| Actions in the past taking place at a particular time | <p>What were you doing last evening at 8 o'clock? At three o'clock I was working. At midnight we were still driving through the desert. Yesterday at this time, I was sitting at my desk at work.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ at 5 o'clock yesterday ▪ at that time ▪ last night at 12 ▪ still |
| Background information to give atmosphere to a story | <p>It was a beautiful day. The birds were singing, the sun was shining and in the cafes people were laughing and chatting. When I walked into the office, several people were busily typing, some were talking on the phones, the boss was yelling directions, and customers were waiting to be helped. One customer was yelling at a secretary and waving his hands. Others were complaining to each other about the bad service.</p> | |
| A long action that is interrupted by a short one | <p>We were talking about our last holidays when the boss came into the office. John's daughter was sleeping when the telephone rang. While we were having the picnic, it started to rain.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ when ▪ while |
| Parallel actions developing at the same time in the past | <p>While my boss was talking to me, I was dreaming about my last holidays in Africa. I was watching TV and he was reading. They were eating dinner, discussing their plans, and having a good time.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ while |
| Annoying actions in the past Emotional sentences | <p>He was always leaving the tap running. She was always coming to class late. He was constantly talking. He annoyed everyone. I didn't like them because they were always complaining.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ always ▪ constantly |

EXERCISES

1. Complete the following sentences.

- Among biometric verification technologies, fingerprint scanning is probably the best as it good performance and is affordable in terms of price.
a) delivers b) is delivering
- Glaciers are usually found in high altitudes and latitudes large amounts of snow build up and freeze into ice.
a) were b) where
- The amplifier in a radio strengthens the radio waves it receives, and the speaker changes them back into the original sound waves that into the microphone in the studio.
a) went b) were going
- Kosovo, a former territory of Serbia, itself a sovereign and independent state on February 2008.
a) declared b) has declared
- During the Ottoman rule, Christian Serbs in Kosovo emigrated and the region increasingly more populated by Albanians who were largely Muslims.
a) was growing b) grew

2. Match two parts of the sentence.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. While I was driving home, | a) as he was chopping wood. |
| 2. We were watching the children | b) he was sleeping in his bed. |
| 3. He cut his finger | c) while they were playing. |
| 4. At eight o'clock yesterday morning | d) she slipped and fell. |
| 5. As she was crossing the street, | e) I ran out of petrol. |
| 6. While they were talking, | f) the doorbell rang. |

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or Past Continuous. Which is the longer action in each sentence?

- As I ... (do) the washing-up, I ... (brake) a glass.
- We ... (walk) in the woods when the storm ... (begin).
- John ... (repair) his motor bike when his mother ... (arrive).
- I ... (eat) my lunch when the phone ... (ring).
- He ... (ride) his bicycle to school when he ... (drop) his bag.
- We ... (see) a bad accident as we ... (drive) to the airport.
- Tom ... (watch) the match when TV ... (break down).
- We ... (talk) when she ... (come) into the room.

4. Correct the mistakes where necessary.

- Philip was washing the car while the fire started.
- Neil was studying when her sister was listening to music.
- Harriet was opening the door and walked into the house.
- We were having lunch at a lovely restaurant every day

when we were on holiday. 5. Brian drank tea at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. 6. Dad was repairing the TV while Mum cooked dinner. 7. I was going to the cinema last Saturday. 8. I was buying a new dress for my party yesterday. 9. While Jeff build the garden shed, he hurt himself. 10. While the teacher were speaking, the students were listening to him.

5. Translate into English.

1. Ми бачили її вчора. Вона працювала в саду. 2. Коли годинник пробив 12, ми всі сиділи за столом. 3. Де ти був о 3 годині? Я дзвонив тобі, але ніхто не відповів. - Я ремонтував велосипед. 4. Коли я зайшов до залу, Ольга грала на скрипці. 5. Що вона робила, коли Ви прийшли до неї? 6. Коли я вийшла з дому, ішов сильний дощ. 7. Що робив викладач, коли ви писали твір? 8. Що робив Ваш син о 9 год. вчора? - Читав якусь книжку. В цей час він завжди читає книжки, дивиться телепередачі або слухає радіо. 9. Я бачив тебе, коли ти біг вулицею. Куди ти поспішав? 10. Ми поверталися додому пізно. Дощу не було, але був сильний вітер.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

| will be + verb-ing | | |
|--|--|---|
| (+) | (-) | (?) |
| will be + V-ing | will not be + V-ing (won't) | Will ... be + V-ing |
| He will be coming We will be coming | He will not be coming We will not be coming | Will he be coming? Will you be coming? |

USE OF FUTURE CONTINUOUS

| Use | Examples | Signal Words |
|---|--|--|
| An action which will be in progress at a certain time in future | This time tomorrow, I'll be lying on the beach of Greece. Don't call me between 7 and 8 as we'll be having dinner then. What will you be doing tomorrow at twelve? I'll be reading books by Mark Twain all summer. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ at 5 o'clock tomorrow ▪ this time tomorrow ▪ between 7 and 8 tonight ▪ all day long ▪ all summer ▪ in June ▪ soon ▪ at midnight |
| Background information to give atmosphere to a story | When I arrive at the party, everybody will be celebrating . Some will be dancing . Others will be talking . A few people will be eating pizza, and several people will be drinking beer. They always do the same thing. | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A long action in future that will be interrupted by a short one | Marry will be doing her make up when I come. She will be having dinner when her friend calls her tonight. Will you be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight? I will be staying at the Madison Hotel, if anything happens and you need to contact me. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ when ▪ while ▪ if ▪ on condition that ▪ till ▪ until ▪ before |
| In clauses of time and condition (in the main clause) | I'll be cooking while the robot is cleaning. While Ellen is reading, Tim will be watching television. While I am finishing my homework, she will be reading a book. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ while |
| Parallel actions in the future | Tonight, they will be eating dinner, discussing their plans, and having a good time. I will be studing and he will be playing chess. He will be reading a newspaper and the children will be swimming . | |
| A future action which is sure to happen | He'll be going to school soon. I'll be seeing him there tomorrow. I'll soon be starting my studies in King's College. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ in summer ▪ in June ▪ soon ▪ at midnight |

EXERCISES

1. *Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.*

1. John will be coming soon. 2. We shall be flying to Kherson at this time tomorrow. 3. You will be meeting him everyday. 4. We shall be packing our things when you come. 5. He'll be going to school soon. 6. Jack will be looking for you all afternoon. 7. Mother will be cooking all day tomorrow. 8. We'll be walking among the New York skyscrapers this time tomorrow. 9. He'll be waiting for you. 10. They will be sending you invitations to dinner all summer.

2. *Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future forms.*

1. A: Are you looking forward to your holiday?
B: Oh, yes! This time next week I ... (lie) on the beach.
2. A: We are having a party on Saturday.
B: Oh, good. I ... (make) a cake to bring along.
3. A: Have you finished that report yet?
B: Yes. I ... (give) it to you in a minute.
4. A: Why are you buying all those vegetables?
B: Because I ... (make) vegetable soup.

5. A: This writing is too small for me to read.
B: Give it to me and I ... (read) it to you.
6. A: I ... (stay) at Claire's house tonight.
B: Alright. I won't expect you home then.
7. A: Would you like to join me for lunch today?
B: Yes, please. I ... (meet) you at half past one.
8. A: ... (you / help) me with the shopping tomorrow?
B: Of course.
9. A: Are you excited about your trip?
B: Yes. This time tomorrow I ... (sit) on the plane.
10. A: I can't hear the television very well.
B: I ... (turn up) the volume.

3. *Change the verb into the correct form.*

1. I (wait) when she (come). 2. They (work) when he (call). 3. He (read) when I (call) him. 4. When the bus (arrive) we (stand). 5. When the party (start), we (talk) outside. 6. When the police (arrive), we (go) north. 7. You (watch) the movie when we (come). 8. It (rain) when she (return). 9. Tiffany (jog) when you (meet) her. 10. The water (boil) when we (come) back. 11. The waiter (serve) when the manager (arrive). 12. When we (call) him, he (rest). 13. Steven (fly) to Italy when his mail (arrive). 14. The kids (play) with the ball when I (call) them. 15. You (sleep) when she (return).

4. *Think of and write down 4 questions to ask your partner about what they will actually be doing in the future. Use the given time frames and use the Future Continuous tense within your questions.*

Example: What will you be doing at 7 pm tonight? - Tonight, will you be watching TV?

1. tonight 2. tomorrow 3. next week 4. next month 5. next year

5. *Ask questions with WILL YOU BE -ING?*

1. You want to borrow your friend's bicycle this evening.
(you / use / your bicycle this evening?)
2. You want your friend to give Tom a message this afternoon.
(you / see / Tom this afternoon?)
3. You want to use your friend's typewriter tomorrow evening.
(you / use / your typewriter tomorrow evening?)
4. Your friend is going shopping. You want him / her to buy some stamps for you at the post office.
(you / pass / the post office when you're in town?)

6. *Make sentences with WILL BE -ING:*

1. I'm playing tennis now. (this afternoon) 2. He is sleeping now. (at eleven o'clock) 3. We're working very hard. (at this time next month) 4. They are

traveling. (all night) 5. She's doing the washing up. (in an hour's time) 6. He's still mending his car. (at dinner time) 7. I am driving a BMW. (in two years' time) 8. I'm studying English. (from 8 to 10) 9. I'm having an interview now. (at 2 o'clock this afternoon) 10. We're listening to pop music. (at this time tomorrow)

PRESENT PERFECT

| have/has + past participle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|------------------------|--|------------------|---------|----------------|-----|------------------------|-----|--------------------------|--|------------------|---------|---------------|-----|------------------|--|---|--|-------------------|--|------------------|--|
| regular verbs | | | | irregular verbs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (+) (have/has) | | (-) (have not/has not) | | (?) (Have/Has) | | (+) (have/has) | | (-) (have not/has not) | | (?) (Have/Has) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| have | has | V-ed | | have not | has not | Have | Has | have | has | past participle (app. 2) | | have not | has not | Have | Has | | | | | | | | |
| He has played | | I have played | | We've played | | ↓ | | Has he played? | | Have you played? | | He has spoken | | I have spoken | | We have spoken | | ↓ | | Has he spoken? | | Have you spoken? | |
| He hasn't played | | | | I haven't played | | | | We haven't played | | | | He hasn't spoken | | | | I haven't spoken | | | | We haven't spoken | | | |

USE OF PRESENT PERFECT

| Use | Examples | Signal Words |
|--|---|---|
| Unfinished actions | <p>I have been an engineer since 2005.</p> <p>I have lived in England for 5 years.</p> <p>I haven't seen Steve since last week.</p> <p>Japanese has become one of the most popular courses at the university since the Asian studies program was established.</p> <p>My English has really improved since I moved to Australia.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ for ▪ since |
| Actions that started in the past and are connected with the present by their results | <p>I have lost my keys! I can't open the door.</p> <p>John has missed his bus, so he'll be late.</p> <p>I have had a dance class. My legs hurt.</p> <p>He is very tired. He has worked hard today.</p> | |
| Life experience | <p>I have never been to Spain.</p> <p>I haven't seen the movie yet.</p> <p>The party was the worst I have ever been to.</p> <p>He has never traveled by train.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ever ▪ never ▪ yet |
| Recently completed actions | <p>She has recently changed her job.</p> <p>I have just finished lunch. I'm not hungry.</p> <p>I have already read this book.</p> <p>Doctors have cured many deadly diseases.</p> <p>Scientists have split the atom.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ already ▪ just ▪ recently |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| An action happening several times | Up to now, I have completed 5 reports. We have visited Portugal several times. I have been to France twice, so far this year. The army has attacked that city five times. I have had four quizzes and five tests so far this semester. We have had many major problems while working on this project. | ▪ up to now ▪ so far |
| Unspecified time before now | I have seen Lucy today. We have had lunch this week. There have been many earthquakes in California. People have traveled to the Moon. My car has broken down three times this week. | ▪ today ▪ this week/ morning/ year |

EXERCISES

1. Complete the following sentences using the correct word.

1. He out.
a) just went b) has just gone
2. you read Gulliver's Travels?
a) Have b) Did
3. I him to be angry.
a) never knew b) have never known
4. James to Japan.
a) went b) has been
5. Susie all the cookies so there aren't any left for you.
a) ate b) has eaten
6. I my work, so I am free now.
a) finished b) have finished
7. I him for a long time.
a) knew b) have known
8. He ill since last week.
a) was b) has been
9. We Samuel for several months.
a) didn't see b) haven't seen
10. They here for ten years.
a) lived b) have lived
11. I in Chennai for 15 years. I am still living here.
a) have lived b) lived
12. I have lived in Singapore I was ten.
a) since b) for c) from
13. How long you lived in Chennai.
a) are b) have

14. How long have you to Jackson?

- a) married b) been married

15. We for them.

- a) are waiting b) have been waiting c) Either could be used here

16. Suddenly it to me that I my keys at home.

- a) occurred; had left b) had occurred; had left c) occurred; have left

17. She to anyone.

- a) never apologized b) has never apologized

18. I them for over two decades.

- a) know b) have known c) knew

19. This is the sixth time you that question.

- a) asked b) have asked c) had asked

2. *Read the situations and make the sentences in Present Perfect.*

arrive break fall go up grow improve lose

Example: Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. - Tom has lost his key.

1. Margaret can't walk and her leg is in plaster. 2. Last week the bus fare was 80 pence. Now it is 90. 3. Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is better. 4. Dan didn't have a beard before. Now he has a beard. 5. This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it. 6. The temperature was 20 degrees. Now it is only 12.

3. *Match two parts of a sentence.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Jerry hasn't typed | a) visited Japan? |
| 2. She has always | b) talked to them. |
| 3. Have you ever | c) the letter yet. |
| 4. We've already | d) to New York twice this year. |
| 5. Tim has already been | e) known them? |
| 6. How long have you | f) wanted to be a singer. |

4. *Fill in the gaps with **recently, how long, yet, always, ever, already, since or never.***

1. A: ... has she been an air hostess?

B: ... she left school.

2. A: Jonathan has moved house ...

B: What's his new address?

3. A: I can't phone you. I haven't got a phone ...

B: Well, I'll come to your house instead.

4. A: Has she finished her homework ...?

B: Yes, she's ... finished it.

5. A: He eats a lot of vegetables, doesn't he?

B: Yes, he's ... liked vegetables.

6. A: Have you ... Been to China?

B: No, I have ... been there.

5. Translate into English.

1. Я залишив свій зошит вдома. 2. Де Петро? – Він ще не прийшов. 3. Що ти робиш? – Читаю англійське оповідання. – Скільки сторінок ти вже прочитав? – Я прочитав уже 7 сторінок. 4. Скільки нових слів ви вивчили в цьому місяці? 5. Я не можу їхати з тобою. Я ще не склав екзамену з геометрії. 6. Ми щойно прочитали телеграму. 7. Ми одержали телеграму вчора. 8. Я знаю цього лікаря з 1992 року. 9. Чому в тій кімнаті темно? – Я вимкнув світло. 10. Ми не бачили його вже три роки. 11. У мене немає ручки, я її загубив. – Коли ти загубив її? 12. Де діти? – вони в саду. Вони там уже 2 години. – Що вони роблять? – Садять дерева. 13. Минулого року ми їздили до Варшави на виставку. З того часу я не був у Варшаві. 14. Нарешті ми закінчили роботу. Тепер ми можемо відпочити.

PAST PERFECT

| had + past participle | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| regular verbs | | | irregular verbs | | |
| (+) | (-) | (?) | (+) | (-) | (?) |
| had + V-ed | had not | Had | past had participle + (app. 2) | had not | Had |
| He had played We had played | ↓ He hadn't played We hadn't played | Had he played? Had you played? | He had spoken We had spoken | ↓ He hadn't spoken We hadn't spoken | Had he spoken? Had you spoken? |

USE OF PAST PERFECT

| Use | Examples | Signal Words |
|---|--|--|
| One event happened before another event | He didn't have time to take a shower because he had woken up late. We discovered that someone had broken into our house. Mark had finished his work before he left. By 1988 Oprah Winfrey had become famous. I had just sat down to have lunch when the telephone rang. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ for ▪ before ▪ by ▪ already ▪ yet ▪ ever ▪ never ▪ just |
| A past event which has a relation to another past event | I have lost my keys! I can't open the door. John has missed his bus, so he'll be late. I have had a dance class. My legs hurt. He is very tired. He has worked hard today. He had written three books and he was working on another one. | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A duration of the past action which happened before another one with non-continuous verbs | We had had that car for ten years before it broke down. By the time Alex finished his studies, he had been in London for over eight years. They felt bad about selling the house because they had owned it for more than forty years. | ▪ for |
| In reported speech | John said that he had never eaten sushi before. He told me that he hadn't done his homework but he was hoping to finish it on the bus. She wondered why he had been so unkind to her. I thought I had sent her a birthday card but I was wrong. | ▪ said that ▪ told me that ▪ wondered why ▪ thought that |
| In <i>if</i> - (conditional) sentences | If I had known you were in Frankfurt, I would have called you. If I had had enough money, I would have bought you a better present. She wouldn't have been able to finish, if you hadn't helped her. I wish I had studied for my exams. | ▪ if |

EXERCISES

1. Complete the following sentences using the Past Simple or Past Perfect form of the verb.

1. It has been years since I last ... him. (see / saw / seen)
2. She has ... better days. (see / saw / seen)
3. Marathi is ... in the Deccan. (speak / spoke / spoken)
4. The inscription has ... away in several places. (wear / wore / worn)
5. The country is ... by factions. (tear / tore / torn)
6. In a fit of rage, she ... up the letter. (tear / tore / torn)
7. He ... for his life. (run / ran)
8. You look as if you ... all the way home. (run / ran)
9. We could not have ... a better day for the drive. (chose / choose / chosen)
10. The old beggar was ... by a mad dog. (bit / bitten)

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense form (Past Simple, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous) of the verbs.

1. By the time the fire fighters, the fire many huts.
 - a) arrived, destroyed
 - b) arrived, had destroyed
 - c) had arrived, destroyed
 - d) had arrived, had destroyed
2. He was not to write the exam, because he his hall ticket.
 - a) permitted, had not brought
 - b) permitted, did not bring
 - c) permitted, was not bringing
 - d) permitted, had not brought
3. Long before the chief guest, the invitees
 - a) come, assembled
 - b) came, assembled
 - c) came, had assembled
 - d) had come, had assembled
4. I wish you your application in time.

- a) send b) had sent c) have sent
5. The Police the thief. They for him for two months.
 a) caught, looked b) caught, had been looking
 c) had caught, looked d) caught, have looked
6. If they the Principal, he would have helped them.
 a) met b) had met c) have met d) meet
7. I to him, as I to him formally.
 a) did not speak, did not introduce b) had not spoken, was not introduced
 c) did not speak, was not introduced
8. By the time we the station, the train
 a) reached, had left b) had reached, had left
 c) had reached, left d) reached, left
9. If Balu the secretary earlier, he him a job.
 a) saw, would have given b) had seen, would give
 c) had seen, would have given
10. If Raju in our team, we
 a) were, would win b) were, would have won c) is, would win

3. Complete the following sentences.

1. We in this house for the past three years .
 a) are staying b) have been staying c) have stayed
 d) Either 'have stayed' or 'have been staying'
2. The students on an educational tour.
 a) went b) have gone
 c) Either 'went' or 'have gone'.
3. Only those students who 'A' grades will be considered for admission.
 a) have secured b) have been securing c) are secured
4. Sorry I am late. you long?
 a) Have, been waiting b) Have, waited c) Are, waiting
5. If you that book, you should return it to the library.
 a) have been reading b) have read c) are reading
6. Sorry about the mess - I the walls.
 a) have painted b) have been painting c) am painting
7. You ten candies since lunchtime.
 a) have been eating b) have eaten c) are eating
8. I six letters since morning.
 a) have been writing b) have written c) am writing

4. Translate into English.

1. Коли Неля прийшла додому, її мама вже полила квіти. 2. Ми читали книжку, яку я купив у Києві. 3. Викладач сказав, що він перевірів наші твори. 4. Він переклав текст до десятої години. 5. Коли ми повернулися додому,

дитина вже заснула. 6. Мій брат писав, що він уже склав екзамени з фізики і математики. 7. Він подякував мені за те, що я для нього зробив. 8. Учень прочитав уголос оповідання, яке він написав удома. 9. Минулого літа її батько їздив у село, де він провів своє дитинство. 10. Вчора Анна прийшла додому о 5 год. Її молодший брат виконував домашні завдання, а батько й мати ще не повернулися з роботи. 11. Вона була певна, що бачила цю жінку раніше, але не могла пригадати, де вона її бачила. 12. Його батько почав працювати на заводі, коли йому було 12 років. До того він жив у селі. 13. Після того, як мій товариш пішов додому, я згадав, що забув показати йому нові марки.

FUTURE PERFECT

| will have + past participle | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| regular verbs | | | irregular verbs | | |
| (+) | (-) | (?) | (+) | (-) | (?) |
| will have + V-ed | will not have + V-ed | Will ... have + V-ed? | will have + past participle (appendix 2) | will not have + past participle | Will ... have? + past participle? |
| He will have played | | ↓ Will he have played? | He will have spoken | | ↓ Will he have spoken? |
| He won't have played | | | He won't have spoken | | |

USE OF FUTURE PERFECT

| Use | Examples | Signal Words |
|--|--|---|
| Completion before a specified time in the future | By 10 o'clock I will have finished my homework. By the time I'm sixty, I will have retired . Before they come, we will have cleaned up the house. Will she have learned enough Chinese to communicate before she moves to Beijing? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ by ▪ before |
| Actions or situations that will last in the future for a specified time (with stative verbs) | By the next year, I will have known Monica for 30 years. Patrick will have lived in Hong Kong for 20 years by 2012. I will have been in London for six months by the time I leave. By Monday, Susan will have had my book for a week. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ for ▪ by ▪ by the time ▪ before ▪ by tomorrow/ 7 o'clock/ next month ▪ until ▪ till |

| | | |
|---|---|------|
| Certainty that an action in the near past was completed | The train will have left by now. We have to look for another way to get there. The guests will have arrived at the hotel by now. | ▪ by |
|---|---|------|

EXERCISES

1. Replace the infinitives in brackets by Future Simple or Future Perfect.

1. He (to receive) the telegram tomorrow. 2. He (to receive) the telegram by tomorrow. 3. I (to do) the exercises by 7 o'clock. 4. I (to do) the exercises in the afternoon. 5. By this time you (to take your examination). 6. You (to take your examination) next week. 7. The teacher (to correct) our dictations in the evening. 8. The teacher (to correct) our dictations by the next lesson.

2. Make up sentences in Future Perfect.

1. Alec: travel all over the world. 2. Mark: start his own business. 3. Moira: become famous. 4. Kate: make her first collection. 5. Jack: build his own house. 6. Ted: have his first exhibition.

3. Turn the following into Future Perfect.

1. I had done my homework by 9 o'clock. 2. They had built the new school by the September 1. 3. The lecturer had looked through our exercise-books by that time. 4. We had discussed the report by 4 o'clock in the afternoon. 5. We had read three English books by the end of the year. 6. I had written the composition by 9 o'clock.

4. Use the verbs in brackets to make the Future Perfect tense.

1. In five years' time there will be no houses in this street. In five years' time they ... (demolish) all the houses in this street. 2. The Christmas tree will be ready before our children come back. We ... (decorate) the Christmas tree before our children come back. 3. This is my tenth year of teaching experience. I ... (teach) for ten years this year. 4. I am going to finish my second book by the end of this year. My second book ... (publish) by the end of this year. 5. Greg will call me and I must think about his proposal before that. Before Greg calls me, I ... (consider) his proposal all the time. 6. You will be hot until you open the window. You ... (sweat) until you open the window. 7. On Thursday we will have all the needed information. By Friday we ... (receive) all the needed information. 8. We planted the trees nearly three years ago. This year the trees ... (grow) for three years.

5. Find the correct endings of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. We will have rehearsed the play | a) for two months in September. |
| 2. We will have been rehearsing the play | b) by September. |

1. I will have found enough mushrooms a) for a couple of hours before lunch.
 2. I will have been looking for mushrooms b) before you start cooking.
1. By Friday they will have dug up a) the roads in King Street and George Street.
 2. Until Friday they will have been digging up b) the roads in our town.
1. When he retires a) he will have been making films for 30 years.
 2. If he finishes his last film b) he will have made 30 films.
1. In two weeks' time a) I will have given up smoking.
 2. On 30 June b) I will have been trying to give up smoking for more than two months.
1. By the end of this season he will have played a) for 10 months in this team.
 2. By the end of this season he will have been playing b) 50 games in this team.
1. She will have eaten her dinner a) for an hour at 7 o'clock.
 2. She will have been eating her dinner b) by 7 o'clock.
1. I'll have sent him an e-mail a) before I leave the office.
 2. I'll have been sending him e-mails for a couple of days b) today.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

| have/has + been + verb-ing | | | | | |
|--|------------|--|-----------------|---|------------|
| (+) | | (-) | | (?) | |
| have | been+V-ing | have | not been+ V-ing | Have | been+V-ing |
| has | | has | | Has | |
| I have been running He has been running We have been running | | I have not been running He has not been running We have not been running | | Have you been running? Has he been running? Have they been running? | |

USE OF PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

| Use | Examples | Signal Words |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Duration from the past until now | She has been working at that company for three years. What have you been doing for the last 30 minutes? James has been teaching at the university since June. Why has Nancy not been taking her medicine for the last three days? I've been learning Spanish for 20 years and I still don't know very much. He's been telling me about it for days. I wish he would stop. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ for ▪ since |
| An action without the duration in a | Recently, I have been feeling really tired. She has been watching too much television lately. Have you been exercising lately? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ recently ▪ lately |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| more general meaning to emphasize it. | Mary has been feeling a little depressed lately. | |
| An action which has just stopped and has a result | I'm so tired, I ve been studying . I ve been running , so I'm really hot. It s been raining , the pavement is wet. I ve been reading your book, it's very good. | |

EXERCISES

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense forms (Present Continuous / Present Perfect / Present Perfect Continuous tense) of the verb. Choose your answers from the given options.

1. It continuously since the morning.
is raining has been raining was raining
2. I him only once.
have met have been meeting am meeting
3. I him for a long time.
did not see have not seen does not see
4. The children are hungry. They in the garden.
are playing have played have been playing
5. We each other since our school days.
know have been knowing have known
6. you the job?
Have, completed Are, completed Have, been completing
7. Her health considerably since she returned from the hills.
has improved is improving has been improved
8. We to find our way home.
have managed managed have been managing
9. Those who their work are free to go home.
finished have finished have been finishing
10. This is the fifth time you that question.
asked have asked have been asking

2. For each situation, ask a question using the words in brackets.

1. You have a friend who is learning Arabic. You ask: (how long / learn / Arabic?)
2. You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you. You ask: (wait / how long?)
3. You see somebody fishing by the river. You ask: (catch / any fish?)
4. Some friends of yours are having a party next week. You ask: (how many people / invite?)
5. A friend of yours is a teacher. You ask: (how long / teach?)
6. You meet somebody who is a writer. You ask: (how many books / write?) (how long / write / books?)
7. A friend of yours is saving money to go on a world trip. You ask: (how long / save?) (how much money / save?)

3. Correct the mistakes where necessary.

1. Ben is a friend of mine. I know him very well. 2. Ben is a friend of mine. I know him for a long time. 3. Sarah and Adam are married since July. 4. The weather is awful. It's raining again. 5. The weather is awful. It's raining all day. 6. I like your house. How long are you living there? 7. Gary is working in a shop for the last few months. 8. I don't know Tom well. We've only met a few times. 9. I gave up drinking coffee. I don't drink it for a year. 10. That's a very old bike. How long do you have it?

4. Read the situations and complete the sentences.

1 It's raining. It's been raining since lunchtime. It started raining at lunchtime. 2 Ann and Jess are friends. They first met years ago. They've _____ for years. 3 Mark is ill. He became ill on Sunday. He has _____ Sunday. 4 Mark is ill. He became ill a few days ago. He has _____ a few days. 5 Sarah is married. She's been married for a year. She got _____. 6 You have a headache. It started when you woke up. I've _____ I woke up. 7 Sue has been in Italy for the last three weeks. She went _____. 8 You're working in a hotel. You started six months ago. I've _____.

5. Translate into English.

1. Що ти робиш? - Чекаю на автобус. - Скільки часу ти чекаєш? - Я чекаю його вже 10 хв. 2. Ми вивчаємо англійську мову. Ми вивчаємо її вже 4 роки. 3. З якого часу його батько працює головним інженером заводу? 4. Дощ іде зранку. 5. Ніна загубила ручку. Вона вже чверть години шукає її. 6. Микола закінчив середню школу 3 роки тому. З того часу він працює на заводі. 7. Коли ви почали читати цю книжку? Скільки розділів ви вже прочитали? Скільки часу ви читаете її? 8. Студенти вже півтори години обговорюють роман, який вони читали минулого місяця.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

| had been + verb-ing | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (+) | (-) | (?) |
| had been+V-ing | had not been+ V-ing | Had been+V-ing |
| He had been running | He had not been running | Had he been running? |

USE OF PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

| Use | Examples | Signal Words |
|---|--|---|
| Duration of an action before another action or time in the past | She had been working at that company for three years when it went out of business. How long had you been waiting to get on the bus? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ when ▪ before ▪ by the time ▪ for ▪ since |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Mike wanted to sit down because he had been standing all day at work. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ how long ▪ all day/ night/ week |
| To show the cause of a past action | <p>I had been travelling all night, so I was tired.</p> <p>Jason was tired because he had been jogging.</p> <p>Sam gained weight because he had been overeating.</p> <p>Betty failed the final test because she had not been attending classes.</p> | |

EXERCISES

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

1. When she tasted the soup, she realized she ... (add) sugar instead of salt! 2 An hour passed before we realized that we ... (forget) to turn on the oven! 3 Sheila ... (already / add) three spoons of sugar to Jim's coffee when she remembered that he used artificial sweetener. 4 Tony ... (cook) since 10 o'clock for the party when there was a power cut. 5 Grandma ... (read) her book for an hour when she smelt something burning. 6. When we arrived the film ... (start). 7. She ... (work) in that company for twenty years when she was made redundant. 8. I felt ill because I ... (drink) six cups of coffee. 9. I ... (study) all day, so I was tired. 10. How long ... (you / live) in London when your daughter was born? 11. When I arrived at the airport I realised I ... (forget) my passport.

2. Read the situations and make sentences for the words in brackets.

1. I was very tired when I arrived home. (I / work / hard all day) 2. The two boys came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired. (they / play / football) 3. I was disappointed when I had to cancel my holiday. (I / look / forward to it) 4. Ann woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn't know where she was. (she / dream) 5. When I got home, Tom was sitting in front of the TV. He had just turned it off. (he / watch / a film)

3. Insert Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Then she found that the tears ... quietly ... from her eyes. Perhaps they ... for a long time. (to flow, to flow) 2. One day of the new year she ... as usual at her window when Edward came prancing up the drive on horseback. (to sit) 3. He and I ... friends since our early twenties. At this time he was fifty-two, and already an elder statesman of science. (to be) 4. I ... out Honor'd letter and ... it, and ... to the post. The fog ... When I ... I ... some biscuits and ... myself with wiskey and hot milk. (to copy, to seal, to go, to clear, to return, to eat, to dose) 5. He told me that an American Signore ... there for three months. (to stay) 6. She stole downstairs and out into the vestibule, opening the outer door and looking out into the street.

The lamps ... already... in the dark, and a cool wind ... (to flare, to blow) 7. It was true that we ... one another almost intimately for five and twenty years. (to know) 8. I ... hardly ... more than the first three chapters when my attention was diverted by a conversation going on in the front of the store. (to read) 9. She ... mortally with my husband only ten minutes ago. (to quarrel) 10. He ... scarcely ... outside the door when he heard the Miller's voice calling to him from the road. (to get)

4. Turn the following into Past Perfect Continuous indicating a past moment.

1. I have been packing my things for an hour and a half. 2. He has been working in the laboratory for two years. 3. They have been quarreling for a long time. 4. They have been skating for an hour. 5. He has been wearing this suit for a year. 6. My brother has been serving in the army for two years.

5. Translate into English.

1. Вчора вранці я встав і подивився у вікно. Світило сонце, але земля була мокра. Вночі йшов дощ. 2. Коли хлопці зайшли в дім, їній одяг був мокрим, волосся - брудним, і один з них мав синяк під оком. Вони билися. 3. Я був дуже стомлений, коли повернувся додому. Я тяжко працював цілий день. 4. Наша гра в теніс закінчилась. Ми грали близько години, коли почався сильний дощ. 5. Кен покинув палити два роки тому. Він курих протягом 30 років. 6. Сподіваюсь, автобус скоро приїде. Я чекаю 20 хв. 7. Нарешті автобус приїхав. Я чекав 20 хв. 8. Він важко дихає. Він бігав. 9. Він важко дихав. Він бігав. 10. Анна сиділа в кріслі і дивилась телевізор. Вона була втомлена, бо багато працювала.

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

| will have been + verb-ing | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (+) | (-) | (?) |
| will have been+V-ing | will not have been+ V-ing | Will ... have been+V-ing |
| He will have been running | He won't have been running | Will he have been running? |

USE OF FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

| Use | Examples | Signal Words |
|--|--|--|
| Duration of an action before another future action | James will have been teaching at the university for more than a year by the time he leaves for Asia. How long will you have been studying when you graduate? We will have been driving for over three days straight when we get to Anchorage. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ when ▪ before ▪ by the time ▪ for ▪ how long ▪ all day/ night/ week |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| To show the cause of a future action | <p>Jason will be tired when he gets home because he will have been jogging for over an hour.</p> <p>Claudia's English will be perfect when she returns to Germany because she will have been studying English in the United States for over two years.</p> | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|

EXERCISES

1. Make up sentences in Future Perfect Continuous.

1. Alec / travel / ten years. 2. Mark / run / own business / eight years. 3. Moira / star in films / six years. 4. Kate / design clothes / four years. 5. Jack / build houses / ten years. 6. Ted / paint / fifteen years.

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

1. By 3 o'clock she (study) for 6 hours. 2. By the end of next month, Sam (finish) the project. 3. He (not / start) painting the kitchen before Tuesday. 4. By the time she arrives in Paris, she (travel) for 4 hours. 5. I hope I (buy) my own house by the time I'm thirty-five. 6. By Saturday, Lisa (diet) for 2 weeks. 7. Hopefully, they (learn) everything by the time they sit the exam. 8. By 4 o'clock I (sit) in the hairdresser's for 3 hours. 9. By Christmas, I (work) for this company for eighteen months. 10. By next weekend, Brian (move) house. 11. Hopefully, the builders (finish) building the house by next month. 12. By Tuesday, Alan (sail) for twelve days. 13. By tomorrow morning, she (sleep) for twelve hours.

3. Underline the correct tense.

Next Monday Amanda *will have been starting / is starting* work. She *is going to work / will work* for a large company in the city centre. By the end of next week, she *will be finishing / will have finished* her training.

My parents *were married / have been married* for over thirty years. In fact, this time next month, they *will be celebrating / will have been celebrating* their 30th wedding anniversary. They *will have been living / will be living* in the same house for twenty-five years by next Thursday, and, by the time my father is sixty, he *will work / will have been working* for the same company for forty years.

4. Make up Future Perfect Continuous. Choose the positive, negative or question form:

1. I ... (work) all weekend so I won't be energetic on Sunday night. 2. How long ... (you / wait) when you finally get your exam results? 3. Julie ... (not / eat) much, so we'll need to make sure she has a good meal when she arrives. 4. How long ... (she / plan) to move house when she finally moves? 5. ... (she / wait) long by the time we get there? 6. ... (he / play) computer games for ten hours when he finally

stops? 7. They ... (study) all day, so they'll want to go out in the evening. 8. They ... (not / stay) in the hotel for long when she arrives. 9. I ... (not / walk) when I meet you - I'll have been cycling. 10. She ... (play) squash, so she won't be dressed up. 11. We ... (look) at houses for four months next Tuesday. 12. We ... (not / do) this project for long when the inspector arrives. 13. How long ... (you / work) on this project when it is finished? 14. ... (you / buy) clothes when I see you? 15. He ... (not / do) much work, so he'll be happy to start a new project. 16. How long ... (the children / sleep) in the living room when their new bedroom is ready? 17. How long ... (he / train) when he enters the competition? 18. ... (you / take) exams the day we meet? 19. I ... (answer) students' questions all morning, so I'll want a quiet lunch. 20. ... (they / travel) for long when they arrive?

5. *What will life be like in the year 2100? Complete the sentences using WILL HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE form:*

Example: By 2100, the world's population will have increased to around 30.000 million.

1. Life ... (become) more automated by then. 2. Computers ... (take over) many of the jobs that people do today. 3. The earth's supplies of oil, coal and gas ... (run out). 4. ... (scientists / find) other sources of energy? 5. How ... education ... (change)? 6. ... (we / find) a way to feed all the people in the world?

FUTURE IN THE PAST

Future in the Past tense forms are used to express the same meanings as their equivalents of future tense forms. But their distinctive feature is to express a future action which relates not to the moment of speech, but to the moment in the past. Like all future forms, Future in the Past cannot be used in subordinate clauses beginning with time expressions such as: *when, while, before, after, by the time, as soon as, if, unless*, etc. Instead of using Future in the Past, you should use *Simple Past*.

| TENSE | ACTIVE | PASSIVE |
|--|--|---|
| <i>Future Indefinite in the Past</i> | would (should) + V | would (should) + be + Ved (Past Participle) |
| <i>Future Continuous in the Past</i> | would (should) + be + Ving | would (should) + be + Ved (Past Participle) |
| <i>Future Perfect in the Past</i> | would (should) + have + Ved (Past Participle) | would (should) + have been + Ved (Past Participle) |
| <i>Future Perfect Continuous in the Past</i> | would (should) + have been + Ving | would (should) + have been + Ved (Past Participle) |

EXERCISES

1. Choose the right form of the verb.

1. And you thought you pay her a surprise visit today. (did / will / would) 2. I told her that we probably arrive at Helmmouth round about this date. (do / will / shall / should) 3. I told you it you angry (make / makes / will make / would make) 4. I promise we late. (is not / were not / will not be / wouldn't be) 5. I promised I you out after the second act (take / takes / took / will take / would take) 6. She wondered what Tom now. (do / does / will do / would do) 7. She had a notion that in few days the worst of her pain over. (is / are / will be / would be) 8. She was an old lady, well over seventy, and Julia knew that it a great joy for her to have her daughter on a long visit. (is / are / will be / would be) 9. She had left school after a quarrel with her parents. The Jacksons had hoped she with her studies. (go on / goes on / went on / would go on) 10. He said he there at once. (go / goes / went / would go)

2. Underline the sentences which are in Future-in-the-Past. Explain your choice.

1. She said that she would be home by eight. 2. He somehow knew that she would be home at late. 3. I wondered if she would be home at her usual time. 4. She was going to do it yesterday, but forgot. 5. She promised she was going to do it the next day. 6. He asked when he was going to do it. 7. She asked me when and where we were to meet them. 8. They told us we were to meet them after work. 9. We were to meet them outside the cinema.

3. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the verbs given below.

become · meet · stay · leave · travel · serve · finish

1. At the age of eight, I decided I a pilot when I grew up. 2. We knew she for ten hours by the time she arrived at our house later at night, so she was probably going to be very tired. 3. According to his ticket, the flight at 06.00, so he still had plenty of time. 4. He left home early as he his cousin off the flight from London. 5. He suggested that, as we lunch by 2 p.m. he would order the taxi for 2.30. 6. We were going for a picnic and hoped the weather sunny. 7. At breakfast, we were told that they lunch at 1 p.m., as usual.

4. Change the direct speech into indirect.

Example: The boy said, "I shall catch a train if I take a dictionary." - The boy said that he would translate it if he got a dictionary.

1. The man said, "I shall catch a train if I take a taxi." 2. Mother said, "I shall miss the train if I don't hurry." 3. The girl said, "I shall ring him up if I get tickets." 4. The boy said, "I'll go skating if it's not very cold." 5. Mother said, "We'll have dinner as soon as father comes." 6. He said, "I shall wait till the clock strikes nine." 7. The teacher said, "Paul will fail at the examination if he doesn't work hard." 8. The students said, "We shall work in our village after we graduate the university."

9. He said, "I'll go below now and get to bed before the boat starts." 10. "They will keep my luggage till I give my new address," she said.

5. Translate into English.

1. Лікар сказав, що прийде вранці знову. 2. Я думав, що вони повернуться в понеділок. 3. Ми сподівалися, що наша футбольна команда виграє. 4. Він пообіцяв, що буде тут о шостій годині. 5. Я знав, що він подзвонить мені, якщо одержить телеграму. 6. Я думаю, що ви напишете мені, коли приїдете в Париж. 7. Вони пообіцяли, що чекатимуть, поки я прийду. 8. Я сказав, що поїду туди, як тільки одержу лист. 9. Лікар сказав, що прийде завтра, якщо я почуватиму себе погано і подзвоню йому.

1.2. PASSIVE VOICE

| | SIMPLE | CONTINUOUS | PERFECT |
|---------|--|---|--|
| PRESENT | am is + V-III are | am is + being + V-III are | have + been + V-III has |
| | The mail is looked through every day. | The mail is being looked through at the moment. | The mail has been already looked through. |
| | The house is built . | The house is being built . | This house has been recently built . |
| PAST | was + V-III were | was + being + V-III were | had + been + V-III |
| | The mail was looked through yesterday. | This mail was being looked through at 5 o'clock yesterday. | The mail had been looked trough before we went home. |
| | These houses were built two years ago. | The house was being built at this time last year. | The house had been built by the time we came. |
| FUTURE | will + be + V-III | | will + have been + V-III |
| | The mail will be looked through tomorrow. | | The mail will have been looked by the time we come. |
| | The house will be built next year. | | The house will have been already built by January. |

V-ed for regular verbs
*V-III → **Past Participle** for irregular verbs

**Passive Voice is rarely used in Perfect Continuous Tenses. It is usually used in Perfect Tenses.

EXERCISES

1. Sentences are given in the active voice. Change them into the passive voice.

1. I have finished the job. 2. They built this house in 1990. 3. He has bought a new car. 4. I wrote a letter. 5. They sent the parcel on Monday. 6. The police caught the thief yesterday. 7. She baked a cake. 8. I read a book. 9. She gave the beggar a five rupee coin. 10. The teacher praised the boy. 11. Everyone liked the idea. 12. Alice sang a song. 13. The dog bit the farmer. 14. He was painting the roof. 15. They were writing their exam. 16. Our team will win the first prize. 17. I am writing a story. 18. The people made him their king. 19. Who teaches you grammar? 20. The king gave him a reward. 21. One should keep one's promises. 22. Open the door. 23. The police were taking the militants to prison. 24. His behavior vexes me. 25. It is time to shut the shop. 26. The audience cheered the Mayor's speech. 27. Someone has picked my pocket. 28. Our army has defeated the enemy. 29. Circumstances will oblige me to go.

2. Make up sentences in passive voice.

1. (TV / invent / Baird) TV was invented by Baird.
2. (Pyramids / build / Egyptians)
3. (milk / produce / cows)
4. (coffee / grow / in Brazil)
5. (chopsticks / use / in China)
6. (plants / water / every day)
7. (the thief / arrest / policeman / yesterday)
8. (the injured man / take to a hospital / now)
9. (the car / repair / tomorrow)
10. (the letter / send / last week)

3. Look at the Hotel Information table and write sentences as in the example:

| <i>Hotel Information</i> | |
|--|--|
| <i>Breakfast</i> In Pierrot's Restaurant 7-9:30 am | <i>Rooms</i> Maid Service daily |
| <i>Dinner</i> In Main Restaurant 8-10 pm | <i>Hot water</i> 24 hours a day |
| <i>Newspapers - Telephone calls</i> At the Reception Desk | <i>Hotel Cinema</i> Film every night at 10 pm |

1. Breakfast / serve - where and when? - Breakfast is served in Pierrot's Restaurant between 7 and 9:30 am.

2. Dinner / serve - where and when? 3. Newspapers / sell - where? 4. Telephone calls / can make - where? 5. Rooms / clean - who by and how often? 6. Hot water / supply - when? 7. Films / show - where and when?

4. Using the **PASSIVE**, ask questions to which the bold type words are answers:

Example: 1. Columbus discovered America. - Who was America discovered by?

2. We keep money in a safe. 3. A bee stung him. 4. They speak Italian in Italy.
5. They have taken his aunt to hospital. 6. The boys damaged the television. 7. Da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa. 8. He invited 30 people to his party. 9. They grow bananas in Africa.

5. Make questions in the **PASSIVE** from these cues:

Example: Where / our local newspaper / print → Where is our local newspaper printed?

1. How many / photos / store / in the photo library. 2. photographs / develop / in the photo library. 3. Where / messages / receive. 4. the Daily Mirror / print / in Manchester. 5. this magazine / sell / in Spain. 6. Why / newspapers / send abroad. 7. When / the newspaper / print. 8. How / newspapers / deliver. 9. Where / stories / write. 10. a lot of paper / use / for each issue.

1.3. MODAL VERB

| MODAL | CONCEPT | EXAMPLE |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Can | <i>Ability: Permission: Offers:</i> | Julie can swim. Can I come with you? ('May' is also used) Can I help you? |
| Could | <i>Possibility: Past ability: Permission: Request:</i> | That story could be true - who knows! Julie could swim when she was four years old. Could I use your phone, please? Could you tell me the way to the station, please? |
| May | <i>Possibility: Permission:</i> | The President may come to visit our offices tomorrow if the meeting finishes before 5 pm. May I borrow your dictionary? |
| Might | <i>Slight possibility: Past form of 'may':</i> | We might win a prize, but I doubt it! The President said, he might come. |
| Should | <i>Advice: Logical deduction:</i> | You should take an umbrella. It's starting to rain. John has revised all day. He should be ready for his exam. |
| Ought to | <i>Advice: Logical deduction:</i> | You ought to write to your grandmother. Here's 30€. That ought to be enough for a taxi. |
| Shall | <i>Offers and suggestions with 'I' and 'We'</i> | Shall I order a taxi? Shall we begin the meeting now? |
| Will | <i>Future tense auxiliary: Invitations, offers:</i> | Tomorrow I will be in New York. Will you join us for coffee? Won't you come in? |

EXERCISES

1. Complete the following sentences using appropriate modal auxiliary verbs.

1. ... you help me with my homework? (Willingness) 2. You ... obey the traffic rules. (Obligation) 3. He ... do it. (Unwillingness) 4. Unless you are careful, you ... get into trouble. (Prediction) 5. The children asked whether they ... go for a swim. (Permission) 6. We ... hear music playing in the next room. (Ability) 7. If you work hard, you ... succeed. (Prediction) 8. We did all that we ... (Ability) 9. He ... not come. (Possibility) 10. She ... permit this. (Weak possibility) 11. I ... sacrifice my life for my country. (Determination) 12. The rattle snake ... move very fast. (Ability) 13. You ... park here. (Prohibition) 14. You ... not spit on the road. (Prohibition) 15. You ... not steal. (Prohibition) 16. She ... behave herself. (Necessity) 17. We ... obey the rules. (Obligation) 18. If you have finished your job, you ... go. (Permission) 19. I ... speak four languages. (Ability) 20. She ... read when she was just three years old. (Past ability) 21. He ... stand on his head. (Ability) 22. My grandmother is eighty. She ... still read without glasses. (Ability) 23. ... I borrow your camera? (Permission) 11. 'I'm starving.' 'I ... get you something to eat.' (Willingness)

2. Complete the following sentences.

1. I ... swim across the river. (can / may) 2. ... you lift this box? (can / may / either could be used here) 3. ... I come in? (can / may / either could be used here) 4. ... I borrow your bicycle? (can / may / either could be used here) 5. It ... rain in the evening. (can / may / either could be used here) 6. ... this be true? (can / may / either could be used here) 7. It ... not be true. (can / may / either could be used here) 8. ... you find love and happiness! (can / may / either could be used here) 9. I ... swim across the river when I was young. (might / could / either could be used here) 10. She said that she ... come. (may / might / either could be used here) 11. You ... see that I am right. (will / shall / would / should) 12. ... I open the door? (shall / will / would) 13. Which pen ... I buy? (shall / should / either could be used here) 14. He ... talk about nothing but movies. (will / shall) 15. She ... sit for hours listening to the radio. (will / shall) 16. That ... be the postman, I think. (will / shall / either could be used here)

3. Complete the following sentences using appropriate modal verbs.

1. If you are the owner of this bull, you be able to tell us which of its eyes is blind.
a) can b) could c) should d) used to

2. I do something to help this poor boy.
a) must b) would c) need

3. you participate in this program?
a) Will b) Shall c) May

4. Elisha knew that he be going on, but pity held him back.

- a) need b) ought to c) can
5. What I give you in return for your wisdom?
- a) need b) can c) ought to
6. The yogi spend hours in the water.
- a) can b) need c) ought to
7. Someday man travel to other planets.
- a) may b) need c) ought
8. Do today what you do tomorrow.
- a) would b) could c) used to

4. Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

- A: Let's go Johnny, we have to buy lots of things for the party tonight.
 B: OK, but you don't have to go so fast, Dad.
 A: We must be back before 4 p.m. Remember?
 B: Oh, yes! Can I get some chocolate biscuits?
 A: Yes you can, but you mustn't make a mess of the shelves.
 B: Look! These have got chocolate chips! They must be delicious. Can I get them, Dad?
 A: OK, then.
 B: Oh great! I can't wait for the party.

- 1 Which verbs express obligation? What's the difference between them?
 2 Which verb expresses absence of necessity?
 3 Who's asking for permission? Underline the appropriate sentence. How do we ask for permission in formal situations?
 4 Which phrase in the dialogue expresses prohibition?
 5 Who's making an assumption? Underline the sentence. Then turn it into its negative form. Do you notice any changes?

5. *You are the owner of a café. You have just hired a new waitress and you are talking to her about her duties and obligations. Fill in the gaps with **must / mustn't / have to / don't have to**.*

- A: You start work at 8.45 every afternoon, Sonia. Don't forget that we open at nine, so you ... be late.
 B: Do I ... wear a uniform?
 A: No, but you ... wear comfortable shoes. Being a waitress means that you ... spend a lot of time on your feet.
 B: Right.
 A: Now you ... take the customers' orders as soon as they arrive. Remember, you ... keep them waiting! And you ... always be polite to the customers.
 B: Yes, of course. What about the washing-up?
 A: You ... wash up. Linda does that.

1.4. NONFINITE FORMS OF THE VERB

A **nonfinite verb** is a verb that does not function as the predicate verb in a clause. They don't have mood, tense, number, aspect, gender, or person. There are three main types of nonfinite verbs: gerunds, infinitives, and participles.

| Nonfinite Forms | Formation | Function | Example |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| GERUND | V + -ing | noun | <i>Sailing</i> is my favourite sports. |
| INFINITIVE | to + V | adverb | I struggle <i>to understand</i> . |
| | | noun | <i>To read</i> is good for the mind. |
| | | adjective | I don't have time <i>to eat</i> . |
| PARTICIPLE | V + -ing | adjective | The <i>sleeping</i> cat is brown. |
| | V + -ed | | The freshly <i>picked</i> tomatoes look delicious. |
| NONFINITE CLAUSES | | noun | <i>Your calling me</i> was very considerate. |
| | | adjective | The firetruck, <i>blaring its siren</i> , sped down the road. |
| | | adverb | We wanted <i>to bring you a present</i> . |

EXERCISES

1. Paraphrase the following sentences using an infinitive.

Example: Napoleon was one of the greatest generals who ever lived. He is universally acknowledged to be so. → Napoleon is universally acknowledged to **have been one of the greatest generals who ever lived.**

1. He didn't have even a penny with him. He could not buy a loaf of bread. 2. He went to Amritsar. He wanted to visit the Golden Temple. 3. The robber took out a knife. He intended to frighten the traveler. 4. I speak the truth. I am not afraid of it. 5. He wants to earn his livelihood. He works hard for that reason. 6. Everyone should do their duty. The nation expects this. 7. She helps the poor. She is anxious to relieve them of their sufferings. 8. He was desirous of impressing his host. He conducted himself rather well. 9. The young man has squandered away his wealth. He must have been very foolish.

2. Rewrite the following sentences by changing the participle into a finite verb.

Example: Having learnt his lesson, he went out to play cricket. → After he had learnt his lesson, he went out to play cricket.

1. Walking along the street one day, I saw a dead cobra. 2. Leaving the forest we advanced into the open plain. 3. Driven out of his country, he sought asylum in a foreign land. 4. It being a very hot day, I remained in my tent. 5. A gipsy, wandering across the meadows, found the child. 6. I once saw a man walking on a

rope. 7. Not knowing my way, I asked a policeman. 8. Hearing the noise, I woke up. 9. Being paralytic, he could not walk.

3. State whether the past participles in the following sentences are used as adjectives or verbs.

1. A burnt child dreads fire. 2. He had managed to rescue the child. 3. I have known him for long. 4. The lawn has been mown down. 5. The freshly mown grass looks like. 6. It is an advertised product. 7. He had obtained a loan from his landlord. 8. We will send them handwritten letters. 9. You can read the translated articles here. 10. The old woman had sunken eyes. 11. She looked surprised.

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

1. A: I'm planning (move) to the country.
B: Really? Won't you (be) bored there?
2. A: Would you like (come) to New York with me?
B: That would be great. I need (get) a visa first, though.
3. A: There is nothing I enjoy more than (walk) in the countryside.
B: Me too. I hate (live) in the city.
4. A: Do you mind (travel) all the way to work every day?
B: Well, it takes me two hours (drive) to work, but I don't mind at all.

5. Complete the sentences using gerund or infinitive.

1. I can't stand ... 2. I hate ... 3. I could ... 4. I'm tired of ... 5. I've decided ...

1.5. SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Time clauses follow the rule of **sequence of tenses**:

- when the verb of the main clause is in a present or future form, the verb of a subordinate clause is in a present form;
- when the verb of the main clause is in a past form, the verb of a subordinate clause is in a past form too.

DIRECT SPEECH → REPORTED SPEECH

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| now | ➤ then | is / am | ➤ was |
| today | ➤ that day | are | ➤ were |
| tomorrow | ➤ the next day | have | ➤ had |
| the day after tomorrow | ➤ two days later | do | ➤ did |
| in two days | ➤ two days later | was / were | ➤ had been |
| yesterday | ➤ the day before | will | ➤ would |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----|---------|
| the day before yesterday | ➤ two days before | can | ➤ could |
| two years ago | ➤ two years before | | |
| next week | ➤ the next week | | |
| last year | ➤ the year before ➤ the previous year | | |
| here | ➤ there | | |
| this | ➤ that | | |
| these | ➤ those | | |

SEQUENCE OF TENSES CHART

| | Present | Past | Future | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Simple | V ₁ | V ₂ | will | |
| Perfect | Have+ V ₃ | Had+ V ₃ | Future-in-the-past | would |
| Continuous | is+ V _{ing} | was+ V _{ing} | | |
| Perfect Continuous | Have+been+ V _{ing} | Had+been+ V _{ing} | | |

EXERCISES

1. Sentences are given in direct speech. Change them into indirect speech.

1. The teacher said to the boys, 'Have you done your homework?' 2. The little girl asked the man, 'Will you help me?' 3. Janaki said, 'I have been reading this book.' 4. Mother said to the daughter, 'Go and change your dress.' 5. Susie said, 'I had read this book before I gave it to you.' 6. Mike said, 'I will bring my piano.' 7. The officer told the clerk, 'Bring me that file.' 8. Jane asked, 'Have you read that book?' 9. Malathi asked, 'Where is your watch?' 10. Sophia said, 'I watched this movie last week.' 11. Mother asked, 'What is the matter?' 12. Shyam said, 'I can solve this problem.'

2. Complete the following sentences.

1. If you work hard ... 2. If you do not leave now, ... 3. If I had known her address, ... 4. I would buy a car if ... 5. If you had been there, ... 6. If he had applied for the post, ... 7. If we hadn't hired the taxi, ... 8. If he had studied well, ... 9. If he

had asked me, ... 10. If the driver had been a little careful, ... 11. If I were the Prime Minister, ... 12. If I were you, ... 13. If I were a millionaire, ... 14. If I had seen her, ...

3. Fill in **told / said / asked**.

1. 'How can I get to the Arts Hall?' he ... me. 2. He ... us he would leave on Monday. 3. He ... to Mary that Ann had left. 4. He ... that he was going to be late. 5. Parents ... that they were very angry. 6. They ... that they were planning a protest march.

4. Correct the mistakes. Justify your corrections.

1. If he got a job, he will move to a bigger house. 2. If I were you, I will tell her the truth. 3. If he had read the book, he might to have understood the play. 4. If she has had enough money on her, she would have bought the jumper. 5. If I hadn't been tired, I would has gone out.

5. What would you do if ...

1. you had £1 million? 2. you wanted to change your image? 3. you wanted to be a pop star? 4. you wanted to find a job? 5. you were a president?

1.6. TYPES OF QUESTIONS

1. General question (Yes / No)

| Auxiliary verb | + <u>subject</u> | + <u>predicate</u> | + others? |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Do | you | speak | English? |

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

2. Alternative question (**or**)

| Auxiliary verb | + <u>subject</u> | + <u>predicate</u> | + others | + or | + choice? |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| Do | you | speak | English | or | French? |

I speak English.

3. Special question (*what, where, when, how, who, whom, whose*)

| Question word | + auxiliary verb | + <u>subject</u> | + <u>predicate</u> | + others? |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| What | are | you | doing | tonight? |

I am going to the cinema with my friends.

4. Question to the subject (*who / what*)

| Question word | + <u>predicate</u> | + others? |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Who | speaks | English? |

John speaks English very well.

5. Disjunctive question (tail-question)

| Sentence (positive), | + auxiliary verb | + not | + pronoun? (instead of subject) |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| John speaks English, | does | <u>not</u> | he? |

Yes, he does. He speaks English.

| Sentence (negative - not), | + auxiliary verb | | + pronoun? (instead of subject) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| John does <u>not</u> speak English, | does | | he? |

No, he doesn't. He is not good at English.

AUXILIARY VERBS

| |
|--|
| PRESENT SIMPLE - do / does + V |
| PAST SIMPLE - did + V |
| FUTURE SIMPLE - will / shall + V |
| PRESENT PERFECT - have / has + V-III |
| PAST PERFECT - had + V-III |
| FUTURE PERFECT - will have + V-III |
| PRESENT CONTINUOUS - am / is / are + Ving |
| PAST CONTINUOUS - was / were + Ving |
| FUTURE CONTINUOUS - will be + Ving |
| FUTURE-IN-THE-PAST - would / should |
| (+ equivalent forms) |

EXERCISES

1. Complete each sentence, using **what, where, when, who** or **why**:

1. ...'s the time please? 2. ... did I just say? 3. ... do you think you are? 4. ... is my coat? 5. ... do you want to leave? This evening? 6. ... didn't you go to college this morning? 7. ... was the Battle of Hastings? 8. ... are you looking for? 9. ... 's your name? 10. ... is the front door open? 11. ... is the star of 'Spiderman'? 12. ... didn't you call me last night? 13. ... do you live? 14. ... did you go to last night? 15. " ... did you leave school?" "In 1994."

2. Complete the following sentences using appropriate auxiliary verbs.

1. ... you touch your toes without bending your knees? 2. I ... like to offer a piece of advice. 3. ... you mind moving a bit? 4. ... I leave now? 5. You ... be sick; your eyes are red and watery. 6. You ... not drink and drive. 7. ... you like to have a glass

of milk? 8. He ... have been in a lot of pain. 9. You ... build a rain water harvesting system. 10. We ... consume a lot of sugar, but now we have given up that habit. 11. Who ... it be? 12. There ... be something wrong with him.

3. Add appropriate question tags to the following sentences.

1. She isn't coming,?
a) is she b) isn't she
2. Mary has arrived,?
a) has she b) hasn't she
3. He eats too much,?
a) does he b) doesn't he
4. You should obey the rules,?
a) should you b) shouldn't you
5. He is here,?
a) is he b) isn't he
6. He works hard,?
a) does he b) doesn't he
7. I hurt you,?
a) did I b) am I c) didn't I
8. You have finished,?
a) have you b) haven't you
9. He often comes late,?
a) does he b) doesn't he
10. Let's go for a walk,?
a) shall we b) should we c) may we

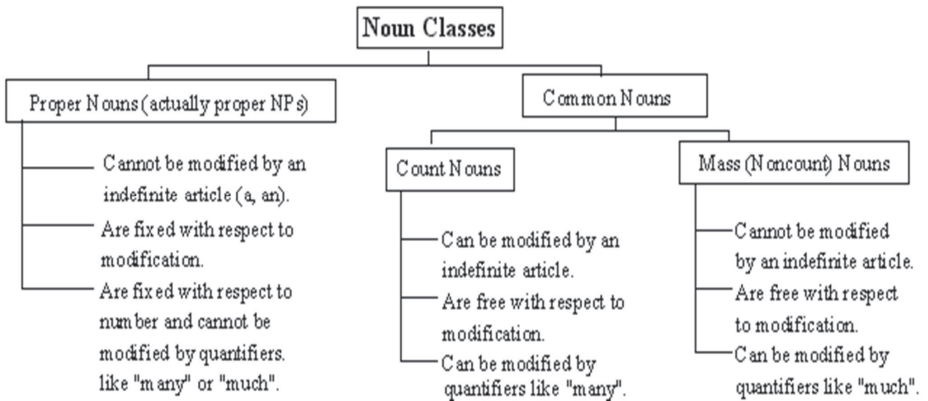
4. Put questions to the italicized words.

1. Her aunt lives *in Lutsk*. 2. It snows *in winter*. 3. *My grandmother* grew beautiful roses. 4. They lost their way *because it was dark*. 5. *They* will arrive in some minutes. 6. The peace talks will be held *next month* in Vienna. 7. They are talking *about the film*. 8. The boy is running fast *because it is raining*. 9. The man *was reading a magazine* when somebody knocked at the door. 10. He was waiting *for a bus*. 11. He has been playing chess *since the childhood*. 12. Ann has been speaking over the phone *for the last ten minutes*.

5. Finish the sentences. Use short answers.

1. Does Linda read books? → Yes, ... 2. Has she got a brother? → No, ... 3. Is this your pencil? → Yes, ... 4. Does she play chess? → No, ... 5. Must we change at Victoria Station? → Yes, ... 6. Do you like swimming? → Yes, ... 7. Did he paint his room himself? → Yes, ... 8. Are you going by bus? → No, ... 9. Do the girls take photos? → No, ... 10. Did they ride their bikes? → No, ...

2. NOUN



2.1. SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

| | |
|---|--|
| A few nouns have the same singular and plural forms | sheep - sheep deer - deer series - series species - species |
| Some nouns have different plural forms | child - children woman - women man - men mouse - mice goose - geese |
| Nouns ending in vowels like -y or -o do not have definite rules | baby - babies toy - toys kidney - kidneys potato - potatoes memo - memos stereo - stereos |
| For the plural form of most nouns add -s | bottle - bottles cup - cups pencil - pencils desk - desks |
| For nouns that end in -ch , -x , -s or -s-sounds , add -es | box - boxes watch - watches moss - mosses bus - buses |

For nouns that end in *-f* or *-fe*, change *f* → *v* and add *-es*

wolf - **wolves**
 wife - **wives**
 leaf - **leaves**
 life - **lives**

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS LIST

- **general:** homework, equipment, furniture, luggage
- **abstract:** advice, help, fun, recreation
- **food:** food, flour, meat, rice
- **weather:** thunder, lightning, snow, rain
- **activities:** swimming, walking, driving, jogging
- **languages:** English, Portuguese, Hindi, Arabic
- **subjects / fields:** mathematics, economics, physics, ethics
- **sports:** golf, tennis, baseball, basketball

| COUNTABLE | UNCOUNTABLE |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| A / An (in singular) | |
| Some (+) Any (- / ?) | |
| A lot (of) | |
| (not) many | (not) much |
| (a) few | (a) little |

EXERCISES

1. Complete the following sentences using appropriate determiners.

1. Our garden looks awful this summer. There are too ... weeds. (much / many)
2. There aren't ... flowering plants in our garden. (much / many)
3. How ... pages did you read? (many / much)
4. They say ... knowledge is a dangerous thing. (little / a little / the little)
5. I am having ... trouble passing my driving exam. (lot of / a lot of)
6. ... people can afford a home these days. (Little / Few)
7. You have ... patience. (little / few)
8. She earns ... money than I do. (less / fewer)
9. ... of the information proved to be outdated. (some / many)
10. I didn't use ... fertilizer last spring. (much / most / many)
11. ... them are vegetarians. (Many / Many of)
12. I have ... work to do. (much / much of)
13. I don't have ... time. (much / much of)
14. There weren't ... students in the class. (many / many of)
15. ... money has been wasted on this project. (Much / Much of)
16. You didn't eat ... breakfast. (much / much of)
17. Not ... India is barren. (much / much of)
18. You can't see ... a country in a week. (much /

much of) 19. How ... you are going to be there? (many / many of) 20. You can have as ... milk as you want. (much / much of)

2. Use **how much / how many** to ask questions. Then, use **a few / a little** to answer them.

1. salt / you put in / soup? 2. bananas / you get / yesterday? 3. sugar / you take / coffee? 4. milk / you drink / every day? 5. burgers / you eat / last night?

3. Underline countable nouns and make them plural.

Rice, chair, news, job, trip, pasta, information, homework, essay, luggage, advice, cup, car, research, university, progress, help, equipment, peace, city.

2. Choose **a, an, some** or **any**.

It is ... dog. 2. Linda has got ... pets. 3. We don't have ... bread. 4. Do you have ... eggs? 5. Have you got ... friends? 6. There is ... orange on the table. 7. My brother found ... money. 8. There are ... students in the classroom. 9. I bought ... milk. 10. Tim eats ... cheese every day. 11. My sister found ... pen. 12. Is there ... pencil on the desk?

5. Choose **How much** or **How many**.

1. ... cheese do you buy? 2. ... books are there in your bag? 3. ... films did Tom see last week? 4. ... money do you spend every week? 5. ... friends does Linda have? 6. ... sugar do we need? 7. ... tomatoes are there in the fridge? 8. ... meat are you going to buy? 9. ... milk did you drink yesterday? 10. ... apples do you see?

2.2. POSSESSIVE CASE

's is normally used to show possession, that there is a relationship between two things or that something belongs to another.

e.g. John's car = The car of John = The car belongs to John

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Singular nouns | - 's | We went to <i>John's</i> house last night. Have you seen the <i>dog's</i> bone? |
| Singular nouns ending in <u>-s</u> | - 's | The <i>actress's</i> role was very difficult. The <i>Lewis's</i> dog always comes here. |
| Plural nouns ending in <u>-s</u> | - ' | I went to my <i>friends'</i> party. My <i>cousins'</i> house is always a mess. |
| Plural nouns NOT ending in <u>-s</u> | - 's | The <i>children's</i> toys are all over the room. The <i>men's</i> behavior was brutal. |
| A phrase | depends on the rules above | <i>The President of Chile's</i> speech was too long. I had to give <i>two weeks'</i> notice I was leaving. <i>Jake and Jess's</i> house was huge. |

EXERCISES

1. Paraphrase the following using the possessive case.

1. The pen that belongs to Jack. 2. The camera that belongs to my friend. 3. The books that belong to the students. 4. The shoes that belong to the girl. 5. The flats that belong to the workers. 6. The car that belongs to this man. 7. The coat that belongs to his brother. 8. The watch that belongs to the teacher.

2. Change the sentences where necessary.

1. Who is the owner of this restaurant? 2. Where are the children of Chris? 3. Is this the umbrella of your friend? 4. Write your name at the top of the page. 5. I've never met the daughter of Charles. 6. Have you met the son of Mary and Dan? 7. We don't know the cause of the problem. 8. Do we still have the newspaper of yesterday? 9. What's the name of this street? 10. What is the cost of a new computer? 11. The friends of your children are here. 12. The garden of our neighbours is very nice.

3. Make the possessive case of the nouns where necessary.

1. Well, I'd rather be married to a saint that never saw my good looks than to a sinner who saw every other ... (woman). 2. The breakfast table at ... was usually a very pleasant one, and was always presided over by Bella. (Mr. Boffin) 3. 'I think ... friendships are much deeper than ...,' Mrs. Thompson said. (men, women) 4. That night he had chosen a basement bar a ... throw from Scotland Yard. (stone) 5. As he passed through the ... room he saw an evening paper spread out conspicuously on the desk of the ... nephew. (clerks, director) 6. But I suppose that need not prevent us from quarreling to our ... content in future. (heart) 7. With one cold glance could she send me back into childhood with all a lonely ... terrors and shames. (child) 8. I will even go farther, if you like, and admit, for ... sake and for ... sake, that the identity of Lady Glyde, as a living person, is a proved fact to Miss Halcombe and yourself. (courtesy, argument) 9. He stopped to dinner that evening and much to ... satisfaction made a favourable impression on her father. (Ruth) 10. He said to her: 'Look at ... property.' (my brother James).

4. Join the two (or three) nouns. Sometimes use *of*, *-s* or *-s'*.

1. the owner / that car. 2. the mother / Ann. 3. the jacket / that man. 4. the top / the page. 5. the daughter / Charles. 6. the cause / the problem. 7. the newspaper / yesterday. 8. the birthday / my father. 9. the toys / the children. 10. the new manager / the company. 11. the result / the football match.

3. Translate into English.

1. Девід провів 2 тижні в Ярмуті у містера Пеготті. 2. Від'їжджаючи до Ярмуту, хлопчик нічого не знав про можливий шлюб його матері. 3. Після

подорожі, яка тривала кілька годин, Пеготті з Девідом прибули до Ярмуту. 4. Наближуючись до будинку містера Пеготті, Девід побачив дитячу фігурку, яка стояла на порозі. 5. Дядько Хема і Емілі всиновив їх, коли вони були дітьми. 6. Пеготті з гордістю говорила про доброту свого брата. 7. Двотижнєве перебування в Ярмуті принесло Девідові неабияке задоволення. 8. У присутності чоловіка міссіс Копперфілд боялася приголубити свого сина. 9. Після хвилинного вагання Девід підійшов до міссіс Копперфілд і поцілував її. 10. Після смерті дружини містер Мердстоун відправив Девіда до Лондону, де хлопчик повинен був працювати на складі Мердстоуна і Грінбі.

3. PRONOUN

Pronouns are words we use in the place of a full noun.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

| | Person | Subject Pronoun | Object Pronoun | Reflexive Pronoun | Possessive Adjective | Possessive Pronoun |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Singular | 1 st | I | Me | Myself | My | Mine |
| | 2 nd | You | You | Yourself | Your | Yours |
| | 3 rd male | He | Him | Himself | His | His |
| | 3 rd female | She | Her | Herself | Her | Hers |
| | 3 rd neutral | It | It | Itself | Its | Its |
| Plural | 1 st | We | Us | Ourselves | Our | Ours |
| | 2 nd | You | You | Yourselves | Your | Yours |
| | 3 rd | They | Them | Themselves | Their | Theirs |
| Pronoun Test | | — will go. | Max saw — | (Subj) saw (reflx) in the mirror. | That's — name. | The car is —. |

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

| | People | Things | Places |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Some- | someone somebody | something | somewhere |
| Any- | anyone anybody | anything | anywhere |
| No- | no one nobody | nothing | nowhere |
| Every- | everyone everybody | everything | everywhere |

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

| | |
|---|---|
| This (singular) – These (plural) They are used: for people or things near us; for present or future situations, when the speaker is in or near the place he/she is referring to; to introduce people on the phone. | That (singular) – Those (plural) They are used: for people or things not near us; for past situations; to refer back to something mentioned before; on the phone to ask who the other person is. |
|---|---|

RELATIVE / INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

| Function in the sentence | Reference to | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|------|--------|
| | People | Things / concepts | Place | Time | Reason |
| Subject | who, that | which, that | | | |
| Object | (that, who, whom)* | (which, that)* | where | when | why |
| Possessive | whose | whose, of which | | | |

RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

each other
one another

When we use these reciprocal pronouns:

- there must be **two or more** people, things or groups involved (so we cannot use reciprocal pronouns with I, you [singular], he/she/it)
- they must be **doing the same thing**.

EXERCISES

1. Complete following sentences using appropriate pronouns.

1. ... jeered at the bull-thief. (They / Them) 2. When ... see a public tap running, do you close it? (you / your) 3. There was no way to get ... out of the well. (he / him) 4. ... started feeling well after a few days. (She / Her) 5. ... bought the car for 20,000 dollars. (He / Him) 6. ... made some porridge himself. (He / Him / She) 7. Give ... the document. (I / me) 8. Why not stage a play we have written and directed ... (ourselves / myself)? 9. Correct the mistakes ... (yourself / himself). 10. ... shall write a letter to the Commissioner. (We / Us) 11. They have invited everyone except ... to their party. (we / us)

2. Fill in the gaps with either subject or object pronouns.

1. Have you seen my dad? ... 's wearing a red shirt. 2. Are ... going to finish your dinner? 3. I don't like Christopher. ... really annoys 4. Your bag is over there. Take ... with ... when you go. 5. We always go to bed early. Ten o'clock is late for 6. Her shoes were dirty, so ... cleaned 7. I'm going to the cinema. Do ... want to come with ... ? 8. My brother rang last night. ... was great to talk to 9. Emily saw ... at the restaurant. They were having lunch. 10. The boy came up to ... and took my hand. 11. I don't think the shop is open. ... usually closes at five thirty. 12. I showed ... my photos. He thought ... were boring. 13. "How much is that CD?"

“... think ... ’s £11.99.” 14. Ben isn’t coming to see the film. ... ’s seen ... already. 15. It’s sunny today, isn’t ... ? 16. I went to see my aunt. ... was pleased to see ... 17. It’s good to see ... all. Thanks for coming. 18. Lara’s boyfriend has broken up with told ... that ... doesn’t love her any more. 19. ... were annoyed when their meal was late. 20. Adele said goodbye to her brother. She was sad to watch ... go.

3. Complete the following sentences using appropriate relative pronouns.

1. The sun rays sustain life on earth is regarded as a god.
a) whose b) who c) whom
2. The moment is lost is lost forever.
a) which b) that c) Either could be used here
3. They sent for the doctor came at once.
a) who b) which c) whom
4. This is the boy I told you of.
a) that b) which c) Either could be used here
5. I know the house he lives in.
a) that b) where c) what
6. He is not with me is against me.
a) who b) that c) Either could be used here
7. He was the most prolific writer I ever read.
a) that b) which c) what
8. I have lost the envelope you gave me.
a) that b) which c) Either could be used here
9. Even the wisest men ever lived made mistakes.
a) that b) who c) Either could be used here

4. Combine the following sentences using an appropriate relative pronoun.

1. This is the building. It is going to be demolished. 2. The parcel reached me yesterday. It was sent by my mother. 3. I met my uncle. He had just returned from Africa. 4. This is the house. Jack built it. 5. The boys clasped heartily. They were watching the match. 6. The boy tells lies. He deserves to be punished. 7. I heard some news. The news astonished me. 8. I know a man. The man wears prosthetic legs. 9. Give me the book. The book is on the table. 10. We boarded a bus. It was full of people. 11. He has a friend. He is a clever artist. 12. He is a well-known man. His generosity is the talk of the town.

5. Use **some / any / no / every + body / thing / where** to complete the sentences below.

1. It's too hot inhere. Let's go ... cool. 2 All the guests have gone home. There's ... here but me. 3 I'm going to the supermarket. Is there ... you need? 4 The party was a huge sucess! ... went according to plan! 5 This lesson is very important! Can ... have attention please? 6 I've got ... in my eye! It really stings. 7 The people around me are strangers. I don't know ... 8 Can I please stay at your place? I have ... else to go.

4. ARTICLE

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • we know which one • known before • defined by a phrase that follow • THE noun OF noun • inventions and musical instruments • republics, kingdoms • plural names • theatres and cinemas • hotels, galleries • mountain ranges • oceans, deserts, rivers, seas, canals • newspapers | THE (with countable and uncountable nouns) | A / AN (with countable nouns) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • we don't know which one • not mentioned before • professions |
| | | xxx (with uncountable nouns) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in general • languages • magazines • meals • continents, countries • cities, states • mountains, lakes • names of people and places • streets, roads, squares, parks • shops and restaurants |

* **A** + noun starting with a consonant: e.g. a house, a flower

AN + noun starting with a vowel or with a mute h: e.g. an apple, an hour

EXERCISES

1. *Insert articles where necessary. Retell the text.*

GREAT BRITAIN

... United Kingdom of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland is situated on ... British Isles, the largest of which are ... Great Britain and ... Ireland. ... British Isles are separated from ... continental Europe by ... North Sea and ... English Channel, ... narrowest part of which, ... Strait of Dover, is 33 kms wide.

In ... west ... British Isles are washed by ... Atlantic Ocean. ... Irish Sea separates ... Great Britain from ... Ireland.

... United Kingdom consists of ... England, ... Wales, ... Scotland and ... Northern Ireland.

... Northern part of ... island of ... Great Britain (... Scotland) is occupied by ... mountains which are called ... Highlands of ... Northern Scotland and ... Southern Uplands with ... Central Lowland of ... Scotland between them. ... Highlands of ... Northern Scotland are divided into ... North-western Highlands and ... Grampians. ... highest mountain in ... Great Britain is ... Ben Nevis; it is situated in ... Grampians.

... Pennines are ... mountains situated in ... central part of ... island of ... Great Britain, ... Pennines are separated from ... Southern Uplands by ... valley of ... river Tyne. ... Tyne flows into ... North Sea.

... Wales is ... mountainous part of ... Great Britain. It is occupied by ... Cambrians. ... highest mountain in ... Cambrians is ... Snowdon.

... longest river in ... Great Britain is ... Severn. It rises in ... Cambrians and flows into ... Bristol Channel.

... Thames is not so long as ... Severn but it is ... most important river in ... Great Britain. ... London, ... capital of ... United Kingdom, is situated on ... Thames.

2. *Insert articles where necessary. Retell the text.*

Charles Dickens, ... great English writer, was born on ... 7th of ... February 1812 in ... small English town. He was ... weak child and did not take ... part in ... noisy and active games. ... little boy was very capable. He learned to read at ... early age and read many books in his childhood. When he was about six, someone took him to ... theatre for ... first time. He saw ... play by ... Shakespeare and liked it so much that he decided to write ... play himself. When it was ready, he performed it with some of ... his friends. Everybody enjoyed ... performance and ... little writer felt very happy.

When Charles was nine years old, ... family moved to ... London where they lived in ... very old house. Charles' father was ... poor clerk. ... life of ... family was very hard. There were several younger children in ... family besides Charles, ... future writer could not even go to ... school. At that time his father was put in ... prison because he could not pay his debts. His wife and all ... children went into ... prison too. Those were ... most unhappy days in ... Charles' life. At ... age of ten he had to leave ... school and start working. ... boy worked from ... morning till ... night to help his family.

When his father was out of ... prison, ... young Charles was sent to ... school where he remained three years. When he was fifteen he had to leave ... school and start earning his own living again. He spent his spare time reading in ... British Museum.

In ... few years he became ... newspaper reporter. In 1836 Dickens published his first book.

3. *Insert articles where necessary.*

1. She nodded ... command to ... footman, and they drove off westward, down ... Strans, and so into ... little side street by ... Charing Cross. 2. I am going to Folkestone today, and shall stay at ... *Metropole*. 3. They were excited because they had been dining with ... editor of ... *Times*, and had been given ... glimpse of next day's paper. 4. She sat in her superb private drawing room at ... *Hotel Cecil*. 5. ... boys loved him because he told them that ... Navy had borrowed him from ... U.S. Army just in time to blow taps on ... *Maine* as she was sinking, and he remained long after everyone including ... captain had abandoned ... ship. 6. He began to walk very rapidly up towards ... Trafalgar Square. 7. He went out and ate ... ices at ... pastry-cook's shop in ... Charing Cross; tried ... new coat in ... Pall Mall; and

called for ... Captain Cannon, played eleven games at ... billiards with ... captain, and turned to ... Russell Square. 8. ... was empty, unlighted save by ... reflection from ... Grandlieu Street behind them. 9. In 1905 ... revolt broke out on ... *Potemkin*, one of ... battleships of ... Black Sea Fleet. 10. Yet, in ... bright drawing room in ... Lord North Street, all he was thinking of was what ... *Telegraph*, ... *Guardian*, ... popular press, would say next day.

4. Answer the questions using structures **twice a week / once a day / three time a year...**

1. How often do you go to the cinema? 2. How much does it cost to hire a car in your country? 3. How often do you go away on holiday? 4. What's the speed limits in towns in your country? 5. How much sleep do you need? 6. How often do you go out in the evening? 7. How much television do you watch?

5. What do you call the people of these countries?

1. Canada? a Canadian the Canadians
2. Germany?
3. France?
4. Russia?
5. China?
6. Brazil?
7. England?
8. your country?

5. ADJECTIVE

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun or pronoun or pronoun such as:

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| SIZE | small, big, enormous, large, tiny |
| COLOUR | blue, red, green, purple, yellow |
| SHAPE | circular, oval, triangular, square, conical |
| QUANTITY | seven, many, few, couple, hundreds |
| SOUND | soft, roaring, bubbling, loud, irritating |
| TEXTURE | hard, lumpy, smooth, rough, slimy |
| TASTE | spicy, sour, sweet, bland, bitter |
| SMELL | enticing, pleasant, acidic, saultry, nasty |
| WEATHER | rainy, windy, sunny, foggy, cluody |
| TIME | fast, quick, rapid, slow, short |

WORD ORDER OF ADJECTIVES BEFORE A NOUN:

| openion | size | shape | condition | age | colour | pattern | origin | material | purpose | noun |
|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|----------|----------|-------|
| ugly | small | thin | dirty | old | red | striped | Italian | cotton | sleeping | bag |
| beautiful | -- | long | -- | -- | white | -- | French | silk | wedding | dress |
| -- | large | -- | broken | ancient | -- | -- | Greek | clay | flower | vase |

* Before **ADJECTIVE + NOUN** we usually use a determiner: *a, an, the, my, your, her, four, ten, this, those, some*, etc.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

| RULE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLAVE |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 or 2 syllable adjectives | ...-er than She is taller than me. | the ...-est She is the tallest in the class. |
| 2 or more syllable adjectives | more ... than She is more helpless than me. She is more intelligent than me. | the most ... She is the most helpless girl I have ever seen. She is the most intelligent in the class. |

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| Short adjectives ending in mute -e | ommit -e then add -er or -est | nice - nicer - the nicest |
| Adjectives ending in -y | cut -y then add -ier or -iest | happy - happier - the happiest |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Short adjectives with the last syllable which is short and stressed | final letter is doubled when the last vowel is followed by 1 consonant | big - bigger - the biggest hot - hotter - the hottest BUT: fast - faster - the fastest young - younger - the youngest |
| Adjectives ending in -ful, -less, -ing, -ed | use more and the most | useful - more useful - the most useful boring - more boring - the most boring |
| Some adjectives of 2 syllables | use more and the most to avoid awkward sounds (e.g. modern, famous, normal, correct, etc.) | modern - more modern - the most modern |
| Irregular adjectives | should be memorized | good - better - the best bad - worse - the worst little - less - the least much, many - more - the most far - farther, further - the farthest late - later - the last, latest old - older, elder - the oldest, oldest |

EXERCISES

1. Write a sentence comparing one thing with another.

For example: Compare two animals: An elephant is larger than a cat.

1. Compare two teachers that you have had: 2. Compare two television programmes: 3. Compare two members of your family: 4. Compare two European cities: 5. Compare two types of music: 6. Compare two places that you have visited on holiday: 7. Compare two makes of car: 8. Compare two planets in the Solar System: 9. Compare two restaurants that you know: 10. Compare two languages:

2. Put the adjectives in brackets in the proper degree of comparison.

1. Mount Everest is ... than K2. (high) 2. The sun is ... than the moon. (hot) 3. The moon is ... the sun. (hot) 4. Iron is ... wood. (heavy) 5. Wood is ... iron. (heavy) 6. Dogs are ... cats. (faithful) 7. Cats are ... dogs. (faithful) 8. The sparrow is ... the crow. (small) 9. The crow is ... the sparrow. (small) 10. The elephant is ... of the land animals. (big) 11. Samuel ... boy in the class. (smart)

3. Use a suitable adjective in its correct form and complete the following sentences.

1. The elephant is land animal.

a) the big b) the bigger c) the biggest

2. The cheetah is animal.
 - a) the fast b) the faster c) the fastest
3. The tortoise has a lifespan than any other animal.
 - a) long b) longer c) longest
4. Mt. Everest is peak in the world.
 - a) the high b) the higher c) the highest
5. Asia is than Africa.
 - a) big b) bigger c) biggest
6. China has population in the world.
 - a) large b) the largest c) the larger
7. One gram is than a kilo.
 - a) light b) lighter c) lightest
8. The Nile is than any other river.
 - a) long b) longer c) longest
9. Greenland is island.
 - a) the large b) the larger c) the largest

4. *Put the words in brackets in the appropriate form to complete a travel writer's impression of two towns.*

Rome and Cervia are two places in Italy with striking differences. First of all, Rome is ... (big) than Cervia. There are ... (large) roads in Rome and ... (many) restaurants, cafes and cinemas than in Cervia.

Transport in Rome is ... (good) than in Cervia, but then Cervia has got ... (few) cars and ... (little) traffic. Also, Rome is ... (noisy) and ... (crowded) than Cervia.

Rome is the ... (popular) place in Italy. However, Cervia is one of the ... (beautiful) seaside resorts in Italy with some of the ... (clean) beaches.

5. *Fill in the correct form of the adjectives, then answer the questions about yourself.*

1. What's ... (good) restaurant in your town? 2. What's ... (beautiful) place in your town? 3. Which is ... (busy) street in your town? 4. What's ... (bad) food you've ever eaten? 5. Are you ... (tall) or ... (short) than your best friend? 6. Which is ... (expensive) shop in your area?

6. *Put the adjectives in the correct order to complete the sentences.*

1. It's a(n) ... costume. (carnival, Italian, nice) 2. It's a(n) ... lantern. (paper, beautiful, Halloween) 3. It's a(n) ... sculpture. (enormous, ice, impressive) 4. It's a(n) ... hat. (cotton, lovely, Moroccan) 5. It's a(n) ... festival. (colourful, cheerful, art)

6. ADVERB

An **adverb** describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

| Types of Adverbs | Examples | |
|---|---|---|
| Place Where? | here there backwards forwards away | inside inside out upstairs nearby indoors |
| Time When? | soon tomorrow today already now then | yesterday afterwards later suddenly early beforehand |
| Time How long? | forever still yet already overnight | no longer any longer any more so far briefly |
| Manner In what way? By what means? | sadly quietly fast hard angrily thereby | swiftly violently politely gently reluctantly |
| Manner Like what? | similarly differently | |
| Cause Why? | thus therefore consequently accordingly hence | |
| With whom? | alone together | |

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

| RULE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Short adverbs with 1 syllable | -er harder | the ...-est the hardest |
| Adverbs ending in -ly The verb early is an exception. | more more softly | the most the most softly |

| | <u>earlier</u> | <u>the earliest</u> |
|---|---|--|
| Irregular adverbs | should be memorized | well - better - the best badly - worse - the worst little - less - the least much, many - more - the most far - farther - the farthest further- the furthest late - later - the last, the latest |
| Adverbs such as now, then, once, there, where, why, how, not, never, ever etc. | cannot be compared and hence they do not have the three degrees of comparison | |

EXERCISES

1. Complete the following sentences using adverbs **ever, never** or **always**.

1. Have you ... met my mother? 2. I will ... remember you. 3. I have loved him ... since I met him. 4. I ... want to see you again. 5. Nobody ... visits them. 6. She will ... beg. 7. It is the largest monument ... built. 8. I had ... thought of getting married before I met Gautam. 9. Has any woman ... managed to climb Everest in winter? 10. What is the best movie you have ... watched?

2. Use the comparative and superlative degrees of the adverbs.

Then the bus began to run, ... still, through a long avenue. (fast) 2. Moreover, he was ... educated than the others. (well) 3. She was the one who was being hurt ... (deeply) 4. He contrived to get a glimpse of Montanelli once or ... in every week, if only for a few minutes. (often) 5. Driving ... now, she arrived between four and five. (slowly) 6. However, I must bear my cross as ... I may. (well) 7. Then he dismissed the thought as unworthy and impossible, and yielded himself ... to the music. (freely) 8. He followed her mental process ... now, and her soul was no ... the sealed wonder it had been. (clearly, long) 9. Felix's eyebrows rose ... than ever. (high) 10. It was a comfort to Margaret about this time, to find that her mother drew ... and ... towards her than she had ever done since the days of her childhood. (tenderly, intimately)

3. Complete each sentence using a word from the list. Sometimes you need the adjective and sometimes the adverb.

careful(ly) complete(ly) continuous(ly) financial(ly) fluent(ly)
happy/happily nervous(ly) perfect(ly) quick(ly) special(ly)

1. Our holiday was too short. The time passed very ... 2. Tom doesn't take risks when he's driving. He's always ... 3. Sue works ... She never seems to stop. 4. Alice and Stan are very ... married. 5. Monica's English is very ... although she makes

quite a lot of mistakes. 6. I cooked this meal ... for you, so I hope you like it. 7. Everything was very quiet. There was ... silence. 8. I tried on the shoes and they fitted me ... 9. Do you usually feel ... before examinations? 10. I'd like to buy a car but it's ... impossible for me at the moment.

*4. Put in **good** or **well**.*

1. I play tennis but I'm not very ... 2. Your exam results were very ... 3. You did very ... in your exams. 4. The weather was very ... while we were on holiday. 5. I didn't sleep very ... last night. 6. How are you? Are you ...? 7. George speaks German very ... 8. George's German is very ... 9. Our new business is going very ... at the moment. 10. I like your jacket. It looks ... on you. 11. I've met her a few times but I don't know her very ...

5. Give the degrees of comparison of the following adverbs:

slowly, fast, hard, badly, much, well, early, far, near, often, late, quietly, easily, little, warmly, seriously, comfortably, quickly.

7. NUMERAL

A **numeral** is a figure, a letter, a word (or their combinations) representing a number. **Cardinal** numerals indicate number, quantity or amount and are used in counting. **Ordinal** numerals indicate order, that is, the order of things in a series. Numerals can be written in figures or words.

| CARDINALS | ORDINALS | CARDINALS | ORDINALS |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 0 - zero | 0 th - zeroth | 20 - twenty | 20 th - twentieth |
| 1 - one | 1 st - first | 21 - twenty-one | 21 st - twenty-first |
| 2 - two | 2 nd - second | 22 - twenty-two | 22 nd - twenty-second |
| 3 - three | 3 rd - third | 23 - twenty-three | 23 rd - twenty-third |
| 4 - four | 4 th - fourth | 24 - twenty-four | 24 th - twenty-fourth |
| 5 - five | 5 th - fifth | 25 - twenty-five | 25 th - twenty-fifth |
| 6 - six | 6 th - sixth | 26 - twenty-six | 26 th - twenty-sixth |
| 7 - seven | 7 th - seventh | 27 - twenty-seven | 27 th - twenty-seventh |
| 8 - eight | 8 th - eighth | 28 - twenty-eight | 28 th - twenty-eighth |
| 9 - nine | 9 th - ninth | 29 - twenty-nine | 29 th - twenty-ninth |
| 10 - ten | 10 th - tenth | 30 - thirty | 30 th - thirtieth |
| 11 - eleven | 11 th - eleventh | 40 - forty | 40 th - fortieth |
| 12 - twelve | 12 th - twelfth | 50 - fifty | 50 th - fiftieth |
| 13 - thirteen | 13 th - thirteenth | 60 - sixty | 60 th - sixtieth |
| 14 - fourteen | 14 th - fourteenth | 70 - seventy | 70 th - seventieth |
| 15 - fifteen | 15 th - fifteenth | 80 - eighty | 80 th - eightieth |
| 16 - sixteen | 16 th - sixteenth | 90 - ninety | 90 th - ninetieth |
| 17 - seventeen | 17 th - seventeenth | 100 - one hundred | 100 th - one hundredth |
| 18 - eighteen | 18 th - eighteenth | 1000 - one thousand | 1000 th - one thousandth |
| 19 - nineteen | 19 th - nineteenth | 1000000 - one million | 1000000 th - one millionth |

SPELLING

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Cardinals ending in -y | → | In ordinals -ie before the ending -th |
| twenty | → | twenti<u>ie</u>th |
| fifty | → | fifti<u>ie</u>th |
| one (cardinal) | → | first (ordinal) |
| two | → | second (ordinal), tw<u>elve</u> , tw<u>enty</u> |
| three | → | th<u>ir</u>d , th<u>ir</u>teen , th<u>ir</u>ty |
| four , fourteen | → | for<u>y</u> |
| five | → | fif<u>th</u> , fif<u>teen</u> , fif<u>ty</u> |
| eight | → | eigh<u>th</u> , eigh<u>teen</u> |

EXERCISES

1. Write cardinal and ordinal numerals from the following.

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; 972; 1 582; 5 612; 9 444; 15 500.
4. 92 017; 235 142; 1 352 486.

2. Complete the crossword.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Across: 1. The fourth month of the year. 5. April is the ... month of the year. 6. The eleventh month of the year. 7. July is the ... month of the year. 9. The fifth month of the year. 10. February is the ... month of the year. 12. The ninth month of the year. 15. The seventh month of the year. 16. The tenth month of the year. 17. The third month of the year. 18. May is the ... month of the year. 21. August is the ... month of the year. 22. March is the ... month of the year. 23. June is the ... month of the year.

Down: 1. The eighth month of the year. 2. The first month of the year. 3. The second month of the year. 4. The twelfth month of the year. 8. November is the ... month of the year. 11. The sixth month of the year. 13. October is the ... month of the year. 14. December is the ... month of the year. 19. September is the ... month of the year. 20. January is the ... month of the year.

3. Write the following dates.

9/III. 1814; 22/VI.1941; 9/V.1945; 23/XI.1948; 12/IV.1961; 27/X.1977; 24/XII.1991; 28/VI.1996; 1/VIII.1991.

4. Fill in the gaps with ordinal or cardinal numbers.

1. We have breakfast at ... (8) o'clock. 2. It is the ... (8) time he comes here. 3. I have bought ... (4) books. 4. This is the ... (4) book I am reading this month. 5. You must do this exercise the ... (2) time. 6. I have seen ... (2) of my friends. 7. He is in the ... (7) form. 8. He has learnt English for ... (7) years. 8. I have worked on this for ... (3) hours. 9. You will find the answer in the ... (3) lesson. 10. Monday is the ... (1) day of the week. 11. There is only ... (1) cake left. 12. The ... (10) part will be for him. 13. ... (10) of his soldiers were killed in the battle. 14. ... (5) is a good number. 15. My boy is in the ... (5) form.

5. Fill in the amounts in words on the cheques on the line where it says "The sum of", also put in to-days date on the line where it says "Date". You will pay the cheque to a family member and sign your name on the line below the amount in numbers.

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Bank of Eire | |
| Pay <u>.....Mary O'Neal.....</u> | Date <u>12-Nov-05</u> |
| The sum of <u>fourty-seven euro and fifty cents</u> | € <u>47.50</u> |
| | Sean O'Money |
| <u>"000 467 93 37589 457884554 065</u> | |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Bank of Eire | |
| Pay _____ | Date _____ |
| The sum of _____ | € <u>100.78</u> |
| | Sean O'Money |
| <u>"000 467 93 37589 457884554 065</u> | |

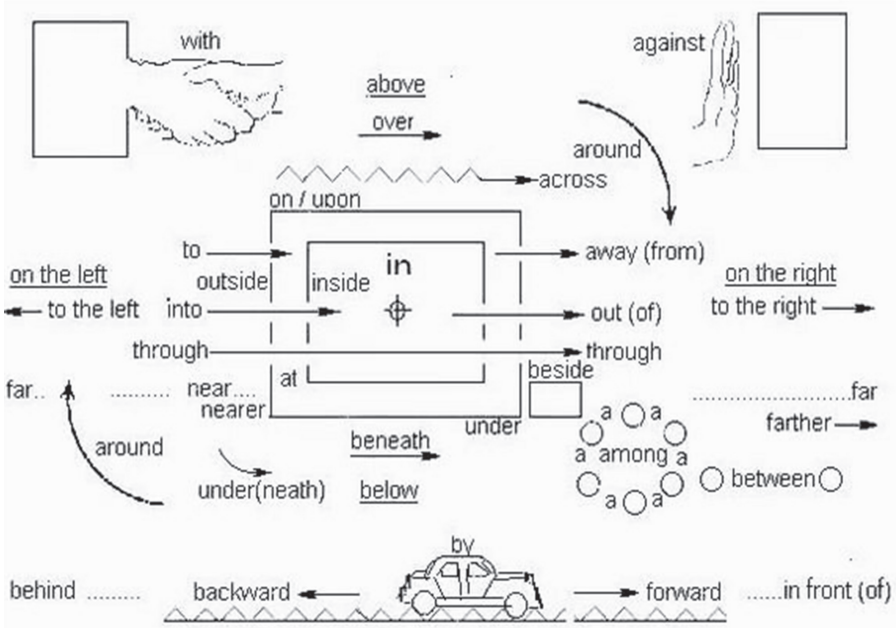
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|--|---------------|
| Bank of Eire | |
| Pay _____ | Date _____ |
| The sum of _____ | € <u>1425</u> |
| | Sean O'Money |
| <u>"000 467 93 37589 457884554 065</u> | |

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Bank of Eire | |
| Pay _____ | Date _____ |
| The sum of _____ | € <u>2 550 279</u> |
| | Sean O'Money |
| <u>"000 467 93 37589 457884554 065</u> | |

8. PREPOSITION

A **preposition** is combined with a noun or pronoun to show location, time or movement.

PREPOSITIONS OF LOCATION AND MOVEMENT



| PREPOSITION | USAGE | EXAMPLE |
|--------------------|--|--|
| in | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • room, building, street, town, country • book, paper, etc. • car, taxi • picture, world | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the kitchen, in London • in the book • in the car, in a taxi • in the picture, in the world |
| at | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meaning <i>next to, by an object</i> • for table • for events • place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the door, at the station • at the table • at a concert, at the party • at the cinema, at school, at work |
| on | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attached | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the picture on the wall |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for a place with a river • being on a surface • for a certain side (left, right) • for a floor in a house • for public transport • for television, radio | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London lies on the Thames • on the table • on the left • on the first floor • on the bus, on a plane • on TV, on the radio |
| by next to beside | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • left or right of somebody or something | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jane is standing by/ next to/ beside the car. |
| under | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on the ground, lower than (or covered by) something else | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the bag is under the table |
| below | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lower than something else but above ground | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the fish are below the surface |
| over | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • covered by something else • meaning <i>more than</i> • getting to the other side (also <i>across</i>) • overcoming an obstacle | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • put a jacket over your shirt • over 16 years of age • walk over the bridge • climb over the wall |
| above | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • higher than something else but not directly over it | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a path above the lake |
| across | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • getting to the other side (also <i>over</i>) • getting to the other side | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • walk across the bridge • swim across the lake |
| through | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • something with limits on top, bottom and the sides | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drive through the tunnel |
| to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • movement to person or building • movement to a place or country • for bed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • go to the cinema • go to London / Ireland • go to bed |
| into | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enter a room, a building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • go into the kitchen / the house |
| towards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • movement in the direction of something (but not directly to it) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • go 5 steps towards the house |
| onto | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • movement to the top of something | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • jump onto the table |
| from | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the sense of <i>where from</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a flower from the garden |

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| in | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • months / seasons • time of day • year • after a certain period of time (<i>when</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in August, in winter • in the morning • in 2006 • in an hour |
| at | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for night • for weekend • a certain point of time (<i>when</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at night • at the weekend • at half past nine |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| on | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • days of the week | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Monday |
| by | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the sence of <i>at the latest</i> • up to a certain time | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I will be back by 6 o'clock. • By 11 o'clock, I had read five pages. |
| since | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from a certain point of time (past till now) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • since 1980 |
| for | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • over a certain period of time (past till now) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for 2 years |
| ago | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a certain time in the past | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 years ago |
| before | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • earlier than a certain point of time | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • before 2004 |
| to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • telling the time | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ten to six (5:50) |
| past | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • telling the time | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ten past six (6:10) |
| to till untill | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • marking the beginning and the end of a period of time | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from Monday to / till Friday |
| till untill | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the sence of <i>how long something is going to last</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is on holiday until Friday. |
| no preposition | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • today / yesterday / tomorrow • last night / week • next month / year • this evening / night • tonight • the day before yesterda |

OTHER PREPOSITIONS

| | | |
|---------------|--|---|
| in | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entering a car / taxi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • get in the car |
| out of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leaving a car / taxi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • get out of the taxi |
| at | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for age | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • she learned German at 45 |
| on | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • walking or riding on horseback • entering a public transport vehicle | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on foot, on horseback • get on the bus |
| off | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leaving a public transport vehicle | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • get off the train |
| by | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who made it • rise or fall of something • travelling (other than walking or horseriding) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a book by Mark Twain • prices have risen by 10 percent • by car, by bus |
| about | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for topics, meaning <i>what about</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • we were talking about you |
| from | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who gave it | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a present from Jane |
| of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who/what does it belong to • what does it show | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a page of the book • the picture of a palace |

EXERCISES

1. Complete the following sentences using appropriate prepositions.

1. He went ... the market. 2. He lives ... a small town. 3. I met him ... the afternoon. 4. He took something ... the drawer. 5. He put the books ... the table. 6. He fell ... the ladder and broke his leg. 7. Let us hope ... the best. 8. There is someone ... the door. 9. There is a mistake ... the third line. 10. I was born ... Kerala. 11. Soumya is the best girl ... the class. 12. Indians celebrate Independence Day ... the 15th of August. 13. This table is made ... wood. 14. I live ... the sea. 15. There is something ... the curtain. 16. I was part ... the team that won the championship.

2. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate preposition.

- I was amazed his brilliance.
a) with b) at c) by d) to
- He is afflicted a serious illness.
a) to b) by c) of d) with
- Alcohol does not agree me.
a) upon b) to c) with d) none of these
- You must apologize him for your rude behaviour.
a) with b) to c) at d) for
- Is it possible to achieve just about everything one aims?
a) at b) to c) with d) of
- She often boasts her aristocratic upbringing.
a) about b) of c) at d) with
- Don't brood your mistakes and failures.
a) with b) at c) by d) over
- We decided to call the principal.
a) at b) on c) for d) with
- He has been charged the murder of his neighbor.
a) out b) with c) by d) from
- During the cold war era, the US and the USSR were competing each other for world domination.
a) at b) with c) of d) to
- This country is backward many aspects.
a) at b) in c) on d) from
- Do you think we can bank him?
a) on b) in c) at d) with
- I don't believe ghosts.
a) in b) at c) of d) out
- Beware dogs.
a) of b) off c) away d) none of these
- During his regime, Emperor Akbar brought many reforms.
a) out b) about c) up d) off

16. He is anxious an end to these misunderstandings.
 a) for b) to c) about d) at
17. I am very bad cooking.
 a) in b) on c) with d) at
18. She was blue with
 a) anger b) cold c) envy d) fear
19. She went green envy when she saw my car.
 a) cold b) anger c) fright d) none of these
20. The principal congratulated the students their exam results.
 a) with b) at c) on d) for

3. Complete the following sentences.

1. color are her eyes?
 a) What b) Of what c) Either could be used here
2. I am going
 a) home b) to home c) Either could be used here
3. I have no place to
 a) go b) go to c) Either could be used here
4. We need a place to
 a) live b) live in c) Either could be used here
5. This is the house
 a) that I told you about b) about which I told you
 c) Either could be used here
6. She is age as me.
 a) the same b) of the same c) Either could be used here
7. Come you like.
 a) any day b) on any day c) Either could be used here
8. The train is now Victoria Terminus.
 a) approaching b) approaching to
9. is your appointment?
 a) On what day b) What day
10. There were twenty people at the lecture.
 a) below b) under
11. She passed the exam her teacher.
 a) because b) because of
12. He can't watch the film because he is still 18.
 a) under b) below
13. The climbers stopped about 200 meters the top of the mountain.
 a) below b) under
14. She went to work her illness.
 a) because of b) in spite of
15. He is writing a book Hindu philosophy.
 a) on b) over

16. She is anxious her health.
 a) about b) on
17. I can run 400 meters about 60 seconds.
 a) in b) on c) by
18. They congratulated her her success.
 a) on b) with
19. My parents never showed if they were disappointed me.
 a) at b) with

5. *Put in to / at / in / into where necessary.*

1. Three people were taken ... hospital after the accident. 2. I met Caroline on my way ... home. 3. We left our luggage ... the station and went to find something to eat. 4. Shall we take a taxi ... the station or shall we walk? 5. I must go ... the bank today to change some money. 6. The river Rhine flows ... the North Sea. 7. I'm tired. As soon as I get ... home, I'm going ... bed. 8. 'Have you got your camera?' 'No, I left it ... home.' 9. Marcel is French. He has just returned ... France after two years ... Brazil. 10. Are you going ... Linda's party next week? 11. Carl was born ... Chicago but his family moved ... New York when he was three. He still lives ... New York. 12. Have you ever been ... China?

6. *Put in the correct preposition: by / in / on or with.*

1. Who is that man standing ... the window? 2. I managed to put the fire out ... a fire extinguisher. 3. The plane was badly damaged ... lightning. 4. These photographs were taken ... very good camera. 5. I don't mind going ... car but I don't want to go ... your car. 6. The photographs were taken ... a friend of mine. 7. Shall we get a taxi or shall we go ... on foot. 8. What's that music? I know it's ... Beethoven but I can't remember what it's called. 9. There was a small table ... the bed ... a lamp and a clock ... it. 10. Our team lost the game only because of a mistake ... one of our players.

9. CONJUNCTIONS

A **conjunction** is a joiner, a word that connects (conjoins) words, phrases and parts of a sentence.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|----|
| S U B O R D I N A T I N G | Comparison | than rather than whether as much as whereas | Relative Pronouns | that what whatever which whichever | Time | after as long as as soon as before by the time | |
| | Concession | though although even though while | Relative Adjectives | who whoever whom whomever whose | now that once since till until when whenever while | | |
| | Condition | if only if unless until provided that assuming that even if in case (that) lest | Place | where wherever | Reason | because since so that in order (that) why | |
| | Manner | how as though as if | | | | | |
| C O R R E L A T I V E | hardly ... when scarcely ... when no sooner ... than as ... as just as ... so | either ... or neither ... nor if ... then not ... but both ... and | what with ... and whether ... or not only ... but also rather ... than | | | | |
| COORDINATING | for | and | nor | but | or | yet | so |

EXERCISES

1. Complete the following sentences using appropriate conjunctions.

1. He ran so fast he became breathless.
a) as b) that c) to
2. I asked him he was born.
a) where b) which c) that
3. He did he was told.
a) as b) like c) so
4. Do you know did this?
a) who b) whom c) that
5. you are intelligent, you will learn programming in a few weeks.
a) If b) Unless
6. People liked him he was generous.
a) because b) so c) why
7. he was in trouble, I helped him.
a) As b) So c) That
8. Mend your ways it is too late.
a) before b) when c) after
9. He rushed home he heard the news.
a) at once b) soon as c) as soon as
10. I asked him old he was.
a) how b) how much

2. Complete the following sentences using an appropriate conjunction.

1. ... you have finished your work, you can go home. 2. Don't talk ... they are singing. 3. ... he heard the news, he wrote to me. 4. They were told to wait ... the signal was given. 5. Put it ... you can find it again. 6. I will give you a map ... you can find the way. 7. He thinks that he can buy justice ... he is rich. 8. You must go ... you hear from it or not. 9. I will forgive you ... you do not repeat the offence. 10. They fought so bravely ... the enemy fled.

3. Join the sentence groups using suitable conjunctions.

1. He passed the test. He had a good teacher. 2. I do not eat meat. I do not eat fish. 3. She is poor. She is happy. 4. I cannot sing. I cannot dance. 5. I was tired. I went on working. 6. Jane is an introvert. Alice is an introvert. They get along very well. 7. The car was badly damaged in the accident. It needs to be repaired. 8. We felt bored. We went to the movies to relieve our boredom. 9. Rahul must give in. He must also apologize. Praveen will not forgive him otherwise. 10. The children were playing hide and seek. James was hiding in the garden. Suddenly the rain started pouring down.

4. *Fill in the gaps.*

Graffiti began in the 1960s in New York City ... Someone started writing his signature or 'tag' on as many surfaces ... he could. Other young people copied him and soon there were designs and paintings ... walls everywhere. Graffiti also takes the form of slogans ... put across the artists' opinions about certain social and political issues.

Graffiti is something you either love ... hate. Some people feel that graffiti makes a city ugly. On the other hand, there are people ... believe it is a form of artistic expression, and graffiti may even ... found on display in famous art galleries.

Graffiti is actually illegal and some countries try to deal with the problem ... not allowing people under the ... of 18 to buy spray paints. In other countries, the authorities provide special walls ... people can practise graffiti. Whichever way you look ... it, graffiti is a popular way of expression.

5. *Match column A with column B in order to make correct sentences.*

| A | B |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Bob phoned Ed, | a) after she had packed everything. |
| 2. Kate called a taxi | b) so they lit a fire. |
| 3. Tom was fired | c) but he wasn't at home. |
| 4. They were cold, | d) I don't think he is suitable for the job. |
| 5. Although I like John, | e) because he was late for work every day. |

10. INTERJECTION

An **interjection** is a word or a phrase that expresses emotions and feelings.

| INTERJECTION | MEANING | EXAMPLE |
|---------------------|--|--|
| ah | expressing pleasure | 'Ah, that feels good.' |
| | expressing realization | 'Ah, now I understand.' |
| | expressing resignation | 'Ah well, it can't be helped.' |
| | expressing surprise | 'Ah, I've won.' |
| alas | expressing grief or pity | 'Alas, she is dead now.' |
| dear | expressing pity | 'Oh dear! Does it hurt?' |
| | expressing surprise | 'Dear me! That's a surprise!' |
| eh | asking for repetition | 'It's hot today.' 'Eh?' 'I said it's hot today.' |
| | expressing enquiry | 'What do you think of that, eh?' |
| | expressing surprise | 'Eh! Really?' |
| | inviting agreement | 'Let's go, eh?' |
| er | expressing hesitation | 'Lima is the capital of ... er ... Peru.' |
| hello, hullo | expressing greeting | 'Hello John. How are you today?' |
| | expressing surprise | 'Hello! My car's gone!' |
| hey | calling attention | 'Hey! Look at that!' |
| | expressing surprise, joy, etc | 'Hey! What a good idea!' |
| hi | expressing greeting | 'Hi! What's new?' |
| hmm | expressing hesitation, doubt or disagreement | 'Hmm. I'm not so sure.' |
| oh, o | expressing surprise | 'Oh! You're here!' |
| | expressing pain | 'Oh! I've got a toothache.' |
| | expressing pleading | 'Oh, please say 'yes!' |
| ouch | expressing pain | 'Ouch! That hurts!' |
| uh | expressing hesitation | 'Uh... I don't know the answer to that.' |
| uh-huh | expressing agreement | 'Shall we go?' 'Uh-huh.' |
| um, umm | expressing hesitation | '85 divided by 5 is ... um ... 17.' |
| well | expressing surprise | 'Well I never!' |
| | introducing a remark | 'Well, what did he say?' |

EXERCISES

1. *Identify the interjection and underline it. Explain the usage.*

1. Hi, I'm glad that you could make it to my party. 2. Wow! You look great tonight. 3. That was the best performance that I have ever seen, bravo! 4. I can't believe you broke my favorite toy, bah. 5. Hmm, I wonder where I put my keys and wallet? 6. Miners used to shout, eureka, when they struck gold. 7. "Shoo!"

shouted the woman when she saw the cat licking milk from her cereal bowl. 8. I guess that's the end of the movie, darn. 9. Stop! You should always wear a helmet when riding a bike. 10. Yippee, I made this picture all by myself.

2. Write an appropriate interjection in the space provided.

1. _____, why didn't you hold the door for me? 2. _____, I'm so happy that you decided to visit this summer. 3. _____, it's not every day that you see a dog riding a skateboard. 4. _____! How can you possibly agree with that point of view? 5. He just cost us the game with that error, _____! 6. _____! You just gave me a great idea. 7. _____, that's a very large dog at the end of that leash. 8. I can't believe that I finally got an A on a project, _____! 9. _____, my favorite author is doing a reading at the local library. 10. This is my first new car, _____.

3. Add an interjection to each sentence.

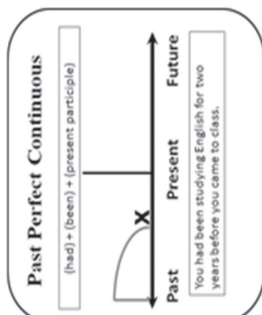
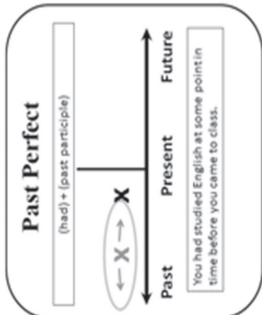
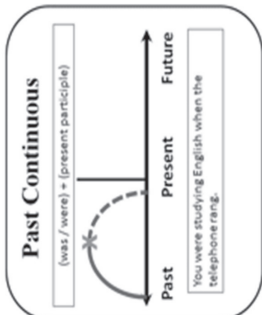
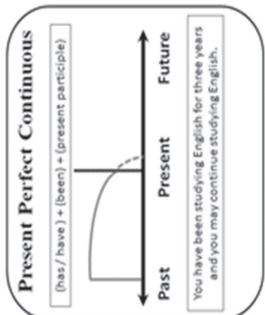
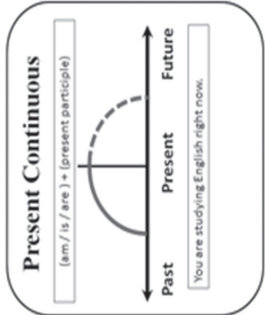
Oh Great Wow Ouch Hey Please No

1. _____! Do not interrupt the teacher. 2. _____, what a wonderful time we had at the mall! 3. _____, this is an awesome microwavable dinner. 4. _____, what a fabulous experience for students. 5. _____! So you have finally decided to go. 6. _____, what an incredibly rude thing to say! 7. _____, I can't take it anymore. 8. _____, you look great in those clear heels! 9. _____! The police are coming. 10. _____, the earth is shaking! 11. _____, get out of here! 12. _____, I love this class. 13. _____, stop that Chris Brown record. 14. _____! Come help me. 15. _____, I need more time!

4. Use the following interjections with commas or exclamation marks in sentences of your own.

1. whew 2. oh 3. ouch 4. ugh 5. hurray 6. wow 7. goodness 8. darn 9. well 10. Golly

5. Using interjections with commas or exclamation marks, write 10 sentences about exciting events you have experienced.



IRREGULAR VERBS

| Infinitive | Past Simple | Past Participle | Translation | Infinitive | Past Simple | Past Participle | Translation |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| be | was/were | been | бути | mistake | mistook | mistaken | помилитися |
| beat | beat | beaten | бити | pay | paid | paid | платити |
| begin | began | begun | починати | put | put | put | ставити |
| bite | bit | bit(ten) | кусати | read | read | read | читати |
| blow | blew | blown | дути | ride | rode | ridden | їздити |
| break | broke | broken | ламати | ring | rang | rung | дзвонити |
| bring | brought | brought | приносити | rise | rose | risen | вставати |
| build | built | built | будувати | run | ran | run | бігти |
| buy | bought | bought | купувати | say | said | said | казати |
| catch | cought | cought | ловити | see | saw | seen | бачити |
| choose | chose | chosen | вибирати | sell | sold | sold | продавати |
| come | came | come | приходити | send | sent | sent | відправляти |
| cost | cost | cost | коштувати | set | set | set | встановити |
| do | did | done | робити | shine | shone | shone | сяяти |
| draw | drew | drawn | малювати | shoot | shot | shot | стріляти |
| drink | drank | drunk | пити | show | showed | shown | показувати |
| drive | drove | driven | їхати | shut | shut | shut | закривати |
| eat | ate | eaten | їсти | sing | sang | sung | співати |
| fall | fell | fallen | падати | sink | sank | sunk | тонути |
| feel | felt | felt | відчувати | sit | sat | sat | сидіти |
| find | found | found | знаходити | sleep | slept | slept | спати |
| fly | flew | flown | літати | smell | smelt | smelt | пахнути |
| forget | forgot | forgotten | забувати | speak | spoke | spoken | говорити |
| forgive | forgave | forgiven | вибачати | spend | spent | spent | витрачати |
| get | got | got | отримувати | spread | spread | spread | поширювати |
| give | gave | given | давати | stand | stood | stood | стояти |
| go | went | gone | їти | steal | stole | stolen | красти |
| grow | grew | grown | рости | strike | struck | struck | вдаряти |
| have | had | had | мати | sweep | swept | swept | мести |
| hear | heard | heard | чути | swim | swam | swum | плавати |
| hide | hid | hidden | ховати | swing | swang | swung | гойдати |
| hit | hit | hit | ударяти | take | took | taken | брати |
| hurt | hurt | hurt | боліти | teach | tought | tought | навчати |
| keep | kept | kept | тримати | tear | tore | torn | рвати |
| know | knew | known | знати | tell | told | told | розповідати |
| lay | laid | laid | класти | think | thought | thought | думати |
| leave | left | left | залишати | throw | threw | thrown | кидати |
| lend | lent | lent | позичати | thrust | thrust | thrust | пшовхати |
| let | let | let | дозволяти | tread | trod | trodden | ступати |
| lie | lay | lain | лежати | unbend | unbent | unbent | розгинати |
| light | lit | lit | освітлювати | wear | wore | worn | носити |
| lose | lost | lost | губити | weep | wept | wept | плакати |
| make | made | made | робити | win | won | won | вигравати |
| mean | meant | meant | означати | wind | wound | wound | намотувати |
| meet | met | met | зустрічати | write | wrote | written | писати |

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