

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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**ПОВТОРИМ АНГЛИЙСКУЮ ГРАММАТИКУ
(1 часть)**

Практикум

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Предлагаемый практикум по грамматике английского языка включает справочные материалы по базовым грамматическим темам и разнообразные тренировочные упражнения, которые позволят студентам активизировать приобретенные навыки употребления грамматических структур как в устной, так и в письменной речи.

В практикуме представлен модуль для самостоятельной проверки освоения пройденного материала.

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Word Order

Порядок слов в английском языке *фиксированный*:

подлежащее + *сказуемое* + *дополнение* + *обстоятельство*

I	don't speak	French	very well.
She	ate	ice-cream	yesterday.
They	met	Ann	at the concert.

Exercise №1. Make a sentence paying attention to the word order.

1. is / best / she / friend / my
2. learn / different / students / our / subjects
3. the / is / Russia / the / in / country / the / largest / world
4. the story / much / I / very / like
5. are playing / in the yard / the children / ball
6. large / my / have / in the country / a house / friends
7. they / every Friday / parties / give
8. in / the city / we / a flat / live / the center / of / in
9. a lot of / writes / every day / he / letters

Если в предложении несколько обстоятельств, они ставятся в следующей последовательности: как? где? когда / как долго?
She works hard at the office every day.

После глаголов движения (go, come, leave, etc) обстоятельства обычно употребляются в другой последовательности:

куда? как? когда?
They came to the party together at 9 o'clock.

Always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never, also, probably, etc стоят перед смысловым глаголом, но после глагола to be и модальных глаголов.

He *probably* knows about it.

We don't *usually* have lectures on Saturday.

I am *never* late.

Bob can *never* wake up early in the morning.

Exercise №2. Put the parts of a sentence in the correct order.

1. to the bank / every Friday / I go
2. around the town / often / I walk
3. on Saturday night / I didn't see / at the party / you
4. together / chess / every day / Henry and Joy / play
5. yesterday / Peter / some bad mistakes / made / in his Russian test
6. the Turners / last night / saw / at the cinema / we
7. the news / she / every morning / listens to / on the radio
8. in his room / Tom / at seven o'clock / morning exercises / does
9. Pam / alone / in her study / prefers to work / in the morning
10. Came / together / they / to the party / at about 9 o'clock

Exercise №3. Decide whether the underlined words are in right position or not. Correct the sentences which are wrong.

1. I have a good memory for faces but I always forget names.
2. Those tourists probably are American.
3. Tom gets hardly ever angry.
4. I did some shopping and also went to the bank.
5. The baby is very good. She cries seldom during the night.
6. I usually am very tired when I get home from work.
7. I usually have a bath when I get home from work.

Exercise №4. You are interviewing the boss of Channel 7 (TV company). Make questions (Q) and answers (A) using the adverbs in brackets.

1. Q: you sell your programmes abroad? (always)
A: Some of our programmes are only suitable for the UK market. We sell them abroad. (not always)
2. Q: the company fire staff? (often)
A: We fire people. (not often) We only recruit the most creative people and we make mistakes in our recruitment. (not often)
3. Q: you talk to programme makers about ideas for new programmes? (usually)
A: discuss new programmes with them. (always)
4. Q: you and your programme makers argue? (sometimes)
A: disagree about ideas for programmes. (sometimes)
5. Q: the company win prizes for its programmes? (often)
A: Of course! We have a year without prizes. (never)

Если в предложении несколько определений, то они употребляются в следующей последовательности:

- 1) прилагательное, выражающее отношение или мнение говорящего;
- 2) прилагательное, описывающее предмет (1 Размер, 2 Возраст, 3 Цвет, 4 Происхождение, 5 Материал, 6 Назначение).

A large round old brown Chinese wooden kitchen table.

Exercise №5. Put down adjectives in the correct order.

1. Ice-cream: strawberry, delicious, French
2. A carpet: Persian, bright, wonderful, silk
3. A girl: young, slim, tall
4. A legend: old, Indian, beautiful
5. A bag: green, ordinary, school
6. A belt: leather, brown, unusual, Italian, new
7. A machine: white, big, German, washing, new

Exercise №6. Translate into English.

1. Мне очень нравится этот французский мягкий увлажняющий крем для рук.
2. Аня любит свой новый красивый шерстяной синий свитер.
3. Она покупает духи редко.
4. Наш поезд прибывает ранним утром в Нижний Новгород.
5. Он часто ездит в командировку.

Types of Questions

В английском языке выделяют 4 основных типа вопросов: общий, разделительный, специальный и альтернативный.

Общий вопрос (General Question) имеет следующую структуру:

AV (auxiliary [ɔ:g'zɪljəɪ] verb) + **S** + **V** + ...?

и требует краткого ответа: Yes/No + S + AV.

Pete reads every day. - Does Pete read every day? – Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

They are at home. - Are they at home? – Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

Mary is learning English now. - Is Mary learning English now? – Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

Exercise №1. Give a short positive answer.

1. Do you know this story?
2. Is your brother twenty?
3. Are you Russian?
4. Does your mother cook well?
5. Have you got any nieces?
6. Do your friends like playing tennis?
7. Is your grandfather a pensioner?
8. Does he have a room of his own?
9. Is the cat sleeping now?
10. Did she win the competition?

Exercise №2. Give a short negative answer.

1. Does he know any foreign languages?
2. Are you a first-year student?
3. Does she have any lessons on Saturday?
4. Is he at school?
5. Do your parents go in for sport?
6. Is this car expensive?
7. Did your sister live in England last year?
8. Are you reading?
9. Are they married?
10. Have you ever been abroad?

Exercise №3. Make general questions to the following sentences.

1. Our teacher knows several foreign languages.
2. He graduated from our University last year.
3. We will go to New York next year.
4. They are working in the garden.
5. You have just read this book.
6. Ann takes this book from her friend.
7. They like playing tennis.
8. Helen has many relatives abroad.
9. They were in many countries.
10. Russia is the largest country in the world.

Exercise №4. Ask your partner the following questions. Don't forget to answer.

1. Are you a third year student?
2. Are you from Nizhny Novgorod?
3. Do you speak German?
4. Have you ever been abroad?
5. Do you like playing basketball?
6. Did you watch TV yesterday?
7. Is English easy for you?

Exercise №5. Make 5 questions of your own by analogy with those from ex. 4. Ask and answer.

Разделительный вопрос (Tag Question) состоит из двух частей: повествовательного предложения и вопросительного «хвостика»(AV + S)

You like ice-cream, don't you? Ты ведь любишь мороженое?

Ann is a teacher, isn't she? Анна – учитель, не так ли?

We aren't late, are we? Мы ведь не опоздали?

Nick hasn't got a car, has he? У Ника нет машины, не так ли?

NB! Если в повествовательной части вопроса содержится утверждение, то во второй – отрицание. Если в повествовательной части – отрицание, то во второй части – утверждение.

Разделительный вопрос требует краткого ответа.

Brian is a doctor, isn't he? – Yes, he is. / No, he isn't. – Да, врач. / Нет, не врач.

You don't know him, do you? – Yes, I do. / No, I don't. – Да, знаю. / Нет, не знаю.

Exercise №6. Put a question tag on the end of each sentence.

1. Ann is on holiday,?
2. You weren't listening,?
3. Sue doesn't like onions,?
4. You have a cigarette,?
5. You can type,?

6. This isn't very interesting,?
7. I'm too fat,?
8. His friend lives in New York,?
9. The students leave the University late,?
10. Your classes don't usually begin at 6.30,.....?

Exercise №7. Make tag questions to the following sentences.

1. It takes you long to get home.
2. Harry is reliable.
3. Sam hopes to succeed.
4. Many businesses end up in failure.
5. Running your own business involves great opportunities.
6. Going into business for yourself means making your own decisions.
7. By making decisions you don't necessarily stick your neck out.
8. At first Ann didn't want to go into business with Sam.
9. Henry Jones didn't mind work.
10. It wasn't easy for Sam to hit the right idea.

Специальный вопрос (Special Question) относится к определенному члену предложения ли их группе и требует конкретного ответа. Данный тип вопроса всегда начинается со специального вопросительного слова: *who, whom, what, which, whose, when, where, why, how, how long, how many/much, how old.*

Порядок слов: Вопрос. слово + AV + S + V...?

What do you think of this book?

Where does Sam live?

When is the next lesson?

Предлог, относящийся к вопросительному слову, стоит в конце вопроса.

What are you thinking about? О чем ты думаешь?

Who do you want to speak to? С кем вы хотите поговорить?

Если вопросительное слово определяет дополнение, дополнение стоит сразу после вопросительного слова.

What colour are her eyes?

What kind of music do you like?

Whose bag is this?

NB! В вопросе к подлежащему и его определению – прямой порядок слов. Такой вопрос не требует вспомогательного глагола.

My sister knows French. – Who knows French? Whose sister knows French?

Вопросительное слово **Who, What** согласуется с глаголом в ед. числе, независимо от того, в каком числе стоит само подлежащее.

These students are always late. – Who is always late?

Exercise №8. Make questions to the underlined words.

1. My brother gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning.
2. His office is near the underground station.
3. Sue is 21.
4. Tom has two children.
5. It takes her 15 minutes to have breakfast.

Exercise №9. Ask questions (general, special, tag) about Liz and Ed.

Example: Ed and Liz / be / married? - *Are Liz and Ed married?* - Yes, they are.

Liz and Ed are married, aren't they? - Yes, they are.

Where / they / live? - *Where do they live?* - In Brighton.

1. Where / they / work? - - In a bank.
2. Ed / enjoy his work? - - Yes, he does.
3. They / go out very often? - - No, not very often.
4. They / have a car? - - Yes, they do.
5. What kind of car/ they / have? - - Ford.
6. When / they / buy it? - - A year ago.
7. They / go on holiday next summer? - - Yes, they are.
8. Where / they go? - - To Scotland.

Exercise №10. Make questions to the underlined words. Pay attention whether this word is a subject or an object.

Example: Mark has a room of his own. - *Who has a room of his own?*

Mark has a room of his own. - *What does Mark have?*

1. Jack knows the answer to this question.
2. My Mum makes delicious cakes.
3. The key is in her bag.
4. Nick's cousin has got an interesting job.
5. His friends are fond of sports.
6. I have a letter for you.
7. Luke always does his homework in time.
8. Luke always does his homework in time.
9. The black bag is more expensive.
10. The work is very hard.

Exercise №11. Complete the questions using the words in the box and the correct forms of the verb to be. Then match the questions to the answers.

How	What	Who	Where	Why
-----	------	-----	-------	-----

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. _____ Giorgio seeing? | a. Because it's a good place to talk. |
| 2. _____ they talking about? | b. A new customer. |
| 3. _____ they meeting? | c. They're reaching an agreement. |
| 4. _____ they meeting there? | d. A big contract worth €100 million. |
| 5. _____ they doing? | e. At the Ritz tea-room. |

Альтернативный вопрос (Alternative Question) предполагает выбор из двух возможностей. Данный тип вопроса начинается как общий вопрос, затем следует разделительный союз *or* и вторая часть вопроса.

Do you like coffee or tea?

Is he a doctor or a teacher?

Has he got black or blue shoes?

Exercise №12. Make alternative questions using these statements.

Example:

They like to go to the cinema, not to concerts. - *Do they like to go to the cinema or to the concerts?*

1. He has a very interesting book, not his friend.
2. They are in Spain now, not in France.
3. My Dad reads newspapers in the evenings, not in the morning.
4. Jane likes oranges, not apples.
5. Helen is their cousin, not their niece.
6. They are fond of tennis, not volleyball.

Exercise №13. Ask your partner the following questions. Don't forget to answer.

1. Do you have a brother or a sister?
2. Do you prefer Mathematics or Biology?
3. Are you fond of football or gymnastics?
4. Is your family big or small?
5. Do you like winter or summer?

Exercise №14. Make 5 questions of your own by analogy with those from ex. 13. Ask and answer.

Exercise №15. Read the text.

Make 10 questions of different types. Be ready to answer.

Text 1

Most people work because they need to earn a salary, but money is not the only motivation or reason why people work. People get job satisfaction from different factors, such as social interaction with colleagues. Status, that is your professional position, and achievement, doing something well, can be important. Some companies really value their employees and see them as the company's main asset. Managing people well can lead to better results and high productivity for the company, but this can be difficult to do. People respond differently to different styles of management. Some organizations give their workers freedom to develop their roles and others don't.

Verb to Be

Глагол **to be** – особый глагол в английском языке. Он может выступать, как и вспомогательный глагол (при образовании времен группы Continuous, форм пассивного залога), так и смысловой (быть). Этот глагол не требует вспомогательного глагола при образовании вопросительной и отрицательной форм.

Ann is a student. - Is Ann a student? - Ann is not a teacher.

Глагол to be неправильный, имеет особые временные формы, изменяется по числам и лицам.

В настоящем времени глагол имеет следующие формы:

I – **am** I am happy.

He, she, it – **is** He is my cousin. My mother isn't a doctor.

Is the table brown?

We, you, they – **are** We are not busy. You are pretty. Are they firefighters?

В прошедшем времени у этого глагола две формы:

I, he, she, it – **was** I was in the UK two years ago. Sam wasn't at school yesterday.

We, you, they – **were** We were at the concert last week. Were you happy those days?

В будущем времени у глагола одна форма – **will be**.

Sue will be here tomorrow.

They won't be in Moscow next week.

Will you be happy if I buy this ring?

Exercise №1. Fill the gaps using to be in Present, Past or Future Simple according to the meaning.

1. Now I ...eighteen years old. Last year I ... seventeen.
2. Peter ...a freshman now.
3. We ...never late for classes.
4. Yesterday several students ... absent from the lecture. Today all...present.
5. The first class next Monday...Maths.
6. There...an interesting programme on TV tonight.
7. Our teacher of English...ill last week.
8. It...time to have a break. We...tired.
9. Sue...at the concert tomorrow.
10. You've got a five. You...lucky!

Exercise №2. Open the brackets.

1. (to be) students usually on holidays in February?
2. The Browns (not/to be) present at the party next week. They (to be) abroad.
3. Where (to be) you yesterday? – I (to be) at the cinema.
4. My sister (not/to be) at home now. She (to be) at work.
5. I (not/to be) tired. I (to be) ready to continue working.

Exercise №3. Fill the gaps using to be in Present, Past or Future Simple according to the meaning.

Text 2

Ronald Wood ... a managing director of the First Bank of Kingsville. He ... always on a business trip. Yesterday he ... in Geneva. Tomorrow he ... in London. Last week he ... in Chicago. Next week he ... in New Orleans. At the moment he ... in Amsterdam. In two hours he ... in the Hague. Three days ago he ... in Paris. At the end of his trip he ... usually very tired but happy. He ... with his family now. His sons ... so much excited. Everybody in the family ... very glad to see him at home again.

Exercise №4. Make 5 questions of different types to the text from ex. 3.

The Present Simple Tense

Form: V_1 - совпадает с формой инфинитива (без частицы to), кроме 3-го лица единственного числа, принимающего окончание -s:

I, we, you, they – work he, she, it – works ; have - has

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются при помощи вспомогательных глаголов - do, does(в 3-м лице ед. числе).

Do you work? – I do not (don't) work.

Does she work? – She does not (doesn't) work.

Usage: 1. Употребляется для выражения регулярного повторяющегося действия в настоящем. *He works at a hotel. He serves dinner every day.*

2. Для обозначения неоспоримого факта, закона природы.

It rarely rains in the desert.

3. Для обозначения действий, осуществляющихся по расписанию.

The train leaves at 2 o'clock.

Time expressions: *always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely/seldom, never; every day/week, on Mondays, in the morning/afternoon/evening, at night/the weekend, etc.*

Exercise №1. Decide on the usage of The Present Simple Tense. Is it a) repeated action, b) general truths and laws of nature, or c) timetable.

1. The moon goes round the earth.
2. I live in Nizhny Novgorod.
3. The plane to London takes off at 7.20 a.m.
4. I often go to the University by bus.
5. I usually go to the cinema at the weekend.
6. She works at the bank.
7. This shop opens at 8.00.

8. Rice doesn't grow on trees.
9. The postman brings us the newspaper in the morning.
10. Water boils at 100° C.

Exercise №2. Choose the sentences that are true for you.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. I eat breakfast every day. | I don't eat breakfast every day. |
| 2. I speak English after class. | I don't speak English after classes. |
| 3. I go in for football. | I don't go in for football. |
| 4. I read in bed. | I don't read in bed. |
| 5. I eat in bed. | I don't eat in bed. |
| 6. I have a pet. | I don't have a pet. |
| 7. I have a sister. | I don't have a sister. |
| 8. I have a brother. | I don't have a brother. |
| 9. I want to have a lot of children. | I don't want to have a lot of children. |
| 10. I sing in the shower. | I don't sing in the shower. |

Compare your sentences with a partner. In what ways are you and your partner alike/different? Write five sentences about you and your partner.

Examples: *We both eat breakfast every day.*

He speaks English after class, but I don't.

Exercise №3. Complete the questions. Use do, does, is, or are. Then give short answers.

1. Is Canada north of the USA? – Yes, it is.
2. Does Canada have a king? – No, it doesn't.
3. Canada have ten provinces? – Yes, .
4. Mexico north of Texas? – No, .
5. Brazilians speak Spanish? – No, .
6. Japan have a lot of oil? – No, .
7. Japan import a lot of oil? – Yes, .
8. Oregon in the northwest of the United States? – Yes, .
9. Oregon have a lot of wood? – Yes, .
10. Saudi Arabia have a lot of oil? – Yes, .
11. Saudi Arabia in Africa? – No, .
12. the American flag have fifty stars? – Yes, .
13. the British flag red, white and green? – No, .
14. most people in the UK work on Saturday and Sunday? – No, .

Exercise №4. Work with a partner. You want to find a roommate. Complete a questionnaire.

Then ask your partner the questions. Compare your answers.

1. Do you smoke?
2. Is it OK if your roommate smokes?

3. Do you wake up early?
4. Do you like to go to bed after midnight?
5. Are you neat?
6. Are you messy?
7. Are you quiet?
8. Are you talkative?
9. Do you listen to loud music?
10. Do you watch a lot of TV?
11. Do you study and listen to music at the same time?
12. Do you study with the TV on?
13. Do you like classical music?
14. Do you like heavy metal?
15. Do you enjoy sports?

How many of your answers are the same as your partner's? Could you share an apartment?

Exercise №5. Complete the magazine article. Use the Present Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Text 3

India's high-tech city

On busy Mahatma Gandhi Road, hundreds of small shops 1_____ (sell) everything from gold to hot food. Business 2_____ (take) place from morning until night. It 3_____ (seem) like a normal Indian city street – but all the roofs 4_____ (have) satellite dishes. Mahatma Gandhi Road, in the clean, green city Bangalore, is the centre of India's new software industry.

Indian software engineers are very good, and they also 5_____ (speak) good English. Large organizations like IBM and Siemens 6_____ (want) their skills.

The German company Siemens, based in Munich, 7_____ (employ) hundreds of engineers in Bangalore as troubleshooters (= a person who deals with problems in a company), and the system 8_____ (work) like this. When the Munich engineers 9_____ (find) a problem, they 10_____ (send) the data at the end of their day. The Indian section 11_____ (deal) with the problem and then 12_____ (return) the data – before next morning in Germany!

Exercise №6. Complete the sentences. Use the correct verb form of the Present Simple Tense.

1. Individual businessmen are free to do what they (to like).
2. An individual businessman is free to produce what he (to want).
3. A businessman (to invest) his capital where he (to like).
4. Businessmen (to invest) their capital how they (to like).
5. Capitalism (not to operate) arbitrary and chaotically.

Exercise №7. Label the subject (S) and the object (O) in each sentence. Write one question about S and one question about O. Then give short answers.

1. On Sunday afternoon, Pete calls Lulu in Florida.

S O

- Who calls Lulu in Florida on Sunday afternoon? (Pete does)

- Who does Pete call on Sunday afternoon? (Lulu)

2. Lulu visits Bertha almost every afternoon.

3. Sue meets her friend every Tuesday evening.

4. Pete helps Sue with shopping.

5. Doug and Dino meet Noah and Jeff every morning before school.

Exercise №8. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb, pay attention to the word order.

1. Lulu (be, often) – is often early. She (wait, usually) – usually waits for other people.

2. Pete (be, often) late. He (get, rarely) to work on time.

3. Sue (be, usually) on time. She (come, rarely) late.

4. Norma (take, often) the bus to work. She (get, seldom) a seat. She (stand, almost always)

5. Pam and Carol (walk, usually) to school. They (arrive, usually) on time.

The Present Continuous Tense

Form: *to be (am, is, are) + V-ing*

The Present Continuous Tense образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to be* в соответствующей форме и смыслового глагола с окончанием *-ing*.

She is cooking dinner. She is not (isn't) cooking dinner. Is she cooking dinner?

Usage: 1. Действие в момент речи или в настоящий период времени.

I am speaking English now. Helen is working hard these days.

2. Часто повторяющееся действие, которое вызывает недовольство, раздражение. - *You are always talking at the lesson!* - *Вечно ты болтаешь на уроке!*

3. Планы на ближайшее будущее. - *Mary is getting married this afternoon.*

Time expressions: *now, at the moment, these days, tonight, at present, still, nowadays, today, Look!... , etc.*

Exercise №1. Open the brackets using verbs in the Present Continuous in negative or affirmative form.

Examples: *Sue is a secretary. She types letters and documents every day. But today she (not/type). She (shop). – But today she isn't typing. She is shopping.*

1. Nick is a student. He has to study a lot. But at the moment he (not/study). He (listen) to music.

2. Barbara and Mary are shop assistants. They work at supermarket. But today is Sunday, so they (not/work). They (walk) in the park.

3. Irene is a teacher. She gives lessons at London University. But it's 7 o'clock in the evening and she is at home. She (not/give) any lessons. She (watch) TV.

4. My name is Brian. I'm a taxi-driver. But I'm on holiday now. I (not/drive). I (lie) on a beach.

5. Robert is a writer. He writes novels. But right now he (not/write) anything. He and his wife (have) dinner.

Exercise №2. Make true sentences (affirmative or negative) describing what is happening now.

1. I / wait / for a bus

6. I / sit / on a chair

2. I / practice / English grammar

7. I / think hard

3. My teacher / listen / to me

8. My group mates/do/this exercise too

4. Leaves / fall / from trees

9. It / rain / heavily

5. I / watch TV

10. I / have tea / with my friends

Exercise №3. Open the brackets using the Present Continuous and decide on the usage of the Present Continuous.

1. It's so quiet in the house. Where are the children? – They (sleep).

2. You (always/come) late. Don't you realize it's not polite to keep people waiting?

3. Jane (return) from her holiday tomorrow, ... she? – Oh, yes, we are going to meet her at the station.

4. As far as I know, he (not/look) for a new job.

5. What they (work at) at the moment? – I have no idea. They (make) more and more experiments.

6. I (move) to a new flat at the weekend. Perhaps you can help me if you (not/do) anything special.

Exercise №4. Complete the sentences. Use the correct time markers.

1. _____ we're washing our clothes.

a. Right now

b. Every Wednesday

2. _____ we wash our sheets and pillowcases.

a. Now

b. Every Wednesday

3. They _____ go to rock concerts.

a. often

b. at the moment

4. _____ they're going to jazz concert.

a. Sometimes

b. Now

5. I usually go to the cinema _____

a. once a week

b. today

6. I'm going to the theatre _____

a. several times a year

b. today

Exercise №5. The sentences below are about temporary or changing situations. Complete them with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets and translate into Russian.

1. Anita is on a training course, so I ____ (use) her office – it's better than mine.
2. There's a train strike, so everyone ____ (drive) to work – the traffic is terrible and people ____ (arrive) very late.
3. What's more, a lot of people are off sick, so we ____ (do) less work and customers ____ (complain).
4. In addition my computer ____ (not work), so I ____ (not send) any e-mails.
5. And, above all, the company ____ (reorganise), so everyone ____ (feel) very worried.
6. The world ____ (become) a very small place.
7. Business people ____ (travel) to lots of different countries.
8. The Internet ____ (reduce) the cost of communication.
9. International phone calls ____ (get) cheaper.
10. Business ____ (begin) to work in new ways.
11. E-commerce ____ (grow) very quickly.
12. Some US companies ____ (handle) their paperwork overnight in Ireland.
13. Some UK companies ____ (answer) customer inquiries through call centres in India.
14. Many organizations ____ (try) to reduce their cost.
15. Employees ____ (work) from their computers at home.

State Verbs (глаголы состояния) не описывают действие, поэтому не могут употребляться в Continuous:

• глаголы, выражающие восприятия, ощущения (*see, hear, feel, taste, smell*)

This cake tastes delicious.

• глаголы, выражающие мыслительную деятельность (*know, think, remember, forget, recognize, believe, understand, notice, realize, seem, sound* и др.)

I don't know his name.

• глаголы, выражающие эмоции, желания (*love, like, dislike, hate, prefer, want* и др.)

Sue loves her Granny.

• *include, matter, need, belong, cost, mean, own, appear, have, be* и др.

I'm tired now. I own a car.

Некоторые глаголы состояния могут употребляться в Continuous, но при этом они меняют свое значение.

I see a plane. – Я вижу самолет. I'm seeing Sam tonight. – Я увижусь с Сэмом сегодня вечером.

Tom is tasting the turkey. – Том пробует индейку. It tastes delicious. – Она

очень вкусная.

I'm thinking about English grammar. – Я думаю/размышляю об английской грамматике. I think it's interesting.(=consider) – Я считаю ее интересной.

Глагол have не употребляется в Continuous только в прямом значении – «иметь» (possess). В устойчивых фразах данный глагол может употребляться в Continuous: *have a lesson, have a smoke, have breakfast/dinner, have a bath/shower, have fun/difficulty, etc.*

She is having a bath. (=actively involved in)

Exercise №6. Find the state verbs in the questions. Then match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>c</u> Does the meat <u>taste</u> good? | a) Of course I do. My heart belongs to you. |
| 2. ___ Do you understand me? | b) Nothing, it's a foggy day. |
| 3. ___ Does he know your last name? | c) No, it doesn't. It's too salty. |
| 4. ___ Does this book belong to her? | d) No, you are speaking too fast. |
| 5. ___ Why does he hate this politician? | e) No, we are renting. |
| 6. ___ What do you see? | f) Yes, but he doesn't know how to pronounce it. |
| 7. ___ Do you own your home? | g) No, it's my book. |
| 8. ___ Do you smell smoke? | h) Because he is lying to us. |
| 9. ___ Do you love me? | i) No, I have a cold. |

Exercise №7. Write sentences.

Use the Present Simple tense or the Present Continuous. Don't forget about word order.

1. to / book / This / to belong / me
2. to paint / Right now / Don / the kitchen
3. the tape / Michael / to understand, not
4. to wear, not / I / a suit / today
5. now / They / a / car / new / to have
6. now / to rain / It
7. He / to talk, not / at the moment
8. He / a computer / to have
9. They / now / a lesson / to have

Exercise №8. Open the brackets.

1. I (not/belong) to a political party.
2. Hurry! The bus (come). I (not/ want) to miss it.
3. The River Nile (flow) into the Mediterranean.
4. The river (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
5. We (have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
6. (it / ever snow) in India?

7. A: Can you drive? - B: No, but I (learn). My father (teach) me.
 8. George says he's 80 years old but I (not/believe) him.
 9. Ron (be) in London at the moment. He (stay) at the Hilton Hotel. He usually (stay) at the Hilton Hotel in London.
 10. I (not/go) away for my holidays next month because I haven't got enough money. (you/go) away?

Exercise №9. Complete the text. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Text 4

Ian Taylor and Sue MacDonald 1 _____ (live) in London, and they 2 _____ (run) a small company that 3 _____ (import) fine food. After a slow start two years ago, their company 4 _____ (grow) fast now. Sales 5 _____ (rise) and they 6 _____ (try) to increase their range of products. Sue usually 7 _____ (deal) with this part of the business. Her agent in Spain, Miguel Sanchez, 8 _____ (look) for new suppliers for her at the moment. This week, Sue 9 _____ (visit) some of them with Miguel. Today, they 10 _____ (have) a meeting with an olive oil supplier in Seville.

Exercise №10. Two former colleagues meet at an airport. Complete their conversation using the words in brackets.

A: Hi, Marina! Surprise, surprise!

B: Karl! Good to see you. What 1 _____ (you/do) here?

A: I'm on my way to Nairobi for a business meeting.

B: Really? 2 _____ (I/go) to Paris to meet my brother for the weekend.

A: Oh, 3 _____ (he/work) in Paris?

B: No. He works in Budapest. Paris is just an easy place for us to meet.

A: OK. 4 _____ (How often/you/see) him?

B: 5 _____ (We/try/meet) twice a year in Paris.

A: Sounds good.

B: It is. 6 _____ (You/know) Paris?

A: Not very well. 7 _____ (I/not/go) there very much. Anyway, how's work?

B: Good. 8 _____ (I/work) on a new product at the moment. And you?

A: Well, 9 _____ (things/not/go/well), you know, because it's a very difficult market situation. Oh, I think 10 _____ (your plane/board).

B: You're right. I've got to go. Bye.

A: Bye. Have a good trip! Really good to see you again.

The Present Perfect Tense

Form: *have/has + V₃*

Правильные глаголы образуют 3-ю форму при помощи окончания -ed, неправильные имеют особую форму (см. таблицу неправильных глаголов). Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются при помощи глаголов *have, has* (3-е лицо ед.число).

I have finished the work. Have you finished the work? I haven't finished the work.

He has bought a new car. Has he bought a new car? He hasn't bought a new car.

Usage: 1. Present Perfect употребляется только в контексте настоящего времени! Обозначает действие, которое произошло когда-то в прошлом, и имеет связь с настоящим. Неважно, когда именно произошло действие, важен его результат на момент речи. Present Perfect используется, чтобы сообщить новость.

He has come to see you. (He is here).

2. Обозначает также действие, которое началось до момента речи и продолжалось вплоть до него или все еще продолжается.

They have been friends for twenty years.

3. Обозначает действие, которое происходит в определенный период времени, который не закончился к моменту речи. Сравните:

She has received three faxes this morning. (действие произошло и может повториться, т.к. временной период – утро еще не закончился).

She received three faxes this morning. (утро уже закончилось, сейчас – день или вечер, действие уже в прошлом).

Time expressions: *ever, never, just, already, yet* (в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях), *today, this morning, so far, lately/recently, since, for, for ages, once/twice, etc.*

Exercise №1. You are writing a letter to a friend and giving news about people you both know. Use Present Perfect.

Example: *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 / to Brazil
2. Jack and Jill / decide / to get married
3. Sue / have / a baby
4. Monica / give up / smoking
5. George / pass / his driving-test

Exercise №2. Read a situation and write a suitable sentence using the words given.

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

1. Ann's hair was dirty. Now it is clean. (wash)
2. Tom was 80 kilograms. Now he weighs 70. (lose weight)
3. Yesterday Bill was playing football. Now he can't walk and his leg in plaster. (break)

Exercise №3. Fill in for or since.

We use *for* with a period of time. We use *since* with a point in time.

1. I have lived in this village ... I was born.
2. My father has been a manager of this firm ... ten years.
3. ... I moved to York, I have been much happier.
4. She hasn't bought a new coat ... three years.
5. Karen has been on the phone ... ages!
6. I have known Neil ... 1994.
7. Jane has been my best friend ... many years.

Exercise №4. Make sentences according to a model:

The longest poem – learn – This is the longest poem I've ever learnt.

1. The most difficult exam – take
2. The most wonderful present – get
3. The funniest joke – hear
4. The cleverest person – meet
5. The best friend – have

Exercise №5. Pair work. Make questions and answers according to a model:

see/this film? – never, twice

- Have you ever seen this film?

- No, I've never seen this film. / Yes, I've seen this film twice.

1. Try / to speak Chinese? – never
2. Drive / a car? – several times
3. Break / your arm? – once
4. Be abroad? – twice
5. Learn / poems by heart? – many times

Exercise №6. Complete the sentences with the present perfect forms of the verbs in brackets and for or since.

1. The Swedish company Stora _____(exist) ___over 700years. It was founded in the 13th century.

2. Thomas Watson started IBM in 1924. It _____(make) electronic computers ___1953.

3. Warren Buffet, the world's greatest investor, _____(manage) Berkshire Hathaway _____ he left school.

4. General Motors _____(be) the world's biggest car company _____ nearly 40 years.

5. People _____(buy and sell) insurance at Lloyds of London _____ the middle of the 17th century.

6. Women _____(wear) Chanel no.5 _____ decades: it never goes out of fashion.

Exercise №7. Choose the correct answer.

1. - What time does the train leave? - I think it ... at 2 o'clock.

A. leaves B. has left C. is leaving

2. - Where are Tom and Sam? - They ... to the supermarket.

A. are going B. go C. have just gone

3. - Is Mandy watching TV? - No, she ... her home work right now.

A. is always doing B. is doing C. does

4. - Have you been for a walk? - Yes. I often ... for walks in the evenings.

A. have gone B. am going C. go

5. - Have you seen any films lately? - Yes. I ... two this week.

A. see B. have seen C. am seeing

6. - What ...? - It's a piece of cherry pie. Mum made it yesterday.

A. have you eaten B. do you eat C. are you eating

7. - Are you going on holiday this summer? - Yes, I ... enough money.

A. am saving B. have already saved C. save

8. - Where is Jason? - He ... at the swimming pool.

A. is being B. is C. has been

9. - This is a great book! - Yes, I ... it twice already.

A. have read B. read C. am reading

10. - Who does your hair for you? - My mother usually ... it.

A. is cutting B. has cut C. cuts

Exercise №8. Correct the mistakes.

1. Joe plays in the garden at the moment.

2. I am going to work by car every day.

3. The builders finish the block of flats already.

4. He broken his arm.

5. Sam have just finished reading a very interesting book.

6. Water is boiling at 100°C.

7. They are knowing each other since 1985.

8. Tom am a student.

9. Sue is having a car.

10. We go to the cinema tonight.

Exercise №9. Complete the text with the Present Perfect form of the following verbs (positive or negative).

be decide fall introduce rise see stay

Text 5

The Channel Tunnel is an impressive example of modern technology, but it 1_____ so successful as a financial venture. Shareholders are unhappy about the latest reports, which show that the number of cars using the tunnel 2_____ by 8 per cent in the last twelve months. The number of trucks and commercial vehicles 3_____ at the same level, but the company 4_____ an increase in its market share. Airline traffic between London and Paris 5_____ because of low cost airfares.

Eurotunnel's directors 6_____ not to review their pricing strategy. Instead, they 7_____ a programme of cost-cutting in the hope of saving the company.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Form: *Have(has)+been+-ing*

He has been reading his newspaper for an hour.

Have you been living here long?

She hasn't been working here long.

Usage: Present Perfect Continuous употребляется для выражения:

1. Действий, которые начались в прошлом и продолжаются в настоящее время.

The children have been watching TV for two hours.

2. Действий, которые завершились недавно и их результаты заметны (очевидны) сейчас.

Jenny's tired. She's been working hard all morning.

Примечание.

1. С глаголами, не имеющими форм группы Continuous (State Verbs), вместо Present Perfect Continuous употребляется Present Perfect Simple.

I've known Sharon since we were at school together.

2. С глаголами *feel, live, work* можно употреблять как Present Perfect Continuous, так и Present Perfect Simple, при этом смысл предложения почти не изменяется.

He has been living/has lived here since 1994.

Time expressions: *for, since, all morning/afternoon/week/day* и т.д., *how long* (в вопросах).

Exercise №1. Match a line in A with a line in B.

A

1. Ann's been sunbathing.
2. She's been shopping.
3. She's been working in the garden.
4. She's been watching a sad film.
5. She's been waiting for a bus for hours.

B

- a. She's furious.
- b. She's crying.
- c. Her back hurts.
- d. She hasn't got any money left.
- e. She's a bit sunburnt.

Exercise №2. Complete the questions. Put the verbs in the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. Sorry I'm late. _____ (wait) long?
2. So you play chess, don't you? How long _____ (play)?
3. The streets are wet. _____ (rain)?
4. The children are filthy! What _____ (do)?
5. I didn't know you could speak Chinese. How long _____ (learn) it?
6. Hi! I'm your new neighbour. _____ (live) here long?
7. Why is your hair wet? _____ (swim)?

Exercise №3. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. I'm hot because *I've run/I've been running!*
2. *I've cut/I've been cutting* my finger!
3. *Have you heard/Have you been hearing* Paul Simon's latest record?
4. She's tired because *she's shopped/she's been shopping* all day.
5. Sorry. *I've broken/I've been breaking* one of your glasses.
6. How long *have you had/have you been having* this book?
7. *They live/They've been living* here for three years.
8. *I've painted/I've been painting* the living room, but I haven't finished yet.
9. *I've lost/I've been losing* my wallet. Where did I last have it?
10. There's my wallet! *I've looked/I've been looking* for it for ages!

Exercise №4. What have these people been doing? Make sentences using an appropriate verb in the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. Catherine went to the supermarket an hour ago. She's still there.
Catherine has been shopping for an hour.
2. My mum began cooking three hours ago. She hasn't finished yet.
3. The teams started playing football twenty minutes ago. They haven't finished yet.
4. The headmaster started speaking two hours ago. He hasn't stopped yet.
5. Bill began building his house six months ago. He hasn't finished it yet.
6. I started doing my homework three hours ago. I haven't finished it yet.

Present Perfect Continuous	Present Perfect Simple
Мы употребляем Present Perfect Continuous:	Мы употребляем Present Perfect Simple:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • для выражения действия, начавшегося в прошлом и продолжающегося в настоящее время <i>Mr. Davis has been teaching for six years.</i> • для того, чтобы подчеркнуть продолжительность действия <i>She has been painting this picture for two hours.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • для выражения действия, которое только что завершилось <i>They have just made a deal.</i> • для того, чтобы подчеркнуть результат <i>He has painted twenty pictures.</i>

Exercise №5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Continuous or the Present Perfect Simple Tense.

1. That book (lie) on the table for weeks. You (not/read) it yet?
2. I (wait) here for her since 7 o'clock and she (not/come) yet.
3. I (think) about you all day.
4. He never (be) here before.
5. I can't help being angry with you; you (sit) here all the time and doing nothing.
6. There's nothing to be proud of; you (not/get) a single excellent mark as yet.
7. The girls (talk) about their new dresses for half an hour already; it seems they have nothing else to talk about.
8. I'm planning to buy a new house. I (look) for one for two months now. So far I (look) at ten houses, but I (not/find) one I liked.
9. Amanda (open) a shop which sells newspapers and magazines.
10. Dave (learn) to drive for six months.

Exercise №6. Read the situations and write two sentences using the words in brackets.

Example:

1. Tom started reading a book two hours ago. He is still reading it and now he is on page 53.
(read/ for two hours) *He has been reading for two hours.*
(read/ 53 pages so far) *He has read 53 pages so far.*
2. Linda is from Australia. She is travelling round Europe at the moment. She began her tour three months ago.
(travel/ for three months)
(visit/ six countries so far)
3. Jimmy is a tennis player. He began playing tennis when he was ten years old. This year he is national champion again – for the fourth time.
(win/ the national championship four times)
(play/ tennis since he was ten)
4. When they left college, Mary and Sue started making films together. They still make films.
(make/ ten films since they left college)
(make/ films since they left college)

Exercise №7. Correct the mistakes.

1. I have looked for him all day. I can't find him.
2. He has trying to fix the car all morning.
3. I have buying lots of food this week.
4. I not have brought any shampoo.
5. It has been snowed, but it's stopped now.
6. How long they have been cleaning the house?

7. I've been knowing Lillian for two years.
8. Have you cried? Your eyes are red.

Exercise №8. Read the magazine article. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Continuous or the Present Perfect Simple Tense.

Text 6

The island of Murano is the glass-making capital of Venice. Skilled craftsmen 1_____ (make) glass there since the 13th century. The Gabino family 2_____ (have) a family-run business on Murano for about 300 years. The business 3_____ (develop) many different glass products in its long history. For the past 50 years, it 4_____ (produce) glass beads, the famous 'perles di Venezia' (Venetian pearls). Making the beads is a very skilled job. Aldo Gabino 5_____ (learn) the art of bead-making for five years. He 6_____ (design) a number of fine pieces of jewellery during this time. He 7_____ (show) these at several important exhibitions in Venice. For the past few weeks, Aldo 8_____ (work) on a collection of jewellery based on traditional designs. He hopes these will be ready for the famous Venice Carnival in February.

The Past Simple Tense

Form: V₂

Правильные глаголы образуют 2-ю форму при помощи прибавления окончания –ed, неправильные имеют особую форму (см. таблицу второй столбик). Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола did.

They lived in the village. Did they live in the village? – No, they didn't. They did not live in the village.

He wrote a letter. Did he write a letter? He didn't write a letter.

Usage: 1. Используется для выражения действия, которое произошло в прошлом (обычно указывается или подразумевается время совершения действия).

They got married 20 years ago.

I didn't sleep well last night.

2. Цепочка действий в прошлом.

On Saturday she did the shopping, cleaned the flat and made dinner for the whole family.

3. Используется, когда мы говорим о людях, которые жили в прошлом; о привычках и традициях, не имеющих силу в настоящем.

Marilyn Monroe starred in a number of successful films.

People travelled by carriage in those days.

Time expressions: *yesterday, last night/week/month/year, etc; two days/weeks/months, etc ago; then, when, in 1984/1976, etc.*

Exercise №1. Read the sentences. Find the past-tense verb. Give the first form. Then change them in the negative sentences.

1. We took the bus.
2. We arrived at home.
3. She had dinner.
4. They invited us to their party.
5. I watched TV.
6. He played the piano.
7. We left after dinner.
8. He read a book.
9. We went to the park.
10. They prepared breakfast.

Exercise №2. Complete the sentences. Use last, ago or yesterday.

1. I listened to the radio a few minutes ____.
2. We visited San Francisco ____ year.
3. Carol stayed late at work ____ afternoon.
4. We didn't call them ____ night.
5. He worked on my car ____ morning.
6. She studied in Paris two years ____.
7. ____ week we studied the Present tense.

Exercise №3. Read a sentence about the present and write a sentence about the past.

Example: *Tom usually gets up at 7.30. – Yesterday he got up at 7.30.*

1. Tom usually wakes up early. - Yesterday morning _____.
2. Tom usually walks to work. - Yesterday _____.
3. Tom is usually late for work. - Yesterday _____.
4. Tom usually has a sandwich for lunch. - Yesterday _____.
5. Tom usually goes out in the evening. – Yesterday evening _____.
6. Tom usually sleeps very well. – Last night _____.

Exercise №4. Read the notes about a company that makes crisps. Write complete sentences using the Past Simple and appropriate time expressions.

1996 – David Willis founds Chiltern Snacks.

David Willis founded Chiltern Snacks in 1996.

1. 1996-2001 – He distributes crisps to local retailers by van.
2. August 1st 2001 – A customer cancels his order because Willis doesn't sell 50 gram packs. – Willis thinks about starting up his own brand of crisps.
3. December 2002 – Willis starts production of the first Salty Dog crisps using 50 gram packs.
4. The first year – Sales grow fast.
5. November 2003 – The first international order arrives.

6. February 14th 2004 – Willis exports the first packs to Germany.

7. March 2004 – He receives enquiries from the US and China.

Exercise №5. Complete the magazine article. Use the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

Text 7

Oxfam: the start

This large organization (start) its work in the difficult years of World War II. Back in 1942, a number of people in Oxford (meet) and (form) a group – the **Oxford** Committee for **Famine** Relief – to help people in other countries. They (begin) with Greece. They (collect) food and clothes, and (send) them to help many poor people in Greece.

World War II (come) to an end, but the group (see) that there was no end to wars and disasters – and the need for their work. So the organization (go) world-wide and its name (become) Oxfam.

Today, Oxfam runs programmes in over 70 developing countries.

Exercise №6. Write questions. A friend has just come back from holiday and you are asking him about it.

Examples: *where / go? – Where did you go?*

food / good? – Was the food good?

1. how long / stay there?
2. stay in a hotel?
3. go alone?
4. how/ travel?
5. the weather / fine?
6. what / do in the evenings?
7. meet any interesting people?

Exercise №7. Work in small groups. Write reasons why:

1. you had a terrible day.

2. you had a wonderful day.

I had a terrible day because...

I forgot my homework.

Someone stole my wallet.

Continue...

I had a wonderful day because...

I saw my cousin.

I went to the park.

Continue...

Past Simple	Present Perfect Simple
Мы употребляем Past simple для выражения действия, которое:	Мы употребляем present perfect для выражения действия, которое:
• произошло в прошлом в указанное время	• произошло в прошлом в неуставовленное время
Ed Prior won his first gold medal in 1992.	Ed Prior has won a lot of medals.
• началось и закончилось в прошлом	• началось в прошлом и продолжается сейчас
Annette had a cold for two days. (Она больше не простужена.)	Lucy has had a cold for two days. (Она до сих пор простужена.)

Exercise №8. Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

1. I've bought a new car. Do you want to see it?
2. I've bought a new car last week.
3. I've lost my key. I can't find it anywhere.
4. Have you seen the news on television last night?
5. Where have you been yesterday evening?
6. The Chinese have invented printing.
7. I'm looking for Mike have you seen him?
8. I'm very hungry. I haven't eaten anything today.
9. Diane hasn't been at work yesterday.
10. Albert Einstein has been the scientist who has developed the theory of relativity.

Exercise №9. Make sentences from the words in brackets. Use the present perfect or past simple.

1. (it/ not/ rain/ this week)
2. (the weather/ be/ cold/ recently)
3. (it/ cold/ last week)
4. (I/ not/ read/ a newspaper/ yesterday)
5. (I/ not/ read/ a newspaper/ today)
6. (Sam/ earn/ a lot of money/ this year)
7. (he/ not/ earn/ so much/ last year)
8. (you/ have/ a holiday recently?)

Exercise №10. Complete the text. Use the Past Simple or the Present Perfect of the verbs in brackets.

Text 8

TAURUS

Christian Rufer is an accountant with TAURUS, a finance company. He 1 _____ (work) for the company for ten years. Since he first started, there 2 _____ (be) many changes. 'For many years,' he says, 'the company 3 _____ (have) a rigid

hierarchy with many levels of management. Then Gerald Brock 4_____ (take over) as CEO two years ago. Brock's first decision was to re-structure the company to create a flatter hierarchy. Since then, a completely new management style 5_____ (develop). In the past, staff 6_____ (come) to work at 8:00 every morning. Now the company 7_____ (change) to flexible working hours and staff can start and finish when they want. In the old days, staff 8_____ (receive) fixed salaries based on their seniority. But now, staff are able to earn bonuses based on performance and productivity. In the last two years, I 9_____ (enjoy) my job much more. I think it's great!

Exercise №11. Correct the mistakes.

1. We have bought a new sofa last month.
2. Jim lives in Germany for three years.
3. My father has went fishing.
4. She is just moved house.
5. We have eaten lunch at one o'clock.
6. Sophie has do her homework.
7. Ann and Tim have got married ten years ago.
8. I am at school since nine o'clock.

Exercise №12. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, Present or Past Simple, Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

1. I (learn) Italian for the past three years. My teacher is very good, and I (like) her very much.

I (be) to Italy three times. I (go) there last year with my family, and we (stay) in Florence. I (enjoy) it a lot, but there (be) too many people.

2. My daughter (try) to find a job for months. She (leave) university in June, and since then she (have) one or two part-time jobs. She (work) in a café for the last two weeks.

She (want) to work in publishing. She (write) hundreds of letters of application, and she (have) a few interviews, but no job offers yet.

3. We (live) in our new house for several months. Since we (move) in, we (be) very busy. Everyone (help) to get the house ready. So far we (decorate) the living room and the kitchen. Soon after we arrived the central heating (break) down, so we (have) to spend a lot of money to repair it.

We (like) gardening very much, but we (not have) time to do anything to the garden yet. And it (rain) very heavily recently, so we'll just wait till the weather gets better.

The Past Continuous Tense

Form: *was / were + V-ing*

He was watching TV. Was he watching TV? – No, he wasn't. He was not watching TV.

They were playing chess. Were they playing chess? They were not playing chess.

Usage: 1. Действие, которое происходило в определенный момент или период времени в прошлом. *At 7 o'clock yesterday I was watching TV.*

2. Действия, которые происходят одновременно в прошлом.

While he was playing the guitar, she was singing.

3. В сложных предложениях The Past Continuous употребляется для описания длительного действия, а the Past Simple - для описания краткого действия, которое прерывает длительное.

When Tom called I was telling the story.

Time expressions: *when, while, all day/night, , from ... till..., at ... o'clock yesterday etc.*

Exercise №1. Here is a list of some things that Helen did yesterday (and the times at which she did them):

8.45 – 9.15 had breakfast
9.15 – 10.00 read the newspaper
10.00 – 12.00 cleaned her flat
12.45 – 1.30 had lunch
2.30 – 3.30 washed some clothes
4.00 – 6.00 watched television

Now write sentences saying what she was doing at these times

At 9 o'clock she was having breakfast.	At 1 o'clock...
At 9.30 she ...	At 3 o'clock ...
At 11 o'clock ...	At 5 o'clock ...

Exercise №2. Make affirmative or negative sentences saying what you and your relatives were doing at these times.

1. At this time yesterday – I / walk in the park
2. At 8 yesterday morning – my mother / make breakfast
3. At 1 o'clock yesterday – my friends / have classes at the University
4. At 9 o'clock last night - my Dad / watch the news program on TV
5. From 3 till 5 on Sunday – I / prepare homework
6. From 10 till 11 on Saturday – my Mum and I / clean the flat
7. At this time on Tuesday – I / play with my younger brother (sister)

Exercise №3. Choose the best way to complete the sentences. Say what tenses are used.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. They were sleeping | a) when it turned over and we fell in the water. |
| 2. I was skiing | b) when I burnt my finger. |
| 3. I was cooking | c) when the doorbell rang. |
| 4. She was feeding the dog | d) when a truck banged into my car. |
| 5. I was eating a carrot | e) when he called me on the telephone. |
| 6. We were driving to work | f) when it bit her hand. |
| 7. He was standing in the canoe | g) when I fell and broke my leg. |
| 8. I was dreaming about my girlfriend | h) when my tooth fell out. |

Exercise №4. Open the brackets. Use the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. I (write) the business plan when my computer (crash) and I (lose) 50 pages.
2. I (go) to see a venture capital company when I (hear) it was bankrupt.
3. We (prepare) to launch the product when there (be) a fire in the factory.
4. Sales (rise) fast when our sales manager (leave) the company.
5. We (get into) the Asian market when there (be) a financial crash there.
6. I (talk) to a possible client when I (find out) they had already signed with a competitor.
7. Norma (drive) to Brighton when a man (hit) her car.

Exercise №5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

Then, say which uses of these tenses are shown in each extract.

A. Charlie Chaplin 1)___(become) one of the best-known personalities in America within two years of his first appearance in the cinema.

He 2)___(be) so famous that no studio could afford to pay him, so he 3)___(appear) only in films which he 4)___(produce) himself.

B. It 1)___(happen) at ten o'clock last night. John 2)___(sit) in his cosy living room with his wife and children. They 3)___(watch) the evening news on TV when suddenly, the lights 4)___(go out) and everything in the house 5)___(become) quiet.

C. The boys 1)___(play) football on the river bank while the girls 2)___(talk). Everyone 3)___(enjoy) the picnic when suddenly they 4)___(hear) a loud cry from further up the river. They all 5)___(run) to see what was wrong.

D. In prehistoric times, people 1)___(live) in caves. They 2)___(hunt) animals which they then 3)___(use) for food and clothing. They 4)___(make) everything by themselves and they 5)___(have) very simple lives.

Exercise №6. Work with a partner. Ask each other these questions.

Example:

A: Who was the last person to come to class today?

B: Tom.

A: What were you doing when Tom came in?

B: We were talking about the past progressive.

1. Who was the last person to come to class today?
2. What were you doing when this person came in?
3. Did you arrive before the teacher?
4. If so, what were you doing when the teacher came in?
5. Did you arrive after class began?
6. If so, what was the class doing when you came in?
7. What did you do when you entered the class?

Exercise №7. Work in two groups.

The students in group A go to the front of the room. Each student acts out one of the activities in the box (or his or her own activity). The students in group B watch carefully and take notes about what each student is doing.

bow, play cards with a groupmate, sweep the floor, comb your hair, play ping-pong, swim, dance, put on lipstick, tell sb. a secret, drink a cup of hot coffee, sew, walk a dog, sleep, write on the blackboard, ski

The students in group A sit down. They ask another group general and special questions about their activities. They use the Past Continuous.

Example: Who was sweeping the floor? What was Helen doing? Was Andrew sleeping?

Then another group acts out activities and asks questions. The winner is the group which asks and answers questions without mistakes.

The Past Perfect Tense

Form: *had + V₃*

*They had returned. Had they returned? No, they hadn't. They had not returned.
He had gone. Had he gone? No, he hadn't. He had not gone.*

Usage: Действие, совершившееся до определенного момента в прошлом. Этот момент может быть выражен:

- Указанием времени с предлогом *by*
She had written the composition by 6 o'clock.
- Другим действием в прошлом
By the time we came the children had already slept.
- Контекстом (указывает на действие, которое произошло раньше)
They had already reserved the table when they went to the restaurant.

Time expressions: *by, ever, never just, already, yet, so far, for, since* **в контексте прошедшего времени.**

Exercise №1. Open the brackets. You went back to your home town after many years and you found that many things were different.

Example: Most of my friends were no longer there. *They (leave) – had left.*

1. My best friend, Kevin, was no longer there. He (go) away.
2. The local cinema was no longer open. It (close) down.
3. Mr. Smith was no longer alive. He (die).
4. I didn't recognize Mrs. Smith. She (change) a lot.
5. Bill no longer had his car. He (sell) it.

Exercise №2. Make sentences using the words in brackets.

Example: I wasn't hungry. (I / just / have / lunch) – *I had just had lunch.*

1. Tom wasn't at home when I arrived. (he / just / go out)
2. We arrived at the cinema late. (the film / already / begin)
3. They weren't eating when I arrived to see them. (they / just / finish / their dinner)
4. I invited Ann to dinner last night but she couldn't come. (she / already / arrange / to do something else)
5. I was very pleased to see Nora again. (I / not / see / her for five years)
6. They thought they were well-prepared for exam (they / study / all the material / by the end of the term)
7. He was very fond of travelling. (he/ visit/ 12 countries/ by the time he was 35)
8. They were a very happy couple. (they / be married / for 10 years)
9. There was nobody on the platform. (the train / already / leave / when I arrived)
10. I could hardly recognize her. (we / not see / each other since 1990)

Exercise №3. First say which action happened first, then join the sentences using the words in brackets, as in the example.

Example: He saved a lot of money. Then he bought a car. (when)

Saved a lot of money: happened first

When he had saved a lot of money, he bought a car.

1. She hung out the washing. Then it began to rain. (after)
2. Fiona cleaned the house. Then the children arrived home. (by the time)
3. The guests left. Then she started cleaning. (when)
4. The girls put on their uniforms. Then they went to school. (before)
5. The meeting started. Then the lights went out. (already...when)

Exercise №4. Put the verb into the correct form (the past perfect or the past simple).

1. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody (go) to bed.
2. I felt very tired when I got home, so I (go) straight to bed.
3. Sorry I'm late. The car (break) down on my way here.

4. There was a car by the side of the road. It (break) down and the driver was trying to repair it. So we (stop) to see if we could help.

5. "Was Tom there when you arrived?" "No, he (go) home".

6. "Was Tom there when you arrived?" "Yes, but he (go) home soon afterwards".

Exercise №5. Open the brackets. Use the correct past tense.

A. On Monday morning, Laura 1)___(miss) the bus and had to walk to school. When she 2)___(arrive), the bell 3)___(already/ring) and lessons 4)___(start). The children 5)___(work) quietly when Laura 6)___(walk) into the classroom.

B. When Jamie 1)___(get) to the party, a lot of people 2)___(dance) to pop music. Everyone 3)___(wear) jeans and T-shirts. Jamie 4)___(buy) a new suit for the party and he 5)___(wear) that. He 6)___(feel) quite silly. Because everyone 7)___(look) at him.

Exercise №6. Read the sentences. Define the tense. Make negative sentences and ask questions of different types.

1. Tom had returned from the cinema by 5 o'clock.

2. It is very hot today.

3. Jim likes ice-cream very much.

4. Tom returned from the cinema at 5 o'clock.

5. You have already read this book.

6. Look! Her baby is smiling.

7. When Ann came home her children were watching TV.

Exercise №7. Choose the correct answer.

1. "Are you going shopping tonight?" - "No, I ... yesterday."

A. went B. had gone C. go

2. "Did you see Sue?" - "No, she ... by the time I arrived at his house."

A. was leaving B. had left C. is leaving

3. "Where is Lucy?" - "She ... on the phone when I saw him."

A. was talking B. talked C. had talked

4. "How often do you clean your house?" - "I ... clean it once a week."

A. seldom B. usually C. never

5. "Did you go out for dinner last night?" - "No. I ... a lot at lunch, so I wasn't hungry."

A. ate B. had eaten C. was eating

6. "Did you enjoy your holiday?" - "Yes, we ... in a beautiful hotel."

A. have stayed B. had stayed C. stayed

7. "I like your dress. Is it new?" - "No. I ... it for ages."

A. had B. have C. have had

8. "How is John now?" - "He ... better slowly."

A. gets B. is getting C. has got

Exercise №8. Correct the mistakes.

1. They are usually starting work at 9 o'clock.
2. Look! That man is having blue hair!
3. Do you study for exams at the moment?
4. I was being late for work yesterday morning.
5. Sheila is typing twenty letters so far this morning.
6. The sun has set in the west.
7. We had slept when the phone rang.
8. Linda buys a new car last month.

Table 1

<p>BEFORE YESTERDAY</p> <p>I had played</p> <p><i>already, not ... yet up to then</i></p>	<p>YESTERDAY</p> <p>I did play I played</p> <p><i>How long? For... When...? from... to...</i></p>	
<p>BEFORE AND AT A MOMENT YESTERDAY</p> <p>I had been playing</p> <p><i>How long? For... Since when? Since...</i></p>	<p>AT A MOMENT YESTERDAY</p> <p>I was playing</p> <p><i>while</i></p>	

Exercise №9. Open the brackets using the Past Simple or the Past Perfect.

Text 9

On Friday, February 8th, I (have) a meeting in Leeds. I (go) to bed early the night before. I (be) tired because I (spend) the day shopping in London. I (know) that I (prepare) everything for the meeting and I (sleep) well.

On Friday morning I (leave) home at 6a.m. I (get) to the station early – in fact the train (not arrive). I (not have) breakfast at home, so I (have) a cup of tea at the station before my train (come).

Later, on the train, I (take) out the letter about the meeting which I (put) in my briefcase. I (look) at the date of the meeting. I (cannot) believe it! I (make) a mistake. – I (be) a month too early!

The Future Simple Tense

Form: *will + V₁* will not = won't

They will finish the work. Will they finish the work? They won't finish the work.

Usage: 1. Действие в отдаленном будущем. Обычно с глаголами: *think, believe, expect*; выражениями: *be sure, be afraid*; наречиями: *perhaps, probably, certainly*, etc.

His parents think he will become an artist some day.

I'm afraid I will fail the exam.

2. Только что принятое, спонтанное решение.

The soup smells strange. I won't eat it.

3. Действие в будущем, на которое мы не можем повлиять.

Jill will be 2 years next month.

4. Используется для выражения просьб, надежд, угроз, обещаний, предупреждений. Обычно с глаголами: *promise, swear, guarantee, hope*, etc.

I hope I will pass the exam successfully.

Time expressions: *tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week/month/year, tonight, soon, in a week/month/year*, etc.

Exercise №1. Match the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. He isn't wearing a sweater. | a) I won't be home for dinner. |
| 2. He doesn't know the answer. | b) He will be happy to hear the news. |
| 3. The children are having a lot of fun in the swimming pool. | c) That radio won't work without them. |
| 4. He won a prize. | d) He'll be cold. |
| 5. Hurry, take your seats. | e) The game will begin in five minutes. |
| 6. You need batteries. | f) They won't get out of the water. |
| 7. Don't save any food for me. | g) He'll have the answer for you tomorrow. |

Exercise №2. Make sentences and general questions from the following words.

Underline verbs in the Future Simple tense. Translate.

1. will / The doctor / you / in a few minutes / see
2. be / I'll / back / in an hour
3. pay for / the damage / I'll
4. Will / help / you / please / me?
5. in a few months / They / forget / their problems / will
6. won't / his bills / on time / He / pay
7. Will / me / you / marry?
8. arrive / Will / the plane / before dark?

Exercise №3. Answer these questions using the words in brackets.

Example: 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) She ...
2. Where do you think she'll go? (expect / London) I ...
3. When do you think she'll leave? (think / tomorrow) I ...
4. How do you think she'll go there? (expect / by train) I ...
5. When do you think she'll be back? (think / quite soon) I ...
6. Do you think you'll miss her? (I'm sure / very much) Yes, ...

Exercise №4. Read the predictions for leisure in 2050. Open the brackets using the Future Simple.

Text 10

The business of leisure

People (spend) less time at work. The average working week (be) 30 hours, but most people (work) from home. Colleagues (meet) once a week or once a month. Companies' headquarters buildings (sill /exist), with very impressive architecture, but almost no one (actually/work) in them. Most employees (get) at least 10 weeks' holiday per year.

All forms of 'extreme' physical activity (be) very popular – everything from mountaineering to bungee-jumping. National parks, especially, (be) very crowded. In summer, there (be) people waiting in line to reach the tops of mountains such as Mont Blanc. There (be) a charge for entry to National Parks. On the most popular days the charge (be) higher in order to limit numbers.

Now in pairs discuss the predictions and make some of your own.

Кроме **the Future Simple Tense** действие в будущем могут выражать: **the Present Continuous / be going to** – запланированное действие в будущем, часто в ближайшем. Сравните:

Helen's bicycle has a flat tire.

Helen: My bicycle has a flat tire. Can you repair it for me?

Father: OK, but I can't do it now. I'll repair it tomorrow. (спонтанное решение, обещание)

Later. Mother: Can you repair Helen's bicycle?

Father: Yes. She told me. I'm going to repair it tomorrow. (запланированное действие)

Выражение **be going to** обычно не употребляется с глаголами движения.

He is coming for the weekend.

Не забывайте, что the Present Continuous не употребляется с глаголами состояния. Нельзя использовать the Present Continuous для предположений, в этих случаях употребляется структура **be going to**.

That restaurant is expensive. A dinner is going to cost a lot.

Look at those black clouds. It's going to rain this afternoon.

The Present Simple Tense:

1. Действие в соответствии с программой или расписанием.

The Berlin train arrives in Moscow at 6 p.m.

2. Будущее действие в придаточных времени и условия. The Future Simple не используется после *if/whether, unless, when, while, before, until, as soon as, after, by the time, etc.*

He won't come unless you invite him personally.

As soon as I finish I will go for a walk.

Exercise №5. BioPharmas President, Jay Walker, is asking about a seminar that Petra (Personnel Director) is organizing.

Complete his questions. Use the Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Where _____ (we/hold) the seminar?
2. _____ (you/invite) only division managers?
3. When _____ (it/take) place?
4. How many _____ (people/go) to the seminar?
5. _____ (you/lead) the seminar alone?
6. When _____ (I/talk) to everyone – at the start or at the end?

*Exercise №6. You are interviewing Johnny Choo, chairman of KL Industries. Complete the questions and answers with **be going to**.*

1. What _____ (do) with Mimosa Cars?
- We _____ (invest) a lot of money in the company.
2. How much _____ (invest)?
- We _____ (spend) 500 million euros over the next five years.
3. What _____ (spend) the money on?
- I _____ (replace) the older models like the GLX and introduce some new models.
4. How _____ (develop) the engineering side?
- KL Industries _____ (give) Mimosa a lot of technical help.

Exercise №7. Complete the dialogue with appropriate form of the verbs in brackets. More than one answer is possible in some cases.

A: Can you come to a meeting tomorrow at 10? We 1 _____ (discuss) the plans for exporting the new model and we'd like to have your ideas.

B: I'm afraid I can't. I 2 _____ (leave) for France this evening. I 3 _____ (attend) the Paris sales conference.

A: When 4 _____ (you/come back)?

B: Not till next week. I 5 _____ (stay) there over the weekend.

A: Well, I'm sure you'll have a wonderful time. I 6 _____ (tell) the others that you can't come.

Exercise №8. Choose the correct answer.

1. Do you have any plans for tonight? – Well, I ... to the cinema with Mark.
a) go b) am going c) am going to go d) will go
2. The dress suits you wonderfully! – Yes, I think I ... it.
a) will buy b) buy c) am going to buy
3. Do you know that Ann and Andrew ... in a month? – Oh, really?
a) will get married b) get married c) are getting married
4. When ... the second term ...?
a) will...start b) does...start c) is...going to start
5. We ... a test on Monday. I have to revise a lot of rules.
a) have b) are having c) will have
6. Why are you buying so much wallpaper? – My husband and I ... our flat.
a) are going to redecorate b) will redecorate c) redecorate
7. We ... to a new flat next week.
a) are moving b) will move c) move
8. The concert ... at 7 p.m. So let's meet at 6.45 near the concert hall.
a) will begin b) is going to begin c) begins
9. I'm hungry. – Me too. I ... some sandwiches.
a) am going to make b) am making c) will make
10. Oh, the bus is so slow! I hope we ... late.
a) aren't going to be b) aren't c) won't be

Exercise №9. Put the verbs in brackets in the Present or Future Simple.

1. Before you (leave), don't forget to shut the windows.
2. When I (see) Tom tomorrow, I (invite) him to our party.
3. I (phone) you as soon as I (arrive) in London.
4. Everyone (be) very surprised if he (pass) the exam.
5. When you (see) Brian again, you (not/recognize) him.
6. We (not/start) dinner until Jack (arrive).
7. (you/be) lonely without me while I (be) away?
8. If I (need) any help, I (ask) you.
9. Come on! Hurry up! Ann (be) annoyed if we (be) late.

Exercise №10. Put the verbs in brackets in the Future Simple, the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. A: (you/do) anything on Friday morning?
B: No, I'm free.
2. A: I (go) to the cinema. Do you want to come with me?
B: What time (the film/start)?
3. A: The new exhibition (open) on April 3d and (finish) on May 31st.
B: I know. I (go) on the first day.
4. A: Excuse me, what time (the train/leave)?
B: At 7.30.

5. A: I'm really thirsty.
B: I (get) a glass of water.
6. A: How old is your sister?
B: She (be) twelve next week.
7. A: What are you doing tonight?
B: I (probably/watch) TV after dinner.

Exercise №11. Work with a partner. Talk about a change that is going to take place in your life or in the life of someone you know. For example, is someone going to get married / graduate from University / retire / start a new job, etc? Tell your partner the change. Then your partner asks questions about the situation. Answer your partner's questions.

Example:

A: My sister is going to get married next month.

B: Oh really! Where is she going to live?

A: She's going to live in Moscow.

B: What is she going to do?

A: She's going to look for a new job.

B: Who is she going to marry?

A: A man she met at school.

B: Are they going to have a big wedding?

A: Yes, they are.

The Future Continuous Tense

Form: *will be + V-ing*

They will be working. Will they be working? They will not (won't) be working.

Usage: 1. Действие, которое будет происходить в определенный момент в будущем.

This time next week I will be skiing in Austria.

2. Используется в вопросах, когда мы хотим вежливо поинтересоваться о планах кого-то, особенно, если собираемся попросить о чем-то.

Will you be using your bicycle this evening? – No, you can take it.

Time expressions: *this time / at ... o'clock tomorrow / next week, etc.*

Exercise №1. Make sentences using the Future Continuous.

1. I'm going to watch TV from 8 until 10 o'clock this evening.

So at 9.30 I ...

2. Tomorrow afternoon I'm going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30.

So at 4 o'clock tomorrow I ...

3. Jim is going to study from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock this evening.

So at 8.30 this evening he ...

4. We are going to clean the flat tomorrow. It will take from 9 until 11 o'clock. So at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning ...

Exercise №2. Write three sentences (about the past, present and future).

Bob always reads the newspaper in the morning. It takes him half an hour, from 8 o'clock until 8.30. So:

1. At 8.15 yesterday morning Bob ...
2. It's 8.15 now. He ...
3. At 8.15 tomorrow morning he ...

Exercise №3. Ask questions using the Future Continuous.

Example: You want to borrow your friend's bicycle this evening.

(you / use / your bicycle this evening?) – *Will you be using your bicycle this evening?*

1. You want your friend to give Tom a message this afternoon.
(you / meet / Tom this afternoon?)
2. You want to use your friend's computer tomorrow evening.
(you / use / your computer tomorrow evening?)
3. Your friend is going shopping. You want him/her to buy some food for you.
(you / pass / the market when you are in town?)

Exercise №4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future tense.

1. A: Are you looking forward to your holiday?
B: Oh, yes! This time next week I (lie) on the beach.
2. A: We're having a party on Saturday.
B: Oh, good. I (make) a cake.
3. A: (you/help) me with a shopping tomorrow?
B: Of course.
4. A: Are you excited about your trip?
B: Yes. This time tomorrow I (sit) on the plane.
5. A: I can't hear the television very well.
B: I (turn up) the volume.

The Future Perfect Tense

Form: *will have + V₃*

Tom will have written a letter. Will Tom have written a letter? Tom won't have written a letter.

Usage: действие, которое совершится к определенному моменту в будущем.

They will have finished their meeting by four o'clock this afternoon.

Time expressions: *by, by the time, until, before, etc.* Обратите внимание, после этих слов не употребляется будущее время – только настоящее.

Exercise №1. What do these people hope they will have done by the time they are thirty years old? Using the prompts below, make sentences, as in the example.

Example: Alec: travel all over the world – *Alec hopes he will have travelled all over the world by the time he is thirty.*

1. Mark: start his own business
2. Susan: become famous
3. Kate: make her first collection
4. Jack: build his own house
5. Ted: take part in the Olympic Games

Exercise №2. Correct the mistakes.

1. This time tomorrow, John is lying on the beach.
2. Peter will help you when he will finish his dinner.
3. Sarah will finish decorating the Christmas tree by midnight.
4. I was turning on the heating. It's cold in here.
5. Where do you spend your holidays this summer?
6. Helen will type these reports as soon as she will come back from her lunch break.
7. Perhaps the Jacksons have visited us tonight.
8. Jennifer will move to her new flat on Saturday. She has already arranged it.

Exercise №3. Answer the following questions about yourself.

1. What are you doing at the weekend?
2. What will you be doing this time next week?
3. What do you think life will be like in the future?
4. Where are you going next summer?
5. What will you have done by the end of today?
6. How many meals will you have eaten by the end of today?

Exercise №4. Make questions and complete the short answers.

Example: they / spend / £2000 on their holiday last year – *Did they spend £2000 on their holiday last year? - No, they didn't.*

1. He / leave for Portugal tomorrow – Yes, ...
2. Jessica Moore / record / a hundred songs so far – Yes, ...
3. She / give / a big party on her birthday every year – No, ...
4. Tom / see / the robbers when they were leaving the bank – Yes, ...
5. The train / already / leave – No, ...
6. They / get married / twenty years ago – No, ...
7. Sam / play football / at 3 o'clock yesterday – Yes, ...
8. We / do homework / by 2 o'clock yesterday – No, ...
9. You / do the shopping / tomorrow – No, ...
10. Sue / swim in the Mediterranean Sea / this time next week

The Passive Voice

The Passive Voice – пассивный (страдательный) залог.

Form: *be* + V_3

Чтобы употребить соответствующую форму пассивного залога, надо прямое дополнение конструкции в активном залоге использовать в качестве подлежащего в предложении с пассивным залогом. Грамматическое время при этом остается тем же.

*People **built** Stonehenge in prehistoric times. – Stonehenge **was built** in prehistoric times.*

Если необходимо указать, кем было совершено действие, используется предлог **by**. Чтобы показать, при помощи чего совершено действие, используется предлог **with**.

The letter was written by a boy with a pencil.

В вопросе и отрицании используется первый вспомогательный глагол.

You have been invited to the party. Have you been invited to the party? – No, you haven't. You have not been invited to the party.

tense \ time	<i>present</i>	<i>past</i>	<i>future</i>
<i>Simple</i>	am/is/are + V_3	was/were + V_3	will be + V_3
<i>Continuous</i>	am/is/are being + V_3	was/were being + V_3	-----
<i>Perfect</i>	have/has been + V_3	had been + V_3	will have been + V_3

Exercise №1. Give three forms of the following verbs:

write	read	begin	beat
shake	do	make	sweep
buy	cut	bring	sell
find	lose	give	take
meet	pay	break	lay

Exercise №2. Define the forms of the verbs. Make 5 sentences using them, add time expressions.

Is being washed, had been written, is spoken, are kept, was used, will have been cooked, were being stolen, will be taken, will have been made, was spoilt, had been given, will be opened, was being swept, was lost, will be found, is being watched, had been broken, was closed, was being bought, is being sold.

Exercise №3. Add the agent to the sentence using prepositions by or with.

1. Bread is cut (a knife).
2. The table is being laid for dinner (Helen).

3. I was told the news (my friend).
4. She was introduced to the manager (the secretary).
5. The case has been mentioned to me (the lawyer).
6. The situation was explained to us (the parents).
7. In winter rivers and lakes are covered (ice).
8. Some flour, eggs, salt, sugar and milk were beaten (a mixer).
9. This car was bought (my boyfriend).
10. The money was entrusted to her (her aunt).

Exercise №4. Transform the sentences into the passive voice.

1. Sue loves ice-cream.
They grow rice in China.
Vegetarians don't eat meat.
2. The police caught the criminal a year ago.
I cooked breakfast.
They did not see him yesterday.
3. They will raise prices again.
The police will arrest the criminal.
John will not invite us to the party.
4. Our neighbours are growing new flowers this year.
Ann is making up her face at the moment.
Andrew is not using a computer now.
5. The doctor was examining a patient when I came.
Sam was watching a film at 1 o'clock yesterday.
She was not cooking a cake that time.
6. They have collected all necessary information.
She has just closed the window.
I have not dusted the furniture yet.
7. We had spent all the money by the end of our holidays.
By noon they had cleaned the flat.
Sue had not used the computer very often.
8. Tom will have graduated from University by next month.
John will have received the papers by tomorrow.
Jack will not have fixed the car by 7 o'clock.

Exercise №5. Ask questions using the passive.

1. About the telephone (when / invent?)
2. About glass (how / make?)
3. About Volkswagen cars (where / make?)
4. About silver (what / use for?)
5. About television (when / invent?)
6. About the Pyramids (whom / build?)
7. About Nizhny Novgorod (whom / found?)

8. About jeans (what / make of?)
9. About coffee (how / make?)

Exercise №6. Rewrite the sentences below using the correct form of the passive. Omit the agent if it isn't important.

1. Howard Baines set up the company in 1978.
2. To begin with, Baines and his directors divided the company into three departments.
3. Since then, they have restructured the company into five departments.
4. A manager heads each department.
5. The company now employs 4,000 people.
6. They are building a new head office for 2,000 staff.
7. They will complete the new building next month.
8. The company raised salaries by 4 per cent last year.
9. The company has developed a new drink.
10. We describe the results of this survey in our latest report.

Exercise №7. Complete the article with the appropriate passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Text 11

Insurance companies see manual workers as high risk

Low paid manual workers (charge) 1_____ 10 to 20 per cent more for their motor insurance than high-earning professional people, according to data from the Automobile Association. One man (quote) 2_____ £713 for car insurance when he gave his job as IT consultant. But when the same person, with the same car and address gave his job as factory worker, he (offer) 3_____ cover for a cost of £793.

So what are the best and the worst jobs for car insurers? The highest rates (attract) 4_____ by high-earning sportsmen, because they often drive fast, expensive cars. Nightclub staff (see) 5_____ as high risk because they park their cars in areas of high crime at night. At the other end of the scale, the lowest premiums (pay) 6_____ by accountants. They (believe) 7_____ to be careful people who take few risks when driving.

Exercise №8. Fill in the correct verb form (active or passive).

FACT: In 1929 the USA faced recession. In 1930 over 2,000 banks failed. There was an epidemic of small bank failures.

1. Over 2,000 banks (to fail) in the USA after recession (to start).
2. Many banks (to go) out of business by 1932.
3. Over 2,000 banks (to fail) before American public opinion (to change).
4. After more than 2,000 banks (to fail) American banking system (to change).
5. After a bad accident (to take) lives of 5 miners the pit (to close) down.
6. After money (to pay) the notice 'For Sale' (to take off) the cottage gates.
7. After money (to change hands) the notice (to take off) the gate.

Exercise №9. Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. The report is sent to you last week.
2. The budget was agree by the finance director.
3. The IT network is repaired by a technician at the moment.
4. The meeting will be finish soon.
5. The system can using by everyone.
6. He was asked from his boss to meet a client at the airport.
7. I am fascinating by your ideas.

Exercise №10. Write down an explanation for each of the problems using the words in brackets with the verb in the passive.

Problem 1: I haven't received the information I asked for.

Explanation: (Information/ send/ wrong address)

Problem 2: My order is late.

Explanation: (All shipments/ delay/ because/ strike)

Problem 3: My salary wasn't paid into my bank account last month.

Explanation: (A mistake/ make/ accounts department)

Problem 4: I can't access the database from my computer.

Explanation: (Access/ will/ restore/ later today)

Problem 5: Why didn't I receive my travel expenses last month?

Explanation: (The accounts department/ inform me/ your expenses form/ not complete correctly)

Problem 6: I can't access the intranet.

Explanation: (The network/ currently/ repair)

Problem 7: I'm a vegetarian. When will it be possible to get vegetarian food in the company canteen?

Explanation: (A vegetarian choice/ will/ introduce/ as standard/ end of January)

Problem 8: Where did all this water come from?

Explanation: (A window/ leave/ open/ someone/ last night)

We have seen how the passive can be used to avoid blaming individuals. In which of these sentences is the passive used in this way?

Self-Check Module

Test 1 (Present Tenses)

Exercise № 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. Does Wanda ?
 - A. write a letter to her parents every week
 - B. a letter to her parents write every week
 - C. every week write a letter to her parents
2. The concert is still going on;
 - A. it yet hasn't finished
 - B. it hasn't finished yet
 - C. it hasn't yet finished
3. Ask Ernest at the weekend.
 - A. what does he usually do
 - B. what he usually does
 - C. what usually he does
4. When the light is bad,
 - A. I very well can't see
 - B. I can't very well see
 - C. I can't see very well
5. They would like to buy chalet house.
 - A. nice, wooden, not very old, four-bedroom Swiss
 - B. a wooden, Swiss, not very old, nice, four-bedroom
 - C. a nice, four-bedroom, not very old, wooden Swiss
6. It's getting late. Are in the park?
 - A. still the children playing
 - B. the children still playing
 - C. the children playing still
7. Jake has bought jacket .
 - A. nice blue tweed sports new German
 - B. nice new blue German tweed sports
 - C. new nice blue German tweed sports
8. Dana has such a pretty face and
 - A. is her hair so long and beautiful
 - B. her hair so long and beautiful is
 - C. her hair is so long and beautiful
9. I a very long vacation, I can't afford it.
 - A. usually don't take
 - B. don't usually take
 - C. don't take usually
10. Andrew studies
 - A. hard at University every day
 - B. every day hard at University
 - C. at University every day hard

Exercise № 2. Open the brackets. Make 4 questions of different types to each sentence.

1. Now Pam (be) a chief.
2. They (have a lesson) right now.
3. Tom (travel) abroad every summer.
4. Serge (travel) for several months.
5. My friends already (visit) Germany, Italy and France.

Exercise № 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. Paul isn't a very honest person. That is why when he speaks nobody ... him.
A. believe
B. believes
C. hasn't believed
D. isn't believing
2. Bill, your hair looks wet. What ... all morning in the rain?
A. has you done
B. are you doing
C. do you do
D. have you been doing
3. Gill can't do the dishes right now because she
A. is sleeping
B. sleeps
C. slept
D. sleeping
4. Don't mess with that liquid! It ... some poisonous acid!
A. is containing
B. has contained
C. contains
D. contained
5. He found a new job in China. He ... to move to China because he is fond of their lifestyle.
A. has always wanted
B. is always wanting
C. always wants
D. have always wanted

6. ... you ever ... to Brazil?
- A. have / been
 - B. have / was
 - C. have / gone
 - D. has / been
7. I have just sent my application form, now I ... for their answer.
- A. have waited
 - B. am waiting
 - C. have been waited
 - D. wait
8. You ... about my handwriting! Stop it!
- A. have always complained
 - B. always complain
 - C. are always complaining
 - D. have been always complaining
9. Where have you been? I ... from you for ages!
- A. hasn't heard
 - B. haven't heard
 - C. didn't hear
 - D. don't hear
10. Your perfume ... nice! What is it?
- A. smelling
 - B. smells
 - C. is smelling
 - D. was smelled

Test 2 (Past Tenses)

Exercise № 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. I was glad that after his recent illness.
 - A. John looked so well
 - B. John looked such well
 - C. John so well looked

2. It was 9 o'clock in the evening, but
 - A. Stella yet was not at home
 - B. Stella was yet not at home
 - C. Stella was not at home yet

3. Collin didn't like the climate in the north of Canada; in winter.
 - A. it was too cold there
 - B. too cold was it there
 - C. it was cold there too

4. Yesterday I did some shopping and
 - A. also I went to the bank
 - B. I also went to the bank
 - C. I went to the bank also

5. Did you learn ?
 - A. at school today a lot of things
 - B. a lot of things at school today
 - C. today a lot of things at school

6. Sam took out his album because
 - A. to show us his photos he wanted
 - B. he wanted to show us his photos
 - C. he wanted his photos to show us

7. There was a forest near the village.
 - A. beautiful, large, old, pine
 - B. large, beautiful, pine, old
 - C. pine, old, beautiful, large

8. Denny was very hungry, so
 - A. he quickly ate his dinner
 - B. he ate quickly his dinner
 - C. he ate his dinner quickly

9. They such an awful mess.
A. never had seen
B. had never seen
C. had seen never

10. When did you buy dress?
A. this beautiful short black silk
B. this silk beautiful short black
C. this silk short beautiful black

Exercise № 2. Open the brackets. Make 4 questions of different types to each sentence.

1. Helen (teach) English for 20 years before she retired.
2. They (do the shopping) from 3 till 5 yesterday.
3. Mary (get) only good marks last term.
4. Sue (be) at the bank this time yesterday.
5. You (eat) your lunch by 12 o'clock.

Exercise № 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. I saw Jim at the train station. He ... for his business partner to arrive from NY.

- A. had waited
B. had been waiting
C. was waiting
D. waited

2. In 1939 the Second World War

- A. had started
B. started
C. was starting
D. had been starting

3. His grandmother died last night. She ... from cancer for more than a year.

- A. was suffered
B. suffered
C. had suffered
D. had been suffering

4. I ... a shower when somebody knocked on my door.

- A. had
B. was having
C. had had
D. had been having

5. He was put behind bars because he ... the police officer.
- A. offended
 - B. had offended
 - C. was offending
 - D. had been offending
6. ... they ... their last winter holiday in Italy?
- A. Were ... spending
 - B. Did ... spent
 - C. Had ... spent
 - D. Did ... spend
7. At three o'clock yesterday afternoon they ... at an outdoor café.
- A. sat
 - B. were sitting
 - C. had been sitting
 - D. had sat
8. First, he ... the message. Then, he ... his boss to inform him about the accident.
- A. read / called
 - B. was reading / called
 - C. read / was calling
 - D. was reading / was calling
9. They ... the window when it ... to rain.
- A. cleaned / started
 - B. had been cleaning / started
 - C. were cleaning / started
 - D. cleaned / started
10. Bob was really happy! He ... an important contract.
- A. was signing
 - B. has been signing
 - C. had signed
 - D. signed

Test 3 (Future Forms)

Exercise №1. Fill in the gaps with the future simple or the correct be going to form of the verbs in brackets.

1. They _____ (play) golf this afternoon.
2. I'm bored. I think _____ (do) a crossword puzzle.
3. They are making a lot of noise. They _____ (wake) the baby.
4. You've got a bad cold. I _____ (make) you some soup.
5. A: Would you like something to drink?
B: I _____ (have) a cup of tea, please.
6. We hope the dog _____ (find) his way back home.
7. A: Look at that man on the ladder!
B: Oh, no! He _____ (fall)!
8. A: I don't understand this Maths problem.
B: That's OK I _____ (help) you.
9. A: _____ (Alex/come) to the football match?
B: Of course. He loves football.
10. A: Why are you wearing those old clothes?
B: Because I _____ (paint) the kitchen today.

Exercise №2. Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple or the present continuous.

Carla: Where 1) _____ (you/go) for your holidays, now that summer is here?

Erica: Nowhere. I 2) _____ (study) for my exams in September.

Carla: You 3) _____ (not/take) a holiday at all this year then?

Erica: No. I must study, or I 4) _____ (not/pass) the exams. What 5) _____ (you/do) for the summer.

Carla: Well, first I 6) _____ (visit) my aunt in Paris and then I 7) _____ (spend) a month in Antibes.

Erica: I don't really think I 8) _____ (have) the chance to go anywhere this summer. Anyway, there's always next year, isn't there?

Exercise №3. Circle the correct answer.

1. Our exams finish on Friday. This time next week *I'll relax/ 'll be relaxing* at home.

2. Bring your books round tonight. My brother *will help/ will be helping* you with your Maths.

3. I'll still be awake at midnight. *I'll have/ 'll be having* my fifth cup of coffee!

4. *I won't go/ won't be going* without you, but please don't be late.

5. Good luck with your exam on Wednesday. *I'll think/ 'll be thinking* of you.

6. Meet me in the library on Thursday morning. *We'll revise/ 'll be revising* together.

7. Come round on Saturday morning for a chat. *I won't do/ won't be doing* anything.

Exercise №4. Complete the sentences. Use will or the future perfect of the verbs in the box.

disappear	experience	improve	land	move	need	rise
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1. Global temperatures _____ by at least 1°C by the end of this century.
2. Many of us _____ more extreme weather events, such as storms, heat waves and floods.
3. The world _____ much more energy in the future.
4. They say that the treatment of cancer _____ enormously by 2025.
5. Experts predict that half of today's languages _____ by 2100.
6. More and more people _____ from the countryside to cities in this century.
7. They say that people _____ on Mars by 2040.

Test 4 (Passive Voice)

Exercise № 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. Not much ... about the accident since that time.

- A. has said
- B. was said
- C. has been said

2. The secretary ... to her new boss yesterday.

- A. introduced
- B. was introduced
- C. is introduced

3. Weekends ... outdoors by most English people.

- A. spend
- B. spent
- C. are spent

4. Tom ... his key.

- A. has lost
- B. has been lost
- C. was lost

5. A decision ... until the next meeting.

- A. has not been made
- B. will not made
- C. will not be made

6. When the manager arrived, the problem
A. had already been solved
B. had already solved
C. had solved
7. Look! A new supermarket ... now.
A. is built
B. is being built
C. builds
8. The Passive Voice ... by the end of this year.
A. will learn
B. will be learnt
C. will have been learnt
9. When I came to the party, John ...home.
A. had already been gone
B. had already gone
C. was gone
10. My hair was set ... Jane ... a hairdryer.
A. with/by
B. by/with
C. by/-

Exercise № 2. Transform the sentences into the passive voice.

1. The new factory has employed hundreds of people this year.
2. The terrible news shocked everyone yesterday.
3. Rodger writes a letter to his wife every day.
4. Clair is dusting furniture at the moment.
5. Our friends won't visit us next week.

Exercise №3. Rewrite the sentences in the active.

1. The euro is used by over 300 million people.
2. The novel "Dracula" was written by Bram Stoker in 1897.
3. This course has been already finished by me.
4. Streets will be cleaned by Mr. Brown later.
5. Gold was discovered in California in the 19th century.

Answers to Assignments in Self-Check Module

Test 1 (Present Tenses)

Exercise № 1.

1. A, 2. B, 3. B, 4. C, 5. C, 6. B, 7. B, 8. C, 9. B, 10. A.

Exercise № 2.

1. is, 2. are having, 3. travels, 4. has been travelling, 5. have already visited.

Exercise № 3.

1. – B, 2. – D, 3. – A, 4. – C, 5. – A, 6. – A, 7. – B, 8. – C, 9. – B, 10. – B.

Test 2 (Past Tenses)

Exercise № 1.

1. A, 2. C, 3. A, 4. B, 5. B, 6. B, 7. A, 8. C, 9. B, 10. A.

Exercise № 2.

1. had been teaching, 2. were doing, 3. got, 4. was, 5. had eaten.

Exercise № 3.

1. C, 2. B, 3. D, 4. B, 5. B, 6. D, 7. B, 8. A, 9. C, 10. C.

Test 3 (Future Forms)

Exercise №1.

1. are going to play 2. will do 3. are going to wake 4. will make 5. will have	6. will find 7. is going to fall 8. will help 9. Is Alex going to come 10. am going to paint
--	--

Exercise №2.

1. are you going 2. am studying 3. aren't taking 4. won't pass	5. are you doing 6. am visiting 7. am spending 8. will have
---	--

Exercise №3.

1. I'll be relaxing 2. will help 3. I'll be having 4. I won't go	5. I'll be thinking 6. We'll be revising 7. I won't do
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Exercise №4.

1. will have risen 2. will experience 3. will need 4. will have improved	5. will have disappeared 6. will move 7. will have landed
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Test 4 (Passive Voice)

Exercise № 1.

1. C, 2. B, 3. C, 4. A, 5. C, 6. A, 7. B, 8. C, 9. B, 10. B.

Exercise № 2.

1. Hundreds of people have been employed by the new factory this year.
2. Everyone was shocked by the terrible news yesterday.
3. A letter is written by Rodger to his wife every day.
4. Furniture is being dusted by Clair at the moment.
5. We won't be visited by our friends next week.

Exercise № 3.

1. Over 300 million people use the euro.
2. Bram Stoker wrote the novel "Dracula" in 1897.
3. I have already finished this course.
4. Mr. Brown will clean streets later.
5. People discovered gold in California in the 19th century.

Appendix 1: Tense/Aspect Chart

	Simple Констатация факта	Progressive Процесс	Perfect Завершенность	Perfect Progressive Процесс уже в течение некоторого периода времени
Present	<p><i>usually, always, seldom, every day/year, on Mondays/Tuesdays, at night/weekends, etc.</i></p> <p>V/ V-s</p> <p>She paints pictures.</p>	<p><i>now, at present, at the moment, these days, tonight, still, etc.</i></p> <p>be(am/is/are) + V-ing</p> <p>She is painting a picture now.</p>	<p><i>for, since, already, just, recently, lately, so far, today, this morning/week, never, ever, how long, yet, etc.</i></p> <p>have(has) + V₃</p> <p>She has already painted a picture.</p>	<p><i>for, since, already, for a long time, recently, lately, how long, etc.</i></p> <p>have(has)+been+ V-ing</p> <p>She has been painting a picture for an hour.</p>
Past	<p><i>yesterday, then, when, in 2000, last night/week/Monday, two days/months ago, etc.</i></p> <p>V-ed /V₂</p> <p>She painting a picture last night.</p>	<p><i>while, when, as, all day/night, the whole day, from 5 till 6, etc.</i></p> <p>was/were+ V-ing</p> <p>She was painting a picture when he came.</p>	<p><i>before, after, already, for, since, just, till/until, when, by, by the time, never, etc.</i></p> <p>had + V-ed/V₃</p> <p>She had painting a picture before he came.</p>	<p><i>for, since, since the time when, before how long, until, etc.</i></p> <p>had+been+ V-ing</p> <p>She had been painting a picture for an hour when he came.</p>
Future	<p><i>tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next year/time, in a week, etc.</i></p> <p>will + V</p> <p>She will painting a picture tomorrow.</p>	<p><i>tomorrow at this time, this time next Monday, etc.</i></p> <p>will + be + V-ing</p> <p>She will be painting a picture this time tomorrow.</p>	<p><i>by, by the time, before, until, by then, etc.</i></p> <p>will + have + V₃</p> <p>She will have painting a picture by the time he comes.</p>	<p><i>by...for, by this time, etc.</i></p> <p>will+ have +been+ V-ing</p> <p>She will have been painting a picture for an hour by the time he comes.</p>

Appendix 2: Irregular Verbs

VERB	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	ПЕРЕВОД
be [bi:]	was [wɒz] were [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	быть
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten ['bi:tn]	бить
become [bi:kʌm]	became [bi:keim]	become [bi:kʌm]	становиться
begin [bi'gin]	began [bi'gæn]	begun [bi'gʌn]	начинать
bleed [bli:d]	bled [bled]	bled [bled]	кровоточить
blow [blou]	blew [blu:]	blown [bloun]	дуть
break [breik]	broke [brɔ:k]	broken ['brɔ:k(e)n]	ломать
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	приносить
build [bild]	built [bilt]	built [bilt]	строить
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	гореть
burst [bɜ:st]	burst [bɜ:st]	burst [bɜ:st]	разразиться
buy [bai]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	покупать
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	ловить, хватать, успеть
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [ʃəuz]	chosen [tʃəuz(ə)n]	выбирать
come [kʌm]	came [keim]	come [kʌm]	приходить
cost [cɒst]	cost [cɒst]	cost [cɒst]	стоять
creep [kri:p]	crept [krept]	crept [krept]	ползать
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	резать
do [du:]	did [did]	done [dʌn]	делать
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	рисовать, тащить
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]	мечтать, дремать
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	пить
drive [draɪv]	drove [drouv]	driven ['drɪvn]	водить
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tn]	есть
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen ['fɔ:lən]	падать
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]	кормить
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	чувствовать
fight [fait]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]	бороться

find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]	находить
fit [fɪt]	fit [fɪt]	fit [fɪt]	подходить по размеру
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [flaʊn]	летать
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒt(ə)n]	забывать
forgive [fo'gɪv]	forgave [fo'geɪv]	forgiven [fo'gɪvn]	прощать
freeze [fri:z]	froze [frouz]	frozen ['frouzn]	замерзать
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	получать
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given [gɪvn]	давать
go [ɡoʊ]	went [went]	gone [ɡɒn]	идти
grow [ɡroʊ]	grew [ɡru:]	grown [ɡroʊn]	расти
hang [hæŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	вешать
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	иметь
hear [hɪə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	слышать
hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden ['hɪdn]	прятать
hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]	попадать в цель
hold [həʊld]	held [held]	held [held]	держать
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	ушибить
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	содержать
kneel [ni:l]	knelt [nelt]	knelt [nelt]	стоять на коленях
know [noʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [noʊn]	знать
lay [lei]	laid [leɪd]	laid [leɪd]	класть
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]	вести
lean [li:n]	leant [lent]	leant [lent]	наклоняться
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	учить
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	оставлять
lend [lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]	занимать
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]	позволять
lie [lai]	lay [lei]	lain [leɪn]	лежать
light [laɪt]	lit [lɪt]	lit [lɪt]	освещать
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]	терять
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]	производить
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	значить

meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	встречать
mistake [mis'teik]	mistook [mis'tuk]	mistaken [mis'teik(e)n]	ошибаться
pay [pei]	paid [peid]	paid [peid]	платить
prove [pru:v]	proved [pru:vd]	proven [pru:vn]	доказывать
put [put]	put [put]	put [put]	положить
quit [kwit]	quit [kwit]	quit [kwit]	выходить
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	читать
ride [raid]	rode [roud]	ridden ['ridn]	ездить верхом
ring [riŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]	звенеть
rise [raiz]	rose [rouz]	risen ['rizn]	подниматься
run [rʌŋ]	ran [ræŋ]	run [rʌŋ]	бежать
say [sei]	said [sed]	said [sed]	говорить
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	видеть
seek [si:k]	sought [sɔ:t]	sought [sɔ:t]	искать
sell [sel]	sold [sould]	sold [sould]	продавать
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	посылать
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]	ставить
sew [sou]	sewed [soud]	sewn [soun]	шить
shake [ʃeik]	shook [ʃuk]	shaken ['ʃeik(ə)n]	встряхивать
show [ʃəu]	showed [ʃəud]	shown [ʃəun]	показывать
shrink [ʃriŋk]	shrank [ʃræŋk]	shrunk [ʃrʌŋk]	уменьшать
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	закрывать
sing [siŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	петь
sink [siŋk]	sank [sæŋk], sunk [sʌŋk]	sunk [sʌŋk]	тонуть
sit [sit]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	сидеть
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	спать
slide [slaid]	slid [slid]	slid [slid]	скользить
sow [sou]	sowed [soud]	sown [soun]	сеять
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spouk]	spoken ['spouk(e)n]	говорить
spell [spel]	spelt [spelt]	spelt [spelt]	произносить по буквам
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	тратить

spill [spɪl]	spilt [spɪlt]	spilt [spɪlt]	проливать
spoil [spɔɪl]	spoilt [spɔɪlt]	spoilt [spɔɪlt]	портить
spread [spred]	spread [spred]	spread [spred]	расстилать
spring [sprɪŋ]	sprang [spræŋ]	sprung [sprʌŋ]	прыгать
stand [stænd]	stood [stu:d]	stood [stu:d]	стоять
steal [sti:l]	stole [stou]l	stolen ['stəʊlən]	красть
stick [stɪk]	stuck [stʌk]	stuck [stʌk]	колоть
sting [stɪŋ]	stung [stʌŋ]	stung [stʌŋ]	жалить
sweep [swi:p]	swept [swept]	swept [swept]	выметать
swell [swel]	swelled [sweld]	swollen ['swɒl(e)n]	разбухать
swim [swɪm]	swam [swem]	swum [swʌm]	плавать
swing [swɪŋ]	swung [swʌŋ]	swung [swʌŋ]	качать
take [teɪk]	took [tuk]	taken ['teɪk(ə)n]	брать, взять
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]	учить
tear [tɛə]	tore [tɔ:]	torn [tɔ:n]	рвать
tell [tel]	told [tould]	told [tould]	рассказывать
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	думать
throw [θrəʊ]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θrəʊn]	бросать
understand [ʌndə'stænd]	understood [ʌndə'stu:d]	understood [ʌndə'stu:d]	понимать
wake [weɪk]	woke [wouk]	woken ['wouk(e)n]	просыпаться
wear [weə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]	носить
weep [wi:p]	wept [wept]	wept [wept]	плакать
wet [wet]	wet [wet]	wet [wet]	мочить
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]	выигрывать
wind [waɪnd]	wound [waʊnd]	wound [waʊnd]	извиваться
write [raɪt]	wrote [rout]	written ['rɪtɪn]	писать

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