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FOREWORD

Учебно-методическое пособие «English Grammar in use» является базовым теоретическим и практическим курсом грамматики современного английского языка для слушателей факультета повышения квалификации и переподготовки дипломированных специалистов, обучающихся по дополнительной образовательной программе «Английский язык, теория и методика обучения английскому языку».

Данное пособие представляет собой сборник упражнений по темам, изучаемым в курсе грамматики на первом году обучения. Оно содержит упражнения по основным разделам грамматики: имя существительное, артикль, местоимение, глагол (видовременные формы, страдательный залог, косвенная речь и согласование времен, модальные глаголы), имя прилагательное, наречие и другие. Каждый раздел состоит из короткой теоретической части, представленной в виде таблиц и примеров, и грамматических упражнений разного рода. При введении нового грамматического материала сначала предлагаются упражнения аналитического характера, затем даются тренировочные упражнения и коммуникативные упражнения, нацеленные на ситуативное употребление грамматических структур.

Учебно-методическое пособие составлено в соответствии с рабочей программой по обучению английскому языку и практическому курсу английского языка для слушателей факультета повышения квалификации и переподготовки дипломированных специалистов. Пособие может использоваться как самостоятельно, так и в качестве дополнения к учебнику английского языка Н. А. Бонк, Г. А. Котий, Н. А. Лукьяновой. В задачу автора входило создать пособие, направленное на практическое освоение английской грамматики.

COURSE I

1.1. The Noun

1. Read and remember the forming of the nouns.

a) -er, -or	-teacher, writer	-ism	heroism
-ist	scientist, artist	-ant	assistant
-ess	actress, hostess	-ence	conference
-ment	movement	-ty	cruelty, activity
-ance	importance	-ure	culture
-(t)ion	translation	-ing	building
-ity	majority	-dom	freedom
-y	difficulty	-ssion	discussion
-ian	Russian, politician	-sion	revision
-hood	childhood	-ness	happiness
-ship	friendship, leadership	-ure	pleasure
-age	marriage, passage	-ness	backwardness
b) re-	reconstruction	in-	information
co-	coauthor	im-	impossibility
dis-	distribution	un-	unemployment
mis-	misunderstanding	il-	illiteracy

2. Read the following nouns and say how they are formed.

Direction, construction, concentration, collection, socialism, capitalism, popularity, musician, technician, neighbourhood, brotherhood, emptiness, cleverness, appointment, development, disarmament, understanding, meaning, distance, complexity, coexistence, actor, interpreter, journalist, liberty.

3. Form the nouns from the given words using the suffixes, translate them into Russian.

-er, or	to organize, to read, to sail, to work, to exploit, to direct, to form
-tion	to dictate, to decorate, to educate, to connect, to compete, to graduate
-ment	to improve, to agree, to govern, to develop
-ship	friend, member, leader, dictator, fellow
-ing	to build, to dance, to draw, to dress, to say, to read
-ist	art, science, biology, to type, material
-ness	dark, weak, happy, mad, cold, bright

4. Form the new nouns with the help of the prefixes: co, re, mis, un, dis, im, il.

Operation, existence, formation, understanding, fortune, employment, honesty, agreement, morality, literacy.

Read the nouns and translate them into Russian.

boyfriend	armchair	ear-phone
salesgirl	beefsteak	postman
passer-by	basket-ball	dining-room
ear-ring	raincoat	mother-in-law
weekend	housewife	postman
newspaper	classroom	birthday
homework	tape-recorder	sideboard
aircraft	bedroom	chairman

5. Read the sentences and form the nouns according to the model.

Model: My father *works* at a plant. He is a worker.

1. My brother *drives* very well. He is a ...
2. Mary plays the *piano* well. She is a ...
3. My mother *teaches* English. She is a ...

4. My friend studies *history*. He will be a ...

5. He *plays chess* very well. He is a good ...

6. Beethoven *composed* many great pieces of music. He is a great ...

7. **Write these nouns in plural.**

Carpet, glass, photo, box, lady, wife, valley, thief, man, woman, child, foot, tooth, life, handkerchief, tomato, scarf, sheep, deer, information, fish, coat, advice.

8. **Translate the following word combinations into Russian.**

A spring day, a month's holiday, students' life, the rocket industry, the philosophy department, a college professor, cow's milk, an iron bridge, the world championship, Ireland's wool, working class families, Oxford University, a school reform, a book shelf, the law faculty, a football fan, a week's rest, an automatic station, tourist camps, summer months, October weather.

1.2. Of – phrases

Translate into English using preposition -of.

Кусок мела, стены классной комнаты, новые слова этого урока, цвет пола, книга этого студента, стол преподавателя, окна нашей комнаты, лучи солнца, вопрос урока № 9, статья той газеты, шляпа нашего ученика, рабочие этого города, жена моего друга, новая сумка моей подруги, сыновья моего друга, дочь моих друзей, книга нашего преподавателя, книги наших учителей, друг моей сестры, друзья моих родителей, словарь этих студентов, словари этого студента, семья моего брата.

1.3. Article

1. Explain the use or absence of articles in the following sentences.

1. This is *a pencil*. It is *a red pencil*. *The red pencil* is on *the table*.
2. I'm *a teacher*. I'm *at home* now. This is *my room*. *The room* is large and clean.
3. Open *your books* at *page 13*.
4. This is *a black tie* and that is *a white tie*.
5. Yesterday I met *a friend of mine* with *a young girl*. *The girl* is

a first-year student of the University. She lives on the second floor in the house not far from us. 6. Summer is the most beautiful season of the year. There are many flowers in the fields and gardens everywhere. The flowers are very beautiful in your garden. 7. Victory Square is in the centre of Minsk. 8. I live in Kirov Street. 9. The Black Sea is in the South of our country. 10. I live in Russia and my friend lives in the Republic of Belarus.

2. Insert articles where necessary.

1. A: Look at this picture. What do you see?

B: I see a chair, a desk, a window, and a plant.

A: Where is ___ chair?

B: ___ chair is under ___ window.

A: Where is ___ plant?

B: ___ plant is beside ___ chair.

A: Do you see any people?

B: Yes. I see ___ man and ___ woman. ___ man is standing. ___ woman is sitting down.

A: Do you see any animals?

B: Yes. I see ___ dog, ___ cat, and ___ bird in ___ cage.

A: What is ___ dog doing?

B: It's sleeping.

A: How about ___ cat?

B: ___ cat is watching ___ bird.

2. ___ sugar is sweet. 3. Pass me ___ sugar. 4. ___ oranges are orange, ___ bananas are yellow. 5. There is some fruit on ___ table. I'm not going to eat ___ bananas because they are soft and brown. 6. I like ___ fruit. I also like ___ vegetables. 7. Ann works in ___ airport. 8. Ann works in ___ university. 9. Ann works in ___ restaurant. 10. ___ my book is there. 11. It's ___ his car. 12. This is ___ our house. 13. My brother is ___ doctor. 14. My brother is ___ actor. 15. My brother is ___ student. 16. ___ rose is ___ flower. 17. ___ apple is ___ fruit. 18. ___ piano is ___ musical instrument. 19. We live in ___ big house. There's ___ nice garden with ___ beautiful trees. 20. They have ___ three houses. In every house they have ___ TV set and ___ big rooms.

21. I like to read ___ interesting book. At home I read ___ interesting books every day. 22. When are you going to play ___ football? - On ___ Saturday. 23. When are you going to play ___ tennis? - On ___ Wednesday. 24. When are you going to play basketball? - On ___ Friday. 25. This is ___ letter. ___ letter is long. 26. This is ___ apple. ___ apple is red. 27. This is ___ student. ___ student is good. 28. When are you going to play ___ piano? 29. When are you going to play ___ guitar? 30. When are going to play ___ Casio piano? 31. These are ___ rooms. ___ rooms are ___ nice. 32. These are ___ sweaters. ___ sweaters are for ___ you. 33. These are ___ pencils. ___ pencils are ___ red. 34. It's ___ hair. 35. It's ___ chalk. 36. It's ___ bread. 37. What is ___ name of this girl? 38. What is ___ capital of Brazil? 39. Who is ___ president of Russia? 40. Is Nicole from ___ Canada? 41. Is Greg from ___ America? 42. Is Masha from ___ Russia? 43. ___ Ivanovs live in ___ Dedenevo. 44. Where's ___ Bill? - I think he's at ___ school. 45. It's ___ time for ___ breakfast. 46. Would you like ___ cup ___ tea? 47. Are you going to ___ movies? 48. My son is ___ teacher at ___ Harvard University. 49. Are you having ___ trouble with ___ English? 50. Is ___ Al in ___ tenth grade?

a) He is ... father already. They are ... twins. This man is ... distant relative of mine. This woman is ... widow. They are ... husband and ... wife. My father is ... doctor. ... Petrovs are our neighbors, ... very nice people. We are four in ... family: ... mother, ... father, ... son and ... daughter. My cousin is ... surgeon by ... profession. Are ... Smirnovs in ... Far East now? – Yes, they are. They are in ... Khabarovsk.

b) I am explaining ... new rule to you. Please take ... notes. Look at ... blackboard. Here are ... examples. What's ... English for «город»? If this word is new to you take ... dictionary, look this word in ... dictionary and put it down into your note-books. We are studying ... English. It is not easy to learn ... foreign language.

c) Open ... books on ... page 20, please. ... pupils are doing ... exercise 5. Will you read ... paragraph 3, please? ... paragraph is easy. Will you write ... sentence 2, please? They are in ... room 7.

d) This is ... classroom. There are ten students in ... classroom. One student is standing, ... others are sitting. There is ... table in ... classroom. There are ... flowers on ... windows. Two pictures are on ... wall. One picture is near ... door, ... other is near one of ... windows. ... blackboard is in ... middle of one of ... walls. There is ... large map to ... right of ... blackboard. It is ... map of ... world. There are ... different countries on it, they are all of ... different colours.

e) 1. I usually have ... breakfast at 8 in ... morning. I like to have ... hot breakfast. I have ... eggs, ... bread, ... butter and ... tea for ... breakfast. It is ... very substantial breakfast, isn't it? ... breakfast today is very good. 2. I like to have ... dinner at ... home. In summer we have ... very simple dinner. ... dinner is already cold. 3. I have ... supper with my friend three times ... week. 4. It is ... pleasant to play ... chess in ... evening after ... good supper. 5. ... dinner is over. 6. ... supper is ready.

1.4. The Article with Material Nouns

Salt is used to flavour food.

But: Can you pass me *the salt*, please? (= the salt on the table)

1. Insert an article where necessary.

1. I like to have a good breakfast of ... bread, ... butter, ... milk or ... cream. 2. Where is ... butter? – It is in the fridge. 3. Put ... milk on the gas-stove. 4. Pass me ... cream, please. 5. In England friends often meet at tea time for a chat while they have their cup of ... tea, ... cake or ... bread-and-butter. 6. ... chalk is white. 7. You must not drink ... cold water. 8. ... water in this lake is warm. 9. Some kinds of ... glass are as strong as ... metal. 10. Different kinds of ... artificial silk are very common nowadays. 11. ...silk of these curtains was the same colour as that of the cushions. 12. ... gas and electricity are the conveniences we have in every flat. 13. The spoon is made of ... wood. 14. ... butter and ... cheese are made from ... milk. 15. I'm afraid ... milk has gone sour, Ann. 16. She ate ... ice-cream after dinner and fell ill.

II. Translate the following sentences.

1. Вода кипит при 100° по Цельсию.
2. Белый снег покрыл землю.
3. Хотите чашку чая?
4. Чай горячий.
5. Лед тает при нуле градусов.
6. Из чего делают бумагу?
7. Воздух такой горячий. Тяжело дышать.
8. Мед очень полезен для здоровья.
9. Не ходите через реку, лед очень тонкий.
10. Чай растет в Китае и Индии.

1.5. The Article with Proper Nouns

The Use of Articles with Geographic Names

<i>the</i>	1. the names of oceans, rivers, lakes, etc.: <i>the Black Sea</i> ;
	2. mountain chains, group of isles: <i>the Urals</i> ;
	3. the names of deserts: <i>the Kara-Kum</i> ;
	4. the parts of world: <i>the North, the South, etc.</i> ;
	5. Union, Kingdom, States, Federation, Republic: <i>the Russian Federation</i> .
—	1. the names of the countries, regions, cities, etc.: <i>Russia</i> ;
	2. the name of a separate isle or a pick of a mountain: <i>Kamchatka, Snowdon</i> .

I. Explain the use of the article in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Asia Minor is a great peninsula in Western Asia. It is washed by the Black Sea in the north, the Mediterranean in the south, and the Aegean Sea in the west. It is occupied today by Turkey.

2. San-Marino, which lies in the Apennine Mountains near the Adriatic Sea, in northern Italy, is Europe's oldest existing state. It has a population of less than 20,000 people, most of whom speak Italian.

3. The Virgin Islands (the Caribbean Islands) were bought by the United States from Denmark in 1917 and are now popular tourist centres.

5. Mount Ararat in the eastern Turkey is mentioned in the Bible as the place where Noah's Ark came to rest.

6. The Blue Nile, and the White Nile meet in the Sudan to form the Nile.

7. New York City is situated at the mouth of the Hudson River on the East coast of the USA. The heart of New York is the island of Manhattan.

8. Lake Titicaca which is between Bolivia and Peru is the world's highest large lake.

9. The Lake District surrounded by the gentle Cambrian Mountains is known for its

Fifteen picturesque lakes. 10. New Caledonia is an island in the Pacific Ocean. It is a tropical heaven in the South Seas. 11. The travellers saw an oasis in the Gobi, but it was a mirage. 12. There are thousands of isles in Oceania. Tahiti is one of them. 13. (The) Niagara Falls is one of the wonders of the world.

II. Insert a necessary article into the blanks.

1. ... Antarctic is the home for penguins, dolphins and whales. 2. She was sent to ... Persian Gulf as a war correspondent. 3. ... Europe extends from ... British Isles in the west towards ... Urals in the east. 4. The highest peak in ... North America is ... Mount McKinley. 5. We had an unforgettable experience in ... Austrian Alps. 6. ... Iceland is a volcanic island. 7. – If you want to see ... Lake Victoria and ... Mount Kilimanjaro, go to ... Kenya. 8. It hasn't rained for several hundred years in ... Atakama in ... South America. 9. The hunters got lost in ... Rocky Mountains. 10. Many centuries ago ... Vesuvius destroyed ... Pompeii. 11. Most toxic waste water drains directly into ... Labe (Elbe) River in ... eastern Bohemia. 12. Life in ... Cyprus follows the rhythm of the sun. 13. The most famous Italian river is ... Tiber, which runs from ... Apennine Mountains and empties itself into ... Tyrrhenian Sea. 14. I wish I could visit ... Lake Chad in ... North Central Africa. 15. You simply must come to ... Tatras for skiing. 16. The oldest country in the world is ... Iran, which was known as ... Persia until 1934. It has been independent since 529 B.C. 17. ... Mount Fujiyama (... Mount Fuji) is the most famous mountain in ... Japan. 18. In 1819 the British bought an island on ... Malay Peninsula which they named ... Singapore.

III. Explain the use of the article with the italicized words. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Although *Australia* is the smallest continent, it is the largest island in the world. 2. *Luxembourg* is a small country in *Europe* between *France*, *Belgium* and *Germany*. 3. The population of *the Russian Federation* is about 150 million people. 4. The Low Countries include *the Netherlands*, *Belgium*, and *Luxembourg*. They were so named because they are flat and near sea level. 5. The six island countries of the West Indies are *the Baha-*

mas, Barbados, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica. 6. Turkey is situated on two continents, Asia and Europe. 7. Monaco is a tiny independent country on the Mediterranean coast of France near Italy. 8. San-Paulo is a city in South-East Brazil. It is the largest city in South America. 9. Stonehenge is located on Salisbury Plain, in southern England.

IV. Insert the article where necessary.

1. They always stay at the Coral Sands Hotel when they come to ... Sidney. 2. The capital of... China has two names: ... Beijing and ... Peking. 3. ... Mexico, ... New York, ... Tokyo are the biggest and the most polluted cities in the world. 4. The capital of... Republic of San-Marino is ... San-Marino. 5. ... Thames is the most popular river in ... London.

V. Which of the words are used with the article?

A. 1. Kilimanjaro 2. Yenisei 3. Bermudas 4. Elbrus 5. Laptev Sea 6. Urals 7. Kalahari 8. Volga 9. Carpathians 10. Indian Ocean 11. English Channel 12. Olympus 13. South Pole 14. Suez Canal 15. Swallow Falls 16. Sicily 17. Kara-Kum 18. Lake Chad 19. Amur.

B. 1. United Arab Emirates 2. Sudan 3. Far East 4. Brussels 5. Netherlands 6. Hague 7. Northern Europe 8. Middle East 9. Southern Africa 10. Roman Empire 11. Republic of Ireland 12. Alaska 13. Central Asia.

VI. Insert an or the where it is necessary.

(1) ... Australia is (2) ... interesting country. (3) ... Australians are very friendly, happy people. Some of (4)... strangest animals of (5)... world live there. In (6) ... Great Victoria Desert you can find (7)... kangaroos and (8)... koala bears. (9)... most famous city in (10) . Australia is (11)... Sydney.

VII. Insert a necessary article.

1. Is ... Lisbon ... capital of ... Portugal? 2. Is ... Malta in ... Mediterranean? 3. Is ... Paris in ... United Kingdom or in ... France? . Where is ... Sahara Desert? 5. What is ... biggest island in ... Greece? 6. What is ... capital of ... Italy? 7. Is ... Indian Ocean bigger than ... Atlantic Ocean? 8. Is ... Everest ... highest mountain in ... world? 9. Where are ... Malta and ... Corsica? 10. Where are ... Mississippi River and ... Thames?

VIII. Insert an article where necessary.

A. ... Niagara Falls are one of the biggest waterfalls in the world. ... Niagara River is between ... Canada and ... United States of... America. ... island in the middle is ... Goat Island. ... falls on the right are Canadian. They are ... Horseshoe Falls. ... Falls on the left of... Goat Island are American. There is a bridge across the river from ... American side of... Goat Island.

B. ... Dresden is ... capital of... Free State of...Saxony situated on ... Elbe River in ... eastern Germany.

C. All across ... America and ... Canada and ... Russia and ... Japan and ... India and ... China and ... Africa and ... England and ... France and ... Germany and everywhere else in the world a kind of panic seized all the television watchers.

D. ... Oxford is situated in ... south of... England, about fifty miles north-west of... London. The oldest university in ... United Kingdom is situated in ... Oxford on ... Thames. It was founded in the thirteenth century. The oldest university in ... Europe is the University of Bologna in ... Italy, founded in the eleventh century. The second oldest is the University of Salamanca in ... Spain.

IX. Correct the mistakes where necessary.

1. Everest was climbed in 1953. 2. Milan is in north of Italy. 3. Last year we visited Canada and United States. 4. Africa is much larger than Europe. 5. South of England is warmer than north. 6. We went to Spain for holidays and swam in Mediterranean. 7. A friend of mine used to work in Middle East. 8. Nile is the longest river in Africa. 9. United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 10. Next year we are going to Swiss Alps.

X. Translate the sentences.

1. Китай – древняя страна на Среднем Востоке. 2. Бермуды находятся в Атлантическом океане. 3. В Скалистых горах можно встретить множество редких животных. 4. Наполеон родился на Корсике, острове в Средиземном море. 5. Все высочайшие вершины мира находятся в Гималаях, в Азии. 6. В Калифорнии никогда не бывает снега. 7. Панамский канал соединяет два океана: Тихий и Атлантиче-

ский. 8. Америка состоит из трех частей: Северной Америки, Центральной Америки и Южной Америки. 9. Казбек – вторая по высоте вершина Кавказа. Первая – Эльбрус. 10. Мальта, Кипр, Капри – знаменитые острова. 11. Мраморное море находится в Турции. 12. Если вы поедете в Египет, то увидите Нил и знаменитые пирамиды. 13. В мире есть несколько морей, названия которых обозначают цвета: Желтое море, Красное море, Белое море и Черное море. 14. Красное море находится между Северной Африкой и Аравийским полуостровом. 15. В Европе есть несколько маленьких государств: Монако, Лихтенштейн, Ватикан. 16. Гаага – типичный голландский город. 17. Скандинавия включает в себя Норвегию, Швецию, Финляндию, Данию и Исландию. 18. Эгейское море отделяет Грецию от Турции. 19. В Мертвом море нет жизни, так как оно слишком соленое. 20. Озеро Байкал славится своей красотой. 21. В республике Сан-Марино одновременно работают два президента. 22. На острове Сардиния живут сарды (Sards). 23. Они провели медовый месяц в Нидерландах. 24. Берингов пролив разделяет Америку и Азию. 25. Самый большой город в Африке – Каир, столица Египта. 26. Красное море расположено между Северной Африкой и Аравийским (Arabian) полуостровом. 27. Ньюкасл стоит на реке Тайн (Tyne). 28. Официальная столица королевства Нидерландов – Амстердам.

1.6. Imperative sentences

Read, please! Be quick! Be ready!

Don't read! (Do not read!)

Don't be late! (Do not be late!)

1. Give the negative form according to the model.

Model: Go home. – Don't go home.

1. Ring him up today. 2. Correct my mistakes. 3. Do these exercises. 4. Learn this poem by heart. 5. Put the magazines there. 6. Tell us the story. 7. Open the door. 8. Close the book. 9. Go to the blackboard, please!

10. Send these books, please. 11. Give me your exercise-book, please.
12. Put your books into your brief-cases.

2. Make up sentences using the verbs: let, read, repeat, ask, tell, take, meet, give.

Model: Take the pen, please. Let me do it.

3. You are a teacher. Write orders or requests which you give to the pupils.

Model: Петр не открывает книгу.

Peter, open the book, please. or Peter, would you open the book, please.

1. Маша и Катя разговаривают. 2. Миша не пишет новые слова.
3. У Юли грязные руки. 4. Саша часто опаздывает на Ваши занятия.
5. Юля играет на занятии. 6. Петр не отвечает на Ваш вопрос. 7. Маша не слушает Вас. 8. Миша не повторяет предложения за Вами.
9. Коля читает текст 5, а надо текст 7. 10. Петр пишет на парте.
11. Катя смотрит на доску, а надо в книгу. 12. Артем не делает упражнение 7.

4. Translate the sentences into English.

1) Давайте пойдем в кино! 2) Иди сюда! Не ходи туда! 3) Не ешь это яблоко! 4) Напиши это слово на доске! 5) Не разрешай ему читать эту книгу! 6) Покажи свои фотографии! 7) Не давай ему карту! 8) Не слушай её, слушай меня! 9) Не бери эту тетрадь! 10) Дай мне английскую книгу, пожалуйста!

1.7. The verb *to be*

Singular	Plural
I am	We are
You are	You are
He	They are
She is	
It	

I am a teacher. I am not a student.

Nick is busy. Nick is not busy. He isn't busy.

We are students. We are not students. We aren't students.

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I am a worker.	Am I a worker?	I am not a worker.
You are a worker.	Are you a worker?	You are not a worker.
He is a worker.	Is he a worker?	He is not a worker.
She is a worker.	Is she a worker?	She is not a worker.
It is a book.	Is it a book?	It is not a book.
We are workers.	Are we workers?	We are not workers.
You are workers.	Are you workers?	You are not workers.
They are workers.	Are they workers?	They are not workers.

Expressions with *to be*

to be glad – БЫТЬ ДОВОЛЬНЫМ

to be pleased (satisfied) with – БЫТЬ
УДОВЛЕТВОРЕННЫМ

to be present – ПРИСУТСТВОВАТЬ

to be absent – ОТСУТСТВОВАТЬ

to be free – БЫТЬ СВОБОДНЫМ

to be happy – БЫТЬ СЧАСТЛИВЫМ

to be fond of – УВЛЕКАТЬСЯ

to be in (out) – БЫТЬ ДОМА, (НЕ БЫТЬ)
НА МЕСТЕ

to be away – УЙТИ, УЕХАТЬ

to be interested in – ИНТЕРЕСОВАТЬСЯ

to be good at – ИМЕТЬ СПОСОБНОСТИ

to be well – ЧУВСТВОВАТЬ СЕБЯ ХО-
РОШО

to be ill (unwell) – БЫТЬ БОЛЬНЫМ
(НЕЗДОРОВЫМ)

to be busy – БЫТЬ ЗАНЯТЫМ

to be right – БЫТЬ ПРАВЫМ

to be wrong – БЫТЬ НЕПРАВЫМ

to be mistaken – ОШИБАТЬСЯ

to be in time – БЫТЬ ВОВРЕМЯ

to be on duty – ДЕЖУРИТЬ

to be late – ОПАЗДЫВАТЬ

to be over – ЗАКАНЧИВАТЬСЯ

to be sure – БЫТЬ УВЕРЕННЫМ

to be married – БЫТЬ ЖЕНАТЫМ

to be hungry – БЫТЬ ГОЛОДНЫМ

to be thirsty – ХОТЕТЬ ПИТЬ

to be tired – БЫТЬ УСТАВШИМ

1. Use the verb to be in the correct form.

1. Tom ... a good boy.
2. Jack and Jill ... my friends.
3. I ... fond of music.
4. The boys ... in the yard.
5. She ... in our class.
6. ... you a student?
7. ... this man a doctor?
8. ... they pupils?
9. What ... she?
10. Whose pen ... that?

2. Make up sentences from the following words. Use *am/aren't, is/isn't, are/aren't*.

Model: A box \ square. *A box is square.*

1. A box \ round.
2. The earth \ round.
3. Bananas \ red.
4. Bananas \ yellow.
5. Diamonds (алмазы) \ expensive (дорогой).
6. Diamonds \ cheap (дешевый).
7. Apples \ expensive.
8. Air \ free?
9. Cars \ free?
10. A pen \ heavy (тяжелый).
11. A pen \ light (легкий).
12. Flowers \ ugly (безобразный)?
13. A rose \ beautiful.
14. Airplanes \ slow.
15. Airplanes \ fast.
16. English grammar \ difficult.
17. English grammar \ easy.
18. This exercise \ hard.
19. The weather \ hot today.
20. The weather \ cold today.
21. Lemons \ sweet.
22. Ice cream and candy \ sour (кислый).
23. Big city streets \ quiet.
24. Big city streets \ noisy (шумный).
25. Good food \ important.
26. The students in this class \ intelligent?
27. Lemons \ vegetables.
28. A lemon \ a kind of fruit.
29. I \ from the United States.
30. I \ from Russia.
31. Eggs \ oval.
32. Salt \ sweet.
33. Sugar \ sweet.
34. Soccer \ a sport?
35. Africa \ a country? — It \ a continent.

3. Translate into English.

1. Меня зовут Елена.
2. Его зовут Максим.
3. Ее зовут Саша.
4. Его зовут не Саша.
5. Ее зовут не Света.
6. Его зовут не Макс.
7. Это хороший учебник?
8. Это зеленая шляпа?
9. Это красивое пальто?
10. Та лампа не зеленая.
11. Его карандаш желтый.
12. Та

книга не толстая. 13. Тэд отсутствует. 14. Бил не болен. 15. Он опаздывает. 16. Этот галстук хороший? – Да. 17. Этот текст легкий? – Нет. 18. То пальто красивое? – Да. 19. Он опаздывает? – Нет. 20. Тед отсутствует? – Да. 21. Бил болен? – Нет. 22. Это – книги. 23. То – ножи. 24. Это – предложения. 25. Эти джинсы темно-синие. 26. Его брюки черные. 27. Эти студенты хорошие.

1.8. The Construction *there is / there are*

1. Study and practice.

- a) 1) There is a cup on the table. The cup is clean.
2) There is a box on the floor. The box is large.
3) There is a glass in the sideboard. The glass is empty.
4) There is a knife on the plate. The knife is sharp.
5) There is a fork on the tin. The fork is dirty.
6) There is a bottle in the refrigerator. The bottle is full.
7) There is a pencil on the desk. The pencil is blunt.
8) There is a spoon in the cup. The spoon is small.
- b) 1) Is there a cup on the table? – Yes, there is.
2) Is there a box on the floor? – Yes, there is.
3) Is there a cup in the sideboard? – No, there isn't.
4) Is there a fork on the plate? – No, there isn't.
5) What's there in the refrigerator? – There is a bottle there.
6) What's there in the cup? – There is a spoon there.
7) What's there on the desk? – There is a pencil there.
8) Is there a bottle or a cup in the fridge? – There's a bottle.
9) Is there a fork or a knife on the tin? – There's a fork.
10) Is there a pencil or a pen on the desk? – There's a pencil.
11) There's a cup on the table, isn't there? – Yes, there is.
12) There's no fork on the plate, is there? – No, there isn't.
13) There isn't a spoon in the cup, is there? – Yes, there is.
- c) 1) There are some cigarettes on the dressing table. They are near that box.

- 2) There are some plates on the cooker. They are clean.
- 3) There are some bottles in the refrigerator. They are empty.
- 4) There are some shoes on the floor. They are near the bed.
- 5) There are some knives on the table. They are in that box.
- 6) There are some forks on the shelf. They're near those spoons.

d) 1) Are there any cigarettes on the dressing table? – Yes, there are.

2) Are there any plates on the cooker? – Yes, there are (some).

3) Are there any cups in the refrigerator? – No, there aren't.

4) Are there any knives on the shelf? – No, there aren't (any).

5) What's there on the floor? – There are some shoes on the floor.

6) What's there on the table? – There are some knives on the table.

7) Are there plates or glasses on the cooker? – There are some plates there.

8) Are there cigarettes or pencils on the dressing table? – There are some cigarettes there.

9) There are some shoes on the floor, aren't there? – Yes, there are.

10) There are some plates in the refrigerator, aren't there? – No, there aren't. There are some bottles there.

11) There are no cigarettes on the dressing table, are there? – Yes, there are some.

e) 1) There is some rice in the jar.

2) There's some milk in the bottle.

3) There's some sugar in the jar.

4) There's some oil in the bottle.

5) There's some water in the jug.

6) There's some wine in the bottle.

7) There isn't any butter in the fridge.

8) There isn't any cheese.

9) There isn't any beer.

10) There aren't any tomatoes.

11) There aren't any oranges.

12) There aren't any eggs.

13) The fridge is empty.

f) 1) Is there any cheese in the fridge? – Yes, there is.

2) Is there any butter in the fridge? – No, there isn't.

3) Are there any eggs in the fridge? – Yes, there are.

4) Are there any tomatoes in the fridge? – No, there aren't.

2. Ask each other about your neighbourhood.

a) – Excuse me. Is there a post-office in this neighbourhood? – Yes, there is. There is a post-office on Main Street, next to the supermarket.

Prompts: post office, bank, library, bus station, cafeteria, supermarket, clinic, church

b) – Is there a restaurant in your neighbourhood?

– No, there isn't.

– Is there a cafeteria in your neighbourhood?

– Yes, there is.

– Where is it?

– It's on Central Avenue, near the bank.

Prompts: bakery, hospital, supermarket, department store, school, park, police station

3. Practice the dialogues below. Then use the prompts to make similar dialogues.

a) – I'm hungry. Is there any cold meat in the house?

– No, there isn't any cold meat, but there's some bread and cheese.

– Oh, good.

Prompts: milk – cream; ham – sausage; cheese – bacon

b) – Are there any apples in the house?

– No, there aren't, I'm afraid.

– Perhaps, there are some oranges.

– There aren't any oranges either.

Prompts: Lemons-bananas; sweets-biscuits; pears-plums

c) *Marian:* Is there a cup on the table?

Owen: No, there isn't a cup. There aren't any cups in this room. All the cups are in the kitchen.

Marian: Is there any tea in that pot?

Gwen: No, there isn't any tea in the house. But there is some coffee.

Marian: No, we haven't got any coffee or tea.

d) *Lucy:* What's there in the cupboard?

Bob: There's some chalk, but there aren't any pencils.

There's some bread and there are some cakes. There are some potatoes, but there aren't any apples.

4. Fill in the gaps with there is, there are, this, the.

... a lot of trees in our street. ... trees are old and big. 2. ... an airport in our town. ... airport is not far from the centre. 3. ... is my brother. He is an engineer. 4. ... no cigarettes in the box. 5. Sorry, nobody in the office now. ... secretary is out and ... chief is at the meeting. 6. ... is my new flat. ... three rooms in it. 7. ... hospital is two blocks from here. 8. ... is Upping Street. ... a lot of offices in it. ... building at the far end of the street is my office. 9. Where is... computer?

5. Fill in the gaps with some, any, no.

I'd like to buy ... flowers. We haven't got... in our garden now. 2. There's ... butter on the table, but there isn't ... milk there. 3. Is there ... paper on the desk? – No, there isn't 4. Are there ... pictures in this book? – Yes, there are 5. We haven't got ... sugar. Go and buy ... please. 6. There is ... carpet in our bedroom but there is one in the sitting room. 7. There is ... cheese on the table. Take ... cheese from the fridge. 8. I've got... interesting books to read. 9. Have you got ... money? – Yes, I have 10. There are ... magazines here, but there are ... on that shelf. 11. Have you got... new stamps? – No, I haven't got

6. Read and answer the questions.

There was a small demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday. There were some demonstrators and some policemen in the park, but only a few. There were not any soldiers, but there were a few tourists. There were also some reporters there; in fact, there were quite a few. There were also some birds in the trees but they were not interested in the demonstration.

Was there a demonstration or a meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday? Were there many demonstrators in the park? There were a few policemen in the park, weren't there? There weren't any soldiers, were there? Who else was there in the park? Were the birds interested in the demonstration?

7. Translate into English.

1. У моего друга хорошая двухкомнатная квартира. Комнаты большие и светлые. В гостиной стоит стол и четыре стула. Справа находится книжный шкаф. В левом углу телевизор и кресло. Спальня тоже большая. В ней находятся две кровати и гардероб. На полу красивый ковер. Кухня очень удобная. В ней стоит кухонный стол и несколько табуреток. Рядом с газовой плитой – буфет. Напротив – холодильник. Жена друга довольна, что у нее такая большая и удобная кухня. 2. В вазе есть цветы? – Да, в ней несколько роз. 3. В твоём чае нет сахара. Положи немного. 4. Есть ли английские журналы в вашей библиотеке? – Нет. 5. В нашей гостиной нет дивана, но есть два удобных кресла. 6. Есть ли молоко в холодильнике? – Да, там две бутылки молока. 7. На письменном столе нет книг, там несколько журналов. 8. В классе есть мел? – Нет. 9. В хлебнице нет хлеба. Есть ли хлеб в буфете? 10. В этом районе есть библиотека? – Да, недалеко отсюда есть хорошая библиотека. 11. В нашем городке есть два интересных музея. 12. Что находится рядом с почтой? – Там магазин. 13. У тебя есть тетради? – Да, есть несколько штук. 14. В нашей квартире нет телефона. А у вас есть телефон?

1.9. Interrogative sentences

1) General Questions

Is Nick busy? – Yes, he is.

Is it a cat? – Yes, it is (Yes).

Is Ann in? – No, she is not.

Is it a desk? – No, it isn't (No).

Are they friends? – Yes, they are. (No, they are not).

Ask a general question and give a short answer.

Pattern: That is an inkstand. – *Is that an inkstand?* – *Yes, it is.*

They aren't in Kiev. – *Are they in Kiev?* – *No, they aren't.*

1. That is Text Five.
2. This is his hat.
3. That's her name.
4. This is our flat.
5. These are my pens.
6. The lamps are not in this room.
7. The children aren't in the bed.
8. That book isn't short.
9. Those are not his notes.
10. These aren't bad marks.
11. His room isn't clean.
12. The blackboard isn't good.
13. That book is thick.
14. Those are not bad ties.
15. This isn't a black car.
16. This is a fine day.

2) Alternative Questions.

Is it a pen or a pencil?

Is Nick busy or free?

Is it warm or cold today?

Make up alternative questions to these sentences.

Pattern: This is a bad film (nice). – *Is this a bad film or is it nice?*

1. This is a good note (bad).
2. That is a long text (short).
3. That's a thin match (thick).
4. This is a good text-book (bad).
5. This is his new tie (old).

Pattern: This film is bad. Or is it nice? – *Is this film bad or nice?*

1. His car is black. Or is it red?

2. That book is long. Or is it short?

3. The day is fine. Or is it bad?

4. His room is nice. Or is it bad?

5. This is my note. Or is it his?

Pattern: These are our texts (tests)? – *Are these our texts or tests?*

Are these our texts or are they our tests?

1. These are long texts (short).

2. Those are good matches (bad).

3. These're thin pencils (thick).

4. Those're good text-books (bad).

5. His notes are nice (bad).

Translate into English.

1. Это спички? – Да, они плохие. 2. Его машина хорошая? – Да, очень. 3. Это большой город? – Да, очень большой. 4. Те плохие тонкие спички. Это его спички? – Да. 5. Та квартира чистая. Это её квартира? – Нет. 6. Они в Киеве? – Нет, они в Минске. 7. Это не тексты, это примечания. 8. Этот текст длинный? – Нет, он очень короткий. 9. Это хорошие ручки? – Нет, они плохие. 10. Это хорошие фильмы или плохие? 11. То наши карандаши или ваши? 12. Те ручки хорошие или плохие? 13. Ник или Катя в твоей комнате? – Ник. 14. У стола Бен или Том? – Том у стола. 15. Ваши друзья врачи или преподаватели? – Они врачи.

3) *Special Questions.*

who	– кто
whose	– чей
whom	– кого, кому
what	– что, какой
what kind of	– какой (какого рода, вида)
what colour's	– какого цвета
which	– который
when	– когда
where (to)	– где, куда

how	– как, каким образом
how many (much)	– сколько
how long	– как долго
why	– почему, зачем

What's this?

What is he? – He is a doctor.

Who is she? – She is Helen (or She is my sister).

Where are you?

Whose book is this?

Which of these boys is your brother?

1. Ask special questions according to the model.

a) Model: This is my text-book. *“What book is this? – It's my text-book.”*

This is a good text-book. *“What kind of text-book is this? – It's a good text-book.”*

1. This is a brief-case. This is a nice brief-case.

2. She's a teacher. She's a good teacher.

3. He's a doctor. My friend's a good doctor.

4. The girl's a student. Jane's a good pupil.

5. This is our city. Moscow is a nice city.

b) Model: The blackboard is black. *“What colour is the blackboard? – It's black.”*

Jack's a bad pupil. *“What kind of pupil is Jack? – He's a bad pupil.”*

1. His car's black. 2. Her brief-case is brown. 3. Kate's a nice girl. 4. My pen's red. 5. Minsk's a big city. 6. That pencil's yellow. 7. His wife's a good doctor. 8. This table's brown. 9. She's a good teacher. 10. His cap's green.

c) Model: My pen's over there. *“Where is my pen?”*

1. Your pencil's here. 2. His brief-case's over there. 3. Her bag is on the table. 4. Our books are in the bag. 5. Your friends are at home. 6. Their wives are at work. 7. My sister's at the Institute. 8. His brother's at school. 9. My husband's at the office. 10. They're in the room.

d) Model: My baby is over there. “*Whose baby’s over there?*”

1. The boy’s my son.
2. That girl’s my sister.
3. She’s my friend.
4. Ann’s our teacher.
5. Her pen is there.
6. His children are in the yard.

e) Model: Jane’s my friend. “Who is Jane?”

Jane’s a doctor. “What’s Jane?”

1. The boy is his son.
2. He’s Mike.
3. My friend’s a factory worker.
4. That girl’s her sister.
5. Kate’s a schoolgirl.
6. Nick and Peter are my friends.
7. His wife’s an engineer.
8. They’re students.

2. Fill in the blanks with interrogative words.

1. ... is your best friend? (кто, как зовут)
2. ... is your profession? (кто по специальности)
3. ... is Bill so sad today? (почему)
4. ... are my shoes? (где)
5. ... have you got in your bag? (что)
6. ... pencil is yours? (какой)
7. ... novel is it? (какой)
8. ... rooms have they got? (сколько)
9. ... is that little girl over there? (кто)
10. ... is your full name? (какое)
11. ... magazines are in your bag? (какие)
12. Here are the books! ... is yours? (которая)
13. ... is your brother? (кто по профессии)
14. ... son is in the Far East? (чей)
15. ... old is your daughter? (сколько лет)
16. ... are you at home? (почему)
17. ... are you in the family? (сколько)
18. ... is your grandfather not yet a pensioner? (почему)
19. ... are you? (как поживаете)
20. ... sport are you fond of? (какой вид)

3. Ask special questions to the underlined words.

1. Her bag’s white.
2. Ann’s at the door.
3. The students are in their classroom now.
4. Omsk is a big city.
5. It is a city.
6. This girl is my sis-

ter. 7. She is still *a schoolgirl*. 8. She is a *good pupil*. 9. *Their pens are in the brief-case*. 10. *Tom is my close friend*. 11. *The table in the room is clean*. 12. Peter and he are *teachers*. 13. They're *my friends*. 14. *The brown blackboards are in our classrooms*. 15. *We are good students*.

4) Disjunctive Questions.

This **is** a map, **isn't** it?

These **are** books, **aren't** they?

That **isn't** a cap, **is** it?

Those **aren't** copy-books, **are** they?

I **am** late, **aren't** I?

1. Read the following disjunctive questions and give short answers to them.

1. My cat is nice, isn't it? 2. Her sister is in the yard, isn't she? 3. These exercises are easy, aren't they? 4. We are late, aren't we? 5. This isn't a bad match, is it? 6. That isn't a fat cat, is it? 7. The students aren't in the room, are they? 8. This isn't a pan, is it? 9. You are a pupil, aren't you?

2. Form the disjunctive questions out of these sentences.

1. Nick and Lilly are in the garden. 2. The key is in the bag. 3. Dick and Kitty aren't at the cinema. 4. The pen is in the desk. 5. The apples are in the basket. 6. That isn't a fine bag. 7. This is a bad picture. 8. It isn't cold today. 9. You aren't a teacher. 10. I am a schoolgirl.

3. Make the sentences plural. Make all necessary changes.

1. This garden is large, isn't it? 2. This exercise isn't easy, is it? 3. This is a nice flat, isn't it? 4. This isn't a black pencil, is it? 5. The child is in bed, isn't it?

1.10. Questions to the subject and its attribute

1. Read and translate these sentences

– Who is that man?

– Which man?

– The one next to Betty Brown.

– Oh, that's Anthony Andrews.

– Who publishes this interesting magazine?

– My friend does.

- Who works with him?
- A group of young journalists do.
- Which of them writes those funny stories?
- Betty Smith does.
- Who gives you English lessons?
- Which of you speaks German well?
- What usually stands here?
- Whose son plays in the match?
- How many students work in that laboratory?

1.11. Pronouns

Personal	Possessive		Objective
I	my	mine	me
You	your	yours	you
He	his	his	him
She	her	hers	her
It	its	its	it
We	our	ours	us
You	your	yours	you
They	their	theirs	them

1. Insert the missing objective pronoun.

2. She is cleaning the car. Help ..., please.
3. Close your books and put ... on the tables.
4. Find Text 5 and read ... please.
5. This is Pete. Give ... your pencil, please.
6. It's my exercise-book. Give it to ...

2. Use the pronoun in brackets in the proper form.

1. What are ... names? (you) – ... names are Jack and Tom. (we)
2. I'm a student. ... name is Mary. (I)
3. They are ... sisters. ... names are Kate and Lucy. (they)
4. Let ... translate these articles into Russian. (we)
5. Let ... take the books to the library today. (she)
6. Let ... stay at home. He is quite ill. (he)
7. Let ... introduce myself. ... name is Helen. (I)
8. Let ... do this exercise in class. (they)
9. Let ... have a meeting after the clas-

ses. (we) 10. Let ... translate this sentence. It is quite easy. (I). 11. Let ... learn the poem by heart. (she) 12. Let ... read the story once more. (they) 13. Let ... do it himself. (he)

3. Replace the words in italics by personal pronouns.

1. John, give *the book* to *Henry*. 2. Tell *the students* the answer. 3. *My sister and I* have got a room of our own. 4. *Alec and Mary* are engineers by profession. 5. Jane, buy a magazine for *Granny*. 6. Kate, read the story to *Mary and me*, please. 7. *Tom* has got no nephews or nieces. 8. *His wife* is not in Moscow now. 9. Peter, bring *flowers* to *your mother*. 10. Send *the letter* to *your parents*. 11. I like *this book*. 12. We often see *our friends*. 13. I know *this man* quite well. 14. Please, give my *brother and I* out notebooks. 15. My teacher speaks English to *her students*.

4. Insert the missing possessives. Try to use all persons.

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

Absolute form of Possessive Pronouns

Личные местоимения	Притяжательные местоимения	
	Зависимая форма	Абсолютная форма
I	my	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
it	its	its
We	our	ours
you	your	yours
They	their	theirs

I. Change the sentences according to the model.

Pattern: The cat belongs to me. – This is my cat. The cat is mine.

1. The pencils belong to Jane. – 2. The book belongs to me. –
3. The pen belongs to Jack. – 4. The car belongs to you. –
5. These photos belong to you and me. – 6. The house belongs to Mr and Mrs Long. –

II. Choose the appropriate form of the possessive pronoun.

1. I went (my, mine) way, and she went (her, hers).
2. He left (her, hers) with (their, theirs) child.
3. What was this experiment of (your, yours)?
4. The Minister's room was only two doors from (my, mine).
5. "That thought is not (my, mine)," he said to himself quickly.
6. Where is (your, yours) seat? I shall go to (my, mine).
7. Look at (her, hers) new coat. It's nice.
8. His nature was harder than most of (their, theirs).
9. Mark is (their, theirs) cousin. These books are (their, theirs).
10. You can't take this book. It isn't (your, yours).
11. You have chosen (your, yours) part, we have chosen (our, ours).
12. Look at that man. He is a friend of (my, mine).
13. Are (your, yours) hands warm? (My, mine) are quite cold.
14. Can we use (your, yours) telephone? (Our, ours) is out of order.
15. Meet Mr. Bean. He is a friend of (our, ours).
16. We look after (their, theirs) children and they look after (our, ours).
17. I remember the house but I don't remember (its, his, it's) number.
18. The children always make (their, theirs) beds in the morning.
19. I told her (my, mine) life story and she told me (her, hers).
20. Will you check (my, mine) paper and I shall check (your, yours) test?

III. Translate into English.

1. Она заглянула в свою комнату и быстро вернулась в его.
2. Доктор положил руку на его плечо.
3. Он один из моих лучших друзей.
4. Его английский такой же хороший, как и их.
5. Разве это не ваша сумка? Том сказал, что она ваша.
6. Он говорит, что он один из ваших друзей или вы один из его друзей.
7. – Это его часы? – Да, его. А эти – мои.
8. – Чьи это дети? – Наши. Они играют со своими друзьями.
9. – Ты сделал это для меня? – Нет, для него.
10. Моя кошка лю-

бит играть со своим хвостом. 11. Эти деньги его. Дай их ему и поблагодари его. 12. Это крокодил. Его зубы очень острые.

Demonstrative pronouns

Singular	Plural
this – это, эта, это	these – эти
that – тот, та, то	those – те
This is a pen.	These are pens.
That is a pencil.	Those are pencils.

1) Change the following sentences according to the pattern.

Pattern: This is a match. – These are matches.

1. This is a big bag. 2. This is a black cap. 3. This is a teacher.
4. This is a flat. 5. This is a red pencil. 6. That is a large flat. 7. That is a nice tie. 8. That is a clean page. 9. That is a lamp. 10. This is a nice boy.

2) Change these sentences from plural into singular.

Pattern: These are books. – This is a book. Those are texts. – That is a text.

1. These are good matches. 2. Those pens are red. 3. Those rooms are clean. 4. These films are bad. 5. Those texts are long. 6. These are good things. 7. Those are short pencils. 8. These films are not nice. 9. Those cars aren't good. 10. These lamps are in the room.

3) Translate these sentences into English.

1. Что это? – Это мой портфель. 2. Мистер Белл твой учитель или его? 3. Это наши цветы, а то их яблоки. 4. Эти картины – их, а те – его. 5. Это наши пальто, а те – их. 6. Чьи это книги? – Мои. 7. Это ваши часы? – Нет, её. 8. Этот дом высокий. Его окна большие. 9. Это – карандаши, а то – ручки. 10. То не яблоко, а груша. 11. Это – молоко, а то – чай. 12. Это не соль, это сахар. 13. Этот учебник новый или старый? – Новый. 14. Те платья короткие или длинные? – Короткие. 15. Чьи это вещи? – Наши.

1.12. Indefinite pronouns *some, any, no*

1. *Translate into Russian.*

1. Have some wine. 2. Somebody must have told her. 3. Would you like some more cheese? 4. Some liked it, others found it tedious. 5. There are some trees near my house. 6. John gave Mary some books for her friends. 7. I don't see any wine.

2. *Explain the using of pronouns some and any.*

1. Some more tea? 2. Did you buy some oranges? 3. Any more tea? 4. Did you have any oranges? 5. Didn't you buy some oranges? (Yes, I did). 6. Didn't you buy any oranges? 7. Mary has got some money. 8. Jack hasn't got any money, *or*: Jack has no money. 9. Have you got any red ink? Yes, I've got some. 10. We've got some oranges. 11. We haven't got any lemons, *or*: We have no lemons. 12. Has your brother got any Spanish books? Yes, he has some. 13. You haven't got any relatives in Minsk, have you? No, I haven't.

3. *Insert a, the, any, some, no.*

a) We went to ... canteen to have our dinner. There were ... students in ... canteen, but ... teachers. There were ... square tables near ... window — it was ... large canteen and there were ... lot of windows in it. ... windows were open. My friend took ... menu and started to read it. He said he didn't like ... fish soup — he always has vegetable soup for dinner, for ... second course he prefers ... meat and noodles. But I like potatoes very much, so I asked ... waiter to bring me I also asked him to bring me ... chicken.

b) My friend doesn't like ... green salad. He likes salad with ... meat and eggs. So, he ordered ... of his favorite salad. "Shall I order for you ...?" he asked. "Yes, ..., thank you," I answered. We started eating, but then he wanted ... mustard, and there was ... mustard on ... table. He asked ... waiter to bring us

c) We wanted to have ... ice-cream for the sweet, but we had to wait for it to be brought. After dinner we paid for it and went back to ... office. We were early and had ... time left. So, we had ... smoke and read ... newspapers.

4. Insert some or any.

1. I would like ... more coffee. 2. Haven't you done ... of the exercises? 3. I don't know where Mr. Godley is but he must be ... where in the building. 4. The doctor couldn't let me have ... idea how long she would be in hospital. 5. As you haven't got... peaches I'll have ... apricots. 6. Have you read ... of the novels of John Updike? (I don't know if you have or not.) 7. Have you read ... of the novels of George Orwell (I expect you have). 8. There aren't ... cakes left, so we'll have to buy ... more.

5. Insert some, any.

Shopping for groceries isn't like it used to be. In the past, if you wanted to buy (1)... bread, you had to go to the bakery. If you wanted to buy (2)... meat, you had to go to a butcher shop. A baker didn't sell (3)... meat and the butcher didn't sell (4)... bread. Of course there are still (5) ... bakeries and butcher shops that sell only baked goods of meat, but most of them have been replaced by supermarkets.

In the past when you went into a butcher shop, you would see sawdust on the floor. You don't see that any more. You could even see the butcher cutting up your special order. That also isn't seen any more. Now the meat is wrapped in plastic, weighed, priced, and put on display in a refrigerated counter. If you want something special, you can still talk to the butcher, but you have to ring a bell so he or she will come out from behind the glass walls. It certainly isn't like it once was. If you wanted (6) ... bones for your dog, the butcher was happy to give you (7)... – free! They don't do that any more, (8)... butchers won't give you (9)... bones at all; (10)... others will only sell them to you! Also in the past, if you wanted to buy (11)... coffee, it was ground for you right in the store. This isn't usually possible any more. You can still get specially ground coffee, but only in special coffee shops in large cities. In the small towns there used to be what are now called "country stores". These used to be the only stores in town and you could buy many different things but, unlike in today's supermarkets, there wasn't a wide selection to choose from. In (12)... country stores you could sit around the wood stove or the cracker barrel and talk with your

neighbors. You can't do that in (13) ... of the supermarkets today. There aren't (14) ... cracker barrels and there isn't (15) ... need for wood stoves. Although there are (16)... country stores that are still open in a few small villages in rural states, large supermarket chains are rapidly replacing them. These supermarkets may make shopping more convenient than before, but there are (17)... disadvantages too. While (18) ... supermarkets stay open twenty-four hours a day and they offer a wide choice of different products, few seem to care about friendliness any more, and there isn't (19)... of the personal service that existed in the past. Most people don't seem to have (20)... time now to shop leisurely, but personally I wish there were still a country store in my home town.

1.13. Indefinite pronouns and adverbs derived from *some, any, no, every*

+	some	какой-то, сколько-то, несколько
?-	any	какой-то, сколько-то, несколько
-	no	никакой, нисколько
+	somebody	кто-то
?-	anybody	кто-то
-	nobody	никто
+	something	что-то
?-	anything	что-то
-	nothing	ничто
+	somewhere	где-то
?-	anywhere	где-то
-	nowhere	нигде
+	someone	некто
?-	anyone	любой
-	none	ни один человек

I. Insert somebody, someone, anybody, something, anything, everything, nothing, anyone, everybody, nobody, no one, none. Give two variants if possible.

1. I see ... at the window. 2. Is there ... new? 3. There is ... in the next room who wants to speak to you. 4. ... knows about it. 5. Will you give me ... to eat, I am hungry. 6. If ... calls while I am out, ask him to wait. 7. If there is ... else you want, please let me know. 8. I haven't any more money about me, so I cannot buy ... else. 9. Where can I get ... to eat? 10. When can I find ... here who can give me some information on this question? 11. Let me know if ... happens. 12. I know ... about your town. Tell me ... about it. 13. I can see It is too dark here. 14. I understand ... now. Thank you for your explanation. 15. ... of them speak English well. 16. Where is the book? – It's on the table. – But there is ... there. 17. Please tell us the story. ... knows it yet. 18. Is there ... in your group who lives in the hostel? 19. ... can answer this question. It is too difficult. 20. ... can answer this question. It is very easy. 21. The room is empty. ... is in. 22. ... likes to go out for a walk when it is raining. 23. Can you see ... through the fog? 24. Do ... you can to help him.

II. Supply one of the following adverbs: somewhere, anywhere, nowhere, everywhere. Give two variants where possible.

1. Let's go The weather is fine. I don't want to stay at home in such weather. 2. I cannot find my glasses I always put them ... and then look for them for hours. 3. Today is a holiday. The streets are full of people. There are flags, banners and flowers 4. You can buy this dictionary – it is on sale now. 5. You can go ... in summer. 6. Do your parents live ... near Leningrad? 7. There are so many people ... today? 8. He goes ... in the evenings. 9. Let's go ... as I have a headache. 10. Your book must be ... on the shelf.

III. Form questions according to the pattern and give answers (affirmative or negative).

Pattern: – Is there anybody at the telephone?

– Yes, there is somebody.

– No, there is nobody.

– No, there isn't anybody.

IV. Insert somebody, something, anybody, anything, nobody, nothing.

1. There is ... wrong with the printer. It won't work. 2. ...opened the window again! 3. Have you heard ... about the new Hollywood blockbuster? 4. ... can stop him when he is in love. 5. The neighbours didn't see ... coming into Liz's flat. 6. He proposed to her. She answered He got upset. 7. We have ... interesting for you. There is no news today. 8. - Hello! Is ... at home? – I'm afraid there is ... in. 9. ... has happened since we got married. Our life is so boring! 10. – Did he say ...? – Yes, he said ... about the weather. 11. It's cold in here. Would you like ... hot? 12. – Did you discuss ...? – There was ... to discuss. 13. – Did he play cards last night? – He had ... to play with. 14. I am going to the laundry. Do you have ... to wash? 15. Does ... know where my glasses are? I can't see ... without them.

V. Translate the sentences.

1. Кто-то пришел. Ты кого-то ждешь? 2. Врач что-то написал на бумаге и дал ее мне. 3. Посмотри, кто-то забыл сумку на столе. 4. Он бизнесмен. У него нет ободного времени. 5. Вы должны гулять в любую погоду. 6. На небе нет звезд, только луна. 7. Любой учитель знает, что самое трудное – ставить оценки. 8. Что-нибудь случилось? – Ничего. 9. – У вас дома есть цветы? – Да, есть. 10. Слишком поздно. Ничего нельзя сделать. 11. Миша, ты вчера выучил какие-нибудь английские слова? 12. Когда он болен, он ничего не может есть. 13. – В зале есть свободные места? – Есть. 14. Любой девушке хочется выйти замуж. 15. Было что-то странное в этом человеке. 16. Ничто не заставит меня работать по выходным. 17. У меня нет чая. А у тебя есть? 18. – Сегодня кто-нибудь звонил? – Никто. 19. Некоторые люди не придерживаются никаких правил. 20. Любой, кто хочет получить приз, должен принять участие в игре. 21. – Хотите салат? – Нет, спасибо. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, немного сока. 22. В этой игре нет ничего трудного. 23. Сегодня есть что-нибудь интересное в газетах?

24. Никто не пришел. Может быть, завтра кто-нибудь придет.
25. – У вас есть вопросы? – Нет, у нас нет вопросов.

1.14. Prepositions

a) prepositions of direction

on – на	on the desk, on the wall, on the floor
in – в, на	in the room, in the street, in the study
at – у, в, на	at the window, at the meeting, the blackboard
near – около	near the door, near the wall, the window
over – над	over the table, over the sofa, over the book
under – под	under the table, under the bed
between – между	between the chairs, the doors
among – среди	among the students, among them
behind – за, позади	behind the house, the tree, the building
across – через, вдоль	across the street, the river
in front of – перед	in front of the house, the column
through – через, сквозь	through the window, the door, the glass

b) prepositions of time

to – к, на, в	to the library, to the South, to the park
towards – в направлении, к	towards the forest, the house
from – от, из	from school, the North, the table
into – в (внутри)	into the bag, the room, the box
out of – из (изнутри)	out of the house, the drawer, the window
off – с (со), от	off the table, off the wall

c) prepositions of time

on – в	on Sunday, on the tenth of May
in – в, через	in two days, in March, in spring, in the morning
at – в, у	at 7 o'clock, at noon, at 10.30
by – к	3 o'clock, by noon, by midday, by that time

from...till – от (со) до	from morning till night, from 2 till 5 o'clock
since – с (с тех пор)	since midnight, since 5 o'clock, since autumn
for – во время	for a long time, for ages, for an hour
during – во время	during the lesson, the lecture, the break
before – до (перед)	before the bell, the classes, the lecture, winter
after – после	after classes, the break, school, dinner
till (until) – до	till May, till the end of the year, till 9 o'clock
between – между	between one and two o'clock

1) Insert prepositions.

1. The Petrovs are not ... Leningrad, they are ... the Far East. 2. Jane is studying English ... the University. 3. We have a nice flat ... the centre ... Moscow. It is ... the second floor ... a new house. There are three rooms ... our flat. 4. The University is not far ... my house. 5. Our TV set is ... a special little table ... the wardrobe ... the window. 6. The armchair is... the sofa and the bookcase. 7. There are no doctors ... my friends. 8. A portrait of Pushkin is hanging ... the writing-desk. 9. It's dark to write here. There is no lamp ... the table. Put that reading-lamp ... the table. 10. Who is sitting there ... the armchair ... front... the TV set? 11. I get ... seven o'clock and go... the bathroom. 12. I take a clean handkerchief ... the drawer and go ... the dining-room ... breakfast. 13. I go ... the Institute ... 8 o'clock. I get there ... bus. 14. Sometimes ... week-days we go ... the cinema or theatre. We like to go ... a walk. We walk ... any weather. 15. I like to go ... the seaside ... summer ... my parents. 16. He works ... the office. He leaves his work late ... the evening. 17. Our classes begin ... nine o'clock and last ... four. 18. I don't know where she is ... the moment. 19. He is leaving Moscow ... the tenth ... December. 20. We work ... nine ... five ... week-days. 21. ... Saturday he usually goes ... the country ... the week-end. 22. She is going ... return ... Leningrad ... a fortnight. 23. Why are you so late ... your classes today? 24. May I have this magazine ... an hour? 25. Tell the man to bring his report ... an hour. 26. Call me ... any time you like. 27. I like to watch all programmes

... TV. 28. Don't come ... my place tonight. 29. He took the picture ... the wall. 30. She went ... Moscow and stayed ... the hotel.

2) *Say in English.*

На юг, на севере нашей страны, в школе, в университет, в кино, в магазине, улицы города, книги писателя, в 1990 году, первого августа 2009 года, через две недели, на месяц, летом, утром, поздно ночью, среди моих друзей, во время каникул, после перемены, до завтрака, с 1980 года, с 5 до 7 часов, к концу недели, до завтра, в среду, дома, у входа в, перед уроком, в течение занятий, к парку, к доске, между нами, за столом, за лесом, перед столовой, под кроватью, от дома к школе, из России, около дороги.

3) *Insert prepositions if necessary.*

1. Mike is __ his apartment. 2. Ali is __ (из) Egypt. 3. My book is __ (на) my desk. 4. Bob's pen is __ his pocket (карман). 5. The post office is __ (на) Pochtovaya Street. 6. The post office is __ (рядом с) the bank. 7. My feet are __ (под) my desktop. 8. My nose is __ my cheeks (щеки). 9. My apartment is __ the third floor. 10. My apartment is __ (над) Mr. Green's apartment. 11. Pat is __ her kitchen. 12. Where is Jack? – __ bed. 13. I'm going __ (в) her shop. 14. We're going __ (из) the theater. 15. They're __ school now. 16. Is Greg __ (из) Nebraska? 17. There's a boy __ Mary's room. 18. There's a book __ Peter's chair. 19. Ann is playing __ home (дома). 20. Would you go __ home? 21. Would you go __ the board, please? 22. Would you go __ the theater __ (со) me? 23. Please come __ the classroom. 24. Would you take the things __ your bag? 25. Where's my pen? - It's __ (на) desk. 26. There're many chairs __ (вдоль) wall. 27. Where is my pen? Is it __ the table or __ it? 28. Would you take this book __ that shelf? 29. Her things are __ the right-hand corner. 30. Repeat these words __ him. 31. Come __ 3:30, please. 32. Would you listen __ the latest news now? 33. The apple is __ (на) the plate. 34. The apple is __ (рядом) the plate. 35. The apple is __ (в) the glass. 36. The apple is __ (между) two glasses.

1.15. Participle I

Write the ing-form of the following verbs.

Stand, smile, run, rain, stay, rent, sleep, die, stop, write, eat, count, ride, cut, dance, put, sneeze, plan, snow, lie, fix, say, cry, dream, come, look, take, hit, hurt, clap, keep, shine, win, join, sign, fly, pay, study, get, wait, tie, ski, copy, play.

1.16. The Present Continuous Tense

To be (am, is, are) + Ving

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I am opening the door.	Am I opening the door?	I am not opening the door.
You are opening the door.	Are you opening the door?	You are not opening the door.
He (she, it) is opening the door.	Is he (she, it) opening the door?	He (she, it) is not opening the door.
We (you, they) are opening the door.	Are we (you, they) opening the door?	We (you, they) are not opening the door.

1. Use the verbs in brackets in Present Continuous.

1. Well, I (to listen) to you. 2. The clock (to strike) in the room. 3. Father and Mother (to get up). 3. My sister (to make) tea. 4. They (to have) breakfast. 5. I (to do) my homework. 6. Mother (to cook) dinner. Granny (to help) her. 7. It (to get) dark. The wind (to blow). The sun (not to shine). It (to rain). 8. Hallo! Where you (to go)? – I (to go) to the library. ... you (to go) there too? – No, I (to go) to a friend of mine. 9. What these children (to play)? They so (to shout). 10. Mum, what you (to give) me for my birthday this time? 11. You (to wait) for someone? 12. Go and see! Our children (to sleep) soundly. 13. What the students (to do) at the moment? – Some of the students (to record) themselves, the others (to learn) the dialogue by heart. 14. Where you (to take) this child? Why he (to cry) so? 15. What we (to have) for supper, Mum)?

2. Say according to the pattern.

a) Tom, take your book!

What are you doing?

I am taking my book.

b) Ann, don't take the pen!

Is Ann taking the pen?

No, she is not taking the pen.

1. Ann, come up to the blackboard. 2. Nick, close your note-book. 3. Jane, don't talk! 4. Petrov, clean the blackboard, please! 5. Pupils, don't copy out these examples! 6. Pavlov, give me your exercise-book! 7. Sidorov, read the second sentence!

3. Ask questions about all the members of these sentences.

1. My nephew is introducing his friend to his mother. 2. We are celebrating our granny's birthday. 3. These children are eating their soup. 4. Peter's wife is playing the piano in that room. 5. I am talking to an old friend of mine.

4. Add question-tags to the following statements.

1. Your aunt is speaking French. 2. My daughter is playing with her doll. 3. His parents are watching TV. 4. His cousin is not playing the piano now. 5. The children are not eating now. 6. I am not speaking too loudly. 7. This little girl is sewing. 8. I am using the right intonation.

5. Make up questions so that the following sentences will be the answers. Use where, why, или what.

Model: I'm writing a letter. *What are you writing?*

1. I'm smiling because I'm happy. 2. I'm reading a grammar book. 3. I'm reading my grammar book because we're doing an exercise. 4. Robert is sitting in the back of the room. 5. I'm going to Moscow. 6. I'm going to Moscow because I'm going to buy some shoes. 7. Harry is wearing blue jeans and a sweatshirt today.

6. Ask one of the students and let him answer your question.

Pattern: Teacher: Ann, ask Harry what he is doing.

Ann: Harry, what are you doing?

Harry: I am reading.

Teacher: Ann, please ask Henry
 where he is sitting
 where the teacher is standing
 what she is doing
 where the students are working

7. Translate into English using Present Continuous.

1. Что они сейчас делают? – Они читают примечание.
2. Наш преподаватель пишет слова урока № 10 на доске.
3. Студенты пишут тест.
4. Не бери эту книгу. Я ещё её читаю.
5. Он смотрит на доску.
6. Она открывает дверь сейчас и входит.
7. Анна даёт урок английского языка.
8. Мой друг в данный момент работает на заводе.
9. Они переписывают текст.
10. Я достаю учебники из сумки.
11. Я собираюсь закрыть дверь.
12. Она собирается ответить на твои вопросы.
13. Они собираются попить кофе.

1.17. The Present Indefinite Tense

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I work	Do I work?	I do not work. (don't work)
He works	Does he work?	He does not work
She works	Does she work?	She does not work
It works	Does it work?	It (doesn't work)
We work	Do we work?	We do not work
You work	Do you work?	You do not work
They work	Do they work?	They (don't work)

1. Make these sentences interrogative and negative.

1. Her sister studies at an Institute.
2. My mother usually comes home at 6 o'clock.
3. We often go to school together.
4. Tom and Nick play football very well.
5. His brother finishes his work at 6 o'clock.
6. I meet Jane every day.
7. They usually spend their holidays in the Caucasus.
8. His friend lives in Paris.
9. I get up late on Sundays.

2. Open the brackets, using the Present Indefinite Tense.

1. He (speak) to us every morning.

2. He often (write) to us.
3. They seldom (eat) any oranges.
4. Mr. Smith always (pay) his bills?
5. It (rain) every week.
6. They often (send) us parcels.
7. We always (meet) him on Mondays.
8. They always (have) eggs for breakfast.
9. They seldom (go) to the movies?
10. He often (ask) me to dinner.
11. They often (not come) here.
12. I (not play) football.

3. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

1. The swimming bath (open) at 9.00 and (close) at 19.30 every day.
2. I have a car but I (use, not) it very often.
3. How many cigarettes you (smoke) a day?
4. "What you (do)?" "I'm an electrical engineer."
5. "Where your father (come) from?" "He (come) from Scotland."
6. If you need money why you (get, not) a job?
7. I (play) the piano, but I (play, not) very well.
8. I (understand, not) the word "deceive". What "deceive" (mean)?
9. What time the banks (close) in Britain?

4. Open the brackets, using the Present Indefinite Tense or the Present Continuous Tense.

1. The man who (to speak) with my mother (to be) our neighbor who (to live) across the street.
2. It (to be) a very interesting scientific film. In it you can see how the plants (to grow) right before your eyes.
3. Where you (to hurry)? – I (to hurry) to the railway station. My sister (to come) from Moscow.
4. You (to hear) the speaker well? – Yes, I (to hear) him clearly. I (to listen to) very attentively, but still I (not to understand) the main point of his speech.
5. Don't come into this room. Father (to work) there now.
6. Where are you going this Sunday? – This Sunday I (to go) to the country, but usually on Sundays I (to stay) at home.
7. Where is John? He (to play) football in the yard.
8. I not (to like) the picture you (to look) at now.
9. He (to read) books in three languages, and now he (to read) a French

novel. 10. She usually (to do) her homework at home, but now she (to do) it at the library. 11. In autumn many birds (to fly) to the South. 12. What that woman (to do) there? She (to sell) vegetables. 13. What you (to buy) here? I (to buy) an English text-book. 14. Look! How many birds (to fly) high up in the air! 15. There are many children in the garden. Some of them (to run) about, others (to sit) on the benches and (to laugh)! 16. Where you (to go) now? I (to go) to the library to prepare for my examination.

5. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

1. Where (be) Mary? – She (be) in the kitchen. – What she (do) there? – She (cook) dinner. – She always (cook) it for the family? – As a rule, she (do). 2. What they (discuss) now? – They (speak) about their exams. 3. What Mike (do)? – He (translate) an article from Russian into English. – He (know) English well? – Yes, he (do). 4. He often (walk) to the plant? – No, he usually (go) by bus. 5. Where's Peter? – He (have) his English lesson. – He always (have) it at this time? – Twice a week. 6. Mike (speak, not) Spanish. He (know) Polish. 7. Don't go into the classroom! The students (write) a dictation there. 8. Shhh! The baby (sleep). The baby (sleep) for ten hours every night. 9. Right now I'm in class. I (sit) at my desk. I usually (sit) at the same desk in class every day. 10. Ali (speak) Arabic. Arabic is his native language, but right now he (speak) English. 11. Can you hear those people? What they (talk about)? 12. What your father (do)? – He's a teacher. 13. My parents (live) in Bristol. Where your parents (live)? 14. Where you (go)? – To the library. – You often (go) to the library? – Twice a week. 15. Our teacher (stand, not) right now. She (sit) at her desk. 16. It's 6 p.m. Mary is at home. She (eat) dinner. She always (eat) dinner with her family around six o'clock. 17. Alice (take, not) the bus to school every day. She usually (walk) instead.

6. Respond to the following statements.

a) – *John's brother drives fast, (your brother).*
– *Does your brother drive fast, too?*

1. Tom plays the guitar every day. (Paul) 2. Sarah goes shopping on Mondays. (Jane and Mary) 3. They like English tea. (English coffee)

4. Tom reads the *Times*, (the *Guardian*) 5. The Browns travel a lot. (the Hawks) 6. Fiona likes video games. (Lucy) 7. Mother watches TV in the afternoon. (the kids) 8. Bill goes to the gym. (Susan) 9. David plays computer games in his free time. (Joe and Dick) 10. They speak English. (French) 11. Paul lives in France. (his sister) 12. Steve cooks Chinese food. (Indian food) 13. Brendon wakes up early on Sundays. (his parents) 14. John works in a bank. (his son) 15. Mike enjoys pop music. (you) 16. I smoke a lot. (your father) 17. They start work at 8.00. (you)

b) – I see Robert every day. (where)

– Where do you see him?

– In the library.

1. I come home late. (why) 2. Mike has supper at home. (when) 3. It doesn't take him long to get to work. (how long) 4. Mary often writes to her sister. (how often) 5. Betty usually invites a lot of guests to her parties. (whom) 6. Arthur earns a lot. (how much) 7. We often play tennis in the evening. (where) 8. My brother smokes a lot. (how many cigarettes a day) 9. Harry doesn't come to our place. (why) 10. I see Robert every day. (where) 11. I come here very often. (why) 12. Alec doesn't like tennis. (what games) 13. My sister studies foreign languages. (what languages) 14. I want to take some books. (which books) 15. I sometimes see Mary. (how often) 16. We rest in the country. (how long) 17. This mobile phone costs a lot. (how much) 18. Victor works hard. (how many hours a day) 19. I go to the cinema. (how often) 20. I have dinner in the evening. (what time).

c) – I like tea. (strong or weak)

– Do you like your tea strong or weak?

– I prefer my tea strong.

1. Alice enjoys music. (pop music or classical music) 2. Miss Smith delivers mail. (letters or telegrams) 3. Donald collects picture postcards. (old or modern) 4. Henry plays tennis. (lawn tennis or table tennis) 5. Roger always goes to the seaside in summer. (in July or August)

d) – My sister teaches German, (at school)

– She teaches at school, doesn't she?

– Yes, she does. (No, she doesn't. She teaches at the Medical Institute.)

1. Mary often goes to the country, (on Sunday). 2. Alec lives in River Street, (with his parents). 3. John plays football, (well). 4. Betty enjoys music, (jazz). 5. We usually walk in the evening, (in the park).

7. Ask the speaker to repeat what he has just said.

– I rest in the south, (where)

– Pardon? (Sorry?) Where do you rest?

– In the south.

1. The lesson begins at 8. (when) 2. Helen speaks English well. (who) 3. Alec has dinner at two. (when) 4. I get to the office by bus. (how) 5. John works at a plant. (where) 6. I am very busy on Monday. (when) 7. Jane plays chess well. (who) 8. Robert lives in King Street. (where) 9. My sister is at the library at 9. (when) 10. I go to the picture gallery twice a month, (how often) 11. My son studies French. (what language) 12. Our lessons are over at 8. (when) 13. It takes me an hour to get to work. (how long) 14. Peter earns 1000 dollars. (how much). 15. I want to use Jane's computer. (whose) 16. I need a dozen eggs. (how many)

8. Make questions to which the following words, word combinations and phrases are possible answers.

at the canteen

– Where do you usually have dinner?

– At the canteen.

1. twice a month; 2. at 7 a.m.; 3. on Saturday; 4. French; 5. Mary; 6. at a plant; 7. 50 pounds; 8. by bus; 9. at the seaside; 10. physics; 11. in River Street; 12. at 6 a.m.; 13. at the seaside; 14. Mary does; 15. on Sunday; 16. every week; 17. about an hour; 18. I am too busy now; 19. from 5 till 9; 20. once a week; 20. two pounds

9. Translate into English.

1. Ты часто видишь моего брата на заводе? – Да. 2. Роберт никогда мне не пишет. 3. Почему ты не готовишь сама? – У меня нет времени. 4. Когда ты ужинаешь? – В 8 часов. 5. Твой сын любит смот-

реть телевизор? – Да, он смотрит телевизор каждый день.
6. Ник живет далеко отсюда, не так ли? – Да, очень.
7. Иногда я хожу на работу пешком. А ты? – Я всегда езжу на машине.
8. Где ты обычно проводишь отпуск? – Как правило, на юге.
9. Пит не говорит по-немецки, не правда ли? – Нет, говорит.
10. Ты обычно обедаешь дома или в столовой? – Как правило, дома. Я живу недалеко от института.
11. Как правило, мой отец встает в 8 часов.
12. Я всегда отдыхаю после ужина.
13. Он хорошо играет в теннис? – Не очень.
14. Как часто ты видишь свою сестру? – Два-три раза в месяц.
15. Мария сейчас в библиотеке. Она работает в библиотеке каждый день.
16. Где ты бываешь по вечерам? – Я часто хожу на занятия в институт.
17. Почему ты так часто опаздываешь? – Я не люблю рано вставать.
18. Кто знает французский? – Петров.
19. Кто играет на пианино? – Елена. Она хорошо играет на пианино.
20. Он никогда тебе не пишет, не так ли? – Нет, пишет.
21. Ты часто ходишь в кино? – Раз или два раза в месяц.

1.18. The construction *to be going+infinitive*

1. Read and translate these sentences.

1. I'm going to write some letters tonight.
2. My father is going to repair his car tomorrow.
3. Jane is not going to take part in the picnic. She is taking her exam tomorrow.
- 4.– What are your plans for tonight?
– I'm going to play bridge.
- 5.– Are you going to watch television on Friday night?
– No, I am not.
– Why not?
– Because I'm very busy on Friday.
- 6.– Is Tom going to visit Kate tonight?
– No, he isn't.
– What is he going to do?

– He is going to stay at home.

7. – You are going to invite Lucy to the party, aren't you?

– Yes, I am.

2. Use the prompts to ask and answer questions, as in the examples.

a) – Is Tom going to play chess this evening?

– No, he isn't.

– What is he going to do?

– He's going to watch TV.

Prompts: You-repair your car-study English; Lucy-play tennis-cook;
Kate-play a computer game- write her article; you-cook-read

b) Where are you going to have dinner?

– At the canteen.

Prompts: Spend your holidays – in the mountains; rest – at the sea-side; have supper – at home; spend the weekend – in the country.

c) – When are they going to start?

– In three days.

Prompts: Peter-leave-in a week; you – come back – on Friday; Helen – take her exam-next week; you – type the documents-tomorrow morning.

d) – Who's going to wash the car? – Me.

– When are you going to do it?

– Right away.

Prompts: make dinner; type the article; wash up; fix the sink; send the letters; phone Lucy.

e) – How are you going to spend the weekend?

– I'm going to the country.

Prompts: Jack – go to a party; you – visit my parents; Alice – do some shopping; they – receive guests.

f) – I'd like to know whether Mary is going to take me to the pictures.

– Go and ask her.

Prompts: Victor – repair my bike; Lucy – take part in the picnic; Bob and Mary – come; she – invite Peter.

g) – John is doing his homework.

– What is he going to do next?

– He's going to listen to the news.

Prompts: Mike – have a shower – have supper; Helen – study German now – watch television; the children – play football – do their homework.

h) – Is Mary drawing?

– No, she isn't. She is only going to.

Prompts: you – type; Victor – repair the car; John – do his exercises; Susan – eat; Mary – wash up.

i) – Is Steve going to be a pilot or a sailor?

– He's going to be a sailor.

Prompts: your daughter – a teacher or a doctor; your son – a driver or a photographer; Philip – an architect or an engineer; Jane – a singer or a dancer.

j) – Tom is not going to play cards, is he?

– No, he isn't.

Prompts: you – be present; Kate – come; Dick – write the test; Betty play chess.

3. Use the list of word combinations below to make sentences about what you are and aren't going to do after you finish work today.

walk home

drive home

go shopping

have a snack

visit friends

listen to music

do your homework

watch a film

clean your house

do some exercises

4. Ask all possible questions about the following statements.

1. The students are going to write a dictation. 2. She is going to send a letter to her mother. 3. The Browns are leaving on Monday. 4. Betty is not coming to the party. 5. Mike is waiting for Lucy at the bus stop.

5. Answer the questions.

1. What are you going to do after your English class? 2. Where are you going to have supper? 3. Are you going to watch TV tonight? 4. You are not going to the pictures today, are you? 5. What is your wife (sister, etc.) going to do tomorrow? 6. Where are you going to rest in summer? 7. When are you going to visit your friend? 8. Are you going to visit Moscow this month? 9. Where are you going to spend this weekend? 10. What are you going to do at the weekend?

6. Say what you are going to do after the lesson/in the evening/tomorrow/tonight/on Sunday/in summer.

7. Ask your friend about his /her plans for tomorrow/tonight/ this weekend/next week. Use going to.

8. Miss Green is a secretary. Say what she is going to do tomorrow.

come to the office

type some documents

take the documents to her boss

have lunch

start typing again

finish work

play tennis in the park

write some letters to her friends

watch television

read an interesting book

listen to the news

9. Translate into English.

1. Ты собираешься смотреть телевизор сегодня вечером? – Да. – Я тоже. 2. Лавров уезжает во вторник. 3. Чем сейчас занимается Роберт? – Переводит статью. – А что он собирается делать потом? – Он

хочет сходить в кино. 4. Когда ты собираешься навестить брата? – Завтра утром. 5. Ты едешь завтра за город? – Нет. Завтра я сдаю экзамен по английскому языку. 6. Мои друзья приезжают в воскресенье. Я собираюсь встретить их на вокзале. 7. Сегодня вечером я иду в театр. 8. В будущем году я собираюсь учить французский язык. 9. Он собирается летом поехать на юг? 10. Что ты собираешься делать во время перерыва? – Я пойду в столовую. 11. Он собирается пригласить в гости своего двоюродного брата. 12. Что ты собираешься надеть на вечеринку? 13. Кто собирается принять участие в конкурсе? 14. Завтра с 5 до 6 я играю в теннис в парке.

1.19. The place of the adverbs of manner and degree

1. Respond to the following statements. Do it, as in the example.

– *Jack works hard. And his brother?*

– *His brother doesn't work hard.*

1. My daughter reads much. And Peter? 2. My children go to school. And Mr. Brown's children? 3. Roger plays golf. And Ron? 4. As a rule, I have dinner at home. And your husband? 5. Jack gets up early. And his parents? 6. Tom works on Saturdays. And his co-workers? 7. Robert likes football. And his friend? 8. Steve travels much. And his brothers?

2. Paraphrase the following sentences.

Tom is a good tennis player. Tom plays tennis very well.

1. My wife is a good cook. 2. Jack is a hard worker. 3. Mrs. Green is a very good secretary. 4. Helen is a slow reader. 5. The girls are good singers. 6. Mary is a fast runner. 7. Mr. Robinson is a good speaker. 8. John and Tom are careful drivers. 9. Betty is a good student. 10. My friends are good swimmers. 11. Mr. Jackson is a good writer. 12. Ann is a good skater.

3. Give true answers to the questions.

a) – You get up early, don't you? – Yes, I do. I get up at 6.00.

b) – You don't play chess, do you?

– No, I don't./Yes, I do. I play chess very well.

1. You don't speak French, do you? 2. You finish work early, don't you? 3. You like coffee, don't you? 4. You travel a lot, don't you? 5. You sometimes watch TV in the evening, don't you? 6. You play football, don't you? 7. You don't enjoy travelling, do you? 8. You don't drive, do you? 9. You come to work by bus, don't you? 10. You don't smoke, do you? 11. You don't help your friends, do you? 12. You don't like to watch TV, do you? 13. You work at a plant, don't you? 14. You often go out, don't you? 15. You don't like hockey, do you? 16. You don't read much, do you? 17. You don't dance, do you? 18. You work hard at English, don't you?

4. Express solidarity with the following statements.

a) – *I get up early. And Tom?*

– *Tom also gets up early, (or: Tom gets up early, too.)*

1. Jack works in London. And Mary? 2. I come home by bus. And Peter? 3. We start work at 9. And they? 4. I have a cold bath every morning. And you? 5. I read a lot. And Helen? 6. My brother smokes a lot. And you?

1.20. The Pronouns *many, much, few, a few, little, a little, a lot of*

1. Translate into English the following word-combinations

Много журналов, много яблок, много кофе, много чашек, много домов, много сахара, много масла, много карандашей, много стульев, много зонтов, много друзей, много врачей, много писем, много слов, много чернил, много учеников, много сестер, много воды, много диванов, много шума, много дыма.

2. Translate into English the following word-combinations.

Мало рек, мало столов, мало лесов, мало воздуха, мало ручек, мало сумок, мало цветов, мало коробок, мало ламп, мало стаканов, мало хлеба, мало примеров, мало салата, мало песен, мало сигарет, мало шоколада, мало окон, мало балконов, мало каши, мало варенья, мало сыра.

3. Insert *much* or *many*.

1. I don't drink ... milk. 2. How ... bread is there on the table? 3. He writes ... letters to his parents. 4. How ... did you pay for your new

suit? 5. I like ... sugar in my tea. 6. There are ... pupils in the classroom. 7. I read this article ... times. 8. He drinks ... cups of coffee everyday. 9. She doesn't know ... English words. 10. We learn ... grammar rules every day. 11. She hasn't ... money with her. 12. She makes ... sandwiches. 13. There are ... people in the room.

4. Insert little or few.

1. There are very ... people in the theatre. 2. There are very ... tables in this text book. 3. He has only ... friends. 4. They have very ... time. 5. I have only ... exercise-books like this one. 6. There are only ... mistakes in Mike's dictation. 7. There is very ... salt in the soup. Put some more.

5. Insert many, much, few, little.

1. It took me very ... time to read this book. It is too difficult. 2. There is very ... ink in my pen. 3. It is so cold that only ... people are in the street. 4. There are not... articles in this magazine. 5. He smokes too ... tobacco. 6. We have ... work to do in the morning. 7. There are ... boats on the sea. 9. There is very ... air in this room. 10. ... air comes through the open window.

6. Translate into English the following word-combinations.

Несколько галстуков, несколько полотенец, немного пасты, несколько тортов, немного воды, несколько вилок, несколько кустов, немного мороженого, несколько карт, немного хлеба, несколько ошибок, немного сока, несколько кресел, несколько блокнотов, немного макарон, несколько ваз, несколько ключей, немного творога.

7. Chose the necessary word.

1. There is (a little, a few) rice on the second shelf in the cupboard. 2. Only (little, few) money there is in our saving account. 3. How (much, many) furniture do you need to buy for your new apartment? 4. Fortunately, my old car requires (little, few) repairs. 5. Approximately how (much, many) coffee do you drink every day? 6. We must finish this project as soon as possible; we have (few, little) time left. 7. Jack doesn't like (much, many) pepper in his food. 8. My doctor says it's good for me to eat (much, many) fruit every day. 9. (Much, many) time, effort and thought went into our last project.

1.21. The Verb *to be* in the Past Indefinite Tense

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I was late	Was I late?	I was not late
He was late	Was he late?	He was not late
She was late	Was she late?	She was not late
It was late	Was it late?	It (wasn't) late
We were late	Were we late?	We were not late
You were late	Were you late?	You (weren't) late
They were late	Were they late?	They(weren't) late

1. Read and translate.

1. – Jane was very busy last night.

– Was she really?

– Yes, she was. She had some cooking to do.

– Were you busy, too?

– No, I wasn't.

2. You were at the cinema yesterday, weren't you?

– Yes, we were.

– Was the film interesting?

– No, it was boring.

– Was Steve at the cinema, too?

– No, he was in the country.

– Were there many people at the cinema?

– Quite a lot.

2. Answer the questions.

– Where is Joe? (garden)

– He was in the garden a minute ago. Perhaps, he is still there.

1. Where is Mary? (dining room) 2. Where is Sarah? (shop) 3. Where are Mr. and Mrs. Hunt? (hotel) 4. Where's Peter? (laboratory). 5. Where are Sheila and Jane? (newsagent's) 6. Where's Simon? (gym) 7. Where are the boys? (yard) 8. Where is Alice? (library) 9. Where are the children? (park)

3. Say what the weather was like last year.

January/cold - It was cold in January.

1. February/wet;
2. March/dry;
3. April/nice;
4. May/warm;
5. June/sunny;
6. July/hot;
7. August/pleasant;
8. September/ beautiful;
9. October/nice;
10. November/wet;
11. December/cold

4. Say that this wasn't true sometime ago.

– Miss Black is at work today.(yesterday)

– But she wasn't at work yesterday.

1. Today I am late, (yesterday)
2. This summer my parents are at the seaside, (last summer)
3. Tonight the program is good, (last night)
4. Today I am busy, (yesterday)
5. This summer is warm, (last summer)
6. They are at home this evening, (yesterday evening)
7. The children are at school today, (the day before yesterday).

5. Ask and answer questions.

a) – Where were you at one o'clock?

– I was at home.

Prompts:

five past two?

ten past three?

quarter past four?

half past five?

six?

school

work

the pub

the cinema

the supermarket

b) – When were you in England?

– I was there in January.

Prompts:

Europe?

Mexico?

London?

Spain?

Holland?

Italy?

February

March

April

May

August

December

c) – Was your sister home on Tuesday morning?

– Yes, she was. (No, she wasn't.)

Prompts:

you/there/four o'clock?

he/England/November?

it/cold/January?

she/at school/yesterday?

they/at work/five thirty?

it/hot/June?

you/ New York/ February

6. Take over the teacher's role and make your own dialogues with your partners.

a) *Teacher* : I was in class yesterday. Were you, Mike?

Student 1: Yes, I was.

Teacher : Were you in class, Peter?

Student 2: Yes, I was.

Teacher : Helen, were Peter and Mike in class yesterday?

Student 3: Yes, they were.

Teacher : And you? Were you in class, too?

Student 3 No, I wasn't. I was ill.

Prompts:

be late for class/today

be home/yesterday/at 9 p.m.

at the dance/last Saturday

at a concert/on Friday

on holiday/in July

free/on Friday evening

busy/yesterday

b) *Teacher*: I was on holiday in July. When were you on holiday, Alice?

St. 1: I was on holiday in August.

T.: And you? When were you on holiday, Jack?

St. 2: I was on holiday in October.

Prompts:

at the cinema/last

in Moscow/last

at the seaside

at the market in the country

7. Express solidarity.

a) – *I was busy yesterday. And you?*

– *So was I.*

b) – *Mary wasn't present. And Jack?*

– *Neither was Jack.*

1. The Baxters weren't abroad this summer. And the Thompsons?
2. I was late today. And Victor?
3. We were at the theatre on Sunday. And you?
4. Jack wasn't interested in the exhibition. And Mary?
5. I was very tired after the lesson. And you?
6. We weren't in the country last weekend. And you?
7. I was at home yesterday evening. And Peter?
8. Susan wasn't at the seaside this summer. And Helen?
9. Jack wasn't at the meeting yesterday. And Mike?
10. My children were at school this morning. And yours?

8. Translate into English.

1. Моя бабушка была учителем.
2. Нас вчера не было дома.
3. Мы были в театре.
3. Вы вчера были на работе? – Нет, не был. Я был болен.
4. Где ты был вчера? Я был у своих друзей.
5. Я думал, что она была в кино вчера, а она была в библиотеке.
6. Его родители были учеными.
7. Они не были вчера в зоопарке.

1.22. The Past Indefinite Tense

Утвердительная форма		Вопросительная форма			Отрицательная форма	
I	worked	Did	I	work?	I	did not work
He	worked	Did	he	work?	He	did not work
She	worked	Did	she	work?	She	(didn't work)
It	worked	Did	it	work?	It	(didn't work)
We	worked	Did	we	work?	We	(didn't work)
You	worked	Did	you	work?	You	(didn't work)
They	worked	Did	they	work?	They	(didn't work)

1. Respond to the following utterances. Do it, as in the examples.

a) – *Did the lift stop?*

– *Of course, it stopped.*

1. Did you watch the match? 2. Did she talk to the boss? 3. Did she type the letter? 4. Did they discuss the plan? 5. Did the news surprise him? 6. Did your scheme work? 7. Did she cook the steak? 8. Did you laugh? 9. Did he look for his passport? 10. Did they invite Mary? 11. Did you wait for her? 12. Did they like the program? 13. Did you listen to the news? 14. Did you visit uncle Jack?

b) – *Let's invite the Thompsons to supper on Sunday. (last Sunday)*

– *Oh, no! We invited them to supper last Sunday.*

1. Let's visit Uncle Peter, (last month) 2. Let's wash the car. (last week) 3. Well, let's cook a Chinese meal again on Saturday night, (last Saturday night) 4. Well, let's watch boxing, (the day before yesterday) 5. Let's ask Harry and Pat to come over, (only a few days ago) 6. Let's help your father with the garden again, (last weekend) 7. Let's play cards with Mike and Jane again, (last Saturday evening)

2. Respond expressing agreement or disagreement. Use the words and word combinations in brackets.

– *John didn't play football yesterday, did he? (for two hours)*

– *Yes, he did. He played football for two hours.*

1. You didn't start early, did you? (late) 2. Harry didn't wait for you, did he? (for half an hour) 3. You studied German at school, didn't you? (for six years) 4. The Smiths didn't travel last year, did they? (a lot) 5. You didn't play cards yesterday evening, did you? (chess) 6. Mrs. Brown walked in the park in the morning, didn't she? (for an hour) 7. You didn't talk about Mary, did you? (a lot) 8. The teacher didn't ask Mary, did he? (John) 9. You passed your exam last week, didn't you? (on Monday) 10. Betty didn't invite her friends to her wedding, did she? (all her friends) 11. Peter visited his parents last week, didn't he? (on Friday) 12. Mike didn't receive any letters, did he? (two letters) 13. Bob phoned you on Friday, didn't he? (Mary)

3. Respond to the following utterances. Do it, as in the examples.

a) – *I got up at 7 today.*

– *And yesterday? (at 6)*

– *I got up at 6 yesterday.*

1. I did my homework this morning. And Helen? (yesterday evening)
2. Robert became a doctor. And his brother? (a teacher)
3. Alec went to work by car. And Bob? (by bus)
4. We had breakfast at 9 today. And yesterday? (at 7)
5. We wrote a dictation on Friday. And on Saturday? (a grammar test)
6. He left the office at 7 today. And last Tuesday? (at 9)
7. We swam in the sea before breakfast. And you? (after breakfast)
8. I woke up at 6 yesterday. And the day before yesterday? (At 7)
9. I made a lot of mistakes in my last dictation. And you? (few)
10. We ate fish for supper. And for breakfast? (meat)
11. We spent our day off in town. And you? (in the country)
12. He slept till 7 today. And yesterday? (till 9)
13. She took two books in the library last week. And this week? (five books).
14. The Browns bought a car last year. And you? (two years ago)
15. I heard this opera last year. And you? (in 1999)
16. Mr Smith came to the office at 9. And Mr. White? (at 8)
17. We saw the Greens a month ago. And you? (on Friday morning)
18. Mr. White taught us English two years ago. And Mrs. Smith? (French)

b) – *I met Peter yesterday.*

– *So did I. I also met him yesterday.*

1. We began the work early,
2. Mary brought some books.
3. Helen came at 7.
4. She spoke French at the reception.
5. We went on a picnic at the weekend.
6. My father caught a lot of fish.
7. They sold their car last year.
8. I bought that dictionary.
9. I read much in summer.
10. We ate meat for dinner.
11. I forgot Mary's address.
12. Mike made a lot of mistakes in his dictation.
13. We left at 9.00.
14. I had a big breakfast today.
15. We got home late.
16. Ann lost her umbrella yesterday.
17. Peter did well at maths at school.
18. We sat in the tenth row.
19. They sent him a letter.
20. We wrote a dictation.
21. I met Roger on Friday.
22. I woke up

early today. 23. We flew to London. 24. I gave Mary some books. 25. I lost my gloves some days ago. 26. I read a lot during my holidays.

c) – *You usually buy vegetables at your local greengrocer's, don't you? (the market)*

– *Yes, but today I bought them at the market.*

1. get out at Leicester Square (Piccadilly); 2. drink water (wine); 3. buy apples (pears); 4. meet Paul at the office (at the club); 5. read the *Daily Telegraph* (the *Times*); 6. send the documents by post (by hand); 7. tell Peter first (Janet); 8. go with Peter (with Paul); 9. come by bus (by taxi); 10. say too little (too much); 11. sit downstairs (upstairs); 12. take two pieces of toast (three); 13. leave at eight (at nine); 14. write three lines (three pages); 15. ring her up at 7 (at 6); 16. spend a lot of money (little); 17. swim little (much); 18. do the housework in the evening (in the morning).

d) – *Did Sheila sing at the party? (beautifully)*

– *Yes, she sang beautifully.*

1. Did you find her house? (easily) 2. Did Peter speak Spanish? (fluently) 3. Did Mike drive the car? (carefully) 4. Did she do the work alone? (quickly) 5. Did it rain yesterday? (hard) 6. Did Betty learn the poem? (easily) 7. Did she send the telegram? (immediately) 8. Did John play the violin? (very well) 9. Did you enjoy the party? (very much) 10. Did it snow on Sunday? (hard) 11. Did David Beckham play? (very well)

e) – *Who did you give the books to? (Peter)*

– *I gave the books to Peter.*

1. Who did he lend the hammer to? (Mr. Williams) 2. Who did you send the parcel to? (my parents) 3. Who did you write that letter to? (my cousin) 4. Who did you sell your house to? (Mr. Robinson) 5. Who did you speak to? (the chief engineer) 6. Who did you read the letter to? (Peter) 7. Who did she give the cell phone to? (her brother)

f) – *When did you go to France? (last year)*

– *I went to France last year.*

1. When did he wear this tie? (a week ago) 2. When did you speak to the manager? (on Friday) 3. When did you see the Smiths? (last week)

4. When did Mike have a holiday? (in autumn) 5. When did it rain last? (on Tuesday) 6. When did they begin the experiment? (a week ago) 7. When did they buy the house? (two months ago) 8. When did you last go fishing? (on Saturday) 9. When did the train leave? (an hour ago) 10. When did Mike do the homework? (yesterday evening) 11. When did you drive to the country? (on Sunday) 12. When did you have dinner? (an hour ago) 13. When did you get the telegram? (last night) 14. When did you make that bookcase? (last month) 15. When did you lose your umbrella? (the day before yesterday) 16. When did you pay the bill? (an hour ago) 17. When did he sell his car? (two months ago) 18. When did she send the parcel? (last week) 19. When did you wake up? (at 7) 20. When did you write the letter? (yesterday afternoon)

g) – Did you make an appointment for Friday afternoon? (Saturday morning)

– No, I didn't, but I made an appointment for Saturday morning)

1. Did Jeff drink all my whisky? (all your gin) 2. Did you take that big parcel to the post office? (all the letters) 3. Did you speak to Mr. Johnson on the phone? (his secretary) 4. Did Tom ring you up at school? (at home) 5. Did you go to the movies? (theatre) 6. Did Jeff eat all the cheese last night? (ham) 7. Did you buy any ice cream from the supermarket? (yoghurt) 8. Did you spend a lot of money at the supermarket? (at the new dress shop). 9. Did you swim in the sea? (in the lake) 10. Did you meet any Germans during the holiday? (Spaniards) 11. Did you write any letters? (postcards) 12. Did you eat bananas? (oranges) 13. Did Jack see Mary? (her sister)

h) – Did Ann translate the letter? (Mary)

– No, it was Mary who translated it.

1. Did you tell Bill? (Jack) 2. Did you send the telegram? (Mrs. Smith) 3. Did Lucy complain? (Gemma) 4. Did Emma cook the cake? (Helen) 5. Did Robert bring the video CD player? (his brother) 6. Did Johnny break the vase? (his sister) 7. Did you phone Paul? (Kate) 8. Did Tom help? (Dick) 9. Did Mike catch that fish? (Tom) 10. Did your father make that bookcase? (my brother) 11. Did John pay the bill? (Peter)

12. Did Mr. Black teach you? (Mr. Jackson) 13. Did you write that letter? (Betty) 14. Did Mike take the CD player? (Victor)

4. Make these sentences interrogative and negative.

1. She worked at the library last year. 2. He spent his winter vacation in Moscow. 3. She brought me three magazines yesterday. 4. My sister studied French at school. 5. My pupils asked me a lot of questions at the last lesson. 6. My mother bought a new suit last week. 7. My father left for St. Petersburg yesterday. 8. He got up at ten o'clock yesterday. 9. My uncle taught me to swim in my childhood.

5. Put the verbs into Past Indefinite.

1. I understand the article well. 2. I listen to this music. 3. I find many good stories in this book. 4. The students spend much time in the library. 5. She makes many mistakes in her test. 6. They read many English books.

6. Open the brackets.

1. She (to make) tea for her guests. 2. We (to know) everything about that event. 3. He (to think) much about this problem. 4. I (to be) wrong and apologized to him. 5. He (not to realize) his mistakes. 6. When you (to speak) to him? — I (to speak) to him only yesterday. She (not to get) letters from her son last month. He (to go) to the airport to meet his brother. 9. What you (to do) yesterday evening? — Nothing in particular. We (to watch) TV and (to look) through newspapers.

7. Translate into English.

1. Ей понравилось представление. 2. Было очень холодно на прошлой неделе. 3. Я встретил их у моего друга дома. 4. Кто-нибудь звонил мне, пока меня не было? 5. Мы не получили ее ответ вчера. 6. Я отправил вчера письма моим друзьям. 7. У меня не было времени делать эту работу. 8. Я читал этот журнал вчера. 9. Ему не понравился фильм. 10. Он звонил тебе вчера? 11. Они провели каникулы в Лондоне. 12. Он сдал экзамен по английскому в понедельник. 13. Я навестил бабушку и дедушку на прошлой неделе. 14. Я разговаривал с ним вчера. 15. Я починил свою машину в воскресенье. 16. Анна не пошла в школу, так как она простудилась. 17. Почему она сказала об

этом только вчера? 18. Он часто перебивал меня. 19. Она выиграла соревнование. 20. Вчера мы вернулись домой поздно. 21. Я получил отличную оценку за контрольную. 22. Том и Джон учились в одном институте. 23. Мы работали вместе несколько лет. 24. Когда он уехал домой? 25. Мы нашли много интересных книг в его библиотеке. 26. Она вспомнила его номер телефона. 27. После представления они спели очень красивую песню. 28. После лекции мы ответили на все вопросы. 29. Мы оплатили этот счет вчера. 30. После обеда он рассказал нам прекрасную сказку. 31. Вчера ребенок проснулся очень рано. 32. Вчера вечером он выглядел очень усталым. 33. Машина ехала очень быстро. 34. Мы ушли от него 5 часов назад. 35. Она поблагодарила его за доброту, когда он пришел. 36. Она ничего не слышала. 37. Вы боялись прийти сюда ночью. 38. Прошлым летом он учил детей плавать. 39. Вчера в кинотеатре он много смеялся. 40. Мы сели и попросили чашку кофе.

1.23. To have (have got)

Утвердительная форма

I We You They	have (got) a car.	He She It	has (got) a son.
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Вопросительная форма

Have	I you we they	(got) a car?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
Has	he she it	(got) a son?	Yes, she has. No, she hasn't

1. Study and practice.

1. We have a big kitchen. = We've got a big kitchen.
2. They have a new office. = They've got a new office.
3. I have a sister. = I've got a sister.
4. I haven't a brother. = I haven't got a brother.

5. Jack has a bicycle. = Jack's got a bicycle.

6. Jack hasn't a car. = Jack hasn't got a car.

7. – Have you (got) a telephone?

– Yes, I have.

8. – What have you got in your hand?

– A coin.

9. – Have you got a sister or a brother?

– I've got a sister.

10. – Jane has (got) a dog, hasn't she?

– Yes, she has.

11. – You haven't got a dog, have you?

– No, I haven't.

2. Answer the questions.

Have you got a family? Have you got any children? Have you got a sister or a brother? Have you got a good flat? Have you got a large kitchen? Has your kitchen got a fridge? Your flat has got a balcony, hasn't it? Have you got a telephone in your flat? Have you got a computer? Have you got any French books in your library? Have you got any good records? Have you got a car? Have you got a garage? What is your native town/village? Has the town got a cinema? Has it got a theatre, too? The town has got a library, hasn't it? Has the town got a church? Has the town got a park? It has got a school, hasn't it?

3. Practice the dialogues below. Use the prompts to make similar dialogues.

a) – Kate is a lucky woman. – Is she?

– Oh, yes, very. She's got a house of her own.

Prompts: Jane – a good husband; Mary – a good son; Mrs. Smith – a nice garden.

b) – Mike has got a telephone.

– And Lucy?

– Lucy hasn't got a telephone. / Lucy has no telephone.

Prompts: Jack – Alec – a car; Roger – Paul – a boat; Dick – Mary – a tent; Jane – Lucy – a watch.

c) – Have you got a bathing suit?

– Yes, I have.

– What is it like?

– It's a green one.

Prompts: a car – fast; a house – large; a dog – clever; a chain – silver.

d) – Jane has got a computer, hasn't she?

– Yes, she has./No, she hasn't.

Prompts: Lucy – a phone; Mike – a map; Helen – a dictionary; Roger – a new video cassette player.

e) – Peter has no car, has he?

– Yes, he has. (He has an American car.)

Prompts: Mike - garage; Helen – CD player; they – TV set; Peter – boat.

f) – I've got some apples.

– Have you got any pears?

– Yes, I've got some.

Prompts: pens – pencils; lemons – oranges; newspapers – magazines; shirts – ties; butter – milk; red ink – blue ink.

g) – You have some cigarettes, haven't you?

– Yes, I have some.

Prompts: you – money; she – coffee; Mary – notebooks; you – oranges.

h) – You haven't got any tea, have you?

– Yes, I have some.

Prompts: you – money; she – relatives; Jane – friends; you – time.

i) – Have you got a radio?

– No, I haven't, but I've got a piano.

– So have I.

Prompts: a newspaper – a magazine; a pen – a pencil; a TV set – a CD player.

j) – Has Dick got a car?

– No, he hasn't.

– Neither has Peter.

Prompts: Paul – a garage – Bob; Peter – a boat – Alec; Mary – a bicycle – Jane.

4. Alice is choosing a present for her husband. Lucy is making suggestions. Answer, as in the example.

– *Has he got an electric shaver? (German)*

– *Yes, he's got a German one.*

– *What about sunglasses?*

– *He's got expensive ones.*

Has he got a pocket calculator? (American) 2. What about gloves? (leather) 3. Has he got a digital watch? (Japanese) 4. Has he got a cell phone? (new) 5. What about nice ties? (silk)

5. Ask your friend what he/she has in his/her pocket (bag, hand, briefcase, room).

6. Using the verb have (got) ask your friend about his/her family, his/ her flat, his/her native town or village.

7. Translate into English.

1. У Виктора есть друзья? – Да, у него есть два хороших друга.
2. У меня нет денег. 3. У меня есть несколько газет. 4. У тебя есть конфеты? – Да, есть несколько. 5. У меня нет пианино. 6. У тебя есть сахар? – Да, есть немного. 7. У нее нет родственников в Минске.
8. У тебя есть немного свободного времени? – Да, я сейчас свободен.
9. У меня нет лодки. 10. У них нет детей. 11. У меня нет тетрадей.
12. У вас большая квартира? – Нет, у нас маленькая квартира. 13. У вас есть книги на английском языке? – Да, у меня есть несколько хороших английских книг. 14. У меня нет хлеба. А у вас есть хлеб? – Да, у меня есть немного. 15. У Петровых нет хороших картин. А у Бориса есть картины? – Нет, у Бориса нет никаких картин. 16. У вас есть цветы в саду? – Да. 17. У вас есть вопросы? – Нет. 18. У нас есть

вино? – Да, у нас есть две бутылки красного вина. 19. У меня нет телефона в квартире.

1.24. The Present Perfect Tense

Утвердительная форма		Вопросительная форма			Отрицательная форма	
I have worked		Have I worked?			I have not worked	
He She It	has worked	Has	he she it	worked?	He She It	has not worked
We You They	have worked	Have	we you they	worked?	We You They	have not worked

1. Study and practice.

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

When we use the Present Perfect there is a connection with the present:

1. *I've lost the key.* (= I haven't got it now.)
2. *Jim has gone to Canada.* (= He is in Canada or on his way there.)
3. *Oh dear! I've forgotten her name.* (= I can't remember it now.)
4. *Have you washed the dishes?* (= Are they clean now?)
5. *The train hasn't arrived yet.* (= The train isn't at the station.)
6. *The train has already arrived.* (= The train is at the station.)

2. Agree with the following utterances. Show the connection of these completed past actions with the present in their result. Use the words and word combinations in brackets.

a)– You have washed the dishes, haven't you? (clean)

– Yes, I have. They are clean.

b)– Mary hasn't done the room, has she? (untidy)

– No, she hasn't. It's very untidy.

1. You've brought the CDs, haven't you? (in my bag) 2. You haven't had dinner yet, have you? (hungry) 3. Susan has passed her exams, hasn't she? (on holiday now) 4. Victor has gone away on business, hasn't he? (in Moscow now) 5. You haven't fixed the TV set, have you? (still, out of or-

der) 6. You have translated the article, haven't you? (on the desk) 7. You have made dinner, haven't you? (ready) 8. You have worked hard today, haven't you? (tired). 9. Bob hasn't come home yet, has he? (still, at work) 10. Jane has caught a cold a hasn't she? (ill)

3. Express your disagreement with the following interrogative – negative utterances.

- *You haven't seen Steve today, have you?*
- *Yes, I have. I've just seen him.*

1. You haven't laid the table, have you? 2. He hasn't found his glasses, has he? 3. You haven't written to Paul, have you? 4. The lecture hasn't begun yet, has it? 5. She hasn't sent the parcel, has she? 6. John hasn't come yet, has he? 7. You haven't shut the door, have you? 8. He hasn't paid the bill yet, has he? 9. You haven't told Dick, have you? 10. You haven't made tea, have you? 11. You haven't done your homework, have you? 12. Kitty hasn't woken up yet, has she? 13. Bill hasn't phoned you, has he? 14. The boss hasn't left yet, has he? 15. The postman hasn't brought the mail yet, has he? 16. You haven't washed my shirt yet, have you? 17. You haven't spoken to the boss yet, have you? 18. You haven't booked the tickets, have you? 19. You haven't read the article yet, have you? 20. You haven't cut the bread yet, have you?

4. Answer the questions. Do it, as in the example.

- *Has Simon sent a postcard to his mother?*
- *Yes, he has sent her a postcard.*

1. Have you made a sweater for Peter? 2. Have the boys bought a present for me? 3. Has Roger given any money to you? 4. Have you lent your cell phone to Susan? 5. Have you made a cake for George and his wife? 6. Have you shown your album to Jack? 7. Have you sent a birthday card to Jane's parents? 8. Has Peter written a letter to you and your wife?

5. Say that you have already done what you are asked to do.

- Don't forget to answer the letters.
- I've already answered them.

1. Don't forget to buy the tickets.
2. Remember to sign the papers.
3. Don't forget to write to Mr. Smith.
4. Don't forget to wash the dishes.
5. Remember to dust the bookshelves.
6. Don't forget to fix the sink.
7. Remember to phone Dr Ray.
8. Remember to cook the pudding.
9. Don't forget to post the letter.
10. Don't forget to tell Peter about the match.
11. Remember to pack our things.
12. Remember to clean your shoes.
13. Don't forget to polish the mirrors.
14. Remember to send the parcel.
15. Don't forget to shave.

6. Say that you can't give your opinion on the subject Follow the model.

- *What do you think of the exhibition? (visit)*
- *I haven't visited it yet.*

1. Do you like the Minsk hotel? (stay)
2. How do you like the new film? (see)
3. Do you find his sister pretty? (meet)
4. What does she think of the opera? (hear)
5. Do you like the book? (read)
6. How do you find Brest? (visit)
7. Does the suit fit you? (try on)

7. Refuse the offers politely.

- *Would you like something to eat? (have dinner)*
- *No, thank you. I've just had dinner.*

1. Would you like a cigarette? (smoke one)
2. Would you like a cake? (eat one)
3. Would you like an orange? (have one)
4. Would you like a cup of coffee? (drink one)
5. Would you like a bottle of red wine? (buy one)
6. Would you like to taste my biscuits? (taste one)

8. Answer the questions using the words and word combinations in brackets.

- a) – *What has become of your bicycle, Peter? (break)*
- *Don't you know? I've broken it.*

1. Where is Alec? (leave for Rome)
2. What has become of your umbrella? (lose)
3. Where are the Browns? (go to London)
4. Why hasn't Mary come? (fall ill)
5. Where is your car? (sell)
6. Why does Jane look so upset? (fail her finals)
7. I hear your brother is in hospital. What has happened to him? (break his arm)

*b) – Will Lucy take part in the discussion? (not, return from Glasgow)
– I don't think so. She hasn't returned from Glasgow yet.*

1. Will Mike go to the pictures with us? (not, do his homework)
2. Will Donald come to the party? (not, pass his exams)
3. Will Sam Morgan play today? (not, recover)
4. Will the boss be leaving soon? (not, receive all the visitors)
5. Will Mary join us? (not, finish work)
6. Will Peter be leaving for London tonight? (not, buy a ticket)

9. Complete the situations. Use the verbs given.

*Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. (lose)
He has lost his key.*

1. Yesterday Bill was playing football. Now he can't walk and his leg is in plaster, (break)
2. Jane was busy computing some time ago. Now she is free, (finish computing)
3. Mr. Brown knows much, (read a lot)
4. Kate is very happy, (do well in all her exams)
5. The girl is crying, (fall down)
6. The students were doing a test at 5. They are having a break at the moment, (write their test)
7. I am very tired, (do a lot of work about the house)
8. Betty is pleased, (swim much today)
9. Harry is proud, (become a student)
10. I don't remember where Steve lives, (forget his address)

10. You are writing a letter to a friend and giving news about the people you both know. Use the words and word combinations given to make sentences and put the verb into the correct form.

Phil /find a new job

Phil has found a new job.

Dear Chris,

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

1. Charles/go/Brazil
2. Jack and Jill/decide to get married
3. Susan/have a baby
4. Mike/give up smoking
5. George/pass his driving test
6. Mary/become a student
7. My parents/retire

11. Answer the questions using the verbs in brackets.

– *Is it a beautiful painting? (see)*

– *Yes, it's the most beautiful painting I've ever seen.*

1. Is she an interesting person? (meet) 2. Is it a long book? (read) 3. Is it a good opera? (hear) 4. Is the article difficult? (translate) 5. Is the film funny? (see) 6. Is Uncle Jack a kind man? (know) 7. Is it an exciting trip? (have) 8. Is the CD expensive? (buy) 9. Is Mary a tall girl? (meet) 10. Is the test hard? (do)

12. Ask and answer questions using the words and word combinations given.

a) *you/book the tickets*

– *Have you booked the tickets?*

– *No, I haven't but I'm going to.*

1. Mary/translate the article; 2. they/discuss the project; 3. you/ eat at the new Italian restaurant; 4. you/pack the suitcase; 5. Peter/see the film; 6. you/begin the experiment; 7. you/tell Mary about the picnic; 8. Nancy/translate the text; 9. the Wests /sell their house; 10. David/do his homework; 11. Jack/buy a car; 12. you/have dinner; 13. she/speak to the rector; 14. you/ hear "Aida"; 15. Dick/read the article; 16. you/ phone Lucy; 17. you/choose a present for Bill; 18. you/send for the doctor; 19. Harry/get married

b) *Peter/get up/have breakfast*

– *Has Peter got up yet?*

– *Yes, he has. He is having breakfast now.*

1. Tom/do his exercises/play chess; 2. Jill/check the tests/ watch TV; 3. Lucy/have dinner/wash up; 4. Mary/clean the flat/compute; 5. Jane/write the letters/dust the carpet; 6. you/ cook supper/lay the table

c) *you/Warsaw*

– *Have you ever been to Warsaw?*

– *Yes, I've been there several times, (twice, once)*

– *(No, I have never been there)*

1. you/London; 2. your wife/Brest; 3. your husband/Paris; 4. you/ India; 5. your sister/Georgia; 6. your brother/Siberia; 7. you/China; 8. your boss/France; 9. you/Kiev; 10. you/ Glasgow; 11. you/Yalta

d) *you/hear from George/recently*

– *Have you heard from George recently?*

– *Yes, I have. (No, I haven't.)*

1. you/read much/lately; 2. you/eat anything/today; 3. you/ have a holiday/this year; 4. you/see/any good films/lately; 5. you/play tennis/ recently; 6. you/see/Tom/in the past few days; 7. you/work hard/this week; 8. you/often/go out/lately; 9. you/swim/much/recently; 10. you/ be abroad/this year.

13. Respond to the following suggestions.

– *Let's book the tickets tomorrow.*

– *Haven't you booked them yet?*

– *No, I haven't.*

1. Let's invite Helen to the party. 2. Let's write a letter to Uncle Jack. 3. Let's make supper. 4. Let's hear "Carmen". 5. Let's see this film. 6. Let's send her a telegram. 7. Let's wash the windows. 8. Let's visit the art exhibition.

14. Express surprise in response to the following statements.

a) – *Jack has failed his exam.*

– *Has he?*

b) – *Robert hasn't come.*

– *Hasn't he?*

1. They have already finished the test. 2. We haven't invited the Blacks. 3. I have never heard this song before. 4. Mary has enjoyed the performance. 5. The Wests have sold their house. 6. Roger has won the race. 7. My parents have never been abroad. 8. Dick hasn't helped me. 9. Jane has decided to become an actress. 10. Mr. Smith has already left. 11. John hasn't fixed the sink.

15. Respond to the following statements.

– *I am going to visit Paul.*

– *So you haven't visited him yet, have you?*

1. I am going to send her a telegram. 2. Jane is going to change her flat. 3. I am going to visit Helen. 4. I am going to hear "Carmen". 5. Bill is going to buy a car. 6. I am going to write to Lucy.

16. Answer the questions about yourself.

1. Have you seen any interesting films lately? 2. What new places have you visited this year? 3. How much money have you spent this week? 4. How many holidays have you spent at the seaside over the past six years? 5. Have you read much this month? 6. How many questions have you answered so far?

17. Learn the dialogues and make substitutions.

a) A: Be careful!

B: Why?

A: I've just painted the door.

B: It's all right... I haven't touched it.

A: Haven't you? What's that on your arm?

Prompts: shelf/hand; desk/leg; chair/shoulder; wall/elbow

b) A: I'm bored.

B: Well, do something!

A: What, for example?

B: Wash your hair.

A: I've already washed it.

B: Brush your shoes!

A: I've already brushed them.

B: Why don't you clean your room?

A: I've already cleaned it.

B: Well, ... perfect your English!

Prompts: finish your homework; iron your clothes; telephone your friend; repair your old cassette recorder

18. Ask and answer questions, as in the example.

Jack is driving a car but he's very nervous and not sure what to do.

You ask: Is this the first time you've driven a car?

Jack: Yes, I've never driven a car before.

1. Roger is playing tennis. He is not very good and doesn't know the rules.

You ask: Is this the first time.

Roger: Yes, I've.....

2. Sue is riding a horse. She doesn't look very confident or comfortable.

You ask:

Sue:

3. Maria is in England. She's just arrived and it's very new for her.

You ask:

Maria:

Lucy is making a cake. But she is not sure it will be a good cake.

You ask:

Lucy: ;.....

5. Mrs. Smith is on board a plane flying to Canada. She feels very nervous about it.

You ask:

Mrs. Smith:

19. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

1. At last I (do) my homework. I can go for a walk now. 2. The delegation already (arrive) but we (not, speak) with its members yet. 3. Last month I (read) two interesting books but I (not, read) anything so far this month. 4. "You (make) any spelling mistakes in your test?" "No, I (not, make) any mistakes." 5. "Where is Jane?" "She (go) to the shops. She'll be back soon." 6. "You ever (be) to the USA?" "Yes, I (be) to New York several times." 7. Hello! I've just (be) to the shops. Look! I (buy) lots of things. 8. We (not, see) John this morning but we (see) him a couple of days ago. 9. Harry is ill. He (have) an accident. He (break) his leg. 10. "You (finish) computing?" "Not yet. In fact I just (begin)." 11. "How many cassettes you (bring)?" "Five." 12. "You ever (find) anything valuable?" "No, I" 13. "Mr. West (sell) his house yet?" "Yes, he He (sell) it last week." "He (move) to his new house yet?" "No, not yet."

20. Translate into English.

1. Вы когда-либо играли в шахматы с Виктором? Он хорошо играет? – Не знаю. Я никогда с ним не играл. 2. Как поживает Аня? Я ее не вижу в последнее время. – Спасибо, хорошо. – А как ваш сын? Он уже окончил школу? – Да, он уже студент. 3. Я должна упаковать чемодан. – Не беспокойся, я его уже упаковал. 4. Моему племяннику только пять лет, но он уже научился хорошо читать. 5. Вы когда-либо бывали в Англии? – Да, я был там два года назад. 6. Что случилось? – Я разбила свою любимую чашку. 7. Мы купили новый телевизор. Мне он очень нравится. 8. Нина очень расстроена. Она не сдала экзамен. 9. Ник придет на вечеринку? – Нет, он уехал в командировку. 10. Будем смотреть сегодня вечером телевизор? – Я его еще не починил. 11. Вы уже подписали документы? – Да, вы можете их забрать.

1.25. Modal verb *can* and *to be able to*

1. Study and practice.

a) Dick and Peter are fond of sports. Dick can play tennis, volleyball and golf. Peter can't play golf, but he can play cricket.

Can Dick play volleyball? (Yes, he can.)

Can Peter play golf? (No, he can't.)

What games can the boys play?

Which of the boys can play golf?

Who can play cricket?

Can Peter play golf or cricket?

Dick can play golf, can't he? (Yes, he can.)

Peter can't play golf, can he? (No, he can't.)

Dick can't play tennis, can he? (Yes, he can.)

Can I park here?

I'm not sure.

Can I stop here?

Certainly not. / Of course not.

b) There is nobody in the room. You can work there.

It's too dark. I can't see anything.

Can I use your computer?

Yes, certainly. / Of course you can.

Can I take your textbook?

I'm afraid you can't. I'm going to do some exercises.

2. Translate into Russian.

1. His sister can speak German fluently. 2. Her daughter is only five but she can already read. 3. Nick can swim very fast. 4. Ann can ski very well. 5. I can play the piano. 6. He can paint wonderful pictures. 7. I can go there at once. 8. Ann cannot read very fast. 9. Can Tom bring me his work? 10. He can lend me a dictionary for a week. 11. I couldn't come to your place yesterday.

3. Express agreement. Do it, as in the example.

– *Helen is a good pianist.*

– *You are right. She can play the piano well.*

1. Jack is a good jumper. 2. My brother is a good swimmer. 3. Robert is a good skater. 4. Mrs. Brown is a good singer. 5. Alec is a good dancer. 6. Mike is a good football player. 7. Mr. Smith is a good teacher. 8. He is a good chess player. 9. Mrs. Green is a good cook. 10. Miss Smith is a good editor. 11. Mr. Brown is a good painter.

4. Respond to the following questions.

– *Can you swim and dive?*

– *I can swim but I can't dive.*

1. Can you knit and sew? 2. Can the baby walk and run? 3. Can she dance and sing? 4. Can he read and write? 5. Can you draw and paint? 6. Can you ski and skate? 7. Can you play tennis and cricket?

5. Ask for additional information.

– *I can't play cricket, (what games)*

– *What games can you play?*

1. You can't take all these books, (which books) 2. She can't finish the work tonight, (when) 3. You can't keep the book long, (how, long) 4. I

can't visit Peter tonight, (when) 5. We can't stay at this hotel, (where) 6. He can't help me. (why) 7. Betty can't speak Spanish, (who)

6. Give true answers to the following questions.

1. You can't play tennis, can you? 2. Can you ski? 3. You can skate, can't you? 4. Can you play the piano? 5. Can you visit me tomorrow? 6. Can you translate a French text for me? 7. Can you help me with my English? 8. You can dance well, can't you? 9. Can you type some letters for me? 10. Can you buy a ticket for me? 11. Can you speak Bulgarian?

7. Respond expressing surprise.

a) – *I can't swim.*

– *Can't you?*

b) – *Mike can swim well.*

– *Can he?*

1. I can play poker. 2. I can't dance. 3. I can take shorthand. 4. I can't cook. 5. I can do card tricks. 6. I can't sew. 7. I can drive. 8. I can stand on my head and walk on my hands. 9. I can dive.

Prompts: open the window; listen to the record; switch on the radio set; go home; borrow your pen; talk with you; come in; ask you a question; keep the book.

c) *You can speak Chinese, can't you?*

– *Yes, I can.*

– *You can't speak Spanish, can you?*

– *No, I can't.*

Prompts : play the piano – play the violin; play draughts – play chess; speak German – speak French; draw – photograph.

d) – *Excuse me, Chris. Have you got a pen, please?*

– *Yes, I have,*

– *Can you lend it to me for a moment, please?*

– *Not at the moment, I'm afraid.*

Prompts: a pencil; a dictionary; a knife; a map; a cup

e) *Can I use your cell phone?*

– *I'm afraid not.*

– Can I take your bike?

– Yes, you can.

Prompts: pen — pencil; textbook — notebook; raincoat — umbrella.

8. Insert can or can't.

1. Ann ... speak French but she ... speak Russian. 2. Mrs. White ... draw but she ... draw well. 3. I visit you but I... visit you this week. 4. I... do it for you, but I... do it now. 5. You ... go to the park but you ... go now. It's snowing hard. 6. Mr. Brown ... sing but he ... sing well.

9. Translate into English, using can (could).

1. Он еще не может читать такие сложные книги. 2. Я уже могу делать такие упражнения. 3. Мы можем начать работу сейчас же. 4. Я не мог перевести текст без словаря. 5. Я не могла заниматься английским в прошлом году, я была очень занята. 6. Они не могли поехать за город в прошлые выходные. 7. Он может очень хорошо чинить машины. 8. Он может купить нам несколько книг? – Думаю, что может.

10. Respond to the following utterances.

– *George couldn't pass his exam in May.*

– *I believe he was able to pass it in June.*

1. Mike couldn't buy the "Quadroon" on Friday. 2. They couldn't visit Helen last week. 3. The secretary couldn't type the papers on Saturday. 4. He couldn't finish the experiment on Friday. 5. Miss Green couldn't xerox the documents on Tuesday. 6. Alec couldn't speak to Mary on Saturday. 7. Jane couldn't clean the windows yesterday.

11. Say a) what you (the members of your family) were able to do and what you were not able to do some time ago, b) what you will be able to do and what you won't be able to do in the future (tomorrow, etc.)

12. Ask your friend:

whether he/she was able to do his/her homework yesterday; if he/she was able to visit his/her parents last week; if he/she was able to pass the exam.

13. Ask all possible questions about the following statements.

Jack will be able to finish the work by Saturday.

Mary was able to translate the letters yesterday.

Mrs. Smith is too old. She is not able to look after the house.

14. Translate into English, using *to be able to*.

1. Я надеюсь, что смогу сделать это сам. 2. Она сможет дать тебе эту книгу через две недели. 3. Он не смог встретить нас вчера. 4. Я смогу поговорить с ней только послезавтра. 5. Он не сможет помочь тебе в таком сложном деле. 6. Ты сможешь написать доклад к понедельнику? 7. Я вполне могу ему помочь, но он хочет сделать эту работу сам.

15. Complete the sentences with *can, could or be able to*. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. Oh dear, I (not) ... remember her address. 2. Where are the keys? I (not) ... find them last night. 3. The show is very popular but luckily I ... get two seats for Saturday. 4. It's nice ... sleep late on Sundays. 5. My sister (not) ... swim until she was eleven. 6. I lost all my money but fortunately I ... borrow some from my friends. 7. He ... drive a car when he was sixteen. 8. Mary moved to New York last month, so she ... see her parents more often. 9. The exam was easy. I ... do all the questions. 10. In the future, people ... live on other planets. 11. I'd like to ... speak a little bit of every language. 12. I went to the library, Mrs. Price, but I (not) ... find the book you wanted. 13. Ask Ann about your problem. I think she ... help you. 14. Our teacher says we ... speak English fluently in a few months.

16. Translate into English.

1. Завтра я буду свободен и смогу помочь тебе. 2. Ты сможешь починить мой магнитофон? 3. В прошлом году я не умел кататься на коньках, а сейчас умею. 4. Ты сможешь помочь мне по математике сегодня вечером? 5. Ты сможешь прийти? 6. Я напряженно работал и смог завершить работу в срок. 7. Я не смог пойти с тобой в театр. Мне придется задержаться на работе до восьми. 8. Полчаса я пытался открыть дверь, но не смог. 9. Они смогли посетить все музеи за два дня. 10. Когда ты сможешь дать мне ее адрес? 11. Вы его видите? 12. Было так темно, что мы ничего не видели.

1.26. Modal verb *must*

1. *Study and practice.*

- I must say goodbye to you now.
- Can't you stay a little longer?
- I'm afraid I can't. I must do some work at home.
- What a pity, goodbye.
- Peggy is coming to see us today.
- When?
- This afternoon.
- Then I must go and meet her at the station.
- I am going fishing this afternoon. Can Susan come with me?
- No, she can't.
- Why not?
- Because she must stay at home and cook the dinner.
- Bill is very athletic. He can swim very well.
- So can Jack.
- Yes, they are both very good at sports.

2. *Translate into Russian.*

1. You must answer this letter today.
2. We must know all the details of this problem.
3. The furniture is really beautiful, but it must be very expensive.
4. Here are the documents that you must type.
5. I must do it at once.
6. Must I send this telegram today?
7. You must revise these words.
8. You must not disturb her now.
9. You must leave home earlier today.
10. You all must attend this lecture.
11. I must be at an office at 10 o'clock.
12. Ring her up, she must be at home now.

3. *Respond using the modal verb must to express obligation.*

a) – *The suit is nice, (buy)*

– *You must buy it.*

1. Bill is ill. (visit)
2. Jane is very busy, (help)
3. It's 8.40. (go to school)
4. It's 12 o'clock, (have lunch)
5. It's late, (go to bed)
6. You are tired, (have a rest)
7. The book is interesting, (read)
8. The train is leaving in half an hour, (take a taxi)
9. It's 7 o'clock already, (get up)

b) – You've got a temperature, (go out)

– You mustn't go out.

1. It's too cold, (stay out long) 2. He is very busy now, (speak to him). 3. There is a child in the room, (smoke) 4. It's Peter's textbook, (take) 5. You have much homework for tomorrow, (watch TV) 6. Betty can do this work herself, (help) 7. You are tired, (work hard)

4. Give short answers to the following questions.

– Must I help him?

– Yes, you must. / No, you needn't.

1. Must I wait for you? 2. Must I copy the text? 3. Must we go there today? 4. Must I send them a fax? 5. Must I type the documents? 6. Must I come at 5 sharp? 7. Must I do it? 8. Must I phone the manager? 9. Must I get up so early? 10. Must we start at once? 11. Must I be present at the meeting?

5. Ask general questions.

– Mary is coming tonight, (meet)

– Must I meet her?

1. It's 9 o'clock, (start) 2. Jack is late, (wait) 3. There's no bread at home, (go to the baker's) 4. The windows are dirty, (wash) 5. The Browns are coming to dinner, (make a cake) 6. We've got too little food, (buy). 7. Alec is very busy, (help)

6. Ask special questions.

– We must meet at 8. (where)

– Where must you meet?

1. I must take my test soon, (when) 2. He must work hard now. (why) 3. He must come to the plant, (when) 4. I must get up early, (why) 5. We must do something about these letters, (what) 6. You must go to work on Saturday, (why) 7. We must leave, (why) 8. We must finish the work soon, (when) 9. Somebody must help him with the car. (who)

7. Practice the dialogues below. Use the prompts to make similar dialogues.

a) – *Let's visit Jane.*

– *I'm afraid I can't. I must help Mother about the house.*

Prompts: Peter – fix the radio set; Mary – do my homework; Bob – help my sister with maths; George – translate an article; Mary – cook dinner; Jack – finish my work.

b) – *We must start at 6, mustn't we?*

– *No, we needn't. We may start at 9.*

Prompts: do this work today – tomorrow; leave at 8 – at 10; get up at 6 – at 8; come at 10 – at 11.

8. Translate into English, using the verb must.

1. Я должна написать доклад к пятнице. 2. Мне надо купить лекарства маме. 3. Вы, должно быть, давно его знаете. 4. Вы должны ей помочь. 5. Мы должны выучить это стихотворение наизусть? 6. Вы должны делать все вовремя. 7. Должно быть, интересно побывать в Греции. 8. Вы не должны так разговаривать с ней. 9. Вам следует напомнить ей о своих обязанностях. 10. Мы должны навестить ее еще раз. 11. Мне надо перевести всю статью? 12. Я должна поторопиться. Мы с Аней (Аня и я) договорились встретиться в институте в 10 часов. 13. Мне не пришлось посылать ей телеграмму. Она позвонила сама. 14. Тебе пришлось долго ждать? – Около часа. 15. Поторопись. Пароход должен отправиться в 7. 16. Вам не следует так много курить. 17. Вам лучше рассказать обо всем своему боссу. 18. Мы должны лететь 5-часовым самолетом. 19. Уже поздно. Лучше бы вам его не будить. 20. Ей нельзя выходить. Она еще больна. 21. Мне нужно идти туда? – Нет. 22. Вам нужно взять такси, если хотите успеть на поезд. 23. Им не надо приходить сюда каждый день. 24. Студенты должны будут остаться после уроков. 25. Вы должны поступать так, как я вам говорю. 26. Он обязан (ему полагается) знать это. 27. Незачем брать зонтик. На небе ни облачка. 28. Дети, вы не должны играть со спичками. 29. У него хорошие способности к языкам, и ему не приходится много заниматься. 30. Мне не нужно будет сдавать этот экзамен. 31. Я должен встретить их на вокзале? – Нет, не нужно. Ты

должен ждать их здесь. 32. Вы не должны пропускать занятия по английскому языку. 33. Тебе придется ехать туда снова? 34. Тебе не нужно просить его о помощи. Я тебе помогу. 35. Тебе бы лучше туда одной не ходить. 36. В понедельник нам пришлось начать работу в 7 утра. 37. Не следует водить машину так быстро. 38. Виктор знает о собрании. Тебе не придется ему звонить.

1.27. Object Clauses

1. *Translate into Russian.*

1. I know what she has done. 2. I see what you mean. 3. I remembered what I had promised to do, and stopped. 4. We saw that one of them fell. 5. He said that he was very tired. 6. He says that he is busy. 7. We know that he is not here. 8. He thought that it was cholera. 9. I said to him that it was late. 10. He said to me that it was late. 11. He told me that it was late.

2. *Respond to the following questions. Observe the direct word-order in complex sentences.*

a) – *Does Gemma speak French?*

– *I don't know. You ask her if (whether) she speaks French.*

1. Does Ronald often see Mary? 2. Does Peter drive a car? 3. Does Ann swim well? 4. Do Betty and Susan like pop music? 5. Do they work hard? 6. Does Mary often write to him? 7. Does Mike like tennis?

b) – *Does Alice know Chinese?*

– *I don't know (I've no idea, I'm not sure) if (whether) she knows Chinese. Perhaps, she does.*

1. Does Philip play chess? 2. Does Peter collect coins? 3. Do the Browns ever rest at the seaside? 4. Does Nick go in for sports? 5. Does Mary live in Moscow? 6. Do Helen and Ann study medicine? 7. Does Dick work at the art school? 8. Does Susan drive a car? 9. Does Miss Green swim well?

c) – *Where does Peter work?*

– *I don't know (I've no idea) where he works.*

1. What games does Mary play? 2. When does Jack finish work? 3. Where does Helen study? 4. When does Lucy have her classes? 5. How does Jane get to work? 6. How much does John earn? 7. What subject does Mr. Robinson teach? 8. What sports does Mary go in for? 9. Where do the Whites live? 10. When does Mary see Peter? 11. What does Alec want to do? 12. How often do the boys train? 13. Who helps Lucy? 14. Why doesn't he come? 15. What sort of books does she like?

d) – Paul dines at 2. (where)

– I wonder (I'd like to know) where he dines.

1. Jack lives far. (where) 2. Mike comes early, (when) 3. Betty often visits her parents, (how often) 4. Roger wants to buy a dictionary, (what dictionary). 5. Lucy often misses her classes, (why) 6. Mr. Green earns a lot. (how much) 7. Mrs. Baxter teaches foreign languages, (what foreign languages)

3. Make short dialogues using the following words and word combinations.

a)– I wonder where Peter lives.

– I don't know, I'm afraid.

b)– I'd like to know if Peter speaks Polish.

– I've no idea, I'm afraid.

1. Mary/know about the meeting; 2. where/they/ spend their holidays; 3. how often/she/visit her parents; 4. Dick/often/ write to her; 5. Helen/live/far; 6. Jack/know/Japanese; 7. why/Lucy/not phone us; 8. Betty/play tennis; 9. what films/ Mike/like; 10. Jane/read a lot

c) - Do you know where Victor lives?

– I've no idea where he lives.

1. where/the Browns/rest; 2. Dick/play chess; 3. Mary/enjoy detectives; 4. when/Dick/have dinner; 5. Betty/like theatre; 6. who/type her letters; 7. who/clean the hall; 8. when/Paul/ start work; 9. Susan/ listen to the 9 o'clock news; 10. Roger/ play cards; 11. where/George/ work; 12. when/Henry/come home; 13. Mike/smoke much; 14. Victor/speak/Swedish.

4. Make up sentences with Object Clauses.

1. I have an appointment with him. At least I think so. 2. You made an appointment for me. You remember. 3. How do people live in other countries? I'd like to find out. 4. Can you write a good English essay? It remains to be seen. 5. Can you work hard enough on your own? Your progress depends on it. 8. What do universities teach? Whom do they admit? That is for them to decide 9. Your father's condition is very serious. Do you realize it? I hope you do. 10. I want to ask two questions. First, what is wisdom? Then, what can we do to teach it? 11. In some ways, wisdom can be taught. Certain philosophers think so. 12. Good faith is the foundation of all human society. Let us always remember that motto. 13. Where have we gone wrong? I don't understand. 14. What causes influenza? Why does it come every so often? Let us consider these questions.

5. Make up sentences with Object Clauses, using the following expressions.

be afraid

be careful

be certain

be disappointed

have a feeling

have an idea

be pleased

be positive

be satisfied

be sorry

be sure

be surprised

6. Translate into Russian.

1. He is upset because he saw an accident. 2. He's glad because he met Mary. 3. Mary's thrilled because she heard that concert. 4. Mr. Green was annoyed because he saw two boys in his front garden. 5. My brother was so tired that he could not work any longer. 6. If you tell the truth, people trust you. 7. If you are telling the truth, we have no time to lose. 8. If you have studied all these books, you must know a lot. 9. If we told father the truth, he never punished us. 10. If you were walking all day yesterday, no wonder you are tired today.

COURSE II

2.1. Future Indefinite Tense

Утвердительная форма		Вопросительная форма		Отрицательная форма	
I	shall work	Shall	I work?	I	shall not work
We	shall work	Shall	we work?	We	shall not work
He	will work	Will	he work?	He	will not work
She	will work	Will	she work?	She	will not work
It	will work	Will	it work?	It	will not work
You	will work	Will	you work?	You	will not work
They	will work	Will	they work?	They	will not work

1. Agree and promise to do something.

- *Can you clean the windows?*
- *Sure, I'll clean them this afternoon.*
- *Do you promise?*
- *Yes, I promise. I'll clean them this afternoon.*

1. Can you phone me later? – Sure, ... tonight. – Do you promise? – Yes, 2. Can you repair the clock? – Okay, ... tomorrow. 3. Please, don't tell anyone. – All right, 4. Please, don't hurt me. – Don't worry, 5. Can you xerox this book for me? – Sure, ..tomorrow. 6. Can you type this article for me? – Sure, ... today.

2. Answer the questions.

- *What are you going to do tomorrow? (go to the country)*
- *I'll probably go to the country.*

1. Where is John going to spend his summer holidays? (go to the mountains) 2. What are you going to do? (phone him) 3. What are your plans for tomorrow morning? (go shopping) 4. What is your sister going to do tomorrow evening? (play basketball) 5. What is she going to do? (send a telegram) 6. Do you think they'll come on time? (be late) 7. What are you doing this weekend? (visit our friends)

3. You are in the situations like the following. Respond to these situations. Begin the sentences with *I think I'll ...or I don't think I'll...*

It's cold. You decide to close the window.

I think I'll close the window.

1. You feel tired. You decide to go to bed. I ... 2. A friend of yours offers you a lift in his car but you decide to walk. Thank you, but...3. You arranged to play tennis. Now you decide you don't want to play. 4. You were going to go swimming. Now you decide that you want to go. 5. You were going to buy a car. Now you decide that you don't want to. 6. A friend of yours invites you to the theatre but you decide to go to the library.

4. Answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations in brackets.

– *When do you think he'll arrive? (expect/tonight)*

– *I expect he'll arrive tonight.*

1. What do you think she'll say? (probably/nothing) 2. Where do you think she'll go? (expect/London) 3. When do you think she'll leave? (think/tomorrow) 4. How do you think she'll get there? (expect/ by train) 5. When do you think she'll be back? (think/quite/soon) 6. Who do you think will win? (I'm sure/ Mike) 7. Where do you think he will stay? (probably/at his brother's).

5. Complete the sentences with I'll + word combinations.

– *We haven't got any cigarettes.*

– *Oh, haven't we? ... get some.*

– *I'll go and get some.*

1. It's a bit cold in this room. – Is it? ... the heating then. 2. I'm too tired to walk home. I think ... a taxi. 3. It's too late to telephone Tom now. ... in the morning. 4. Would you like tea or coffee? – ... coffee, please. 5. I feel a bit hungry. I think ... something to eat. 6. Did you write that letter to Jack? – Oh, I forgot. Thanks for reminding me. ... in the evening.

6. Make short dialogues using the following words and word combinations.

a) – *I wonder if Harry will buy that car.*

– *I expect (think) so.*

1. Donald/get a rise; 2. Betty/pass her exam; 3. Roger/ repair the radio set; 4. Alice/come; 5. Roger and Susan/get married; 6. Jack/ go to the

seaside; 7. Mike/tell his parents about it; 8. Helen/stay at her relatives';
9. Jane/take part in the expedition; 10. Helen/invite Peter

b) – I wonder (I'd like to know) when Mary will come.

– I've no idea about it.

1. Robert/buy the tickets; 2. Lucy/write to us; 3. Roger and Alice/ get married; 4. Mike/tell Jane about it; 5. they/finish the work; 6. they/ start the experiment; 7. Helen/be back.

7. Ask the speaker to repeat what he has just said.

– I'll see Alec on Tuesday.

– Pardon? When will you see him?

– On Tuesday.

1. Alice will be away for a month, (how long) 2. I'll be back in half an hour, (when) 3. We'll invite twenty people to the party, (how many) 4. I'll be in Rome next week, (where) 5. I'll have my French classes three times a week, (how often) 6. The professor will give two lectures (how many) 7. Victor won't come because he is busy, (why) 8. Mike will book the tickets, (who) 9. She will study art. (what) 10. They'll pay him 3000 dollars, (how much) 11. I'll be at the library at 4. (where) 12. I'll marry John Smith, (who).

8. Ask questions. Use the words and word combinations in brackets.

a) – I'm leaving, (you/be back/soon)

– You'll be back soon, won't you?

– I think I shall (will).

1. Robert is in Minsk on business, (he/call on you) 2. The documents are ready, (you/send them/yourself) 3. I am thirsty, (you/have some lemonade) 4. The boss is out. (you/wait for him) 5. Jane is going to celebrate her birthday, (she/be/twenty)

b) – The station is not far from here, (you/not/take a taxi)

– You won't take a taxi, will you?

– I don't think I shall.

1. We've got some time left, (we/not/be late) 2. Jack is very busy right now. (he/not/come to the party) 3. Mike has a cold, (he/not/take part

in the picnic) 4. I usually see James on Friday, (you/not/see/him/ tomorrow) 5. We usually spend our holidays at the seaside, (you/not/ go to the seaside/this summer).

9. Translate into English, using the verb to be in Future Indefinite.

1. Я буду завтра в институте. 2. Она будет зубным врачом. 3. Где ты будешь завтра? Я буду дома. 4. Мы будем в Москве на следующей неделе. 5. Его не будет на работе завтра. 6. Он будет в командировке. 7. Позвони ему позже. Может быть, он будет дома. 8. Завтра никого не будет в офисе.

10. Make these sentences interrogative and negative.

1. My sister will graduate from the University next year. 2. I shall go to the cinema tomorrow. 3. They will play tennis on Saturday. 4. We shall translate this text the day after tomorrow. 5. He will write a letter to his sister tomorrow. 6. My parents will go to the South next year. 7. I shall finish this work in a week. 8. He will come back on Friday. 9. We shall meet our friends tomorrow.

11. Open the brackets.

1. I (to think) about this information. 2 According to the forecast it (to be) raining tomorrow. 3. We (to come) to see you on Monday. 4. I (to prepare) to my examinations next week. 5. You (to show) me your new picture? 6. I think he (not to come) tomorrow. 7. I don't think she (to answer) all the questions. 8. We (to work) in our garden tomorrow. 9. How you (to pack) your things? 10. Her mother (to buy) her a silver chain for her birthday.

12. Translate into Russian.

1. Я уверен, что вы решите эту проблему. 2. Она не зайдет к нам в воскресенье. 3. Я не буду учить эту поэму завтра, я буду писать сочинение. 4. Мы навестим нашу маму в больнице послезавтра. 5. Я полечу в Великобританию самолетом. 6. Этот врач будет лечить вашего отца. 7. Наши друзья приедут вечером. 8. Не волнуйся! Я достану тебе билеты. 9. Они будут ждать нас в холле. 10. Они поедут в Крым в августе.

13. Offer your services. Use the verb shall.

You are going to the classroom and so is the teacher, but she has a lot of books in her hands.

You say: "Shall I carry the books for you?"

1. You and your friend are going out of the house. The radio in your friend's room is still on. He is outside; you're not. 2. Your teacher is trying to talk but a lot of noise is coming from the street and the window is open. You are next to it. 3. Your friend cannot do a problem. You already know the answer. 4. The train is going to leave in a few minutes. Robert is going to get himself a magazine. He sees his girlfriend has nothing to read. 5. Two men are trying to push a car. They are finding it very difficult. 6. Your friend is going to give a party, but he hasn't got many good music CDs.

14. Ask for advice. Begin your sentence with Shall I... ? or What shall I... ? Where shall I..?

It's very hot in the room. The window is shut.

You ask your friend: "Shall I open the window?"

1. You're going out. It's possible that it will rain and you're not sure whether to take an umbrella or not. Ask your friend for advice. 2. It's Ann's birthday soon and you don't know what to give her. Ask your friend for advice. What ... ? 3. You've just tried on a jacket in a shop. You are not sure whether to buy it or not. Ask your friend for advice. 4. You are furnishing your new flat. You don't know where to put the piano. You ask your son for advice. Where ... ? 5. Your friend wants you to phone him/her later. You don't know what time to phone. Ask him/her. What time ... ?

15. Imagine you are in the situations like the following. Suggest an idea.

You and some other people are sitting inside on a rainy day. You are bored. Suddenly you see a pack of cards. You say: "Shall we play cards?"

1. You and your friend are hungry. There is a Greek restaurant nearby. You think it is a good restaurant. 2. You and your friend have to get somewhere in Moscow. You know it is quickest by underground. 3. Robert and his girlfriend want to go out. He knows there is a good film at the cinema. What does he say? 4. You and your friend are keen on tennis. You

are both free at the moment. You say: ...? 5. You and your friend are going on a picnic tomorrow. You don't know when you are going to start. You ask: When...? 6. Your friend and you are at a restaurant. You are looking at the menu and ask: What...? 7. Your friend and you are going to the cinema. You haven't decided where to meet. You say: Where...?

16. Make requests with will.

You are sitting at the breakfast table and want the salt and pepper.

You ask your neighbour: "Will you pass me the salt and pepper, please?"

1. You are busy and can't answer the phone. You ask your friend: ...?
2. The coffee is practically cold. You ask the waiter:...? 3. You want to light a cigarette but you have no lighter. You ask your colleague: ...?
4. You want to call your friend but you have no cell phone. You ask your friend: ...? 5. You are short of money. You ask your cousin: ...? 6. You are in bed with the flu. You want to listen to the 9 o'clock news. You ask your daughter: ...?

17. Offer your services in response to the following statements. Your friend will accept or refuse the offer politely.

– *Helen doesn't know about the meeting.*

– *Shall I tell her?*

– *Do, please.*

1. I have a terrible headache. 2. The text is too difficult. 3. I am thirsty. 4. My mother is coming at 6 o'clock but I have an appointment at that time. 5. I can't do this work alone. 6. I'd like something to read on the train. 7. I am very tired. 8. I haven't got this dictionary. 9. Jack doesn't know about the picnic.

Possible replies to offers:

OK; Yes; Yes, please; Do, please; That's very kind of you; No, thank you; It's all right.

18. Suggest to your friend:

going to the movies, spending the weekend in the country, playing a game of tennis, having a swim, watching the boxing match on television.

– *Shall we play cards?*

– *Good idea.*

19. Your friend will accept or refuse your suggestion.

Possible replies to suggestions:

OK; Yes; All right; Good idea; I'm afraid (sorry) I can't.

20. Make requests and respond appropriately in the following situations.

1. Boss to his secretary: type these letters, photocopy those documents, send this parcel, work overtime, answer the phone.

Will you please post this letter?

OK.

2. Friend to friend:

a) Your friend is going on holiday: send me a card, write to me, look after my house, and look after my garden.

b) You need your friend's help in a number of ways: translate this text for me, repair my computer, post the parcel, lend me some money, carry my suitcase, answer the phone.

Possible replies to requests:

OK; Yes; Certainly; I'll try; I'm afraid (sorry) I can't.

21. Translate into English.

1. Пожалуйста, переведи эту статью. – Попытаюсь. 2. Купить тебе этот словарь? – Да, пожалуйста. 3. Где мы встретимся? Давай встретимся у кинотеатра в семь. 4. Не сыграть ли нам в шахматы? – Сожалею, но не могу. Я иду в институт. 5. Пойдем завтра в театр? – Хорошая идея. 6. Включить телевизор? – Да. 7. Пожалуйста, передайте мне соль. 8. Ты не одолжишь мне немного денег? – Конечно. 9. Пригласить Виктора на день рождения? 10. Напечатать эти письма? – Да, пожалуйста. 11. Поедем завтра за город? – Боюсь, что не смогу. Завтра я буду занят. 12. Купить вам билет на матч? – Да. Это очень любезно с вашей стороны. 13. Вы не скажете, который час? – 10.30.

22. Open the brackets, using verbs in Future Indefinite.

1. I... (be) twenty-eight tomorrow.
2. I think it... (rain) heavily soon.
3. ...you (bring) me my socks, please?
4. Your train ... (arrive) there at 6 a.m. tomorrow.
5. What... I (do) about it?
6. Who ... (lend) me a pound?
7. I... (repay) it next week.
8. I... (do) it whether they like it or not.
9. I... (meet) you here at seven o'clock tomorrow.
10. I (bring) you a cup of coffee?
11. What do you think Father ... (say) to that?
12. The swallows ... (fly) away at the end of the summer.
13. ... you never (learn) to behave properly?
14. What... I (do) with this old coat of yours?
15. ... I (receive) a reward?" asked the finder of the treasure.
16. I expect your friend ... (return) soon.
- 17... you kindly (open) the door for me?" he asked.
18. What... I (do) with these papers?

2.2. Attributive Clauses

1. Translate into Russian.

1. The girl who is sitting in front of the teacher is speaking to her friend. 2. He speaks with his friends, who live with him. 3. Here is the book, which I read every day. 4. The bedroom is the room where we sleep. 5. The man who you met here yesterday is my brother. 6. The man you met here yesterday is my brother. 7. Have you still got the journal, which you showed me some days ago? 8. The house, which is being built in this street, is very fine. 9. The man who is sitting at the table is my friend. 10. A noun is a word, which denotes a person or a thing. 11. The house in which we live is very old. 12. The house we live in is very old. 13. The trees, which grow in this garden, are very tall.

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

1. Everything comes to the man who (to wait). 2. Many things grow in the garden that never (to see) there. 3. Nothing costs so much as what (to give) us. 4. Money speaks in a language all nations (to understand). 5. Old age is a disease which all must (to suffer) from. 6. Nothing could annoy my Uncle Tom, who (to be) the most patient man alive. 7. Many things grow in my garden, which I (to love). 8. John lost his temper completely, which (to be) the most unfortunate for him.

3. Insert the necessary conjunctions or conjunctive words.

1. This is the house ... Jack built. 2. He looks like a dog ... has lost its tail. 3. The world... I entered was a strange one. 4. The room, we entered without a sound, was pitch dark. 5. I never regret the five years ... I spent on the farm. 6. My father was acquainted with men ... had been very famous in their day. 7. All passengers ... have just arrived should wait here for their baggage. 8. Experience is the name ... everyone gives to their mistakes. 9 The greatest pleasure ... I know is to do a good action secretly, and to have it found out by accident.

4. Open the brackets.

1. My father declared he (to punish) me severely. 2. Everybody stood up the moment the professor (to enter). 3. The comet the astronomers recently (to observe) is rapidly approaching our planet. 4. The author I (to like) best is Leo Tolstoi. 5. The place we (to go) to is rather far from here. 6. When I was a boy I (to be fond of) fairy-tales, and most stories I remembered (to be) about great forests and snow and woodsmen's huts. 7. We shall spend our holiday in the same village we (to visit) last year. 8. Here was a bit of luck I (never to dream) of. 9. Then he told me a story I never (to forget). 10. He said that all we (to have) to do was to find out the truth.

5. Translate into English.

1. Девушка, которую вы видели вчера – моя сестра. 2. Свет, который растения поглощают днем, необходим для их роста. 3. Человек, о котором мой друг говорил вчера, ждет вас. 4. Инженер, с которым мой брат работал в прошлом году, был назначен директором

этой шахты. 5. Холодный воздух, который ветер приносит с севера, вредит цветам. 6. Я посетил город, из которого они приехали. 7. Человек, с которым мой брат разговаривает, только что вернулся из-за границы. 8. Река, в которой мы купаемся, очень глубокая. 9. Книга, которую меня просила найти моя сестра, лежит сейчас на столе.

2.3. Time Clauses

1. Translate into Russian.

1. I shall go home after I have finished my work. 2. When they had received their final medical check, the astronauts boarded their spacecraft. 3. It was when we were all down at Tintagel that summer. 4. I shall be here until you come.

2. Insert the necessary conjunctive words.

1. Don't cross your bridges ... you get to them. 2. I'll come ... I'm ready. 3. I will write you a check ... my salary is paid into my bank. 4. Don't start writing ... I tell you. 5. Please wait ... I've finished speaking. 6. There have been a lot of changes in the world ... I was a boy. 7. Please tell me ... you'll be here next time.

3. Make up sentences.

1. We shall meet on Thursday. Let us discuss our plans then. 2. Don't try to cross the bridge yet. You will come to it later. 3. The doctor will come soon. Then call me immediately. 4. I will give you instruction. Don't start until then. 5. We shall start a new book soon. We shall have finished this one in a short time. 6. To make a good cup of tea, don't pour the water on the tea leaves yet. The water must have boiled first.

2.4. The Verbs *to speak, to talk, to tell, to say*

1. to say – говорить, сказать, высказывать конкретную мысль.

Этот глагол обычно употребляется:

а) Для введения прямой речи:

The Dean said to us, “You can join our English Club.”

Если за глаголом *to say* следует дополнение, то оно употребляется с предлогом **to**.

в) Перед дополнительным придаточным предложением:

She says that she will take her exam tomorrow.

с) В следующих сочетаниях:

Say it again! Повторите.

What did he say? Что он сказал?

It goes without saying. Само собой разумеется.

They say ... Говорят ...

2. *to tell* – рассказывать, сообщать, сказать

Этот глагол всегда употребляется с беспредложным косвенным дополнением, обозначающим лицо, к которому обращена речь:

He told his sister about this film.

С глаголом *to tell* часто употребляется и прямое дополнение:

He didn't tell me anything.

Без косвенного дополнения глагол *to tell* может употребляться в следующих выражениях:

to tell a story

to tell the truth

to tell a lie

3. *to speak* –

а) (обладать способностью) говорить:

At the age of two her son could speak very well. He can speak three foreign languages.

в) разговаривать, беседовать, говорить с кем-л. (*to, with*) о чем-л. (*about*).

В этом случае речь идет о разговоре более или менее делового официального характера:

I shall speak with the Dean about it.

в) произносить речь, выступать в официальной обстановке:

Petrov spoke at the meeting yesterday.

с) в сочетании *strictly speaking* – строго говоря

4. to talk – разговаривать, беседовать.

В отличие от глагола to speak предполагает двустороннюю беседу неофициального характера между двумя и более участниками.

I like to talk to him. He knows so much.

Stop talking!

I. Insert the right verb to tell, to say, to talk, to speak in the proper form.

1. He ... us a very interesting story. 2. She had a feeling that they ... not... her the truth. 3. This boy is, as he himself no credit to the teacher. 4. The proverb "Choose an author as you choose a friend" ... a lot. 5. He ... not ... English fluently. 6. It is not polite ... shop in other people's presence. 7. Can you ... me who has written this book? 8. I ... not ... with him yet. 9. Strictly.... it is not a mistake at all. 10. They ... he ... three foreign languages. 11. Karl Marx ... many languages fluently. 12. I ... Alec I didn't want to go to the theatre without him. 13. I shall ... to you tomorrow. I'm very busy now. 14. John ... me all about his trip. He ... he had enjoyed himself very much. 15. Please ... me about the film you saw last night. Is it worth seeing? 16. My parents ... me that I began ... very late, at the age of two. 17. Ask Petrov ... at the meeting. He is a good speaker. 18. Mary is so talkative! She even doesn't stop ... when the teacher comes into the classroom!

II. Translate into English using the verbs to say, to tell, to talk, to speak.

1. Я не расслышала, что вы сказали. Повторите, пожалуйста. 2. Сказать по правде, мне никогда не нравился этот писатель. 3. Все говорят, что это чудесный фильм. 4. Строго говоря, такие романы не в моем вкусе. 5. Он говорит по-английски так же бегло, как и по-французски. 6. Скажите это по-английски. 7. Мы ведь договорились (to agree) разговаривать о делах (на профессиональные темы) только на работе! 8. Говорят, что он завтра будет рассказывать нам о своей поездке (trip) в Англию. 9. Перестаньте болтать! Вы мне мешаете (to disturb).

2.5. The Sequence of Tenses. Reported Speech

I. Affirmative Sentences

a) When we use reported speech, we are usually talking about the past. So verbs usually change to the past in reported speech especially if the principal clause is in the past.

Study this Table:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Present Indefinite →	Past Indefinite
Past Indefinite →	Past Perfect
Future Indefinite →	Future-in-the-Past
Present Continuous →	Past Continuous
Past Continuous →	Past Perfect Continuous
Present Perfect →	Past Perfect
Past Perfect →	—
May/Can/Must →	Might/Could/Had to
Must/Might/Could/Would/ Should/Ought to →	—

b) Say and tell

If you say **who** you are talking to, use tell:

– Tom told me (that) he didn't like Brian, (*not* 'Tom said me ...') Otherwise use say:

– Tom said (that) he didn't like Brian, (*not* 'Tom told (that) he ...')

Also: you can't say 'Tom told about his trip to America'. You have to say: Tom told us (or me/them/Ann etc.) about his trip to America.

If you don't say who he told, you have to say:

Tom talked (or spoke) about his trip to America, (*but not* 'said about')

I. Explain the rule of transformation from the Direct Speech into the Reported speech. Use the sentences below as the prompts.

1. He said, "I work hard". → He said (that) he worked hard.
2. He said, "I am working hard." → He said (that) he was working hard.
3. He said, "I have worked hard." → He said (that) he had worked hard.
4. He said, "I worked hard." → He said (that) he had worked hard.

5. He said, "I am going to work hard. → He said (that) he was going to work hard.

6. He said, "I will work hard. → He said (that) he would work hard.

7. He said, "I can work hard. → He said (that) he could work hard.

8. He said, "I may work hard. → He said (that) he might work hard.

9. He said, "I have to work hard. → He said (that) he had to work hard.

10. He said, "I must work hard. → He said (that) he must work hard.

11. He said, "I should work hard. → He said (that) he should work hard.

12. He said, "I ought to work hard. → He said (that) he ought to work hard.

13. What did Mary just say? I didn't hear her. → She said (that) she is busy.

14. What did Mary say when she got home last night? → She said (that) she was busy.

II. Turn the following sentences into subordinate clauses by making them depend upon one of the principal clauses given below: they knew; I found out; she was sure; we decided; I promised; it was clear.

Pattern: These figures will speak for themselves.

I was sure that those figures would speak for themselves.

1. I shall celebrate my birthday on Saturday. 2. It was no fault of hers. 3. I shall not be late for the film. 4. My daughter has fallen ill. 5. Petrov is a very good actor. 6. Stephen and his friend are sitting in the reading-hall and studying English. 7. Stephen and his friend have been sitting in the reading-room for three hours already. 8. We shall be watching the football match from six till eight. 9. They will have finished their translation by the end of the week. 10. In her group the students help one another.

II. Transform the sentences into the Reported Speech.

1. Little Betty said, "I am sleepy." 2. Sally said, "I don't like chocolate." 3. Margaret said, "I am planning a trip to the South." 4. Tom said, "I have already eaten lunch." 5. Kate said, "I called my doctor." 6. Mr. Ford

said, "I'm going to fly to Chicago." 7. The speaker said, "I will come to the meeting." 8. Jane said, "I can't afford to buy a new TV-set." 9. The teacher said, "Now, children, you may go home." 10. Ted said, "I have to finish my report." 11. Mr. Durrell said, "I must talk to the director." 12. Alison said, "I should call my parents." 13. Mother said: "For the first course we shall have chicken soup and rissoles with mashed potatoes for the second." 14. "Peter must be at a meeting of the Scientific Society," Father said. 15. "Oh, I hate sewing," said Mary. 14. "The train stops at every station," she said. 15. "I can speak six languages fluently," he said. 16. "This is mine," he said. 17. "This is certainly true," he said. 17. "But that's not my fault," he said. 18. "I have very important news of our uncle," he said. 19. "I have lost my appetite, and I don't sleep very well," said the patient.

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in brackets and comment on the use of the tense.

1. He was not able to translate the article because he ... some special terms, (not to know) 2. We decided that we ... to the Crimea next week, (to go) 3. The doctor told me about the medicine which you ... now. (to take) 4. My friend was interested to know if I ... ever ... by air. (to travel) 5. He told her that she ... be at home, (must) 6. The teacher told the children that water ... at 100 degrees Centigrade, (to boil) 7. I thought that she ... that he ... the first place in the chess tournament, (to know, to take) 8. She refused to go to the theatre as she ... in a few days, (to have an examination) 9. It was not so windy yesterday as it ... today, (to be)

IV. Transform the following sentences into the Reported Speech.

Pattern: I need to talk to you. → Mother told me that she needed to talk to me.

1. I will call you tomorrow. 2. I know your parents. 3. I have met your friends. 4. I'm getting hungry. 5. I'm not married. 6. I like your watch. 7. I won't be in class tomorrow. 8. I can't read your handwriting. 9. I don't like fish. 10. I walked to school this morning. 11. I have to take one more exam. 12. I think you speak English very well. 13. You should think about it. 14. I'll meet you after class for a cup of coffee. 15. I'm going to take a

vacation in Hawaii. 16. Your pronunciation is very good. 17. I've already bought this disc. 18. I may be absent from class tomorrow.

V. Change the verbs in the principal clause into the Past Indefinite Tense and make all the necessary changes in the subordinate clause.

1. I see that I have to go to the dentist because I have a bad toothache. 2. She doesn't work as much as she must. 3. The teacher says that we have written our papers well. 4. The student sees that he is wrong. 5. The teachers are informed that the lecture will not take place.

VI. Translate into English.

1. Катя сказала, что ее подруга поступила в школу с математическим уклоном. 2. Из этого текста мы узнали, что выпускники школ в Англии часто не могут найти себе работу. 3. Знаете ли вы, что вы можете приобрести специальность медсестры в этом техникуме? 4. Мой друг сказал, что в будущем году он получит аттестат о школьном образовании. 5. Декан рассказал о новых правилах приема в вузы в этом году. 6. Он напомнил о том, что студенты должны пройти медицинский осмотр. 7. Они заверили нас, что к будущему году повысят свою квалификацию. 8. Докладчик сказал, что в настоящее время в нашей стране уделяется большое внимание профессиональному обучению. 9. Анна сказала, что Петя обещал навестить нас завтра. 10. Сестра спросила, какой подарок я собираюсь сделать маме завтра. 11. Мы собираемся навестить бабушку и дедушку завтра. 12. Когда я пришла домой, мама сказала, что полчаса тому назад мне звонил мой друг. 13. Ты работал или учился три года назад? 14. Петя говорит, что в городе была хорошая погода сегодня.

II. General Questions

“Have you finished your work?” asked the teacher. → The teacher asked us **if (whether)** we had finished our work.

I. Change the sentences according to the model.

Pattern: He asks, “Are you ready to go out?” – He asks if I am ready to go out.

1. The stranger asks, "Is anybody at home?" 2. The teacher asks, "Do you have any questions?" 3. Mario asks us, "Has Maria come?" 4. The waiter asks, "Would you like some cheese?" 5. He asks, "Were you born in spring or in autumn?" 6. She asks, "Am I right or not?" 7. My parents ask me in the evening, "Did you have a good time?" 8. My mum asks, "Have you tasted the apple-pie?"

II. Transform the sentences into the Reported speech.

Pattern: Olga said to me, "Are you free?" > Olga asked me if I was free.

1. Do you know any foreign language? 2. Are you shocked? 3. Can you send this fax? 4. Did you enjoy the book? 5. Are you going to join us? 6. Will you be at home tonight? 7. Have you ever been to the North Pole? 8. Can you hear me? 9. Are you listening to me? 10. Do you need my help? 11. Did you finish your letter yesterday? 12. Is it going to rain? 13. Do you know how to knit? 14. Do you know if she is in Moscow? 15. Can you come to the party? 16. Are you going to speak to them? 16. "May I have another helping, please," said Alec. 17. "Was he well brought up?" the inspector said.

III. Change the verb in the principal clause into the Simple Past Tense. Make all the necessary changes.

Model: She asks if he hasn't seen the player yet. – She wanted to know if he hadn't seen the player yet.

1. Rebecca asks if she wants to get acquainted with Amelia's brother. 2. I ask if you are preparing for your exams which take place in June. 3. The young lady asks if I dislike light dresses for evening ware. 4. They ask if we played tennis much better in 2008 than we do it now. 5. She wants to know if her former teacher still lives here. 6. She asks if the book he brought her is dull and not interesting. 7. The students ask if children in Great Britain normally enter state schools at the age of five. 8. Liz asks if our last summer's vacation was the best in our life.

IV. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я спросил Юлию, хочет ли она пойти на вечер. 2. Подруга поинтересовалась, умею ли я плавать. 3. Я вчера спросил сына, возьмет

ли он с собой велосипед. 4. Бабушка спросила, заправляю ли я утром кровать перед тем, как уйти из дома. 5. Джек спросил, пробовал ли я когда-нибудь традиционные английские блюда. 6. Друзья спросили, пойдём ли мы с ними в ресторан. 7. Официант поинтересовался, будем ли мы заказывать что-то ещё. 8. Мама спросила, накрыли ли мы стол для гостей. 9. Мой друг спросил, делаю ли я утреннюю зарядку. 10. Мама спросила, проветрила ли я комнату перед уходом. 11. Учитель спросил, добираемся ли мы до института на трамвае или на автобусе. 12. Прохожий спросил, есть ли рядом с домом остановка. 13. Мой друг спросил, пойду ли я с ним в столовую. 14. Подруга спросила, есть ли у меня время смотреть телевизор по вечерам. 15. Бабушка спросила, хорошо ли мы учимся.

III. Special Questions

“*What* did you do yesterday?” asked Jim. → Jim wondered *what* I had done the previous day.

“*Why* is she crying?” asked Mother. → Mother wanted to know *why* she was crying.

I. Transform the sentences into the Reported speech.

Pattern: Helen said, "Where do you live?" > Helen asked where I lived.

1. Where is your apartment? 2. What do you need? 3. Do you need a dictionary? 4. When does the semester end? 5. Why are you so sad today? 6. Where do you live? 7. How often do you go downtown? 8. Where do you buy your clothes? 9. Who do you usually discuss your problems with? 10. Is that okay? 11. When and where did you first meet? 12. Where do you study? 13. What did you do after class yesterday? 14. Where is your car? 15. Why aren't you listening to me? 16. What are you thinking about? 17. Where is my bag? 18. What time do you usually get up?

II. Put the following questions into Reported speech.

My friend asked, “Who wakes you up in the morning? When does your working day begin? What do you usually have for breakfast? How

long does it take you to get to the Institute? At what time did you come home yesterday? How did you rest after your studies? At what time do you usually go to bed?”

III. Translate the parts in the brackets into English.

1. I asked (почему она на меня так смотрит)? 2. We wondered (когда они вернутся)? 3. Ann asked (что он сделал)? 4. Mother asked (как она может помочь)? 5. He asked (сколько я занимаюсь музыкой)? 6. She asked me (что я буду делать в субботу)? 7. I asked (кого они ждут)? 8. Our teacher asked (почему еще ничего не сделано)? 9. The girl asked (кто нашел ключи)? 10. The students wanted to know (когда прозвонит звонок на перемену)?

IV. Translate the sentences.

1. Вчера я спросил своего сынишку, где его велосипед. Я был потрясен, когда он сообщил мне, что продал его своему приятелю. 2. Когда я пришел в офис, я поинтересовался, где Джек. 3. Света спросила, в каком отеле мы остановимся. 4. Учитель спросил, какую специальность мы выберем после окончания школы. 5. Сестра спросила, какой подарок я собираюсь сделать маме завтра. 6. Бабушка хотела знать, когда я опять приеду сюда. 7. Учитель спросил Питера, почему он опоздал на урок. 8. Анна спросила, когда мы доберемся до Москвы. 9. Друзья спросили, какие достопримечательности столицы мы посетили. 10. Прохожий спросил, сколько времени потребуется, чтобы добраться до Красной площади. 11. Учитель спросил нас, какую специальность мы выберем после окончания школы. 12. Меня спросили, какие профессии могут выбрать наши женщины. 13. Бабушка хотела знать, когда я опять приеду сюда.

IV. Orders and Requests

Direct: ‘*Stay* in bed for a few days’, the doctor said to me.

Reported: ‘the doctor *told me to stay* in bed for a few days.

Direct: ‘Please *don’t tell* anyone what happened’, Ann said to me.

Reported: Ann *asked me not to tell* anyone what (had) happened.

I. Transform the sentences into the Reported Speech.

Pattern: Joe said, "Please come to my party." (invite) > Joe invited me to come to his party.

I said, "Bobby, don't pull the cat's tail." (order) > I ordered Bobby not to pull the cat's tail.

1. My teacher said, "You should be more punctual." (advise)
2. My neighbour said, "You may use the phone." (allow)
3. The doctor said, "Take a deep breath." (tell the patient)
4. My mother said, "Make an appointment with the dentist." (remind)
5. The Smiths said, "Would you like to join us for dinner?" (invite)
6. The judge said, "You must pay a fine." (order)
7. Nick said, "Don't touch that hot pot!" (warn)
8. My agent said, "Don't buy a used car." (advise)
9. Mr. Harte said, "Tom, could you please open the door for me?" (ask)
10. The police officer said, "Put your hands on top of your head!" (order the thief)
11. Jack said, "Don't worry about me, Mother." (tell)
12. Sue said to me, "Don't forget to call me. (remind)"
13. Alice said to her roommate, "Don't forget to lock the door." (warn)
14. Marina said to her daughter, "Please don't slam the door." (ask)
15. "Make sure you haven't left anything," the driver said. (warn)
16. "Run for the doctor, please!" the wife said. (ask)

II. Change the sentences using the Reported Speech.

Example: The teacher asked Jack to fetch some chalk.

Teacher

to Jack	"Fetch some chalk, please."
To Mary	"Water the flowers, please."
To Robert	"Collect the copybooks, please."
To Larry	"Do exercise 6 in writing."
To Lucy	"Be more attentive."
To Nick	"Go to the blackboard."
To Diana	"Learn this poem."
To the class	"Open your books at page 157."
To the class	"Hand in your test papers."
To the class	"Write down your homework."

III. Transform the sentences from the Direct Speech into the Reported Speech using the words from the list: advise, remind, warn, invite, encourage.

1. *Ruth*: Don't forget to post the letter, Bruno.
2. *Richard*: Carolina, I think you should see a doctor.
3. *Kathy*: Olivia, please do the dishes.
4. *Ruth*: Patrice, would you and Manny like to come to dinner?
5. *Maria*: Roger, close the door, please.
6. *Mother*: Ben, don't touch the heater.
7. *Mike*: Vicki, you should run in the marathon.
Be careful! Don't sit down, that paint is wet.

IV. Use the sentences in the Reported Speech.

1. "Make sure you haven't left anything," the driver said.
2. "Look at that!" the girl cried.
3. "Don't say that!" the husband said.
4. "Don't play near the road," the inspector said to children.
5. "Run for a doctor, please!" the wife said.
6. "Will you give me a lift?" the neighbour said.
7. "Take our order, please." my husband said to a waiter.

V. Translate into English.

1. Учитель сказал нам не шуметь.
2. Полицейский сказал подойти к нему.
3. Мама сказала ребенку убрать свои игрушки.
4. Директор сказал секретарю подготовить документы вовремя.
5. Врач посоветовал ей одеваться потеплее.
6. Мои родители всегда предупреждают меня не забывать телефон дома.
7. Елена сказала повесить картину на этой стене.
8. Взрослые постоянно напоминают детям не открывать дверь незнакомым людям.
9. Друг напомнил, чтобы я не забыл купить Тане цветы.
10. Мама сказала дочке зайти по дороге домой в магазин и купить хлеба.
11. Я попросил друга помочь мне перевести текст, но он сказал, что не может это сделать сейчас, и обещал сделать это через два дня.

2.6. The Passive Voice

	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect
<i>Present</i>	am is +V ₃ are	am is +being+V ₃ are	have has +been+V ₃
<i>Past</i>	was were +V ₃	was were +being+V ₃	had +been+V ₃
<i>Future</i>	will be +V ₃	—	will have +been+V ₃

I. Put the verbs into the Passive Voice.

1. Marmalade is made from oranges. 2. This town was built a century ago. 3. They were invited to a birthday party. 4. The fax has just been sent. 5. The book is still being published. 6. I am sure some way out will be found. 7. When he came home, dinner was being cooked.

II. Change the sentences according to the model.

Pattern: A telephone call woke me up. – I was woken up by a telephone call.

1. My father built this cottage. 2. Beginners use that computer. 3. Somebody is opening the window now. 4. People all over Russia watch the news. 5. Don't worry, we shall settle your problems. 6. You must write the answers on the left side of the paper. 7. We have just sent for the doctor. 8. Mum cut the meat and chopped it. 9. The watchmaker cannot repair my watch. 10. Snow covered everything. 11. He described his new flat for me. 12. They don't allow their children to go far from home. 13. You may leave your hats and coats in the cloakroom. 14. Everybody speaks well of this first-year student. 15. She will look after the little girl well. 16. They left the book behind. 17. Somebody left the light on all the night. 18. Nobody has ever spoken to me like that. 19. You must not throw your things about. 20. People will laugh at you if you wear that silly hat.

III. Use a regular form of the verb in the Passive Voice.

1. You (advise) to wear sensible shoes in winter. 2. The time before bed (spend) very pleasantly. 3. You (allow, not) to buy cigarettes if you are under sixteen. 4. Toyotas (manufacture) in Japan. 5. This road never (clean). 6. Gold (discover) in Eastern Canada. 7. When I saw him, he (chase) by a large dog. 8. Several towns (destroy) by the eruption of Vesuvius. 9. This coffee just (make), help yourself! 10. The table (lay) now. You (serve) in a few minutes. 11. I feel that I (watch) now by somebody. 12. These shirts (iron, not) yet. 13. Love stories always (sell) well.

IV. Translate the sentences.

1. Вся домашняя работа сделана: ошибки исправлены, новые слова выучены, предложения переведены, сочинение написано. 2. Радио «Европа-плюс» слушают во всей России. 3. Это вкусное блюдо было приготовлено итальянским поваром. 4. Многие современные лекарства делают из растений. 5. Результаты экзаменов будут объявлены завтра утром. 6. Не прикасайся к забору. Его только что покрасили. 7. Все деревья и цветы в этом саду посажены мною. 8. Книжные полки в его комнате покрыты пылью. 9. Ошибка была сделана очень давно, а исправлена только сейчас. 10. Этого ребенка никогда не учили, как себя вести со взрослыми. 11. Вся мебель в доме моих родителей сделана из натурального дерева.

V. Give a right answer to the questions. Use the prompts below.

Pattern: – Was radium discovered by Mary Poppins?

– No, it wasn't. It was discovered by Marie Curie.

1. Was “Mona Liza” painted by Picasso? 2. Was Micky Mouse created by the Warners? 3. Was the song “Imagine” written by Elvis Presley? 4. Was the “Titanic” directed by Alfred Hitchcock? 5. Was “Romeo and Juliet” written by Agatha Christie? 6. Was America discovered by Marco Polo? 7. Were the Pyramids built in the China? 8. Was “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland” written by Shakespeare?

(Leonardo Da Vinci, the ancient Egyptians, James Cameron, Walt Disney, John Lennon, Shakespeare, Christopher Columbus, Lewis Carrol)

2.7. Past Continuous, Future Continuous Tenses

	Affirmative			Interrogative			Negative		
Past	I He She It	was	V _{ing}	Was	I He She It	V _{ing} ?	I He She It	was	not V _{ing}
	We You They	were		Were	We You They		We You They	were	
Future	I We	shall be	V _{ing}	Shall	I we	V _{ing} ?	I we	shall	not V _{ing}
	He She It You They	will be		Will	he she it you they		He She It You They	will	

I. Explain the use of the Past and Future Continuous Tenses.

1. It was snowing when we went out. 2. It was night. The stars were sparkling. 3. – What were you reading on holidays? – I wasn't reading anything, I was enjoying my time. 4. They were constantly leaving their tea-cups unwashed! 5. After an hour's sleep I was feeling much better. 6. While Grandma was making tea in the kitchen, her grandson ate the last piece of cake. 7. Jess was always hanging on the phone! 8. It was December. Christmas was coming. 9. Chuck was having a shower at ten o'clock in the evening. 10. The phone always rang when I was cooking supper.

II. Give a necessary form of the verb.

1. Alec was not at home at seven o'clock. He (work). 2. The exam (be) difficult, and he (feel) sick. 3. While he (have) a swim, somebody (come) and (take) away his clothes. 4. What you (do) at eight o'clock? 5. It (pour) when I (decide) to take my dog out. 6. When the telephone (ring), she (sleep). 7. When the professor (see) Eliza for the first time, she (sell) flowers. 8. – What you (do) in this house? – I (look) for my old friend

there. 9. Andy (drop) his keys when he (get) on the bus. 10. The performance (be) a success. The people (shout) "Bravo!" 11. She (feel) that something strange (happen). 12. – Where (be) he when we (look) for him everywhere? – He (play) chess with his neighbour. 13. When the sun (rise), everybody (be) still sleeping. 14. It (be) a very pleasant evening. The clock (tick), the fire (burn), romantic music (play). 19. When the boss (enter) the office, the secretary (type) still the contracts. 20. At this time yesterday I (lie) on the sofa and (read) a novel.

III. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. They finished the work. 2. They were speaking to John. 3. They were in their office. 4. Mr and Mrs Wilson visited their friends in Detroit. 5. The teacher told the students the answer to the question. 6. That movie about Wilson's life was interesting. 7. Mr Harris was explaining the meaning of the word to her. 8. Those men from South America were at the meeting. 9. The students studied carefully for the examination. 10. The Wilsons sold their house at a low price. 1. He worked very hard. 2. He drove very carefully. 3. He was at the meeting. 4. The secretary was copying the names from the list. 5. Alice ate lunch at the cafeteria with her friends. 6. The students were ready for the examination. 7. Mr Harris taught at Eastern University last summer. 8. The teacher noticed the mistake in that sentence. 9. The last two lessons were very difficult for me. 10. The students brought their dictionaries to the class yesterday.

IV. Here is the list of Emma's duties. Write when and what she was doing.

To read; to clean the room; to have lunch; to wash the dishes; to watch TV. At 9 o'clock she was having breakfast.

1. At 9.30 she
2. At 11 o'clock
3. At 1 o'clock
4. At 3 o'clock
5. At 5 o'clock

V. Past Simple or Past Continuous?

1. Peter (stay) at a seaside hotel on holiday when he first (meet) his wife. 2. The sun (shine) when I (set) out on my walk. 3. It (rain) when I (arrive) at my destination. 4. While I (have) lunch the sun (come) out again. 5. Peter (serve) in the artillery when a mule (kick) him. 6. It (kick) him as he (pass) behind it. 7. Where ... you (live) before you moved here? 8. Who ... you (talk to) on the telephone just now? 9. As Mary (type) the letter she (notice) many spelling mistakes. 10. While Peter (carve) the chicken his wife (lay) the table.

VI. Put the verb in a proper form.

I (1) (meet) a man in a pub once and he (2) (tell) me this story: a friend of his (3) (work) on his car one morning. This friend (4) (have) a large dog. Before he (5) (start) work, he (6) (put) the dog in the car and (7) (close) the door. Well, he was under the car, (8) (work) busily, when suddenly he (9) (hear) mechanical noise, and the car (10) (start) to move forward. He (11) (jump) up, but too late — the car (12) (roll) gently down the hill, and the dog (13) (sit) at the wheel as if it (14) (drive). Finally, it (15) (come) to rest in a neighbour's garden.

VII. Put the verbs in a certain tense form.

1. When I (go) to the shops, I (see) my friend. 2. When I (see) my friend, I (say) 'Hello!' 3. While we (talk), a car (run into) a man on a bike. 4. When we (see) the accident, I (phone) for an ambulance. 5. While I (wait) for the ambulance, a policeman (arrive). 6. When the policeman (arrive), he (ask) us some questions. 7. The ambulance (come), while I (talk) to the policeman. 8. The ambulance (take) the man to hospital and we (go) for a cup of coffee. 9. While we (drink) our coffee, we (talk) about the accident.

VIII. Use either Past Continuous or Past Simple.

1. She (go) to bed when suddenly she (see) a mouse. 2. We (sit) down to dinner when the door bell (ring). 3. Columbus (try) to reach India when he (find) America. 4. The family (watch) a television programme when the burglar (break) into the house. 5. Peter (meet) his friend's car as he (cross) the street. 6. He (suffer) from shock when I (see) him in hospi-

tal. 7. He made a good recovery and when I last (see) him he (work) as hard as ever. 8. While he (lie) in bed his firm

IX. Correct the mistakes.

1. I studied for three years management. 2. During I was on holiday, I went swimming every day. 3. I broke my leg when I felt down in the street. 4. What did you last night? 5. With 19 years old he went to Switzerland. 6. I lost my all money. 7. I saw Jim last evening. 8. I knew my husband in 1985. 9. We got married two year ago. 10. In 1989 I leaved university and started work.

X. Compose the sentences using Past Simple or Past Continuous.

Pattern: Mum/wash up/telephone/ring.

Mum was washing up when the telephone rang.

1. Tom/have a shower/doorbell/ring.
2. I/study/Jill/call.
3. Dad/have breakfast/post/arrive.
4. Sheila/read a book/she/hear a noise.
5. Graham/shop in town/he/meet Kevin.
6. The whole class/write a test/I/come.
7. We/drive along Park Avenue/something/go wrong in the car.

XI. A. Translate the sentences.

1. Я хорошо знаю Ригу. Мы жили там десять лет. 2. Вчера я два часа готовился к контрольной работе. 3. Он подождал ее полчаса и пошел звонить ей. 4. Мой брат учился в школе десять лет, а потом поступил в университет. 5. В воскресенье мы два часа гуляли в парке. Когда мы гуляли, мы увидели белку (squirrel). 6. Мама все воскресенье работала в саду. Когда она работала в саду, ей помогал папа. 7. Я три года занималась танцами, когда училась в школе. 8. Когда мы пришли на вечер, все танцевали. 9. Фильм шел два часа. Когда мы выходили из кинотеатра, мы увидели наших друзей. 10. – Вчера я звонил тебе полчаса. Где ты была? – Я гуляла в парке. 11. Когда я пришел к Борису, он работал в гараже. Он мыл машину. 12. Профессор экзаменовал меня сорок минут. Я хорошо отвечал, сделал только

одну ошибку и получил «пять». 13. – Что ты делал вчера, когда выключили (go out) свет? – Я принимал душ. А что ты делал? – А я готовился к экзамену по истории. Но я не мог больше читать и сегодня утром я встал очень рано и два часа читал учебник.

B. Tell each other what you were doing (what you will be doing) at the same time yesterday (tomorrow).

XII. Explain the use Future Continuous in the following sentences.

1. I'll be still working when you arrive. 2. This time tomorrow he'll be lying on the beach. 3. They will be watching television from eight o'clock till midnight. 4. I will be buttering the bread while my mother is slicing the tomatoes. 5. We'll be arriving at Heathrow at 6 o'clock. 6. What will your family be doing at this time tomorrow? 7. I am not coming to the party as I shall be taking my driving test. 8. – Why must I take a book? – You'll be sitting on the train for hours.

XIII. Translate the sentences.

1. – Где ты будешь, когда я приеду? – Я буду работать в библиотеке. 2. Чем он будет заниматься завтра? 3. В три часа мы будем сидеть в поезде и ехать в Париж. 4. Вы замечательный человек. Теперь мы будем часто встречаться. 5. А что вы будете делать на Рождество? 6. Присоединяйся к нам. С восьми до десяти мы будем играть в теннис. 7. В субботу утром мама будет заниматься покупками. 8. Они будут заняты завтра вечером. Они будут встречать своего партнера из Греции. 9. Интересно, что на ней будет на вечере? 10. Пора идти. Родители будут волноваться. 11. – Трудно представить, что будет происходить с нами через день или два. – Все будет хорошо. 12. Зачем ты взяла зонтик Лизы? Она же будет искать его завтра утром. 13. Я могу легко описать тебе, что будет делать моя семья в канун Нового года: мама будет накрывать на стол, папа будет готовить индейку с яблоками, а дети будут украшать елку. 14. – Настя устраивает вечеринку в субботу, ты идешь? – К сожалению, нет, я в это время буду готовиться к последнему экзамену.

2.8. Subordinate clauses of Consequence

I. Form the Subordinate Clauses according to the model:

Pattern: It was very noisy in the room. I couldn't concentrate. > It was so noisy in the room that I couldn't concentrate.

The child made noise. I couldn't sleep. > The child made such a noise that I couldn't sleep.

1. Lily was driving quickly. She didn't notice us. 2. The child is very small. He couldn't walk. 3. The girl had a beautiful face. I was very impressed with it. 4. The film is very interesting. I would like to see it once again. 5. It will be an important lecture. We mustn't miss it. 6. The car is very expensive. We won't be able to buy it. 7. The Institute is near our house. I can go there on foot.

II. Translate into English.

1. Солнце было таким ярким, что мне пришлось надеть солнечные очки. 2. Город был такой большой, что нам потребовалось полдня, чтобы проехать из одного конца города в другой. 3. Бен рассказал такую захватывающую историю, что я долго не мог уснуть. 4. Сандра купила такое красивое платье, что даже я начала завидовать ей. 5. На улице был такой сильный ветер, что нам пришлось закрыть окно. 6. Полет будет таким долгим, что у нас будет возможность выспаться. 7. Праздник такой интересный, что мы не заметили, как уже пролетело два часа.

2.9. The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives

Comparative Degrees of Adjectives

<i>Односложные Двусложные</i>	<i>Comparative degree</i>	<i>Superlative degree</i>
	<i>-er</i>	<i>-est</i>
kind	kinder	(the) kindest
thin	thinner	(the) thinnest
heavy	heavier	(the) heaviest
<i>Многосложные</i>	<i>more...</i>	<i>the most...</i>
talented	more talented	the most talented
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting

Особые случаи

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst

Двойные степени сравнения

old	по возрасту:	
	older	oldest
	в семье или по положению:	
	elder	eldest
late («поздний»)	Later («более поздний»)	the latest («последний, самый новый»)
	the latter («последний» из перечисленных)	Last («последний» по времени, «прошлый»)
		the last («последний» по порядку)
Near («близкий»)	Nearer («более близкий»)	Nearest («ближайший» в значении расстояния)
		Next («следующий» по времени)
		The next («следующий» по порядку)
far	в значении расстояния	
	farther	farthest
	в переносном смысле	
	further	furthest

I. Determine a qualitative and relative adjective.

Woollen, young, wooden, Russian, silk, old, gold, beautiful, silver, easy, cotton, cold, comfortable, happy, big, plastic, small, synthetic, great, leather, left, Persian.

II. Give the Degrees of Comparison of the Adjectives.

1. high 2. hot 3. funny 4. cool 5. sweet 6. thin 7. wide 8. wise 9. famous 10. pleasant 11. careful 12. busy 13. pretty 14. clever 15. big 16. old 17. late 18. far 19. near 20. early 21. bad 22. good 23. important 24. interesting 25. serious 26. friendly 27. convenient 28. comfortable

III. Compose the sentences according to the model.

Pattern: Anna (old) Marina. – Anna is older than Marina.

Six o'clock (convenient) eight. – Six o'clock is more convenient for me than eight o'clock. 1. The weather today (bad) yesterday. 2. This week

I feel (good) last week. 3. London (big) Paris. 4. Girls (clever) boys. 5: The sun (bright) the moon. 6. Cats (intelligent) dogs. 7. Men (sensible) women. 8. The English (polite) Americans. 9. Physics (hard) chemistry. 10. Boys (sensitive) girls. 11. Chris (serious) his younger brother. 12. The air in the morning (cool) in the daytime. 13. Some people (honest) others. 14. A car (comfortable) the metro. 15. This dress (elegant) the old one.

IV. Use Comparative and Superlative Degrees of the Adjectives.

1. happy 2. pretty 3. grey 4. shy 5. left 6. dry 7. simple 8. joyful 9. accurate 10. real 11. sweet 12. yellow 13. polite 14. angry 15. well-known 16. pregnant 17. fine-looking 18. kind-hearted 19. old-fashioned 20. light-minded 21. absent-minded 22. broad-minded 23. well-bred 24. middle 25. wooden 26. empty 27. medical.

V. Respond the questions using the words from the table. Compose 3-4 questions of your own.

Model	Fiat	Honda	Jaguar	Mercedes	Renault	Vaux	Volvo
Price (\$)	6289	4990	14950	15485	5195	6260	8436
Speed(km/h)	170	166	184	195	166	157	163
Engine (c. cm)	1585	1342	3442	2746	1397	1598	1986
Length(cm)	431	386	501	478	370	432	483
Width(cm)	167	164	180	193	141	170	172
Height(cm)	144	136	146	146	139	141	144
Weight(kg)	921	804	1807	1476	723	1039	1283

1. Which car is the fastest?
2. Which car is the longest?
3. Which car is the slowest?

4. Which car has got the biggest engine?
5. Which car is the shortest?
6. Which car is the heaviest?
7. Which car is the cheapest?
8. Which car is the most expensive?
9. Which car has got the smallest engine?
10. Which car is the lightest?
11. Which cars are the same in height?
12. Which cars are the same in length?
13. Which car do you like best?

VI. Finish the sentences.

Use the words: *man, hair, animal, street, place, mountain, tree; sunny, heavy, fast, wide, tall, old, hot, high, long.*

1. The giraffe can be over 6 metres tall. It is
2. Shigecho Izumi from Japan was 117 years old when he died. He was
3. Swami Pandarasanadhi from India had hair about 8 metres long. He had
4. The Blue Whale weighs up to 190 tonnes. It is
5. In the eastern Sahara the sun shines for more 97% of the days. It is ... in the world.
6. Mount Everest is 8848 metres high. It is
7. The cheetah can run at a speed of 100 km per hour. It is ... in the world.
8. In Dallol (in Ethiopia) the average temperature is +34.5 °C. It is ... in the world.
11. The Monumental Avenue in Brasilia is 250 metres wide. It is
12. Chris Greener from Britain is 227 cm tall. He is... in Britain.
13. Antonio Ferreira is only 75 cm tall. He is ... in the world.

VII. Correct the mistakes.

1. I'm cleverest than my brother.
2. New York is moderner than London.
3. Mary is pleasanter than Jannet.
4. Jannet is politer than Mary.
5. They are busyer than we are.
6. Please, be quieter!
7. My sentence is correcter than yours.
8. This exercise is more easy than that one.
9. You must be more carefuller.
10. I was most surprised than he was.
11. This machine is the simplest than the others.
12. He gets stupider every day.
13. Can you come more early next time?
14. I am handsomer than my brother.
15. Spain is driest than Britain.

VIII. Translate the sentences.

1. Из двух сестер Эмма более хорошенькая, но менее умная.
2. Из четырех братьев Роберт был самым энергичным.
3. Он лучше играет в теннис, чем я.
4. Хосе – лучший игрок в этой футбольной команде.
5. Дэвид Копперфильд – самый великолепный фокусник, которого я когда-либо видела.
6. Это был самый плохой день в жизни Чарльза.
7. Какое из этих двух лекарств более эффективно?
8. Моя бабушка выращивает самые красивые цветы на своей даче.
9. Нет ничего лучше, чем чашка горячего, крепкого чая.
10. Мой день рождения – самый замечательный день в году.
11. Для нее нет ничего более важного, чем семья.

IX. Fill in the blanks with a proper form of an adjective.

A. Late

1. This dress is ... fashion.
2. You must get off at ... stop.
3. Why did you come home ... than usual last night?
4. I think we shall discuss ... news a bit
5. Victor has two friends: Mike and Henry. ... is an artist, ... is a dentist.
6. Will you repeat ... word, please.
7. What are ... achievements in this science?
8. ... month Ted passed ... exam.

B. Near

1. This problem brought her ... to me.
2. We walked to ... house in silence.
3. What's ... metro station here?
4. ... time you ought to be more careful.
5. Are you getting off at ... stop, madam?
6. Will you read ... lines, Mary?

C. Old

1. My husband is five years ... than me.
2. Is your mother as ... as mine?
3. Of the six children Tim is
4. My ... sister studies at college.
5. – Who is ... at the office? – Mr. Harte is, though he is the youngest man here.

D. Far

1. While walking we went as ... as the river.
2. How ... is the station from here?
3. I wouldn't trust them very
4. Rita lives ... from the office than all the other people.
5. They found the child in ... corner of the park.
6. The inspector went ... into the matter.
7. Molly has never read ... than

chapter I. 8. They never got any 9. For ... information, see page 49.
10. At the party I was sitting at ... end of the table.

X. Translate the sentences.

1. Ваша подруга старше вас? – Да, на два года. 2. Джордж – самый старший из четырех братьев. 3. Мой старший брат – хороший спортсмен. 4. Нам придется ждать дальнейших указаний. 5. Поздно ночью мы прибыли на последнюю станцию. 6. Последние опыты дали интересные результаты. 7. Это был последний раз, когда мы видели его. 8. В прошлый раз мы так хорошо провели время. 9. Давай заглянем в ближайший Макдоналдс и перекусим. 10. У нас были дальние места, и мы плохо слышали актеров. 11. На сколько лет ваша старшая сестра старше вас? 12. Это был последний роман А. Кристи. 13. Тебе следует найти квартиру поближе к родителям. 14. Его последняя песня – гвоздь сезона. 15. В следующий раз будьте более разумны. 16. В своей работе он использует последние (новейшие) методы.

2.10. The Degrees of Comparison of Adverbs

<i>Односложные Двусложные</i>	<i>Comparative degree -er</i>	<i>Superlative degree -est</i>
fast	faster	the fastest
few	fewer	the fewest
<i>Многосложные</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>the most</i>
quickly	more quickly	the most quickly
happily	more happily	the most happily

Особые случаи

well	better	the best
badly	worse	the worst
many/much	more	the most
little	less	the least

I. Complete the sentences using the table.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. It's snowing | a. well |
| 2. Your mark is bad. You did the test | b. hard |
| 3. He came home ..., at one o'clock in the morning. | c. heavily |

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 4. Don't eat too It's bad for you. | d. quickly |
| 5. Sarah studies ... to pass her exams. | e. late |
| 6. Who gets up ..., has a long day. | f. high |
| 7. I slept ... this night and I feel ... this morning. | g. carefully |
| 8. He raised the flag ... on the tower. | h. fast |
| 9. Open the window ... not to break it. | i. slowly |
| 10. Modern trains are | j. quietly |
| 11. Speak ..., please. They don't understand you. | k. badly |
| 12. She sat ... in the corner like a mouse. | l. early |
| 13. I can speak German. | m. fluently |
| 14. He came closer to hear me | n. clearly |

II. Put the adverbs in a necessary place in the sentences.

1. The teacher comes to class at 8.30 (always). 2. These children are on time for class (always). 3. I will remember you (always). 4. She is sleeping (probably). 5. They have finished their work (finally). 6. Do you eat breakfast (always)? 7. Anastasia knows what to say (hardly ever). 8. The mail comes at noon (usually). 9. The fax is here by evening (usually). 10. The post will be here soon (probably). 11. Ann stays home in the evenings (often). 12. Ann is at home on Saturday evening (often). 13. Ann will stay home tonight (probably). 14. Steve wrote me a letter (finally). 15. The semester is over (finally). 16. I have finished my essay (finally). 17. Do you study at the library (usually)? 18. Is the teacher absent (ever)? 19. What did you say (just)? 20. What time do you eat lunch (generally)? 21. Do you feel homesick (sometimes)? 22. My daughter stays overnight with our relatives (occasionally).

III. Form the adverbs from the given adjectives. Point out those adjectives which may be used as adverbs without changing their form.

Bad, bright, beautiful, poor, wise, new, lucky, hopeful, happy, gay, quick, shy, easy, ready, cheap.

IV. Use a necessary word.

1. Everybody says that she sings (bad, badly). 2. It is (easy, easily) to swim down the river. 3. It is (pleasant, pleasantly) to go for a walk on a

warm summer day. 4. The park looks (beautiful, beautifully) when the leaves begin to come out on the trees. 5. Our team is as (good, well) as yours. 6. The light is shining (bright, brightly) in my face. 7. He plays chess as (good, well) as she does. 8. You can do this work quite (easy, easily). 9. See how (good, well) you can do your work if you want to. 10. Vera looks quite (different, differently) after her illness.

V. Put the adverbs into the Comparative and Superlative Degrees.

1. fast 2. hard 3. late 4. slowly 5. carefully 6. clearly 7. fluently 8. regularly 9. intensively 10. well 11. badly 12. far 13. much 14. little 15. wisely 16. heartily 17. near 18. happily 19. brightly.

VI. Choose a necessary word.

1. There is a ... lake in the forest. We were ... touched by their invitation, (deep, deeply) 2. He managed the task Matt did ... work, (good, well) 3. The boxer was hit very We ... know what to do next, (hard, hardly) 4. We are sisters and we are ... to each other. The inspector examined the papers (close, closely) 5. Such equipment is ... used in all clinics. This shop has a ... choice of goods, (wide, widely) 6. My mother lives quite ... me. Hurry up, it's ... midnight, (near, nearly) 7. Will you come home ... today? Have you bought anything new ... ? (late, lately) 8. – The dress is ... decorated with ribbons. – Yes, and it is ... expensive, (pretty, prettily) 9. The prisoner tried ... to escape but failed. Mel has ... recovered from the shock, (hard, hardly) 10. Do you feel ... today? I feel ... about my latest progress, (good, well) 11. She was ... hurt and was taken to hospital. It certainly was ... news to her family, (bad, badly)

VII. Give a right form of adverbs in brackets.

1. This sportsman runs (fast) of all. 2. I like this novel (well) of all. 3. My grandmother always asks me to come (close) to hear me (well). 4. My sister speaks English far (well) than I do. 5. The (much) we read the (soon) we enlarge our vocabulary. 6. These sportsmen jump (high) than any other sportsmen in the world. 7. I live (far) from the University than my friend. 8. Please give me some (much) tea. 9. This student works at her

English (little) than that one. 10. My nephew goes to the theatre (often) than my niece.

VIII. Translate the sentences.

1. Испанцы говорят очень быстро. 2. Он быстро бегает, ведь он спортсмен. 3. Не приходи домой поздно. 4. Идет сильный дождь. 5. Внимательно послушай новости. 6. Моя жена плохо готовит, но хорошо поет. 7. Я прекрасно понимаю, что вы имеете в виду. 8. Осторожно переходи дорогу. 9. Если знаешь алфавит, ты легко прочитаешь это слово. 10. Он тяжело дышал, он очень быстро бежал. 11. Ярко светит солнце, по небу медленно плывут облака. 12. Думай быстро, говори медленно. 13. Туристы приехали на вокзал слишком рано. 14. Иногда женщины водят машину очень неосторожно. 15. Внезапно инспектор понял, в чем дело. 16. Она балерина и двигается очень красиво. 17. В феврале идет сильный снег. 18. Иван Николаевич всегда громко разговаривает. Он директор школы. 19. – Томас много путешествует? – Да, он репортер. 20. – Ты хорошо его знаешь? – Нет, я знаю его плохо.

IX. Translate the sentences.

1. Рано или поздно, но это обязательно случится. 2. Мэри смело направилась к полицейскому, она была смелая девочка. 3. Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается. 4. Они выполняют эту работу быстро и хорошо. Они хорошие специалисты. 5. Лучше поздно, чем никогда. 6. Хотя мы и отправились ранним поездом, тем не менее мы приехали поздно. 7. Лучше хорошо поступать, чем хорошо говорить. 8. Плохие новости быстро распространяются. 9. Говори меньше, делай больше. 10. Он работает упорно, но едва может заработать деньги на жизнь. 11. – Почему ты так тяжело вздыхаешь? – Чемодан такой тяжелый. 12. К несчастью, машина не в порядке. 13. Я определенно считаю, что они должны действовать немедленно. 14. – Она настоящая леди. – Вы в самом деле так думаете? 15. Новая секретарша серьезно относится к своим обязанностям. 16. Мы никогда не говорили о таких вещах прямо. 17. Ученый изложил свои мысли четко и естественно. 18. Она готовит профессионально и делает это автоматически. 19. – Как по-

живает Андрей? – Спасибо, хорошо. 20. Он часто помогает бедным и хорошо чувствует себя от этого. 21. Этот человек далеко пойдет.

2.11. Comparative constructions *as...as*, *not so...as*, *more (less)...than*

Ann is clever and Liz is clever. = Ann is *as* clever *as* Liz.

Jim is 7 years old and Nick is 5 years old. = Jim is *not so* old *as* Nick.

I. Compose the sentences with as ... as, not so ... as using the words from the columns.

heavy	a mountain
high	the sea
deep	a hero
cold	a monster
white	ice
good	iron
black	snow
brave	coal
nice	a rose
ugly	a horse
light	a cucumber
blue	a bee
green	a feather
strong	grass
cool	the sky
busy	gold

II. Fill in the blanks with the words as and like.

Pattern: She is as good as all the girls. Her brother eats like a pig.

1. She is as light ... a feather. 2. He smokes ... a chimney. 3. The little boy is as good ... gold. 4. He is always hungry. He eats ... a horse. 5. She's as hard ... nails. 6. I slept ... a log last night. 7. He drives ... a maniac. 8. He drinks ... a fish. 9. After the party I was as sick ... a dog.

III. Compose the sentences using as ... as, not as (not so)... as, more (less)... than.

1. Towns (noisy) villages. 2. This year things (good) last year. 3. Programmes now (interesting) they used to be. 4. Susan (pretty) a flower in May. 5. English (easy) Japanese. 6. Russian (difficult) Chinese. 7. Japanese (easy) English. 8. Health (important) money. 9. A change (good) a rest. 10. Now the situation (bad) last month. 11. Cigarettes (harmful) cigars. 12. Is London (old) Moscow? 13. My life (interesting) used to be. 14. I shall be happy (long) you stay with me. 15. He (not clever) you think. 16. We have known them (long) you have. 17. The new clerk (competent) the others. 18. This wonderful hotel (expensive) the Ritz. 19. Their new car (economical) the old one. 20. On Sundays my children don't have to get up (early) as usual.

IV. Complete the sentences.

1. The harder you study, 2. The older he got, 3. The longer she thought about it, 4. The warmer the weather (is), 5. The more people, 6. The sooner, 7. The more he talked, 8. The more chocolate you eat, 9. The farther from home, 10. The younger the child, 11. The more children there are, 12. The faster the car, 13. The smarter the clothes, 14. The more horrible the film, 15. The richer your vocabulary,

V. Translate the sentences.

1. Постарайтесь сделать свое сочинение как можно короче, но не забудьте выразить наиболее важные вещи. 2. Столовая такая же большая, как и кабинет. 3. Сейчас многим людям приходится работать гораздо больше, чем прежде. 4. Этот учебник не такой трудный, как тот. 5. Твоя сестра такая же молодая, как и его. 6. Все больше и больше людей хотят изучать английский язык, и им нужны более хорошие учебники. 7. Наш учитель не такой старый, как их. 8. Кабинет не такой светлый, как зал. 9. Эта улица такая же узкая, как и та. 10. Чем скорее ты поймешь это, тем лучше.

2.12. Concession Clauses

I. Complete the sentences.

1. Though the shop is rather small, we 2. Though my house is not so far from the market, I usually 3. Although my mother often does shopping, my father 4. Though Nick had enough money, he 5. Although there was a great assortment of goods in the supermarket.

II. Form Concession Clauses with the help of conjunctions though/although.

1. There are many shopping centers in our town. It is very small.
2. The shop-assistant gave us a good piece of advice. We couldn't decide what to choose.
3. The shopping center was overcrowded. There was nobody at the cashier's desk.
4. My sister prefers to pay cash. She has a credit-card.

III. Translate into English.

1. Хотя на улице было довольно холодно, мы все-таки пошли до метро пешком.
2. Они не сразу нас заметили, хотя в аудитории было мало людей.
3. Хотя мы уже просмотрели много книг, мы не нашли того, что нам было нужно.
4. Лена пошла в институт, хотя плохо себя чувствовала.
5. Хотя им было неинтересно слушать лекцию, они остались до конца.
6. Хотя уже была полночь, магазин все еще работал.

2.13. Substitute Words

I. Put one, ones, that, those.

1. You have got a lot of English books; have you got any French ...?
2. This sheet of paper is dirty; please give me a clean
3. Will you take my watch and ... of my brother to the watchmaker?
4. Are there any new magazines? I don't want to read the old
5. Don't take the knife out of the drawer, take ... from the kitchen table.
6. I want to buy a new bookcase. What do you think of that ...?
7. I like Simonov's books and ... by Nagibin.
8. Does your brother want to live in this room or in that ...?
9. There are two tables in the dining-room: a big ... in the centre and a small ... in the

left-hand corner. 10. Which do you like better, green lamp shades or red...?
11. Please bring me your composition and ... of Petrov.

II. Put a necessary substitute word.

1. If you don't like this novel, you may take this 2. Some students have already passed the examination, ... are going to do it on Monday. 3. Here are the books we must take to the laboratory. I'll take these three books. Will you please take ...? 4. I have forgotten my pen. Please, give me 5. I don't like this dress. Will you show me that 6. I've made two mistakes in my paper. One is a slip of the pen, but ... is a bad grammar mistake. 7. I'll clean my car. Let him clean 8. He likes his job and she likes

III. Make the sentences complete by using a correct form of a substitute word.

1. – Whose bag is this? – It's (ее). 2. My task is easier than (твоя). 3. She translated the article quicker than (он). 4. Her telephone is out of order. What about (мой)? 5. He had his papers in one hand, his hat (в другой). 6. This money is theirs and where is (наши)? 7. This room isn't comfortable enough. What about (та)?

2.14. Impersonal Sentences

<i>It</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>+adj.</i>
	<i>was</i>	<i>+adv.</i>
<i>It</i>	<i>rains</i>	<i>+V</i>

I. Complete the following sentences using infinitive phrases.

1. It is difficult 2. It is easy 3. It is pleasant 4. It is nice
5. It's not pleasant... . 6. It's interesting 7. It's not easy 8. It's not simple 9. It is hard 10. It is comfortable 11. It is important
12. It is necessary 13. It is impossible

II. Add either it is or a proper form of there is in the following sentences.

1. ... fifteen students in group number three. 2. ... a pity you can't go there with me. 3. ... too early to leave yet. 4. ... a beautiful park near my home. 5. ... not true to say that she is my friend. 6. ... easy to understand why he is absent. 7. ... time to go to bed. 8. ... some interesting magazines on that table. 9. ... time to go. 10. ... different watches here.

III. Translate into English.

1. Ранняя весна. Тепло. Уже 10 часов утра. Солнце ярко светит в окна моего кабинета. 2. Сегодня воскресенье. Я открываю окно. В комнате становится прохладно. 3. Жаль, что нельзя сразу же выйти на улицу: я должна перевести до конца текст из газеты. 4. Очень трудно переводить такой текст без словаря. 5. Как холодно у тебя в комнате! 6. Уже четверть одиннадцатого, пора ехать на вокзал. 7. Сегодня суббота. Нина свободна. 8. Сейчас 8. 30 утра. 9. На улице тепло. 10. Интересно проводить выходные с друзьями. 11. Зимой часто идет снег в нашем регионе. 12. Посмотри! Идет дождь. 13. Осень. Холодно. Сыро. 14. Грустно сидеть дома одной. 15. Сегодня 12 марта.

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