

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ГОМЕЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Кафедра иностранных языков

А. А. ШИХАНЦОВА

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

**Учебно-методическое пособие
для магистрантов и соискателей**

ENGLISH GRAMMAR EXERCISES

**Teaching workbook
for post-graduates**

**Гомель
ГомГМУ
2018**

УДК 811.111-26□ 3682(072)

ББК 81.432.1я73

Ш 65

Рецензенты:

кандидат педагогических наук, доцент,
заведующий кафедрой английского языка

Гомельского государственного университета имени Ф. Скорины

Т. В. Починок;

кандидат филологических наук, доцент,

заведующий кафедрой белорусского и иностранных языков

Гомельского государственного технического университета им. П. О. Сухого

И. Н. Пузенко

Шиханцова, А. А.

Ш 65 Грамматические упражнения по английскому языку: учеб.-метод. пособие для магистрантов и соискателей = English Grammar Exercises: Teaching workbook for post-graduates / А. А. Шиханцова. — Гомель: ГомГМУ, 2018. — 72 с.

ISBN 978-985-506-994-3

Учебно-методическое пособие содержит основные грамматические темы, включающие практическую часть для активизации и закрепления изученного материала и часть для развития навыков использования грамматических конструкций в речи при чтении и переводе специализированных текстов.

Предназначено для магистрантов и соискателей.

Утверждено и рекомендовано к изданию научно-методическим советом учреждения образования «Гомельский государственный медицинский университет» 27 октября 2017 г., протокол № 8.

УДК 811.111-26□ 3682(072)

ББК 81.432.1я73

ISBN 978-985-506-994-3

© Учреждение образования
«Гомельский государственный
медицинский университет», 2018

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| Verb <i>to be</i> . There is / are. Plural of Nouns | 4 |
| The Present Indefinite Tense | 7 |
| The Present Continuous Tense | 9 |
| The Present Perfect Tense | 12 |
| The Present Perfect Continuous Tense | 15 |
| The Past Indefinite Tense | 17 |
| The Past Continuous Tense | 22 |
| The Past Perfect Tense | 24 |
| The Past Perfect Continuous Tense | 27 |
| Future Tense | 30 |
| Modal Verbs | 37 |
| The Passive Voice | 42 |
| Degrees of Comparison | 49 |
| The Sequence of Tenses. Reported Speech | 53 |
| The Participle | 57 |
| The Gerund | 60 |
| Construction <i>noun₁ + noun₂ + noun₃</i> | 69 |
| Literature | 71 |

Verb to be. There is / are. Plural of Nouns

Ex.1. Put in **am, is, are**.

- The weather ___ nice today.
- I ___ not tired.
- This bag ___ heavy.
- These bags ___ heavy.
- Look! There ___ Carol.
- My brother and I ___ good tennis players.
- Ann ___ at home. Her children ___ at school.
- I ___ a taxi driver. My sister ___ a nurse.

Ex. 2. Write full sentences. Use **is/ isn't/ are/ aren't**.

- (your shoes/ very dirty) Your shoes are very dirty.
- (my brother/ a teacher) _____
- (this house/ not very big) _____
- (the shops/ not open today) _____
- (my keys/ in my bag) _____
- (Jenny/ 18 years old) _____
- (you/ not very tall) _____

Ex.3. Look at Lisa's sentences and then write sentences about yourself.



- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 (name?) My _____ | 5 (married?) I _____ |
| 2 (from?) I _____ | 6 (favourite colour?) I _____ |
| 3 (age?) I _____ | 7 (interested in?) I _____ |
| 4 (job?) I _____ | |

Ex.4. Write the sentences for the pictures. Use: **afraid, angry, cold, hot, hungry, thirsty**.



- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. <u>She's thirsty.</u> | 3. He _____. | 5. _____. |
| 2. They _____. | 4. _____. | 6. _____. |

Ex.5. Write true sentences, positive or negative.

1. (I/ interested in politics) I'm interested (OR I'm not interested) in politics.
2. (I/ hungry) I_____.
3. (It/ warm today) It _____.
4. (I/afraid of dogs) _____.
5. (My hands/ cold) _____.
6. (Canada/ a very big country) _____.
7. (Diamonds/ cheap) _____.
8. (I/ fond of football) _____.
9. (Rome/ in Spain) _____.

Ex. 6. Make questions with these words. Use *is* or *are*:

- 1 (at home/ your mother?) Is your mother at home?
- 2 (your parents/ well?) _____
- 3 (interesting/ your job?) _____
- 4 (the shops/ open today?) _____
- 5 (interested in sport/ you?) _____
- 6 (near here/ the post office?) _____
- 7 (at school/ your children?) _____
- 8 (why/ you/ late?) _____

Ex. 7. Complete the questions Use *What... / Who... / Where... / How....*

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <u>How are</u> your parents? | They're very well |
| 2. _____ the bus stop? | At the end of the street |
| 3. _____ your children? | Five, six and ten |
| 4. _____ these oranges? | £1.20 a kilo |
| 5. _____ your favourite sport? | Skiing |
| 6. _____ the man in this photograph? | That's my father |
| 7. _____ your new shoes? | Black |

Ex. 8. Write the questions. (Read the answers first).

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 (name?) <u>What's your name?</u> | Paul |
| 2 (married or single?) | I'm married |
| 3 (American?) | No, I'm Australian |
| 4 (how old?) | I'm 30 |
| 5 (an artist?) | No, I'm a lawyer |
| 6 (wife/ a lawyer?) | No, she's a designer |
| 7 (from?) | She's Italian |
| 8 (her name?) | Ann |
| 9 (how old?) | She's 28 |

Ex.9. Translate into English using the Russian expression "**Вот...**".

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Вот книга. (Вот она.) | 7. Вот учитель. (Вот он.) |
| 2. Вот тетради. (Вот они.) | 8. Вот котёнок. (Вот он.) |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3. Вот мой сын. (Вот он.) | 9. Вот моя дочь. (Вот она.) |
| 4. Вот карандаши. (Вот они.) | 10. Вот наш дом. (Вот он.) |
| 5. Вот библиотека. (Вот она.) | 11. Вот правило. (Вот оно.) |
| 6. Вот ответ на вопрос. (Вот он.) | 12. Вот ваши ошибки. (Вот они.) |

Ex.10. Fill in 'there is' or 'there are'. Add the necessary article.

1. ... scissors on the table.
2. ... unknown formula in this task.
3. ... a man and some women here.
4. ... oxen, geese and sheep in the field.
5. ... bacilli in the blood.
6. ... money in my pocket.
7. ... no news today.
8. ... furniture in their house.

Ex.11. Translate into English, using 'there is' or 'there are'.

1. Где мои очки?
2. В парке мало людей сегодня.
3. На дереве нет листьев.
4. Есть ли новые фотографии в вашей альбоме?
5. Что лежит на столе? Что висит на стене? Кто стоит у двери?
6. На крышах домов много снега.
7. Сколько товаров на прилавке? Сколько фруктов в корзине?
8. Сколько позвонков в позвоночнике? Сколько зубов во рту?
9. В ваших тезисах нет новых сведений, не так ли?
10. На столе масло, хлеб, сыр и сахар. В холодильнике есть немного молока.
11. Эта книга неинтересная. В ней мало советов.
12. Я хочу пить. В чайнике есть вода?

Ex.12. Insert the necessary form of the verb "to be"

1. What ... you interested in ?
2. There ... a thumb & four fingers on the hand.
3. The diagnosis ... correct.
4. You must ... more careful.
5. There ... some junior students & a teacher in the hall.
6. Where ... the glasses?
7. No news ... good news.
8. Can I get your scissors? Mine ... not sharp enough.
9. My family ... early risers.
10. The cattle ... well looked after.
11. The analyses ... checked up by the doctor.
12. Your trousers ... too long.
13. The bronchi ... inflamed.
14. ... the spectacles yours or mine?
15. His advice ... always good.

16. Your knowledge ... much better than I expected.
17. The police ... looking for this strange man.
18. These people ... friends of mine.
19. There ... hardly any furniture in the room.
20. Unfortunately, the vertebrae ... broken.
21. The data ... very important for us.
22. The curricula ... at your disposal.
23. What ... there on the wall?
24. Your shorts ... too dirty.
25. The analysis ... brought just in time.
26. What ... the weather like today?
27. How much ... the clothes?
28. Here ... the pocket money for you.
29. I know my hair ... beautiful, everybody says so.
30. The datum ... new.
31. The policemen ... present here.
32. Her family ... all good singers.
33. Our group ... very friendly & united.
34. A lot of people ... near the sea.
35. This term curriculum ... more difficult.
36. What is his (diagnosis, diagnoses, diagnose)?

The Present Indefinite Tense

Ex. 1. Study the information and write sentences with like.

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------|-----|
| | | | |
| | Bill and Rose | Carol | YOU |
| 1 classical music? | yes | no | ? |
| 2 boxing? | no | yes | ? |
| 3 horror films? | yes | no | ? |

1. Bill & Rose like classical music.
Carol _____
I _____ classical music.
2. Bill & Rose _____
Carol _____
I _____
3. _____

Ex.2. Write about yourself.

1. (watch TV) I don't watch TV very often.
2. (use the Internet) _____
3. (go to the theatre) _____
4. (ride a bicycle) _____
5. (eat in restaurants) _____
6. (travel abroad) _____

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences. All of them are negative. Use **don't/doesn't**.

cost go know read see use wear

1. I buy newspaper every day but sometimes I don't read it.
2. Paul has a car but he _____ it very often.
3. They like films but they _____ to the cinema very often.
4. Amanda is married but she _____ a ring.
5. I _____ much about politics. I'm not interested in it.
6. It's not an expensive hotel. It _____ much to stay there.
7. Brian lives near us but we _____ him very often.

Ex. 4. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

1. Margaret speaks four languages - English, French, German and Spanish.
(speak)
2. I don't like my job. It's boring. (like)
3. "Where's Martin?" "I'm sorry. I _____." (know)
4. Sue is a very quiet person. She _____ very much. (talk)
5. Jim _____ a lot of tea. It's his favourite drink. (drink)
6. It's not true! I _____ it! (believe)
7. That's a very beautiful picture. I _____ it very much. (like)
8. Mark is a vegetarian. He _____ meat. (eat)

Ex. 5. Ask questions and let your neighbour answer.

1. I play tennis. And you? _____ you _____?
2. You live near here. And your friends? _____ they _____?
3. You speak English. And your mother? _____?
4. I do exercises every morning. And your brother? _____?
5. Sue often goes away. And your father? _____?
6. Paul wants to be famous. And you? _____?
7. You work very hard. And your family? _____?

Ex. 6. Write questions. Use the words in brackets (...) + do/does. Put the words in the right order.

1. (where/ live/ your parents?) Where do your parents live?
2. (you / early/ always/ get up?) _____?
3. (how often/ TV/ you watch?) _____?
4. (you/ want/ what for dinner?) _____?
5. (like/ you/ football?) _____?
6. (what/ you/ do/ in the evening?) _____?
7. (your sister/ work/ where?) _____?
8. (to the cinema/ often/ you/ go?) _____?
9. (what/ mean/ this word?) _____?
10. (what/ mean/ this word?) _____?
11. (often/ snow/ it/ here?) _____?
12. (go/ usually/ to bed/ what time/ you?) _____?

13. (how much/ to phone New York/ it/ cost?) _____?
 14. (you/ for breakfast/ have/ usually/ what?) _____?

Ex.7. Complete the questions. Use these verbs:

do do enjoy go like start teach work

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. What <u>do you do</u> ? | - I work in a bookshop |
| 2. _____ it? | - It's O.K |
| 3. What time _____ in the morning? | - At 9 o'clock |
| 4. _____ on Saturdays? | - Sometimes |
| 5. How _____ to work? | - Usually by bus |
| 6. And your husband. What _____ ? | - He's a teacher? |
| 7. What _____ ? | - Physics |
| 8. _____ his job? | - Yes, he loves it |

Ex. 8. Put the verb into the correct form.

- Jane doesn't drink (not to drink) tea very often.
- What time _____ (the banks/ to close) in your country?
- "Where _____ (Martin/ to come) from?" "He's Scottish."
- "What _____ (you/ to do)?" "I'm an electrical engineer."
- It _____ (to take) me an hour to get to work. How long _____ (it/ to take) you?
- I _____ (to play) the piano but I _____ (not to play) very well.
- I (not to understand) this sentence. What _____ (this word/ to mean)?

The Present Continuous Tense

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with one of the following verbs in the correct form:

get happen look make start stay try work

- 'You 're working hard today.' 'Yes, I have a lot to do'
- I _____ for Christine. Do you know where she is?
- It _____ dark. Shall I turn on the light?
- They haven't got anywhere to live at the moment. They _____ with friends until they find somewhere.
- Have you got an umbrella? It _____ to rain.
- You _____ a lot of noise. Could you be quieter? I _____ to concentrate.
- Why are all these people here? What _____?

Ex. 2. Put the verb into the correct form. Sometimes you need the negative.

- I'm tired. I 'm going to bed now. Good night!
- We can go out now. It isn't raining any more.
- 'How is your new job?' 'Not so good at the moment. I _____ (to enjoy) it very much.'

4. Catherine phoned me last night. She's on holiday in France. She _____ (to have) a great time and doesn't want to come back.
5. I want to lose weight, so this week I _____ (to eat) lunch.
6. 'Oh, I've left lights on again.' 'Typical! You always _____ (to leave) lights on.'
7. Angela has just started evening classes. She _____ (to learn) German.
8. I think Paul and Ann have an argument. They _____ (to speak) to each other.
9. 'I'm afraid I've lost my key again.' 'Not again! You constantly _____ (to lose) your key.'

Ex. 3. Use the words in brackets to complete the questions.

1. 'Is Colin working this week?' 'No, he's on holiday.' (Colin/ to work)
2. Why _____ at me like that? What's the matter? (you/to look)
3. 'Jenny is a student at the university.' 'Is she? What _____?' (she/ to study)
4. _____ to the radio or can I turn it off? (anybody/ to listen)
5. How is your English? _____ better? (it/ to get)

Ex.4. Read the conversation between Brian and Sarah. Put the verb into the correct form.

SARAH: Brian! How nice to see you! What _____ (you/ to do) these days?

BRIAN: I _____ (to train) to be a supermarket manager.

SARAH: Really? What's it like? _____ (you/ to enjoy) it?

BRIAN: It's all right. What about you?

SARAH: Well, actually I _____ (not to work) at the moment. I _____ (to try) to find a job but it's not easy. But I'm very busy. I _____ (to decorate) my flat.

BRIAN: _____ (you/ to do) it alone?

SARAH: No, some friends of mine _____ (to help) me.

Ex.5. Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the verbs which are wrong.

1. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. Right. _____
2. The water boils. Can you turn it off? Wrong: is boiling.
3. Look! That man tries to open the door of your car! _____
4. Can you hear those people? What do they talk about? _____
5. The Moon goes round the Earth. _____
6. I must go now. It gets late. _____
7. I usually go to work by car. _____
8. 'Hurry up! It's time to leave.' 'O.K., I come.' _____
9. I hear you've got a new job. How do you get on? _____

Ex.6. Use present simple or present continuous.

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. I (to take) my sister to school now. | I (to take) her to school every day. |
| 2. He (to help) his father at present. | He (to help) his father very often. |
| 3. They still (to read). | They (to read) in the evening. |
| 4. I (not to sleep) now. | I (not to sleep) in the daytime. |
| 5. We (not to watch) TV at the present moment. | We (not to watch) TV in the morning. |
| 6. My mother (not to work) now. | My mother (not to work) at an office. |
| 7. He (to play) football now? | He (to play) football in the afternoon? |
| 8. Your sister (to rest) now? | Your sister (to rest) after school? |
| 9. What you (to do) now? | What you (to do) every morning? |
| 10. What they (to eat) now? | What they (to eat) for dinner? |
| 11. Who (to have) a good time now? | Who usually (to have) a good time? |
| 12. Where they (to go) now? | Where they (to go) on Sundays? |

Ex.7. Put the verb in the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

- Let's go out. It *isn't raining* (not to rain) now.
- Julia is very good at languages. She *speaks* (to speak) four languages very well.
- Hurry up! Everybody _____ (to wait) for you.
- ' _____ (you/ to listen) to the radio?' 'No, you may turn it off.'
- ' _____ (you/ to listen) to the radio every day?' 'No, just occasionally.'
- The river Nile (to flow) into the Mediterranean.
- Look at the river. It _____ (to flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
- We usually _____ (to grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we _____ (not/ to grow) any.
- 'How is your English?' 'Not bad. It _____ (to improve) slowly.'
- Ron is in London at the moment. He _____ (to stay) at the Park Hotel. He always _____ (to stay) there when he's in London.
- Can you stop walking soon? I _____ (to start) to feel tired.
- 'Can you drive?' 'I _____ (to learn). My father _____ (to teach) me.'
- Normally I _____ (to finish) work at 5.00, but this week I _____ (to work) until 6.00 to earn a bit more money.
- My parents _____ (to live) in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where _____ (your parents/ to live)?
- Sonia _____ (to look) for a place to live. She _____ (to stay) with her sister until she finds somewhere to live.
- 'What _____ (your father/ to do)?' 'He's an architect but he _____ (not to work) at the moment.'
- The train is never late. It always _____ (to leave) on time.
- Jim is very untidy. He constantly _____ (to leave) his things all over the place.

The Present Perfect Tense

Ex.1. You are writing a letter to a friend. You give news about yourself and other people. Use the words given to make sentences. Use the Present Perfect Tense.

Dear Chris,

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

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. I/ to buy/ a new car. | <u>I've bought a new car.</u> |
| 2. My father/ to start/ a new job. | _____ |
| 3. I/ to give up/ smoking. | _____ |
| 4. Charles and Sarah/ to go/ to Brazil. | _____ |
| 5. Suzanne/ to have/ a baby. | _____ |

Ex.2. Read the situations and write sentences. Choose one of the following:

arrive break go up grow improve lose

1. Mike is looking for his key. He can't find it. He has lost his key.
2. Margaret can't walk and her leg is in plaster. She _____.
3. Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is much better. _____.
4. Tim didn't have a beard last month. Now he has a beard. _____.
5. This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it. _____.
6. Last week the bus fare was 80 pence. Now it is 90. _____.

Ex.3. Complete B's sentences. Use the verb in brackets in The Present Perfect Tense.

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Would you like something to eat? - Do you know where Julia is? - What time is David leaving? - What's in the newspaper today? - Is Ann coming to the cinema with us? - Are your friends here yet? - What does Tim think of your plan? | <p>B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No, thanks. I'm full. <u>I've just had</u> lunch. (just/ have) - Yes, I _____ her. (just/ see) - He _____ (already/ leave) - I don't know. I _____ (not/ read/ yet) - No, she _____ the film. (already/ see) - Yes, they _____ (just/ arrive) - I _____ (not/ tell/ yet) |
|--|---|

Ex.4. Put in 'for' or 'since':

1. Sarah has lived in London _____ 1985.
2. _____ Christmas, the weather has been quite good.
3. The house has been very dirty. We haven't cleaned it _____ ages.
4. I haven't had a good meal _____ last Tuesday.
5. My parents have been married _____ 35 years.
6. I haven't seen David _____ about a month.

Ex.5. Read the situations and write questions from the words in brackets.

1. John tells you that his mother is in hospital. You ask him:
(how long/ be/ in hospital?) How long has your mother been in hospital?
2. You know that Jane is a good friend of Carol's. You ask Jane:
(how long/ know/ Carol?) _____ ?
3. Your friend's brother went to Australia some time ago and he is still there. You ask
your friend: (how long/ be/ in Australia?) _____ ?
4. Tim always wears the same jacket. It's a very old jacket. You ask him:
(how long/ have/ this jacket?) _____ ?
5. You are talking to a friend about Alan. Alan works at the airport. You ask your
friend:(how long/ work/ at the airport?) _____ ?
6. You meet somebody on a train. She tells you that she lives in Glasgow.
You ask
her:(how long/ live/ in Glasgow?) _____ ?

Ex.6. Ask your neighbour and let him/ her answer:

- 1 if she/ he has ever followed a strict diet;
- 2 if she/ he has ever been abroad;
- 3 if she/ he has ever been hospitalized;
- 4 if she/ he has had a cold rubdown today;
- 5 if she/ he has ever felt rotten;
- 6 if she/ he has ever seen horror films;
- 7 if she/ he has ever flown by plane;
- 8 if she/ he has been ill this year;
- 9 if she/ he has ever had a pet at home;
- 10 if she/ he has ever had a funny situation.

Ex.7. Choose the correct variant.

1. He _____ at this clinic for 10 years.
a) works, b)has worked, c) is working;
2. She _____ mustard plasters to her back every evening.
a) has applied, b)is applying, c) applies;
3. The nurse _____ the injection of penicillin to this patient now.
a) is giving, b) has given, c) gives;
4. Doctors usually _____ patients to the hospital to arrest the process of disease.
a) admit, b) have admitted, c) admitting;
5. As a rule, she _____ out in the open air as much as possible.
a) to be, b) is, c) has been;
6. The district doctor _____ the patient ill with angina pectoris tomorrow.
a) is visiting, b) visits, c) has visited;

7. While the doctor 1) _____ the boy, the latter 2) _____ on the couch silently.
 1) a) examines, b) is examining, c) has examined;
 2) a) has lain, b) lies, c) is lying;
8. He _____ just to the patient's lungs.
 a) listens, b) has listened, c) is listening;
9. I _____ the course of physiotherapy this month.
 a) am undergoing, b) undergo, c) have undergone.

Ex.8. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets. Choose the Present Indefinite Tense or the

Present Continuous Tense or the Present Perfect Tense.

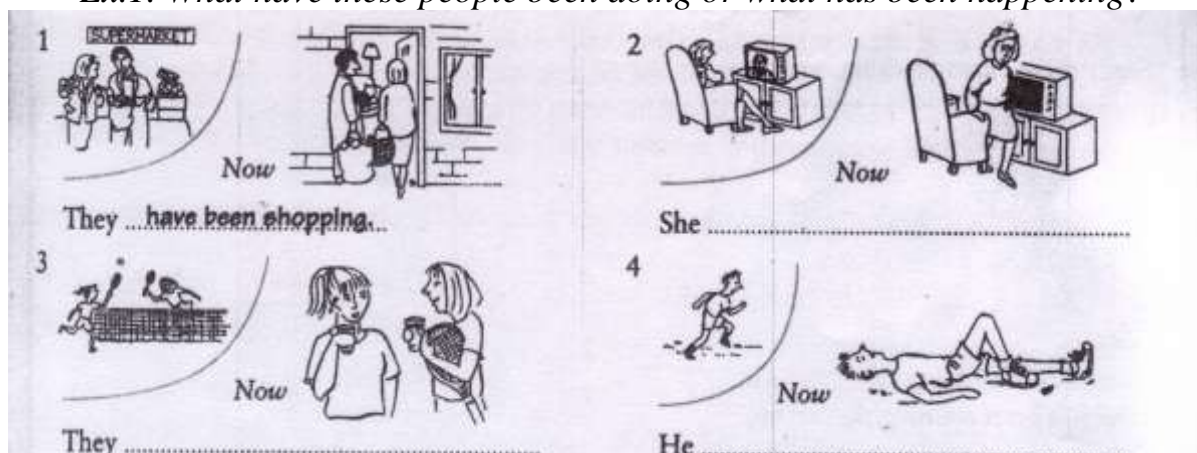
1. I (to study) English now.
2. I (to learn) already five hundred words.
3. My friend (to study) English for five years. And he still (to study) it.
4. He (to speak) fluently.
5. He (to read) some books in the original.
6. My sister is not at home at present. She (to leave) for Moscow.
7. She often (to go) to Moscow.
8. I'm sorry. I (to forget) the name of the book. My brother (to read) it now.
9. They seldom (to spend) their summer vacation at the seaside.
10. The rain (to stop). We can go home now.
11. It usually (to rain) in October.
12. How many times you (to be) to the Crimea? I (to be) there several times.
13. Where is Peter? He (to play) tennis.
14. He always (to play) tennis at that time.
15. I (not to see) her since last year.
16. Minsk (to change) very much. It (to become) more beautiful.

Ex. 9. Translate into English:

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Его рабочий день | - начинается в 9 часов - начнётся через несколько минут - начался с 10 часов утра |
| 2. Врач осматривает пациента | - сейчас - уже полчаса - как правило, тщательно |
| 3. Этот пациент страдает от | - сильной головной боли уже два часа - кашля сейчас - хронического бронхита |
| 4. Медсестра | - сделает вам укол завтра - все ещё делает укол пациенту - делает мне уколы каждый день - собирается сделать ему укол - делает уколы пациентам с утра |

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Ex.1. What have these people been doing or what has been happening?



Ex.2. Read the situations and complete the sentences.

1. The rain started two hours ago. It's still raining now. It has been raining for two hours.

2. We started waiting for the bus 20 minutes ago. We're still waiting now. We _____ for 20 minutes.

3. I started Spanish classes in December. I'm still learning Spanish now. I _____ since December.

4. Ann began looking for a job six months ago. She's still looking for it now. Ann _____ for six months.

5. Mary started working in London on 18 January. She's still working there now. Mary _____ since 18 January.

6. Years ago you started writing to a penfriend. You write to each other regularly now. We _____ for years.

Ex.3. Put the verb into the Present Continuous Tense or the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. Maria has been learning (to learn) English for two years.

2. Hello, Tom. I _____ (to look) for you all morning. Where have you been?

3. Why _____ (you/ to look) at me like that? Stop it!

4. We always go to Ireland for our holidays. We _____ (to go) there for years.

5. I _____ (to think) about what you said and I've decided to take your advice.

6. 'Is Ann on holiday this week?' 'No, she _____ (to work).'

7. Sarah is very tired. She _____ (to work) very hard recently.

Ex.4. Read the situations and write two sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Tom started reading a book two hours ago. He is still reading it and now he is on page 30.

(to read/ for two hours) He has been reading for two hours.

(to read/ 30 pages so far) He has read 30 pages so far.

2. Linda is from Australia. She is travelling round Europe at the moment. She began her tour three months ago.

(to travel/ for three months) She _____.

(to visit/ six countries so far) _____.

3. Jimmy is a tennis player. He began playing tennis when he was ten years old. This year he is a national champion again – for the fourth time.

(to win/ the national championship four times) _____.

(to play/ tennis since he was ten) _____.

4. When they left college, Mary and Sue started making films together. They still make films.

(to make/ ten films since they left college) They _____.

(to make/ films since they left college) _____.

Ex 5. Ask a question for each situation, using the words in brackets.

1. You have a friend who is learning Arabic. You ask:

(how long/ to learn/ Arabic?) How long have you been learning Arabic?

2. You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you. You ask:

(how long/ to wait?) _____?

3. You see somebody fishing by the river. You ask:

(how many fish/ to catch?) _____?

4. Some friends of yours are having a party next week. You ask:

(how many people/ to invite?) _____?

5. A friend of yours is a teacher. You ask:

(how long/ to teach?) _____?

6. You meet somebody who is a writer. You ask:

(how many books/ to write?) _____?

(how long/ to write books?) _____?

7. A friend of yours is saving money to go on a holiday. You ask:

(how long/ to save?) _____?

(how much money/ to save?) _____?

Ex. 6. Put the verb into the most suitable form, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

1. Where have you been? Have you been playing (you/ to play) tennis?

2. Look! Somebody _____ (to break) that window.

3. You look tired. _____ (you/ to work) hard?

4. ‘ _____ (you/ ever/ to work) at a factory?’ ‘ No, never’

5. 'Jane is away on holiday.' 'Oh, is she? Where _____ (she/ to go)?'
6. My brother is an actor. He _____ (to appear) in several films.
7. 'Sorry, I'm late.' 'That's all right. I _____ (not to wait) long.'
8. 'Is it still raining?' 'No, it _____ (to stop).'
9. I _____ (to lose) my address book. _____ (you/ to see) it somewhere?
10. I _____ (to read) the book you lend me but I _____ (not to finish) it yet.
11. I _____ (to read) the book you lend me, so you can have it back now.

The Past Indefinite Tense

Ex.1. Read what Judy says about a typical working day:



'I usually get up at 7 o'clock and have a big breakfast. I walk to work, which takes me about half an hour. I start work at 8.45. I never have lunch. I finish work at 5 o'clock. I'm always tired when I get home. I usually cook a meal in the evening. I don't usually go out. I go to bed at about 11 o'clock. I always sleep well'

Yesterday was a typical working day for Judy. Tell what she did or didn't do yesterday.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>She got up at 7 o'clock.</u> | 7. _____ at 5 o'clock. |
| 2. She _____ a big breakfast. | 8. _____ tired when _____ home. |
| 3. She _____. | 9. _____ a meal yesterday evening. |
| 4. It _____ to get to work. | 10. _____ out yesterday evening. |
| 5. _____ at 8.45. | 11. _____ at 11 o'clock. |
| 6. _____ lunch. | 12. _____ well last night. |

Tell what you did yesterday.

Ex.2. Put one of these verbs in each sentence:

buy catch cost drink fall hurt sell spend teach throw win write

- Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music.
- 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father _____ me'
- We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we _____ it.
- I was very thirsty. I _____ the water very quickly.
- Paul and I played tennis yesterday. He's much better than me, so he _____ easily.

6. Don _____ down the stairs this morning and _____ his leg.
7. Jim _____ the ball to Sue, who _____ it.
8. Ann _____ a lot of money yesterday. She _____ a dress which _____

100 pounds.

Ex.3. A friend has just come back from holiday. You ask him about it. Write your questions.

1. (where/ to go?) Where did you go?
2. (to go alone?) _____
3. (food/ to be good?) _____
4. (how long/ to stay there?) _____
5. (to stay at a hotel?) _____
6. (how/ to travel?) _____
7. (the weather/ to be fine?) _____
8. (what/ to do in the evenings?) _____
9. (to meet anybody interesting?) _____

Ex.4. Complete the sentences. Put the verbs into the correct form, positive or negative.

1. It was warm, so I took off my coat. (to take)
2. The film wasn't very good. I didn't enjoy it very much. (to enjoy)
3. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I _____ her. (to disturb)
4. I was very tired, so I _____ to bed early. (to go)
5. The bed was very uncomfortable. I _____ very well. (to sleep)
6. Sue wasn't hungry, so she _____ anything. (to eat)
7. We went to Kate's house but she _____ at home. (to be)
8. It was a funny situation but nobody _____. (to laugh)
9. The window was open and a bird _____ into the room. (to fly)
10. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It _____ very much. (to cost)
11. I was in a hurry, so I _____ time to phone you. (to have)
12. It was hard work carrying the bags. They _____ very heavy. (to be)

Ex.5. Put verbs in brackets in the correct form, Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. I 've lost it.' (to lose)
2. I was very tired, so I lay down on the bed and went to sleep. (to be)
3. Mary _____ to Australia for a while but she's back again now. (to go)
4. 'Where's Ken?' 'He _____ out. He'll be back in about an hour.' (to go)
5. I did German at school but I _____ most of it. (to forget)
6. I meant to phone Diane last night but I _____ (to forget)
7. I _____ a headache earlier but I am fine now. (to have)
8. Look! There's an ambulance over there. There _____ an accident. (to be)
9. They're still building the new road. They _____ it. (not to finish)
10. 'Is Helen still here?' 'No, she _____ out.' (just to go)
11. The police _____ three people but later they let them go. (to arrest)
12. Ann _____ me her address but I'm afraid I _____ it. (to give; to lose)
13. Where's my bike? It _____ outside the house. It _____ ! (to be; to disappear)
14. What do you think of my English? Do you think I _____? (to improve)

Ex.6. Complete this text about Cher, using the correct tense, Present Perfect or Past Simple.



Few stars (1) *have had* (to have) careers as long and varied as Cher. In a career of more than three decades, she (2) _____ (to be) successful both as a singer and as an actress.

Born Cherilyn Sarkasian LaPier in El Centro, California, on 20th May 1946, she (3) _____ (to leave) home for Hollywood.

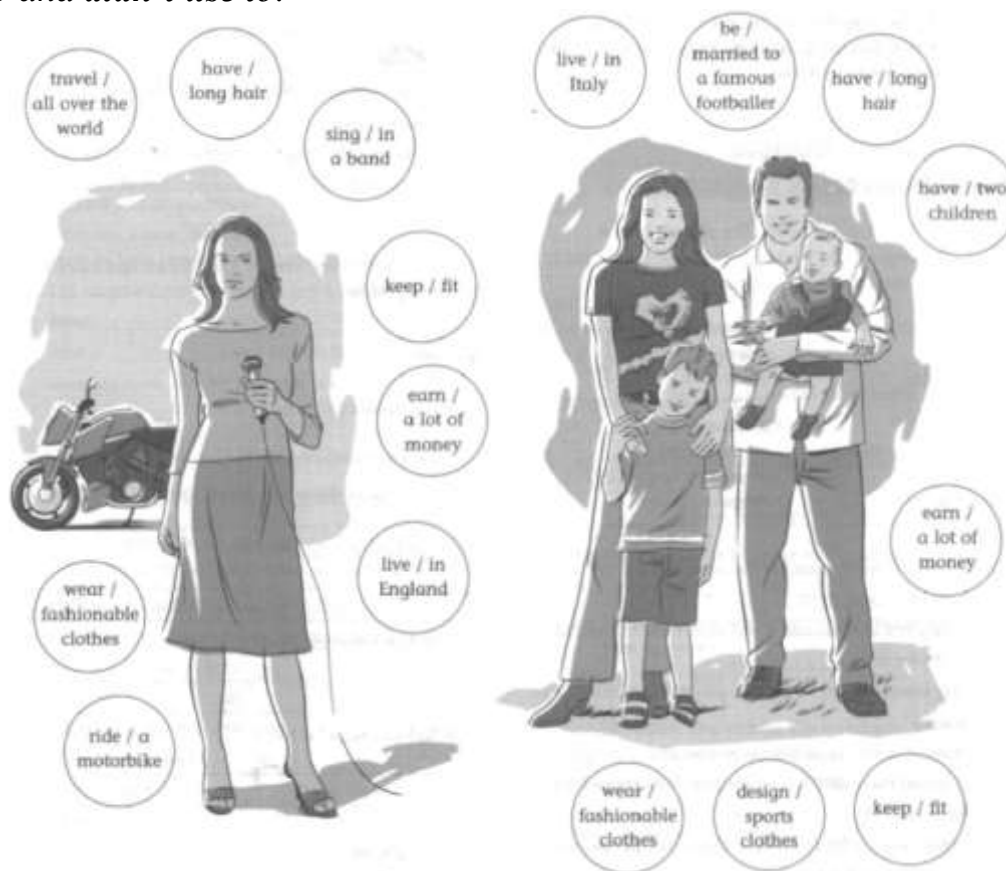
When only seventeen she (4) _____ (to marry) songwriter and record producer, Sonny Bono. As Sonny and Cher, they (5) _____ (to have) several hits in the 1960s, including 'I Got You Babe' in 1964. But in the 1970s, success (6) _____ (to be) more difficult to find, and Cher and Bono (7) _____ (to get) divorced in 1975. Soon after, Cher (8) _____ (to marry) rock star Gregg Allman, but the marriage only (9) _____ (to last) until 1979. She (10) _____ (not to marry) again.

Since the mid-1980s, Cher (11) _____ (to have) a second career – as an actress, appearing in films like 'The Witches of Eastwick' and 'Faithful'. In 1988, she (12) _____ (to win) a Best Actress Oscar for the film 'Moonstruck'. More recently, Cher (13) _____ (to return) to singing once more, and with great success – her single 'Believe' (14) _____ (to become) US Number One in March 1999. In 2002, Cher (15) _____ (to start) a farewell tour which (16) _____ (to last) for over two years!

Ex.7. Make up sentences, using *used to* or *be used to*.

1. I (used to/ am used to) go to bed at 9 o'clock.
2. They (didn't use to/ aren't used to) doing the housework.
3. I (didn't use to/ am not used to) being out so late.
4. He (used to/ is used to) work hard.
5. We (used to/ are used to) hard work.
6. People (used to/ are used to) good food.
7. Kate (didn't use to/ isn't used to) invite many friends.
8. (Did you use to/ Are you used to) wear glasses?
9. (Did they use to/ Are they used to) living in this village?
10. I (didn't use to/ am not used to) spend my holidays abroad.

Ex.8. Look at the pictures and notes about Virginia's life ten years ago and now. Write some sentences about Virginia's life ten years ago and now, using **used to** and **didn't use to**.



1. She used to live in England any more.

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

1. She doesn't live in England

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Ex.9. Add the correct forms of the constructions **used to** or **be used to**.

I ... living in the city now, but it took a long time. I hated it for years. As a child, I ... live in the country and I loved it very much. My friends and I ... go out in the fields and play all day. It was great! When I was twelve, we moved to the city. Now, I ... all the cars and the noise but it was a shock then. I ... hurry home from school and hide in my room. Even after all these years I ... some things. People in cities are very unfriendly and cities are sometimes quite dangerous. In the country, I ... go out by myself but nowadays I usually take a friend. And my parents drive me around a lot – they ... getting phone calls from me, asking for a lift home!

Ex.10. Ask the others about their childhood and let them answer:

1. what/ used to/ dream of ?
2. what/ used to/ think about ?
3. what/ your parents/ used to/ teach you ?
4. what/ you/ used to/ teach your parents ?
5. what/ used to/ like ?
6. what/ used to/ hate ?
7. what marks/ used to/ get at school ?
8. where/ used to/ spend your summer vacations ?

Ex.11. Open the brackets using the necessary tense: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple.

1. "You (to see) the new picture by Picasso?" "Yes" "How you (to like) it?" "I like it very much."
2. "You ever (to be) to Moscow?" "Yes, I (to go) there last winter."
3. "Is father at home?" "No, he (not to come) yet."
4. I just (to finish) work and (to read) a book now.
5. "Where's your son?" "He (not to come) home from school yet. I think, he still (to play) football."
6. "When your children (to come) back to town?" "They (not to come) back yet."
7. You (to do) the translation already? You only (to begin) it 20 minutes ago.
8. "You (to finish) the work yet? Can I have a look at it?" "Certainly. I (to finish) it an hour ago."
9. "I just (to have) breakfast, and (to read) the paper now," I (to answer). "You (to get up) so late?" he (to say) and (to ask) me to come to his place at once.

Ex. 12. Translate into English:

1. Они были здесь час назад.
2. Сыну моей сестры только четыре года, но он уже научился читать.
3. Я никогда об этом не слышал.
4. – Он вовремя пришёл на урок вчера? – Да, он всегда приходит вовремя, никогда не опаздывает.
5. – Вы уже переехали на новую квартиру? – Нет ещё. Но собираемся переезжать на следующей неделе.
6. Мой приятель уехал в Москву неделю назад и ещё не писал мне.
7. Я не видел своего брата в последнее время.
8. – Вы были дома в прошлый понедельник? – Нет, я был в командировке.
9. Вы читали сегодня в газете статью о нашем университете?
10. Вы были когда-нибудь в Лондоне? – Нет, я поеду туда в этом году. Я мечтал об этом несколько лет.

The Past Continuous Tense

Ex. 1. What were you doing at the following times? Write one sentence as in the examples. The Past Continuous Tense is not always necessary (see the second example).

1. (at 8 o'clock yesterday evening) I was having dinner with some friends.
2. (at 5 o'clock last Saturday) I was on a train on my way to London.
3. (at 10.15 yesterday morning) _____
4. (at 4.30 this morning) _____
5. (at 7.45 yesterday evening) _____
6. (half an hour ago) _____

Ex. 2. Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.



I saw (to see) Sue in town yesterday but she _____ (not to see) me. She _____ (to look) the other way.

I _____ (to meet) Tom and Ann at the airport a few weeks ago. They _____ (to go) to Berlin and I _____ (to go) to Madrid. We _____ (to have) a chat while we _____ (to wait) for our flights.

I _____ (to cycle) home yesterday when suddenly a man _____ (to step) out into the road in front of me. I _____ (to go) quite fast but luckily I _____ (to manage) to stop in time and _____ (not to hit) him.

Ex. 3. Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1. Jane was waiting (to wait) for me when I arrived (to arrive).
2. 'What _____ (you/ to do) this time yesterday?' 'I was asleep.'
3. '_____ (you/ to go) out last night?' 'No, I was too tired.'
4. 'Was Carol at the party last night?' 'Yes, she _____ (to wear) a really nice dress.'
5. How fast _____ (you/ to drive) when the accident _____ (to happen)?
6. John _____ (to take) a photograph of me while I _____ (not to look).
7. We were in a very difficult position. We _____ (not to know) what to do.
8. I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last _____ (to see) him, he _____ (to try) to find a job in London.

9. I _____ (to walk) along the street when suddenly I _____ (to hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody _____ (to follow) me. I was frightened and I _____ (to start) to run.

10. When I was young, I _____ (to want) to be a bus driver.

Ex.4. Read the story and put the verb in brackets in the Past Simple Tense or the Past Continuous Tense.



The famous American rock star Bob Goldhart was doing (to do) a tour of Britain when he _____ (to meet) British rock star Dave Wells at a party. As he _____ (to leave), Dave _____ (to invite) Bob to come to his house and _____ (to tell) him the address. But Bob _____ (to make) a mistake as he _____ (to write) down the address: he wrote 'Addison Street' instead of 'Addison Road'.

The next day, Helen Mascott of 145 Addison Street, London _____ (to listen) to the radio in her kitchen when the doorbell _____ (to ring). A man with long hair _____ (to stand) outside. She _____ (to think) the man _____ (to look) familiar but _____ (not to say) anything. 'Is Dave in?' the man _____ (to ask) politely. The woman – whose husband's name was also Dave – _____ (to explain) that Dave _____ (to do) the shopping, but he would be back in a few minutes.

She _____ (to invite) Bob Goldhart to come in and wait. While Helen _____ (to make) some coffee, he _____ (to look) around the living room and _____ (to be) happy to see all of his albums!

A few minutes later, Dave _____ (to arrive) home. 'You've got a visitor,' Helen (to tell) her husband. When Dave – a big, big fan of Bob Goldhart – _____ (to open) the living room door and _____ (to see) who _____ (to wait) for him ... he _____ (to faint)!

Ex. 5. Make up a story using past continuous or past simple.



Shirley Yeats: on holiday on cruise ship/ sail/ near Malaysia
she/ have a good time



one day/ go back to her cabin
she/ smell burning/
she/ look around/ see smoke



immediately/ she/ phone the captain
she/ go for help
soon fire/ out of control
the captain/ decide to leave the ship



she/ help passengers get into life boats
she/ give first aid to other passengers
she/ one of the last passengers to leave
1,100 passengers get off safely

The Past Perfect Tense

Ex.1. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete the sentences.

1. The show *had* already *began/ begun* when we got to the stadium.
2. It was a marvelous show, and Maria *sang/ sung* beautifully.
3. I was very tired because I *had drove/ had driven* all the way from Edinburgh to London.
4. While I was swimming in the sea, someone *stolen/ stole* my clothes.
5. The X-rays showed that Laurence *had broken/ broken* his leg.
6. I had never *saw/ seen* anything so beautiful in my whole life.
7. When we got home, the children *had fell/ had fallen* asleep in the car.
8. I didn't think you *knew/ known* about the company's money problem.
9. I couldn't try any of the cake, because Alice *had taken/ took* the last piece.

Ex.2. Put the verb in brackets into the Past Perfect Tense to complete the sentences below.

1. Jenny said she was very sorry for what she had done (to do).
2. When Sam _____ (to pay) the bill, we left the restaurant and went home.
3. The children were very excited because they _____ (not to see) a tiger before.
4. The road was blocked because a lorry _____ (to break down).
5. During the afternoon, David lost all the money he _____ (to win) in the morning.
6. My mother felt very nervous on the plane because she _____ (not to fly) before.
7. When the police arrived to arrest him, Thompson _____ (to leave).

Ex.3. Complete the text about Justine Klaus with the correct form of the verb in brackets: Past simple or Past perfect.



When Swiss millionaires Justine Klaus (a) died (to die) in Geneva at the age of seventy-nine, most of her family (b) _____ (to come) to hear the details of her will, hoping the old lady (c) _____ (to remember) them. Instead they (d) _____ (to get) a real shock. Justine (e) _____ (to live) alone for many years, and most of her family (f) _____ (not to see) her for several years. Her relatives (g) _____ (to be) amazed when they (h) _____ (to hear) that the old lady (i) _____ (to leave) £370,000 to her favourite house plant! Justine said that for all those years the plant (j) _____ (to be) her best and only friend. In contrast her family only (k) _____ (to receive) £100 each.

Ex.4. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets in each sentence. Choose only the Past Indefinite Tense, the Past Continuous Tense or the Past Perfect Tense.

1. William saw that the children (to wait) for him.
2. He (to feel) tears on his face.
3. He could not say that he (to run) away from the theatre that he (to be) a hopeless failure.
4. Though he (to be) ready for half an hour he was frightened when his cue came.
5. He forgot the words he (to learn) so well.
6. The prompter (to whisper) the words, but William (not to hear) them.
7. He (to want) to apologize to the girl after the play.
8. When he (to see) her, she (to stand) among the baskets of flowers.

3. Она работала

- на этой неделе.
- как только врач осмотрел его.
- недавно.
- в этой больнице в прошлом году.
- над новым проектом, когда я зашёл к ней
- медсестрой перед тем, как поступила в университет.
- над своим проектом, пока я просматривал результаты анализов.

Ex. 7. Open the brackets using the necessary tense.

1. 'Oh, you are at home!' Leslie (to say) 'I (not to hear) you come in.'
2. 'When we (to come) into the room, Mrs. Stand (to play) the piano.'
3. 'You ever (to play) with Mr. Rudolf?' - No, never.
4. Mrs. Marple hardly (to enter) the room when she (to see) a dead man lying on the floor.
5. The Gadfly already (to finish) washing the boy, when Gemma (to come) in with a tray in her hands.
6. I usually (to go) shopping on Sundays.
7. First they (to live) in the village, after they (to move) to Hampstead and then at last they (to choose) London.
8. 'We (to go) to the concert. Will you (to join) us?'
9. 'How you (to enjoy) the play last night?' - 'Very much, indeed.'
10. He constantly (to make) a lot of mistakes in his tests.
11. 'Look! Mr. Strand (to drive) a new car with a pretty girl in it.'
12. Actions (to speak) better than words.
13. Mr. Dalton scarcely (to see) Miss While when he (to understand) that he had never seen a more beautiful woman in his life.
14. That fellow, she (to play) tennis with now, is 22.
15. All is well that (to end) well.
16. 'May be you will stay with us?' - 'No, I already (to make) up my mind. I (to go) to visit my friend in Rome.'

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Ex.1. Supply either the Past Perfect Continuous or the Past Continuous Tense of the verb in brackets.

1. Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor, he (to look) for his pen.
2. When I arrived she (to wait) for me. But she looked angry as she (to wait) for a very long time.
3. They still (to walk) when it started snowing.

4. The children looked tired. They (to walk) since early morning.
5. The magnificent car (to wait) at the door. It (to wait) for two hours.
6. The sun (to shine) all day long yesterday.
7. She (to cry) for a few minutes more before she could stop.
8. John (to drive) the car when the accident happened.
9. The sky (to clear) though it still (to rain).
10. The telephone (to ring) for a few minutes before somebody picked up the receiver.

Ex.2. Open the brackets using the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. He already (to park) the car when I arrived.
2. He (to drive) all day so he was very tired when he arrived.
3. I (to finish) cleaning the car before one o'clock.
4. What you (to do) in the garden before I came?
5. I (to live) in Germany before I came to Russia.
6. They already (to write) a letter when the light went down.
7. Last year the plant (to fulfil) the plan by the end of November.
8. The train (not to arrive) yet by that time.
9. The child (to sleep) for an hour before we came.

Ex.3. Choose the necessary form.

1. Я **окончил** школу в прошлом году.
 - a) have finished
 - b) finished
 - c) had finished

2. Я **изучал** английский в течение 3 лет, прежде чем поехал за границу.
 - a) had been studying
 - b) had studied
 - c) have been studying

3. Дети **не** очень хорошо **спали** в последнее время.
 - a) didn't sleep
 - b) haven't been sleeping
 - c) haven't slept

4. **Шёл дождь**, когда я вышел на улицу.
 - a) rained
 - b) was raining
 - c) has been raining

Ex.4. Supply the Past Indefinite, the Past Continuous, the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous Tense of the verb in brackets.

1. We (to talk) for some time when the doorbell (to ring).
2. That day the sun (to shine) since morning and the sky (to be) blue.

3. I (to tell) him what I (to do) and he (to tell) what he (to do) in the last three months.
4. They (to walk) along the street for half an hour before they (to see) a café.
5. I (to have) breakfast when the telephone (to ring).
6. How long you (to know) Mike before you (to get married)?
7. She (to cook) dinner when her husband (to return) home.
8. She (to cook) dinner for half an hour when she (to remember) that she (to run out) of bread.
9. She (to thank) me for what I (to do).
10. The children (to clean) the front step for more than an hour before their mother (to call) them to dinner.
11. The front step (to look) very clean after the children (to scrub) it.
12. The family (to watch) TV when I (to come) home.

Ex.5. Translate into English using the necessary past tense.

1. Он поступил в университет в прошлом году.
после того, как поработал на заводе.
2. Он написал доклад на днях.
прежде чем пойти на конференцию.
3. Он сломал ногу когда был ребёнком.
и не смог принять участие в соревнованиях.
4. Он приехал в Минск два часа назад.
когда я уже уехал оттуда.

Ex.6. Translate into English.

1. Летом мы жили на даче, а осенью мы переехали в город.
2. Вчера я не смотрела телевизор и пропустила очень интересный фильм.
3. Когда я пришёл на вокзал, поезд уже прибыл.
4. После завтрака я отправила детей в школу и пошла в магазин.
5. Она дала мне письмо после того, как я назвал себя.
6. Они репетировали пьесу уже две недели, когда ведущая актриса внезапно заболела.
7. Какой-то человек ждал её внизу. Служанка сказала, что он ждал её уже около часа.
8. Он бродил по городу целую неделю до того, как нашёл этот старый дом с садом.
9. Несколько лет он работал врачом скорой помощи, прежде чем стал заведующим отделения.

Future Tenses

Ex.1. Open the brackets, using Future Indefinite or Present Indefinite.

1. It (to take) you only ten minutes to get to the theatre if you (to go) there by bus.
2. I (to come) to see you as soon as I (to be) well.
3. Mother tells me not to go out until she (to return) home.
4. He (to work) at the plant when he (to finish) school.
5. We (not to go) to the country on Sunday if the weather (to be) rainy.
6. You must always air the room before you (to go) to bed.
7. Don't interrupt your neighbour till he (to finish) speaking.

Ex.2. Translate into English using the Future Indefinite Tense or the Present Indefinite Tense.

1. Я пойду с вами в театр, если буду свободна.
2. Мы закончим эксперимент завтра, если начнём сегодня.
3. Он поедет в Крым, как только получит отпуск.
4. Ты не пойдёшь гулять, пока не уберёшь в квартире.
5. Мы будем обедать, когда придёт отец.
6. Если мой друг позвонит мне, скажите ему, что я буду дома без четверти семь.
7. Они будут сажать цветы, когда потеплеет.

Ex.3. Underline the correct verb form in the sentences.

Example: 'Oh, dear. I'm late for work.'

'Don't worry. I'm going to give / I'll give you a lift.'

1. 'I've got a headache' – 'Have you? Wait a minute. *I'll get* / *I'm going to get you an aspirin.*'
2. 'It's Tony's birthday next week.' – 'Is it? I didn't know. *I'll send* / *I'm going to send him a card.*'
3. 'Why are you putting on your coat?' – 'Because *I'll take* / *I'm going to take the dog for a walk.*'
4. 'Are you and Alan still going out together?' – 'Oh, yes. *We'll get married* / *We're going to get married next year.*'
5. 'Would you like to go out for a drink tonight?' - '*I'll watch* / *I'm going to watch the football match on television.*'
'Oh! I didn't know it was on.' – 'Come and watch it with me.'
'O.K. *I'll come* / *I'm going to come round at about 7.30.*'
6. 'Did you phone Peter about tonight?' – 'No, I forgot. *I'll do* / *I'm going to do it now. What's his number?*'

Ex.4. James and Richard are arranging a trip to a football match. Read their conversation and choose the best future form in this context.



James: Richard, how are you doing?

Richard: Fine, yes. Yourself?

James: Yeah, good. Busy.

Richard: Listen, the reason I'm calling is **(a)** *I'll take/ I'm going to take* my nephew Sam to his first football match on Saturday. 'United' **(b)** *are playing/ will play* with 'City', as I'm sure you know. I just wondered if you fancy coming too?

James: I'd love to... ah, but I've just remembered... **(c)** *we're having/ we'll have* lunch over at my mum's on Saturday, so it depends on the time ...

Richard: Well, **(d)** *it's going to start/ it starts* at five... I've just phoned to check.

James: Five o'clock? Hmm... that means I'd have to leave about half past three... yeah, I'm sure mum **(e)** *doesn't mind/ won't mind* if I **(f)** *leave/ will leave* then... **(g)** I'll tell/ I'm going to tell her it's something really important. I'm sure **(h)** she'll understand/ she's going to understand.

Richard: Well, what could be more important than going to your first football match?

James: Exactly. By the way, have you thought about how to get there? **(i)** *Are you going to take/ Do you take* the train like we did last time?

Richard: No, I've decided **(j)** *I'm going to drive/ I'll drive*. It's easier with my nephew. My sister **(k)** *drops/ is dropping* him at my place around three, so that we've got plenty of time. **(l)** *I'm going to pick you up/ I'll pick you up* from your mum's if you like.

James: That would be great. About what time?

Richard: We'd better leave at about four, in case the traffic **(m)** *is/ will be* bad.

James: Year, it's **(n)** *likely to be/ unlikely to be* pretty busy, I guess. I tell you what, give me a call just before you **(o)** *leave/ will leave* for mum's

Richard: Yeah, that's a good idea. Speak to you then.

James: Yeah, see you on Saturday.

Ex.5. Lynn Carter is going from London to Manchester on business tomorrow. Look at her plans. What will Lynne be doing at these times tomorrow? (Use the Future Continuous Tense).



- 8.00–8.55 Fly Manchester.
- 10.00–12.00 Visit the ABC travel company.
- 13.00–14.30 Have lunch with Mary and Ron King.
- 15.00–16.00 Visit to Derek Hall.
- 16.15–16.45 Take a taxi to the airport.
- 17.15–18.05 Fly back to London.

Ex.6. Supply the Future Indefinite Tense or the Future Continuous Tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. Sit down and fasten your belts. We (to take off) in a few minutes.
2. Do you think you still (to work) here in five years' time?
3. I don't think I (to see) him tonight.
4. They (to reach) the top of the mountain at this time tomorrow.
5. They still (to discuss) the problem at 11 o'clock.
6. You (to hear) about it in the 14 o'clock news.
7. I (to work) as a teacher next year.
8. They (to have) a party on Sunday as usual.
9. They (to laugh) at you if you tell them this funny story.
10. I (to wait) for you at the theatre at 7 o'clock.

Ex.7. Translate the sentences, using either the Future Indefinite Tense or the Future Continuous Tense.

1. Мы будем ждать вас у памятника Пушкину в это время завтра.
2. Они покажут этот фильм снова завтра утром.
3. Когда ты вернёшься, они все ещё будут жить в своём старом доме.
4. Я уверена, что он поймёт.
5. Как вы будете добираться туда?
6. Официант принесёт кофе и мороженое через несколько минут.
7. Говорят, что зима будет холодной.
8. Интересно, что мы будем делать в это время в следующем году.
9. Мы отправимся в путь, как только прекратится дождь.

Ex.8. You are planning a holiday. Make up a dialogue between you and a travel agent. Use the Future Indefinite Tense and the Future Continuous Tense.



Your travel agent is asking you about:

- a place to go
- money
- accommodation
- who with
- how long

You are asking your travel agent about:

- how to get
- meals
- shopping
- beach
- places of interest

1 Spain
Andalucía



14 nights **£899**

Self-catering villa with swimming pool.
 • Quiet mountain village
 • 40 minutes' drive from beach

2 Turkey
Bodrum



7 nights **£429**

5-star hotel
 • Next to beach • Busy nightlife
 • 24-hour room service

3 Mexico
Cancún



8 nights **£489**

3-star hotel
 • Fantastic beaches and nightlife •
 15-minute bus ride to beach

4 Dubai



5 nights **£689**

Self-catering, luxury apartments.
 • Fantastic shopping in modern city
 • Near beaches

Ex.9. Supply the Future Perfect Tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. I hope you (to go) to bed by eleven.
2. She (to listen) to the poem many times before she understands all the words.
3. I hope the telegram (to come) before they start for the North.
4. The news of their marriage (to reach) their village before they get there.
5. She (to be) there many times before she meets him again.
6. They believe the ship (to come) back by the end of the navigation.
7. They (to take) their last exam by the first of July.
8. He (to write) the chapter of his new book by the end of the year.
9. By the time you come I (to clean) the flat and (to cook) dinner.

Ex.10. Supply the Future Perfect Tense or the Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. They (to complete) the new bridge by the end of the year.
2. By the end of the week we (to wait) two weeks for our car to be repaired.
3. I hope you (to finish) this report by the end of the day.
4. We (to fly) non stop for fifteen hours before we get to Calcutta.
5. She (to leave) for work before the children get home from school.
6. By this time next year he (to write) his memories.
7. Do you know that your sister (to work) for this company for ten years by next month?
8. They (to be married) for twenty five years next year.
9. How long they (to look) for a flat by next Monday?

Ex.11. Translate the sentences into English putting the verb in italics into the Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. На будущий год будет 10 лет, как она *работает* в больнице.
2. Через два дня будет ровно год, как я *учу* испанский язык.
3. Через неделю будет три года, как они *строят* кинотеатр в нашем районе.
4. Будущим летом будет пять лет, как наша группа *работает* над этой проблемой.
5. На будущий год исполнится шесть лет, как он *играет* в хоккей в этой команде.
6. Через несколько дней будет год, как он *пишет* эту книгу.
7. В августе будет два года, как он *пишет* портрет своей жены.
8. Через несколько минут будет три часа, как студенты *пишут* сочинение.

Ex.12. Supply the required future tense instead of the infinitive in brackets.

1. I hope you (not to forget) everything by tomorrow.
2. I think she (to cook) dinner by the time mother (to come) home.

3. He (to be) a pensioner for ten years by next spring.
4. I hope they (to tell) her the news by the time she (to come).
5. Ask him when he (to finish) packing.
6. What ... you (to do) when I (to call) on you at 5 tomorrow?
7. He (to search) every corner of his room before he (to leave).
8. The plane (to approach) Moscow at this time tomorrow.
9. By the time you (to get) home we (to prepare) everything for the party.
10. They (to come) to see us next Sunday.
11. By the end of the year we (to be) through with our experimental work.
12. The doctor (to examine) his last patient at this time tomorrow.

Ex.13. Choose the correct future form.

1. Она **уберёт** квартиру к их приезду.
 - a) will tidy up
 - b) will be tidying up
 - c) will have tidied up

2. Ему **потребуется** полчаса, чтобы добраться до университета.
 - a) takes
 - b) will take
 - c) will have taken

3. Мой друг **будет** учителем через два года.
 - a) will be
 - b) will have been
 - c) is

4. Я **буду готовиться** к контрольной работе в 5 часов завтра.
 - a) prepare
 - b) shall be preparing
 - c) shall prepare

Ex.14. Translate, using the necessary future form.

1. Он будет подъезжать к Москве завтра утром.
скоро.
2. Мой друг прочитает книгу через несколько дней.
к вечеру.
3. Он сдаст экзамены к трём часам завтра.
на следующей неделе.
4. Вы будете слушать свою любимую музыку завтра.
в два часа завтра.

Ex.15. Translate the sentences into English using the necessary future tense.

1. Он вернётся домой к 15 августа.
2. Через неделю в это время наш корабль будет приближаться к берегам Кубы.

3. Я буду ждать вас завтра в это время.
4. Через два дня студенты начнут сдавать экзамены.
5. – Почему он так волнуется? – Завтра вечером он будет давать свой первый концерт.
6. Надеюсь, к 8 часам фильм уже закончится, и через полчаса дети будут дома.
7. Мы уберём квартиру и накроем на стол до того, как придут гости.
8. Он говорит, что придёт на вокзал проводить нас.
9. К следующему году исполнится 10 лет, как он работает в этой больнице.
10. Строители закончат новую линию метро к 11 мая.
11. Навести бабушку прежде, чем поедешь за город.
12. Он всё поймёт раньше, чем ты начнёшь свои объяснения.

Ex.16. Translate into English, using the necessary present, past or future tense.

1. Я **смотрю** телевизор по вечерам.
2. Где твой брат? – Он в гостиной **смотрит** телевизор.
3. Вчера я **не смотрела** телевизор, т. к. была занята.
4. Я только что **посмотрела** эту программу.
5. Я **смотрела** телевизор, когда вошла моя мама.
6. Я уже **посмотрел** этот фильм, когда вернулся отец.
7. Я **посмотрю** фильм к тому времени, когда придёт мой друг.
8. Завтра по телевизору интересная передача. Я буду обязательно **смотреть** её.
9. Завтра в полдень я **буду смотреть** интересный фильм по телевизору.
10. Ты **смотришь** телевизор уже четыре часа подряд.
11. Я понял, что **смотрел** телевизор слишком долго.
12. Пока ты придёшь, я в течение часа **буду смотреть** телевизор.

Ex.17. Choose the best possible tense in the Active Voice.

1. The doctor says if she (tries, try, tried) taking a warm bath just before she (goes, will go, went) to bed she (feels, will feel, felt) much better.
2. I (am learning, have been learning, was learning) English for two years, but I can't speak it.
3. When I (found, founded, finds) Mr. Dodson's office he (went, had gone, has gone) to lunch with some foreign visitors.
4. I'm not expecting any messages, but if someone (would ring, will ring, rings) while I am out could you say that I (would be, shall be, am) back at 6 o'clock.
5. Little John was rather worried as he (is sitting, was sitting, had sat) waiting for his mother.

6. I (was working, have been working, had worked) long hours that's why I am so pale.

7. You constantly (listen, are listening, have listened) to music late at night!

8. "Oh, you are at home," she said, "I (didn't hear, haven't heard, don't hear) you come in."

9. When we entered the room Nora already (had laid, was laying, laid) the table & (has put, put, was putting) the flowers into the vase.

10. - Where are you? – We (go, are going, have gone) home on foot as we (have missed, missed, miss) our bus.

11. I'm sure that I (shan't recognize, don't recognize, haven't recognized) him when we (will meet, meet, met) next summer.

12. By yesterday morning he (had felt, felt, feels, has felt) a considerable relief.

13. They (are feeding, feed, feeds, will feed) the tigers at the zoo twice a day.

14. All is well that (end, ended, ends, is ending) well.

Modal Verbs

Ex.1. Answer the questions, using the modal verbs.

1. May any disease be dangerous to life?
2. When must a patient be operated on?
3. Why should we follow the treatment?
4. Can you swim (drive a car, skate)?
5. What are you to prepare for today?
6. What should/ shouldn't you do to be happy?

Ex.2. Translate into English using the necessary modal verb.

1. Can

1. Я не могу поднять этот тяжёлый ящик.
2. Студенты могут читать оригинальные английские тексты без словаря.
3. Аня может выучить 100 английских слов за три дня?
4. Ольга умеет хорошо петь?
5. Можете ли вы перевести это предложение?
6. Все студенты могут выучить это стихотворение наизусть, не так ли?

2. May

1. Можно мне войти? – Нет, нельзя. Студенты пишут диктант.
2. Где Ник? – Он в кино. А мне можно пойти в кино?
3. Можно я прочитаю это предложение ещё раз?
4. Можно я съем ещё одно мороженое? – Нет, ты можешь заболеть.

3. Must

1. Когда учитель входит в класс, все должны встать.
2. На занятиях студенты должны активно работать.
3. Вы должны заботиться о своих родителях.
4. Должен ли я повторить это слово ещё раз? – Нет, не нужно.

4. Must and have to

1. Я помощник менеджера. Мне приходится отвечать на всю корреспонденцию.
2. Почему тебе приходится оставаться дома? – Я должна присматривать за своей младшей сестрой пока родители на работе.
3. Я не люблю рано вставать, но мне приходится. Я должен отвозить сына в школу.

5. Should/ ought to

1. Ты выглядишь больным. Тебе следует обратиться к врачу.
2. Вам следует навестить своего друга. Он не пришёл на занятия вчера.
3. Тебе следует повторить эти правила. У тебя много ошибок.
4. Вам следует следить за питанием вашего ребёнка. У него серьёзные проблемы с пищеварительной системой.

6. Needn't

1. Можно мне открыть вам дверь? – Нет, не нужно.
2. Нам не нужно учить это на завтра. Мы можем сделать это через неделю.
3. Вам не нужно идти в библиотеку, у нас много книг дома, и вы можете взять любую, какую хотите.

7. Shall

1. Пойти погулять с сыном сейчас? – Нет, не надо. Ему следует лечь спать в два часа.
2. Аню тоже пригласить на обед?
3. Переводить прямо сейчас?
4. Вам помочь?

8. To be to

1. Что вы должны подготовить к уроку?
2. Мы должны встретиться в пятницу.
3. Я должна поехать в командировку.

Ex.3. You are having dinner with people you don't know well. Which of the things below **should** you do and which **shouldn't** you do in your culture?

1. You shouldn't speak with your mouth full.
2. You _____ wait for the others before you start eating.
3. You _____ eat with your fingers.
4. You _____ eat with your elbows on the table.
5. You _____ make noise when you drink something.
6. You _____ put the knife in your mouth.
7. You _____ use a spoon for soup.
8. You _____ put your knife and fork on the plate when you finish.

Ex.4. Ben is going to take his driving test soon. Complete the conversation with the correct form of **have to** or **can**.



Ben: Is it true that there are two driving tests?

Instructor: That's right; you (a) have to take a written test and a practical one – that's where you're on the road with the examiner.

Ben: (b) _____ I take the practical test first, please?

Instructor: No, I'm sorry. You (c) _____ take that test until you've passed the written one.

Ben: Hm ... is the written test very difficult?

Instructor: No, not really. There are fifty questions, but the good news is you (d) _____ answer all of them correctly. You (e) _____ get 45 correct answers, so you (f) _____ make a few mistakes and still pass.

Ben: (g) _____ you give me some advice about how to prepare for the written exam?

Instructor: Learn all the rules of the road. But there are thousands, so you (h) _____ remember everything at once – you (i) _____ study a little bit every day.

Ben: O.K. How about the practical exam?

Instructor: Well, on the day the examiner (j) _____ see your driving licence. Then he asks you to read a number plate to check you (k) _____ see O.K.

Ben: That sounds easy ... (l) _____ I take my test straight away?

Instructor: Impossible! You (m) _____ learn to park first – you won't pass if you (n) _____ park your car!

Ex.5. Fill in the necessary modal verb can, must, have to, needn't, shall.

1. I ... go to the theatre with you, I ... revise the grammar rules and the words for the test.

2. My friend lives a long way from his office and ... get up early.

3. All of us ... be in time for classes.

4. When my friend has his English, he ... stay at the office after work. He (not)... stay at the office on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and ... get home early.

5. ... you ... work hard to do well in your English?

6. ' ... we discuss this question now?' 'No, we We ... do it tomorrow afternoon.'

7. ' Will you send them this article, please?' 'Oh, ... I do it now?'

Ex.6. Change the sentences so that to use the Modal Verbs in past.

1. Ann wasn't able to write to her friend, she was too busy.

2. She was obliged to go to the University by underground, because it was a long way.

3. My friend was able to come to see me only during her holiday.

4. He was allowed to visit his sick relative because the case wasn't serious.

5. She wasn't obliged to get up early, because her classes began at 9.

6. We were not allowed to make up the fire in the forest, because it was terribly hot that day.

Ex.7. Put four types of questions, using the Modal Verbs or their equivalents in the past.

1. They had to go to the University by bus last term.

2. She could write essays well.

Ex.8. Translate, using the Modal Verbs or their equivalents in the past.

1. Я окончила работу час назад и могла пойти в кино уже тогда.

2. Сколько экзаменов тебе пришлось сдавать в прошлом семестре?

3. На прошлой неделе у нас была контрольная работа. Мне пришлось долго к ней готовиться.

4. Ему не разрешили принять участие в этих соревнованиях.

5. Я не смогла приехать вовремя, так как опоздала на автобус.

6. Когда она была школьницей, она могла выучить небольшое стихотворение наизусть за 10 минут.

Ex.9. Change the sentences so that to use the Modal Verbs in the future.

1. I shall manage to walk long distances without a rest, because I'm a sportsman.

2. We shall be obliged to spend more time out in the open air to feel much better.

3. The citizens of the city will be obliged to take care of the monuments and other places of interest.

4. You won't be permitted to begin your journey right now.

5. He won't manage to describe in detail all the places of interest in our town.

6. You will be permitted to take a ride round the city to get a good idea of it.

7. I shan't be obliged to make the report for the next lesson.

Ex.10. Put 4 types of questions, using the Modal Verbs or their equivalents in the future.

1. We shall be allowed to visit a sick friend.

2. They will have to translate the article till the end.

Ex.11. Translate into English, using the Modal Verbs or their equivalents in the future.

Пришло лето. Погода прекрасная. Мы заканчиваем сдавать экзамены и думаем, что следующее воскресенье мы сможем провести в лесу. Мы поедем туда вместе с нашим преподавателем. Мы уверены, что нам разрешат развести костёр, но всем придется быть осторожным с огнём. Так как река рядом, и нам не придётся далеко идти за водой, мы сможем быстро приготовить обед. После обеда мы сможем искупаться и позагорать. Некоторым придётся мыть посуду и смотреть за костром. Мы надеемся, что сможем хорошо отдохнуть.

Ex.12. Choose the best possible variant of the Modal Verbs.

1. What (are, must, can) you do for today?

2. I (didn't have to, couldn't, might not) go to the theatre with them last night, I (should, had to, could) revise all the rules for the test.

3. You (will have to, will be allowed to, will be able to) speak English better if you have a lot of practice.

4. (May, must, need) I come in?

5. When you are at school you (can, should, may, must) wear a uniform.

6. You look ill, you (must, should, can) see a doctor.

7. Must I learn it by heart? – No, you (mustn't, needn't).

8. Hello! Jane is speaking. (Could, must, shall) I speak to John, please?
9. I hope you will (have to, be allowed to, should) take a vacation next month.
10. (May, must, can) I take this medicine every day?
11. We (can, shall be able to, must) have lunch in a café in an hour.
12. He (may, must, can) play volley-ball pretty well.
13. – Will you send them this article, please? – Oh, (can, am, shall) I do it now?
14. He (must, has to, is to) stay the night with us. We shan't let him drive to the country in this rain.

The Passive Voice

Ex.1. Transform the sentences into the Passive Voice, using the necessary Indefinite tense.

1. They **took** you sightseeing about the town.
I was taken sightseeing about the town by them.
2. The exhibits of this museum greatly impress everybody.
3. They will invite us to the show by all means.
4. The goods in these shop windows attract people.
5. They saw Jane in the Central Department Store.
6. They will recognize you in these clothes immediately.
7. The pain killer relieves the pain.

Ex.2. Complete the sentences using one of the verbs in the correct present form:

- cause hold include invite show translate write**
1. Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving.
 2. Cheese _____ from milk.
 3. There's no need to leave a tip. Service _____ in the bill.
 4. You _____ to the wedding. Why don't you go?
 5. A cinema is a place where films _____ .
 6. In the United States, elections for President _____ every four years.
 7. The book _____ into Spanish.

Ex.3. When were they born? Write a sentence for each. (Two of them were born in the same year).

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Beethoven | Elvis Presley | Agatha Christie | Mahatma Gandhi |
| Walt Disney | Leonardo da Vinci | Galileo | Martin Luther King |
| William Shakespeare | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1452 | 1564 | 1770 | 1869 | 1891 | 1901 | 1929 | 1935 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

1. *Walt Disney was born in 1901.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. And you? I _____

Ex.4. Write questions, using the passive. Some are present and some are past.

1. Ask about the telephone. (when/ invent?) When was the telephone invented?
2. Ask about glass. (how/ make?) How _____
3. Ask about Australia. (when/ discover?) _____
4. Ask about silver. (what/ use for?) _____
5. Ask about television. (when/ invent?) _____
6. Ask about shampoo. (who/ develop by) _____
7. Ask about jeans. (who/ design by) _____
8. Ask about 'Nike' (how/ pronounce) _____
9. Ask about Chanel №5 (who/ introduce by) _____

Ex.5. Complete the biography of the designer Gianni Versace by putting the verb in brackets into the Past Simple Passive.



Sometimes his clothes (a) were criticized (to criticize), but they (b) _____ (to buy) by the rich and famous – particularly people from the worlds of pop music and film.

Versace came from Calabria, in the south of Italy, where his mother was a dressmaker.

He moved to the northern city of Milan in the 1970s, and his first collection (c) _____ (to launch) in 1978.

Soon, his brother Santo and his sister Donatella (d) _____ (to give) jobs in the growing Versace empire. He bought homes in Milan, Paris, New York and Miami, which (e) _____ (to fill) with works of art from all over the world.

In 1994, the English actress Elizabeth Hurley wore a Versace dress on the first night of the film 'Four Weddings and a Funeral' in London. The simple black dress which (f) _____ (to hold) together by a few safety pins was a sensation. The next day, the photos (g) _____ (to see) all over the world and from that moment the name Versace (h) _____ (to know) everywhere.

His clothes (f) _____ (to wear) by superstars such as Elton John, Madonna, Courtney Love, Princess Diana and the supermodel Naomi Campbell.

Versace (j) _____ (to murder) on 15 July 1997 outside his home in Miami Beach. His memorial service in Milan Cathedral (k) _____ (to attend) by 2,000 people: millions watched on television as a tearful Elton John (l) _____ (to comfort) by Princess Diana – who herself died tragically just a few weeks later.

Ex.6. Choose the best form (active or passive) to complete the sentences.

1. The disposable razor *invented/ was invented* by King Camp Gillette about 100 years ago.

2. Hungarian journalist Laszlo Biro *invented/ was invented* the world's first ballpoint pen in the 1930s.

3. Singer Alison Krauss *was worn/ wore* a pair of \$2 million shoes at the 2004 Oscar ceremony. The shoes contained more than 500 diamonds and *de-signed/ were designed* by US designer Stuart Weitzman.

4. The world's first robot dog, Sony Corporation's ERS-110, went on sale in 1999. 3,000 *sold/ were sold* in the first twenty minutes!

5. In 2003, Google *voted/ was voted* the world's most popular Internet search engine.

6. Ingvar Kamrad *started/ was started* the Swedish furniture company IKEA more than fifty years ago. He *named/ was named* the company after his own initials (IK), his parents' home (Elmtaryd = E) and his home village (Agunnaryd = A).

Ex.7. Translate into English, using the verbs in present, past or future passive.

1. Мне рассказали – Мне рассказывают – Мне расскажут.

2. Мне показали – Мне показывают – Мне покажут.

3. Её привели – Её приводят – Её приведут.

4. Нас спросили – Нас спрашивают – Нас спросят.

5. Нам ответили – Нам отвечают – Нам ответят.

6. Нас отправили – Нас отправляют – Нас отправят.
7. Им дали – Им дают – Им дадут.
8. Ему помогли – Ему помогают – Ему помогут.
9. Ему посоветовали – Ему советуют – Ему посоветуют.
10. Его забыли – Его забывают – Его забудут.
11. Её вспомнили – Её вспоминают – Её вспомнят.
12. Нас пригласили – Нас приглашают – Нас пригласят.
13. Нас поправили – Нас поправляют – Нас поправят.
14. Его позвали – Его зовут – Его позовут.

Ex.8. Translate into English, using the verbs in present, past or future passive or active.

1. Я рассказал – Мне рассказали.
2. Я показываю – Мне показывают.
3. Она приведёт – Её приведут.
4. Мы спросили – Нас спросили.
5. Мы отвечаем – Нам отвечают.
6. Мы отправим – Нас отправят.
7. Они отдали – Им отдали.
8. Он помогает – Ему помогают.
9. Он посоветует – Ему посоветуют.
10. Она забыла – Её забыли.
11. Она приглашает – Её приглашают.
12. Она вспомнит – Её вспомнят.
13. Мы исправили – Нас исправили.
14. Он зовёт – Его зовут.
15. Он вылечит – Его вылечат.

Ex.9. Put the verb into the correct form; present, past or future, active or passive.

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people are employed (to employ) there.
2. Water _____ (to cover) most of the Earth's surface.
3. Most of the Earth's surface _____ (to cover) by water.
4. The letter _____ (to post) a week ago and it _____ (to arrive) yesterday.
5. We _____ (to finish) our experiment in a week when the necessary equipment _____ (to deliver).
6. The park gates _____ (to lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
7. The boat _____ (to sink) quickly but fortunately everybody _____ (to rescue).
8. Ron's parents _____ (to die) when he was very young. He and his sister _____ (to bring up) by their grandparents.

9. Young trees _____ (to plant) in our town next spring.
10. While I was on holiday, my camera _____ (to steal) from my hotel room.
11. While I was on holiday, my camera _____(to disappear) from my hotel room.
13. The company is not independent. It _____ (to own) by a much larger company.
14. I _____ (to see) an accident last night. Somebody _____ (to call) an ambulance but nobody _____ (to injure), so the ambulance _____ (not to need).
15. Where _____ these photographs (to take)? In London? _____ you (to take) them?
16. If you _____ (to leave for) New York tomorrow, who _____ your cat (to take care of) by?

Ex.10. Transform the sentences into the Passive Voice, using the necessary Continuous tense.

1. They are giving Nick a chance to wear his best suit.
2. When I saw them in the shop, they were choosing a gift for their father.
3. He noticed that somebody was watching him.
4. The people are laughing at this little child.
5. The green-grocery is selling many kinds of fruit today.
6. They were following that strange fashion then.

Ex.11. Transform the sentences into the Passive Voice, using the necessary Perfect tense.

1. I learned that they had bought a new cookery book for their mother.
2. By this time tomorrow we shall have sent for Jack.
3. By January they had paid him all the money.
4. She has looked for you everywhere but in vain.
5. The fashion display has impressed everybody.
6. By that time he will repair our television-set.

Ex.12. Respond, using the suggested verbal phrases.

Model: - Would you like to join us? We are going to Moscow.

- What about my little cat? (to look after)

- Don't worry. It will be looked after by my parents .

1. What did you do when your son fell ill? (*the doctor, to send for*)
2. What's your opinion of John? Is he to be trusted? (*to speak of, to rely on*)
3. He is a very good scientist. He has solved such an important problem in his last article. (*to refer to*)
4. Why were you kept so long after the exam? I got so much worried. (*an answer, to comment on; a mistake, to point out*)

5. What are your impressions of the party? How did your friends like your new dress? (*to pay attention to*)

6. I'd like to do some more shopping. But what shall I do with this heavy package? (*to take care of*)

7. No matter how hard I tried to do my best to serve the customers, some of them were displeased. (*to find fault with*)

8. Did you catch the man? Did he manage to run away? (*to lose sight of*)

9. Why do you collect such old books? What are you going to do with them? (*to make use of*)

Ex.13. Translate into English.

1. Об этом фильме много говорят.
2. Над ним смеются сейчас.
3. За ребёнком присмотрят.
4. Его всегда ждут.
5. За врачом уже послали?
6. Почему над ней постоянно насмеваются?
7. Когда он был потерян из виду вами?
8. О них напишут в следующем журнале.
9. Их искали целый день вчера.
10. Её слова не были одобрены нами.

Ex.14. Transform the sentences into the Passive Voice, using the modal verbs.

1. You must look after your parents.
2. You can find this book in the Internet.
3. He should see a doctor.
4. You may attend his lecture.
5. She needn't translate the text till the end.
6. The pupils should learn this verse by heart.

Ex.15. Translate into English, using the modal verbs.

1. Зарядку надо делать каждый день.
2. Фрукты надо кушать регулярно.
3. Где можно оставить свои вещи?
4. Как можно перевести это слово?
5. Кровяное давление необходимо измерять регулярно.
6. Это лекарство следует принимать в соответствии с инструкцией.
7. Эти настойки необходимо хранить в прохладном месте.
8. Эти таблетки должны приниматься перед едой.
9. Где можно посмотреть этот фильм?

Ex.16. Open the brackets, using the necessary tense in the Passive Voice.

1. A new bridge (to build) in Paris now. It (to complete) next year.
2. No one will be able to do anything unless more information (to give).
3. This room (to use) only on special occasions.
4. When I came in, a beautiful melody (to play) by someone.
5. Recently he (to offer) a very good job.
6. When I saw our gardener, all the dry leaves already (to gather) by him.
7. He can't (to rely on).
8. The patients (to examine) by him since 10 o'clock.
9. We (to tell) to wait because a man (to question) in the room.
10. She never (to listen to).
11. This patient (to discharge) from the hospital the other day.
12. This disease (to cure) yet.
13. I felt I (to watch), but there was nobody in the sight.
14. If someone asks me while I (to be) out, Mr. Parker can (to ask) instead of me.

Ex.17. Open the brackets, using the necessary tense in the Active or Passive Voice.

1. This medicine usually (to prescribe) to the patients who (to suffer) from heart disease.
2. As soon as this patient (to recover) he (to discharge) from the hospital.
3. Look! The nurse (to record) my data while another patient (to examine) by the doctor.
4. When she (to come) in, I (to ask) by the teacher.
5. The message to her parents (to send) before she (to leave) the city.
6. A man who (to sit) in the compartment said that the seat (to take) by a passenger who (to go) to the dining-car.
7. You (to see) nothing unless you (to use) a microscope. It's the most interesting specimen I ever (to see).
8. Do you see a couple in the corner? Their dessert (to serve) now. As soon as they (to finish) it we (to take) their table.
9. They (to be) married for several years when their first son (to bear).
10. Mrs. Fripp (to come) in to inform her that dinner already (to serve).
11. By next September we (to learn) English for 10 years.

Ex.18. Choose the best possible variant of the verb in the Active or Passive Voice.

Thank you for the book you (have sent, had sent, were sending, sent) me for my birthday a week ago. I will really enjoy reading it as the book is the one I (was intending, have intended, had been intending, was intended) to buy ever since it (published, had been published, was published) two years ago. Last



Tuesday instead of buying me a present, my sister (has taken, takes, took, had taken) me for a meal to a restaurant which (had recommended, was recommended, had been recommended, recommended) in a local newspaper. The restaurant (had been, has been, was, is) open for only two month, but it's already quite popular with young people even though it's 25 kilometres away.

We enjoyed the evening as the meal was delicious and we (served, had served, were served, were serving) wonderfully. Unfortunately, after we left the restaurant, we had a problem with the car as it didn't start though we (have tried, had been tried, had been trying) nearly half an hour. We couldn't understand what (was happened, had happened, had been happened, has happened) to the car and decided to leave it in the car park until the following day.

We (were having, had, have had, had had) nothing else to do but call a taxi which came in about an hour.

Degrees of Comparison

Ex.1. Read the profiles of Paul Chang and Mike 'The Monster' Morton. Use the adjectives in brackets to complete the questions and answers below.

| |  PAUL CHANG |  MIKE 'THE MONSTER' MORTON |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Age: | 19 | 36 |
| Height: | 1.85m | 1.78m |
| Strength: | Very fast | Slow |
| Weakness: | Not very experienced | Very experienced |
| Weight: | 80kg | 95kg |
| Aggression factor: | 80% | 95% |
| Power rating: | 7/10 | 9/10 |
| Popularity | ☺ ☺ ☺ | ☺ |

Who is ...

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1) (old) | <u>older ?</u> <u>Mike is older than Paul,</u> |
| 2) (young) | _____ |
| 3) (tall) | _____ |
| 4) (fast) | _____ |
| 5) (experienced) | _____ |
| 6) (slow) | _____ |
| 7) (heavy) | _____ |
| 8) (aggressive) | _____ |
| 9) (powerful) | _____ |
| 10) (popular) | _____ |

Ex.2. Put the adjectives into the superlative form.

1. The tallest (tall) US President was Abraham Lincoln, who was 1m 93, and the ____ (old) was Ronald Reagan, who was 69 when he became the President of the USA in 1981.

2. The _____ (fast) winner of a London Marathon was the Portuguese runner Antonio Pinto – fourteen minutes better than the _____ (quick) woman, Ingrid Kristiansen from Norway.

3. Sultan Hassanal Bolkian, Sultan of the Arab state of Brunei, is the world's _____ (rich) monarch. Many people think that Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain is the _____ (wealthy) female ruler.

4. Elvis Presley – who died in 1977 – was probably the _____ (popular) singer of all time. He always said that the _____ (important) person in his life was his mother.

5. Queen Jane had the _____ (short) time on the throne of any English Queen – just five days! King Louis XIV of France was the King for the _____ (long) time: seventy-two years!

Ex.3. Found the biggest animal that ever walked the planet!



It was _____ (tall) than a giraffe and _____ (heavy) than five elephants. The baluchitherium lived in Asia between 25 and 40 million years ago, and was _____ (large) than any animal that has ever lived on the Earth. Scientists who found the graves of twenty of the ancient animals say that this is _____ (important) discovery of its kind and that they now have a _____ (accurate) picture of what the animal looked like than ever before. Adult baluchitheriums were about nine metres long and six metres _____ (tall). They were vegetarians and used their _____ (long) necks to eat leaves from the tops of trees.

luchitheriums were about nine metres long and six metres _____ (tall). They were vegetarians and used their _____ (long) necks to eat leaves from the tops of trees.

Ex.4. Complete the sentences. Use the comparative or superlative forms.

1. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed earlier than usual. (early)
2. I'd like to have a more reliable car. The one I've got keeps breaking down. (reliable)
3. Our hotel was _____ than all the others in the city. (cheap)
4. The United States is very large, but Canada is _____. (large)
5. Luckily, her illness was _____ than we thought at first. (serious)
6. Unfortunately, her illness was _____ than we thought at first. (serious)
7. I want a _____ flat. We don't have enough space here. (big)
8. It was an awful day. It was _____ day of my life. (awful)
9. What is _____ sport in your country? (popular)
10. Love and family are _____ than money. (important)
11. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was _____ than usual. (crowded)
12. You'll find your way around the town _____ if you have a good map. (simple).

Ex.5. Choose the correct variant.

1. Is her house much (farther/ further) from here?
2. You'll find this article (farther/ further) in the book.
3. Your test is (worse/ the worst) than mine.
4. She always wears (the last/ the latest) fashion.
5. Open your manuals at (the latter/ the last) page.
6. He is (the eldest/ the oldest) member of the family.
7. Our house is (the nearest/ nearer) to the centre of the city than yours.
8. He is (the best/ better) now.

9. It's (the oldest/ the eldest) monument in the country.
10. She is (older/ elder) than her husband.
11. I have (fewer/ less) spare time today.
12. We have (the most/ more) classes this week.
13. We see Tom & Nick enter the room. The former is a student, (The last/ the latter) is his fellow-student.

Ex.6. Open the brackets.

1. He is my (good) friend.
2. She is (bad) pupil in our group.
3. Where is (near) polyclinic?
4. He knows French (good) than I do.
5. My brother is three years (old) than I am.
6. I have (few) English books than Russian ones.
7. Who lives (far), you or your sister?
8. What are your (far) plans?
9. I have two friends – Ann and Kate. (Late) is an actress.

Ex.7. Translate into English.

1. Мой дом дальше от университета, чем твой.
2. Он старше своего брата.
3. Она самая красивая среди нас.
4. Ты слушаешь последние известия?
5. Я провожу больше времени на открытом воздухе сейчас.
6. Этот поэт менее знаменит в России.
7. Днепр короче Волги.
8. Его дальнейший план – поступить в университет.
9. Приходите позже, пожалуйста.
10. Это ближайший путь к вокзалу.
11. Эта статья рассказывает о последних событиях.
12. Катя и Аня студентки. Последняя увлекается музыкой.
13. Откройте книгу на последней странице.
14. Он учится хуже меня.

Ex.8. Check up your knowledge. Choose the necessary form of the adjectives & adverbs:

1. He dances very (good, well).
2. There is no (farther, further, father) information.
3. My (elder, older, the oldest) brother is two years (elder, older, the eldest) than me.
4. Have you heard (the last, the latest) news?
5. He is my (better, the best, best) friend.
6. His brother is (the talentest, the most talented) person I've ever seen.

году. c) пациент пройдёт курс лечения в следующем

2. The nurse said that
 - a) хирург оперирует пациента сейчас.
 - b) хирург прооперировал пациента вчера.
 - c) хирург будет оперировать пациента завтра.
3. They say that
 - a) он хороший врач.
 - b) он был хорошим врачом.
 - c) он будет хорошим врачом.
4. The doctor said that
 - a) она должна лечь в больницу.
 - b) она должна была лечь в больницу позавчера.
 - c) она должна будет лечь в больницу завтра.

Ex.3. Transform the sentences into the Reported Speech.

1. The teacher said to his students, "The lesson is over."
2. Ann said to her friends, "I will enter the Medical University next year."
3. Pete said, "I belong to this scientific circle."
4. Mike said, "We don't miss classes."
5. He said, "I suffered mumps in my childhood."
6. The nurse said to the doctor, "The patient is taking his temperature now."
7. The patient said, "I have already X-rayed my chest,"
8. She said, "We were performing different operations all day long yesterday."
9. He said, "I must look after my parents. They are very old."

Ex.4. Transform the sentences into the Reported Speech.

1. "Call me back at 8 o'clock", she asked me.
2. "Sit down at the table and do your homework", my mother said to me.
3. "Don't be excited, please", the doctor said.
4. The physician said, "Open your mouth and show me your tongue."
5. The doctor said to the patient, "Apply mustard plasters to your back every other day,"
6. He advised, "Don't have heavy food. It's not useful to your stomach."
7. She asked us, "Don't be late for the lecture."

Ex.5. Translate the sentences, using the Reported Speech.

1. Врач посоветовал прополоскать горло три раза в день.
2. Терапевт попросил меня раздеться до пояса.
3. Медсестра сказала нам не заходить в приёмную врача.
4. Врач сказал мне не принимать больше эти таблетки.
5. Я попросил медсестру сделать мне внутривенный укол.
6. Врач просит пациента успокоиться.

Ex.6. Transform the questions into the Reported Speech.

1. I asked my mother, "Did I suffer any diseases in my childhood?"

2. The students asked the lecturer, "Do all infectious diseases cause complications?"

3. She asked me, "Are you going to see a doctor?"

4. John asked Mary, "Will you come here tomorrow?"

5. He asked me, "Were you busy yesterday?"

6. I asked my children, "Have you done your homework yet?"

7. She asked me, "Did you go to the chemist's last week?"

8. Nick asked the chemist's, "Is this cough mixture available?"

9. She asked, "Were you taking exams the whole last week?"

10. She asked her mother, "Are you going to the hospital or the chemist's?"

Ex.7. Translate the questions, using the Reported Speech.

1. Я спросил, принимал ли он снотворное вчера.

2. Он спросил, болел ли я когда-нибудь корью.

3. Она спросила, поеду ли я за город в следующее воскресенье.

4. Врач спросил, прохожу ли я курс физиотерапии сейчас.

5. Он спросил, буду ли я свободна завтра.

6. Она спрашивает, работали ли мы там целый день вчера.

7. Я спросил, написал ли он статью уже.

Ex.8. Transform the questions into the Reported Speech.

1. I asked James, "What are you doing?"

2. He asks his friend, "Where are you going?"

3. My husband asked me, "When did it occur?"

4. He asked me, "Why haven't you come?"

5. She asked him, "How long will they stay in London?"

6. The teacher asked me, "How well do you know English?"

7. He asked his parents, "What medicine must I take?"

8. The doctor asked the patient, "Where does this pain radiate to?"

9. The cardiologist asked the patient, "What were you doing when you felt that pain?"

10. They asked me, "What is your wife?"

11. He asked us, "When was the lesson over?"

Ex.9. Translate the questions, using the Reported Speech.

1. Он спросил, где я работаю.

2. Она спросила у них, когда они приедут.

3. Они спросили у него, какие осложнения вызвало это заболевание.

4. Он спросил у меня, когда я собираюсь навестить его.

5. Она спросила, что она должна делать в таких случаях.

6. Мы поинтересовались, почему эта болезнь возникает.

7. Мы спросили, как он смог бросить эту вредную привычку.

Ex.10. Retell the stories in the Reported Speech.

An Englishman wants to learn French. He applies to a teacher and asks him if it is very difficult.

“The first six lessons,” says the teacher, “are rather difficult; but after that you will begin to appreciate the beauties of the language”.

“Then,” says the Englishman, “I want to begin with the seventh lesson”.

The traffic is very heavy in the street. Suddenly a man runs up to the policeman who is standing in the middle of the street.

Man: What is the shortest way to the hospital?

Policeman: If you just stand where you are standing now, you’ll get there immediately. This is the shortest and the quickest way to the hospital.

A Correction

Teacher: Jimmy, why didn’t you wash your face? I can tell you what you had for breakfast this morning.

Little boy: What was it?

Teacher: Eggs!

Little boy: You are wrong, teacher, that was yesterday.

She Was Thinking

Father: Mary, have you eaten all the sweets without thinking of your little brother?

Mary: No! I was thinking of him the whole time, I was afraid he would come before I finished them.

Husband (angrily): What? No supper is ready? This is the limit. I’m going to a restaurant.

Wife: Wait just ten minutes till 7 o’clock.

Husband: Will the supper be ready then?

Wife: No, but I shall have dressed to go with you by then.

Ex.11. Retell the story, transforming the Reported Speech into the Direct Speech

Two Champions.

Once a famous boxer went to a restaurant to have dinner. He took off his coat at the door, but he was afraid that somebody would take it. So he took a piece of paper and wrote on it that the coat belonged to Tom Brown, the famous boxer, and that he would come back in a few minutes. He fastened the paper to his coat and went to have his dinner. When he returned, however, his coat was not there, but he found a note in its place which said that his coat had been taken by a famous runner, who would never come back.

The Participle

Ex.1. Put the following verbs in all the forms of the Participle and then translate them into Russian:

to forget, to administer, to give.

Ex.2. Translate into English, using the Present Participle Active:

1) подтверждая диагноз, оказывая влияние на здоровье, измеряя давление, снимая электрокардиограмму, чувствуя головную боль, выполняя процедуры; будучи ребёнком;

2) болезнь, вызывающая осложнения; терапевт, выписывающий рецепт; врач, осматривающий пациента; вирус, разрушающий иммунную систему; женщина, болеющая гриппом; студенты, интересующиеся химией.

Ex.3. Translate into English, using the Present Participle Active:

1. (Прослушивая) the patient's heart, the doctor heard dull sounds.
2. (Болея) with the grippe, she stayed in bed for several days.
3. (Входя) the consulting room, the doctor put on his white gown.
4. (Чувствуя себя) worse, he decided to undergo a course of physiotherapy.
5. (Прописывая) some medicine, the doctor advised me to keep it in a cool place.
6. The DNA, (имеющая) the form of a double helix, contains the genetic code.

Ex.4. Translate into English, using the Present Participle Passive:

измеряемая температура, пальпируемый живот, прослушиваемые сердце и лёгкие, выписываемая справка, ощущаемый запах, определяемые границы сердца, надеваемый халат, обрабатываемая рана.

Ex.5. Translate into English, using the Present Participle Passive of Active:

1. Поступая в больницу, я должен был предоставить необходимые анализы.
2. Медсестра, заполняющая мою карточку, спросила, какие болезни я перенёс в детстве.
3. Прощупываемый пульс временами был аритмичным.
4. Заполняемая карточка будет отдана в регистратуру.
5. Прописываемые таблетки должны приниматься перед едой.
6. Оказывая первую помощь, врач скорой помощи сделал пострадавшему искусственное дыхание.
7. Будучи успокоенным, ребёнок уснул.

Ex.6. Translate into English, using the Past Participle Passive:

написанная диссертация, прочитанная лекция, поступивший больной, сделанный анализ, вызванная болезнь, прописанное лечение, осмотренный

пациент, измеренная температура, проведённые процедуры.

Ex.7. Translate into English, using the Present or Past Participle:

1. Назначенное лечение было очень эффективным.
2. Назначая лечение, врач посоветовал бывать на открытом воздухе как можно больше.
3. Врач, назначающий лечение, - наш участковый врач.
4. Назначаемое лечение состояло из порошков, настоек, внутривенных и внутримышечных инъекций.
5. Будучи назначенным, лекарство следовало заказать в аптеке.
6. Болезнь, вызывающая осложнения, очень серьёзна.
7. Температура, вызванная гриппом, была сбита аспирином.
8. Температура, вызываемая гриппом, должна быть сбита.
9. Мазь, вызывая раздражение кожи, причиняла много беспокойств.

Ex.8. Translate into English, using the Perfect Participle Active:

проверив зрение и слух, не обнаружив заболеваний кишечника, не вылечив от болезни, пройдя курс лечения, опросив пациента, осмотрев внешность, выделив тифозные бактерии, облегчив боль.

Ex.9. Translate into English, using the Present Participles, the Past Participle and the Perfect Participle Active:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Он рассказал мне о лечении, | выписывая рецепт выписав рецепт показав выписываемый рецепт сделав указания медсестре, выписывающей рецепт |
| 2. Карточка была заполнена медсестрой | выполняющей эти процедуры выполнявшей эти процедуры о выполняемых процедурах выполненных процедурах выполняя указания врача |

Выполнив все процедуры, медсестра заполнила карточку.

Ex.10. Translate into English, using the Perfect Participle Passive:

когда давление было измерено, так как за врачом было послано, когда обход был завершён, когда границы сердца были определены, так как диагноз был поставлен, когда пациент был направлен в больницу, когда лекарство было назначено, так как справка была получена, когда анализ мочи был сделан, так как пациент был вылечен, когда он был выписан из боль-

ницы.

Ex.11. Translate into English, using the Perfect Participle Passive:

1. Когда диагноз был поставлен, он был подтвержден заведующим отделением.
2. Когда лекарство было принято, оно вызвало неблагоприятную реакцию.
3. Когда курс лечения был выполнен, он произвел заметное действие на здоровье пациента.
4. Когда кардиограмма была снята, она выявила нормальные результаты.
5. Так как процесс болезни не был остановлен, он вызвал серьезные осложнения.
6. Так как микстура была заказана утром, она была готова к вечеру.
7. Так как пациент не был госпитализирован, он находился в плохом состоянии.

Ex.12. Open the brackets, using the necessary form of the Participle:

1. (To be) ill with angina pectoris he was hospitalized.
2. The doctors are discussing the case (to admit) to the hospital yesterday.
3. (To show) X-ray room, the students went to the reception ward.
4. (To hear) moist râles the doctor made the diagnosis of lobar pneumonia.
5. The boy (to examine) now by the doctor is my son.
6. The doctor put on his white gown (to enter) the room.
7. The man (to follow) the diet strictly is ill with the ulcer of the stomach.
8. (To stay) there 35 days, the patient was discharged from the hospital (to cure).
9. The classes (to attend) by the students are of great importance to them.
10. (To take) in time, the tablet gave me an instant relief.

Ex.13. Translate into English:

1. Делающий, читающий, думающий, побеждающий, открывающий, приносящий, покупающий, скучающий, встречающий, спящий, понимающий;
2. Выбирая, рисуя, получая, зная правило, показывая книги, думая;
3. Обсуждаемый проект, читаемая книга, изучаемый предмет, убираемая квартира, поливаемый цветок;
4. Написанное письмо, проданный костюм, услышанная мелодия, закрытая дверь, найденный ключ;
5. Войдя, увидев, узнав, написав, встретив, купив, сломав, забыв;
6. Когда их спросили, когда нам рассказали, так как мне показали, когда мне прочли, когда нам написали;
7. Обдумывая, обдумав, обдуманый, будучи обдуманным, обдумыв-

ваемый, когда планы были обдуманы, обдумывающий.

Ex.14. Translate into English:

1. Письмо, полученное вчера, было неприятным.
2. Описывая свою поездку, он рассказал много интересного.
3. Изучаемый предмет был довольно трудным.
4. Ответив на все вопросы, лектор закончил свой доклад.
5. Когда нам предложили пойти на пикник, мы с удовольствием согласились.
6. Они приветствовали входящего профессора.
7. Заметив нас, они остановились.
8. Книга, опубликованная в прошлом месяце, имела огромный успех.
9. Когда ей подарили цветы, она почувствовала себя взволнованно.
10. Это строящееся здание – новая школа.
11. Читая эту статью, я узнал много нового.
12. Я сразу узнал эту женщину, стоящую у окна.

The Gerund

Ex.1. Translate into Russian and state the form and function of the Gerund.

1. Would you mind my being present at the operation?
2. I am afraid of catching a cold.
3. After taking the patient's electrocardiogram the cardiologist noted some abnormalities in its reading.
4. This convalescent cannot be discharged without being completely cured.
5. This lecture is worth attending.
6. His having been treated properly and attentively enabled him to be discharged from the hospital so soon.
7. We learnt some ways of treating for this disease.
8. He finished delivering this lecture by giving some examples.

Ex.2. Change the sentences according to the model so that to use the Gerund. Pay attention to form of the noun and pronoun.

Model: *Speak to the doctor before you go home.*

Speak to the doctor before your going home.

1. He insists that he will perform that operation. (to insist on).
2. You must examine the patient after you take the patient's temperature.
3. Do you mind if I go in for sports again.
4. I remember when I was taken to the hospital.
5. We were surprised when that unusual disease was diagnosed. (to be surprised at)
6. We knew nothing that he had published the article about the new me-

thods of performing that operation. (to know of)

7. We were sure that the operation was a success. (to be sure of)

8. Sorry, I'm late. (to be sorry for).

9. I was afraid that the complications would be caused by that disease. (to be afraid of).

10. He wrote that he had already undergone the course of treatment. (to write of).

Ex.3. Complete the sentences, using the Gerund in the function of a part of the predicate.

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| He began | перевязывать рану; удаление аппендикса; вводить тампон в рану; останавливать профузное артериальное кровоте- чение |
| The patient needs | быть прооперированным как можно скорее; в осмотре; в перевязке |
| The nurse goes on | заполнять карточку пациента; выполнение процедуры; ставить банки на спину пациента; накладывая гипсовую повязку |

Ex.4. Answer the questions, using the Gerund as a part of the predicate.

1. When did you start studying medicine?

2. How do you continue studying medicine?

3. What patients require operating on?

4. What diseases need undergoing a course of X-ray therapy?

Ex.5. Translate into English, using the Gerund as a part of the predicate.

1. Терапевт закончил осматривать пациента.

2. Он начал готовиться к операции по поводу язвы желудка.

3. Он продолжал лежать на вытяжении еще целый месяц.

4. Хирурги должны избегать внесения инфекции в рану.

5. Профузное кровотечение нужно остановить.

6. Тампон, пропитанный гноем, требуется заменить.

7. Больные требуют внимательного и заботливого обращения.

8. На сломанную конечность необходимо наложить гипсовую повязку.

9. Врач закончил опрашивать пациента.

10. Медсестра продолжила подготовку инструментов к операции.

11. Он начал заниматься спортом.

Ex. 6. Complete the sentences, using the Gerund as a direct object.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| He remembers | как его доставили в больницу в прошлом году как он вызвал скорую помощь вчера как делать внутривенную инъекцию как эти процедуры выполняются |
| I prefer | рассказывать об операциях когда мне рассказывают об операциях |
| Do you mind | наложить гипсовую повязку? чтобы гипсовая повязка была наложена? |
| She denies | что она пролежала в больнице 2 недели что она ляжет в больницу на следующей неделе что диагноз был поставлен этим врачом что диагноз будет поставлен этим врачом |

Ex.7. Make these sentences true, using the Gerund in the functions of the subject or a part of the predicate or the direct object.

I find cooking very relaxing.

1. I prefer _____ to _____ .
2. I like _____ better than _____ .
3. I dislike _____ .
4. _____ can be stressful.
5. I find _____ quite boring.
6. _____ is good fun.
7. _____ is bad for you.
8. _____ is good for you.
9. _____ can be dangerous.
10. The film “_____” is worth _____ .
11. The book “_____” is worth _____ .

Ex.8. Translate into English, using the Gerund as a direct object.

1. Ему нравится, когда анализы делаются вовремя.
2. Он помнит, как его посещали в больнице в прошлом году.
3. Эти данные стоит записать
4. Вы не возражаете лечь в больницу?
5. Я не возражаю, если меня доставит в больницу машина скорой помощи.
6. Она помнила, как пациент был успокоен врачом.
7. Он предпочитает быть на открытом воздухе как можно больше.
8. Ей нравится ухаживать за больными.
9. Они отрицали, что присутствовали на операции впервые.

10. Эту клинику стоит посетить.

Ex.9. Complete the sentences, using the Gerund as a prepositional object.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. She is responsible for | наложение швов за то, как швы были наложены вчера за то, как швы накладываются сейчас |
| 2. He is tired of | соблюдения строгого постельного режима от того, что он лежит на вытяжении уже месяц |
| 3. He insists on | том, чтобы осмотреть этого пациента том, чтобы этот пациент был осмотрен им через несколько минут том, что осматривал этого пациента вчера том, что этот пациент был осмотрен им вчера |
| 4. I'm interested in | изучении результатов анализов том, чтобы результаты анализов были изучены завтра |
| 5. I'm afraid of | что я заболела вчера что я заболею гриппом |

Ex.10. Answer the questions, using the Gerund as a prepositional object.

1. What are you looking forward to?
2. What are you fond of doing?
3. What do you do when you feel tired of doing one thing?
4. What do you usually praise people for?
5. What do you usually blame people for?

Ex.11. Put the verb given in the brackets into the necessary form of the Gerund in the function of the prepositional object. Add the necessary preposition.

1. She insisted ... (to help) the doctor.
2. Are you fond ... (to study) medicine.
3. I think ... (to go) to the hospital soon.
4. He is afraid ... (to catch) a cold.
5. He was surprised ... the news (to tell) by us.
6. He is tired ... (to question) by the doctor.
7. I'm interested ... (to develop) this disease.
8. We are looking forward ... (to be present at the operation)
9. He is responsible ... the analyses (to make) yesterday.
10. The patient thanked the doctor ... (to deal) with him carefully and attentively.

Ex.12. Translate into English, using the Gerund as a prepositional object.

1. Он устал от того, что его спрашивали о болезни.
2. Она поблагодарила сестру за помощь.

3. Она гордится тем, что вылечила этого пациента.
4. Студентов интересовало, как определяются границы сердца.
5. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы мне сделал операцию этот хирург.
6. Вы думаете проводить процедуры завтра?
7. Я жду с нетерпением, когда мы посетим новое отделение этой больницы.
8. Мы боялись, что симптомы появятся через несколько дней.
9. Она ответственна за то, что врач не был вызван вовремя вчера.
10. Врач похвалил ее за то, что диагноз был поставлен правильно.

Ex.13. Complete the following sentences, using the Gerund as an attribute.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. He takes every opportunity of | ассистировать на операции наложить швы снять швы |
| 2. He had no chance of | быть принятым врачом заказать это лекарство в аптеке понижить температуру |
| 3. What's the reason for | выписать его из больницы? принятия этого лекарства? полоскания горла этой жидкостью? |
| 4. There are a lot of ways of | определения границ сердца остановки венозного кровотечения удаления опухоли желудка |
| 5. He has no experience in | ухаживании за больными наложении гипсовой повязки проведении операции |
| 6. What's your idea of | обучения молодых хирургов? проведения этих процедур? постановки этого диагноза? |

Ex.14. Answer the questions, using the Gerund as an attribute.

1. Do you understand the importance of learning foreign languages?
2. What are your reasons for learning English?
3. Do you take much interest in reading English books, magazines, newspapers?
4. What ways of learning words do you find most effective?
5. How can you improve your English if you haven't much chance of speaking it?
6. Do you see any possibilities of studying medicine with the help of your English lessons?

Ex.15. Translate into English, using the Gerund as an attribute. Learn the nouns with prepositions by heart.

1. У него была хорошая привычка (habit of) приободрять пациентов, когда те были взволнованы.

2. Это была странная мысль (idea of) изучить эти данные.

3. Я не вижу причин (reason for) для проведения операции.

4. У меня есть надежда (hope of), что я скоро поправлюсь.

5. У меня нет никакого опыта (experience in) в работе в приемном покое.

6. Мы узнали несколько способов (way of) осмотра пациента: опрос пациента, наружный осмотр, перкуссия, аускультация, пальпация, измерение кровяного давления, снятие электрокардиограммы.

7. У них было намерение (intention of) ознакомиться с распорядком дня клиники.

8. Врач предоставил мне шанс (chance of) ассистировать в наложении повязки.

Ex.16. Complete the sentences, using the Gerund as an adverbial modifier.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. He made a decision after | тщательного осмотра пациента как пациент был тщательно осмотрен снятия электрокардиограммы как ЭКГ была снята |
| 2. We considered all the reasons for and against before | как прооперировать этого пациента как пациент будет прооперирован как гипсовая повязка будет наложена как наложить гипсовую повязку |
| 3. He went to his ward on | окончанию процедур пройдя курс соответствующего лечения |
| 4. He did me a lot of good by | показав, как накладываются повязки рассказав, как делаются внутривенные уколы остановив профузное артериальное кровотечение |
| 5. You can't be a good doctor without | зная правила обращения с пациентами пройдя многолетнюю практику в больнице будучи добрым и заботливым человеком улучшая свои профессиональные навыки |

Ex.17. Change the sentences so that to use the Gerund as an adverbial modifier.

1. When I received my health certificate, I went home at once.

2. You may avoid any possible complications if you follow all doctor's directions.

3. The surgeons had bared their arms above the elbows before they washed them.

4. After the nurse had taken out a gauze drain, she introduced a new one into the wound.

5. You can avoid peritonitis if you remove the appendix as soon as possible.

6. When the doctor examined the patient, he sent him to be X-rayed.

7. The physician didn't say anything when he was listening to my lungs and heart.

8. First they attended the reception ward, then they went to the traumatological department.

Ex.18. Translate into English, using the Gerund as an adverbial modifier,

1. Он остановил кровотечение, наложив на руку тугую повязку.

2. Он принял таблетку аспирина, после того как измерил температуру.

3. До того как назначить лечение, врач тщательно осмотрел и опросил пациента.

4. Он вошел в приемную, не надев халата.

5. Наложив швы на рану, хирурги закончили операцию.

6. Обработав край операционной раны, хирург ввел раствор антибиотика в нее.

7. Он был выписан из больницы, не будучи вылеченным полностью.

8. Хирург обездвижил ногу, наложив на нее гипсовую повязку.

Ex.19. Translate the following sentences into Russian, paying special attention to ing- forms: Define these ing – forms.

1. On examining food poisoning was diagnosed.

2. Returning home from his work on the day previous to the onset of his illness the man felt a bad headache and shivering.

3. After my brother's recovery the doctor was advising him to avoid catching cold.

4. Healing ointment was very effective.

5. Palpation is the act of examining inner organs by feeling with the hand or fingers the overlying surface.

Ex.20. Fill in the prepositions.

1. ... carrying on these tests, the doctors revealed some dangerous cases.

2. ... staying in the hospital for 3 weeks, he was discharged cured.

3. They insisted ... her going to the hospital.

4. She is responsible ... carrying on these procedures.

5. He was tired ... being asked about the accident.

6. You may go ... examining the patient.

7. Thank you ... your helping me.

8. We are looking forward ... being present at the operation.
9. I am interested ... developing of this disease.
10. He had a bad habit ... smoking.
11. It was a good idea ... our being present at the examination.
12. ... going to this tropical country you must be given prophylactic vaccination.

Ex.21. Open the brackets, using the necessary form of the Gerund.

1. (To speak) without (to think) is (to shoot) without aim.
2. I remember my (to take) to Paris when I was a small boy.
3. The film is worth (to see).
4. After (to return) home, he understood what happened.
5. He passed to the front door without (to see) us.
6. He dislikes (to interrupt).
7. On (to hear) the sound she hurried to the door.
8. I can't help (to do) it.
9. Do you mind my (to close) the window?
10. Yesterday's doctor's (to diagnose) cholecystitis will help us save this patient.
11. The patient was given some sedatives instead of (to inject) the necessary drug.
12. This convalescent can't be discharged without (to cure) completely.
13. It was a good intention of (to go) to the country at the week-end.
14. They are responsible for her yesterday's (to confuse) those poisonous remedies.
15. I hate (to be) ill and (to stay) in bed.
16. My wife and I look forward to (to see) you.
17. I'd like to insist on (to pay) for my work.
18. I'm sorry for (to be) late.

Ex. 22. Translate, using the Gerund.

1. У меня нет надежды вскоре увидеть его.
2. Мысль провести отпуск на море принадлежит моему брату.
3. Вы можете улучшить свое самочувствие, гуляя на свежем воздухе как можно больше.
4. Я не могу перевести этот текст, не посмотрев нескольких слов в словаре.
5. Я думаю поехать туда осенью.
6. Я помню, что меня уже спрашивали об этом.
7. Я запишу номер вашего телефона, так как я боюсь забыть его.
8. Приехав домой, я сразу же начал работать.
9. Я благодарю тебя за то, что ты купил мне такие интересные книги.

10. Он понимает важность изучения иностранных слов.
11. Он вошел в комнату, не постучав.
12. Я чувствовал большое удовольствие, делая эту работу.
13. Вы очень помогли мне тем, что дали мне эти лекции.
14. У вас нет основания (причины) говорить это.
15. Продолжайте рассказывать вашу историю.
16. Стоит ли читать эту книгу?
17. Он отрицает то, что им рассказали об этом.
18. Она не могла не смеяться над этим рассказом.

Ex. 23. Open the brackets, using the Gerund or the Participle. Add the necessary preposition where it's required.

1. I was afraid (to read) the letter as it wasn't (to address) to me.
2. I had a pleasure (to sit) by the fire at night and (to hear) the wind (to blow) outside.
3. He was tired (to explain) the things (to know) by everybody.
4. (To see) the film, we began (to discuss) it.
5. The TV set (to repair) now isn't worth (to buy).
6. (To write) some days ago, the article had the chance (to publish) in the morning newspaper.
7. Do you mind my (to take) the book (to lie) on the table.
8. He looked at me without (to see).
9. He looked at me not (to see).
10. He raised his hat on (to greet) him.
11. After (to try) all the keys, she finally found the right one.
12. (To try) all the keys, she finally found the right one.

Ex.24. Translate into English, using the Gerund and the Participle.

1. Я был удивлен, получив телеграмму, говорящую о приезде моих друзей.
2. Переходя улицу, я увидел своего учителя, разговаривающего с моими сокурсниками.
3. Он взял мой словарь, не спросив разрешения.
4. У него была привычка хранить открытки, присланные его друзьями.
5. Когда нам рассказали о способах осмотра пациентов, мы попросили разрешить нам осмотреть одного из них.
6. Его намерение прочитать нам несколько страниц из книги, пишущейся им сейчас, было очень сильным.
7. Они заинтересованы во вчерашнем опубликовании данных, полученных после проведения экспериментов.
8. Мы настаивали на том, чтобы нам сообщили об окончании встречи, проводимой в офисе.

9. Когда вы думаете пойти в музей, открывающийся на следующей неделе?

10. Встретив, я не узнал его сразу.

11. Я не помню, чтобы встречал его раньше.

12. Он любит приглашать к себе друзей, живущих в разных городах.

13. Он любит, когда его приглашают к себе друзья, живущие в разных городах.

Construction *noun*₁ + *noun*₂ + *noun*₃

Ex.1. Read and memorize the rule.

Если после артикля (или другого определителя существительного) стоит ряд слов, чаще всего, существительных в единственном числе и без предлога /**предлоги всегда прерывают ряд**/, то только **последнее** из них будет тем словом, к которому относится артикль и с которого надо начинать перевод этого ряда. Все остальные слова являются, прямо или косвенно, его определениями. Если в ряду есть причастие, деепричастие, прилагательное, все они тоже относятся к последнему слову. Союзы (and, or) не прерывают ряд.

liver cancer mortality rate – уровень смертности от рака печени

Ex.2. Translate into Russian.

1. Many childhood leukaemia cases occurred in isolated communities, communities experiencing rapid growth.

2. The patient under discussion had the cystic lung changes and airflow obstruction which are characteristic of the disease.

3. Extensive research is under way to evaluate the role that diet and nutrition play in the cancer development.

5. A prospective study found that high prediagnostic serum levels of vitamin D metabolites are associated with decreased risk of breast cancer.

6. It has been well established that lung cancer rates are higher in urban areas.

7. 24-hour urinary protein excretion remains within the normal range.

8. Bone marrow transplantation programmes are also presented.

Ex.3. Change the underlined word combinations, using the rule of 'noun₁ + noun₂ + noun₃'.

1. The size of kidney was normal-to-increased.

2. The specimen of the biopsy of the kidney confirmed this diagnosis in one patient.

3. The review focuses on recent advances in our understanding of the role of T-cells in the pathogenesis of glomerulonephritis.

4. Cyclophosphamide decreased the production of cytokine, but did not affect the infiltration of mononuclear leucocyte.

5. The efficacy of photodynamic therapy depends on the structure of the photosensitizer, the modality of administration, the source of light, and the procedure of the treatment.

6. The angiogram showed renal arteries of normal caliber with no evidence of any stenosis.

7. Another mechanism involves the ability of caffeine to increase the levels of serum cholesterol by decreasing excretion of cholesterol.

8. Associations between the consumption of fruit and vegetables and the risk of breast cancer were examined in 3 prospective and 19 case-control studies.

Ex.4. Translate into Russian.

1. Hodgkin's disease patients.
2. Intravenous drug users.
3. Common human immunodeficiency virus
4. immunosuppression-mediated mechanism.
5. New-York Medical Society members.
6. Calcium channel blocker.
7. Blood group incompatibility.
8. High dose intravenous immunoglobulin therapy.
9. The leukemia research found data collection survey.
10. The World Health Organization International Program on the health effects of Chernobyl accident.
11. Central Oxford Research Ethics Committee.

Literature

1. *Murphy, Raymond. English Grammar in Use / Raymond Murphy.* — Cambridge University Press, 1994. — 350 с.
2. Практика английского языка. Сборник упражнений по грамматике / С. И. Блинова [и др.]. — СПб.: Союз, 2003. — 384 с.
3. *Cunnungham, Sarah. New Cutting Edge. Pre-intermediate. Student's book / Cunnungham Sarah, Moor Peter, Comyns Carr Jane.* — England: Pearson Education Limited. Longman, 2015. — 174 с.
4. *Cunnungham, Sarah. New Cutting Edge. Pre-intermediate: Workbook / Cunnungham Sarah, Moor Peter Jane Comyns Carr.* — England: Pearson Education Limited. Longman, 2015. — 111 с.
5. *Cunnungham, Sarah. New Cutting Edge. Intermediate: Student's book / Cunnungham Sarah, Moor Peter.* — England: Pearson Education Limited. Longman, 2014. — 175 с.
6. *Camyns Carr, Jane. New Cutting Edge. Intermediate: Workbook / Jane Camyns Carr, Eales Frances.* — England: Pearson Education Limited. Longman, 2014. — 95 с.
7. *Хведченя, А. В. Английский язык для поступающих в вузы / А. В. Хведченя, Р. В. Хорень.* — Минск: Выш. шк., 1993. — 256 с.
8. *Моисеенко, И. Ю. Основы грамматики английского языка для студентов-медиков: учеб.-метод. разработка / И. Ю. Моисеенко, Н. А. Швец.* — Гомель: ГомГМУ, 2005. — Р. VII. — 20 с.
9. *Шиханцова, А. А. Основы грамматики английского языка для студентов-медиков: учеб.-метод. разработка / А. А. Шиханцова, Н. М. Ильина.* — Гомель: ГомГМУ, 2004. — Р. IX. — 28 с.

Учебное издание

Шиханцова Алла Адамовна

**ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(на английском языке)**

**Учебно-методическое пособие
для магистрантов и соискателей**

Редактор *Т. М. Кожемякина*
Компьютерная верстка *Ж. И. Цырыкова*

Подписано в печать 06.02.2018.
Формат 60×84¹/₈. Бумага офсетная 65 г/м². Гарнитура «Таймс».
Усл. печ. л. 8,37. Уч.-изд. л. 9,15. Тираж 50 экз. Заказ № 91.

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение:
учреждение образования «Гомельский государственный медицинский университет».
Свидетельство о государственной регистрации издателя,
изготовителя, распространителя печатных изданий № 1/46 от 03.10.2013.
Ул. Ланге, 5, 246000, Гомель.