

Grammar exercises. English for technical institutes (Shevtsova G.V)

Unit 1.

To be

№1. Complete what Brenda says about herself. Use *am*, *is* or *are*.

My name (1) _____ Brenda Foster. I (2) _____ on the left in the picture. I (3) _____ ten years old and I (4) _____ in the fifth form. My birthday (5) _____ on the first of January. I (6) _____ from Santa Monica, California, USA. I (7) _____ American. My phone number (8) _____ 235-456-789. I live at 16 Park Street. My post code (9) _____ LA 30 SM. I've got a sister and a brother. Their names (10) _____ Gina and Paul. Gina (11) _____ 16 years old and Paul (12) _____ only three. I've also got a dog. His name (13) _____ Spot. He (14) _____ on the right in the picture. My Mum (15) _____ a doctor. She works at a hospital. My Dad (16) _____ a driver. He works in Los Angeles. We (17) _____ all friendly in our family.

№2. The verb *to be*. Insert appropriate present forms.

A: Hi, Alex. How (1) _____ you?

B: Hello David. I (2) _____ fine and how (3) _____ you doing?

A: I (4) _____ doing fine.

B: How (5) _____ your sister? Where (6) _____ she now?

A: She (7) _____ in London. She (8) _____ learning English there.

B: Really? That (9) _____ wonderful! How about your parents?

A: They (10) _____ fine too. They (11) _____ in Cyprus now.

B: (12) _____ you busy tonight?

A: Not really, why?

B: We (13) _____ having a party. Would you like to come?

A: I'd love to.

№3. Write in *am / 'm not*, *is / isn't* or *are / aren't*.

1. I _____ a businessman.
2. I _____ a pupil.
3. My friends _____ teachers.
4. My uncle _____ a driver.

5. My parents _____ doctors.
6. My cousins _____ vets.
7. My mum _____ a shop-assistant.
8. The students _____ at the University.
9. She _____ at the lecture.
10. The work _____ interesting

№4. Write in *is / are*

1. These trousers _____ £30.
2. This hat _____ £5.
3. The socks _____ £3.
4. How much _____ the shoes?
5. How much _____ the jacket?
6. _____ it hot today?
7. _____ mathematics difficult for you?
8. _____ your institute large?
9. John _____ in America now.
10. It _____ one of the main subjects taught at school.

№5. Write in *was / were*

- _____ Jenny at the party?
- _____ Lumpy quiet yesterday?
- _____ you in Kongo last year?
- _____ your parents in the local gym yesterday?
- _____ your friend at school yesterday?
- _____ you happy yesterday?
- _____ your mum tired yesterday?
- _____ you hungry yesterday evening?
- _____ it cold yesterday?
- _____ your teacher sad yesterday?
- _____ your pet hungry yesterday?

№6. Write in *will/shall be*

- He _____ 13 years old tomorrow.
- I _____ back home at 6 p.m.

We _____ at the library at that time.

They _____ here at 3 o'clock.

They _____ happy to see us.

Those students _____ in the same group.

The experiments _____ of great importance for this field of science.

This area _____ enough to build the lab.

They _____ in the library at the right time.

Schoolchildren holiday _____ the longest this summer.

№7. Complete the sentences with the verb *to be* in *Present Simple* / *Past simple* / *Future Simple*

A

Hello! My name _____ Alan. I _____ thirteen. My friend's name _____ David. He _____ thirteen, too. We _____ from Belarus. Last summer we _____ at the seaside. The weather _____ sunny. There _____ many people on the beach. We had a good time. I hope next summer it _____ sunny and warm, too. There _____ a lot of nice days. Some day in future I _____ lucky to visit London and my holidays _____ great.

B

1. The animals _____ in danger.
2. There _____ only a few mountain gorillas in the world now.
3. It _____ the thirty-first today.
4. The wind _____ strong yesterday.
5. We _____ at the end of Cliff Road when Alan fell down.
6. What _____ the weather like yesterday?
7. I hope your leg _____ better soon.
8. _____ you _____ at home tomorrow?

There is/There are construction

№8. Write in the verb *to be* in the right tense

There _____ some milk in the bottle. There _____ an orange in the fridge. There _____ five chicks and a hen in the yard. There _____ a big window to the right of the door. There _____ a blue arm-chair at the door. _____ there three cups and three saucers on the coffee-table? _____ there a carpet on the wall? There _____ two cups of coffee on the table.

№9. Write in the appropriate form of the verb to be

1. There _____ any places to park.
2. There _____ some people waiting to see you.
3. There _____ a very nice apartment for rent in my building.
4. _____ there time difference between UK and Russia?
5. There _____ great restaurants in this city.
6. _____ there any difference between the words **useful** and **helpful**?
7. _____ there anybody home?
8. _____ there any petrol in the car?
9. _____ there any grocery stores close?
10. There _____ no place like home.

1. There _____ two cups of tea on the table.
2. _____ there some milk in the cup?
3. _____ there _____ an orange in the salad?
4. There _____ six balls in the box.
5. There _____ some cheese on the plate.
6. There _____ a blue chair at the door.
7. How many chicks _____ there on the farm?
8. There _____ a table and nine desks in the classroom.
9. There _____ a big window to the left of the door.
10. There _____ three rooms and a kitchen in our country house.
11. _____ there three cups on the coffee-table?
12. _____ there a carpet on the floor?
13. There _____ no cats in the sitting room.
14. There _____ a cat and two dogs in our flat.
15. There _____ a pot on the table.

№10. Translate into Russian

1. There is no place like home.
2. Where there is love there is life.
3. There is no bad weather there are bad clothes.
4. There are plenty of other fish in the sea.
5. There are two sides to every question.

№11. Translate into English

1. Рядом с отелем есть чистый пляж.
2. На диване три кошки.
3. В холодильнике есть бутылка молока.
4. В корзине нет клубники.

5. На автобусной остановке есть люди?
6. В твоей сумке есть зеркало?
7. В этом парке нет туалета.
8. В нашем саду много цветов.
9. Под столом зеленый мяч.
10. За дверью никого нет.

№12. Ask questions starting from the words given in brackets.

1. There are four elephants in the zoo. (How many ...?)
2. There is a lot of snow in February. (Is ...?)
3. There is some fish on the plate. (What ... ?)
4. There are no cars in the car park. (Are ... ?)
5. There are ancient walls around the city. (What ... ?)
6. There are twelve students in our group. (How many ...?)
7. There were a few mistakes in your dictation. (Were ...?)
8. There was no English paper on the desk. (Was ...?)
9. There are no French books in her library. (Were... ?)
10. There was not any stadium in that city. (Was...?)

To have / to have got

№13. Write in *have/has/ has got/have got/ is having/are having/had*

1. He ... his English every day.
2. He ... his English now.
3. He ... his English yesterday.
4. She ... a family.
5. I always ... a lot of work to do
6. I ... a lot of work to do now.
7. I ... a lot of work to do yesterday.
8. My brother ... dinner now.
9. My brother ... dinner at 2 o'clock yesterday.
10. This man ... a lot of English books.
11. My sister ... two children.
12. She ... lessons in the morning.
13. Please, be quiet. She ... a lesson.
14. I ... some questions.
15. My granny ... a cat then, but now she ... two cats.
16. His little son usually ... cold in autumn.
17. I ... a cold now.
18. We ... our English now.

19. My grandfather likes to ... a walk in the evening.
20. Where is your son? He ... a swim.
21. My son ... a lot of friends.
22. The pupils ... a dictation yesterday.
23. The pupils ... a dictation now.
24. The pupils ... a dictation every week.
25. My friend ... a wife.

The verb have got is not used in continuous!

№14. Please find some expressions with the verb *to have*

to have breakfast /lunch /dinner/ - завтракать, обедать, ужинать;
to have tea/coffee - пить чай, кофе;
to have a bath/ a shower /a wash - принять ванну, принять душ, помыться;
to have a shave/a swim/a rest - побриться, поплавать, отдохнуть;
to have a sleep/a dream/ a walk - поспать, помечтать, погулять ;
to have a holiday/a good time - отдохнуть, хорошо провести время;
to have a baby – родить ребенка и т.п.
to have a cold - быть простуженным

№15. Translate into English. Use *have got* or *has got*

1. У тебя есть белое платье? - Да. 2. У Анны нет французских книг дома. 3. У вашего друга есть семья? - Нет. 4. У них есть машина? - Да. 5. У кого из вас есть сестра? – У Коли. 6. У моего сына нет лыж. 7. У тебя есть этот немецкий журнал? - Нет. 8. Какая книга Толстого у тебя есть? 9. У вашего друга большая или маленькая семья? 10. У кого есть вопросы? – У меня есть один вопрос.

№16. Translate into English. Use *have* or *have got* in the correct form

1. У Кати всегда много работы. 2. У вас есть время ответить на это письмо? 3. Вы часто простужаетесь? 4. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, журнал у меня сейчас есть время, чтобы прочитать эту статью. 5. У меня часто болит зуб. 6. У нас обычно нет времени, чтобы сходить в театр. 7. Вы простужены сейчас? – Да. 8. У него есть время писать письма? – Нет. 9. Сегодня у Анны нет времени обсуждать этот вопрос с вами. 10. У нас дома обычно нет кофе.

№17. Put questions to the words in bold

1. **His sister** has some **English** magazines. (2)
2. **They** have **very little free time**. (2)
3. **Our students are having a test** now. (3)
4. **We** had a lecture **yesterday**. (2)
5. I will have a good time **on Sunday**. (1)
6. **They** have some **books** on navigation (2)
7. This group had a meeting **at 3 o'clock on Friday**. (2)
8. **He has many mistakes in his dictation**. (4)

№18. Choose and write in the appropriate expression from the list below.

Have a baby, have a party, have a cigarette, have a swim, have a chat, have a look, have a nice time, have a bath, have a rest.

1. Jack likes to keep fit, so he ... every day.
2. We ... last Friday. It was great – we invited lots of people.
3. How often ...you ...? – Not often. I don't like washing.
4. Kate gave up her job six months ago when she
5. Excuse me, can I ... at your newspaper, please?
6. Where is Jim? – He ... in his room. He is very tired.
7. I met Ann in the street yesterday. We stopped and
8. I don't usually smoke. But I felt nervous, so I
9. I haven't seen you since you came back from holiday. ... you...?

Adjectives. Comparatives and superlatives

№19. Complete using the comparative and the superlative forms

1. Your brother is much _____ (tall) than mine.
2. This island used to be much _____ (green) before the forest fires.
3. Slow down! You are _____ (fit) than me and I cannot keep up!
4. Veronica seems _____ (happy) since she moved schools.
5. It is actually _____ (trendy) to wear your hair up this year.
6. As the time for the performance got nearer, I got _____ (nervous).
7. Old people are often _____ (wise) than young people.
8. Why don't you try and find a _____ (cheap) computer game and save some money.
9. Matt seems to have got even _____ (lazy) than he used to be and almost never studies.
10. If the problem gets any _____ (serious), we may need to inform the manager about it.
11. Boris says that this piece of his art is much _____ (good).
12. I have even _____ (little) free time this year than I had last year.
13. The news was much _____ (bad) that anyone had feared.
14. Children rushed to hide in the _____ (far) corners of the garden.
15. Light from the _____ (far) stars takes three thousand million years to reach us.

16. I asked the assistant to show me the _____ (modern) phone they had.
17. Who do you think is the _____ (little) talented actor to win an Oscar?
18. That is the _____ (crazy) idea I have ever heard.
19. I told the manager that it was the _____ (bad) hotel I have ever stayed at.
20. The Pacific is the _____ (deep) ocean in the world.
21. It was the _____ (boring) film I had ever seen.
22. Don't you think this would be the _____ (lovely) spot for a picnic?

As ... as – так же (такой же) ... как

Not as ... as, not so ... as - не так (не такой) ... как

The ... the - чем ..., тем

Than – чем

Model. Is this bus as quick as that one? – Yes, it is. This bus is as quick as that one. No, it is not. This bus is not so quick as that one.

1. Is this story as funny as that one?
2. Is this dress as short as the tall one?
3. Are these questions as difficult as those ones?
4. Was this boy as strong as that one?
5. Were these boys as busy as those ones?
6. Is their new flat as comfortable as the old one?
7. Is this forest as thick as that one?
8. Was this trunk as heavy as that one?
9. This hill is as low as that one.
10. This street as wide as the next one.
11. Is your wife as economical as mine?
12. Is his bag as light as hers?
13. Was their house as near as ours?
14. Is her composition as long as his?
15. Is his handwriting as bad as yours?
16. Are his children as naughty as hers?
17. Are her eyes as black as his?
18. Is your garden as lovely as theirs?
19. Are their marks as excellent as his?
20. Is your coat as warm as mine?

№20. Choose the appropriate phrase and complete the sentences.

as difficult as that one, as modern as that one, as beautiful as that one, as dark as those ones, as long as that one, as easy as that one, as narrow as the next one, as boring as those ones, as deep as than one, as shallow as that one.

1. This exercise is ...
2. This street was ...
3. These books are
4. This river is ...
5. This lake is...
6. This way was ...
7. These rooms are ...
8. This painting is ...
9. This task was ...
10. This flat is ...

№21. Write in *the more* or *the less* according to the meaning. Translate the sentences.

The more you study, ___ time you have for your friends. The younger you are, ___ difficult it is to learn. The warmer the weather, ___ comfortable I feel. The more goods you sell, ___ profit you make. ___ mistakes you make, the better mark you get. The longer he waited, ___ impatient he became. The more knowledge we acquire, ___ successful we are. The more roses she planted, ___ beautiful her garden was.

№22. Use the comparative construction “The more... the more...” for the words in brackets. Translate the sentences.

Example: ___ you get a new job, ___ it will be for your family. (soon, good) – The sooner you get a new job, the better it will be for your family. (Чем скорее ты найдешь новую работу, тем лучше будет для твоей семьи.)

___ the hotel is, ___ the rooms are. (cheap, bad) ___ the exercises, ___ for you. (hard, useful) ___ you walk, ___ you will become. (far, tired) ___ the lipstick, ___ you look. (bright, vulgar) ___ I get, ___ I feel. (old, young) ___ the state, ___ the laws. (corrupt, numerous) ___ you watch that film, ___ it gets. (long, funny) ___ the flat, ___ it is. (big, comfortable)

№23. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Модуль первый не такой трудный как модуль третий.
2. Твое колечко не такое дорогое, как мое.
3. Ее лицо было таким же довольным, как и лицо женщины, стоящей у ворот.
4. Родственники никогда не бывают такими же хорошими, как друзья.

5. Море не было таким синим, как небо.
6. Их квартира не такая удобная, как наша.
7. Сфинкс такой же древний, как и мир.
8. Этот материал не такой хороший, как тот.
9. Никого нет такого же симпатичного, как моя жена. (pretty)
10. Твой друг был так же любезен со мной, как и ты. (kind)
11. Она не такая же сообразительная, как ее подруга. (clever)
12. Я буду таким же хорошим, как мой дед.
13. Нет сада во всей округе такого же красивого, как сад моего деда.
14. Я не просыпаюсь утором в воскресенье так рано как мой друг.
15. Для него химия не такой интересный предмет как математика.

№24. Put the adjectives in the appropriate degree.

1. Kate was the _____ (practical) of the family.
2. Greg felt _____ (bad) yesterday than the day before.
3. This wine is the _____ (good) I've ever tasted.
4. Jack was the _____ (tall) of the two.
5. Jack is the _____ (clever) of the three brothers.
6. If you need any _____ (far) information, please contact our head office.
7. The sinking of Titanic is one of _____ (famous) shipwreck stories of all time.
8. Please, send the books back without _____ (far) delay.
9. The deposits of oil in Russia are by far the _____ (rich) in the world.
10. Could you come a bit _____ (early) tomorrow?
11. I like this song _____ (well) than the previous one.
12. Which of these two performances did you enjoy _____ (much)?
13. People are _____ intelligent than monkeys.
14. Summer holidays are _____ splendid than winter holidays.
15. Maths is _____ important than English.
16. Books are _____ interesting than films.
17. Writing in English is _____ difficult than speaking.
18. Parents are _____ helpful than teachers.
19. Reading is _____ useful than watching TV.
20. Food is _____ expensive than clothes.

Adverbs. Comparison of adverbs.

The degrees of comparison of English adverbs are formed almost in the same way as the degrees of comparison of English adjectives.

Adverbs ending in -ly form the degrees of comparison using the words more (less), most (least) without the article the.

№25. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets

1. Kirill can run ___ (fast) than Sonya.
2. You speak English ___ (fluent) now than half a year ago.
3. She did the work ___ (diligent) of all.
4. She felt ___ (happy) than before.
5. This man danced ___ (graceful) of all the other.
6. Could you write ___ (clear), please?
7. Planes can fly ___ (high) than they used to.
8. Ivan had an accident last year. Now, he drives a lot ___ (careful) than anybody else I know.
9. Their team played ___ (bad) of all in the tournament.
10. Now, he is working ___ (hard) than ever before.

Remember three degrees of comparison for the following adverbs.

Well, badly, far, easily, fast, loudly, carefully, happily, patiently, dangerous

- **Well – better (than) – best (of all),**
- **Badly – worse (than) – worst (of all),**
- **Far – farther/further (than) – farthest/furthest (of all),**
- **easily – more easily (than) – most easily (of all) или easily – easier (than) – easiest (of all)**
- **fast – faster (than) — fastest (of all),**
- **loudly – more loudly (than) – most loudly (of all) или loudly – louder (than) – loudest (of all)**
- **carefully – more carefully (than) – most carefully (of all),**
- **happily – more happily (than) – most happily (of all),**
- **patiently — more patiently (than) – most patiently (of all),**
- **dangerously – more dangerously (than) – most dangerously (of all),**
- **late – later – latest**
- **near – nearer – nearest**
- **soon – sooner – soonest**

We use (not) as + adverb + as to compare two actions

I speak English as fluently as I speak German. Motorbikes are not as expensive as cars.

To make comparisons stronger or weaker we use much, a lot, far (stronger); a bit, slightly, a little (weaker).

My grandma has been walking **much more slowly** since the accident. I exercise **far less often** than my brother does. Athletes have to train **a lot harder** these days. Computers work **a little faster** if you add memory to them. Can you come **a bit sooner**? On Sundays, trains run **slightly less frequently** than during the week.

Remember!

So + adverb + that; adverb + enough; too + adverb

Jane took the money **so quickly** that no one saw her.

Did the police respond **quickly enough** to help?

We arrived **too late** for the start of the trial.

We do not use **too** when we describe something as positive! Instead, we use **very/ really/extremely**.

You were **very/really/extremely** lucky not to get caught.

No26. Choose the right adverb (degree of comparison) to complete the sentences.

1. Alisa smiles even (most brightly / more brightly) than the sun.
2. The new teacher explains the rules (more completely / completely) than our book.
3. Jack arrived (latest / most late) at the airport.
4. Jillian usually climbs (highest / higher) of all the other climbers in her group.
5. Andrew is speaking even (more louder / louder) than usual.
6. Melody dances (most gracefully / more gracefully) of all the girls.
7. Of all three, Mike runs (fastest / faster).
8. Of all two, Mike runs (fastest / faster).
9. Harry swims (slower / slowest) of all the boys in the swimming team.
10. Yesterday the President spoke (more calmly / calmly) to Congress than usual.

No27. Use the correct form of the adverbs in brackets.

1. Unfortunately, it's becoming _____ (hard) and _____ (hard) to find a well-paid job.
2. This phrase is _____ (widely) used in spoken Russian than in written.
3. Your test isn't good. You can do _____ (well) than you did.
4. We walk _____ (fast) than usual to catch the train.
5. I know Daniel _____ (well) than you do.
6. I used to play tennis _____ (often) than now.

7. Could you move a bit _____ (far) away for me to sit here too?
8. Mary is driving _____ (slowly) than usual, as the road is wet.
9. Of all the group Jimmy did _____ (badly) in the examination.
10. Could you speak _____ (distinctly), please?

№28. Say which of these sentences are right and correct the wrong ones.

1. I hope that next time you'll speak to your uncle more politely. 2. Peter usually comes to his classes most late of his classmates. 3. Who can solve this problem most quickly? 4. This time he listened to his little sister patienter than usual. 5. Could you speak a little slower, please? 6. When I was a very young child I thought that to sing best meant to sing loudest. 7. I think that now I see the whole problem much more clearly. 8. Who lives more near to the school — you or your friend? 9. Alice goes to the theatre frequentest of us all. 10. Will you raise your hands a bit higher, please? I can't see them. 11. In December it snows oftener than in November. 12. He knows three languages but he speaks English easiest. 13. Last night I slept peacefuller than before. 14. Could you come to school more early and water the plants tomorrow? 15. This new computer works most fast and can solve problems in no time.

№29. Translate into English.

1. Ты не мог бы вести машину быстрее?
2. Поезд прибыл раньше, чем обычно.
3. Моя сестра помогает маме чаще других членов нашей семьи.
4. Из пяти спортсменов Вася прыгнул выше всех.
5. Миссис Финч разговаривает с медсестрами терпеливее всех других врачей.
6. Наша собака лает громче соседской.
7. Мой брат пишет бабушке чаще, чем я.
8. Анна говорит по-английски лучше Васи.
9. Вася живет ближе всех к школе.
10. Ты смотришь телевизор чаще или реже в этом году.
11. У меня слишком много работы сегодня.
12. Туфли были такими красивыми, что я решила купить их.
13. У меня достаточно денег, чтобы заплатить за товар.
14. Я хотела купить те кроссовки, но они стоили слишком дорого.
15. Я вчера не могла прийти на встречу, потому что у меня была сильная головная боль.

№30. Circle the correct word

Crime Does Pay, the **later/latest** comedy from director Sam Martin, has to be one of the **little/least** interesting films I have ever seen. The acting is terrible and the story is much **worse/worst** than Martin's other flop, *Escape*. *Crime Does Pay* was

apparently **more/most** expensive than any other film this year, but it is hard to see where the money went. The plot concerns a gang of burglars who decided to steal the **more/most** valuable painting in the world. Fine, except these criminals are far **less/least** amusing than they should be. There is not a single real laugh in the whole movie. When I saw it, even **younger/youngest** members of the audience thought it was stupidly childish. Dean Richards, playing Scarnose, does a slightly **better/best** job than the others, but there is not much in it. When will Hollywood realize that as ticket prices get **higher/highest**, more people are finding that the **well/best** form of entertainment is to spend an evening at home with a DVD?

Modals

To be - as a modal verb means prescriptions according to the plan, failing agreement, an order or a strict prohibition).

№31. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO RUSSIAN

1. You are to stay at the table until you finish your lunch.
2. The ship is to dock at noon.
3. She is not to enter our house.
4. The government was to have reduced inflation.
5. The Prime-minister is to visit Canada.
6. You are to give up smoking.
7. We were to meet Mike near the market.
8. You are not to open the box until Christmas.
9. Who was to have done the shopping?
10. Sam is to phone after dinner.
11. The tourists were to have visited the Tretyakov gallery last Monday. (it was closed)
12. They were to have got married last month. (they postponed the marriage)
13. I was to have taken this medicine before the meal. (I completely forgot about it)
14. We were to have gone on a picnic on Sunday. (it rained heavily)
15. She was to have changed airplanes in Amsterdam. (her luggage was lost)

№32. Put questions using the verb to be

1. He was to arrive by 6 p.m. train. (When ...?)
2. The house is to be painted next summer. (When ...?)
3. I am to tell my parents the truth. (What ...?)
4. Carl was to have found her new address. (Who ...?)
5. We are to spend this night in a police station. (Where ...?)
6. Strangers are not to enter the wards. (Why ...?)

Can, could, to be able to

№33. Translate into Russian

1. You can't be rude to your sister. (expressing doubt)
2. Could you drive me to work? (request, polite form)
3. Could Greg have said this? (mistrust, doubt)
4. Next year I'll be able to speak English fluently. (mental ability)
5. I'm sorry but I can't come to the party. (decision)
6. You can take my dictionary if you need it. (permission)
7. My old grandparents are not able to look after themselves. (physical ability)
8. Can she still be having a shower? (doubt)
9. Could you close the door? (request)
10. I will be able to play billiards with you tonight. (decision)

We use can't be/couldn't be to express certainty about now!

Is that Mary at the door? It can't be her, she is on holiday.

We use can't have been/ couldn't have been to express certainty about the past!

His leg can't/couldn't have been in plaster for two years!

№34. Write in *can, could, be able to* in the appropriate form.

1. Rita ... cook perfect steaks as the meat was fresh.
2. You ... work as a waiter until you are 18.
3. I don't believe the latest news. It ... be true!
4. When he lived in Canada he ... speak French quite well.
5. We ... see the ballet better if we buy the first row tickets.
6. Mary is depressed, she ... stop crying.
7. Mother caught a taxi because she had a terrible backache, and she ... walk.
8. ... you speak slower, please?
9. I ... play the violin now but I ... play it two years ago.
10. You ... get to the station in half an hour.
11. Mark stepped aside so that Molly _____ go in.
12. Peter and Greg _____ catch fish as they had fish hooks.
13. Sandy used to _____ speak Norwegian well.
14. Megan _____ lie comfortably as the raft was small.
15. Meredith _____ wash her hair as she hadn't bought shampoo.
16. Mary _____ stop crying then.
17. When Megan was an infant, she _____ only cry.
18. In a year, Melody will _____ speak Chinese.
19. The information _____ be true! I don't believe Nickolas.
20. Jane _____ read any of the books she'd borrowed from Greg.
21. Melody's brother _____ understand her ambitions.
22. Why don't you ask Sally? Sally might _____ help you.

23. Benny _____ walk because of sharp pain in his left foot, that's why he got a taxi.
24. Bob wasn't _____ make his decision yesterday.

May, might, to be allowed to (permission, prohibition, polite request, assumption or irritation/reproach).

№35. Translate the following sentences and specify the meaning of the modal verb in each sentence.

1. We **were not allowed** to use the car park.
2. They **might** have warned me.
3. It **might** rain, so do not forget your umbrella.
4. Visitors **may** have lunch at 1 p.m.
5. **May** I borrow your calculator for a second?
6. Do not drink this water! It **might** be poisonous.
7. You **will not be allowed to** talk during your exam tomorrow.
8. You **might** be more polite.
9. Christina **may** be in Spain now.
10. **May** I use your mobile telephone?
11. We **may** get an answer from him next week.
12. You **may** register for the conference until the end of June.

May and Can are used in the meaning of asking a permission!

Can I write with a pencil? May I write with a pencil?

Can't is used to express strict prohibition!

You can't smoke in the dining room.

№36. Build up sentences and translate them.

1. I – your – see – may – passport ?
2. not – to – children – allowed – are – enter .
3. come – sister – tomorrow – might – my .
4. have – a glass – please - may – of – I – wine ?
5. Slava – ill – may – have – fallen .
6. might – your – often – you – more – phone – parents .
7. was – go – he – allowed – home – to – not .
8. colder – it – tomorrow – might – get .
9. may – you – now – away – go.
10. He - to – not – was – enter – allowed - hall – after - the – bell – concert – third – the.
11. May - the – it – hot – you – window – is – here – open - , - .
12. Diet – might – dangerous – be – you – this – for.
13. The – teacher – said – we – allowed – home – head – go – to – were.

14. Stuck – in – might – got – Sean – have – traffic.
15. Are – to – without – allowed – in – UK – you – drive – not – a – the – license.
16. A – card – be – memory – might – the – , – full – is – perhaps – it.
17. Manager – in – be – may – meeting – a.
18. Sally – children – the – park – have – might – to – the – taken.

We use may and might or could when we are less certain about our guess!

He might/could be one of those new Canadian artists.

We use may not/might not when we are not sure about our guess!

This small shop might not have batteries.

We use could/ may have been/might have done ... expressing possibility about the past!

That could/ may/might have been the doctor who rang earlier.

№37. Write in the infinitive in brackets in the correct form.

1. You may ... (to leave) the room now.
2. She said that you might ... (to be) free.
3. Robert might ... (to hear) our talk.
4. Mother may ... (to make) tea in the kitchen now.
5. The boys may ... (to play) tennis since breakfast.
6. Why is the baby crying? – He might ... (to hurt) himself.
7. When may we ... (to visit) you?
8. Alec may ... (to run) away from home last night.
9. You told me the news too late. I think you might ... (to tell) it sooner.
10. It may ... (to be) slippery tomorrow morning.

№38. Translate into English.

1. Я забыл свой учебник дома. Можно я возьму твой на минутку. – Да, можно.
2. Детям разрешили лечь спать попозже в ночь под Новый Год.
Мне позволили пригласить Джона на мой день рождения.
4. Можно войти? – Да, входите.
5. В зоопарке посетителям не разрешается кормить животных.
6. Можно мне задать тебе несколько вопросов? – Да, можно. Ты можешь задавать мне любые вопросы, какие хочешь.
7. Тебе разрешают приходить домой так поздно?
8. По воскресеньям не разрешается играть в парке в футбол, вы можете играть там в будние дни.

9. Мам, можно мне выйти поиграть? — Нет, нельзя. Ты еще не сделал домашние задания.

Можно ли мне уйти с работы сегодня на полчаса раньше? — Да, можно.

11. Ты можешь работать в моей комнате, когда я уезжаю в командировку.

12. Если вы не знаете каких-либо слов, вы можете посмотреть их в словаре.

13. Можно я возьму еще сладостей? — Нет, нельзя.

14. Можно мне еще чашку чая? — Да, можно.

15. Никому не разрешается входить в эту комнату.

Must/mustn't, have to/had to/do not have to, need to/needn't to/do not need to/, should, ought to

Must/have to/need to – express obligation or necessity.

I must/have to/need to pick up that prescription from the chemist on the way home.

Needn't/ don't have to/don't need to – express lack of obligation or necessity.

You needn't/don't have to/ don't need to pick up that prescription from the chemist as I'll get it while I am in town.

Had to – expresses past obligation.

I had to take the pills three times a day for two weeks.

Needn't (+perfect infinitive)/didn't have to/didn't need to - express lack of past obligation

I needn't have gone/ didn't have to go/didn't need to go to the doctor.

Should/ought to - asking for advice, give advice, express one's opinion.

You should/ought to feel better in a few days.

We use should/ ought to (+perfect infinitive) to criticize past behavior.

He should/ought to have made more of an effort with his diet.

№39. Write in must or mustn't.

1. You look pale. I think you ... see the doctor.
2. It's very slippery outside. You ... run there.
3. You ... throw litter on the pavement.
4. Children ... look neat and clean at school.
5. You ... make noise in the library.
6. You ... brush your teeth before going to bed.
7. You ... fasten your seatbelt in a car.
8. Children ... watch TV a lot.
9. You ... light a fire in the forest.
10. You ... be friendly to other people.

Nº40. Put questions.

1. We must hurry. (Why ...?)
2. They must meet as soon as possible. (Where ... ?)
3. I had to work hard last week. (When ... ?)
4. Sally will have to explain the details. (Why ... ?)
5. Granddad must stay in bed for a few days. (How long ... ?)
6. She has to be careful with that device. (Why ... ?)
7. They have to tell me the truth. (What ... ?)
8. Mum will have to make a lot of snacks for the party. (How many ... ?)
9. We had to stay in hospital till midnight. (Where ... ?)
10. He has to go to Paris next week. (Who ... ?)

Nº41. Write in **mustn't or **don't have to**.**

1. You ... leave your kids unattended at the airport.
2. You ... be late for the interview.
3. You ... eat the soup if you don't want to.
4. You ... shout at us.
5. We ... run. We have plenty of time before the concert.
6. You ... pay now. You can pay online later.
7. This museum is free. We ... buy any tickets.
8. This is my dad's pen. You ... lose it.
9. You ... make much noise. Little Tim is sleeping.
10. It's Sunday tomorrow. I ... get up early.
11. You have much time left. You ... to hurry up.
12. I ... walk with my dog so long today but must spend more time on the preparation for my exam.
13. "You ... behave so ridiculously. Aren't you ill?" "No, I am fine"
14. "I ... see the patient first", said the doctor.
15. You ... to buy milk, my mum has already bought a carton.

Nº42. Write the sentences in the Future Simple or Past Simple tense. Use **have to.**

1. I must fly to India now. (next month)
2. We must go and buy some painkillers. (last night)
3. Drake must sign the contract today. (tomorrow)
4. I must water the plants now. (yesterday)
5. He must mend a broken window. (tomorrow morning)
6. You must pay the rent today. (last Friday)
7. We must not pay for the tickets, as Josie says they are free for us.
8. You must tell the police about the robbery. (yesterday)
9. All the artists in this art exhibition must be British. (next year)
10. You must be at home by 11 a.m. Your mother will be phoning. (tomorrow)

11. You must go to the party today. (tomorrow evening)
12. We must go to the South to conduct the experiments. (in October)

No 43. Write in the correct form of **have to**

1. Why _____ he _____ stay after classes? Mrs. Green, our teacher, gave him lines.
2. Eton is a highly strict school. Students there _____ wear their uniform.
3. _____ you _____ learn the poem by heart? — No, I have already learned it,
4. You _____ buy bread. Mum has already bought it.
5. Jimmy _____ get up early. It's holiday-time.
6. Tom _____ take his PE kit to school on Monday and Tuesday. He has PE lessons on these days.
7. _____ we _____ walk to school? — No, let's take a bus.
8. Sally has no pen. She _____ ask somebody for a pen.
9. Nelly is studying literature. She _____ read a lot of books.
10. You _____ (not run). You won't miss the bus.
11. Pete's eyes are very bad, and he _____ (wear) glasses.
12. School starts at eight o'clock, so we _____ (get) up early.
13. My friend gave me some tickets for the concert, so I _____ (not pay)!
14. We _____ (study) maths at school, because it's compulsory.
15. She's got lots of time. She _____ (not hurry).
16. We _____ (not take) any exams at the end of this term.
17. My mum sometimes _____ (work) at weekends.

No 44. Circle the correct answer

1. We have a lot of work tomorrow. You _____ be late.

- a) mustn't
- b) don't have to
- c) doesn't have to

2. The museum is free. You _____ pay to get in.

- a) mustn't
- b) don't have to
- c) doesn't have to

3. Children _____ tell lies. It's very naughty.

- a) mustn't
- b) don't have to
- c) doesn't have to

4. John's a millionaire. He _____ go to work.

- a) mustn't

- b) don't have to
- c) doesn't have to

5. I _____ do my washing, because my mother does it for me.

- a) mustn't
- b) don't have to
- c) doesn't have to

6. We _____ rush. We've got plenty of time.

- a) mustn't
- b) don't have to
- c) doesn't have to

7. You _____ smoke inside the school.

- a) mustn't
- b) don't have to
- c) doesn't have to

8. You can borrow my new dress but you _____ get it dirty.

- a) mustn't
- b) don't have to
- c) doesn't have to

9. We _____ miss the train, it's the last one tonight.

- a) mustn't
- b) don't have to
- c) doesn't have to

10. She _____ do this work today, because she can do it tomorrow.

- a) mustn't
- b) don't have to
- c) doesn't have to

11. I _____ clean the floor today because I cleaned it yesterday.

- a) mustn't
- b) don't have to
- c) doesn't have to

12. We _____ stay in a hotel in London, we can stay with my brother.

- a) mustn't
- b) don't have to
- c) doesn't have to

We also use must to express that we are certain about our guess.

Helen has just bought a new flat. She **must be earning** plenty of money.

Nick **must have forgotten** his promise. There was no call.

NEED

Need as a modal verb – modal forms are: **needn't** and **needn't + have + Past Participle**.

You **needn't** leave yet, it's early. You **needn't have done** that report.

As a regular verb we use **need to; do/don't/does/doesn't need to; didn't need to**

You **need to** leave now. (necessary or important = **have to**).

I **need to** drink some water. (physical necessity).

She **will need to** get some more photos.

We **needed to** stay in the hospital overnight.

Do I need to buy batteries? She **doesn't need to** do this. We **didn't need to** charge the battery.

Unnecessary actions, present and future.

You **needn't take** any food – lunch is provided. (it isn't necessary).

You **won't need to bring** any extra money on Friday, everything is included in the price.

Unnecessary actions in the past.

We use **didn't need to** (regular verb) say that something wasn't necessary in the past.

We don't know if the action happened or not.

The pain went away so I **didn't need to** see a doctor.

We use **needn't + have + past participle** (modal verb) to say that an action happened in the past although **it wasn't necessary**:

You **needn't have bought** a camera. You can use mine.

Regular verb **need** has the following **combinations in English**:

- **To need something** – нуждаться в чем-то.

It's raining outside. I need an umbrella.

- **To need to do something** – иметь необходимость сделать что-то.

He needs to win this game to stay in the team.

- **To need doing something = to need to be done** – нужно/следует сделать что-то.

This room needs cleaning/needs to be cleaned, it's too dirty.

№45. Now check yourself. Explain the use of the verb need.

1. The wind is very strong today. You ... put your coat on.
2. This flower doesn't look well. It ... watering.
3. No one ... know the name of the candidate.
4. My boots are dirty. They ... cleaning.
5. You ... tell anyone, but you can, if you want.
6. Nobody ... come here until everything is ready.
7. You ... more bread. We already have a loaf.
8. They had cancelled the meeting, so we ... call him.
9. He has already paid the bill. Nobody ... worry about the money.
10. You ... worry about English exam.
11. You ... only just ask your Granny.
12. I doubt whether I ... help you in learning English.
13. No one ... think that we are doing this every week.
14. Nobody ... know the name of the person who made the complaint.
15. Not a thing ... change on page 3.
16. Cans of soup ... be kept in the fridge.
17. I ... talk to you about English lessons.
18. I ... be told that I should pass the test.
19. If you want good results, you will ... learn English harder.
20. We ... more volunteers.
21. We have got what we
22. I ... more time to decide the question.
23. He ... our help.
24. The ambassador ... sleep before the meeting.
25. Why did they ... to go the distance.
26. I ... join English club – their host is British ambassador!
27. You ... speak so loudly.
28. She ... come with us if she does not want to.
29. She is thirsty. She ... a drink.
30. Jim and Bob are here. They say they ... to see you urgently.

Should/ought to

We use **should (n't) and ought (not) to** if we think something is a good or bad idea in general, and to give advice in a particular situation.

People **shouldn't** smoke in doors.

You look terrible – you **ought to** see a doctor.

I **ought to** go. I **ought not to** go. **Ought I to** go?

We usually use **should** to ask for advice.

Should I ask my boss for a pay rise?

We can use **should/shouldn't + have + past participle** to criticize someone's past actions or regret for a past action.

You **shouldn't have bought** such a cheap car!

I **should have phoned** you but I was busy.

To give strong advice we can use **must**.

Adverbs like **also, always, never, sometimes, just, only** come after modal verbs.

No46. Write *should or shouldn't* in the sentences.

1. You _____ take a map.
2. You _____ make much noise on a train.
3. You _____ touch wild animals.
4. You _____ help your friends.
5. You _____ visit museums.
6. You _____ take your toothbrush.
7. You _____ be careful.
8. The sun is really strong. He _____ put on some sun cream.
9. If Meredith's got a really bad cold, she _____ go to school.
10. We _____ eat in the classroom.
11. If she's got a headache, she _____ take an aspirin.
12. The weather's very hot. You _____ wear a coat.
13. They've found some money. They _____ take it to the police.
14. Sally _____ work more as she's missed some lessons.
15. Mothers _____ shout at their children.
16. The toddler _____ be in bed, as it is very late.
17. Everyone _____ be careful while driving.
18. Governments _____ respond to all the notifications.
19. Governments _____ lead an effective social policy to protect the most vulnerable people.
20. Families _____ be together at Christmas.
21. The woman in her condition _____ drink, as it's dangerous for her health.
22. United Nations efforts _____ compromise the independence of the individual countries.
23. Greg _____ have said it to Megan. He _____ have praised her to give her positive emotions

No47. Write in *ought to or oughtn't to*.

1. Winners must be selected fairly; we _____ have any political tendency while voting.
2. Megan _____ have considered all possibilities to make the right choice.
3. Your boss _____ pay you twice for your brilliant work.
4. A man _____ be magnanimous (великодушным).
5. Despite Megan loves him, she _____ sacrifice everything for him.
6. He _____ trouble you at all, he can do it by himself.

№48. Find and correct mistakes where necessary.

1. I am too kind myself and that is my biggest fault, for one ought not be always kind.
2. If the committee changed the lunch hour, they ought at least to have let everybody know.
3. Relations oughtn't never to forget one another
4. I compute Nickolas oughts to save eight thousand pounds.
5. I only suggest that everything ought to be equal.
6. "I've been feeling under the weather recently". "You should to get more exercise".
7. The weather ought to be good tomorrow.
8. Choosing to go to a gym regularly should to change your life for better.
9. I should to have chosen a gym with a pool.
10. You should have gone for a walk so late yesterday.
11. Business letters should to be brief and to the point.
12. I think children ought to learn to cook at the early age.
13. Some plants should be grown in direct sunlight. It will damage their leaves.

№49. Write in ought to or oughtn't to.

Winners must be selected fairly; we _____ have any political tendency while voting. Megan _____ have considered all possibilities to make the right choice. Your boss _____ pay you twice for your brilliant work. A man _____ be magnanimous (великодушным). Despite Megan loves him, she _____ sacrifice everything for him. He _____ trouble you at all, he can do it by himself.

№50. Choose the right variant.

1. She looks bad. She should (be/have been) more careful about her health.
2. You shouldn't (miss/have missed) the chance. It was a brilliant opportunity for you.
3. I think the policeman was right. She shouldn't (exceed/have exceeded) the speed.
4. I ought to (bring/have taken) the opera glasses. Now I see nothing.
5. It seems to me that he is a hot-temper person and often flies into a rage because of mere trifles. He should (control/ have controlled) his temper.
6. They should (clear/have cleared) up the problem long time ago.
7. I ought not (to stay/Have stayed) there

long. The party was a failure. 8. You should (shave/have shaved) this beard of yours! 9. She should (be/have been) more attentive. Didn't she see a car on the right? 10. It's a secret. You ought not to (reveal/have revealed) it to anybody.

№51. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Я не умею играть на гитаре.
2. Он не умеет играть в настольный теннис.
3. Ты умеешь кататься на велосипеде?
4. Твоя сестра умеет водить машину?
5. Ты можешь дать мне свою ручку?
6. Очень жарко. Ты можешь открыть окно?
7. Можно мне пойти в кино?
8. Можно мне воспользоваться калькулятором?
9. Ты должен учить английские слова каждый день.
10. Тебе следует читать книги на английском языке.
11. Взрослым не следует кричать на детей.
12. Ты не должен (нельзя) пользоваться мобильным телефоном на экзамене.

№52. *Choose the right variant*

1. _____ you help me with my homework?

- A) Are
- B) May
- C) Can
- D) Need

2. You _____ enter without a tie.

- A) aren't
- B) can't
- C) ought not
- D) weren't

3. If you had video, you _____ record it yourself tonight.

- A) could
- B) can
- C) must
- D) may

4. A: My car has been stolen.

B: _____.

- A) You should ring the police.
- B) Will you phone the police?

- C) Could you ring the police?
- D) You are phoning the police.

5. If you don't feel better you _____ go to bed.

- A) ought
- B) should
- C) don't have to
- D) needn't

6. You _____ get the 8.45 train. It doesn't stop at Yorkshire.

- A) had better
- B) mustn't
- C) should
- D) don't have to

7. His illness got worse and worse. In the end he _____ go into hospital for an operation.

- A) will have to
- B) must
- C) had to
- D) ought to have

8. You _____ spanked her. She didn't deserve it.

- A) shouldn't have
- B) needn't have
- C) mustn't have
- D) couldn't have

9. In a hundred years' time we _____ out of water to drink.

- A) must have run
- B) might have been/run
- C) should have run
- D) may have run

10. I _____ understand her because I don't speak Italian.

- a) can't
- b) mustn't
- c) needn't
- d) had to

11. She tried to get out of the house, but _____. The doors were locked.

- a) couldn't
- b) wouldn't
- c) was to
- d) needn't

12. George passed the examination. He _____ be very clever.

- a) should
- b) must
- c) can't
- d) had to

13. It's late. You _____ go as soon as possible

- a) can't
- b) mustn't
- c) need
- d) should

14. I _____ go in order not to be late at the meeting

- a) may
- b) must
- c) have to
- d) can

15. You _____ copy the homework of your classmates

- a) ought
- b) must not
- c) cannot
- d) are able to

16. _____ we go for a walk in the evening?

- a) need
- b) should
- c) may
- d) must

17. Yesterday he _____ do all the housework

- a) had to
- b) must
- c) can't
- d) may

18. Anna has been working in the garden for 4 hours. She _____ be very tired

- a) can
- b) may
- c) should
- d) must

19. The teacher _____ explain further if everybody understands him well

- a) mustn't
- b) needn't
- c) need
- d) can't

Simple tenses (Present, Past, Future) Active

Present Simple

№53. Write the verbs in brackets in the right form

1. Some days ago I ... (to be) in the theatre.
2. Next year our family ... (to travel) to the mountains.
3. My day always... (to begin) with a cup of black coffee.
4. He ...(not/to be) happy when I saw him last.
5. Where ...you (to be) last summer?
6. I ...(not/to go) to the park tomorrow, I ... (to stay) at home.
7. I not (to like)... pizza, I... (to like) hot dogs.
8. Who ...you (to play) chess with yesterday?
9. When ...you usually (to get up)?
10. Why ...he often (to behave) in such a way?
11. Who ... (to write) "Romeo and Juliet"?
12. When ...you (to be born)?
13. My mother (not/to work), she (to be) a housewife.
14. Who ... (to be) a doctor in the future?
15. When ...you last (to write) a letter to your granny?
16. In 1999 I (not/to go) to school, I ... (to go) to kindergarten, I ... (to be) only 6.

№54. Write the verbs in brackets in the right form

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

№55. Put the sentences in interrogative and negative forms.

1. I visit my parents very often.
2. They live in Great Britain.
3. He goes to school by bus.
4. She lives in this house.

5. He wants to be a doctor.
6. They play tennis every Sunday.
7. We work every day.
8. My sister goes to bed at nine.
9. Usually, I have dinner very late.
10. My brother watches TV every evening.
11. She likes classical music.
12. We go to the theatre once a month.

№56. Write the verbs in brackets in the right form

1. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock.
2. I (not to walk) to work every morning.
3. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
4. He (to speak) German.
5. I (to visit) my friend every week.
6. Her first class (to start) at eight o'clock.
7. Ann (not to read) a lot.
8. He always (to invite) his friends to his birthday party.
9. I (to go) for a walk every day.
10. She (to wash) her car once a week.

№57. Translate into English

1. Она занята.
2. Я не занят.
3. Вы заняты?
4. Они дома?
5. Его нет дома.
6. Я не знаю.
7. Они знают?
8. Она не знает.
9. Кто знает?
10. Никто не знает.
11. Он читает английские книги?
12. Они никогда не читают.
13. У неё есть квартира?
14. У него ничего нет.
15. Это кто?
16. Почтальон приносит нам почту утром и вечером.
17. Леонид хорошо говорит по-французски.
18. Я езжу в центр города на метро.
19. В этом магазине я всегда покупаю продукты.
20. Илья изучает два иностранных языка.

21. Я не понимаю, что Вы имеете в виду.
22. Олимпийские игры проходят каждые четыре года.
23. Мой друг играет в футбол каждый день.
24. Эндрю никогда не пропускает занятий по музыке.
25. Летом я всегда хожу в порт встречать корабли.
26. Какие книги ты любишь читать?
27. Как ты произносишь это слово?
28. Анна обычно заходит к своей коллеге, когда бывает в Петербурге.
29. Моя сестра обычно работает в библиотеке по вечерам.
30. Они часто играют в теннис?

№58. Choose the right variant

1. Yesterday I ... a little kitten.
a) find b) found c) finded d) will find
2. My mother ... in a hotel.
a) work b) works c) worked d) will work
3. My friends usually TV in the evenings.
a) watch b) watches c) watched d) will watch
4. Tomorrow they ... a test.
a) write b) writes c) wrote d) will write
5. In a year he ... 12.
a) is b) was c) were d) will be
6. Cows ... meat
a) eat b) eats c) don't eat d) ate
7. I ... New York is exciting
a) thought b) think c) will think d) thinks
8. The story ... place in the United Kingdom.
a) took b) will take c) take d) takes
9. Andrew Johnson ... on a North sea oil rig.
a) worked b) works c) will work d) is working
10. Janet is a pilot. She ... all over the world.
a) flies b) is flying c) flew d) will fly
11. Pilots ... for about two years to get their flying license
a) trained b) trains c) train d) will train

12. Peter ... in London with his wife and two children.

a) lives b) lived c) will live d) is leaving

13. My new car ... a lot of petrol.

a) use b) used c) will use d) uses

14. I often ... TV in the evening.

a) watch b) watches c) watched d) will watch

15. Two days ago we ... to the park.

a) go b) goes c) went d) will go

16. Soon we ... a New Year Party

a) have b) has c) had d) will have

17. We ... always at school in the mornings

a) was b) is c) are d) will be

18. Last year they ... in Moscow.

a) was b) were c) are d) will be

№59. Choose the correct variant.

1. The students of British schools wear a uniform.

a) usually b) yesterday c) next year d) last year

2. My family lived in the country.

a) every summer b) last summer c) next summer d) soon

3. He will read a book.

a) often b) a week ago c) in a week d) seldom

4. We are at school.

a) every day b) last month c) next month d) suddenly

5. They were in the zoo.

a) sometimes b) yesterday c) always d) tomorrow

6. We watch the news on TV at 9.00.

a) sometimes b) usually c) next week d) suddenly.

7. Alice sees her Granny in London.

a) most weekends b) at that time c) an hour later d) in the evenings

8. We get up at about 7.00. Could you come an hour later?

a) often b) really c) seldom d) usually

9. My tutor sees me for a tutorial at two o'clock.

a) next week b) every Monday c) yesterday d) often

10. The college runs the same course.

a) during the semester b) every year c) at the beginning of each year d) for five years.

Past Simple.

No 60. Put the verb to be in the right form

1) (I / be / at the cinema last night)

2) (the children / be / naughty)?

3) (we / be / in a cafe when you called)?

4) (I / be / late)?

5) (she / be / a teacher when she was young)

6) (where / we / be)?

7) (you / be / okay)?

8) (we / be / too tired)

9) (how / the party / be)?

10) (they / be / late for the interview)

11) (you / be / in the garden)

12) (what / his name / be)?

13) (it / not / be / cold)

14) (she / be / beautiful)?

15) (she / not / be my wife at the time)

16) (he / be / hungry)

17) (why / you / be / late)?

18) (you / not / be / early)

19) (they not / be / in love)

20) (we / not / be / in China)

№61. Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple form

1. Last year I (go) to England on holiday.
2. It (be) fantastic.
3. I (visit) lots of interesting places. I (be) with two friends of mine.
4. In the mornings we (walk) in the streets of London.
5. In the evenings we (go) to pubs.
6. The weather (be) strangely fine.
7. It (not / rain) a lot.
8. But we (see) some beautiful rainbows.
9. Where (spend / you) your last holiday?
10. Last month we (move) to a new house
11. They (bring) a sandwich.
12. He (do not) the homework.
13. He (visit) his friends?
14. When (be) Mother's Day last year?
15. It (be) in April.
16. What you (do)?
17. We (make) a cake and cards for Mum.
18. Mum (be) happy?
19. What you (give) to your granny?

№62. Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple form

The legend of Lake Narocho

Many years ago there _____ (live) a girl called Nara. She _____ (can) sing _____ very well and play the psaltery. She _____ (love) a young man and _____ (want) to marry him. One day she was sitting near a large beautiful lake when a rich man _____ (see) her. He _____ (like) Nara so much that he _____ (want) to marry her. As Nara _____ (have) a fiancé she _____ (not want) _____ to marry the rich man. But the rich man _____ (be) very stubborn, and his servants _____ (kill) Nara's fiancé and _____ (take) Nara to the rich man's palace. The girl _____ (be) so unhappy that when everybody was sleeping, she _____ (set) fire to the palace, and _____ (run) away. When the rich man _____ (learn) about it, he _____ (send) his servants after Nara. As she _____ (cannot) run away from them, Nara _____ (dive) into the lake and _____ (die). From that time the lake was named Lake Narocho.

№63. Complete the e-mail with the verbs in brackets.

Dear Jane, How are you doing? I feel miserable, I must admit. And I'm going to tell you why. Yesterday I (do) my homework, (tidy) my

bedroom and (decide) to go out. The weather (be) perfect and so I (go) to the park. And do you know who I (see) there? Jason, my boyfriend. I (want) to say hello to him, but then I (stop), because I (can) see a girl coming to him. Guess what (happen). They (meet) in the middle of the road and he (kiss) her. My Jason! Jason and I (be) in the park three times and he never (try) to kiss me! I didn't know what to do. I just (run) away. When I (come) back home, I (cry). Just a little bit, you know. Then I (say) to myself: Forget about Jason. There are plenty more fish in the sea! What do you think of him? Is he worth it? Please, write back soon. Love, Bea

№64. Complete the story with negative forms.

Blue Monday I (not have) a good day yesterday. I (cannot) stay in bed late, because it was Monday and I had to go to school. Unfortunately, I (not get) up on time and I (not catch) the bus. I wanted to take a taxi, but I (not be) lucky. There (not be) any taxis in our street. I (not want) to ask my dad to take me by car, because I thought it (not be) a very good idea. I went to school on foot and as I (not be) used to long walks, I was pretty tired. I (not listen) to our English teacher and when we wrote a revision test I (not pass) it. Believe me, my parents (not be) very happy about it.

№65. Choose the correct question.

- ☐ Did your students their homework? ☐ Did your students do their homework? Yes, they did. They always do.
- ☐ Who went with you? ☐ Who did go with you? Nobody. I went there alone.
- ☐ Did you worked all day yesterday? ☐ Did you work all day yesterday? Of course, I did. I was so tired!
- ☐ Which jeans liked you best? ☐ Which jeans did you like best? I don't know. They were awful. ☐ Why was Tim and Greg so unhappy? ☐ Why were Tim and Greg so unhappy? Because they had an argument.
- ☐ Why didn't you answer the phone? ☐ Why did not you answer the phone? The phone? I did not hear it.
- ☐ Were they not at the hospital on Sunday? ☐ Didn't they be at the hospital on Sunday? Not on Sunday. They went there on Saturday.

□ Had you a shower this morning? □ Did you have a shower this morning? Sorry? I have a shower every morning.

Future Simple

№66. Put the sentences in future simple.

1. You can speak to him.
_____ to him.
2. You can dance there.
_____ there
3. We must stay here.
_____ here
4. I can help you.
_____ you
5. She must make sandwiches.
_____ sandwiches.
6. She can read English books.
_____ English books.
7. They can go to the party.
_____ to the party.
8. They must invite their friends
_____ their friends.
9. You can buy food there.
_____ food there.
10. We can grow vegetables.
_____ vegetables.

№67. Change the verb into the Future Simple.

1. We (do) this together.
2. Next year (be) very exciting.
3. People (invent) new things.
4. I (be) in Rome next week.
5. John (be) very pleased.
6. Wait, I (do) this.
7. We (catch) him.
8. They (probably finish) tomorrow.
9. You (find) your bag.
10. Bonnie (like) you.
11. It (be) sunny tomorrow.
12. The winter (be) especially cold.
13. The next game (be) hard to win.

14. I (speak) with him about you.
15. You (send) Kate the pictures.

№68. Use the verbs in brackets in Future Simple.

I like to go to school. I have many good friends there. But I like Sundays more. Soon it ____ (be) Sunday, and all our family ____ (be) at home. I ____ (get up) at 9 o'clock, and then I ____ (do) my morning exercises and have breakfast together with my parents. After breakfast I ____ (help) my mother in the kitchen and my father ____ (go) shopping. Then we (go) for a walk in the park or to the cinema.

After dinner my friends ____ (come) to me, and we ____ (play) together at home or in the yard. In the evening my mother ____ (knit), my father ____ (watch) a concert on TV and I ____ (listen) to music or read a book. I know that I ____ (have) a lot of fun next Sunday.

№69. Complete the sentences with the future simple. Keep the same meaning.

Example: *I think Jim's birthday party is on Saturday. (have) I think Jim will have his birthday party on Saturday.*

You can't take my car. I use it at weekends. (need)

You can't take my car. I it next weekend.

Waiter, we would like two glasses of orange juice. (have) Waiter, we two glasses of orange juice.

Do you think our English teacher is preparing a test for tomorrow? (write) Do you think we a test tomorrow?

I don't mind going to the cinema if you help me with the housework. (go) I to the cinema if you help me with the housework.

I have a lot of work to do in the evening. (work) I a lot in the evening.

Dad can't take you to the station because there is a football match on TV. (want)
Dad can't take you to the station because heto see a football match.

This film is worth the money! (watch) I this film!

There is a museum on our programme for tomorrow. (visit) We a museum tomorrow.

Jumbled sentences - make future simple questions.

Example: *you / tidy / room / your. Will you tidy your room?*

Bill | arrive | when ?
 not | work | mum | late | your | tonight ?
 at | be | Marion | tomorrow | school ?
 you | what | leave | time ?
 classmates | in | be | classroom | their | your ?
 hairstyle | think | what | Matt | my | of | new ?
 concert | enjoy | the | Mr. and Mrs. Gregson ?
 you | till | stay | there | not | Sunday ?
 you | address | your | tell | me | email ?
 the | how | Joe | find | hotel ?

No 70. Choose the correct form.

Don't leave your keys on the table. You will | won't forget it.
 If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we will | won't take our umbrellas.
 Susan will | won't like it if you come late.
 Anna will | won't be on holiday next week
 I'm told you are ill. I hope you will | won't feel better again.
 "I have no idea how to do it". - I will | won't do it.
 Turn on your laptop tonight. We will | won't chat a little bit.
 I will | won't be a doctor, because I didn't finish my studies.
 You needn't wear your cap. It will | won't be cold today.
 I am really tired. I will | won't have a rest

Continuous Tenses (Present, Past, Future)

Present Continuous.

No 71. Write the verb to be in the right form

1. You ... swimming in the pool now.
2. My sister ... cleaning her room.
3. They ... waiting for us.
4. I ... having dinner now.
5. It ... still raining outside.
6. We ... skiing in the Alps.

7. I ... taking a shower now.
8. You ... writing a letter to our uncle.
9. My friend ... reading a book.
10. I ... drinking tea.
11. They ... making noise.
12. He ... looking through the window.
13. She ... helping about the house/
14. We ... watching TV.
15. Granny ... cooking dinner.
16. The dog ... sitting at the door.
17. It ... looking at me.
18. My sister ... reading a book.
19. I ... doing my housework.
20. Jack ... eating an orange now.
21. They... singing a funny song.
22. She ... cooking breakfast.
23. We ... watching a cartoon.

No 72. Use the verbs in the list to complete the sentences.

eat go fly watch do sing write work wait

1. Listen! Somebody ... a nice song.
2. I ... to London next week.
3. I a letter to my friend Pam now.
4. I'm very tired. We ... hard these days.
5. Jane a delicious cake with maple syrup.
6. We ... to play football tomorrow with Bob's friends.
7. They ... an interesting programme about animals at the moment.
8. Sarah a bus at the bus stop at the moment.
9. Peter and liza ... the washing-up now.

No 73. Write questions and negatives.

1. She is reading a book now.
2. We are listening to music.
3. They are going to wash the car.
4. He is cleaning his bedroom now.
5. They are swimming in the river.
6. The children are playing basketball in the garden.
7. Dan is talking on the other phone right now.
8. Jan is taking a shower at the moment/
9. At the moment I am travelling round Europe.
10. Giselle is planning to visit me in Russia next year sometime.
11. Charles is writing a letter to his girlfriend.

12. Margaret is preserving tomatoes.
13. I am playing on a local team this season.
14. Their son Ted is preparing for his exam at the moment.
15. The children are taking their dog out for a walk.

№74. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of Present continuous.

1. Be quiet! Mum ... (sleep).
2. What ... you ... (do) now?
3. The dog ... (play) with a ball.
4. I ... (watch) TV. I'm listening to music.
5. The children ... (drink) milk in the kitchen.
6. He ... (have) a bath.
7. Why ... you ... (laugh)?
8. I ... (solve) my problem in the wrong way.
9. He ... (go) to see her on his holidays.
10. Jim and Jacob ... (play) the violin melodies by the composer Brahmas.
11. He ... (cook) an Italian meal of spaghetti.
12. ... your wife (arrive) on Monday?
13. I ... (read) a detective story now.
14. ... you (get) back on Sunday evening?
15. They ... (watch) the film "Gone with the wind"

№75. Write questions from these words.

1. (Why / looking / are / you / me / at?)
2. (She / dishes / washing / is / now?)
3. (are / What / reading / you?)
4. (going / she / Where / is?)
5. (your parents / travelling / are / abroad?)
6. (she / is / a / nice / wearing / dress?)
7. (is / working / clock / that?)
8. (mechanic / the / going / to / repair / father's / my / this / car / week / is)
9. (at / stadium / I / playing / the / tennis / am / "Locomotiv" / Sunday / on).
10. (they / planning / to / go / are / fishing / Wednesday / on).
11. (weekend / are / to / trees / plant / my / and / parents / and / I / going / this).
12. (at / this / artist / moment / painting / a / is / the / picture).
13. (I / using / the / am / Internet / to / article / a / needed / search / now).
14. (we / thinking / of / in / for / are / a / sports / little / going).
15. (the / is / concert / to / be / going / in / student's / held / our / held).

№76. Correct the mistakes

1. They learning English.
2. She is play tennis.
3. You is drinking milk.

4. What is they doing?
5. Where your friends staying?
6. He am going to the shops.
7. I isn't talking on the phone.
8. She listening to the radio now.
9. You is reading for the exam in History.
10. Where your friends training now?
11. They going to wash the car.
12. She not cleaning the bedroom now.
13. Who are swimming in the river?
14. They are not listen to me.
15. The children play basketball in the garden.

Note:

These words do not generally use a PRESENT CONTINUOUS form

Believe, depend, forget, hate, know, like, love, mean, need, prefer, remember, understand, and want.

№77. Translate into English

1. Каждый год он проводит каникулы в горах.
 2. Мама на кухне. Она печет торт.
 3. Наши дети любят играть в саду.
 4. Где Том? – Он играет в саду.
 5. Что вы сейчас читаете? – Я читаю “Прощай, оружие!” Э. Хемингуэя.
 6. Кто-то стучит в дверь. Откройте, пожалуйста.
 7. Что-то дети сильно присмирели. Сходите, пожалуйста, и посмотрите, что они делают. – Они что-то рисуют.
 8. Он всегда пьет кофе утром, а сейчас пьет чай.
 9. Он обычно так быстро говорит, что я его не понимаю.
 10. Вы понимаете, что говорит лектор? – Конечно.
 11. Что она обычно делает по вечерам? – Она обычно читает или слушает радио.
 12. Аня шьет себе платье сейчас. Она всю одежду шьет себе сама.
 13. На ней сегодня шляпа, потому что солнце слишком жаркое.
 14. Я не могу вам дать сейчас газету, потому что я ее сейчас читаю.
 15. Вы записаны в нашу библиотеку? – Да.
- Вы много читаете? – Да, довольно много.
- Как часто вы меняете книги? – Я меняю их через три – пять дней.
16. Вы видите где-нибудь мои очки? – Нет, я их ищу.

17. Почему вы так быстро идете сегодня? Вы обычно ходите совсем медленно. — Я тороплюсь, потому что моя сестра ждет меня.
18. Птицы обычно строят гнезда на том дереве.
19. Что это слово означает?
20. На кого ты смотришь? — Я смотрю на этого человека.
Ты узнаешь его? — Я думаю, что я узнаю его, но я не помню его имя.
21. Не беспокой меня больше, я работаю.
22. Что ты хочешь, мой милый? — Мне скучно, поиграй со мной.
23. Вы слышите что-нибудь? — Нет Я ничего не слышу.
24. С кем секретарь сейчас говорит по телефону?
25. Кого вы здесь ждете? — Я жду свою сестру.
26. Не заходите с класс. Ученики сейчас сдают экзамены.
27. Я не понимаю это правило. Объясните мне его еще раз.
28. Как ваша дочь знает английский язык? — Она знает его хорошо.
29. На каком языке вы обычно говорите дома?
30. На каком языке он говорит сейчас?

№78. In the following sentences use either Present Continuous or Simple Present form.

1. Susan (knit) a sweater for her cousin's birthday.
2. Mother (cook) broccoli for dinner, but Steve (hate) that vegetable.
3. It (snow) so hard I cannot see across the street.
4. You (remember) your first day at school?
5. Tonight the lecturer (speak) about rattlesnakes.
6. Where you (go)?
7. She (prefer) tea.
8. Paul (speak) three languages.
9. You (believe) in ghosts?
10. I always (forget) my cousin's birthday.
11. Tim (play) in a gold tournament this week.
12. He (play) in tournaments every chance he (get).
13. Karen (read) a book for her literature class.
14. It (rain) so much that the city park by the river is now flooded.
15. We (go) to the movies tonight after dinner.
16. I (write) a letter to my nephew now.
17. I (leave) work at 6 p.m. most days.
18. "Who you (phone)?" I (try) to get through to John.

19. Holidays abroad (become) increasingly popular these days.

20. Dad always (clean) the car when I want to use it!

Past Continuous.

No 79. Choose the correct tense.

As the stranger came | was coming to the station, a car stopped | was stopping behind him. My grandma never watched | was never watching TV. But she read | was reading books. I started | was starting work at 6 o'clock. He got up | was getting up and switched off | was switching off the light. When I finished | was finishing my homework, I cooked | was cooking dinner. While we listened | were listening to the news, the telephone rang | was ringing. Kate stood up | was standing up and answered | was answering it. As I drove | was driving to work last Friday, a car crashed | was crashing in front of me. I stepped | was stepping on the brakes. Yesterday Carol wrote | was writing emails from 10 to 11 and then from 5 to 7 again. We arrived in Cannes at 2.30. The sun shone | was shining, people sunbathed | were sunbathing on the beach and big yachts sailed | were sailing near the harbour. We parked our car and went | were going to the beach.

No 80. Find mistakes and correct them.

I was doing my homework first and then I had a rest.

My mum was often driving when she was younger.

While daddy didn't look, Susan put his key in her pocket.

I needed to talk to her. And at 10 I was calling her.

I saw you with Jill at the cafe. You talked.

Your English is very good. Where were you studying?

As they walked along the river, they saw something in the water.

I was taking her to Dover. We had a great time.

The weather was perfect when the sun was shining. But it was changing soon.

When he met her, she wore a hat.

No 81. Read these sentences and make questions.

Example: When I met him, he was talking on the telephone. Who to? (he | talk) – Who was he talking to?

The company wanted to finish this house last week. And when it? (they | start)

I saw your wife last night. She was driving a car. What car.? (she | drive)

I tried to get in touch with you last weekend. Why to get in touch with me? (you | want)

My sister was not listening when I wanted to tell her. What ? (your sister | do)

When I came to his bedroom, he was snoring. How ? On his back? (he | lie)

At 10 o'clock I was watching a documentary film. Which channel ? (you | watch)

I had an accident on Monday. What? (happen | you)

№82. Use *Past Continuous*

1. When I entered the bathroom he ... (shave).
2. When she met him, they ... (work) for the same company.
3. What you ... (do) last night?
4. I showed him my new dress, but he ... (not look) at it.
5. When it started to rain, they ... (sit) on the grass.
6. Which hotel Anna ... (stay) when she lost her credit card?
7. We ... (sleep) when the phone rang.
8. Doctor Fleming discovered penicillin while he ... (study) influenza.
9. Sam ... (stand) under the tree because it ... (rain).
10. When the teacher came into the classroom, the children ... (run) and ... (scream).
11. While Bob ... (chop) the meat, his wife ... (peel) potatoes.
12. When I arrived at the party, all the guests ... (dance).
13. The waiter cut his finger while he ... (pick up) the broken glasses.
14. What you ... (wear) when he met you?
15. I ... (live) in Mexico in June, 2010.
16. They (to write) the test at this time yesterday.
17. He (to work) in the garden from six till nine o'clock.
18. We (to watch) television the whole evening.
19. You (to play) chess at six o'clock?
20. You (to drink) tea at seven o'clock.
21. He (to draw) from three till five o'clock?
22. Who (to listen) to the radio at this time?
23. It (to rain) the whole day yesterday?
24. They (to skate) at five o'clock?
25. She (not to help) mother about the house from two till seven.

№83. Put the verbs in brackets in the right form

1. When I (come) home, my two hamsters (sleep).
2. When I (wash) the floor, I (find) my old toy under the sofa.

3. Jack (ride) his bike, while Jill and Jane (run) to prepare for the competition.
4. When Fred (come) over, I (play) with my cat. Then I (stop) playing, (put on) my coat and we (go) for a walk.
5. When granny (read) a book on the sofa, she (fall) asleep.
6. When mother (arrive) from work, I (play) computer games.
7. I quickly (finish) playing and (begin) doing my homework.
8. When I (get up), my mother and father (drink) tea.
9. Jane (watch) the game while Tim and Tom (play) football
10. When Alice (call) me, I (watch TV). Then I (stop) watching and (go) to the sports ground with Alice.
11. When mother (come) home, the children (play) on the carpet.
12. While granny (cook) dinner, I (tell) her about my school day.
13. He (repair) his bicycle the whole day yesterday.
14. He (finish) repairing his bicycle in the evening yesterday

№84. Use Present Continuous, Past Continuous or Future Continuous.

to shine

1. The sun ... yesterday morning.
2. The sun ... brightly now.
3. Tomorrow the sun ... all day long.

to write

4. I ... a postcard at the moment.
5. I ... a postcard when you phoned.
6. I ... a lot of Christmas cards tomorrow evening.

to sit

7. We ... in the garden at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
8. This time tomorrow we ... in the garden.
9. We ... in the garden now.
1. I ... (study) Japanese online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening.
2. Listen! Why the dogs ... (bark)?
3. She ... (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her.
4. They ... (take) their driving test next Monday.
5. I dropped my wallet when I ... (get) on the bus.
6. What you ... (do) in my office yesterday?
7. Bob ... (feel) much better today.
8. The kids ... (watch) cartoons in their room now.
9. I'm afraid she ... (sleep) in ten minutes.
10. We ... (have) tea soon?

№85. Put positive sentences into negative ones.

1. We are enjoying the party. He'll be playing chess in an hour.
2. They were planting flowers in the garden last May. I am looking for a job.

3. The phone was working yesterday. Margaret will be working as a waiter during her summer holidays
4. The secretary is typing a contract.
5. We were living in Paris then
6. I was feeling well that day, so I went out with the others.
7. Karla was always complaining about something or other.
8. We were planning to come to your party.
9. We were driving home from the shopping mall when we heard a loud bang.
10. While Rob was playing his match, I was waiting in the car outside.

Future Continuous

№86. Rewrite sentences. Use future simple or future continuous.

Don't call me at 10 o'clock. I am going to fly to Spain.

..... I suppose we're going to stay at a hotel next summer.

..... Come to see me in the afternoon. I work in the garden.

..... Do you think it is snowing at the weekend?

..... Is the coat OK.? - Yes, I am taking it.

..... This time on Sunday we are going to ski in France.

..... I don't know if I will stay here. Perhaps I move to a big city one day.

..... Every student is using a computer in the near future.

№87. Put the verbs in brackets in Future continuous.

Tomorrow John _____ (to get up) at seven. Then he _____ (to go) to school. He _____ (to have) dinner at one. He _____ (to come home) at three. Then he _____ (to play) in the yard. After that he _____ (to do) his homework.

№88. Use Future Continuous with the verbs in brackets.

1. This time next Monday, I _____ in a huge office in New York. (work)
2. This time on Tuesday, Mary _____ on a beach in Italy. (sunbathe)
3. Don't make noise after midnight – I _____ soundly, I hope. (sleep)
4. Jackeline _____ to Kenya tomorrow at this time. (fly)
5. Students _____ copies while he _____ the report. (make/ finish)

6. I _____ in my study library at 6pm tomorrow. (work).
7. This time next year we _____ the Pacific Ocean. (cross)
8. I _____ the dinner table while my mother _____ the meat. (lay / prepare)
9. You'll recognize Molly! She _____ a pink hat. (wear)
10. From 7 till 12 I _____ classes. (have)
11. _____ you _____ your bike this evening? (use)
12. My auntie and uncle _____ with us this weekend. (stay)
13. I _____ television from ten pm to midnight. (to watch)
14. This time on Friday I _____ on the beach. (to lie)
15. What _____ you _____ tomorrow evening? (to do)
16. _____ you _____ late tomorrow night? (to work)
17. Don't ring Greg up at 10am. He _____ his music lesson. (have)
18. The boys of our team _____ football tomorrow morning. (play)
19. It _____ probably _____ when we arrive in Kongo. (rain)
20. It is mid-autumn, the leaves _____ soon. (fall)

No 89. Write negative sentences.

Example: Will the sun rise at six? The sun won't rise at six.

Will you be listening to records in the evening?

Will it rain all the summer?

Will you have a cup of coffee?

Will everyone be using mobile phones in future?

Will dad be watching the match when I return?

Will you fail the English exam?

Will the mankind destroy our planet?

No 90. Answer the questions in Future Continuous.

1. What will Zana be doing? (make a skirt)
2. What will Michael be doing? (swim in the Red Sea)
3. What will Paul's grandfather be doing? (work in the orchard)
4. What will Greg be doing at the University? (study languages)
5. What will Megan's mother be doing? (fly to Mumbai)
6. What will the singer be doing at the concert? (sing songs)
7. What will the journalist be doing? (interview the President)
8. What will the professor be doing next September? (read lectures)
9. What will Sue be doing at 5 o'clock tomorrow? (do homework)
10. What will Nelly and Diana be doing at this time next week? (rest in Hawaii)
11. What will Kate be doing all day next Saturday? (visit her grandparents)

12. What will they be doing all next week? (prepare to the wedding party)

№91. *Develop your ideas. Use Future Continuous.*

1. Don't call on Steven tonight. (pack)
2. Don't ring anybody up at six am. (sleep)
3. Don't wait for Melody tomorrow, (train)
4. Don't tell your Granny. (grumble)
5. Don't expect Molly to come on Saturday, (work)
6. Don't come to see Miranda after lunch. (typing her novel)
7. Don't send Molly any letters in July. (travel)
8. Don't ask Sue to come to your party. (travel around Canada)
9. Don't invite them to visit you tomorrow evening. (dance at the party)
10. Don't arrange any meetings from three to five tomorrow. (have a conference)

№92. *Translate into English*

1. Сегодня в кино ты будешь сидеть со мной.
2. Андрей будет ждать тебя возле гипермаркета в 4.
3. Ты пообедаешь со мной завтра? – В это время я сдаю экзамен.
4. Интересно, чем будут заняты дети, пока мы будем наслаждаться концертом.
5. Как я узнаю Тома? На нем будет зеленое пальто.
6. Интересно, будем ли мы все еще встречаться через год.
7. Если ты ей расскажешь, она будет плакать.
8. Чем ты будешь занят завтра в шесть?
9. Уже через час Гриша будет работать в огороде.
10. Я встречаюсь с друзьями после работы, я могу прийти домой поздно.
11. Боюсь, что не смогу с вами увидеться завтра, я на конференции целый день.
12. В понедельник они работают дома.
13. Встретимся у главного входа в театр. Мы будем ждать вас там.
14. Через несколько минут стюардессы продемонстрируют вам спасательное оборудование.
15. Не звони мне завтра вечером. Я буду работать над докладом.

№93. *Look through Mike's plan for the next week and make up sentences.*

Monday, 10 a.m. – to drive my wife to the airport

Tuesday morning – not to sleep till late

Wednesday, 2 p.m. – to take the dog to the vet

Thursday, 6 p.m. – to play rugby with my brothers

Friday, 8 p.m. – to watch the football championship

Saturday afternoon – to tidy the house

Saturday evening – to meet my wife at the airport

PERFECT TENSES

Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect simple (*has written*) talks about how much/how many have been completed.

Present Perfect Keywords: *today, this week, this month, this year, in my life, recently, lately, since, ever, never, yet, still, so far*

No94. Rewrite these sentences in the present perfect simple.

Example: *I went to shops on Saturday. I already to shops. I have already gone to shops.*

1. I didn't do it yesterday. I it yet.
2. We bought the tickets on Monday. We already the tickets.
3. My girlfriend wasn't there. She didn't arrive. My girlfriend isn't here. She
4. The team wasn't successful. They lost. The team isn't successful. They just
5. I didn't find my keys. I couldn't open the door. I my keys. I can't open the door.
6. Did the postman deliver the parcel in the morning? the postman the parcel yet?
7. I cut my finger. It hurt. I my finger. It hurts.
8. They worked in Wales for a week in May. They in Wales since last week.
9. She was on her holiday for a month. She came back yesterday. She on her holiday for a month. She just back.

No95. Complete these sentences with the verbs in brackets and one of the signal words in the box below.

never ever for since already just yet so far recently up to now

Example: I it. (do) I have already done it.

1. I a ghost. (see) But I would like to.
2. Peter his studies? (finish) - No, not yet.
3. you anyone famous? (meet) - No, never.

4. What Greg since the morning? (do) - Quite a lot of things.
5. I feel so relaxed. I back from my holiday. (get)
6. You should send him an email. - But I
.....to him.(write)
7. My grandma in the same place she was born. (live) Really?
8. This is Fiona. She my best friend a long time. (be)
9. I have a plaster on my leg. I it. (break)
10. How many jobs you? (have) - Not very many.

No96. Use the words in brackets to complete the conversation.

A How long unemployed? (you | be)

B any job since May. (I | not have) But
..... a job as a waiter. (I | just | apply for)

A as a waiter. (you | never | work)

B at a wedding reception twice or three times. (I | help)

A you about their choice yet? (they | contact)

B No, they haven't. in touch with me since the interview. (nobody | get)

A And to them? (you | write)

B Should I? the courage to do that. (I | not find)

A If it yet, you should do it as soon as possible. (you | not do)

No97. Complete the questions and answers in the present perfect tense.

A Kim yet? (see)

B Not yet. But I am going to see her on Friday.

A Has Karl ever been to England?

B No, never. But he to Scotland twice. (already go)

A How many foreign languages have you learned?

B Unfortunately, I any foreign languages so far.
(not study)

A the email from me? (get)

B I'm afraid I haven't received any email from you since last week.

A Why is Mary crying? What to her? (happen)

B Poor Mary. Her mum has been ill for a long time.

A Where so long? (be)

B I'm sorry, I missed the bus.

A Look. The sun (disappear)

B It's fascinating. It has been covered by the moon.

A Have you called your grandma?

B Oh, no! I her yet. (not telephone)

A It's quite cold in here, isn't it?

B Is it? I the window. (just open)

No98. Put sentences in Past Simple or Present Perfect Simple

1. Alan (graduate) from university last month.
2. There (be) a large earthquake in Japan in 1995.
3. I like to exercise, but I (not/exercise) yet this week.
4. My brother (never/go) to university.
5. John and Lisa (be) married since 2010.
6. Recently, it (not/be) very hot.
7. My brother (not/be) to the dentist for a long time.
8. My wife and I (be) married for 1 year. So far we (not/have) any big problems.
9. I started writing my essay two hours ago, and I still (not/finish) yet.
- 10.A: Where's John? — B: I don't know. I (not/seen) him today.
- 11.A: (you/ever/be) to Hawaii? — B: Yes. Twice.
- 12.A: When (you/get) your dog? — B: Last summer.
- 13.A: How long (you/study) English? — B: Five years.
- 14.A: Do you know anyone who (be) to Thailand? — B: Yes, my sister.

- 15.A: (you/see) my keys today? — B: Yes. I (see) them this morning on the kitchen table.
- 16.A: Would you like half my sandwich? — B: I (just/eat) lunch, so I'm not hungry. Thanks for asking though.

№99. Each sentence has a mistake. Find and correct them.

1. Martin has yet climbed Mont Blanc twice.
2. We have interviewed five people for this expedition so far last week.
3. We have ever been to Himalayas.
4. The students have not passed the climbing course already.
5. I never went on a plane.
6. I finished my university studies yet.
7. I already visited a foreign country.
8. I have gone to hospital when I was ten.
9. I knew my best friend for the last 10 years.
10. We worked hard all year.
11. He just announced another attempt to reach the South Pole.
12. How many exams did you have so far this month?
13. I visited so many countries in my life that I cannot remember them all.
14. I have not time to speak to you yet.
15. We have looked for someone suitable last year.

№100. Translate into English

1. До сих пор компания нам не увеличила заработную плату.
2. В этом семестре количество предметов увеличилось с 6 до 9.
3. В этом семестре он не сдал еще ни одного зачета (credit - test).
4. Вы видели в небе журавлей? (crane). Да. Очевидно, пришла весна.
5. Ты читал какие-нибудь книги Оскара Уайльда? Да. Я только что прочитал «Портрет Дориана Грея».
6. Утром я вызвала врача, сейчас полдень, но он до сих пор не приходил.
7. Вы узнаете этого человека? Да, он совсем не изменился.
8. Мой коллега спросил меня: «Разве Вы когда -нибудь совершали морское путешествие?»
9. Неужели вы не слышали эту новость?
10. До сих пор он никогда ни к кому не обращался за помощью.
11. Ты уже заполнил журнал?
12. По-моему, мы уже встречались. Рад вас снова видеть.
13. Я не обедал дома последние два месяца
14. На этой недели мы не виделись.
15. Она накупила много одежды за последние несколько дней.

№101. Complete using the correct form of the verb in brackets

1. Where (you/go) when I saw you on the bus last night?
2. (you enjoy) the film you watched yesterday?
3. When we shared a room, Mark (always/take) my things. It was so annoying.
4. When I went to get the tickets, I realized I (not/have) any money.
5. When I was young, we (go) to France every year on holiday.
6. When you rang last night, I (work) in the garden, so I did not hear the phone.
7. The old man (appear) to be very tired and he slowly sat down.
8. We (throw) a surprise party for my brother last Saturday.
9. My brother and I (go) swimming almost every day last summer.
10. We (talk) when someone knocked at the door.
11. These days, it seems that people all over the world (wear) jeans.
12. We (meet) loads of wonderful people when we went to Ethiopia last year.
13. I never (be) in hospital before.
14. His books, which describe the journeys in Africa, Asia and the Middle East (win) many literary prizes.
15. I am really tired at the moment. So far, I (revise) English and Arabic.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. **We use the present perfect continuous when the focus is on an activity that is unfinished.**
2. **The present perfect continuous is often used to show that something is temporary.**
3. **The present perfect continuous (*has been writing*) talks about how long something has been happening.**

No 102. Respond to the following situations.

Why are you so tired? Because I the wheels on my car. (replace) Your French is perfect. Really? I French for ten years. (learn) Look at Jane. She's so nervous. No wonder. She for her boyfriend for ages. (wait) Bill is sunburnt. Yes, he really is. He since the morning. (sunbathe) Your parents look relaxed. They all the weekend. (relax) All the footballers are so wet. They in the rain since the match started. (play) Have you talked to Richard yet? Not yet. But I to phone him since you told me. (try) Is Grace your neighbour? Yes, she is. She next door for six years now. (live) Why are Pat and Matt so dirty? They their bedroom. (paint) Shall I wake Doris up? Yes, please. She all day long. (sleep)

No103. Make present perfect continuous questions.

How long for me?
(you | wait)

What since he
returned? (John | do)

Why meat lately?
(you | not eat)

There's so much snow on the road. all
night? (it | snow)

Why for such a long time? (Sam and
Mary | argue)

..... my shampoo? There's not much
left. (you | use)

How long glasses?
(Jill | not wear)

..... since you decided to take the exam?
(you | revise)

Where lately?
(your dad | work)

Your hands are covered with chocolate. a cake?
(you | make)

No104. Complete the conversations with positive and negative forms of the present perfect continuous.

A George, how longyou Japanese? (learn)

B Japanese? Wait a minute. For about five years.

A What a lovely smell!

B My mum some cakes. (bake)

A Why are your hands so dirty?

B I my car. (clean)

A You look so tired. You should have a rest.

B Should I? But I so hard. (not work)

A Why Sarah out lately? (not go)

B She broke her leg while she was skiing.

A Peter, why are you so noisy? I want to sleep!

B Do you mean it? I any noise since I got up.
(not make)

A you for a long time? (cough)

B Not really. It started the day before yesterday.

A Mr. Gregson, how long you English?
(not teach)

B To tell the truth I've never taught English. But I'd like to try it.

A Hi, Sam. How is your new girlfriend doing?

B Susan? She to me since we had an
argument. (not speak)

A Have you heard about the bank robbery in King Street?

B Yes, I have. The police for the robbers day
and night. (look)

**No 105. Tick the correct sentences. If a tense is not correct, underline it and
write the correct form.**

Example: I have never been seeing a ghost. - have never seen

Look. The girl has been buying four dictionaries.

.....
I haven't eaten anything since I arrived.

.....

Let's stop for a while. You've driven all morning.

.....

Have you ever been sleeping in a tent?

.....

He's been sleeping too long. Wake him up!

.....

I'm sorry. How long have you been waiting?

.....

I've been meeting your sister several times.

.....

I've been knowing him since he was born.

.....

Help yourself. Mum has been making delicious toasts.

.....

He is sunburnt. He's been lying on the beach all day.

.....

I've gone to France for five years now.

.....

Don't give up. You haven't been trying this way yet.

.....

№106. Complete the sentences with one of the options.

I have been staying at this hotel for a long time /a long time ago/ from May.

My father has been going to work already/ since he left school/ daily

Have you told the manager ? in time /in the morning/ yet

We had a radio so far. have never/ never/ never have

She hasn't been eating meat lately/ yet /since a long time

The airline hasn't cancelled the flight already/ last time/ yet

..... have you been studying abroad? how many times/ how often/ how long

I've been trying to contact him before/ all day/ then

We've never been in Africa/ to Africa/ at Africa

I've bought this book for you yesterday/yet/just

№107. Put the verbs in brackets in Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. I (not to see) him for ages.
2. He (to do) his lessons since lunch.
3. I (not to hear) about him for a long time.
4. I (to drive) since I was 17.
5. Jack (to fail) his driving test three times because he doesn't know how to park.
6. I think he (make) a lot of improvement.
7. Alice (not/pass) her driving test because she doesn't know the rules well.
8. She (worry) about this for two months.
9. She (study) the driver's manual for hours every day.
10. She (not/take) another test yet.
11. I (to have) a headache since I got up.
12. He is my friend, I (to know) him for a long time.
13. Ivan has a stomachache. He (to eat) junk food all day.
14. I (never to hear) that song before.

№108. Make questions using either Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. My friend is waiting for me at the station. (How long...?)
2. He translates books. (How many...?)
3. Mother is making a cream cake. (How long...?)
4. Bill is travelling in Europe at present. (How many countries...?)
5. My parents are decorating the fir-tree. (How long...?)
6. They are married. (How long...?)
7. David is watching TV (How long ...?)
8. My grandparents are not feeling well recently. (How long ...?)
9. Clare is feeling tired. (How long ...?)
10. John is putting on weight. (How many desserts ...?)

№109. Translate into English using either Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Моя жена рисует уже 5 лет, но ещё не продала ни одной картины.
2. Я рад, что мы закончили эту работу.
3. Мои руки грязные. Я работала в саду.
4. Ник съел все конфеты.
5. Вы когда-нибудь играли в шахматы?
6. Не могу поверить, что я учусь водить машину в моем-то возрасте.
7. «На тебе вся одежда мокрая.» Я знаю. Я мою машину уже два часа.
8. Здесь я живу уже пять месяцев.
9. Я никогда не любил капусту.
10. Поллюйся на эти новые садовые фонари! Том только что включил их.
11. Ты узнаешь его? Конечно, но я не видела его вечность.
12. Я только что закончил читать эту детективную историю.
13. Карла никогда до этого не пробовала мексиканскую еду.
14. Я уже просмотрел 5 или 6 сайтов по данной теме.
15. Дебби знает Сиэтл довольно. Она жила там три года.

№110. Correct the mistakes if any.

1. They are discussing the problem for hours, but has not solved it yet.
2. Somebody has been playing tennis since 2 o'clock.
3. Is it still raining? No, it have stopped.
4. John has been winning the championship two times.
5. The boys have fished for 3 hours.
6. How many books have you written?
7. Mike has invited many friends to his birthday party.
8. He has been hating oranges since his childhood.

9. They have been taken the dog for a walk.
10. Irene has left for the airport.
11. I have played chess for two years.
12. Alexandra has drunk coffee since eight o'clock.
13. My car has broken down, and now I have to walk to work.
14. "How long is Paul going to swim?" – "Nearly two years".
15. It has been raining since 12 o'clock.

No 11. Change the verb into the correct form:

1. I _____ (listen) to this for 2 hours.
2. You _____ (wait) since this morning.
3. She _____ (watch) their dog since Saturday.
4. We _____ (talk) for over an hour.
5. I _____ (prepare) for this test for almost 2 weeks.
6. Joe _____ (work) here since 1987.
7. You _____ (do) nothing for the last 30 minutes.
8. Lilly _____ (teach) English for many years.
9. I _____ (eat) tomatoes for my entire life.
10. Recently, she _____ (feel) quite better.
11. They _____ (talk) a lot lately.
12. You _____ (watch) too much television.
13. We _____ (eat) too many sweets lately.
14. Lately, I _____ (exercise) quite frequently.
15. You _____ (help) me a lot.

Past Perfect Simple

Form: It is formed with the auxiliary verb "had" + past participle (-ed ending for regular verbs, e.g. worked, travelled, tried, different forms for irregular verbs, e.g.

written, made, sung): I had done, I had not done (I hadn't done), Had I done? Had I not done? (Hadn't I done?)

Use:

1. We use the past perfect to make it clear that an action was completed before another action in the past. The door bell rang at last. I had been in the room since breakfast. (The bell rang at noon. I came in the morning - before that.) When I arrived there Sarah had already left. (I arrived after lunch. Sara went before lunch.) I was so hungry! I had not eaten anything since the morning. (It was late at night.)

2. It is used to refer to an activity that was completed before a point of time in the past. In 2005 I had lived in the same place for ten years. Had you ever travelled by plane before your holiday in Spain?

No 112. *Put the verbs into the correct form (past perfect simple).*

1. The storm destroyed the sandcastle that we **(build)**.
2. He **(not / be)** to Cape Town before 1997.
3. When she went out to play, she **(do / already)** her homework.
4. My brother ate all of the cake that our mum **(make)**.
5. The doctor took off the plaster that he **(put on)** six weeks before.
6. The waiter brought a drink that I **(not / order)**.
7. I could not remember the poem we **(learn)** the week before.
8. The children collected the chestnuts that **(fall)** from the tree.
9. **(he / phone)** Angie before he went to see her in London?
10. She **(not / ride)** a horse before that day.

No 113. *Join the sentences with expressions in brackets.*

Example: They graduated. They got married. (as soon as) They got married as soon as they had graduated.

They entered the restaurant. They were served. (after)

.....
I didn't use my credit card. I lost it. (because)

.....
They didn't tell me. EasyJet cancelled the flight. (that)

.....
I couldn't go out. I broke my leg. (because)

.....

He took up a job. He left school. (as soon as)

.....
Susan fell in love with Jack. She told her parents. (after)

.....
I was in Paris for a week. I met Ann there. (when)

.....
Jim called Jane from his office. He came back home. (before)

.....
Maria finished the meal. And I arrived. (by the time)

.....
Messi scored the goal. The fans went wild. (as soon as)

.....
No 14. Respond to the following situations.

Example: I didn't clean my teeth after breakfast. (you | do | it | before breakfast)
Why not? Had you done it before breakfast?

I didn't watch the film. (you | see | it | before) Why?
.....?

I wasn't surprised by the birthday present. (you | already | know | about | it)
Really?

Didn't know how to withdraw money from the cash machine. (you | not do | it | before) What a shame!
.....?

I got to the airport on time, but I missed my plane. (you | leave | your ticket | at home) How come?
.....?

I didn't have to do my English homework at home. (you | write | it | at school)
Why not?
.....?

I was so sick when I went to bed! (what | you | eat | before that).....?

I got lost on my way to your place. (Sharon | not tell | you | the way) That's a pity.....?

I saw Jane for the first time at your party last Saturday. (you | not meet | Jane | at my previous party)

Are you sure?

№115. *Make the positive or negative past perfect simple*

- 1) When I arrived at the cinema, the film (start).
- 2) She (live) in China before she went to Thailand.
- 3) After they (eat) the shellfish, they began to feel sick.
- 4) If you (listen) to me, you would have got the job
- 5) Julie didn't arrive until I (leave).
- 6) When we (finish) dinner, we went out.
- 7) The garden was dead because it (be) dry all summer.
- 8) He (meet) her somewhere before.
- 9) We were late for the plane because we (forget) our passports.
- 10) She told me she (study) a lot before the exam.
- 11) The grass was yellow because it (not/rain) all summer.
- 12) The lights went off because we (not/pay) the electricity bill.
- 13) The children (not/do) their homework, so they were in trouble.
- 14) They (not/eat) so we went to a restaurant.
- 15) We couldn't go into the concert because we (not/bring) our tickets.
- 16) She said that she (not/visit) the UK before.
- 17) Julie and Anne (not/meet) before the party.
- 18) I (not/have) breakfast when he arrived.
- 19) He (not/use) email before, so I showed him how to use it.
- 20) You (not/study) for the test, so you were very nervous.

№116. *Choose the right variant*

1. After James ___ home, he went to university.

- had left / left

2. His father ___ at the same university.

- had studied / studied

3. His father ___ a good student and ___ good marks.

- had been; had got / was; got

4. So when James ___ university he ___ optimistic for his future.

- had started; had been / started; was

5. In fact, his father said that he ___ his time at that university.

- enjoyed / had enjoyed

6. She said that she ___ in London for ten years.

- had been living / lived / was living

7. It ___ in the night, and the roads were wet.

- had been raining / was raining

8. So that morning I ___ extra care walking.

- had taken / took

9. If I ___ you didn't like chicken I ___ fish.

- had known; would have cooked / knew; cooked

10. I wish she ___ me she didn't like chicken.

- had told / told

№117. Change the verb into the correct form:

1. I (study) Japanese before.
2. She (bake) a lot before she (open) her shop.
3. We (have) a lot of trouble because we (lose) our passports.
4. Brian (know) many people at the club because he (be) there many times.
5. They (study) English before they (move) to Canada.
6. You (enjoy) the movie because you (read) the book.
7. She really (like) him because he (help) her.
8. Amy (study) a lot before she (take) the test.
9. We (get) into the restaurant only because we (reserve) our places.

10. I (be) to India before 1986.
11. They (have) a lot of trouble before they finally (succeed).
12. Chris (own) that car for 5 years before he (sell) it.
13. Sharon (be) very sick until she (stop) eating junk food.
14. I (be) in Greece for 7 months before I (move) to Spain.
15. You (cook) a lot, because you (be) so hungry.

1. She (never be) to the North Pole until 2002.
2. They (never fight) before they (move) together.
3. He (never break) anything before he (start) to crawl.
4. When we (arrive), we (discover) that the bus (leave).
5. When I (call), she (go) to sleep.
6. Ashley (never meet) him, so she (want) more details.
7. He (never kiss) a girl, so he (be) embarrassed.
8. Patrick (save) a lot of money before he (buy) the house.
9. They (go) some place, because they (be) not there when I (arrive).
10. It (be) too late, because the car (sell) to someone else.
11. You said (say) you (be) to Turkey 5 times.
12. They (tell) us they (paint) the entire apartment.
13. The boss (tell) us he (hire) some new staff.
14. Jason and Amy (eat) before they (come) to see you.
15. I had (have) all the papers, but I (lose) them.

Past Perfect Continuous

Form:

It is formed with the auxiliaries had been + present participle (-ing ending, e.g. working, trying, writing, singing): I had been doing, I had not been doing, Had I been doing? Had I not been doing?

Use:

The past perfect continuous is used for activities that began before a point of time in the past and were still continuing at that point of time. Last summer Josh had been renovating his house for two years. (He started three years ago and last summer he was still renovating his house.)

No 118. Respond to the following situations. Use past perfect continuous.

Why were you so red? Because I
before we met. (jog)

Your test was absolutely correct. Really? I
for it so long. (revise)

Did you see Jane? She was so angry. No wonder. She with her
brother all day. (argue)

Bill was exhausted. Yes, he really was. He
too long. (work)

Your parents went to bed very late. They all
afternoon. (have a rest)

Why were all the players so dirty at the end of the match? Because they
..... in mud. (play)

Did you get in touch with Richard in time? Not really.

But I to contact him all the time. (try)

Was Grace your classmate? No, she wasn't. But she
..... Class B for a year before she left. (attend)

Why were Matt and Sue so pale when they returned? Because
they..... in their room all their holiday.
(stay)

What time did Doris get up? She till ten
o'clock. (sleep)

No 19. Use the following expressions to answer the questions.

try to get Jill on the phone; repair my computer all night; go to a wrong departure
lounge; lose his temper; forget the map; take a sunbath all day; drink a bottle of
wine; not buy any food; not ask me; already; drive for hours.

Why did Sam have a headache? Because
.....

Why did you miss the plane? Because
.....

Why were you so sleepy in the morning? Because
.....

Why didn't you call me earlier? Because

.....

Why was Liz so red in the afternoon? Because

.....

Why did the teacher shout? Because

.....

Why didn't you eat anything? Because

.....

Why did you get lost? Because

.....

Why did you stop to have a rest?

Because.....

Why didn't you help him? Because

.....

No 120. Complete the lines with one of the options.

I had been using that phone for a year
(when I bought it/ when it stopped working)

George had been phoning Kate(before he crashed/
several times)

..... because I'd been exercising all afternoon. (I have
enough of it/ I had enough of it)

Sarah had been going out with me

.....(until she changed her job/
after she changed her job)

We'd been writing before lunch. (three tests/ tests)

They had been decorating their bedroom.

.....(The paint was everywhere./ It was
ready to use again.

I'd been eating vegetarian meals when I gave
up. (three times/ for three years)

..... he had been sailing on big ships. (Before my dad retired /My dad was a sailor and)

Somebody had been drinking my apple juice.

..... (There was nothing left./ The glass was nearly empty).

I'd been chatting with my friends.....(that's why my mum was angry /that's why my mum had been angry).

№121. Complete the conversations with positive and negative forms of the past perfect continuous.

A Sam, how long the laptop before it started working? (you | repair)

B The laptop? It took me five hours to repair it.

A I was so tired at the end of the hike!

B But so much. (we | not walk)

A Why was your shirt full of stains?

B my car. (I | clean)

A You looked so exhausted.

B Really? But so hard. (I | not work)

A Why did Sarah get sunburnt?

B Because on the beach all day. (she | lie)

A Mr. Clark, why were you so annoyed?

B Because to my arguments at all. (they | not listen)

A for a long time when you saw the doctor? (you | cough)

B Not really. For two or three days.

A Miss Jones, how long French when you moved to France? (you | learn)

B To tell the truth I'd never learned French before that.

A Hi, Sam. Did you talk to Susan at last?

B Yes, I did. But to me for a week before that. (she | not speak)

A The police finally caught the bank robbers early in the morning.

B I know. for them day and night. (they | look)

№122. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use Past perfect simple or Past perfect continuous:

I had to have a break. I so long. (drive)

Before we parked our car we the ticket. (collect)
 I arrived on Sunday. I at home for two days. (not be)
 The roads were blocked in the morning. It all night.
 (snow)
 They got to the beach after they for hours.
 (walk)
 She called the police when she the light in the hall.
 (see)
 His English was perfect. He it since he started
 school. (study)
 I was really hungry. I anything since the
 morning. (not eat)
 She didn't go to work because she her leg. (break)
 As soon as Betty the door, the burglar alarm went
 off. (open)

№123. Use the expressions in brackets to answer the question. Use Past perfect simple and continuous:

Example: Why did he call you? (because - just arrived) He called me because he had just arrived.

When did they finish the house? (after - build it for a year)

.....

Why didn't she eat anything? (because - have lunch)

.....

What did he tell her? (that - see her before)

.....

Why was he so exhausted? (because - cut the grass all day)

.....

When did they land? (when - the storm end)

.....

Why was he so dirty? (because - dig the hole in the rain)

.....

When did they accept your offer? (after - refuse it for a month)

.....

What did you forget? (that - want to buy some bread)

.....

How did she know that? (because - someone - tell her before)

.....
Why was it so hot in the kitchen? (because - Sue - bake cakes)
.....

No 124. *Tick the correct sentences.*

If a tense is not correct, underline it and write the correct form.

Example: Before that I had never been seeing a ghost.....had never seen

We sold our new house after we had bought a new one.
.....

The road was blocked because a tree had been falling on it.....

The street was icy in the morning as it had frozen all night.
.....

I was full of energy because I had been having big lunch.
.....

Had you ever slept in a tent before your holiday in Italy?
.....

He'd been sleeping too long. That's why he was so morose!
.....

There was no egg left. How many eggs had you been cooking?
.....

I'd been calling Jane five times before she picked up the phone.
.....

We had repaired the car for an hour when John appeared.
.....

She had taught for 40 years by the time she retired.
.....

I didn't give up even if I had been failing so many times.
.....

Future Perfect Simple

Form: I will have painted, He will have painted, (I'll have painted, He'll have painted). Negative statement: I will not have painted (I won't have painted), He will not have painted (He won't have painted) Question: Will you have painted? Neg. question: Will you not have painted? (Won't you have painted?)

Use:

1. We use the future perfect simple for events that will be completed before or at a certain time.
2. It is often used with a time expression beginning with by: by then, by that time, by midnight, by the end of the year.

3. The time can also be given by other time expressions (on Sunday, before 31 June) or other activities expressed in different future tenses.

Examples: I will have sent the project by Friday. On 11 August this year we will have been married for five years. When the mountaineers get back to the base, they'll have been in the snowstorm for two days. We'll have reached the top before noon. How long will she have worked here by the end of this year? In all these examples, at a given time the future perfect actions will be in the past.

№125. Put the verbs in brackets in Future Perfect Simple.

1. I _____ a Londoner for five and a half years by next September. (be)
2. By Tuesday Jill _____ these novels by O'Henry. (finish)
3. Next year is Fred and Kate's 10th wedding anniversary. They _____ happily married for ten years. (be)
4. Molly thinks the film _____ by the time she gets to Fred's. (to start)
5. They _____ the plans by then. (to finish)
6. Before his holiday Tom _____ all his money. (to spend)
7. The train _____ by the time the couple get to the station. (to leave)
8. I _____ dinner by then. (cook)
9. I _____ my chemistry homework before Jillian comes home. (finish)
10. Fernando _____ his operation by August and should be much fitter. (have)
11. Before Lisa arrives, I _____ dinner. (finish)
12. Johnny _____ this document by 7pm o'clock this afternoon. (translate)
13. Helen _____ this awesome doll by her daughter's birthday. (make)
14. Steven _____ his lesson by tomorrow. (not/learn)
15. This test is so arduous, that I _____ it in a day's time. (not/complete)
16. You _____ over half a thousand words when you finish this English book (learn).
17. The commission _____ to a definite decision in a month. (come)
18. I won't see Molly on the 1st of August since I _____ to the South by that time. (go)

№126. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Future perfect simple

I'll tell you tomorrow. I by then. (decide)
When you come next time, we in a new house. (move)
By the time we reach the coast, the storm (end)
In two years's time I my university studies. (finish)
He the film before he retires. (complete)

Next year we in Spain for ten years. (be)
 Don't worry. I the manager by noon.
 (contact)
 The dinner will be ready when we get back. Mum
 it. (cook) Please, call again later. Mr. Jones
 by two o'clock. (return) The garden party will
 be in July. Do you think the grass in time? (grow)

№127. Rewrite the sentences with expressions in brackets

Example: The meal will be ready sooner than at 6 o'clock. (finish) I will have finished the meal by 6 o'clock.

You will get the photographs on Friday. I the
 photographs by the end of the week. (take)
 Call me later. I will know the information. When you call me I
 the information. (find out)
 I will be here tomorrow, but Tim is going to leave today. I will still be here
 tomorrow, but Tim (leave)
 Clare will have nothing to do in half an hour. Clare
 her work in half an hour. (finish)
 In summer there will be two new houses in this field. By next winter they
 two new houses in this field. (build)
 When we come to the station, the train will be already there. The train
 at the station before we come there. (arrive)
 I will have 150 lessons in the English course. I
 150 lessons when the English course ends.
 (attend)
 We will have no bread tomorrow. We all
 that bread by tomorrow. (eat)
 They will be in the middle of the journey when they reach York. They
 half of the journey in York. (do)
 If you don't hurry, you won't meet anyone at the party. Hurry up or everyone
 home by the time you get to the party. (go)

№128. Make questions in the future perfect to complete the dialogues. Use the following verbs:

start reach cover read clean turn paint do change update

What time you the windows? By 5 o'clock, I hope.
 When Samantha the book? She'll give it
 back to you in two weeks' time, she promised.
 How many projects you when you finish
 this one? This is only my second project.

When Susan the portrait? Before the end of the day, I would say.

..... you the oil before we collect our car? Yes, I will. I'll have done it by one o'clock.

..... the show if we come in two hours? I'm afraid it will start in an hour.

..... Angie her CV by the time she goes to the interview? She's already done it.

When you all the topics? When I finish my lectures.

..... we the top of the mountain before the sun sets? Don't worry. It's just two hours' walk.

..... my hair grey in a ten years' time? Who knows?

№129. *Correct mistakes.*

In two years' time we will have reconstruct our house.

In two years' time we our house.

Will have your father returned by Sunday?

..... by Sunday?

My friend will taken up a new job before summer.

My friend a new job before summer.

Will you prepared everything for me when I arrive?

..... everything for me when I arrive?

Will you have gone to bed at midnight?

..... to bed ?

By the end of next week Sharon has come back from Greece.

By the end of next week Sharon from Greece.

We will have tidy up the rooms before our guests appear.

We the rooms before our guests appear.

Next month we will be married for five years.

Next month married for five years.

The translation will be ready when you need it. Greg is going to do it by then. The translation will be ready when you need it. Greg it by then.

At the end of this exercise I will correct ten mistakes. At the end of this exercise I ten mistakes.

№130. *Translate into English using Future Perfect.*

1. Майкл закончит этот отчет до завтра.
2. Студенты доделают работу к трем часам по полудню.
3. К июню мы сдадим сессию.

4. Строители построят школу к началу сентября.
5. Я напишу заявление к тому времени, как придет секретарь.
6. Поезд уйдет, пока мы доберемся до станции.
7. Зоя переведет этот доклад к понедельнику.
8. К ночи Меган переведет эту длинную статью.
9. Стивен уже уедет в Париж, когда Молли вернется из Конго.
10. Зора не дочитает эту дурацкую книгу к концу года.

№131. Future perfect continuous

Form: Positive statement: I will have been meeting (I'll have been meeting)

Negative statement: I will not have been meeting (I won't have been meeting)

Question: Will you have been meeting? Neg. question: Will you not have been meeting? (Won't you have been meeting?)

Use:

1. We use the future perfect continuous tense for activities that will continue until a point of time in the future and will not be completed.
2. Like the simple tense it is normally used with by or other time expressions and future actions. I'll go home on 20 June. By then I'll have been staying at this hotel for a fortnight. At six o'clock we'll have been waiting here for three hours. When you arrive, we'll have been sitting in the classroom all day.

№132. Put the verbs in brackets in Future Perfect Continuous.

1. By next week the group _____ (shoot) their clip for twenty days.
2. By Easter Sandy and Malory _____ (work) together for 7 years.
3. In some minutes, Fred _____ (wait) for 2 hours already.
4. We'll be halfway through our swim in an hour so we _____ (swim) non-stop for 48 hours.
5. If Melissa is still on the phone at 5pm, Fred _____ (to talk) to her for over six hours.
6. By the time Mike arrives, Megan _____ (read) the funny book for 4 hours.
7. By July the Stevensons _____ (build) their cottage for a year.
8. If nobody stops Fred, he _____ (grumble) till night.

№133. Make up sentences in Future Perfect Continuous.

1. been / will / the New Year / a teacher / for / working / by / Andrew / have / as / 15 years.
2. for / Mark / before / will / been / at the conference / Moscow / leaves / working / he / have / for 2 days.
3. for / at Christmas / writing / will / she / have / her / new / been / novel / seven years?

4. go / the competition / for / their / before / training / have / they / to / coach / will / been / them / three months.
5. By/ two/ Friday/ next/ will/ been/ I/ waiting/ for/ exam/ my/ results/ over/ months/ have/ for.
6. They/ working/ since/ eight/ so/o'clock/ they/ will/ be/ been/ have/ will/ tired.
7. On/ essay/ by/ o'clock/ nine/ for / four/ will/ working/ hours/ been/ my/ have/I.
8. And/ I/ then/ been/ here/ by/ waiting/ for/ six/ have/ more/ than/ will/ hours.
9. Year/ I/ company/ for/ next/ will/ years/ thirty/ been/ have/ years/ in/ the.
10. When/ 40/ he/ is/ will/ been/ Spanish/ for/ have/ learning/ years/ 15/ he.

№134. Translate using Future Perfect Continuous.

1. Когда наша дочь пойдет в школу, мы уже будем жить в этом городе 10 лет.
2. В конце месяца будет 5 лет, как я учу китайский.
3. К тому времени, как Майкл закончит колледж, его отец проработает в Боливии два года.
4. Я буду писать третий портрет к тому времени, как Молли вернется.
5. Они будут смотреть этот сериал пока ты не скачаешь новый.
6. В следующем году будет десять лет, как он изучает испанский.
7. В конце следующей недели будет месяц как мы работаем над этим проектом.
8. К 11 утра будет 10 часов как он спит.
9. К 2019 году исполнится 20 лет как они живут в Мадриде.
10. К концу этой недели будет 15 дней как они будут читать эту книгу.

№135. Fill in all the gaps with the correct form of the future perfect continuous

Before I stop,

I (smoke) for 10 years.

My sister(date) the same guy for 3 years before she gets married.

Prof. Lee in the English department (live) in Sharjah for 20 years before she finally retires and moves back to America.

By the time I tell him to stop, my brother (study) for 12 hours straight.

My parents(save) money for 40 years before they have enough to buy their dream house.

That tree.....(grow) for a hundred years before it is big enough to provide shade for our house.

We (train) for 2 years before our team is ready for the next World Cup.
 If it continues raining for another day, it (rain) for forty days and forty nights. (live, they) here long before they get citizenship?
 I..... (not, study) long when you arrive, but that's okay. I can continue later.
 By the time we get to the top of the mountain, we (climb) for longer than anyone else.
 That satellite (operate) for 10 years before it needs replacement.
 My family (help) my grandfather with his farm for 20 years when he sells it next year.
 The sun (shine) for an hour before I finally get up on Sunday.
 Before they arrive, we (watch) the movie for an hour.

№136. Fill in the correct form verb in either the future perfect simple or future perfect progressive tense.

Examples: Tamara will have completed her Bachelor's Degree by June. (complete). The customer service department will have been operating for 2 years by then. (operate)

1. By the time I start my shift, Dr. Frazier _____ for 18 hours straight. (work)
2. Sheila _____ the scholarship by the time she starts school in September. (get)
3. By this time next month, I hope they _____ building the community center. (finish)
4. Professor Adams _____ at this university for 25 years by the time he retires in June. (teach)
5. By this time tomorrow night we _____ in Australia. (arrive)
6. _____ he _____ the message by the time your flight takes off? (receive)
7. Dana _____ the night shift by the time you get up in the morning. (not finish)
8. The team _____ at the exhibition for five hours by the time I arrive there. (work)
9. By the time we get on the plane, they _____ already _____ the luggage. (load)
10. By 2025, I hope researchers _____ a cure for cancer. (find)

№137. Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous?

By the time we get to Chicago this evening, we (drive) more than four hundred miles. We are going to be exhausted.

1. When Sara goes on vacation next month, she (study)..... German for over two years. She should be able to communicate fairly well while she is in Austria.
2. I have not travel much yet; however, I (visit) the Grand Canyon and San Francisco by the time I leave the United States.
3. By the time you finish studying the verb tense tutorial, you (master).....all twelve tenses including their passive forms.
4. Drive faster if you don't hurry up, she (have) by the time we get to the hospital.
5. I came to England six months ago. I started my economics course three months ago. When I return to Australia, I (study) for nine months and I (be) In England for exactly one year.
6. Margie just called and said she would be here at 8 o'clock. By the time she gets here, we (wait) for her for two hours.
7. Frank just changed jobs again. If he keeps this up, he (change) jobs at least four or five times by the end of the year.
8. Come over to my house around 9 o'clock. By then, I (complete) my history essay and we can go see a movie.
9. In June, my grandmother and grandfather (be) married for fifty years.

No 138. Complete the sentences with the future continuous, future perfect or future perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. We (move) into our new house soon. I'm so excited.
2. I (go out) with John for two years in May.
3. (you / use) the car at the weekend?
4. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we (finish) our exams.
5. Don't phone her now. She (have) dinner.
6. We (not / work) next week. We'll be on holiday.
7. This time next month I (drive) for ten years.
8. I'm afraid the books you ordered (not / arrive) by Friday.
9.she (arrive) tomorrow?
10. I (meet) my friends after work so I may be home late.
11. They (work) since eight o'clock so they'll be tired.
12. It's a really long flight. We (sit) for over 14 hours so we will be exhausted.
13. I am working on my project this evening but I (do) most of it by ten thirty.
14. If she carries like this she (lose) over five kilos by the end of the month.

Passive forms (present simple passive, past simple passive, future simple passive, present continuous passive, past continuous passive, present perfect passive, past perfect passive, future perfect passive).

Examples: They **import** all clothes from China. (Active)

All the clothes **are imported** from China. (Passive)

They **imported** all clothes from China last year (Active)

All the clothes **were imported** from China last year (Passive)

They **will import** all clothes from China next year (Active)

All clothes **will be imported** from China next year (Passive)

They **are selling** these designs now. (Active)

These designs **are being sold** now. (Passive)

They **were selling** those designs at that time last year (Active)

Those designs **were being sold** at that time last year (Passive)

We **have** already **written** this letter (Active)

This letter **has been** already **written** by us. (Passive)

We **had written** this letter by 5 o'clock yesterday. (Active)

This letter **had been written** by 5 o'clock yesterday. (Passive)

We **will have written** this letter by 5 o'clock tomorrow. (Active)

This letter **will have been written** by 5 o'clock tomorrow. (Passive)

№139. Change the verbs from Active into Passive.

1. I take books at the library.
2. Boys play football.
3. We clean our classroom after the lessons.
4. The postman brings newspapers every day.
5. They show American films every Sunday on TV.
6. We keep the dog in the yard. .
7. We give milk to our cat every day.

8. We usually pick apples in September.
9. He shows me his stamps each time when I come to his place.
10. They use disks for storing information.
11. They discover new planets every day.
12. People give presents at Christmas.
13. They speak Spanish in Peru.
14. They tidy the classroom every day.

№140. Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. I ... (like / am liked) this place.
2. What books by Charles Dickens ... (translated / are translated) into Belarussian?
3. Who ... (protects / is protected) animals?
4. This city ... (is visited / visited) by many people.
5. Who ... (gives / is given) bad marks in your class?
6. Our house ... (made / is made) of wood.
7. Our holiday ... (is begun / begins) next week.
8. Pupils ... (are given / give) textbooks by the teacher.
9. The holiday ... (celebrated / is celebrated) every year.
10. Text messages ... (send / are sent) using mobile phones.
11. CDs ... (are made / made) of plastic.
12. Computers ... (are used / used) in a lot of schools in this region.
13. E-mails ... (sent / are sent) with a modem.
14. The game ... (plays / is played) on a computer.
15. The Internet ... (uses / is used) to get information.

№141. Respond to the situations with a negative sentence using the words and word combinations in brackets.

Example:

Cars are made at this factory. (bicycles)

— But bicycles are not made at this factory.

1. Bread is sold in this shop, (milk)
2. Our house is built of wood, (their house)
3. My books are kept on the shelf. exercise-books)
4. My younger sister is usually given fruit and milk for supper, (my elder brother)
5. Apples are grown in Belarus, (oranges)
6. Glass is made of sand, (paper)
7. My dresses are made by my mother, (jackets)

8. Films are watched by many people, (sports programmes)
9. This apple-tree is planted by me. (that cherry-tree)
10. All the words are always learnt by the pupils. (rules)

№142. Answer the questions in Present Simple Passive.

Example:

Is football played in the yard?

— Yes, it is. It's sometimes played in the yard.

— No, it isn't. It's usually played in the field.

Is it played by boys or by girls?

— It's played by boys as a rule.

1. Are you always given good marks?
2. Is your friend also given good marks?
3. Is your homework always done in time?
4. Are you often given money by your parents?
5. Is chess played by two or three people?
6. Are you often punished at home?
7. Are trees planted in summer or in autumn?
8. Are you shown pictures at your English lessons?
9. Are your exercise-books collected at the beginning or at the end of the lesson?

№143. Ask for more information about the sentences using the words in brackets.

Example:

The children are left after the lessons. (why)

— Why are the children left after the lessons?

1. The game is won by our school team, (what game)
2. The map is brought from England, (when)
3. My books are not kept on the shelf, (why)
4. School meetings are held every month, (where)

5. The glass is filled with something, (what)
6. Hockey is usually played by boys, (when)
7. Oranges are not grown in Belarus, (why)
8. The dinner is not yet served, (why)
9. New rules are explained at the lesson, (by whom)
10. We are asked to join the club, (why)

№144. Answer the questions using the words in brackets.

1. Do many tourists come to Britain? (is visited)
2. Where is the 'garden of England'? (is situated)
3. Does it snow in the mountains of Wales? (are covered with)
4. What language do people in Scotland speak? (is spoken)
5. Are there many seas around the country? (is surrounded by / is washed by)
6. Do they make world-famous crafts and clothes in Scotland? (are made)
7. Do many people know about the beautiful mountains and lakes of Wales?
(are known all over the world)
8. Why is the green colour a symbol of Northern Ireland? (is covered)

№145. Complete these sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the present continuous passive.

1. Look at that! A new supermarket _____ in this street. (build)
2. Your car will be ready soon. It _____ just _____. (wash)
3. You can't see the horses, they _____ now. (feed)
4. What's the problem? The film _____ today. (not- show)
5. Wait a minute please. The dinner _____ for you. (prepare)
6. Because of the fire children _____ at their classrooms. (not - teach)
7. I can't use my PC. A new operating system _____ on it. (instal)
8. The pool is now full of hair because swim caps _____ in it. (not - use)
9. Christmas is coming and much more goods _____ in shops.
(display)
10. I'm sorry, it's 10 o'clock. Customers _____ anymore. (not - serve)

№146. Use the present continuous passive to rewrite these sentences.

I am afraid that somebody else is using my laptop.

I am afraid that my

They aren't feeding the lions at the moment.

The at the moment.

Someone is speaking Spanish in this classroom.

Spanish in this
classroom.

The red light is on because doctors are operating a patient.

The red light is on because a

They are putting books on shelves.

Books on shelves.

Look, they are killing the ants.

Look, the

Can you see that? The police officers are chasing a robber.

Can you see that? A

I do not know why they aren't cutting the trees today.

I do not know why the today.

They are writing a test in this lesson.

A in this lesson.

They aren't decorating the hall because Sam is ill.

The

№147. Use these words to make sentences in the present continuous passive.

make | at the moment | your coffee

.....
..... by cars | nowadays | big cities | block

.....
..... grow | in the garden | flowers | now

.....
..... right now | in prison | keep | the man

.....
..... much pollute | by smoke | air | at this time of the year

.....
..... cut down | just now | on this planet | millions of trees

.....

..... use | for this shot | a different camera

 in the cinema | today | show | two films

 the economy | by consumer spending | this year | drive

 do | about it | these days | nothing

№148. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. English _____ (speak) here.
2. Seats _____ (book) beforehand.
3. The road to hell _____ (pave) with good intentions
4. Marriages _____ (make) in heaven.
5. The film _____ (discuss) by everybody.
6. Bananas _____ (grow) in tropical areas.
7. The café _____ (decorate) now.
8. The fish _____ (fire) on the bonfire now.
9. A swimming pool _____ (build) in our district.
10. All the flights _____ (delay) due to bad weather.
11. She _____ (refuse) to have a better lab.
12. These books _____ usually _____ (borrow) from the library.
13. The work of this student _____ (pay) too much attention.
14. A lot of time _____ (give) to the study of this grammar rule.
15. A new business plan _____ (discuss) by the company's shareholders now.

Past Simple Passive

№149. Put the verbs in brackets in the past form

Life in the 19th century in Britain

Lamps and candles for light, because there was no electricity.
 (use) A coach instead of a car to move from place to place.
 (buy) By the 1860's bicycles along with horses. (ride) A
 simple small house by a poor family. (build) Luxurious

palaces by wealthy aristocratic families. (own) Top hats and suits with tails by men in cities. (wear) A dress to hide woman's legs. (design) Girls from well-off families at home. (educate) Boys from rich families to public schools. (sent) A child from a poor family to work. (force)

№150. Rewrite sentences to use past simple passive

They bought this car a week ago.

This car
.....

They didn't clean the bird cages.

The bird cages
.....

You could cut the branch with this knife.
.....

..... Too many tourists annoyed me.
.....

..... They didn't tell us what to do.
.....

..... Cars killed a lot of pedestrians.
.....

IT companies increased profits.
.....

..... He didn't expect us to help him.
.....

..... The police did a lot.
.....

..... They didn't bring this laptop from Japan.
.....

№151. Use these words to make sentences in the past simple passive.

Example: two | break | glasses - Two glasses were broken.

What happened after a birthday party? tidy up | the room | not
.....

..... on | sandwiches | the table | leave | some
.....

..... empty | not | waste bin

..... with | coke | stain | the sofa

..... plates and forks | everywhere | leave

..... under | empty bottles | the bed | put

..... damage | flowers | some

..... fill | the kitchen sink | dirty dishes | with

..... not | most lights | switch off

..... close | the front door | not

.....

№152. Rewrite the sentences in the passive form if possible. Use the example.

Example:

The Celts settled in Wales in 500 BC. Wales was settled by the Celts in 500 BC.

1. The Celts settled in Wales in 500 BC.
2. The ancient Greeks built the Acropolis.
3. A group of archaeologists found a dinosaur's skeleton.
4. I visited Rome in 2002.
5. The aboriginals of Hawaii killed James Cook in 1779.
6. Ford made his first car in 1896.
7. Lewis Carroll wrote "Alice in Wonderland" in 1865.
8. They played the match in the evening.
9. They calculated the answers very quickly.
10. They filmed the movie in black and white.
11. They sent the e-mail yesterday.
12. They built our house ten years ago.
13. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin.
14. The shopkeeper opened the shop at nine o'clock.

№153. Write correct forms or words next to each sentence.

Spanish taught | was taught in this language school.

.....

Picasso's painting and drawing was sold | were sold in the auction.

.....

he band's best songs were played | played at the concert.

.....

I was sent an email. | An email was sent to me.

.....

This photo was taken by | with my smartphone.

.....

The sculptures were stolen | were stealed yesterday.

.....

The dinner cooked | was cooked too late.

.....

The chance was given to me | I was given the chance by my friend.

Some information were translated | was translated into French.

.....

Pyramids built | were built by Egyptian pharaohs.

.....

Jeans was invented | were invented in the 19th century.

.....

This huge machine was transported by | with plane.

.....

No 154. *Make questions in the past simple passive to complete the interview.*

After the storm

A: There was a storm on the coast last night.

B:? (anything | damage)

A: Yes. Some trees fell on cars.

B: How many cars? (crush)

A: More than twenty.

B:? (the cars | completely | destroy)

A: Not all of them. But two or three cars were ruined.

B: And what about buildings? too? (they | devastate)

A: Not really. Just some windows were smashed and roof tiles were torn off. But the harbour was hit hard by the winds.

B: What happened?? (any boats | wreck)

A: Yes, they were. Two of them were drifted on rocks and completely destroyed.

B: What about the other boats?? (they | blow away)

A: Some of them were driven miles away from the shore.

B: during the storm? (anybody | kill)

A: I don't think so.

B: And? (many people | injure)

A: There were some injuries, but nothing serious as far as I know.

No 155. Put the following sentences into the passive (present or past)

1. The airline sent our baggage to Australia by mistake.
2. Farmers grow soy in Argentina.
3. People export Spanish tortilla to the US.
4. You do not find penguins at the North Pole.
5. Columbus did not discovered America in 1491.
6. They draw some paintings.
7. My uncle sold the bicycle.
8. The child broke all the plates in the cupboard.
9. She cannot find the book.
10. He told them an interesting story.
11. They usually bring newspapers in the morning.
12. They often refer to his book.
13. She usually looks after her younger sister when their mother are at work.
14. We actually have to wait for you every time.
15. This professor is certainly listened to with great interest.

Remember!

Look at; look for; look after; look through; work on; wait for; pay attention to; listen to; speak to somebody about something; take care of; refer to; send for.

№156. *Put these questions into the passive.*

1. When did Pasteur discover Penicillin?
2. How do people make sushi?
3. Where do people speak Mandarin?
4. Did Spain win the last basketball Olympics?
5. Do people speak English in Hawaii?
6. Do you need this equipment for your experiment?
7. Do you know some interesting facts about Balzac's life?
8. Did your friend study Humanities or Sciences?
9. Why did John Steinbeck name his novel "The winter of our discontent"?
10. Who designed this wedding dress?
11. Who stole my bicycle?
12. How do people make paper?
13. Can we cut this paper?
14. Who designed the Laurentian Library in Florence?
15. Where do you store your old photos?

№157. *Write questions for the answers in the passive form*

1. Yes, rice is grown in Spain.
2. Yes, The song was sung by them.
3. No, the trees were not cut down.
4. No, the story is not known.
5. Yes, he was told to be quite.
6. No, he was not interested in them.
7. Yes, a lot of people were injured.
8. Yes, this painting was drawn by him.
9. Yes, jeans were first worn by film stars.
10. Yes, that successful fund-raising event was organized by British musicians.
11. No, he was not informed about the conference.
12. No, the experiment was not finished.
13. No, nothing was planned.
14. Yes, he was not examined yesterday.
15. Yes, the American flag was taken to the moon in 1969.

Future Simple Passive

№158. *Write questions to the sentences.*

1. This house will be sold soon. (When?)
2. A lot of money will be spent on rebuilding the house. (How much money?).

3. All the winners will be given prizes. (What prizes?)
4. The parents will be sent invitations to the party. (Why?)
5. The tickets will be bought for all of us. (When?)
6. The pupils will be met at the station. (By whom?)
7. They will be shown a lot of places of interest. (What places?)
8. Then they will be taken for lunch? (Where?)

№159. Use Simple Future Active or Passive of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

Another test in English _____ (to write) tomorrow. It _____ (to contain) five or more exercises. When all the pupils finish writing, the exercise-books _____ (to collect) by me. Our exercise-books _____ (to hand in) to the teacher. She _____ (to take) them home and _____ (to check) them up. They _____ (to return) to us at the next English lesson. We _____ (to get) our tests back and our mistakes _____ (to correct). All pupils _____ (to give) marks for the tests. They _____ (to put) into our school record-books and into the class register-book. I hope I _____ (to give) a good mark. Anyway, I _____ (to see).

№160. Use verbs in brackets in future simple passive

1. Some new paintings ... (exhibit) in our gallery next week.
2. Stay away from that horse. Otherwise you ... (bite) by it.
3. I'm afraid this text ... (not translate) by the beginning of next lesson.
4. I'm sure the first prize ... (win) by our team.
5. Steve ... (meet) at the airport.
6. You ... (not ask) any questions by the landlord.
7. Don't worry. Your grandfather ... (look after) properly.
8. My essay ... (finish) by 5 p.m. tomorrow.

№161. Change the Active construction into the Passive one in the following sentences

1. They will sing a lot of folk songs.
2. The police will definitely catch the thief tonight.
3. I will praise the best students at the end of my lecture.
4. They won't have built that hotel by this autumn.
5. We shall paint the roof tomorrow morning.
6. Tom will have left Brazil by the end of the year.
7. They won't use this room.
8. Mother will serve dinner in a few minutes.

№162. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

1. People will forget this play in a few years' time.
2. I'm sure we'll settle the matter very easily.
3. We won't repeat this mistake in the future.
4. A discussion will follow the lecture.
5. They will build a stadium here in the near future.
6. Who will represent your company at the next conference.
7. Dr Brown will give you some advice.
8. A famous designer will redecorate the house.
9. The examiner will read the passage three times.
10. Where will they build a new library?
11. They will see him off at the airport.
12. The professor will carry on this experiment in his laboratory.
13. He will mention this fact in his report.
14. We shall not admit children under sixteen.
15. The best athletes will represent the club at the Games.
16. Professor Brown will deliver some lectures on management next month

№163. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Simple, active or passive.

1. My report (discuss) tomorrow.
2. We (finish) our experiment in a week.
3. This question (not to discuss) at the conference.
4. I'm afraid, the task (not to fulfil) very soon.
5. They (meet) me at the station at 10 o'clock.
6. They (send) us a box of fruit in July.

7. Our answer (give) you in two days.
8. We (do) the translation of the article in the evening.
9. When your brother (operate on)? - Tomorrow.
10. They (stage) this play at the beginning of next season.
11. The secretary (mail) these letters tomorrow morning.
12. Very soon his name (know) all over the world.
13. Tomorrow everything (decide).
14. The cat (catch) the mouse.
15. I hope the game (win) by our team.
16. You (be) late if you don't hurry.
17. When are you going to post this parcel? - It (post) in an hour, I think.
18. One day people (travel) to Mars.
19. This book (discuss) at the next meeting of our English club. A lot of students (take part) in the discussion.
20. Leave the old bread in the garden. The birds (eat) it.

№164. *Translate into English using the Future Simple Passive.*

1. Дом будет построен в будущем году.
2. Эти упражнения будут исправлены нашим преподавателем.
3. Эта книга будет опубликована в будущем году.
4. Его проинформируют вовремя.
5. Врач осмотрит больного через час.
6. Я думаю, ответ будет получен не раньше, чем через неделю.
7. В нашем городе будет построено много новых домов.
8. В каком журнале будет напечатана эта статья?
9. Кофе принесут через несколько минут.
10. Его пошлют за границу летом.
11. Она говорит, что билеты будут заказаны через неделю.
12. Переговоры состоятся в октябре.
13. Я думаю, что вам дадут хороший номер в этой гостинице.
14. Мы надеемся, что работа будет завершена в срок.
15. Документы будут подписаны завтра.
16. Где будет подписан контракт? - В Женеве.
17. Где и когда состоится конференция?
18. Когда будет доставлена телеграмма? - Через два часа.
19. Я уверен, что его пригласят на вечеринку.
20. Когда подадут обед?

№165. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive form: Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

1. Scotch whisky (export) all over the world. 2. Gunpowder (discover) in China. 3. In the future more ships (build) in the Far East than in Europe. 4. It (recognise) that smoking is bad for your health. 5. Mercedes Cars (made) in Germany. 6. Skiing (invent) in Norway. 7. Our tests (correct) by the teacher next week. 8. The American novel "Huckleberry Finn" (write) by Mark Twain. 9. Many of the world's diamonds (mine) in South Africa. The stones (send) to Amsterdam where they (sell) to international dealers. The stones (cut) in Antwerp, and they then (sell) to jewellers. 10. This brochure (print) in English and French every year. 11. His new book (finish) next year. 12. You (ask) any questions about your previous job at the interview? 13. Discounts (give) to all regular customers. 14. This part of work (do) tomorrow. 15. My paintings (exhibit) at the Picture Gallery last year. 16. Frogs and snails (eat) in France.

№166. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive form: Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

1. Both cars and computers (manufacture) in Korea. 2. This bone (give) to my dog tomorrow. 3. The men (pay) 800 pounds to do this job. 4. Six weeks' holiday (allow) to all employees. 5. Was there any trouble at the demonstration? - Yes, about twenty people (arrest). 6. I think that our flight (delay). 7. Did Jim and Sue go to the wedding? - No. They (invite) but they didn't go. 8. Women who leave to have children (pay) a sum of money. 9. I saw an accident yesterday. Two people (take) to hospital. 10. A new stadium (build) opposite our house last year. 11. This office is very inefficient: the telephone never (answer) promptly, and no proper records (keep). 12. The men who (bite) by a snake, (give) a serum. 13. The President (arrive) in Rome yesterday afternoon. Later he (interview) on Italian TV. 14. While I was on holiday, my camera (steal) from my hotel room. 15. By the end of the century traffic (control) by computers and there (not to be) any traffic jams. 16. Originally the book (write) in Spanish, and a few years ago it (translate) into English.

№167. Translate into English. Use the correct Simple Passive form of the verbs.

1. Эти письма посылают авиапочтой? 2. Этот красивый дворец построен много лет тому назад. 3. Когда были получены эти журналы? 4. Вам покажут много достопримечательностей в нашем городе. 5. На нее всегда смотрят на улице. 6. Где будет проводиться собрание? 7. Эти книги возвратили в библиотеку вчера. 8. Где в городе продают книги на иностранных языках? 9. Эта мышь была поймана ночью. 10. Когда разбили чашку? 11. Ей не скажут об этом. 12. Меня попросили заполнить анкету. 13. Книги А. Кристи читают с интересом. 14. Эти компьютеры были закуплены в Японии. 15. Меня часто

приглашают на вечеринки. 16. Пройдите к администратору. Вам дадут ключи от вашего номера. 17. Ей не разрешают возвращаться домой поздно. 18. Его попросили не вмешиваться в их спор. 19. За такси пошлют после того, как будут упакованы все вещи. 20. Эту книгу очень часто спрашивают.

Past Continuous Passive

Normal Past Continuous Examples

I was writing a letter

He was cooking food

They were playing football

She was repairing L.C.D.

Past Continuous Passive Examples

A letter was being written by me.

Food was being cooked by him

Football was being played by them

L.C.D. was being repaired by her

№168. Put the following sentences into past continuous passive

1. They were expecting a guest.
2. The chef wasn't cooking the meat.....
3. The women were cleaning all the blinds.
4. They were watching the newest videos.
5. Who was taking care of the baby?
6. Why were they picking the flowers?
7. Were they painting the room when the accident happened?

№169. Make the following sentences passive according to the pattern.

Pattern: When I came, they were still asking questions.

When I came, the questions were still being asked.

1. When she came, her husband was doing the washing.
2. When I came to this town again, they were building a new school in front of the supermarket.
3. He entered the hall and heard that somebody was calling his name.
4. When they entered the auction-hall, they were selling those pictures.
5. When Father came home, I was cooking dinner.
6. When the guests arrived, they were still making preparations to meet them.
7. At that moment the specialists were examining a new car.

8. When I came home, they were still putting books on the shelves.
9. When I returned, the workmen were still building a new road not far from my house.
10. After half an hour I came back. They were still showing her how to use the remote control.
11. The lesson was almost over, but the teacher was still explaining the new rule to them.
12. When I entered the room, the commission was discussing numerous questions.

№170. Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1. We were talking about Francis.
2. He was playing the guitar.
3. She was watching a film.
4. I was repairing their bikes.
5. They were not eating dinner.
6. We were not painting the gate.
7. You were not driving him home.
8. He was not feeding the dogs.
9. Was she reading these lines?
10. Were they carrying bags?
11. They were expecting a guest.
12. The chef wasn't cooking the meat.
13. The women were cleaning all the blinds.
14. They were watching the newest videos.
15. Who was taking care of the baby?
16. Why were they picking the flowers?
17. Were they painting the room when the accident happened?

№171. Read the sentence and choose the one option a-d, which best fits, the space.

1. Concert tickets ... at the box office. a. being sold b. are being sold c. are be sold d. are being selling
2. Following yesterday's accident, three people are still ... for minor injuries. a. treated b. being treating c. treating d. being treated
3. Your suit is not ready yet. It ... right now. a. is being cleaned b. is being cleaning c. is been cleaned d. is cleaning
4. I could not use my car yesterday because it ... a. was being serviced b. were being serviced c. was being service d. was been serviced

5. He left the room while the money ... a. has being collected b. was been collected
c. was being collected d. was being collecting

6. We couldn't use the bathroom while it ... a. was been refitted b. was being
refitted c. is being refitted d. was refitting

№172. *Make the following sentences passive*

1. I was working on the project for six months.
2. The children were not working hard.
3. We were talking about you when you rang.
4. People were coming in all day to buy this item.
5. For the whole of last month, he was trying to solve this problem.
6. I was presenting my business plan at a staff meeting when Julia arrived five minutes late.
7. When I reached the shop, lots of other people were also buying vacuum cleaners.
8. They were giving the water to people who were injured.
9. I saw on TV news that the company was asking people to return laptops as the batteries were dangerous.
10. I was eating my dinner when I heard a knock on the door.
11. I was still waiting for the tickets to arrive in the post.
12. While he was launching his business he married.

№173. *Translate into English*

1. Обед готовился, когда приехали гости.
2. Ее имя выкрикивали в толпе.
3. Ее статью долго изучали прежде чем отправили в печать.
4. Эту историю еще долго рассказывали.
5. Портрет рисовали целый день.
6. Данные анализировались нами, а результаты изучались другими специалистами.
7. Меня познакомили с Кларой, когда зазвонил телефон.
8. Когда ты мне позвонил, мне как раз задавали вопрос.
9. Когда я в последний раз был в родном городе, там строился новый мост через реку.
10. Когда я приехал, в комнате как раз убирали.
11. Пол мыли, когда она пришла.
12. Когда мы приехали в Москву, этот кинотеатр строился.
13. Эту программу смотрели вчера с 3 до 4 часов.
14. Эти письма печатались вчера в 5 часов.
15. Я не мог воспользоваться автомобилем вчера в шесть вечера. Она была в ремонте.

Perfect Passives

№174. Complete these sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect passive.

Example: Our house has finally been renovated.

The old roof (repair)

Some inner walls (move)

All the windows (replace)

All the inner doors (repaint)

A new exterior door (buy)

A new bathroom (build)

Central heating (install)

Exterior walls (insulate)

New plumbing systems (use)

New floors (lay)

№175. Use the passive voice to rewrite these sentences.

We haven't checked your car yet.

Your car
.....

They have not done anything about it so far.

Nothing
.....

Someone has cut this tree with this saw.
.....

..... Too many people have used the same methods.
.....

..... My classmates have decorated our classroom.
.....

..... Children have eaten all the biscuits.

.....

..... Property developers have bought this land.

.....

..... They haven't asked us to give them a hand.

.....

..... Charities in this country have done a lot of good work.

.....

..... They haven't built the new bridge yet.

.....

№176. Make questions to complete the following texts.

..... you been money? (promise) Be careful, you can become a victim of fraud.

Have by us for research? (you - contact) Please, use the link below to answer our questions.

..... with Dell products? (anybody - ever satisfy) Thank you in advance for giving me a tip.

.....? (the flight - cancel) There is no announcement on the departure board.

.....? (the issue - resolve) Please, let us know.

..... by the police? (you - ever stop) I'm just curious to know.

..... by pop-up virus? (your computer - block) Contact your technical support immediately.

.....? (you - fire) You need to prepare for job interviews as soon as you can.

.....? (your baggage - damage) Any damage or loss should be reported in writing.

..... by a girl? (you - reject) Don't panic. There are plenty more fish in the sea.

№177. Write correct forms or words next to each sentence.

Paul has been bit | has been bitten by a dog.

Turn it off. Sue and Jill has been scared | have been scared to death.

.....

I'm afraid we have been stopped | have stopped by a traffic warden.

.....

My sister has annoyed | has been annoyed with me since I was born.

.....

We have already given | have already been given it to Liz.

I'll work in Dover. I have been offered | have offered a job by Derek.

There's nothing left. All the goods has been sold | have been sold.....

Look at that. The horse has been hit by | with a stick.

The new scyscraper has grown | has been grown taller than the old one.....

Our teacher has been ordered | has ordered us to come on time.

.....

It's OK. The dinner has been paid by | with Matt.

Oh, no! I have been woken up | have woken up by your alarm-clock.

.....

№178. Use *the passive voice* to rewrite these sentences.

They hadn't made the meals before we arrived. The meals
before we arrived. The flowers were dead because nobody had watered them. The
flowers were dead because they

.....

We couldn't board the plane because we had left our passports at home. We
couldn't board the plane because our

..... at home.

The lights went off because they hadn't paid the electricity bill. The lights went off
because

.....

We were hungry. Someone had eaten all the sandwiches. We were hungry because

.....

The fire damaged the hotel, which they had built a year before. The storm damaged
the hotel which

..... a year
before.

The waitress brought a salad. But nobody had ordered it. The waitress brought a salad. But

.....

The cat felt sleepy after they had fed it. The cat felt sleepy after

.....

The windows were so dirty because nobody had cleaned them. The windows were so dirty because

.....

I couldn't use my phone. I hadn't charged it. I couldn't use my phone.

.....

No 179. Use *these words to make sentences in the passive voice.*

Example: Before the river flooded the town..... (the new bridge | build) Before the river flooded the town, the new bridge had been built.

Before the workers went on strike

.....a lot of their workmates | fire)

The house was burgled because (the door | not shut)

It was a new song. before. (it | never sing)

The rhino was dead. (it | shoot | a poacher)

Sarah was disappointed because..... (her plan | reject)

The film wasn't recorded even if

..... correctly. (the recorder | set)

The robbers escaped from the bank, but..... (they | see | a security guard)

Jack had to buy a new car after..... (his old one | steal)

We stopped going to the corner shop

because..... (the new supermarket | open)

My parents were late after for a while.
(they | lose)

Before Debbie left for Ghana ... to get vaccinated. (she | tell)

The police announced yesterday
that..... . (Ronald Crump |
kidnap)

№180. Make questions to complete the following texts.

Why did you come to Marion's party? you been
.....? (invite)

Why was the meeting so chaotic? Had by
anyone? (it - plan)

How long before the
scientists found it? (the body - freeze)

..... to the police when he turned up in
the town? (the man - know)

How many times before you
succeeded? (your application - reject)

Why did you take your raincoat?
.....? (rainy weather -
forecast)

..... just when I arrived? (the
parcel - deliver)

How long before it was allowed again?
(it - forbid)

Why did the police arrive along with the firemen?
..... on fire? (the house - set)

I didn't get the money on Friday. a long time
before that? (it - send)

№181. Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1. Frank will have ordered the drinks. –
2. You will have spent all the money. -

3. I will have taken the dog for a walk. -
4. She will have sold the car. -
5. They will have solved the problem. -
6. She will not have read the book. -
7. They will not have trusted him. -
8. He won't have rung Barbara. -
9. Will they have paid the bill? -
10. Will you have washed my socks? -
11. She will have read this book. -
12. We shall have done our home-task. -
13. She will not have abused me. -
14. He will not have taken the test. -
15. You will not have learnt the lesson. -
16. He will have sold his house. -
17. Will he have paid the bill? -
18. Who will have broken the chair? -
19. He will have milked the cow. -
20. Ruth will have spent all the money. -

№182. Check yourself. Use passive voice.

1. Edison invented the first gramophone.
2. The cat drank all the milk.
3. They did not expect me.
4. Did you make a noise?
5. The teacher did not beat them.
6. They did not win the prize.
7. A thief stole my bike.
8. Alec cleaned the home.
9. Jenny wrote a letter.
10. When did he do his home task?
11. Where did you find the diary?
12. Which picture did you see last night?
13. Tom did not make a cake.

№183. Complete the sentences in passive voice with the verbs in brackets

Letters by the postman at 8 every day. (deliver)

This bag in the bus yesterday. (find)

The dress in hot water. (cannot wash)

your motorbike yet? (repair)

The message tomorrow. (send)

These offices now. (clean)

This report in time if you didn't help me. (not finish)

Why the TV ? (turn on)

This building since the 1930's. (not reconstruct)

Bags in the cloakroom. (must leave)

The engine just when the manager saw it. (test)

The last umbrellas in the morning. (sell)

You to arrive so late if you worked for me. (not allow)

The plan in two days. (announce)

All the halls at the moment. (paint)

What were we doing at 11 o'clock? We . (interview)

After the window pane someone smashed the window again.
(replace)

REPORTED SPEECH / INDIRECT SPEECH.

If we want to report what other people said, thought or felt, we can use the direct or indirect (reported) speech.

The direct speech: "I like it," he said. "Irene is late," he thought. "I will pass the exam," she hoped.

The indirect (reported) speech: He said he liked it. He thought that Irene was late. She hoped she would pass the exam.

The indirect (reported) speech is typically introduced by verbs such as say, tell, admit, complain, explain, remind, reply, think, hope, offer, refuse etc. He said (that) he didn't want it. She explained that she had been at the seaside.

The changes of verb tenses in the indirect (reported) speech

1. Present - past

The present simple tense becomes the past simple tense and the present continuous becomes the past continuous.

"I never understand you," she told me. - She told me she never understood me.
"We are exercising," he explained. - He explained that they were exercising.

2. Present perfect - past perfect

The present perfect simple changes into the past perfect simple and the present perfect continuous changes into the past perfect continuous.

"I have broken the window," he admitted. - He admitted that he had broken the window. "I have been waiting since the morning," he complained. - He complained that he had been waiting since the morning.

3. Past - past perfect.

The past simple tense becomes the past perfect simple and the past continuous becomes the past perfect continuous.

"She went to Rome," I thought. - I thought that she had gone to Rome. "He was thinking of buying a new car," she said. - She said he had been thinking of buying a new car.

4. Will - conditional (would)

"I will come on Sunday," he reminded me. - He reminded me that he would come on Sunday. Notes I shall, we shall usually become would. "I shall appreciate it," he said. - He said he would appreciate it. ***The first person conditional I should, we should usually changes into would.*** "We should be really glad," she told us. - She told us they would be really glad.

May becomes might. "I may write to him," she promised. - She promised that she might write to him.

The verb forms remain the same in the direct and indirect speech in the following cases.

1. If the reporting verb is in the present tense.

Bill: "I am enjoying my holiday." - Bill says he is enjoying his holiday. Sandy: "I will never go to work." - Sandy says she will never go to work.

2. When we report something that is still true.

Dan: "Asia is the largest continent." - Dan said Asia is the largest continent.
Emma: "People in Africa are starving." - Emma said people in Africa are starving.

3. When the speech is made and reported at the same time and the fact is still true.

Michael: "I am thirsty." - Michael said he is thirsty.

4. With modal verbs would, might, could, should, ought to, used to.

George: "I would try it." - George said he would try it. Mimi: "I might come." - Mimi said she might come. Steve: "I could fail." - Steve said he could fail. Linda: "He should/ought to stay in bed." - Linda said he should/ought to stay in bed. Mel: "I used to have a car." - Mel said he used to have a car.

5. After wish, would rather, had better, it is time.

Margo: "I wish they were in Greece." - Margo said she wished they were in Greece. Matt: "I would rather fly." - Matt said he would rather fly. Betty: "They had better go." - Betty said they had better go. Paul: "It is time I got up." - Paul said it was time he got up.

6. In if-clauses. Martha: "If I tidied my room, my dad would be happy." - Martha said that if she tidied her room, her dad would be happy.

7. In time-clauses. Joe: "When I was staying in Madrid I met my best friend." - He said that when he was staying in Madrid he met his best friend.

8. We do not usually change the modal verbs must and needn't.

If the modal verb must does not express obligation, we do not change it.

"We must relax for a while." (suggestion) - He said they must relax for a while.
"You must be tired after such a trip." (certainty) - He said we must be tired after such a trip.

But must can become had to or would have to and needn't can become didn't have to or wouldn't have to if we want to express an obligation.

"We must do it in June." - He said they would have to do it in June. (obligation)

Reported questions. Questions become statements in the reported speech. The reporting verb say changes into ask, want to know, wonder

"Where have you been?" he said. - He asked me where I had been. "What time did it start?" he said. - He wanted to know what time it had started. "Why won't he do it?" she said. - She wondered why he wouldn't do it.

In yes/no questions we use if or whether in the reported questions.

"Will you come?" she asked me. - She asked me if/whether I would come. "Did he marry Sue?" she said. - She wondered if/whether he married Sue.

Reported commands, requests and advice. The reporting verbs are advise, ask, beg, forbid, order, persuade, recommend, tell, urge, warn etc.

"Get up!" he said. - He told me to get up. "Please, revise for the test," he said. - He urged me to revise for the test. "Put on your coat," I said. - I advised him to put on his coat.

Negative commands, requests and advice

"Don't hesitate," he said. - He persuaded me not to hesitate. "Don't smoke," the doctor warned my father. - The doctor warned my father not to smoke.

Reported statements with tell.

"I'm leaving," he told me. - He told me that he was leaving.

Reported commands, requests or advice with tell

"Leave the room," he told John. - He told John to leave the room. "Don't give up," the teacher told her students. - The teacher told the students not to give up.

Similarly ask is used in reported questions, commands, requests or advice in different forms.

"Will you make coffee?" he said. - He asked me if I would make coffee. "Make coffee, please," he said. - He asked me to make coffee.

We usually change pronouns, time, and place in reported speech

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech (Reported Speech)
today	that day/the same day
tomorrow	the next day/the following day
yesterday	the day before/the previous day
next week/month/year	the following/the next week/month/year
last week/month/year	the previous/the last week/month/year
now/just	then
ago	before
tonight	that night
here	there
my	his/her
this/that + noun	the/that
this/that +verb	it
this/these	that/those
these/those +noun	the/those
these/those +verb	they
verb + these/those	them

№184. *Complete the sentences in indirect speech*

"It is too late." - I said.

"I have replied." - He claimed that.

"I met you yesterday." - Sam told me.

"I cannot come." - Mary explained that.

"I could fall down." - He was afraid.

"I will pay tomorrow." - He said.

"The Himalayas are the highest." - He knew that.

"I may lend you some money." - Bill promised.

"I have been watching a film." - He replied that.

"Claire must rest." - The doctor said.

"I have not done it today." - I explained that.

"If I was younger, I would accept it." - He thought that.

"I was with him last week." - Jill admitted that.

"You needn't change your shoes in our house." - She reminded me that.

"I am calling my mum." - She said.

"I will finish this picture tomorrow." - Diana supposed that.

"I would buy it." - She said.

"Greg used to be my friend." - He told us.

№185. Put the following into Indirect speech:

1. Mr West said, "I am very tired".
2. He said, "I am flying to Rome tomorrow",
3. George said, "I have lived in this village all my life"
4. Peter said to me "I can't go out with you because I am not feeling well".
5. Helen said to me, "I hope you have enjoyed yourself"
6. She said, "I have been to Paris many times"
7. Jane said, "I want to study medicine, father".
8. Her friend said, "You are wrong, Mary".
9. He said to me, "I saw your friend at the cinema yesterday",
10. She said to him "I called you up but you didn't answer an hour ago"

№186. Put the following into Indirect Speech:

1. The teacher said to me, "write your name on this paper."

2. He said to me, "Wait for me here".
3. He said to them "Don't go out alone".
4. He said to me, "Type this letter immediately,"
5. Peter said to Tom, "Don't do it again".
6. The students said, "We may be a little late".
7. The teacher said, "You must answer this question in 5 seconds"
8. He said, "I can't stay out very late"
9. My mother said to me, "You ought to be more careful".
10. I said to them, "Don't write on your desks".

№187. Put the following into Indirect Speech:

1. He asked me, "How much did you pay for this book?"
2. The nurse asked him, "How are you feeling".
3. The teacher asked "Have you written your homework?"
4. He asked me "Do you know anything about the accident?"
5. My brother asked, "Has anybody called while I was out".
6. She asked me "Do you know where Mrs. Baker lives?"
7. He asked her, "Has the plane left?"
8. She asked, "How much does this coat cost?"
9. She asked me "Where are you from?"
10. She asked him "When will you meet your friends?"

№188. Change from Indirect into Direct Speech:

1. Peter said he had enjoyed himself very much.
2. She said that she was almost sure.
3. He asked me how long it would take me to go home.
4. She asked me if I had listened to the 9 o'clock news.
5. He asked me if I was going to stay in.
6. He asked him if he would go home by bus.
7. She asked me where I had bought my car.
8. Helen told Peter to be careful.
9. She told the children to stop that noise.
10. She told him not to wait for her outside the cinema.
11. Graham told Ian he would see him the following day.
12. Pauline told the children their swimming things were not there.
13. David told me my letter had arrived the day before.
14. Christine told Michael she had lost her lighter the night before.
15. Bill told Stephen he hadn't been at home that morning.

№189. Put a form of one of the verbs listed into the space in each sentence.

*Accuse agree decide insist refuse admit apologize deny offer remind
advise confess doubt promise suggest*

- a) 'No, it's not true, I didn't steal the money!'
- b) Jean _____ stealing the money. Jean _____ that she had stolen the money.
- c) 'Why don't we go to the cinema this evening?'
- Peter _____ going to the cinema. Peter _____ that they went to the cinema.
- d) 'Yes, of course. I'll give you a lift, Helen.' Liz _____ to give Helen a lift. Liz _____ that she would give Helen a lift.
- e) 'I've broken your pen. I'm awfully sorry, Jack.' David _____ for breaking Jack's pen.
- f) 'Don't forget to post my letter, will you, Sue?' Diana _____ Sue to post her letter.
- g) 'Let me carry your suitcase, John.' Harry _____ to carry John's suitcase.
-
- h) 'All right, it's true, I was nervous.' The leading actor _____ to being nervous. The leading actor _____ that he had been nervous.
- i) 'I don't think Liverpool will win.' Vanessa _____ whether Liverpool would win.
- j) 'If I were you, Bill, I'd buy a mountain bike.' Stephen _____ Bill to buy a mountain bike.
- k) 'Don't worry, Martin, I'll bring your book back.' Leslie _____ to bring Martin's book back. Leslie _____ Martin he would bring his book back.
- l) 'You murdered Lord Digby, didn't you, Colin!' The inspector _____ Colin of murdering Lord Digby.
- m) 'No, no, you really must have another drink!' Dick _____ on my having another drink. Dick _____ that I should have another drink.
- n) 'It was me who stole the money,' said Jim. Jim _____ to stealing the money.
- o) 'Right, I'll take the brown pair.' Andrew _____ to take the brown pair.

p) 'No, sorry, I don't want to lend you my camera.' Alex _____ to lend me his camera

№190. Rewrite each sentence as indirect speech, beginning as shown.

1. 'You can't park here.' The police officer told Jack
2. 'I'll see you in the morning, Helen.' Peter told Helen
3. 'I'm taking the 5:30 train tomorrow evening.' Janet said
4. 'The trousers have to be ready this afternoon.' Paul told the dry-cleaners
5. 'I left my umbrella here two days ago.' Susan told them
6. 'The parcel ought to be here by the end of next week.' Brian said
7. 'I like this hotel very much.' Diana told me
8. 'I think it's going to rain tonight.' William said
9. 'What time does the film start, Peter?' I asked
10. 'Do you watch television every evening, Chris?' The interviewer asked
11. 'Why did you apply for this job' asked the sales manager. The sales manager asked me
12. 'Are you taking much money with you to France?' My bank manager wanted to know
13. 'When will I know the results of the examination?' Maria asked the examiner
14. 'Are you enjoying your flight?' The stewardess asked me
15. 'How does the photocopier work?' I asked the salesman
16. 'Have you ever been to Japan, Paul?' Sue asked Paul
17. 'Sue, can you remember to buy some bread?' Paul reminded
18. 'I don't really think it'll snow tomorrow.' I doubt
19. 'I'm sorry I didn't phone you earlier.' Jill apologized
20. 'I really think you should see a doctor, Chris.' William advised
21. 'No, I'm sorry, I won't work on Saturday. Definitely not! Catherine refused
22. 'Let's go out to the pub for lunch, shall we? Wendy suggested
23. 'It's not true! I have never been arrested.' Larry denied
24. 'If you like, I'll help you do the decorating, Bob.' Ann offered
25. 'I'll definitely take you to the park on Sunday, children.' Tom promised the
26. 'Yes, all right, I'll share the bill with you, Dave.' Brenda agreed

27. 'A lot of English words are borrowed from other languages.' The teacher
28. 'China is a densely populated country.' She said
29. 'You're always forgetting to shut up the fridge door.' She complained to
30. 'Don't play near the road, Jimmy.' Jimmy's mother asked
31. 'It's time they moved to a new house.' Ann said
32. 'Let's paint the walls blue!' My little brother suggested
33. 'The exam papers are still being marked, Jane.' The teacher informed
34. 'Get off the grass immediately!' he said to the kids. He ordered
35. 'I'm teaching Jane's class as she's on holiday this week.' He said

If a word or a phrase in bold is correct, put a tick if not rewrite it correctly.

1. On Monday, my boss said I **can** take Wednesday off, but he changed his mind today for some reason.
2. The receptionist said that if I wanted to have breakfast, I **shall** have to pay extra.
3. A lot of people at school have said that Andrew **may** get the lead in the school play.
4. Colin said **he'd been planning** to ask Rich to move in with him for ages.
5. Lucy says she **would** let us know as soon as she gets the tickets.
6. Jordan said that she **has to** get up at five thirty every morning.
7. Before he got his results, Philip said that he **may** have to retake some exams, but now he knows he does not have to.
8. Did Mrs. Morgan say why **she'd called**?
9. Paul said he **should** be here tomorrow night at about nine.
10. Dan said he **must** drive to Liverpool that night, but apparently, he did not go in the end.

No 191. Rewrite as reported questions, beginning with the words given

1. "Have you had your ear pierced?" My mum asked me if
2. "Can I meet you there at six o'clock tonight, Doug?" Julian wanted to know whether
3. "Are you still moving to Blackpool next week?" Fiona asked Rod and Jenny whether

4. "Does Graham have to wear a suit to work?" I asked Mrs. Daley if Graham
5. "Do you want someone to feed your cat while you are away?" Jan asked me if
6. "Can you guess what I have given Lindsay for her birthday?" Daisy asked Wendy if
7. "Do you love me or not, Gloria?" Fred asked Gloria whether
8. "Will Simon be coming to the party tomorrow night?" Adrian wondered whether
9. Tell me if you were anywhere near 34 Aylesford street last night? The police officer demanded to know whether Sykes
10. "Why did you buy these shoes?" Tim asked me why I

№192. *Translate the following sentences into Russian*

1. Преподаватель сказал, что в библиотеке имени Некрасова есть читальный зал для детей.
2. Бетти была уверена, что ее пригласят на конференцию.
3. Фред спросил Линду, собирается ли она провести каникулы в горах.
4. Мой брат сказал, что он очень голоден, так как ничего не ел с утра.
5. На собрании люди попросили председателя рассказать о его вкладе в развитие компании.
6. Мама попросила сына прогуляться с собакой.
7. Том спросил меня, могу ли узнать его адрес?
8. Мэри интересовалась, будет ли Мэри занята завтра,
9. Врач попросила его не беспокоиться и идти домой.
10. Она спросила меня почему я думаю о том, чтобы уйти из гимназии.
11. Том сказал, что он купил эти товары, так как они дешевые.
12. Мой брат заявил, что он сам собирается завтра за покупками.
13. Тим сказал, что искал свою кредитную карту весь день вчера.
14. Изабель сказала, что ей понравился рассказ о жирафе.
15. Полицейский попросил нас не парковать машину рядом с офисом компании.

Participle

		Active Voice	Passive Voice
Participle I	Simple	V+ing (eating – кушающий, кушая)	Being + III (being eaten – поедаемый, будучи поедаем)
	Perfect	Having+III (having eaten) съев (действие уже произошло)	Having been + III (having been eaten) был съеден (уже)
Participle II		—	III (eaten) съеденный

Examples:

I saw her smiling face in the window (в функции определения)

The topics discussed at the lessons are often very difficult (определение)

Knowing English perfectly he was able to watch genuine foreign movies. (в функции обстоятельства)

Whistling he closed the door. (в функции обстоятельства)

В функции обстоятельства часто с предшествующими союзами *when, if, unless*

When arriving we give presents

When being scolded we frown.

Having waited for him for half an hour they went home.

Having been shown the way I could find his house easily.

№193. *Translate the following sentences into Russian*

Yesterday, I saw a boy running towards the river.

He opened the door, thinking about possible consequences.

He is the man selling the cheapest vegetables in the whole city.

She comes to me every day, bringing various candies and cakes.

Having come home, he went to bed immediately.

He entered the University without any problems, having studied all the peculiarities of the subjects in advance.

This letter being written in ink is very old.

Having been written a few years ago the book caught his attention.

Having been found in the 18th century the sword was presented at the exhibition yesterday.

A sent article was too difficult to understand.

Though tired, he came to congratulate me.

This swimming girl is my sister.

The man lived in bad conditions in his childhood is a respected person today.

Coming home, he found everyone sleeping.

Being an experienced person, he solved that problem immediately.
Looking at my hands, she nodded.
He will show us his repaired house tomorrow.
When asked, Mary didn't listen to anyone.
If found, they would be punished.
Though astonished, she allowed us to come in.
When asked whether he expected me to help, Dad said nothing.
Satisfied with my answer, the professor put me a "five"
Seriously wounded he continued fighting.
When asked important questions, he frowned and answered silly things.
Entering the hall, he noticed a new girl.

№194. Form Participle I or Participle II from verbs in brackets

Why have you got that ... (worry) expression on your face? Are you in trouble?
The teacher was ... (disappoint) with the test results.
Jack's answer was ... (disappoint).
I went to the exhibition of French art last week and I was very much ... (impress).
We saw a lot of ... (fascinate) paintings.
I was so ... (excite) that I couldn't say a word.
The trip to the mountains was so ... (excite) — we enjoyed every minute of it.
I'm ... (bore) — I have nothing to do.
The lecture was so ... (bore) that a few listeners fell asleep.
We liked the Room of Horrors but some of the tricks were rather ... (frighten).
It was raining so heavily that the little puppy got ... (frighten) and hid under the bed.
Little John's questions were ... (surprise).
We were ... (surprise) at the news.
The boy ... (translate) the story is the best pupil in our class.
The girl ... (wash) the window is my sister.
... (do) his homework Tom looked through the window several times.

The work ... (do) was very interesting.

Everything ... (write) on the blackboard is correct.

... (write) the letter Olga thought about her summer holidays.

№195. Rewrite the sentences using Participle

The holidaymakers who were wearing light clothes walked along the beach.

The lands that were discovered by Columbus were rich in gold.

The children who were excited by the news shouted "Hoorah" three times.

The hedges that divided the fields were getting yellow.

The young lady who was standing at the door looked very attractive.

The two banks which were connected by a bridge were high and looked dangerous.

Betty Smith heard the noise of a child who was crying.

He entered the yard and smelt something that was burning.

№196. Translate into English.

Города, расположенные на побережье, часто являются портами.

Поля, разделенные живыми изгородями, всегда выглядят очень привлекательно.

Места, связанные с Шекспиром, находятся главным образом в Стратфорде-на-Эйвоне.

Как мы называем людей, живущих в Шотландии и говорящих на шотландском диалекте?

Дети, взволнованные цирковым представлением, решили стать акробатами.

Есть ли в Британии местности, покрытые лесами?

Птица, сидящая на дереве, ласточка.

Изгородь, разделяющая наши сады, старая.

Спрятанное письмо нашли дети.

Письмо, написанное мной, только что отправлено.

Сломанные игрушки лежат в коробке.

Спящую собаку зовут Рекс.

Вы знаете, фамилию человека, читающего газету?

Студент, спрашиваемый преподавателем сейчас, Петров.

Он показал нам список научных журналов, получаемых обычно их библиотекой.

Вы можете найти такие статьи в журнале, издаваемом ежемесячно нашим исследовательским институтом.

Я боюсь, что утомлю вас, задавая так много вопросов.

Когда мальчик бежал домой, он потерял одну из рукавичек.

Пока мы учили (изучая) произношение этих слов, мы выучили их значение.

Интересуясь этой проблемой, он присоединился к нашей экспедиции.

Бросив мяч в воду, мальчик не мог достать его.

Читая английские книги в оригинале, он обычно пользуется словарем.

Дом, построенный на нашей улице, очень красив.

Книга, взятая из библиотеки, должна быть возвращена вовремя.

Сделав несколько снимков, я закрыл фотоаппарат.

№197. Choose the appropriate form of the participle.

1. The questions ... at yesterday's meeting were interesting to everybody.
(discussing/discussed)
2. Many scientists have continued the work ... by I. P. Pavlov. (beginning/begun)
3. We read the letter ... from our pen-friends in Moscow. (receiving/received)
4. The children liked to listen to their grandfather ... stories about his youth.
(telling/told)
5. A group of ... schoolchildren ... flowers stood round the visitor.
(exciting/excited/holding/held)
6. We listened to his stories about the ... adventures of the expedition in the North.
(exciting/excited)
7. We ate vegetables ... in an unusual way. (preparing/prepared)
8. There were two men ... at a table ... about something in low voices. (sitting/sat/...
arguing/argued)
9. ... the dictionary, he looked up the ... word. (taking/taken/....
Unknown/unknown)
10. She found her ... notebook on her father's bookshelf. (losing/lost)
11. The cars ... the street moved very slowly. (filling/filled)

12. A fish ... out of water cannot live. (taking/taken)
13. The students ... part in the competition must be here at 4 o'clock. (taking/taken)
14. ... the door, Mike found the room full of people. (opening/opened)
15. The English ... since the fifteenth century is called Modern English. (using/used)
16. She laughed again, ... the story. (remembering/remembered)
17. He spoke, when ... to. (speaking/spoken)
18. While ... on the problem, he sat closer to the window. (speculating/speculated)
19. The student ... this article is my friend. (writing/written)
20. The article ... by this student is of great interest. (writing/written)
21. Though. ... in a difficult language, the article was easy to translate. (writing/written)
22. I looked at him as if ... to see him. (surprising/surprised)
23. Magazines ... 50 years ago look different from those ... now. (publishing/published/publishing/ published)
24. The telephone ... by A. G. Bell was a great scientific achievement. (inventing/invented)
25. "How are you?" he asked, ... his hat. (raising/raised)

PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVES

№198. Complete the sentences with the correct participle

1. The book was so _____ that I couldn't put down.
a. exciting
b. excited
2. She has really learnt English very fast. She has made _____ progress.
a. astonishing
b. astonished
3. I thought the interview went well, so I was very _____ not to get the job.
a. disappointing
b. disappointed
4. I was so hurt when he said that I was

a. boring

b. bored

5. Many people think swimming is very energetic, but I find it very _____.

a. relaxing

b. relaxed

6. Bob is very good at telling funny stories. He can be very _____.

a. amusing

b. amused

7. Failing my driving test was one of the most _____ experiences of my life.

a. disappointing

b. disappointed

8. After watching this documentary film, we all felt a bit _____.

a. depressing

b. depressed

9. I didn't expect that studying History could be so _____.

a. fascinating

b. fascinated

10. We were _____ when we heard the news.

a. shocking

b. shocked

11. The children were really _____ about opening their presents.

a. exciting

b. excited

12. I wanted to just sit in front of the TV all my evening. My working day had been really _____.

a. tiring

b. tired

13. I didn't want to tell my sister that I'd borrowed her car, as I knew she would be _____.

a. annoying

b. annoyed

14. When I heard the news, I didn't know what to say because the news was _____.

a. shocking

b. shocked

15. I didn't find the situation funny. I was not .

a. amusing

b. amused

No 199. Make the correct word (-ing/-ed) from the verb at the end of each sentence.

1. It was a very _____ football match. (excite)

2. The children were very _____ on Christmas day. (excite)

3. We felt very _____ on our holiday in France, (relax)

4. It was a wonderfully _____ holiday on board of this cruise ship. (relax)

5. A shopkeeper likes to have _____ customers. (satisfy)

6. She was a nurse and found it a very _____ job. (satisfy)

7. It was a very _____ film. I nearly fell asleep. (bore)

8. The book was very badly written. Soon I got _____ with it. (bore).

9. After the explosion, the _____ children were taken to a safe place. (frighten).

10. A _____ noise woke me up in the middle of the night, (frighten).

11. He has _____ habit of not looking at you when he's talking to you. (annoy)

12. We've had lots of complaints from _____ customers about our bad service. (annoy)

13. The teacher was _____ because all the students were late. (disappoint)

14. Don't worry, it's not a _____ event for her. (disappoint)

No 200. Circle the correct participle

Before **meeting/met** Harriet, I never knew what real love was.

I am sure that after **passing/passed** your exam, you will feel a lot better.

Having **finished /finishing** the letter, Peter printed it out.

Looking/looked through the window, I saw a strange man at the door.

I cooked dinner, and **doing/ having done** that, I sat down to watch TV.

Hearing/heard a noise outside, Jan went to investigate.

Having lost/losing my notes, I could not revise properly for the test.

Having been/being quite intelligent, Matt hopes to get into a good university.

Having missed/missing the start of the film, I decided not to bother watching the rest of it.

After making/made her bed, she had a shower.

After playing/having played video games all morning I felt really tired.

Imaging being a person **directed/directing** a big budget film.

Finished/having finished my homework, I decided to go to a concert.

Waiting/having waited for the show to begin, he felt nervous.

The person **chosen/choosing** for the part will be contacted by phone.

Gerund

Gerund: VERB + -ING (eating, going, studying) always takes a noun position: a subject or an object of the main verb.

1. Subject = Gerund

When you need an action as a subject, use a gerund.

Reading is my favorite hobby.

2. Preposition + Gerund

After a preposition, use a gerund. This is true for prepositions that are part of phrasal verbs, too.

I thought about **calling** my grandma, but I was too tired.

Are you planning on **going** to the party?

3. Verb + Gerund

A gerund can be used after a main verb. It depends on the verb. Memorize the most common verbs that take a gerund.

Dislike, can't stand, enjoy, hate, love*, like*, not mind, prefer*, admit, advise, consider, imagine, look forward to, recommend, suggest, think of, begin*, continue*, delay, give up, start*, stop*, finish, practice, spend (time), avoid, can't help, deny, involve, mention, miss, risk.*

(* these verbs can also be followed by an infinitive, sometimes with a difference in meaning)

My teacher advised **studying** for the quiz.

They enjoy **making** crafts in class.

The gerund has the following forms: simple active (asking, writing), perfect (having asked, having written), passive (being asked, being written), perfect passive (having been asked, having been written).

Gerund after prepositions

No201. Example: My dad is used up early. (get)

My dad is used to getting up early.

My brother is good (dive)

I'm not very keen computer games. (play)

I have no objection the football match tonight. (watch)

She is afraid her boyfriend. (lose)

We are fed nothing all the weekend. (do)

I'm tired in the queues at the airports. (wait)

We had difficulty the way to the museum. (find)

Are you interested your professional career? (build)

There's no point an old car. (buy)

I disapprove in restaurants. (smoke)

We are happy a new house. (have)

My daughter dreams a film star. (become)

John can't cope unemployed. (be)

Sarah is thinking to Greg's place. (move)

The children were accused the window. (smash)

No202. Gerund after phrasal verbs

Example: Do you mind queues? (not care | stand | for)

I in queues. I don't care for standing in queues.

Have you seen the film? (to | look | forward | see) No, I haven't.

But I am it tonight.

How did you get rid of the dogs? (off | bark | leave)

Fortunately, they

Why didn't Jack do his homework? (do | off | put)

He his homework till he fell asleep.

Have you ever played darts? (play | take | to)

Of course, I have. I them a couple of years ago.

Let's go to the zoo on Sunday. (keep | against | be)

I'm sorry. I wild animals in cages.

Are you going to take the driving test again? (get | up | give)

Yes, I am. I would never my driving licence.

Why were you so angry with Matt? (on | shout | keep)

I wanted to talk to him, but he just at me.

Are you going on holiday next week? What are you going to do with your cats?
(feed | about | see)

Our neighbour promised that she would them.

I am told that Sarah split up with her boyfriend last week. (on | pretend | go)

Yes, she did. She couldn't that everything
was fine with all his affairs.

Verbs followed by gerund

No203. Complete the sentences with the verbs offered

Complain, become, sell, play, cheat, eat, lie, tell, work, get, leave,
write, do, wake, have.

He admitted on the test.

You should avoid so much meat.

Please, consider your house if you need money.

I detest up when it's dark outside.

She denied the taxi without paying.

I enjoyed on the beach all day.

My sister fancies a pop star.

We finished our essays before noon.
The job in the supermarket involved at night.
I don't mind homework. Ha, ha.
My colleague kept all the time. It was annoying.
I took my umbrella. I didn't want to risk wet.
She practised the piano all day.
I really appreciate your advice.
She couldn't resist us what she'd found out.

№204. Use gerund in the following sentences:

Always check the oil, before you start the car.
To praise all alike is praising none,
I cannot go on to do nothing.
To see is to believe.
To give is better than to receive.
To talk like this is foolish.
She loves to sing songs.
The miser hated to spend money.
I am tired to wait.
I like to read poetry.
To walk is a good exercise.
To teach grammar is very interesting.
He is glad to meet you.
Rosy did not like to stay indoors during holidays.
To read in poor light will affect the eyes.
To say hundred words where none is called for is the mark of a successful politician.
He is afraid to hurt your feelings.
Nobody really loves to work.

№205. Form a gerund of verbs in brackets.

1. She couldn't help (make) mistakes.

2. The monument is worth (see).
3. The problem is not worth (discuss).
4. Do you mind my (ask) you a question?
5. Would you mind my (come) again in a year?
6. She couldn't help (smile).
7. I cannot put off (see) my old friend.
8. Please forgive my (interfere).
9. Excuse my (leave) you at such a moment.
10. She denied (be) at home that evening.
11. I avoided (speak) to them after the quarrel.
12. He broke the silence by (invite) everybody to dinner.
13. The place is worth (visit).
14. I can't help (admire) London's beautiful streets especially in the evening.

№206. Translate using Gerund:

Пожалуйста, прекратите шептаться.

Мне нравится быть одному.

Я никогда не чувствую себя одиноко.

Я перешел дорогу, не посмотрев.

Подумай хорошо (carefully), прежде чем принять решение.

Попробуй нажать на кнопку!

Она закончила красить свою квартиру.

Ты можешь представить свою жизнь без ТВ?

Я правда не могу терпеть ждать автобус.

Я не мог не засмеяться.

Мы попытались открыть окно, но на улице было так жарко, что это не помогло.

Вам следует прекратить курить, это плохо для Вашего здоровья.

Я сожалею, что рассказал Джулии свой секрет; она рассказала всем.

Он всех поблагодарил за то, что пришли.

Я настаиваю на том, чтобы помочь ей.

Он отрицал, что видел ее.

Она боится получить плохую оценку.

Мои родители подумывают о том, чтобы поехать в Италию.

Перестань плакать.

Она не одобряет, что ее дети так много времени смотрят телевизор.

Он простил ее за то, что она не писала ему.

Он бросил курить.

Вы не возражаете, если я приеду немного позже?

Продолжайте писать.

Бессмысленно *спорить* с ним. (argue)

Это место стоит посетить.

Она не возражает против того, чтобы поработать сегодня.

Я избегал разговора с ним по этому вопросу (on this matter).

Он получал большое удовольствие от разговора о своем путешествии.

Пожалуйста, перестаньте смеяться над ним.

Они хорошо решают задачи по математике (to solve problems).

Я предложил поиграть в шахматы.

Она не могла представить, как можно пойти на вечеринку без приглашения.

Маленький брат не давал (мешал) мне делать уроки.

№207. Choose the appropriate preposition.

1. Read the rule ... writing the exercise. (*after, before, by the time*)
2. Diana is fond ... collecting posters of pop singers. (*for, to, of*)
3. Betty likes art very much and she is keen ... visiting art galleries. (*in, on, about*)
4. Black is tired ... painting the wall. He has been working for 5 hours. (*of, after, for*)
5. Susan is clever ... learning English. (*of, for, at*)
6. I don't understand how David can fish for hours ... catching anything. (*with, without, on*)
7. Kate bought a book ... buying an umbrella. (*but, without, instead of*)

8. ... visiting the British Museum the tourists were very much impressed. (*After, Before, Instead of*)
9. I can't get used ... getting up early. (*for, with, to*)
- 10.... hearing the news Mr White felt pleased. (*On, With, By*)
- 11.We were fascinated ... Ella's singing Russian songs. (*by, about, on*)
- 12.I like the idea ... visiting St. Petersburg this summer. (*of, to, about*)
- 13.Jack answered the examiners' questions ... thinking and later he regretted it. (*without, instead of, with*)
- 14.Thank you ... helping us In troubles. (*about, by, for*)
- 15.My friends and I dream ... going to England. (*to, of, for*)
- 16.Children went for a walk ... switching off the light. (*with, without, before*)
- 17.We were surprised ... meeting Alice at the theatre. She was going to stay at home on that day. (*at, by, with*)
- 18.Sorry ... interrupting you, but could you show me the way to the nearest cinema? (*for, at, of*)
- 19.We have improved our English ... learning the new words and rules every day. (*by, for, with*)
- 20.Pamela looking forward ... visiting London again. (*to, on, about*)

INFINITIVE

Infinitive		
	Active	Passive
Indefinite	To write	To be written
Continuous	To be writing	-----
Perfect	To have written	To have been written
Perfect Continuous	To have been writing	-----

1. Simple Infinitive

I want **to ask** you – Я хочу спросить тебя

2. Simple Infinitive passive

I want **to be asked** – Я хочу, чтобы меня спросили

3. Continuous Infinitive

I happened **to be asking** her about you when you came in. – Так случилось, что я спрашивал ее о вас, когда вы вошли.

4. Perfect Infinitive

You could **have asked** me first. – Ты мог бы сначала спросить у меня.

5. Perfect Infinitive passive

She could **have been asked** by anybody – Ее мог спросить кто угодно.

6. Perfect Continuous Infinitive

He pretended **to have been working** all day. – Он претворился, что работал весь день.

Function in the sentences

Subject: To run every morning is very useful habit.

Adverbial modifier: I turned on the light to see what time it was.

Object: The pupils were glad to have been given a holiday.

Attribute: I bought them the coffee to drink.

№208. *Translate into Russian.*

- 1 . The buyers want to know our terms of payment.
- 2 . This is for you to decide.
- 3 . The plan of our work will be discussed at the meeting to be held on May 25.
- 4 . To walk in the garden was a pleasure.
- 5 . Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Smith.
- 6 . I felt him put his hand on my shoulder.
- 7 . She seems to be having a good time at the seaside.
- 8 . To advertise in magazines is very expensive.
- 9 . He knew himself to be strong enough to take part in the expedition.
10. To see is to believe.
11. To tell you the truth, this company has a very stable position in the market.

№209. *Put "to" before the infinitive where it is necessary.*

- 1 . My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club.
- 2 . You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
- 3 . She was made ... repeat the song.
- 4 . He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
- 5 . Let me ... help you with your work.
- 6 . She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
- 7 . You ought ... take care of your health.
- 8 . I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
- 9 . He was seen ... leave the house.
- 10 . We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
- 11 . The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
- 12 . Have you heard him ... play the piano?

- 13 . You had better ... go there at once.
- 14 . I would rather not ... tell them about it.
- 15 . We shall take a taxi so as not ... miss the train.

№210. *Translate into Russian.*

1. I called every morning to see if there was any news.
2. We stopped to have a smoke.
3. He came here to speak to me, not to you.
4. The car was waiting at the door to take them to the station.
5. To explain the problem he drew diagrams all over the blackboard.
6. The steamship "Minsk" was chartered to carry a cargo of timber from St.Petersburg to Hull.
7. Under clause 35 the charterers were to supply the steamer with icebreaker assistance to enable her to enter or to leave the port of loading.
8. To meet the increased demand for industrial goods, a great number of new shops have been opened in the towns.
9. The first lot is ready for shipment, but to economize on freight we have decided to ship it together with the second lot.
10. Please send us your instructions at once to enable us to ship the machines by the 20th of May.

№211. *Some sentences are correct, some are not. Find mistakes and correct them.*

1. Robert and James let Jenny to beat them in the race.
2. It takes time learn a new language.
3. Make a mistake is not shameful. It is unusual to see an owl during the day.
4. Could you tell me what happened.
5. Parents teach children say please and thank you.
6. She was very nervous flying for the first time.
7. How old were you when you learnt drive?
8. I pretended to been interested in the conversation.
9. What do you advise me to do?
10. I don't mind to walk home but I'd rather get a taxi.
11. He had made his decision and refused change his mind.
12. I expect to hearing from you by Monday.
13. It is difficult understanding him.
14. Paris is always worth to travel to.

№212. *Choose the correct variant*

1. Are you sure I can't (convince / make) you to come with us?
2. Evan's friends (made / persuaded) him to jump into the pool.

3. Mum, will you let me go to the party? – Elli asked her mum (to let / let) her go to the party.
4. She felt unable (to speak / speaking) to her father after the divorce.
5. I am always ready (to eat / to do) blueberry pie with whipped cream.
6. Would you like (to have / having) dinner with us on Friday?
7. They fulfilled their promise (to buy / buying) their daughter a pony.
8. He locked the door (to keep / to take) everyone out.
9. They decided (to start / starting) a business together.
10. Were you surprised (to see / seeing) her again so soon?
11. The question is easy (to answer / to speak).
12. The man asked me how (to get / to land) to the airport.
13. I warned him (not to drive / not driving) too quickly because of the bad weather.
14. We showed how (to use / using) the new equipment.
15. You should (ask / to ask) your parents.

№213. *Translate the following sentences*

Они обещали прочитать мой отчет сегодня.
 Я наконец-то закончил читать эту книгу!
 Вместо этого мы решили пойти в кино.
 Я предлагаю оплатить чеком, это безопаснее, чем наличными.
 Я хотел бы пойти на вечеринку с тобой.
 Я не люблю ждать.
 Я не хочу уходить.
 Я предложил помочь.
 Мы не можем позволить себе купить новую машину в этом году.
 Наконец я смог закончить работу.
 Она пыталась достать книгу с высокой полки, но была слишком маленького роста.
 Учитель ожидал, что Сара будет усердно учиться.
 Он научился кататься на велосипеде в возрасте 5 лет.
 Ты знаешь что делать, если в магазине будет пожар?
 Найти хороших друзей не просто.

№214. *Make infinitives (add “to”) or gerunds (add “-ing”) of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct.*

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy ... television. It's relaxing. (watch)
2. It was a nice day, so we decided ... for a walk. (go)
3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy ... for a walk? (go)
4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ... (wait)
5. They don't have much money. They can't afford ... out very often. (go)
6. I wish that dog would stop ... It's driving me mad. (bark)
7. Our neighbour threatened ... the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call)

8. We were hungry, so I suggested ... dinner early. (have)
9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk ... the train. (miss)
10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope ... something soon. (find)

№215. Make infinitives (with or without "to") or gerunds (add "-ing") of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct.

1. She doesn't allow ... in the house. (smoke)
2. I've never been to Iceland but I'd like ... there. (go)
3. I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me ...? (do)
4. She said the letter was personal and wouldn't let me ...it. (read)
5. We were kept at the police station for two hours and then we were allowed ... (go)
6. Where would you recommend me ... for my holidays? (go)
7. I wouldn't recommend ... in that restaurant. The food is awful. (eat)
8. The film was very sad. It made me ... (cry)
9. Carol's parents always encouraged her ... hard at school. (study)

№216. Complete the following sentences with infinitives (add "to") or gerunds (add "-ing") of the verbs below to make them grammatically correct.

Answer, apply, be, be, listen, make, see, try, use, wash, work, write

1. He tried to avoid ... my question.
2. Could you please stop ... so much noise?
3. I enjoy ... to music.
4. I considered ... for the job but in the end I decided against it.
5. Have you finished ... your hair yet?
6. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk ... knocked down.
7. Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on
8. I don't mind you ... the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
9. Hello! Fancy ... you here! What a surprise!
10. I've put off ... the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
11. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody ... so stupid?
12. Sarah gave up ... to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

Some verbs mean something different when they are followed by the to-infinitive or -ing:

verb	+ to-infinitive	+ -ing
Go on	One action follows another: After university she went on to get a job as a vet	An action is repeated or continued: She went on talking even though the film had started.

remember	<i>You remember before you do the action:</i> As long as you remember to do what you've been told, it's fine	<i>You remember after doing the action:</i> I remember feeling really scared
forget	<i>The action did not happen:</i> I forgot to post my application forms	<i>The action happened:</i> I'll never forget meeting you that cold winter's day.
stop	<i>There are two actions and the first stops so that the second can begin:</i> I stopped to ask the way	<i>There is one action which stops:</i> I am going to stop studying for a while.
try	<i>Make an effort to do something. You may not always be successful:</i> I try to find out why he is barking.	<i>Experiment with doing something:</i> She tried adding a bit more sugar but it still tasted horrible.
need	<i>The subject of the sentence will do the action:</i> I need to mend my jeans	<i>There is a passive meaning:</i> My jeans need mending.

We use verb + object + infinitive **without to**: **feel, hear, help*, let, make*, notice, see, watch.**

***I made them translate** the article. (in passive we use **make with to-infinitive**. – **I was made to translate** the article.)

***help** can be followed by an infinitive with or without to.

!!! With the following verbs: **advise, allow, cause, encourage, forbid, force, invite, permit, persuade, recommend, remind, teach, tell, order, and warn.** we always put an object between the first verb and the infinitive.

Mrs. Grant ***is teaching Justin to play*** the piano.

They always ***encourage the students to plan*** their revision.

Could you ***remind me to set*** the alarm for 6 a.m.?

Some verbs – **advise, allow, forbid, permit, recommend** can also be followed by **an –ing form as an object.**

The management **does not allow staff to smoke.** **BUT:** The management **does not allow smoking.**

We **recommend the students to use** good dictionaries. **BUT:** We **recommend using** good dictionaries.

To make the infinitive negative we put **not** BEFORE **to**:

I chose **not to study** at this college.

№217. Choose the correct variant.

1. Peace activist Baroness Bertha von Suttner encouraged Alfred Nobel ... a prize for peace. (establish / to establish / establishing / to be established)
2. The police officer made Neil get out of the car and demanded ... his driver's licence.(see / seeing / to see / to be seen)
3. In the time of Peter the Great the noblemen were not allowed ... beards. (have / to have / having / having had)
4. They wouldn't let ... the country without the entry visa, would they? (him to enter / he enters / him enter / him entering)
5. Fred couldn't make ... that he had caught the huge fish himself. (I believed/ me believe / me believed / me to believe)
6. Nick was very close to the phone-box and Mary noticed him ... the number, and then she heard him ... something to passer-by. (to dial, to say / dialing, to say / to dial, say / dial, say)
7. Nick was seen ... the hall and then Jane watched him ... (enter, go away / be entered, to go away / enter, go away / to have entered, to be gone away)
8. It's too late now, but I will always regret ... John to do the work. (to ask / asking / ask / to be asked)
9. My friend Moira stopped ... whole milk because she is on a diet. (to buy / buying / buy / to be bought)
- 10.They were allowed... discussing the plans, so their partner introduced himself and went on to talk about the project. (to continue / continuing / continue / to be continued)

№218. Complete the sentences using either the Infinitive or Gerund. Insert prepositions if necessary.

Remember – after **get used to/ be used to** we use **-ing** form.

1. He used ... (think) that life ended at 40, but now when he's 41, he knows it's not true.
2. It's five in the morning. I'm not used ... (get) up this early,
3. It's impossible... (cut) with this knife. It's blunt.
4. My father enjoys ... (listen) to jazz music.
5. I'm sorry... (hear) that your mother isn't well.
6. Harry looked so funny that I couldn't help ... (laugh).
7. I couldn't help them ... (find) what they were looking for as I was in too much of a hurry.
8. I'd like... (cook) something special when guests come.
9. What do you feel like... (do) tonight?
- 10.My dad promised ... (buy) me a bike if I passed my exams well.

11. I hate... (wait) in queues. It really annoys me.
12. I looked forward ... (see) you again soon.
13. It's difficult ... (concentrate) when there's loud playing on the radio.
14. We stopped for a while ... (admire) the scenery.
15. He can't afford ... (hire) a taxi every day.
16. Is it worth ... (run) such an awful risk?
17. Would you mind ... (fetch) another chair?
18. I offered ... (pay) for the meal, but she refused.
19. I'm sorry... (disturb) you, but could you tell me the time?
20. My younger sister can't stop... (eat) sweets.
21. He dislikes... (spend) money on car repairs.
22. I remember... (go) to Venice as a child.
23. I suggested ... (call) a taxi so we wouldn't be late.
24. I can't stand ... (wait) in queues.
25. There used to ... (be) a cinema in our village but it closed down three years ago.
26. He is Spanish so he's used ... (drive) on the right.
27. Did you remember ... (send) your sister a card? It's her birthday today.
28. Have you tried ... (read) a book to help you to sleep?
29. Nowadays I'm used... (go) to bed early.
30. He'll never forget ... (see) the Grand Canyon for the first time.
31. He offered ... (drive) me to the airport.
32. I'll stop ... (lend) you money if you waste it on cigarettes.
33. Maya stopped ... (tie) her shoelace.
34. John suggested ... (go) together in one car.
35. Will you stop ... (make) so much noise, boys?
36. It's difficult to get used ... (sleep) in a tent after having a soft, comfortable bed to lie on.
37. Linda offered ... (look after) my cat while I was out of town.
38. Could you please stop... (whistle)! I'm trying ... (concentrate) on my work.

Complex Object (The Objective Infinitive Construction)

Подлежащее	Глагол	Объект	Инфинитив	
I	want	you	to help	me
Jim	saw	her	enter	the train
You	made	me	regret	my decision
We	believe	them	to be	right
Tomas	ordered	the car	to be washed	
She	waited for	us	to calm down	

Verbs used with Complex Object

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Infinitive /Participle I</i>
1. Mental activity: know, believe, think, etc. 2. Declaring: report, declare, pronounce, etc. 3. Wish and intention: wish, intend, want, etc. 4. Feeling and emotion: love, hate, like, etc. 5. Order and permission: Allow, order, etc.	<i>Somebody</i>	<i>To + V</i>
1. Sense perception: hear, see, watch, etc. 2. Compulsion: make (заставлять), get (добиваться)	<i>Somebody</i>	<i>V</i>
1. Sense perception: hear, see, watch, notice, etc.	<i>Somebody</i>	<i>V (for a single action)</i> <i>V-ing (for continuous action in progress)</i>

№219. Open the brackets using Complex object. Translate the sentences.

1. My brother taught (I) to swim and dive.
2. They would like (we) to read aloud.
3. Bob advised (she) to stay for another week.
4. We expect (he) to arrive at noon.
5. I heard (you) open the door.
6. Dad always makes (I) go fishing with him every weekend.
7. Our parents expect (we) to stop quarreling.
8. Sara never lets (he) drive her car.
9. I saw (you) cross the street.

№220. Put TO if, it's necessary

1. We heard the lorry ... stop near the house.
2. I want my elder sister ... take me to the zoo.
3. I believe the Internet ... be the greatest invention ever.
4. The teacher doesn't let us ... use our mobile phones.
5. They didn't expect her ... be late.
6. The police officer made him ... tell the truth.
7. I would like you ... admit your fault.

8. Swan believes Vicky ... be the best manager in our store.
9. Nick persuaded me ... go in for sports.
10. We saw Jacob ... break the window.
11. I consider this sculpture ... be a masterpiece.
12. She noticed Mary suddenly ... turn pale.

№221. Use Complex Object

Example: I want that she will cook mushroom soup. – I want her to cook mushroom soup.

1. The children were laughing and enjoying themselves on the beach. Their parents saw them. – Their parents saw
2. They said: “He is an expert in our industry.” – They consider
3. The bike disappeared in the forest. The policeman noticed it. – The policeman noticed
4. Elvis said to his son: “Don’t watch horror films.” – Elvis doesn’t let
5. “Mummy, please, buy me that doll”, said the little girl. – The little girl would like
6. Dad says that I can travel to China with you. – Dad allows
7. He swears a lot. Many people heard that. – Many people heard
8. “Bring me some water from the well,” my grandmother said. – My grandmother wanted
9. Somebody was watching me. I felt that. – I felt
10. Daniel said: “Helen, you can go to a night club tonight.” – Daniel let

№222. Open the brackets and use the Complex Object.

1. I expect (they, help) us.
2. He wants (the meeting, hold) at the stadium.
3. They consider (he, be) a clever man.
4. We suppose (Dick, do) everything himself.
5. The boss wants (you, tell) him all the information.
6. I’d like (the bank, loan) you money.
7. Mother doesn’t want (we, be late) for dinner.
8. Bill wants (she, introduce) him to Mary.
9. I would like (they, arrange) the meeting on Tuesday.
10. They expected (she, invite) Dorian to the party.
11. I’d like (you, sew) the dress by Saturday.
12. Mum doesn’t want (I, treat) my little brother like this.
13. Would you like (I, show) you my photos?
14. I hate (she, prevent) me from working on the project.

15. Do you expect (they, stay) here long?
16. I want (we, come) on time.
17. I know (she, be) a famous designer.
18. We expected (it, happen) soon.
19. He desired (she, smile) to him.
20. I would like (he, say) a few words about his voyage.
21. The commander let (the soldiers have) a rest.
22. Nasty weather made (he put on) a warm sweater.
23. The bear made (we climb) a tree.
24. The forester made (his son clean) the gun.
25. I won't let (you play) with this bad boy!
26. The teacher made (we rewrite) our work.
27. The police made (he stop).
28. The boss makes (he start) a new project.
29. I will make (you do) everything on time.
30. Mother made (we peel) potato.
31. In spring we let (the bird fly) away from the cage.
32. Parents often make (their children drink) milk.
33. Sue let (we do) all the work ourselves yesterday.

№223. *Translate into English*

1. Я слышала, что мама позвала меня.
2. Я почувствовал, что кто-то притронулся к моей руке.
3. Они считают, что их класс хорошо успевает по математике.
4. Я ожидаю, что погода будет дождливой.
5. Я хочу, чтобы они прочитали эту книгу.
6. Им бы хотелось, чтобы мы проиграли эту игру.
7. Я не ожидал, что это случится так скоро.
8. Он не рассчитывал, что они вернутся так поздно.
9. Я знаю, что твоя сестра –очень способная студентка.
10. Он терпеть не может, когда она разговаривает с людьми подобным образом.
11. Учитель заставил ее переписать упражнение.
12. Когда ты заставишь своего друга делать зарядку.
13. Он слышал, как она открывает дверь.
14. Я не заметила, как он положил письмо на стол.
15. Мы видели, как она переплывала реку.
16. Друзья нашей дочери считают ее красивой.
17. Мы слышали, как они играют на пианино.
18. Он услышал, как на улице плачет какой-то ребенок.
19. Я хочу, чтобы эту статью напечатали в завтрашней газете.
20. Она считает, что экзамен трудный.

21. Кто тебя отпустил.
22. Мой начальник заставил меня сделать эту работу.
23. Я хочу, чтобы мои друзья пришли в воскресенье.
24. Мы считаем, что он опасен.
25. Я считаю его хорошим специалистом.
26. Мы не видели, как преподаватель вошел в комнату.
27. Я бы хотела, чтобы она стала писателем.
28. Его заставили написать это письмо.
29. Врач приказал мне принимать эти таблетки два раза в день.
30. Я слышала, как Элис разговаривала с кем-то шепотом.

Complex Subject (Subjective Infinitive Construction)

Существительное или местоимение	Глагол (сказуемое)	Инфинитив	
You	are said	to play	chess well
The bank	is believed	to be robbed	by its employee
The ghost	was seen	to walk	around the castle
Lily	is unlikely	to win	the competition
The dress	seems	to be	expensive

Verbs used with Complex Subject

- **know** – знать,
- **say** – говорить,
- **think** – думать,
- **state** – заявлять,
- **report** – сообщать, докладывать
- **announce** – сообщать.

He **is reported to have** a serious disease.

New Orleans **is known to be** a fabulous city.

- **expect** – ожидать,
- **believe** – полагать, верить,
- **consider** – считать,
- **suppose** – полагать.

This photo **is believed to be** an evidence.

His students **are expected to pass** the exam.

- **hear** – слышать,
- **see** – видеть,
- **notice** – замечать.

The player **was noticed to cheat**.

- **be likely** – вероятно,
- **be unlikely** – маловероятно,
- **be certain** – определенно, несомненной,
- **be sure** – обязательно, наверняка.

The company **is certain to increase** its profit next year.

We **are likely to make** contact with him.

- **seem** – казаться,
- **appear** – казаться
- **prove** – оказаться,
- **turn out** – оказываться.
- **happen** – случаться, оказываться

He **appears to be** a nice person.

The doctor **happened to be** here at that time.

Complex Subject *can be combined with infinitive in any form.*

	Active	Passive
Simple (Indefinite)	To leave	To be left
Continuous	To be leaving	-----
Perfect	To have left	To have been left
Perfect Continuous	To have been leaving	-----

He **is said to work** alone.

The machine **is reported to be fixed** properly.

He **is said to be leaving** the office immediately.

He **is announced to have left** the country.

The house **is said to have been built** two hundred years ago.

The student **turned out to have been reading** a lot.

№224. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. You seem to be excited. What has happened?
2. Her mood seems to have changed for the worse.
3. Megan doesn't seem to have lost her weight.
4. I happened to be out of town at that time.
5. One day Mary happened to meet Bill.
6. Do you happen to know Mr. Brown?
7. The new film of this producer appeared to be very interesting.
8. Mary appeared to have moved in a new flat.
9. My prediction turned out to be correct.
10. The language of the article turned out to be quite easy.
11. He is sure to come to the meeting.
12. If you continue arguing, you are sure to fight.
13. This film is sure to be a great success.
14. Peter is likely to be appointed to this position.
15. She is not likely to come in time tomorrow.

№225. Translate into English

1. Думали, что она уехала.
2. Говорят, они живут вместе.
3. Он, кажется, продал машину.
4. Было слышно, как она зашла.
5. Известно, что она не работает.
6. Говорят, что Сью свободно говорит по-французски.
7. Сообщалось, что много людей остались без жилья после наводнения.
8. Предполагается, что студенты нашего университета приходят вовремя на занятия.
9. Известно, что моя двоюродная сестра Анна выиграла конкурс певцов.
10. Полагали, что письмо было утеряно.
11. Предполагалось, что ты займешься своими домашними обязанностями.
12. Сообщается, что французские танцоры придут на следующей неделе.
13. Предполагалось, что я встречу Эндрю на вокзале, но я опоздал.

14. Полагают, что строительная компания заключила три больших и важных контракта.

15. Говорят, что Майк занял денег, но не особо беспокоился о том, чтобы их вернуть вовремя.

№226. *Translate into Russian*

1. Her hobby proved to be interesting.
2. His mood seems to have changed for the better.
3. Her glasses are likely to have been forgotten.
4. They are not likely to pass their exams tomorrow.
5. The two-week strike is expected to end soon.
6. The work was noticed to be difficult.
7. Yesterday Fred happened to see her at the station.
8. The task proved to be very easy.
9. They seemed to have forgotten him.
10. He was not likely to have made a mistake.
11. He is easy to deal with.
12. He is sure to tell me all about this even if I don't ask him.
13. When Sondra said that they were sure to meet again, she saw Clyde's face suddenly brighten.
14. If we go on arguing, we are sure to quarrel.
15. They are sure to acknowledge your talent.
16. He is sure to give us some useful information.
17. The article is likely to appear in the next issue of the journal.
18. Mr. Wotting is sure to be back soon.
19. These two young people are sure to be very good friends.
20. You are sure to be there tomorrow night, aren't you?
21. We most of us want a good many things that we are not likely to get

№227. *Translate into English*

1. Говорят, что это здание было построено в 15 веке.
2. Предполагают, что собрание закончится в 10 часов.
3. Никак не ожидали, что холодная погода наступит так рано.
4. Из трех сестер Бронте Шарлотта считается наиболее талантливой.
5. Как известно, английская писательница Войнич жила в течение нескольких лет в Петербурге и изучала русскую литературу.
6. Считают, что русская литература оказала влияние на ее творчество.
7. Известно, что римляне построили на Британских островах хорошие дороги.
8. Вальтер Скотт считается создателем исторического романа.

9. Сообщают, что экспедиция достигла места назначения.
10. Полагают, что они знают об этом больше, чем хотят показать.
11. Говорят, что он работает над своим изобретением уже несколько лет.
12. Говорят, что эта статья переведена на все языки мира.
13. Ожидают, что они выиграют этот матч.
14. Говорят, что он известный гонщик.
15. Говорили, она снималась в Голливуде.
16. Говорят, что он поет на церемонии закрытия Олимпийских игр.
17. Видели, что поезд приближался.
18. Предполагают, что заседание закончится в десять часов.
19. Полагают, что они знают об этом больше, чем хотят показать.
20. Джим оказался храбрым мальчиком.
21. Рочестер случайно встретил Джейн по дороге домой.
22. Говорят, что он работает над своим изобретением уже несколько лет.
23. Говорят, что эта статья переведена на все языки мира.
24. Вы, кажется, много читали до поступления в университет.
25. Как известно, Жуковский был прекрасным педагогом и лектором.
26. Никак не ожидали, что холодная погода наступит так рано.

Complex Object

- **I believe him to be a very good person** – Я полагаю, что он очень хороший человек. (сказуемое выражено глаголом в Present Simple Tense)
- **I expected her to arrive on time** – Я ожидал, что она придет вовремя. (сказуемое выражено глаголом в Past Simple Tense)

Complex Subject

- **He is believed to be a very good person** – Полагают, что он очень хороший человек. (сказуемое выражено глаголом в страдательном залоге в настоящем времени)
- **She was expected to arrive on time** – Ожидали, что она придет вовремя. (сказуемое выражено глаголом в страдательном залоге в прошедшем времени)

№228. Choose Complex Object or Complex Subject¹.

My parents always want ... the washing-up.

- a) That I did
- b) Me do

c) Me to do

d) For me to do

2. Have you ever heard ... ? She's got a marvelous voice.

a) Mary singing

b) That Mary sing

c) Mary sing

d) Mary to sing

3. Are you sure you saw ... these boxes?

a) That he open

b) Him opening

c) Him to open

d) Him open

4. Our new teacher said he'd like ... down everything he said.

a) That he must write

b) Us to write

c) Us writing

d) Us write

5. Oh, no! I've ... again! It's been the second time this month!

a) Had my wallet stolen

b) Had stolen my wallet

c) Had my wallet to steal

d) Had my wallet stealing

6. He ordered ... because they hadn't managed to find a proper place to meet.

a) The meeting be cancelled

b) The meeting canceled

c) That the meeting was canceled

d) The meeting to be cancelled

7. The president ... the countries of Eastern Europe.

a) Is reported that he is visiting

b) Is reported to be visiting

c) Reported to visit

d) Reported to be visiting

8. Hush! Do you feel ... behind us? It is so frightening here.

a) Someone breath

b) That someone breath

c) Someone to breath

d) Someone breathing

9. Jennie ... a very smart and hard-working girl.

a) Is said that she is

b) Said that she to be

c) Is said to be

d) Said to be

10. It is absolutely necessary ... all the papers with him.

a) That he bring

b) Him to bring

c) That he to bring

d) Him bring

№229. Translate from Russian into English using Complex Object or Complex Subject:

1. Он заставил меня всё сделать заново.

2. Если вы хотите, чтобы мы сделали работу вовремя, вы должны нам помочь.

3. Ты хочешь, чтобы я сейчас почитал?

4. Они не разрешают нам покидать комнату.

5. Он не позволяет детям играть в своём кабинете.

6. Пожалуйста, дайте мне знать о результатах нашего экзамена как можно скорее.

7. Он заставил нас ждать 2 часа.

8. Я позволил ему уйти раньше, так как он сделал домашнее задание.

9. Я хочу, чтобы он поступил в университет, но не могу его заставить это сделать.

10. Я слышал, что дверь открылась и видел как мой друг вошёл в комнату.

11. Я хочу, чтобы он учился лучше.

12. Я слышал, как она играет на пианино.

13. Учитель посоветовал нам воспользоваться словарём.

14. Мы ожидаем, что наша команда выиграет в следующей игре.

15. Я не хочу, чтобы ты ей что-либо об этом говорил.

16. Я видел, как она открывала окно.

17. Я видел, что он открыл окно.

18. Это для тебя слишком тяжело, позволь мне тебе помочь.

19. Вы хотите, чтобы мы сегодня встретились?

20. Мы ожидаем, что на этом месте будет построен новый дом.

21. Вы хотите, чтобы мы обсудили этот вопрос сегодня?

22. Говорят, что он очень ленивый.

23. Она наверняка скоро придёт.

24. Он никогда не опаздывает, он всегда приходит первым.

25. Он не уверен, что это можно сделать, но он хочет попытаться.
26. Заставь его говорить громче, никто ничего не слышит.
27. Нам бы лучше остановиться отдохнуть.
28. Ты лучше останешься дома, или пойдёшь с нами в кино?
29. Сообщают, что он уже приехал. 30. Маловероятно, что она придёт.
31. Он несомненно придёт.
32. Наверняка, они приготовят блестящий доклад.
33. Он оказался там раньше всех, а считали, что он опоздает по крайней мере на пол часа.
34. Похоже, Надин знает ответ.
35. Думают, что она приехала из Франции.
36. Считают, что Иван уже живёт в Германии 3 года.
37. Известно, что наш староста любит петь.
38. Он, кажется, очень взволнован. Должно быть что-то случилось.
39. Тебе бы лучше поспешить, если ты не хочешь опоздать.
40. – Вы не хотели бы еще чашечку кофе? – Нет, спасибо, я бы лучше выпила немного воды.
41. Вероятно, он опоздает.
42. Наверняка, они выиграют.
43. Я слышал, как она играет на гитаре.
44. Тебе лучше сделать домашнюю работу сегодня, завтра у тебя не будет на это времени.
45. Мы, несомненно, успеем все сделать.
46. Мы ожидаем, что наш тест будет легче, чем предыдущий.
47. Говорят, что английский язык очень нужен в настоящее время.

№230. *Open brackets using the appropriate infinitive form*

1. I consider myself lucky (to be) to that famous exhibition and (to see) so many wonderful paintings.
2. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.
3. You seem (to look) for trouble.
4. I heard the door of the entrance hall (to open) and (to close) softly.
5. The article is likely (to appear) in the next issue of the journal.
6. He is sure (to tell) me all about this even I don't ask him.
7. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.
8. He began writing books not because he wanted (to earn) a living. He wanted (to read) and not (to forget).
9. Irving turned out (to be) a long, pale-faced fellow.

10. I felt Nick (to put) his hand on my shoulder.
11. Soon we found that there was another complicated problem (to consider).
12. Here are some articles (to translate) for tomorrow.
13. Jane remembered (to tell) a lot about Mr. Rochester.
14. I am very sorry (to add) some more trouble by what I have told you.
15. (To play) chess was his greatest pleasure.
16. Isn't it natural that we like (to scold)?
17. I am sorry (to spoil) your mood.
18. She was sorry (to miss) the beginning of the concert.
19. I should like him (to say) it to my face.

Conditionals

1. Zero Conditional (present conditions)

Form: *if + present tense, + present tense*

If you heat water to 100 C, it boils.

Or: *present tense + if + present tense*

Water boils if you heat it to 100 C.

We use the Zero Conditional to talk about something that is a general truth or fact.

2. First Conditional (first conditions)

Form: *if + present tense, + will/won't (might/could/going to) + verb*

If I invest my money, I will grow.

Or: *will/won't (might/could/going to) + verb + if + present tense*

My money will grow if I invest it.

We use the First Conditional to talk about something we feel is a probable future result.

Alternatives to if

Unless – I won't wash your car **unless** you pay me.

In case - Take an umbrella **in case** it rains.

Even if - I won't wash your car **even if** you pay me!

Provided / As long as – You can borrow the car ***provided*** I have it back by six o'clock.

3. Second Conditional

Form: *if + past tense, + would(n't) (might/could) + verb*

If I invented my money, it would grow.

Or: *Would(n't) (might/could) + verb + if + past tense*

My money would grow if I invested it.

We use the Second Conditional to talk about imaginary, impossible or unlikely situations in the present or future. !!! The past tense does not refer to past time.

Alternatives to if

Unlikely condition clause can also be introduced with **unless**

I wouldn't ask for your help ***unless*** I needed it.

To ask about imaginary situations we use ***imagine*** or ***suppose***

Imagine you had a million dollars, what would you spend it on?

Supposed they lived in the country, would they feel safer?

4. Third conditional

Form: *if + past perfect, would (n't) have + past participle*

If you had asked me, I would have done it.

Or: *would (n't) have + past participle + if + past perfect*

I would have done it if you had asked me.

We use the Third Conditional to talk about hypothetical situation in the past or to imagine the result of something that did not happen.

Examples:

0 Type

1. When my sister ... (come) to town we ... (go) to the cinema together. (Когда моя сестра приезжает в город, мы ходим вместе в кино.)

2. If my kids ... (run) in the playground they ... (become) very thirsty. (Если мои дети бегают на игровой площадке, они очень хотят пить.)

I Type

1. If it ... (cost) too much I ... (not take) it. (Если он стоит слишком много, я не возьму его.)
2. She ... (be) angry if you ... (lose) this photo. (Она разозлится, если ты потеряешь эту фотографию.)
3. If you ... (not eat up) the bread we ... (feed) the birds in the garden. (Если вы не съедите хлеб, мы покормим птиц в саду.)

II Type

1. If I ... (have) free time now I ... (watch) my favourite film. (Если бы у меня было свободное время сейчас, я бы посмотрел любимый фильм.)
2. If I ... (be) you I ... (not eat) fast food. (На твоём месте я бы не ел фаст фуд.)
3. His job ... (be) so hard if he ... (not have) a secretary. (Его работа была бы такой тяжелой, если бы у него не было секретаря.)

III Type

1. If you ... (not smoke) so much you ... (not be) in hospital now. (Если бы ты не курил столько, ты бы сейчас не лежал в больнице.)
2. If we ... (meet) him yesterday we ... (call) you. (Если бы мы встретили его вчера, мы бы позвонили тебе.)

Mixed Conditionals

1. **Past to present** – we use this conditionals to talk about ***present*** results of an imagined ***past*** condition/action

If that thief **hadn't tricked** me, I **wouldn't be** in prison now.

(The chief did trick me) (I am in prison now)

If you hadn't woken me up, I might still be in bed!

2. **Present to past** – we use this conditional to talk about imagined ***past*** results of a ***present*** condition/action

If I **didn't believe** you, I **would have left** you.

(I do believe you) (I didn't leave you)

If I had a better memory, I could have won the Mastermind competition.

I wish, if only, it's time, would rather

1. **Wish and if only + past simple.**

We use **wish + past simple** to talk about present situations, when we are unhappy with the situation.

I **wish** we **were** still in holiday. (We aren't on holiday now)

I wish we had a new car.

If only means the same but it can have a little more emphasis

If only I did not get angry so easily. (I get angry easily, but I don't like it).

!!! We don't use **wish** or **if only** with a present tense. – I **wish** I **had** a better job.

!!! We can use **wish/if only** + **would (not)** to talk about a habit in someone else that we would like to change.

I **wish** you **wouldn't** bite your nails.

Wish and if only + past perfect

We use **wish/if only** + **past perfect** to talk about a past situation or action that we regret.

I am very tired. I wish I had gone to bed earlier.

We use **wish/if only** with past perfect to talk about **the past**

If only I hadn't shouted at my boss **last week**.

We use **the past tense** after **it's time** and **would rather** when we are talking **about the present**.

Come on – **It's time** we **went** home.

It's high time you **started** looking for a flat of your own. (You can also use the Infinitive to – **It's time to go** home)

We use **would rather** to say what we prefer:

I'd rather we stayed at home. (I'd prefer to stay...)

We'd rather we didn't go by plane. (We'd prefer not to go...)

No231. Define the type of Conditional.

1. If I played a guitar, I would become a very famous rock star.
2. If I were you, I would take part in this competition.
3. If he is late, he will miss the train.
4. If Helen had not eaten so much ice cream, she would not have fallen ill.
5. If we were clever and careful, we wouldn't live among litter and waste.
6. If Mary meets our teacher, she will ask her about the party.
7. If father buys tickets, we will go there,
8. If people had dreamed more about space flight, they would have found another planet to live on.
9. If I had felt better, I would have taken part in the competition.
10. If I am rich, I will help the poor people.
11. I would have won the first prize if I had worked hard.
12. If we took care of our planet, we wouldn't have so many environmental problems.
13. If she hadn't studied so hard last month, she wouldn't have passed her exam.
14. I would build a house for my Granny if I were an architect.

15. If I have an apple, I will eat it.
16. If the film is boring we will leave at once.
17. She would look much younger if she were slim.
18. If you are late again for training today, I won't let you play in tomorrow's match.
19. I wouldn't be angry if you hadn't eaten my chocolate mousse.
20. I wouldn't go out with him even if you paid me.
21. When you heat wax it melts.
22. If people used bikes instead of cars, there wouldn't be so much pollution.
23. If Sarah's alarm clock had rung, she wouldn't have missed her plane.
24. If the repairman had repaired my laptop yesterday, I could use it now.
25. If we had the access to company's network, we could have entered the data yesterday.
26. If Mary knew how to play badminton, we'd have invited her to play with us.
27. I like to visit museums if I am in a new city.
28. I'll do some work in the garden if it doesn't rain tomorrow.
29. If we met at 9:30, we would have plenty of time.
30. If you spoke louder, your classmates would understand you.
31. The door will unlock if you press the green button.
32. If Mel had asked her teacher, he'd have answered her question.

No232. *Finish the sentences*

1. If I had enough money
2. If it doesn't rain soon
3. I'll stay at home if
4. I wouldn't have come to the theatre on time if ...
5. If I left home for work earlier
6. If I won a prize
7. If I were a king
8. If I told my parents the truth
9. If I were you
10. If I were rich

No233. *Put verbs in brackets in the right form.*

1. If you (*arrive*) ten minutes earlier, you would have got a seat.
2. I shouldn't have believed it if I (*not/see*) it with my own eye.
3. If you had told me that beforehand, I (*find*) some money for you.
4. If he had asked you, you (*answer*)?
5. If I (*have*) a book, I wouldn't have been bored.
6. If you (*speak*) slowly, he might have understood you.
7. I (*take*) a taxi if I had understood that it was too late.
8. If I (*be*) ready when he called, he would have taken me with him.
9. She had a headache, otherwise she (*come*).
10. If my mother (*know*) about the party, she would have baked a cake.
11. If I (*try*) again, I think that I would have succeeded.

12. If I were you, I (*not/buy*) such expensive things.
13. If I (live) in the country, I (have) a dog.
14. What you (do) if someone gave you a million pounds?
15. If I (*be*) you, I (*look*) for another job.

№234. Make conditional sentences.

1. Molly (be) _____ a splendid woman, if only she didn't talk so much!
2. The evening will be fine, if only we _____ (not have) a storm.
3. You might be of interest to me, if only I (have) _____ time to waste on you.
4. If you (leave) _____ at two, you will be there before dark.
5. When he is *drowning*, a man (clutch) _____ at any straw.
6. If only Greg (can) _____ get some favourable shock, that's what would do it!
7. You (can) _____ do it if you try
8. You (can) _____ do it if you tried.
9. You (can) _____ it if you had tried.
10. We (go) _____ if it does not rain.
11. Fred (come) _____ if he has time.
12. If you (take) _____ a taxi, you'll be in time.
13. If Mark (have) _____ enough money, he will go to the university.
14. They won't unless you (ask) _____ them to come
15. What remains if you (subtract) _____ 5 from 10?
16. If you (buy) _____ a packet of cigarettes costing 3\$ and matches costing 2\$, and gave the shopkeeper 10\$ note, how much change ought you to receive?

№235. Supply the correct verb forms in these conditional sentences. Decide which type of conditionals these sentences are.

1. If you (to heat) _____ iron, it (to start) _____ to get red hot and then white hot.
2. If Molly and Paul (be not) _____ misinformed about the train times, they (not be) _____ late.
3. If Iohannis (stay) _____ longer at the party, he (have) _____ a good time
4. If the government (lose) _____ the next election, the Prime Minister (resign) _____ from politics.
5. If we (not go) _____ to your friend's party, I never (meet) _____ Alan.
6. If train fares (be) _____ cheaper, more people (use) _____ them.
7. If Molly (get) _____ that job she's applied for, she will be delighted.

8. It (be) _____ a disaster if the explosion had happened in the middle of the day.
9. If the talks (be broken) _____ down again, there (be) _____ a war between the two countries
10. If Ali (know) _____ anything about mechanics at that time, I'm sure she (help) _____ us.
11. He (have) _____ a bad accident last Friday if he _____ (not / drive) more carefully.

№236. Open brackets

1. If he were not such an outstanding actor, he (not to have) so many admirers.
2. If you (to give) me your address, I shall write you a letter.
3. If she (not to be) so absent-minded, she would be a much better student.
4. If my sister does not go to the south, we (to spend) the summer in St. Petersburg together.
5. If they (not to go) to Moscow last year, they would not have heard that famous musician.
6. If you (not to get) tickets for the Philharmonic, we shall stay at home.
7. If you were not so careless about your health, you (to consult) the doctor.
8. I should be delighted if I (to have) such a beautiful fur coat.
9. If it (to rain), we shall have to stay at home.
10. If he (to work) hard, he would have achieved great progress.
11. If it is not too cold, I (not to put) on my coat.
12. I (to write) the composition long ago if you had not disturbed me.
13. If he (not to read) so much, he would not be so clever.
14. If my friend (to be) at home, he will tell us what to do.

№237. Form conditionals.

1. He is busy and does not come to see us. If ...
2. The girl did not study well last year and received bad marks. If ...
3. He broke his bicycle and so he did not go to the country. If ...
4. He speaks English badly: he has no practice. If ...
5. I had a bad headache yesterday, that's why I did not come to see you. If ...
6. The ship was sailing near the coast, that's why it struck a rock. If ...
7. He was not in town, therefore he was not present at our meeting. If ...
8. The pavement was so slippery that I fell and hurt my leg. If ...
9. The sea is rough, and we cannot sail to the island. If ...
10. They made a fire, and the frightened wolves ran away. If ...
11. It is late, and I have to go home. If ...

12. I was expecting my friend to come, that's why I could not go to the cinema with you. If ...
13. He always gets top marks in mathematics because it is his favourite subject and he works a lot at it. If ...
14. I did not translate the article yesterday because I had no dictionary. If ...
15. We lost our way because the night was pitch-dark. If ...
16. The box was so heavy that I could not carry it. That's why I took a taxi. If ...

№238. Choose the correct word in italics

1. People are always friendlier when the sun *is/was shining*
2. It may be a good idea to take extra money *even if/in case* the museum isn't free.
3. If I were Prime Minister, I *will/would* increase taxes immediately.
4. Arsenal are doing well – they *will/would* win the group stage if they *don't/didn't* lose their next match.
5. Suppose/When Abba played together again, *do/would* you go to see them?
6. We will get to the airport in time *if/unless* there isn't much traffic on the motorway.
7. Provided this illness *has/doesn't* have time to develop, it is very easy to trip.
8. I know it is unlikely, but *will/would* you accept the job if they *offer/offered* it to you?
9. We'd rather you *didn't go out/you don't go out* with them again.
10. I'm sorry we offended you. We wish *we didn't say /hadn't said* such awful things.
11. I'd really like to talk to Jim again. If only I *knew/didn't know* his phone number.
12. The manager won't give Kevin his job back, *in case/even if* he gets on his knees and begs.
13. The chief manager wouldn't call a special meeting *if/unless* it were really necessary.
14. If they hadn't had to wait for a long time, Alina *might not have told/might not tell* about her business.
15. I wish you *won't/wouldn't* criticize me in front of your friends.
16. Isn't it time the gas bill *to come/came*?
17. I wish I *thought/had thought* about the other costs before I bought it.
18. I wish this holiday *will/would* go on forever.
19. If you were more considerate, *you didn't make/wouldn't have made* so much noise last night.
20. If Jack had been honest, he *would return/would have returned* money.

21. *Unless it rains/it will rain*, I'll pick you up at 6 p.m.
22. *Unless/if* you don't pass the test, what will you do?
23. If she *hadn't gone* to university, she *would have gone/would go* into the police force.
24. I wish I *can/could* fit into these jeans.
25. I'd rather people *send/sent* me e-mails than *phone/phoned* me.
26. "If only I *listened/had listened* to Hillary," said Warren sadly. "Now it is too late".
27. It's about time you to *start/started* thinking.
28. I wish Karen *would understand/understands* that we are not trying to interfere in her life.
29. I wish I *was/were* with you in Switzerland now.
30. Suppose we *hear/heard* we could go and live on another planet. Would you want to go?

№239. *Translate into English*

1. Компания вернет деньги, если вы передумаете.
2. Выставка, возможно, закрылась бы, если бы они не нашли новых спонсоров.
3. Я бы отказался сотрудничать, если бы я был в вашем положении
4. Пожалуйста, сообщите врачу немедленно, если она покажет признаки улучшения.
5. Молли и Салли поняли бы свою ошибку, если бы только остались до конца.
6. Можете считать, что мы согласны, если не получите от нас новостей до воскресенья.
7. Если вы выпьете слишком много кофе, вы не сможете уснуть.
8. Если бы Джек привез карту, мы бы не заблудились.
9. Если бы Джон знал о встрече, то приехал бы
10. Если вы столкнетесь с Павлом, скажите ему, что я хочу его видеть.
11. Я куплю хлеб, если магазин все еще будет открыт.
12. На твоём месте я бы последовал совету родителей. (follow)
13. Если ты звонишь по телефону после 8 вечера, это дешевле.
14. Если мы приедем рано, будет не трудно купить билеты на концерт.
15. Если бы у меня было 5 тысяч евро, я бы отправился на Гаити (Haiti).
16. Если бы мне не нужно было идти, я бы с удовольствием поболтал с тобой.
17. Тебе следует заняться чем-то новым, если тебе скучно.
18. Этот пирог был бы вкуснее, если бы ты добавил больше сахара.
19. Если бы у меня было больше друзей, я был бы счастливее.
20. Если мы пойдем куда –нибудь поесть (go out for a meal), давай пойдем в ресторан.
21. Растение засыхает, если ты не поливаешь его.

22.Если я сплю мало ночью, я засыпаю на уроках. (feel sleepy)

№240. Choose the correct variant

If I knew his address, I _____ (visited/ would visit/ had visited).

If Sue _____ anybody the news, it won't be a secret (tells/ had told/ told).

If Tom _____ the bus, he would have come to the meeting on time (hasn't missed/ missed/ hadn't missed).

If I see Jill, I _____ her to call you (would remind/ will remind/ has reminded).

If I were you, I _____ the red dress (had chosen/ would choose/ choose).

If she had been taking care of her health, she _____ ill (wouldn't have fell/ wouldn't have fallen/ didn't fall).

We will stay at this hotel provided it _____ much (doesn't cost/ didn't cost/ hadn't cost).

If Mark _____ for the job, he would have got it. (applies/ will apply/ had applied).

If it were not for the snow, we _____ a car to the cinema (can drive/ could drive/ could drove).

If he phoned me, I _____ him the home task (would have told/ would tell/ told).

They'll go to the restaurant if they _____ a table in advance (would reserve/ reserve/ reserved).

If I found a purse, I _____ it back to the owner (would give/ had given/ will give).

If Helen _____ so much, she would be fit (didn't ate/ won't eat/ didn't eat).

If he hadn't asked for the directions, we _____ lost (might has got/ might have got/ may got).

We'll miss you a lot in case you _____ to another house (will move/ would move/ move).

I wish I _____ in the countryside (lived/ live/ would live).

I won't believe you unless you _____ clear evidence (give/ will give/ had given).

We would have been injured in the crash if we _____ seatbelts (hasn't been wearing/ hadn't been wearing/ wore).

If you hadn't left your camera at home, we _____ lots of pictures (could took/ took/ could have taken).

If John _____ the local race, he will take part in the national championship (won/ wins/ would win).

I wish I _____ in the test (hadn't cheated/ didn't cheat/ wouldn't cheat).

I _____ in case I am not right (has apologized/ would apologize/ will apologize).

If Mike joined the studio, he _____ a great dancer (had become/ would become/ will become).

If I were you, I _____ about the incident (wouldn't have worry/ hadn't have worried/ wouldn't worry).

If Jack hadn't passed all the exams, he _____ the university (wouldn't have finished/ didn't finish/ hadn't finished).