



НАРОДНАЯ УКРАИНСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ

**ПРАКТИКУМ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОЙ  
ГРАММАТИКЕ**

Для слушателей факультета  
довузовской подготовки

Издательство НУА

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Харьков  
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С о с т а в и т е л ь *Е. В. Карпенко*

Р е ц е н з е н т доц. *Л.В. Михайлова*

Практикум містить теоретичну і практичну частини, що охоплюють ті розділи граматики, які викликають труднощі при підготовці до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання, і призначений для слухачів факультету довузівської підготовки.

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Практикум содержит теоретическую и практическую части, охватывающие те разделы грамматики, которые вызывают трудности при подготовке к внешнему независимому оцениванию, и предназначен для слушателей факультета довузовской подготовки.

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# TOPIC 1

## THE PARTS OF SPEECH

В английском языке различают следующие части речи:

1. имя существительное – the **Noun**
2. имя прилагательное – the **Adjective**
3. имя числительное – the **Numeral**
4. местоимение – the **Pronoun**
5. глагол – the **Verb**
6. наречие – the **Adverb**
7. предлог – the **Preposition**
8. союз – the **Conjunction**
9. междометие – the **Interjection**
10. артикль – the **Article**
11. частица – **Particle**
12. модальные слова – **Modal Words**
13. слова категории состояния – **Adlinks**
14. слова-ответы – **Response Words**

Имена существительные, прилагательные и числительные, местоимения, глаголы, наречия и слова категории состояния являются самостоятельными (знаменательными) частями речи. Они обозначают предметы, их свойства, их действия и т.д. и служат в предложении его членами.

Предлоги и союзы являются служебными словами. Они показывают различные отношения между членами предложения или между предложениями. К служебным словам относятся вспомогательные глаголы, а также артикли, служащие признаками существительного и частицы.

Особую группу составляют модальные слова, слова-ответы и междометия. Они не относятся ни к самостоятельным, ни к служебным частям речи и не являются членами предложения.

### **Interjection**

#### **Междометие**

Междометия не являются членами предложения и служат для выражения чувств, не называя их. К наиболее распространенным английским междометиям относятся:

- ah – а! ах! (согласие, узнавание, симпатия)
- aha – ага! (понимание, находка)
- ahem, h'm – гм! (колебание, неодобрение)
- alas – увы! (сожаление)
- hey – эй! (невежливое обращение)

hush – ти! (просьба соблюдать тишину)  
oh – о! ох! (в составе возвышенного обращения; удивление, досада)  
ooh – ух! (удивление, неожиданная радость или огорчение)  
oops – ой! (небольшое происшествие, ошибка, неловкость)  
ow, ouch – ай! (боль)  
ugh – тьфу! (отвращение)  
uh-huh – угу! (согласие, понимание)  
wow – здорово! wau! (восхищение)

## Conjunction

### Союз

Союзы служат для связи частей сложного предложения или однородных членов предложения, выражая смысловое отношение между ними. Союзы делятся на сочинительные, соединяющие независимые однородные члены или части сложносочиненного предложения (Coordinating conjunctions), и подчинительные, вводящие придаточные (то есть зависимые) предложения (Subordinating conjunctions). В качестве союзов могут выступать относительные местоимения *which, that* – который, *where* – где и т.д..

## Adlinks

### Слова категории состояния

Слова категории состояния или прилагательные, употребляющиеся в составе сказуемого, возникли в среднеанглийский период из сочетания предлога и существительного, например:

on + fire = afire

on + sleep = asleep

Они обозначают состояние предмета, выраженного подлежащим и употребляются в предложении **только** как часть составного сказуемого, т.е. после глагола (чаще всего глагола to be) и не употребляются в качестве определения перед существительными.

К ним относится ряд прилагательных, начинающихся на **a-**:

**ablaze, adrift, afloat, afraid, aghast, ajar, alike, alight, alive, alone, amiss, ashamed, askew, asleep, astir, astray, averse, awake, aware, awash**

*E.g.* The lamps were *alight*. – Лампы горели.

John was *asleep*. – Джон спал.

При необходимости в качестве определения при существительном либо используются другие прилагательные со сходным значением, либо прилагательные, употребляющиеся только в составе сказуемого, ставятся после существительного.

*E.g.* He was *afraid*. – Он был испуган.

He has a *frightened* look. – У него испуганный вид.

These vases are *alike*. – Эти вазы похожи.

We bought *similar* vases. – Мы купили похожие вазы.

### Modal Words

#### Модальные слова

К числу модальных слов относятся непосредственно модальные глаголы (**can, may, ought (to), must, could, might, shall, should, will, would, need, dare**), которые не употребляются самостоятельно, а только в сочетании с инфинитивом без частицы *to* смыслового (основного) глагола и модальные наречия, такие как **perhaps, surely, obviously, maybe** и др. Модальные слова выражают вероятность, необходимость, возможность, желательность совершения действия, выраженного основным глаголом.

Exercise 1. Look at the words in bold type and say what part of speech they belong to.

#### DETECTIVES

A police (1) **inspector** was interviewing (2) **two** people for (3) **the** job of detective. The first (4) **candidate** was a woman. The inspector showed (5) **her** a photo of a man with (6) **green** hair (7) **and** asked her what was unusual (8) **about** the man. She looked (9) **carefully** at the photo and replied 'He's only got one (10) **ear**.' This was not what the inspector had been (11) **hoping** (12) **to** hear. 'We (13) **can** only see one ear (14) **because** the picture is in profile,' he pointed out rather (15) **crossly**.

The second candidate (16) **was** a man. The inspector asked him the (17) **same** question. The man said 'He's wearing contact (18) **lenses**.' The inspector was (19) **very** surprised. 'You're right,' he said. I happen to know (20) **that** he really is wearing contact lenses. That's very clever (21) **of** you.' 'It's quite (22) **simple**,' said the man. 'He must have poor eyesight with only (23) **one** eye. And he can't (24) **wear** glasses because he's only got one ear.'

- |    |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | 7.  | 13. | 19. |
| 2. | 8.  | 14. | 20. |
| 3. | 9.  | 15. | 21. |
| 4. | 10. | 16. | 22. |
| 5. | 11. | 17. | 23. |
| 6. | 12. | 18. | 24. |

Exercise 2. Read the sentences and say if the word after them is **a verb, a noun, or an adjective**.

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. The police want to interview the man.        | interview = _____ |
| The interview took place at the police station. | interview = _____ |
| 2. I asked you a question.                      | question = _____  |
| Detectives are going to question the man.       | question = _____  |
| 3. We all have a right to freedom of speech.    | right = _____     |
| What do you think is the right thing to do?     | right = _____     |

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 4. Mike told us a really funny joke.<br>It's serious. You shouldn't joke.                   | joke = _____<br>joke = _____         |
| 5. It's criminal to cause all this pollution.<br>The man is a criminal known to the police. | criminal = _____<br>criminal = _____ |
| 6. There was an empty bottle on the floor.<br>The security man made me empty my pockets.    | empty = _____<br>empty = _____       |
| 7. The officers will police the festival.<br>My sister wants to join the police.            | police = _____<br>police = _____     |
| 8. The golf ball rolled slowly onto the green.<br>The man in the photo had green hair.      | green = _____<br>green = _____       |

Exercise 3. Find and write out the asked part of speech in the sentences.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. I don't often buy a magazine.                              | <i>adverb</i> _____      |
| 2. Unfortunately I left my briefcase on the bus.              | <i>preposition</i> _____ |
| 3. That dress you wore yesterday looked really nice.          | <i>adjective</i> _____   |
| 4. We must have lunch together some time.                     | <i>verb</i> _____        |
| 5. What about throwing all these old magazines away?          | <i>noun</i> _____        |
| 6. My boss said that I had to finish this report by Thursday. | <i>preposition</i> _____ |
| 7. Some strange things have been happening lately.            | <i>verb</i> _____        |
| 8. Do you have to drive so slowly all the time?               | <i>adverb</i> _____      |
| 9. Surely you must be joking.                                 | <i>pronoun</i> _____     |
| 10. The forecast says it's going to be hot again today.       | <i>adjective</i> _____   |
| 11. The train leaves in fifteen minutes.                      | <i>verb</i> _____        |
| 12. I always feel so tired after working all day.             | <i>adjective</i> _____   |

Exercise 4. Read the sentences and state to what part of speech each word in bold type belongs to. Translate the sentences into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. We have received **a wire** from Venice. **Wire** me as soon as you arrive in Naples. The electric current passes through **a wire**.
2. I **iron** my clothes with **an iron**. The **iron** bars were covered with rust. **Iron** is heavy.
3. Let him **drive** as quick as possible. We had a long **drive** in a car.
4. I **smoke** a pipe. Let us have **a smoke**.
5. Your hat wants **a brush**. I **brush** my hair with **a hair-brush**.
6. We saw a ship in full **sail**. Let us **sail** to the nearest island.
7. You have got wet **paint** on the back of your coat. Now let's **paint**.
8. The night **deepened** and dew **wet** the trampled grass under them.
9. He **bicycled** in daily, and the **daily ride** to and fro had become a great pleasure to him.
10. Tell me the **addresses** and I'll write several letters at one **go**.
11. I shall leave **here** tomorrow.
12. The cottages of Penny Green had been built by people who not only intended to live in them but wanted them to be roomy and **well-cupboarded** and stoutly **beamed** and **floored**.



13. The draper's shop would not only **dress** you, **post-office** you; **linoleum** you, **rug** and **wallpaper** you; **ink**, **pencil** and **note-paper** you; but would also **bury** you and **tombstone** you.

14. He **headed** the movement. He has a good **head**. He is **head** boy in the class.

15. I stayed on **deck**. I had a **deck** cabin. It was gaily **decked** with flowers.

16. **Paper** the walls with white **paper**.

17. You must **ship** the cargo in a large **ship**.

18. The ball went **over** my head and in trying to catch it I fell **over**.

19. I must **second** your effort.

20. He has promised to **forward** your letters: they will be sent **forward**. He is a **forward** boy for his age.

21. Take the cart **back** to the **back** yard and **back** it into the shed at the **back** of the stable.

22. **Light** the lamp. The lamp gives a poor **light**.

23. All of a sudden the wind fell, and in **the quiet** he could hear the voices of people on the shore.

24. The leaves were thick upon the trees, and heavy with **wet**.

25. I reached home after **dark**, drenched to the skin.

Exercise 5. Point out the part-of-speech qualification of the artificial word *abcd* and its derivatives in the following sentences.

1. You are talking like an *abcd*.

2. The book was so *abcing* that I read it twice without an interval.

3. Why is *Abcd* playing the piano now? She should be reading for an exam.

4. To our satisfaction everything was done quite *abcdly* and we could go on with our task.

5. My friend *abcs* to his native town every year.

6. She stood *abcd*, her eyes half closed.

7. From where we stood, we could *abcd* everything going on in the court.

8. About these *abcs*, you'll excuse me, but I am at a loss what to do with them.

9. She was an *abcd* girl with plump cheeks and big round eyes.

10. Jim was so happy to find her so *abcd* that day.

11. You are stupid as a child, and that is *abcing* a great deal.

12. Oh, what's that? *Abcd*?

13. Much *abcd* has been wasted without any definite results obtained.

Exercise 6. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian paying special attention to *adlinks*.

1. New England is *ablaze* with color in autumn. 2. They were spotted after three hours *adrift* in a dinghy. 3. Three hours is a long time to try to stay *afloat* in these conditions. 4. She tried to think about the future without feeling *afraid*. 5. Tania stared at him *aghast*, unable to speak. 6. She had left the window *ajar* that morning. 7. The girls dressed *alike* in black pants and jackets. 8. She paused and

turned, her face was *alight* with happiness. 9. Hopes of finding anyone still *alive* were fading. 10. He found himself *alone* in a hostile world. 11. There was something *amiss* about his calculations. 12. I am not *ashamed* to be seen with them. 13. There were no shutters at the windows, and some of the doors hung *askew*. 14. My four-year-old daughter was *asleep* on the sofa. 15. He woke before anyone else was *astir*. 16. We went *astray* but a man redirected us. 17. He's not *averse* to publicity, of the right kind. 18. The noise might keep you *awake* at night. 19. Most people are *aware* of the dangers of sunbathing. 20. The bathroom floor was *awash*.

Exercise 7. Define all parts of speech in the following sentences.

1. My boyfriend is a student. 2. The meeting was yesterday. 3. My back is aching. 4. The weather is looking belter. 5. You know the answer. 6. Everyone found the joke terribly amusing. 7. I'm on a diet. 8. I poured my drink down the sink. 9. It was getting dark. 10. Our exams are next week. 11. You should go the doctor. 12. Rick gave us a lift. 13. The statue stands in front of the palace. 14. The boss appointed his son Marketing Manager. 15. We played tennis.

Exercise 8. Give at least 5 your own examples of the following parts of speech:

the noun \_\_\_\_\_  
the numeral \_\_\_\_\_  
the verb \_\_\_\_\_  
the modal word \_\_\_\_\_  
the adjective \_\_\_\_\_  
the pronoun \_\_\_\_\_  
the adverb \_\_\_\_\_  
the conjunction \_\_\_\_\_  
the preposition \_\_\_\_\_  
the interjection \_\_\_\_\_  
the adlink \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 9. Name the parts of speech in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. It was not pleasant for me to pretend to know nothing. 2. It's no good your saying so when you have no proof whatever. 3. The safe was supposed to have been left open by negligence. 4. She was left penniless after her father's death. 5. It is all right for me to go and tell him. 6. It was bound to happen one of these days. 7. They were heard discussing something in whisper on the landing. 8. The matter was considered closed. 9. For her to praise one of us was a most unusual thing. 10. The car was found later slightly damaged. 11. She was appointed secretary to the head of the department. 12. From time to time they were seen dancing in the hall.

Exercise 10. Make longer sentences. Use conjunctions *and* / *but* / *or* + the sentences in italics.

*Did you stay at home? We watched television. Don't come back! She looked out. Do*

*you want to get a taxi? I didn't read it. He didn't see me. They don't use it very often. I can't remember his name. She swam to the other side. They took some photographs.*

1. We stayed at home and watched television.
2. I bought a newspaper \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She went to the window \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I saw Jack \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The girl jumped into the river \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Did you go out last night \_\_\_\_\_.
7. They walked round the town \_\_\_\_\_.
8. They've got a car \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I can remember his face \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Go away \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Shall we walk to the hotel \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 11. Make longer sentences. Use conjunctions *so / because* + the sentences in italics.

*She was ill. Don't phone me. I walked in. We walked home. We didn't play tennis. We didn't go swimming. They haven't got a key. She does the same thing ill the time. It was very hot in the room. She is friendly and interesting. I couldn't sleep.*

1. I opened the window \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The water wasn't very clean, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The door was open \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Ann didn't go to work \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I like Carol \_\_\_\_\_.
6. It was raining \_\_\_\_\_.
7. There were no buses \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I got up in the middle of the night \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I won't be at home this evening \_\_\_\_\_.
10. They can't get into the house \_\_\_\_\_.
11. She doesn't like her job \_\_\_\_\_.

## TOPIC 2

### THE VERB TO BE

Exercise 1. Put in the necessary form of the verb **to be** in the present tense.

**A.** 1. I \_\_\_ a pupil. 2. My father \_\_\_ a teacher, he \_\_\_ a scientist. 3. \_\_\_ your aunt a doctor? – Yes, she \_\_\_\_. 4. \_\_\_ they at home? – No, they \_\_\_ not at home, they \_\_\_ at work. 5. My brother \_\_\_ a worker. He \_\_\_ at work. 6. \_\_\_ you an engineer? – Yes, I \_\_\_\_. 7. \_\_\_ your sister a typist? – No, she \_\_\_ not a typist, she \_\_\_ a student. 8. \_\_\_ your brother at school? – Yes, he \_\_\_\_. 9. \_\_\_ your sister at school? – No, she \_\_\_ not at school. 10. My \_\_\_ sister \_\_\_ at home. 11. \_\_\_ this your watch? – Yes, it \_\_\_\_. 12. She \_\_\_ an actress. 13. This \_\_\_ my bag. 14. My uncle \_\_\_ an office-worker. 15. He \_\_\_ at work. 16. Helen \_\_\_ a painter. She has some fine pictures. They \_\_\_ on the walls. She has much paper. It \_\_\_ on the shelf. The shelf \_\_\_ brown. It \_\_\_ on the wall. Helen has a brother. He \_\_\_ a student. He has a family. His family \_\_\_ not in Petersburg, it \_\_\_ in Moscow.

**B.** I \_\_\_ from a town in the North of Scotland, called Grantown. It \_\_\_ a small place with about 30,000 people. The people in Grantown \_\_\_ very friendly. But the weather \_\_\_ not very good. My favourite sport \_\_\_ snowboarding, but I \_\_\_ not very good at it. My parents and I \_\_\_ very happy here in Grantown. But my older sister, Fiona, \_\_\_ not at home now. She \_\_\_ a nurse in Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland.

Exercise 2. Match the answers to the questions.

- |                                  |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. How much are these flowers?   | <i>It's on the table.</i> |
| 2. Are your parents doctors?     | <i>It's Julia.</i>        |
| 3. Who's at the door?            | <i>Yes, they are.</i>     |
| 4. Is Jack in the shower?        | <i>They're € 20.</i>      |
| 5. Where's my phone?             | <i>No, it isn't.</i>      |
| 6. Is the weather warm in March? | <i>No, he isn't.</i>      |

Exercise 3. Put in the necessary form of the verb **to be** in the present tense.

1. Hello! My name \_\_\_ Jenny. And what \_\_\_ your name? – My name \_\_\_ Anna. And where \_\_\_ you from? – I \_\_\_ from New York. 2. My name \_\_\_ Manuel Garcia and I \_\_\_ a doctor. I \_\_\_ thirty years old. I \_\_\_ married and I have two children. They \_\_\_ seven years old and they \_\_\_ twins. 3. This \_\_\_ a photo of Martin, his wife and his children. His wife's name \_\_\_ Jennifer and she \_\_\_ a dentist. His daughter's name \_\_\_ Alison. She \_\_\_ twenty-two and she \_\_\_ a hairdresser. 4. John, \_\_\_ you married? – No, I \_\_\_ married, I \_\_\_ a bachelor. 5. How \_\_\_ you? – I \_\_\_ fine and I \_\_\_ in London now, at the International school of English. We \_\_\_ in class 3 with eight other students. They \_\_\_ all from different countries – Spain, France, Japan, Argentina, Switzerland and Thailand. Our teacher's name \_\_\_ Peter Briscall and he \_\_\_ very nice. 6. \_\_\_ you a student or a teacher? – I \_\_\_ a teacher, I \_\_\_ still a student. I \_\_\_ one of the best students in our group. 7. \_\_\_ you

and Henry Americans or Mexicans? – We \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Mexicans, but we \_\_\_ Spanish. 8. My father \_\_\_ a policeman. He \_\_\_ very tall and slim, but my grandfather and grandmother \_\_\_ rather fat. 9. \_\_\_ Mrs. Smith a good or a bad teacher? – She \_\_\_ the best teacher in our school. All the students \_\_\_ fond of her. 10. This girl’s name \_\_\_ Mary. She \_\_\_ also a good student. Her favourite subjects \_\_\_ Geography and Mathematics. 11. \_\_\_ this a pencil? – No, it \_\_\_ \_\_\_ a pencil, it \_\_\_ a pen. Whose pen \_\_\_ this? – I think this \_\_\_ John’s pen. 12. \_\_\_ the picture on the wall above the chair or under the chair? – The picture \_\_\_ above the chair. 13. Mr. Smith and Mrs. Black \_\_\_ teachers. They \_\_\_ the teachers of Italian. 14. \_\_\_ these kittens? – No, these \_\_\_ \_\_\_ kittens, these \_\_\_ puppies. 15. The king \_\_\_ a strong man, the queen \_\_\_ a fat woman and the princess \_\_\_ very beautiful. 16. This \_\_\_ a cat. It \_\_\_ Tom’s cat. 17. There \_\_\_ three rooms in my flat. They \_\_\_ very comfortable and cosy. 18. Mr. Smith \_\_\_ a doctor. He has two bicycles and they \_\_\_ very beautiful. 19. This \_\_\_ a dictionary. I \_\_\_ the owner of the dictionary. 20. \_\_\_ this a cat or a dog? – This \_\_\_ a dog and it \_\_\_ eating a bone.

#### Exercise 4. Translate into English.

**А.** 1. Сегодня отличная погода. 2. Я совсем не устал. 3. Эти чемоданы очень тяжелые. 4. Собака спит. 5. Мне жарко. Не могли бы вы открыть окно? 5. Этому замку тысяча лет. 6. Мой брат и я – хорошие футболисты. 7. Мэри дома, а ее дети в школе. 8. Твои туфли очень грязные. 9. Твои сигареты в сумке. Возьми их. 10. Я сегодня неважно себя чувствую. 11. Магазины закрыты сегодня. 12. Его дочери всего три года. 13. Дома на этой улице очень старые. 14. Этот экзамен не сложный. 15. Я не интересуюсь политикой. 16. Она боится собак. 17. Река Амазонка не в Африке. А где она? 18. Эдинбург – столица Шотландии, а Кардиф – столица Уэльса.

**Б.** 1. Этот отель дорогой? 2. Почему Джон сердит на меня? 3. Какого цвета ваша машина? 4. Вы интересуетесь кино? 5. Сколько стоят эти туфли? 6. Она замужем? 7. Музей открыт сегодня? 8. Кто ваш любимый актер? 9. Сколько лет твоему отцу? 10. Почему ты всегда опаздываешь? 11. Откуда она родом? 12. Какого цвета глаза у твоей сестры? 13. Где мои ключи? 14. Он женат? 15. Как зовут вашу собаку? 16. Чьи это дети? 17. Который час? 18. Кто он по профессии?

#### Exercise 5. Write questions to the following answers.

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. George.              | 10. She’s 18 too.       |
| 2. Yes, I’m married.    | 11. No, I’m not hungry. |
| 3. No, I’m not.         | 12. Red.                |
| 4. From Italy.          | 13. It’s rather warm.   |
| 5. I’m 18.              | 14. He’s a writer.      |
| 6. No, I’m a student.   | 15. He’s my brother.    |
| 7. No, she is a lawyer. | 16. 9 o’clock.          |
| 8. She’s American.      | 17. No, she is out.     |
| 9. Anna.                |                         |

Exercise 6. Insert the necessary verb from the brackets.

1. How much \_\_\_\_ this sweater cost? (is, does, do) 2. How much \_\_\_\_ this sweater? (is, does, do) 3. It \_\_\_\_ rainy in summer. (don't, doesn't, isn't) 4. It \_\_\_\_ often rain in summer. (don't, doesn't, isn't) 5. I \_\_\_\_ stay at home on Sundays. (am not, doesn't, don't) 6. I \_\_\_\_ at home on Sundays. (am not, doesn't, don't) 7. He \_\_\_\_ have much money. (isn't, doesn't, don't) 8. He \_\_\_\_ rich. (isn't, doesn't, don't) 9. Mag and her sister \_\_\_\_ live in Rome. (aren't, doesn't, don't) 10. Mag and her sister \_\_\_\_ in Rome. (aren't, doesn't, don't) 11. Pat's mother \_\_\_\_ teach students. (isn't, doesn't, don't) 12. Pat's mother \_\_\_\_ a teacher. (isn't, doesn't, don't) 13. It \_\_\_\_ cost much to stay at that hotel. (doesn't, isn't, don't) 14. That hotel \_\_\_\_ expensive. (doesn't, isn't, don't)

Exercise 7. Insert the necessary form of the verb – *do, does, is, are, have, has*.

1. What subjects \_\_\_\_ she good at? 2. \_\_\_\_ your brother got a camera? 3. \_\_\_\_ your mother like cooking? 4. What floor \_\_\_\_ your bedroom on? 5. \_\_\_\_ your parents in France now? 6. Where \_\_\_\_ the nearest book-store? 7. \_\_\_\_ your friend have any money? 8. Where \_\_\_\_ your uncle work? 9. What sports \_\_\_\_ they fond of? 10. What bike \_\_\_\_ you got? 11. What \_\_\_\_ the weather like today? 12. What languages \_\_\_\_ you speak? 13. \_\_\_\_ you like science fiction? 14. What \_\_\_\_ your favourite pop-group? 15. What car \_\_\_\_ she got? 16. How many apples \_\_\_\_ you got? 17. What subject \_\_\_\_ you like best? 18. What \_\_\_\_ the capital of your country? 19. \_\_\_\_ you know what time it \_\_\_\_? 20. How far \_\_\_\_ London from Liverpool?

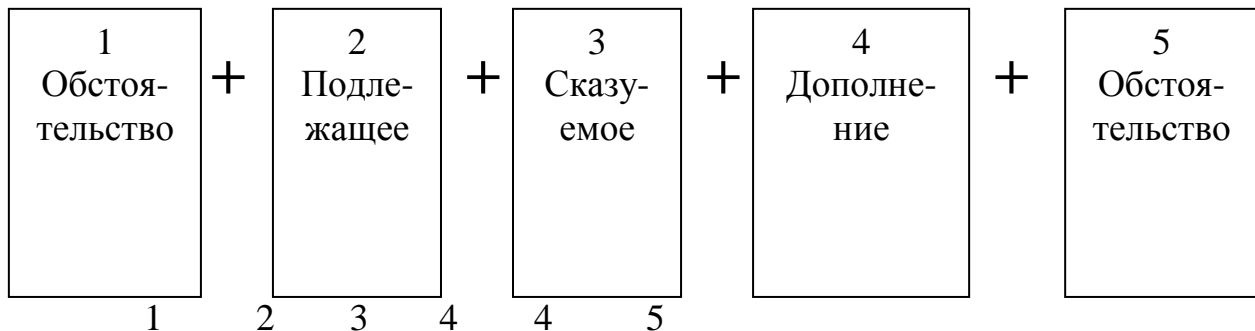
## TOPIC 3 WORD ORDER

При построении предложения на английском языке необходимо строго соблюдать **порядок слов**, т.е. порядок следования членов предложения по отношению друг к другу.

Нужно помнить, что в утвердительном предложении:

- a) **подлежащее** всегда стоит перед сказуемым;
- b) **сказуемое** стоит после подлежащего и перед дополнением;
- c) **дополнение** следует за сказуемым. Если есть два дополнения, прямое (direct object) и косвенное (indirect object), то косвенное дополнение стоит перед прямым;
- d) **определение** без предлога всегда стоит перед определяемым словом;
- e) **обстоятельство** обычно стоит в начале или конце предложения.

### Основная схема английского повествовательного предложения:



*E.g.* In summer Peter wrote them letters very often.

Определение не меняет общую схему предложения. Включив определение в схему предложения, получаем следующее:

*E.g.* Last summer **my** friend wrote **his** parents letters very often.

Если подлежащее стоит перед сказуемым, то порядок слов называется **прямым**. Если сказуемое или его часть стоят перед подлежащим, порядок слов называется **обратным**, или «инверсией».

Инверсия употребляется, в основном, при построении вопросительного предложения. Инверсия иногда может употребляться и для того, чтобы сделать предложение более выразительным, эмоциональным.

В этом случае предложения обычно начинаются со слов: *never, little, there, then, not once, here, now, so* + прилагательное или наречие.

*E.g.* Never before **have I seen** such mountains! Little **did** he **know** her! So great **was** her happiness that she did not say a word. Never **had** I **seen** a face so happy, sweet and radiant. "Here **comes** the coffee," she said.

Exercise 1. Put the words in the necessary order to make a sentence. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. were, pale, they, men, faces, big, with. 2. New Zealand, were, from, the eight men, divers. 3. to clear the harbour, was brought, of its wrecks, the team, to Rangoon. 4. these, refugees, a lot of, ships, had boarded. 5. climbed, of the ship, hole, in the side, I, through, one. 6. the compartment, the lamp, next, just, in, is being fixed. 7. appeared, the porter's, in the doorway, face, smiling. 8. a few words, I, to say, companion, was eager, my, to. 9. was born, a, of, Mark Twain, a, lawyer, in, small town, the family, in 1835, in. 10. in, he, a bookshop, began, his, to work, home town, at.

Exercise 2. Put the words in the necessary order to make a sentence. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. You, watch, last night, did, the football, match? 2. English, am, now, I, to, fluent, learning, speak. 3. Fred, you, his, has, to, invited, party, housewarming. 4. She, really, heavy, such, is, a smoker? 5. This photo, Brian, did, when, take, and where? 6. Can, guess, he, never, I, about, is, what, thinking. 7. In Ireland, have been, since 1995, my aunt, living, and uncle. 8. Never, in Africa, warm clothes, people, wear. 9. Rains, in the Himalayas, often, it, in spring, early. 10. Short, so, is, life, and, it, you, always, enjoy, must.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences using the following words:

1. Give, paper, a piece, of, me, a pencil, and.
2. Week, Mr. Barnett, new, brings, Mary, and, books, magazines, every.
3. Tall, General Henderson, with, hair, a man, white, was.
4. Was putting on, gloves, her, in, Nancy, a way, slow.
5. Show, can, I, something, you, interesting.
6. Good, English, some, have, I, books.
7. Them, can, I, bring, to, the Institute, you, to.
8. Cold, a night, January, was, it.
9. Long, can't, we, stay, here.
10. In, coffee, the morning, I, like.



## TOPIC 4

### IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

Повелительные предложения выражают приказание, просьбу, приглашение, совет, рекомендацию. Отличительной особенностью таких предложений является то, что в них нет подлежащего, хотя подразумевается, что действие должен выполнить тот, к кому адресовано обращение.

Утвердительные побудительные предложения образуются с помощью **инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы to**:

*E. g.* Do it now! Take off your hat. Let's go, darling. Come to see us, please.

Отрицательная форма таких предложений образуется с помощью **вспомогательного глагола do с отрицательной частицей not** для всех лиц и чисел и **инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы to**:

*E. g.* Don't do it! Don't talk at the lesson! Don't go there now.

Exercise 1. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. Don't repeat these accusations without checking them. 2. Have a lovely time. 3. Don't leave the packets open. 4. Get back to your seat, won't you? 5. Let's not become personal. 6. Keep calling. She may come any time. 7. Have a cigarette, will you? 8. Don't fail to follow the instructions closely. 9. Go ahead; I'm ready to put down the message. 10. Don't answer back! Do as I tell you! 11. Do be quiet, Jane. 12. Let's not start our discussion anew. 13. Don't, for goodness sake, interrupt the singing.

Exercise 2. Make the following requests more urgent or polite.

1. Tell me now. 2. Sign your name. 3. Clear the desk. 4. Take off your overcoats. 5. Switch on the vacuum-cleaner. 6. Boil the water. 7. Stand to one side. 8. Mind the clock. 9. Don't let's postpone it. 10. Tell her to come. 11. Connect me with the chief operator. 12. Do me a favour. 13. Remember me to your parents. 14. Stop arguing with me. 15. Don't interrupt me. 16. Repeat your words. 17. Call another time. 18. Press the knob on your left. 19. Change the batteries. 20. Get it started. 21. Relax. 22. Give it a push. 23. Help me with this job. 24. Fix the carpet right there. 25. Forget it. 3. Change the bed-clothes.

Exercise 3. Forbid the action expressed in the following statements and request by using sentences of various kinds.

1. Nancy is shutting the door to the nursery. 2. Let's speak to him now. 3. I want to take your bike. 4. Now I'll switch on the washing machine. 5. Peter is staring at us open-mouthed. 6. Baking in the sun a bit will be a pleasure, Dad. 7. I'll order two more ices. 8. The handle should be turned counter clockwise, should it not? 9. Let her stay in the country. 10. Floy will be watering the flower-beds, won't she? 11.

Sam is preparing to make a detailed report. 12. Now I'll be putting the parcels into the carry-all. 13. Will you let me fill in the form!

## TOPIC 5 EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

Восклицательные предложения передают различные виды чувств – радость, разочарование, огорчение и т.д. Строятся такие предложения в соответствии с двумя моделями:

1. **What + Noun!** (переводятся на русский язык восклицательными предложениями, начинающимися со слов *Какой ... !* и *Что за ... !*)

E.g. What a nice baby! What fantastic news! What a good day! What fine weather!

2. **How + Adjective/Adverb!** (переводятся на русский язык восклицательными предложениями, начинающимися со слов *Как ... !*)

E.g. How nice the girl is! How interesting the information is! How late it was!

How strange her words seemed!

Порядок слов в этих предложениях прямой: подлежащее, за ним сказуемое. Восклицательные предложения произносятся с понижением тона.

E.g. What a nice present he gave me! What a beautiful song she is singing!  
What good English he speaks! How clever the boy is! How beautifully she sang yesterday! How well he speaks English! How nice of you!

Exercise 1. Distinguish between exclamatory and non-exclamatory constructions. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. What a nuisance he is! 2. How can I know about her intentions! 3. Oh, stop it! Please, stop it! 4. Oh, that Jane were not so touchy! 5. Do believe me, Madam. 6. You did want to ask me something, didn't you? 7. How do you know? 8. How very clever you've become! And so unexpected, too! 9. How kind of her! 10. No more of that, pray! 11. Phil? That early! 12. Can't stand his provocations any longer. 13. I'm so sorry, Jack! 14. If only I could speak to her now! 15. Just fancy this happening to the Old Man! 16. Oh, what a beautiful day! 17. How wonderfully she dances! 18. That was a crazy idea from the very start. 19. But Tommy is such a bore!

Exercise 2. Change the following non-exclamatory sentences into exclamatory.

1. He is a good singer. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The singer is good. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He is a fine athlete. \_\_\_\_\_
4. This athlete is good. \_\_\_\_\_
5. She is a pretty girl. \_\_\_\_\_

6. This girl is pretty. \_\_\_\_\_
7. She has beautiful hair. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Her hair is beautiful. \_\_\_\_\_
9. It's a cool night. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The night is cool. \_\_\_\_\_
11. He speaks English well. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Everything was quiet. \_\_\_\_\_
13. They understood each other perfectly. \_\_\_\_\_
14. She plays the piano well. \_\_\_\_\_
15. It is noisy here. \_\_\_\_\_
16. This place is beautiful. \_\_\_\_\_
17. It is stuffy here. \_\_\_\_\_
18. She sings beautifully. \_\_\_\_\_
19. It's fine weather we are having. \_\_\_\_\_
20. She is wearing smart clothes. \_\_\_\_\_
21. The cake smells delicious. \_\_\_\_\_
22. You have brought us sad news. \_\_\_\_\_
23. They are laughing very loudly. \_\_\_\_\_
24. You have given me a lot of money. \_\_\_\_\_
25. You are wrong. \_\_\_\_\_
26. She looks fine in this new dress. \_\_\_\_\_
27. The child has grown very tall. \_\_\_\_\_
28. April is usually cold. \_\_\_\_\_
29. The flowers smell nice. \_\_\_\_\_
30. He seems to be a nice man. \_\_\_\_\_

## TOPIC 6 QUESTION WORDS

- |              |       |   |
|--------------|-------|---|
| <b>WHAT</b>  | _____ | <i>What</i> is he? He is an engineer.                 |
|              | _____ | <i>What</i> is this? It's an orange.                  |
|              | _____ | <i>What colour</i> is this pencil? It's yellow.       |
| <b>WHEN</b>  | _____ | <i>When</i> is your birthday?                         |
| <b>WHERE</b> | _____ | <i>Where</i> is the cat? It's on the sofa.            |
|              | _____ | <i>Where</i> are you going? I am going to the cinema. |
| <b>WHO</b>   | _____ | <i>Who</i> is this boy? He is my nephew.              |
| <b>WHY</b>   | _____ | <i>Why</i> are you late? I overslept.                 |
| <b>WHOSE</b> | _____ | <i>Whose</i> pen is this? This is her pen.            |

**HOW** \_\_\_\_\_ *How are you? I'm fine, thank you.*

**HOW MANY** \_\_\_\_\_ *How many books are there on the table?*

**HOW MUCH** \_\_\_\_\_ *How much money is there on the table?*

**WHICH** \_\_\_\_\_ *Which drink do you like more – tea or coffee?*

Exercise 1. Match the question words with the answer-phrases.

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. At the circus.         | A. Who?            |
| 2. 8.30 pm.               | B. When?           |
| 3. A bird.                | C. How much money? |
| 4. Twelve.                | D. What colour?    |
| 5. Tony.                  | E. How many?       |
| 6. Because she is clever. | F. Whose?          |
| 7. On Monday.             | G. Where?          |
| 8. Ben's.                 | H. Why?            |
| 9. \$ 27.                 | I. What time?      |
| 10. Black.                | J. What?           |

Exercise 2. Fill in the necessary question-word.

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. _____? At 2.30.           | 13. _____? Sophia's.      |
| 2. _____? At the cinema.     | 14. _____? Mary.          |
| 3. _____? The teacher.       | 15. _____? 10 o'clock.    |
| 4. _____? In the morning.    | 16. _____? Next Thursday. |
| 5. _____? In the kitchen.    | 17. _____? Four.          |
| 6. _____? My brother's.      | 18. _____? In the park.   |
| 7. _____? Because it's cold. | 19. _____? Mary's.        |
| 8. _____? On Saturday.       | 20. _____? A car.         |
| 9. _____? In the classroom.  | 21. _____? \$45.          |
| 10. _____? At the station.   | 22. _____? Tomorrow.      |
| 11. _____? John's.           | 23. _____? 8 pm.          |
| 12. _____? An umbrella.      | 24. _____? A cup.         |

Exercise 3. Choose the correct word **a**, **b** or **c**.

- |                                      |          |          |              |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|--------------|
| 1. _____ is it? It's a bird.         | a) Who   | b) Where | c) What      |
| 2. _____ is that radio? My father's. | a) What  | b) Whose | c) When      |
| 3. _____ is that girl? My cousin.    | a) Who   | b) Where | c) Whose     |
| 4. _____ do you go to the shops?     | a) What  | b) Whose | c) When      |
| 5. _____ is the dog? In the garden.  | a) Whose | b) What  | c) Where     |
| 6. _____ are you late?               | a) What  | b) Who   | c) Why       |
| 7. _____ is your sister's name?      | a) What  | b) Who   | c) Why       |
| 8. _____ is it? It's 2 o'clock.      | a) Where | b) When  | c) What time |
| 9. _____ does the film start?        | a) Who   | b) When  | c) What      |
| 10. _____ speaks English?            | a) Who   | b) Where | c) Why       |

Exercise 4. Fill in the necessary question-word.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are you wearing a coat? Because it is cold.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is your party? On Saturday.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are these football boots? They're John's.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ money have you got? \$ 10.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is your school? It's near the station.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ brothers have you got? Two brothers.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ books have you got? Not many.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is he? He's Mr Smith.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ are you reading this book? Because it's interesting.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ people are there in this room? Twenty.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ coat is this? It's John's.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is he from? He is from Brazil.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is your birthday? In January.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is it? 7.30.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ are you running? Because I'm late.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ sugar is there? One kilo.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going tonight? To the cinema.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ is he? In the kitchen.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ girls are there? Twelve.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ are they doing? They are watching TV.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is the cheese? It's in the fridge.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ is your party? On January the 21<sup>st</sup>.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ is that man? He is my uncle.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ is your brother's name? Michael.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ is the cat? It's on the chair.

Exercise 5. Match a question in **A** with an answer in **B**.

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| a) When was the First World War?                                 | 1. Nippon                 |
| b) What's the capital of Morocco?                                | 2. Four                   |
| c) How many players are there in a polo team?                    | 3. Strawberries and cream |
| d) Who does James Cameron make films with?                       | 4. Russia                 |
| e) What do Japanese call Japan?                                  | 5. Nepal and Tibet        |
| f) What food do people traditionally eat at Wimbledon?           | 6. Because he died.       |
| g) Where was the tennis player Marat Safin born?                 | 7. From 1914 to 1918      |
| h) Mount Everest is on the borders of two countries. Which ones? | 8. Rabat                  |
| i) Why did Leo Tolstoy stop writing books?                       | 9. Leonardo DiCaprio      |

Exercise 6. Complete the conversation between Ann and Bill. Put a question word from the list into each gap.

*where what when why how which who*

Ann: \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to do tonight?

Bill: Well, there is a good film I want to see.

Ann: \_\_\_\_\_ is it called?

Bill: "The Fifth Element"

Ann: An American film? \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to see an American film?

Bill: Because people say that it is good.

Ann: \_\_\_\_\_ much English do you understand?

Bill: Quite a lot, actually. What about you? \_\_\_\_\_ many years did you study English at school?

Ann: I did it for 4 years, so I understand it quite well.

Bill: Do you want to come?

Ann: OK. \_\_\_\_\_ cinema is it on at?

Bill: The Plaza.

Ann: The Plaza? \_\_\_\_\_ is that?

Bill: It's near the swimming pool in the centre.

Ann: Ah! \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to get there? By car or by bus?

Bill: There is a bus that goes direct.

Ann: Fine. \_\_\_\_\_ does it start?

Bill: At 7.30.

Ann: \_\_\_\_\_ is in it? Do you know?

Bill: Milla Yovovich.

Ann: She is great! I can't wait!

Exercise 7. Complete the questions with **What** and a word from the list:

*day sports colour size sort time*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ does the football match start? At 3.00.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of car do you have? A Ford Escort.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is your car? Black.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is it today? Thursday.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ do you like best? Tennis and football.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ shoes do you wear? Thirty-six.

Exercise 8. Complete the questions with **How** and a word from the list:

*fast much many old often tall big*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is your sister? Sixteen. It was her birthday yesterday.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ English lessons do you have a week? Two – one on Mondays and one on Thursdays.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ do you watch TV? Every night.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ can your car go? 150 kilometres an hour.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ does an elephant weigh? About seven tons.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are you? About one metre seventy.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is Peter and Jane's house? Well, there are four bedrooms, a living room and a dining room.

Exercise 9. Read the true story and then write the questions.

A couple called Michael and Kale, who lived in Hereford in England, booked a holiday using the Internet. They thought they were going to Gerona in Spain. When they arrived after their flight, they were puzzled because they saw Italian flags everywhere. When a bus driver refused their pesetas, they realized something was wrong. Michael and Kate only spoke English, so they asked another British couple for help. That was when they discovered that they were in Genoa in Italy. Their mistake was that they had clicked the wrong box.

**Questions**

What were the names of the two people?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ live?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ holiday?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ going?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**Answers**

- Michael and Kate.  
 In Hereford.  
 They used the Internet.  
 To Gerona.  
 They flew.  
 Because of all the Italian flags.  
 When someone refused their pesetas.  
 Another British couple.  
 They told them they were in Italy.  
 The wrong one.

**Who, what, etc as subject and object**

Exercise 10. What questions are suggested here?

Tom beat someone at tennis, but I don't know who.

Who did Tom beat at tennis?

Someone beat Sarah, but I don't know her name.

Who beat Sarah?

1. Someone broke the world record.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Mark has broken something. I wonder what.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Someone called the police, but I don't know who.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Susan keeps something in the safe, but she won't tell me what.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Something made Susan late for work. I'm not sure what.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Emma mailed someone or other for advice.

7. \_\_\_\_\_  
Someone mailed Emma with some advice.
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
The police are interviewing a man.
9. \_\_\_\_\_  
We've spent a lot of money, but I'm not sure how much.
10. \_\_\_\_\_  
A lot of people are coming, but I couldn't say how many.
11. \_\_\_\_\_  
Something happened. I don't know what.
12. \_\_\_\_\_  
Leanne met someone. Maybe a new boyfriend?

### Prepositions in questions

Exercise 11. Instead of a yes/no question, ask a *wh*-question with a similar meaning. The question should end with a preposition.

**Example:** *Are you thinking about your trip? What are you thinking about?*

1. Are those people looking for Andrew? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Has Laura decided on her next move? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is the picture frame made of wood? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Did Sarah dance with anyone? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Are you worried about something? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Could people object to anything? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Was Sam apologizing for being late? \_\_\_\_\_

### Who, what, and which

Exercise 12. Complete the questions. Put in *who*, *what*, or *which*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are you doing at the weekend? – Nothing.
2. I know Peter's sister. – \_\_\_\_\_ sister? He's got two.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ of these colours do you like best? – They're all nice.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ about some music? – I'll put a CD on.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was Mark talking to just now? – That was Gemma.
6. Nicola has applied for a job. – \_\_\_\_\_ job? There aren't any jobs, are there?
7. One of these sculptures is worth a lot of money? \_\_\_\_\_ one is that?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ of your friends lives in London, did you say? – Oh, that's Louise.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ kind of music do you like to listen to? – Heavy metal.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ drew this silly picture, I wonder? – I have no idea.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ told you news? – My brother.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ time did you go to bed? – Oh, after midnight.



## How and what

Exercise 13. Complete each conversation. Put in these words or phrases:

*how, how long, how much, how often, how old, what, what about, what colour, what else, what kind, what time.*

- Adam: \_\_\_\_\_ the party?  
Rick: Oh, it was great.  
Adam: \_\_\_\_\_ did you get home?  
Rick: About two in the morning.
- Nicola: I'm looking for our visitor, Mrs Green.  
Martin: \_\_\_\_\_ does she look like?  
Nicola: She's tall and slim.  
Martin: \_\_\_\_\_ is her hair?  
Nicola: It's dark.
- Sarah: I've nearly finished packing.  
Alan: That suitcase looks pretty full. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to take?  
Sarah: I might take this microscope,  
Alan: \_\_\_\_\_ will you need that for?
- Lisa: \_\_\_\_\_ is your brother?  
Karen: He's 25. He's working in America at the moment.  
Lisa: \_\_\_\_\_ is he there for?  
Karen: I'm not sure. He's been there three years now.  
Lisa: \_\_\_\_\_ do you see him?  
Karen: About twice a year.
- Travel agent: \_\_\_\_\_ of holiday are you thinking of?  
Lucy: A skiing holiday. In Europe. \_\_\_\_\_ the one in this brochure? \_\_\_\_\_ does that one cost?  
Travel agent: The prices are here at the bottom, look.

## Review of questions

Exercise 14. A girl called Kirsty has disappeared on her way to school. A detective inspector is answering reporters' questions. Write the questions.

*E.g. Reporter: How old is Kirsty?*

*Inspector: She's thirteen years old.*

- Reporter: \_\_\_\_\_?  
Inspector: She's short with fair hair. We've got a photo here.
- Reporter: \_\_\_\_\_?  
Inspector: She was last seen at half past eight yesterday morning.
- Reporter: \_\_\_\_\_?  
Inspector: She was in Carlton Road, near the newsagent's.
- Reporter: \_\_\_\_\_?  
Inspector: We don't know, but it's possible. Someone may have kidnapped her.
- Reporter: \_\_\_\_\_?

Inspector: No. As far as we know, she isn't in trouble.

6. Reporter: \_\_\_\_\_?

Inspector: No, never. This is the first time she's ever gone missing.

7. Reporter: \_\_\_\_\_?

Inspector: Everywhere. We're looking everywhere in the area.

8. Reporter: \_\_\_\_\_?

Inspector: Yes, we would. We'd certainly like people to help.

9. Reporter: \_\_\_\_\_?

Inspector: Optimistic? Well, I'm trying to be.

10. Reporter: \_\_\_\_\_?

Inspector: How do they feel? Well, they feel very worried about their daughter of course.

Exercise 15. What questions did reporters ask to find out the information in bold type?

The two leaders are meeting **next week**.  
meeting?

When are the two leaders

1. Scientists have discovered **a new element**.

2. **Four** people were killed in the accident.

3. **Yes**, National Bank is in crisis.

4. The fires have been burning **for three days**.

5. The new building cost **£20 million**.

6. New houses should be built **in rural areas**.

7. **No**, the Prime Minister doesn't speak French.

8. The government has decided **to raise taxes**.

9. The factory will close down **in June**.

10. The workers are protesting **because they will lose their jobs**.

11. **Yes**, United's manager has resigned.

## TOPIC 7

### PRONOUNS. TYPES OF PRONOUNS

#### 1. Personal pronouns (Личные местоимения) – I, you, we, they, he, she, it, you.

Местоимение *I* всегда пишется с большой буквы. Если оно употребляется с другими местоимениями или существительными, то всегда ставится после них: *E.g.* You and I; He and I; My brother and I.

Личные местоимения имеют 2 падежа: именительный падеж (*Nominative Case*) – отвечает на вопрос **кто? / что?** и объектный падеж (*Objective Case*) – отвечает на вопрос **кого? / кому?**

The Nominative Case	The Objective Case	
I	me	меня, мне
you	you	тебя, тебе
he	him	его, ему
she	her	ее, ей
it	it	его, ее, ему, ей
we	us	нам, нас
you	you	вам, вас
they	them	им, их

Обратите внимание, что в разговорном стиле английского языка объектный падеж личного местоимения в функции предикатива (т.е. после глагола) более употребителен.

*E.g.* It was **they** who did it. – It was **them** who told me this.  
Hello, is that **me** you are looking for?

Exercise 1. Use pronouns instead of nouns.

1. At Christmas \_\_\_\_ (friends) often give Mary presents. 2. \_\_\_\_ (Mary) likes her friends. 3. I've got a tortoise. I feed \_\_\_\_ on vegetables. 4. \_\_\_\_ (the bird) is singing lovely. 5. We feel so lonely, please, stay with \_\_\_\_ . 6. \_\_\_\_ (my sister and I) don't like to walk our dog. 7. \_\_\_\_ (the boy) overslept this morning and didn't have time to have breakfast. 8. Who's speaking? It's \_\_\_\_, Ann. 9. May I give \_\_\_\_ a good piece of advice? Spend more time with \_\_\_\_ son. You can help \_\_\_\_ much. 10. \_\_\_\_ (Dad and Mom) went to see \_\_\_\_ friends. 11. Where are my glasses? Has anybody seen \_\_\_\_? 12. \_\_\_\_ (your brother and you) spend too much time playing football. 13. Is Jane at home? Can I speak to \_\_\_\_? 14. The hole on your pullover is getting bigger. You should mend \_\_\_\_ . 15. \_\_\_\_ (you and I) are good friends, aren't \_\_\_\_? 16. Mrs. Smith went home because \_\_\_\_ was tired. 17. Poor old England! I don't suppose I shall ever see \_\_\_\_ again! 18. If \_\_\_\_ see a giraffe once a year \_\_\_\_ remains a spectacle; if \_\_\_\_ see \_\_\_\_ daily, \_\_\_\_ becomes part of the scenery.

Exercise 2. Choose the right pronoun from the brackets:

**A.** 1. Kate and (*I, me*) work together. 2. We spent our holiday together with (*them, they*). 3. My sister and (*I, me*) are good friends. 4. It's (*he, him*). 5. (*She, her*) writes to (*he, him*) every day. 6. (*We, us*) enjoy playing tennis. 7. Will you give (*her, she*) and (*I, me*) some help? 8. Helen and (*they, them*) are next-door neighbours.

**B.** 1. (*My, me*) aunt Susan is (*my, me*) mother's sister. 2. (*Our, us*) relatives are coming to see (*our, us*) today. 3. Tell (*them, their*) about it. 4. Is this (*you, your*) dog? There is something wrong with (*it, its*) ear. 5. Ask (*him, his*) if it's (*him, his*) car. 6. George and Carol are having (*them, their*) lunch. 7. He gave (*me, my*) (*him, his*)

photograph in which I couldn't recognize (*him, his*). 8. We were surprised to see (*them, their*) on the platform, they also came to meet (*our, us*).

Exercise 3. Use the necessary form of the pronoun in the objective case.

1. She gave \_\_\_\_\_ the book and asked to return \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ next week. 2. Are you going to invite \_\_\_\_\_ to your party? She is such a bore! 3. My parents are coming to see \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday. I like to spend my weekend with \_\_\_\_\_. 4. I didn't like the film. I don't want to speak about \_\_\_\_\_. 5. We'll be very happy if you go on a trip with \_\_\_\_\_. 6. Don't ask \_\_\_\_\_ this question. I don't know how to answer \_\_\_\_\_. 7. If she doesn't arrive tomorrow, send \_\_\_\_\_ a telegram. 8. I'm sorry to trouble \_\_\_\_\_, but I want \_\_\_\_\_ to do \_\_\_\_\_ a favour. 9. Let's not wait for \_\_\_\_\_, they are always late. 10. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ to do it for \_\_\_\_\_? I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2. Possessive pronouns (Притяжательные местоимения)

Выражают принадлежность, отвечают на вопрос *чей? Whose?*

Имеют 2 формы: простую и абсолютную, которые переводятся на русский язык одинаково.

	Простая	Абсолютная	
I	my	mine	мой, моя, мое, мои
you	your	yours	твой, твоя, твое, твои, ваш, ваша, ваши
we	our	ours	наш, наша, наше, наши
they	their	theirs	их
he	his	his	его
she	her	hers	ее
it	its	its	его, ее

Притяжательные местоимения в простой форме являются определением и поэтому **всегда** стоят перед существительным (перед которым не употребляется артикль). На русский язык переводятся местоимением *свой* или опускаются.

*E.g.* She took **her** books and went away. Aunt shook **her** head. You have to wash **your** face. He has taken **his** things. I am happy with **my** life. They adore **their** children.

Местоимения в абсолютной форме используются самостоятельно, без существительного.

*E.g.* This is not my pen, **mine** is red. **Theirs** was the best plan. These books are **ours**. That book is not **mine**. I've broken my pencil. Please, give me **yours**.

Exercise 4. Fill in the necessary form of the possessive pronouns.

1. This is Billy and this is \_\_\_\_\_ dog. 2. This is Mary and that is \_\_\_\_\_ lamb. 3. These are Pam and Ted and this is \_\_\_\_\_ cat. 4. This is me and this is \_\_\_\_\_ bike. 5. This is you and that is \_\_\_\_\_ parrot. 6. We are Rob and Kevin and this is \_\_\_\_\_ snake. 7. This is a robot and this is \_\_\_\_\_ head. 8. This is me

and this is \_\_\_\_\_ kite. 9. These are Kim and Sam and this is \_\_\_\_\_ rabbit. 10. This is Sally and this is \_\_\_\_\_ car.

Exercise 5. Fill in the necessary form of the possessive pronouns.

1. I have got a scarf. This is \_\_\_\_\_ scarf. 2. He has got a jacket. It's \_\_\_\_\_ jacket. 3. She has got a video camera. It's \_\_\_\_\_ video camera. 4. They have got sunglasses. They are \_\_\_\_\_ sunglasses. 5. You have got a computer. It is \_\_\_\_\_ computer. 6. We have got shorts. They are \_\_\_\_\_ shorts. 7. The mouse has got a tail. It's \_\_\_\_\_ tail. 8. They have got T-shirts. They are \_\_\_\_\_ T-shirts. 9. She has got a bag. It is \_\_\_\_\_ bag. 10. Hello. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Jenny. 11. – What is \_\_\_\_\_ name? – I am Betty Smith. 12. – Is Catherine \_\_\_\_\_ sister? – Yes, she is. 13. – What's \_\_\_\_\_ name? – Elizabeth, I think. 14. I have a son. \_\_\_\_\_ name is David. 15. Marie is from France. \_\_\_\_\_ flat is in Paris.

Exercise 6. Use personal or possessive pronouns in the right form:

**A.** 1. The girls are here, \_\_\_\_\_ came early. 2. When Roger saw Ann, \_\_\_\_\_ spoke to \_\_\_\_\_. 3. The boss left an hour ago. I didn't see \_\_\_\_\_. 4. Sam met Ann at the entrance, \_\_\_\_\_ showed \_\_\_\_\_ the pictures. 5. The Browns have moved into a new flat. . \_\_\_\_\_ gave \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ new address, so I can visit \_\_\_\_\_. 6. Jane is \_\_\_\_\_ sister. \_\_\_\_\_ is older than \_\_\_\_\_ am. 7. Thank \_\_\_\_\_ for the book \_\_\_\_\_ gave \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ is very interesting. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ flat is on the third floor, \_\_\_\_\_ windows face the sea. 9. I invite \_\_\_\_\_ to a party at \_\_\_\_\_ place. \_\_\_\_\_ hope \_\_\_\_\_ will bring \_\_\_\_\_ husband with \_\_\_\_\_. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ like to visit \_\_\_\_\_ friends who live not far from \_\_\_\_\_ house. 11. Mary and \_\_\_\_\_ cousin are spending \_\_\_\_\_ holidays in Brighton. \_\_\_\_\_ have both visited before. 12. Bill takes \_\_\_\_\_ guitar lesson on Monday. \_\_\_\_\_ is the only day \_\_\_\_\_ is free after college. 13. I am happy that \_\_\_\_\_ cat found \_\_\_\_\_ kitten.

**B.** 1. Has anyone had \_\_\_\_\_ coffee? 2. No one had \_\_\_\_\_ watch on. 3. Has anyone left \_\_\_\_\_ raincoat behind? 4. Everybody took \_\_\_\_\_ turn. 5. Anybody can take \_\_\_\_\_ book home. 6. Something alive just poked \_\_\_\_\_ nose out of that hole. 7. Each of the girls was in \_\_\_\_\_ place.

Exercise 7. Change the sentences according to the example:

*E.g.* This is **her** book. – This book is **hers**.

1. This is my house. 2. These are my dogs. 3. This is his car. 4. These are his sons. 5. This is your room. 6. These are your rooms. 7. This is our office. 8. These are our cups. 9. This is their garden. 10. These are their flowerbeds.

Exercise 8. Give the correct variant in each sentence.

1. *Their* / *Theirs* son is very lazy. 2. This is not *my* / *mine* book. It's *your* / *yours*. 3. *Our* / *Ours* teachers are very nice. And *theirs* / *their*? 4. Anna doesn't collect CDs – this CD isn't *her* / *hers*, it's *her* / *hers* sister's. 5. Whose guitar is this? – It's *mine* / *my*! 6. This is *my* / *mine* book. 7. *Her* / *Hers* is the old bike. 8. This computer is *our* / *ours*. 9. *Your* / *Yours* friend is very shy. 10. Is this football *their* /

*theirs*? 11. *My / Mine* father works in an art gallery. 12. Whose work is this? – It's *hers / her*.

Exercise 9. Choose the appropriate form of the possessive pronoun from the brackets.

1. I went (*my / mine*) way and she went (*her / hers*). 2. He left (*her / hers*) with (*their / theirs*) child. 3. What was this experiment of (*your / yours*)? 4. He slipped (*his / he*) arm in (*her / hers*). 5. From this point (*their / theirs*) story comes in two versions, (*my / mine*) and (*her / hers*). 6. The Minister's room was only two doors from (*my / mine*). 7. "That thought is not (*my / me / mine*)," he said to himself quickly. 8. Where's (*you / yours*) seat? I shall go to (*mine / my*). 9. You have chosen (*your / yours*) part, we have chosen (*our / ours*). 10. His nature was harder than most of (*theirs / their*).

Exercise 10. Translate into English.

1. Мне жарко. 2. Вы сообщили им эту новость? 3. Отдай ему его ручку. Он любит писать только ею. Она всегда с ним. 4. Помогите мне, пожалуйста. 5. Мы пригласили их пожить с нами на нашей даче. 6. Вы бывали у них? 7. Это не моя комната. У меня нет своей. 8. Вы долго ждали нас? 9. Их коттедж не кирпичный, их – деревянный. 10. Отправь ее в ее комнату. 11. Позовите его к телефону. 12. Им хочется побывать в Париже. 13. Расскажите мне о Лондоне. 14. Это не его ключ, а ее. 15. Какой у тебя адрес? 16. Его никогда нет дома. 17. Посмотри на этого ежа. Его колючки похожи на иглы. 18. Я прочитала ваши сочинения. Твое, Сережа, мне очень понравилось. Я поставила тебе пять. 19. Ее дядя был ректором университета. – И мой тоже. 20. Он был на два года старше меня и моей подруги.

Exercise 11. Insert the necessary pronouns.

1. She washed \_\_\_ hands and face. 2. We invited Liz to stay with \_\_\_ in \_\_\_ house. 3. – Do you know that man? – Yes, \_\_\_ know \_\_\_. 4. That is his book. Give \_\_\_ to him. 5. Peter likes to eat. \_\_\_ breakfast is always big. 6. The bag is heavy. What is there in \_\_\_? 7. Look at \_\_\_! \_\_\_ are playing like kids. 8. – Are \_\_\_ a teacher? – No, \_\_\_ am not. 9. They live in the country. \_\_\_ house isn't big, but \_\_\_ is comfortable. 10. Jeans always stay in fashion. People like \_\_\_. 11. She is mad about \_\_\_ car. She spends hours washing \_\_\_. 12. Pubs are an important part of life in Britain, but \_\_\_ aren't open to everyone. 13. – Can \_\_\_ help \_\_\_? – Yes, please, \_\_\_ would like a pair of shoes. 14. That butterfly looks like a flower. Aren't \_\_\_ wings wonderful? 15. What's \_\_\_ phone number? Can \_\_\_ phone \_\_\_? 16. We know \_\_\_ well. They are friends of \_\_\_. 17. Give me \_\_\_ photo and I'll give you \_\_\_.

### 3. Demonstrative pronouns (Указательные местоимения)

В число указательных местоимений входят **it, they, this, these, that, those, such**. Они указывают на лицо/предмет или на их признаки и служат для их

выделения среди других лиц, предметов, признаков.

*E.g.* **This** pen is mine.  
**These** pens are mine too.  
He lives in **that** house.  
It's **such** an interesting book!

Имеют единственное и множественное число: *it – they; this – these; that – those.*

*E.g.* *It's* a book. *They* are books.  
*This* is a good day. *These* are good days.  
*That* was a good idea. *Those* were good ideas.

Местоимения **this – these** обозначают предмет или лицо, которые находятся ближе к говорящему во времени и в пространстве и употребляются с наречием *here (здесь)*, в то время как **that – those** обозначают нечто более удаленное во времени и в пространстве и употребляются с наречием *there (там)*.

*E.g.* *This* man is *here* and he is waiting for you.  
*That* incident happened *there*.  
*These* children live *here*.  
*Those* people met *there*.

Exercise 12. Use the necessary pronoun – **this / that / these / those**.

_____ house (near)	_____ pans (far)
_____ street (near)	_____ flags (far)
_____ forest (far)	_____ pupils (near)
_____ plum (far)	_____ pens (near)
_____ mice (near)	_____ page (far)
_____ son (near)	_____ foxes (far)

Exercise 13. Find and correct 6 mistakes in the pronouns in the following word-combinations:

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. these rat _____;   | 7. these sand _____;     |
| 2. this girl _____;   | 8. this schools _____;   |
| 3. this dolls _____;  | 9. these balloons _____; |
| 4. these books _____; | 10. this kite _____;     |
| 5. these tie _____;   | 11. these spiders _____; |
| 6. this parks _____;  | 12. those pies _____;    |

Exercise 14. Put the words into two columns.

leaf, friend, dolls, toys, birds, window, monkey, desks, gyms, lions, apple, mirror, classrooms, game, lamps, worker

**this / that**

**these / those**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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Exercise 15. Put the sentences into the singular form. Make all necessary changes.

1. These are brushes. \_\_\_\_\_
2. We have English books. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Roses are beautiful flowers. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Houses have roofs. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Those are little children. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Foxes are wild animals. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Watches are small clocks. \_\_\_\_\_
8. These are old oaks. \_\_\_\_\_
9. These dresses are pink. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Men and women work here. \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 16. Put in **this, that, these, or those**.

1. – \_\_\_\_\_ sunshine is a nice change, isn't it?  
– Yes, but I don't like the look of \_\_\_\_\_ dark clouds over there.
2. – I've just realized that \_\_\_\_\_ socks I'm wearing don't match.  
– Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't matter. No one will notice.
3. – I'm free today, so how about a game of tennis \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon?  
– Sorry, I can't. I'm very busy \_\_\_\_\_ week. I might be OK for the weekend.
4. – Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ very strange girlfriend Steve had at one time?  
– Yes, I do. And \_\_\_\_\_ very colourful clothes she wore.
5. – Oh, here's something interesting. Listen to \_\_\_\_\_. There's going to be a Robbie Williams concert on the eighteenth of next month.  
– Oh, I think \_\_\_\_\_ might be the weekend I'm away.
6. – My grandmother is always talking about the good old days. Her favourite saying is '\_\_\_\_\_ were the days.'  
– And I suppose nothing is any good \_\_\_\_\_ days.
7. – \_\_\_\_\_ is a nice place. I like it here.  
– It says in the guidebook that the landscape is similar to \_\_\_\_\_ of the Alps.
8. – Hello. \_\_\_\_\_ is Alice. Can I speak to Marcus, please?  
– Sorry, he's out. He'll be back later \_\_\_\_\_ evening.
9. – Look what I've got here. Robert has just brought me \_\_\_\_\_.  
– Oh, what lovely flowers!  
– Yes, aren't they? I'll put them in \_\_\_\_\_ new vase we bought last week. I think it's in the dining-room.
10. – I think we should reward companies which obey the law and punish \_\_\_\_\_ which cause a lot of pollution.  
– Well, no one could argue with \_\_\_\_\_.
11. – I like \_\_\_\_\_ picture here.  
– Yes, it's good, but \_\_\_\_\_ one over there is my favourite.



#### 4. Universal pronouns (Обобщающие местоимения)

Обобщающие местоимения – **all, every, everybody, everything, both, either, other, another, each** – указывают на каждый из предметов, принадлежащих к ряду однородных или на ряд однородных предметов.

- **BOTH** – оба

Если *both* употребляется в функции определения к местоимению, оно ставится после этого местоимения.

*E.g.* We **both** like coffee.

Если *both* употребляется в функции определения к существительному, то оно ставится перед существительным и перед относящимся к нему артиклем или местоимением.

*E.g.* **Both** the girls are my friends. **Both** these girls are my friends

Exercise 17. Insert *both* in its proper place.

1. We are wounded a little. 2. We can't stay here together. 3. "Will you be silent?" said Eleanor. 4. They are in their last year in Cambridge. 5. They remained there laughing and talking until 2.30. 6. You see, they are old. 7. They paused. 8. They have been waiting for an hour. 9. We were determined to play tennis. 10. They want you to come there presently and stay.

- **ALL** – весь, вся, все, всё

В функции определения к существительному **all** может стоять перед относящимся к существительному артиклем, притяжательным или указательным местоимением.

*E.g.* I have read **all** the books you gave me. **All** these books are very interesting. **All** my books are very interesting, too.

В функции определения к личным местоимениям **all** стоит после определяемого местоимения.

*E.g.* They **all** come here every day.

Exercise 18. Insert *all* in its proper place.

1. "Were they together?" said Eleanor. 2. They seemed clever. 3. We thought we were progressing – now we know we're only changing. 4. I don't care what people say, they can't be bad. 5. The meetings have been in public places. 6. They were very happy. 7. His father and his uncles had complained of liver. 8. It's very boring. 9. They would be so happy there. 10. "We have done that," said Regan, rapidly blinking her eyes.

## TOPIC 8

### PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

Exercise 1. Fill in the necessary preposition – *in, at, on*.

___ the evening;	___ spring;	___ Easter;
___ Monday;	___ noon;	___ dawn;
___ midnight;	___ the 15 <sup>th</sup> century;	___ 1992;
___ April 13 <sup>th</sup> ;	___ Sunday morning;	___ July the 19 <sup>th</sup> ;
___ Tuesday morning;	___ March;	___ the evening;
___ Christmas;	___ a spring night;	___ the 1920s;
___ 10.00;	___ night;	___ the age of five;
___ November;	___ the weekend;	___ Sunday night;
___ the summer;	___ Christmas Day;	___ five o'clock;
___ 1967;	___ the 19 <sup>th</sup> century;	___ 1917;
___ Saturdays;	___ night;	___ the 11 <sup>th</sup> century;.
___ 21 July 2003;	___ the same time;	___ the moment;
___ five minutes;	___ weekdays;	___ weekend;
___ 6 o'clock;	___ the afternoon;	___ this morning;
___ 1990;	___ Thursday;	___ the morning;
___ July;	___ July the twelfth;	___ lunchtime;
___ the afternoon;	___ the twentieth century;	___ Easter Day

Exercise 2. Fill in the correct prepositions.

1. Hightown Zoo opens \_\_\_ 9 o'clock \_\_\_ the morning. \_\_\_ Saturdays and Sundays it opens \_\_\_ 10.30. It's a good idea to come early \_\_\_ the summer because the zoo gets very full. The best time to visit is \_\_\_ the afternoon because you can see the animals being fed. The zoo first opened \_\_\_ Easter \_\_\_ 1903. But most of the buildings were built \_\_\_ the nineteenth century. People can visit Hightown Zoo \_\_\_ any time, \_\_\_ summer or \_\_\_ winter. It's only closed \_\_\_ Christmas and \_\_\_ 1<sup>st</sup> January.

2. I usually do my shopping \_\_\_ Friday evening but yesterday I went \_\_\_ the afternoon. That was a mistake! I know town is busy \_\_\_ lunchtime, but I thought it would be quiet \_\_\_ the afternoons, except \_\_\_ the weekends, of course. Anyway, next time if I can't go \_\_\_ the evening, I'll go the next morning or do without!

3. My birthday is \_\_\_ the 30<sup>th</sup> of July. Last year I had a great day. I got up \_\_\_ 8 o'clock \_\_\_ the morning and tidied the house. Then \_\_\_ the afternoon I went into town with my friend to buy food for the party. The party started \_\_\_ 7 o'clock \_\_\_ the evening and didn't stop until very late \_\_\_ night! \_\_\_ the 31<sup>st</sup> of July I was very tired, so I went to bed early \_\_\_ the evening.

4. I broke my leg 3 weeks \_\_\_\_. The doctor says I have to be off work \_\_\_ 6 weeks, so I won't be back \_\_\_ another 3 weeks. And I'm going on holiday \_\_\_ a

month, so I'll only be back at work \_\_\_ a week before I'm off \_\_\_ another two weeks.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with the necessary prepositions – *at, on, in*.

1. The course begins \_\_\_ 7 January and ends \_\_\_ 10 March. 2. I went to bed \_\_\_ midnight and got up \_\_\_ 6.30. 3. We came \_\_\_ 5 o'clock \_\_\_ the morning. 4. Mozart was born \_\_\_ 1756. 5. What do you do \_\_\_ weekends? 6. Hurry up! The train leaves \_\_\_ minutes. 7. I saw her \_\_\_ Tuesday. 8. I'll phone you \_\_\_ Sunday morning \_\_\_ 10 o'clock. 9. I'm \_\_\_ home \_\_\_ the morning. 10. Can you phone \_\_\_ the afternoon? 11. Tom's grandmother died \_\_\_ 1977 \_\_\_ age of 79. 12. He is out of work \_\_\_ the moment. 13. It's already cold \_\_\_ October. 14. \_\_\_ Sunday afternoons I usually go for a walk. 15. We always have a party \_\_\_ New Year's Day. 16. I like to walk around the town \_\_\_ night. 17. Would you like to go to the cinema \_\_\_ Friday night? 18. Tom usually sees his parents \_\_\_ Christmas and sometimes \_\_\_ summer. 19. Their wedding was \_\_\_ 14 February. 20. I'll come back \_\_\_ half an hour.

Exercise 4. Translate into English paying attention to prepositions.

1. Мы встретились ровно в 7 часов. 2. Мы не виделись 10 лет. 3. В последний раз мы виделись в июне 2003 года. 4. К сожалению, мы не встречались со дня моей свадьбы. 5. Я точно помню. Это было как раз на Пасху. 6. Мы собираемся уезжать через 10 дней. 7. В этом году Новый год в пятницу или в субботу? 8. Увидимся 20-го в четверг вечером. 9. Давай встретимся в среду утром в 9 часов. 10. Я приду во время обеда, ладно?

Exercise 5. Fill in the prepositions of time in the following:

1. It was \_\_\_ the spring of 1945 that my parents met for the first time. They didn't get married \_\_\_ 1955! 2. There were a lot of refugees \_\_\_ the Second World War. 3. I hate to work \_\_\_ night. My best work is done \_\_\_ the morning. 4. This year my birthday is \_\_\_ Friday the thirteenth. 5. I'm only free \_\_\_ weekends \_\_\_ August. 6. There can be a lot of rain \_\_\_ August and September, but October is generally quite dry. 7. The road works will start \_\_\_ 3 weeks and they'll last \_\_\_ about 3 weeks. 8. If we arrive \_\_\_ 2 o'clock \_\_\_ the morning, what will we do \_\_\_ 9, when the shops open? 9. "Sugar \_\_\_ the morning, sugar \_\_\_ the evening, sugar \_\_\_ supertime" was a pop song \_\_\_ the early sixties. 10. \_\_\_ 1970 the cost of living was only a part of what it was \_\_\_ 1988.

Exercise 6. Fill in the prepositions of time in the following:

1. I always go into town \_\_\_ Saturday. 2. We get up \_\_\_ 7.30. 3. We'll go there \_\_\_ the morning. 4. They give each other presents \_\_\_ Christmas. 5. She went to the theatre \_\_\_ her birthday. 6. St. Valentine's Day is \_\_\_ February. 7. You must come here \_\_\_ Friday morning. 8. I finish work \_\_\_ 5.45. 9. We go to church \_\_\_ Easter. 10. The party is \_\_\_ Monday. 11. My father works \_\_\_ night. 12. \_\_\_ summer we go to the beach. 13. Phone me \_\_\_ nine o'clock. 14. He will leave

school \_\_\_ June. 15. I like getting up late \_\_\_ weekends. 16. I was born \_\_\_ May 14<sup>th</sup>. 17. Let's meet \_\_\_ 3.00 and go shopping. 18. \_\_\_ Friday morning Linda has a French lesson. 19. The boat leaves \_\_\_ ten minutes. 20. He usually meets his friends \_\_\_ the evening. 21. Call me \_\_\_ 2 o'clock tomorrow. 22. Tina's birthday party was \_\_\_ Sunday night. 23. See you \_\_\_ a few weeks! Bye! 24. Jenny likes staying at home \_\_\_ rainy days.

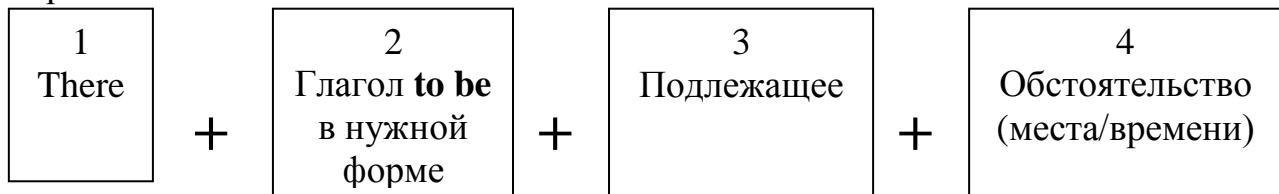
## TOPIC 9

### THERE IS / THERE ARE CONSTRUCTION

В английском языке широко употребляются предложения, начинающиеся с конструкции (оборота) *there is / there are* со значением *имеется, есть, находится, существует*. оборот начинает предложение и вводит подлежащее, выраженное существительным (реже неопределенным местоимением), которое непосредственно следует за ним. В таких предложениях говорится о существовании, наличии предмета, лица, явления, выраженного подлежащим и еще не известному собеседнику или читателю. Этот предмет (лицо) называется в данной ситуации впервые.

*E.g. There are two sides to every question. There is a nice cinema in our town. There was somebody there. There were lots of people in the hall. There is no place like home. There was nobody inside.*

**Схема образования предложения с данным оборотом** выглядит следующим образом:



На русский язык такие предложения переводятся, **начиная с обстоятельства:**

*E.g. There is a telephone in the hall. В прихожей есть телефон.*

*There have been many apples in the garden this year. В этом году в саду много яблок.*

*There will be a concert tonight. Сегодня вечером будет концерт.*

*There was a red apple on the plate. На тарелке лежало красное яблоко.*

Данный оборот не употребляется, когда речь идет об известном предмете, и поэтому не используется для перевода русских предложений, начинающихся с подлежащего:

*E.g. Человек в комнате. The man is in the room.*

*Газеты на столе. The newspapers are on the table.*

Сравните:

*E.g. В комнате человек. There is a man in the room.*

На столе газеты.      There are newspapers on the table.

В отрицательных предложениях после глагола *to be* употребляется отрицательное местоимение **no** или сочетание **not+any**:

*E.g. There were no books on the shelf. There weren't any books on the shelf. There is no butter in the fridge. There isn't any butter in the fridge.*

Exercise 1. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. There is a river in this forest. The river is in this forest. 2. There are books and magazines in my bag. The books and magazines are in my bag. 3. There is a copy-book on the table. The copy-book is on the table. 4. There is hot tea and cheese on the table. The hot tea and cheese are on the table. 5. There are pupils and a teacher in the classroom. The pupil and the teacher are in the classroom. 6. There is a museum in this street. The museum is in this street. 7. There is a book and two magazines on the shelf. The book and two magazines are on the shelf.

Exercise 2. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. There is a pen on the table. 2. There is white bread on the plate. 3. There are books on the shelf. 4. There were blue curtains on the window of his study. 5. There was a picture on the wall of their sitting-room. 6. There is a big shop in this street. 7. There are only newspapers on the table. 8. There were many trees in our garden. 9. There have been several cases like that lately. 10. There will be much snow in the street tomorrow. 11. There was a piece of chalk on the blackboard. 12. There are many flowers in the vase. 13. There will be a party tonight. 14. There have been two telephone calls. 15. There was plenty of bread. 16. There are forty of us, I think. 17. There is enough room in here.

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with suitable noun-phrases:

*a big dog, some little plates, some fresh milk, some cheese, a new ballpoint pen, some children, a little mouse, a blue vase, two pictures, some English books, a white cat, ten red apples, some pretty girls, a red rose;*

1. There is \_\_\_\_ in the yard. 2. There are \_\_\_\_ on the table. 3. There is \_\_\_\_ on the shelf. 4. There is \_\_\_\_ in the bottle. 5. There are \_\_\_\_ in the park. 6. There is \_\_\_\_ on the floor. 7. There is \_\_\_\_ on the bed. 8. There are \_\_\_\_ on the wall. 9. There is \_\_\_\_ on the plate. 10. There are \_\_\_\_ on the dish. 11. There is \_\_\_\_ in my pocket. 12. There are \_\_\_\_ on the dancing-floor. 13. There are \_\_\_\_ on the shelf. 14. There is \_\_\_\_ in the garden.

Exercise 4. Rewrite the sentences beginning with *There is / There are*.

**A.** 1. I have an English book in my bag. 2. She has many books in her study. 3. I have beautiful flowers in my garden. 4. He has some mistakes in his dictation. 5. My granny has two kittens in the kitchen. 6. She has much water in her garden. 7. We have some meat in the fridge. 8. She has a very good arm-chair in her room. 9. They have a new TV-set in their cottage. 10. He has an old computer in his office.

11. They have a little orchard around their cottage. 12. I have a new gas-stove in my flat. 13. She has a blue vase on the table.

**B.** 1. Two general elections took place that year. 2. We have a class every Friday. 3. A meeting will be held at three o'clock on Tuesday. 4. Lots of children will be at the concert. 5. A few friends will be coming round. 6. People give a lot of parties at Christmas. 7. An accident will happen if you are not careful. 8. You must have made a mistake.

Exercise 5. Make sentences with *There is / There are* construction using the following word-combinations.

**A. In the Present:**

flowers in the room; a small table in the corner; a history faculty in the university; economics department; a good hostel here; several colleges in the university; laboratories; a class-room; playgrounds; a blackboard in the classroom; a few chairs there; a lot of books in our library; much light in this room; many pictures on the walls.

**B. In the Past:**

a car; a boat, a bike; a high tree; a bus stop; an old house; a big box; a small lake; much milk in the jug.

**C. In the Future:**

s new shop in our street; a big stadium; a large park here; a metro station; lots of beautiful houses; green trees; a lot of flowers; many people in the city square tonight; a new cinema-house; a lot of apples in my orchard.

Exercise 6. Translate into English.

1. На этой улице есть несколько новых домов. 2. В гостиной много света. 3. Что лежит на том столе? 4. В нашем классе нет карты. 5. Сколько стульев в вашем кабинете? 6. Рядом с моим домом есть большой парк. 7. На нашей улице скоро будет новый магазин. 8. Что находится на углу улицы? 9. На вечере будет много гостей? 10. В твоей контрольной были ошибки? 11. В вашей квартире есть спальня? 12. На его письменном столе много книг и тетрадей. 13. В этой книге 2 новых рассказа Стивена Кинга. 14. В вашей комнате есть телевизор? Нет, но в комнате моего брата есть новый большой телевизор. 15. На этой улице нет книжного магазина. 16. Сколько окон в вашей комнате? Три. 17. Вчера в парке было много детей, так как погода была хорошая. 18. На улице было мало народа, так как время было позднее. 19. В нашем клубе вчера было собрание. 20. На прошлой неделе в читальном зале было очень много студентов. 21. Через несколько дней в нашем доме будет телефон. 22. Завтра вечером будет лекция? Да, будет. 23. Когда мы пришли, дома никого не было. 24. Завтра утром никого не будет дома. 25. В Киеве множество достопримечательностей и красивых мест.

Exercise 7. Change the following sentences into disjunctive and general questions.

1. There is a tea-pot on the table. 2. There are some flowers in the vase. 3. There aren't any English books on the shelf. 4. There is nobody in the garden. 5. There is a lot of milk in the jug. 6. There aren't any mistakes in your test. 7. There isn't any ink in your fountain-pen. 8. There are some pictures on the walls of the room. 9. There is some coffee in the cup. 10. There are six continents in the world. 11. There are a lot of flowers in the garden. 12. There is nothing in the box. 13. There aren't any new words in the text. 14. There is a lot of snow in the forest.

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. В шкафу висит костюм. 2. В комнате есть круглый стол. 3. В буфете стоит стакан. 4. На столе нет телефона. 5. На столе есть книги? Нет. 6. Что стоит на окне? На окне стоит ваза. 7. У нас в саду стоит скамейка или кресло? 8. В спальне есть диван? Нет, в спальне нет дивана. 9. На полке лежат носки или чулки? На полке лежат носки. 10. Что лежит под кроватью? Под кроватью лежат туфли. 11. Сколько полок в шкафу? В шкафу 4 полки. 12. У меня в ящике лежит газета. 13. В вазе стоит красный или белый цветок? Красный. 14. На тарелке нет торта. Торт в холодильнике. 15. В комнате нет двери. 16. Здесь стоит кресло, а там стоит стул. 17. Сколько окон и дверей в этой комнате? 18. В нашем классе 10 девочек и 12 мальчиков. 19. На улицах города много машин. 20. На автобусной остановке никого нет. 21. В этой газете было что-то интересное. 22. В его истории не будет ничего нового. 23. Кто-нибудь играет во дворе? 24. В вазе уже нет варенья.

Exercise 9. Translate into English.

1. На небе темные тучи. 2. В саду растет 10 яблонь, не так ли? Нет, там нет яблонь. 3. Напротив телевизора стоят стулья. 4. На стене висит картина. 5. Возле дивана стоял стол. 6. На полке нет никаких книг. Там несколько тетрадей. 7. В твоём кармане есть деньги? – Нет. – А что тогда в твоём кармане? – Там конфеты. 8. На улице много снега? – Нет, на улице нет снега. 9. Что-нибудь висит на стене? – Да, на стене висят картины. 10. На столе учительницы лежит мел, не так ли? – Да. 11. В этой книге нет картинок, не так ли? – Там есть несколько картинок. 12. Сколько карандашей лежит у тебя в пенале? – Там лежит 5 карандашей. 13. Чьи газеты у тебя в руках? – У меня в руках газеты моего соседа. 14. В этом магазине было что-то интересное? – Да, там было много красивых игрушек. 15. На кустах много ягод? – Нет, все ягоды уже в корзине. 16. В такое время много цветов? – Нет, цветы будут в июне. 17. Сколько дней в неделе? – В неделе 7 дней, не так ли? 18. Сегодня понедельник, не так ли? – Нет, сегодня вторник. 19. К чаю нет пирожных? – Да, к чаю есть несколько пирожных. 20. В гнезде есть кто-нибудь? – Да, в гнезде есть маленькая птичка. 21. На кухне лежали вилки и ложки? – Нет, они были в столовой. 22. В холодильнике есть соки и напитки? – Нет. Соки на столе, а напитки в шкафу.

## TOPIC 10

# THE PRESENT SIMPLE

Настоящее неопределенное (простое) время употребляется для обозначения действий, относящихся к настоящему времени в широком смысле слова. Эта грамматическая форма обозначает действия, относящиеся и к моменту речи, и к настоящему периоду, происходящие как бы вне времени. Она не указывает ни на длительность, ни на завершенность, ни на предшествование действия.

### ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

Для образования этой грамматической формы используется инфинитив смыслового глагола без частицы **to** для всех лиц и чисел, кроме третьего лица единственного числа (то есть для местоимений **he, she, it**), когда к инфинитиву глагола добавляется окончание **-s**.

I go; we study; they like; you read      He goes; she likes; it swims

### УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ

1. Для обозначения простых фактов и общеизвестных истин, а также в пословицах и поговорках. В предложениях такого типа не происходит согласование времен.

Water *boils* at 100 degrees C. The Earth *goes* round the Sun.

The early bird *catches* the worm. The teacher said that water *freezes* at zero degrees.

2. Для выражения повседневных, повторяющихся действий, привычек, обычаев. В данном случае также возможно использование наречий, обозначающих частотность действия, таких, как:

<b>always</b>	We <i>always</i> see the New Year in at home.
<b>often</b>	She <i>often</i> helps her mother in the kitchen.
<b>seldom</b>	He <i>seldom</i> comes late for classes.
<b>sometimes</b>	They only <i>sometimes</i> go to the country at the weekends.
<b>never</b>	He <i>never</i> quarrels with his friends.
<b>usually</b>	Our classes <i>usually</i> begin at 8 o'clock.
<b>generally</b>	I <i>generally</i> prefer meat to fish.
<b>hardly ever</b>	They <i>hardly ever</i> go to the cinema.
<b>every day/every month/every year, etc.</b>	I have a cup of coffee <i>every morning</i> .

Эти наречия в предложении ставятся перед смысловым глаголом, но после глагола **to be**:

He is *always* late for classes.

We *always* come in time for the lessons.

They are *never* afraid of dogs.

I *hardly ever* make mistakes in my dictations.



3. Вместо **the Future Indefinite** (будущего неопределенного) в придаточных предложениях времени и условия, после следующих союзов:

<b>if</b>	<i>If I answer well, I'll get an excellent mark.</i>
<b>in case</b>	<i>In case she comes, we will leave her a book.</i>
<b>unless</b>	<i>I shall not go unless the weather is fine.</i>
<b>when</b>	<i>When he comes, I'll tell him everything.</i>
<b>before</b>	<i>Call me up before you go to your aunt.</i>
<b>till</b>	<i>You will stay at home till your parents come back.</i>
<b>until</b>	<i>Will you wait until I come?</i>
<b>as soon as</b>	<i>The lesson will begin as soon as the teacher comes into the room.</i>
<b>while</b>	<i>Take a nap while I'm out.</i>

4. Вместо **the Present Continuous** для обозначения действия, совершающегося в момент речи с глаголами, которые в **Continuous** не употребляются.

*Do you understand me now? We hear you, don't shout!*  
*I see you very well now. Does he love her? He likes strong tea.*  
*I have a lot of companions. This book belongs to my father.*

### ПРАВИЛА НАПИСАНИЯ ОКОНЧАНИЯ -S

1. Если основа глагола оканчивается на шипящий или свистящий согласный звук, а также на гласный (т. е. в написании на буквы **-o, -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -tch, -x, -z, -zz**), то перед окончанием **-s** вставляется гласная **-e-**.

go – goes	buzz – buzzes	catch – catches
wash – washes	box – boxes	
pass – passes	teach – teaches	

2. **-y** после согласной в основе глагола переходит в **-ie-** перед окончанием **-s**.

try – tries	study – studies
cry – cries	carry – carries
fly – flies	marry – marries

3. **-y** после гласной не переходит в **-i-** или **-ie-**.

play – plays
pray – prays

4. Если глагол заканчивается на звонкую или глухую согласную или немое **-e**, то добавляется только буква **-s**.

spend – spends	come – comes
ask – asks	look – looks
take – takes	fill – fills

Exercise 1. Give the third person forms of the following verbs; translate them into Russian / Ukrainian.

Laugh, cry, lose, stop, mix, stand, sit, dress, pass, come, box, fill, prove, cross, sledge, play, carry, kiss, take, give, speak, say, go, send, finish, catch, begin,

tell, bring, promise, listen, explain, start, walk, work, know, teach, make, do, close, open, understand, see, look, brush, watch, sing, like, love, hate, obey, freeze, flow.

Exercise 2. Find Russian / Ukrainian equivalents for the following proverbs and sayings.

1. A good beginning makes a good ending. 2. A good dog deserves a good bone. 3. A great ship asks deep waters. 4. A new broom sweeps clean. 5. After rain comes fair weather. 6. All is well that ends well. 7. All roads lead to Rome. 8. Bad news has wings. 9. Every bird likes its own nest. 10. He laughs best who laughs last. 11. An early bird catches a worm. 12. A stitch in time saves nine. 13. One lie makes many. 14. Tastes differ. 15. The end crowns the work. 16. Time cures all. 17. When at Rome, do as the Romans do. 18. Who breaks pays. 19. What the heart thinks the tongue speaks. 20. Every cloud has silver lining.

Exercise 3. Make sentences about yourself using the following adverbs:

**always usually often sometimes seldom rarely never**

1. drink coffee in the morning; 2. put sugar in my coffee; 3. drink more than two cups of coffee in the morning; 4. drink tea in the morning; 5. drink orange juice in the morning; 6. drink tomato juice in the morning; 7. drink milk two times a day; 8. have a sandwich for lunch; 9. eat dinner at about 6 o'clock; 10. get to class on time; 11. walk to school; 12. take a taxi to school; 13. drive to school; 14. ride a bike to school; 15. study in the library; 16. do my homework.

Exercise 4. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. My dad ..... (work) in Wales. 2. The Bible ..... (say) love of money is the root of all evil. 3. She never ..... (get) up very early. 4. The concert ..... (begin) at 6 this evening. 5. Can she manage? I ..... (hope) so. 6. He ..... (drive) to Kiev twice a week. 7. In the film he ..... (play) the central character of David Copperfield. 8. She ..... (be) a very good sister. We ..... (love) her. 9. The children ..... (eat) a lot of ice-cream. 10. Babies normally ..... (lose) weight in the beginning. 11. It seldom ..... (rain) here.

Exercise 5. Read the sentences and correct them as the information is wrong. Give one negative and one positive sentence.

*E.g.* The Sun rises in the West.

The Sun doesn't rise in the West.

The Sun rises in the East.

1. Mice catch cats. 2. The Earth goes round the Moon. 3. The river Volga flows into the Black Sea. 4. Patients look after nurses in hospitals. 5. Water boils at 50 degrees Centigrade. 6. Indians live in Scotland. 7. Carpenters make things from metal. 8. Our city stands on the river Thames. 9. It often rains in Africa. 10. Tigers eat grass. 11. Our group studies Chinese. 12. Our classes begin at 6 o'clock every day.

Exercise 6. Insert *do* or *does*.

1. She ..... not study Japanese. 2. .... your father smoke? 3. You ..... not like to come home late, ..... you? 4. .... they like their new flat? 5. .... you promise to help me? 6. My granny ..... not work now. .... she keep house? 7. .... you often go to the library? 8. I ..... not know his new address. 9. They ..... not visit their friends every weekend. 10. .... it often rain in Spain? 11. Your watch ..... not tell the right time, ..... it? 12. They ..... not often go to the cinema.

Exercise 7. Make negative statements.

*Example:* I like sweets. / my friend / nuts

*I like sweets but my friend doesn't. She prefers nuts.*

1. Nick studies German. / John / French. 2. Ann gets up at 7 o'clock. / Mary / 6 o'clock. 3. My elder sister lives in Kiev. / younger sister / Lviv. 4. She reads English books in the original. / Mike / in translation. 5. I come home at 3 o'clock. / my mother / at 5 o'clock. 6. She opens the windows in any weather. / her brother / when it is warm. 7. He teaches French. / his wife / Spanish. 8. I buy milk every day. / my friend / every other day.

Exercise 8. Answer the questions in the negative.

**A.** 1. Do you study German? 2. Do you get up at nine o'clock? 3. Do you live in Sumskaya Street? 4. Do you like the green hat? 5. Do your parents work at school? 6. Do you spend week-ends in town? 7. Do you go to the pictures everyday? 8. Do your friends go to the disco every evening? 9. Do you often write letters? 10. Do you go to bed at 9 o'clock? 11. Do you prefer ice-cream to fruits?

**B.** 1. Does John live in Moscow now? 2. Does your granny still work? 3. Does your friend work hard at her English? 4. Does your sister watch all TV programmes? 5. Does your mother like to make dresses? 6. Does your cousin collect stamps? 7. Does Ali speak English at home? 8. Does your boy-friend often meet you at the university? 9. Does she visit her grandparents every day? 10. Does Mary love Nick?

Exercise 9. Translate into English.

1. Мистер Уайт хочет видеть доктора Сэндфорда. 2. Я знаю некоторые из этих имен. 3. Стены моей комнаты розовые. 4. Мне очень нравится читать английские книги. 5. Сегодня первое октября. 6. Мы пьем чай в пять часов. 7. В понедельник у меня два урока английского. 8. Энн ходит в школу. 9. Мы живем в этом доме. 10. Мой брат работает в саду каждый день. 11. Книга лежит на столе. 12. Поезд останавливается на этой станции. 13. Мы ездим в Лондон каждый день. 14. Она мне часто помогает. 15. Мой друг играет на пианино. 16. Мы слушаем музыку по вечерам. 17. Вы делаете много ошибок. 18. Фермер работает в поле. 19. Мальчик любит смотреть на картины. 20. Рабочие красят дома. 21. Я всегда открываю дверь своим ключом. 22. Дети поют песни в школе. 23. Сестра пишет мне письма. 24. Телефон часто звонит.

25. Осенью часто идет дождь. 26. Студенты пишут контрольные довольно часто. 27. Я танцую каждый день. 28. Я обычно просыпаюсь в семь утра.

Exercise 10. Make alternative questions using the following word-combinations and the words from the brackets.

1. study English / study French (Ann); 2. like pop-music / jazz (you); 3. get up at 6 / 7 o'clock (your mum); 4. watch TV every evening / at weekends (your family); 5. live in the centre of the city / in a new district (your boy-friend); 6. borrow books from the Academy library / the local library (you); 7. write dictations every week / once a month (students); 8. like skiing / skating (Betty); 9. make pies every day / on Sundays (your granny).

Exercise 11. Use the appropriate form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I ..... (be afraid), I ..... (not understand), what you ..... (mean). 2. Excuse me, when this plane ..... (take off)? – I ..... (not know). 3. He ..... (not want) to see me again! 4. – How many new words this student ..... (learn) every day? – He ..... (learn) twenty new words. 5. If he ..... (not tell) you anything, it ..... (not mean) that he ..... (not know) anything. 6. My elder brother often ..... (fly) to Europe on business. 7. You ..... (hear) me, Sam? 8. Mr. and Mrs. Smith ..... (like) to swim, and they ..... (do) it twice a week. 9. Mr. Jackson ..... (carry out) all our orders very well. 10. Her friend sometimes ..... (play) cards with her, when he ..... (come) to her place. 11. The train ..... (leave) at 6:30 p.m. 12. You ..... (feel) that strange smell? 13. He ..... (see) those lovely birds? 14. The flower ..... (smell) beautiful. 15. I ..... (feel) unwell today.

Exercise 12. Ask questions to the sentences beginning them with the words in brackets.

1. I go swimming. (how often) 2. She works from Monday till Friday. (where) 3. He earns money doing odd jobs. (how much) 4. I listen to the radio. (when) 5. People often do stupid things. (why) 6. She has dinner rather late in the evening. (why) 7. They watch TV. (how often) 8. He goes to the institute. (what time) 9. They plan to go to the sea. (when) 10. He likes poetry very much. (what poets) 11. She buys lovely things for her daughter. (where) 12. I like to give presents to my friends. (what) 13. My granny cooks very well. (who) 14. His nephews study abroad. (whose) 15. Jane is fond of flowers. (what) 16. He seldom plays computer games. (how often) 17. The teacher asks many questions at the lessons. (who) 18. We want to go to London. (where).

Exercise 13. Translate into English.

1. Она понимает правило? 2. Том выглядит совсем больным. 3. Последний поезд отправляется в 23.45. 4. Мы хорошо помним тот день. 5. Если у меня болит голова, я принимаю таблетку болеутоляющего. 6. Волга впадает в Каспийское море. 7. Если будет сильный мороз, мы не поедem кататься на лыжах, а останемcя дома. 8. Каждое лето Брауны ездят на море. 9. – Как вы

отмечаєте свій день народження? – Обычно я хожу в кафе со своими друзьями.  
 10. Лиза отлично говорит по-итальянски, не так ли? 11. Вы меня слышите? Я  
 ведь с вами разговариваю. 12. Обязательно заходите к нам, когда будете в  
 Киеве. 13. Теперь он совсем не курит, так как у него плохое здоровье. 14. Мери  
 очень скучает по тебе. 15. – Кто вы по профессии? – Я работаю в аптеке, я  
 врач. 16. Лекция начнется через 10 минут, поторопись.

## TOPIC 11

### MUCH / MANY / A LOT OF

Exercise 1. Say which word-combination “How many” or “How much” should be used with the following nouns:

\_\_\_\_\_honey, \_\_\_\_\_cassettes, \_\_\_\_\_eggs, \_\_\_\_\_water, \_\_\_\_\_meat, \_\_\_\_\_boys,  
 \_\_\_\_\_milk, \_\_\_\_\_apples, \_\_\_\_\_sheep, \_\_\_\_\_women, \_\_\_\_\_salt, \_\_\_\_\_paper,  
 \_\_\_\_\_letters, \_\_\_\_\_books, \_\_\_\_\_records, \_\_\_\_\_pepper, \_\_\_\_\_wine, \_\_\_\_\_pens,  
 \_\_\_\_\_lessons, \_\_\_\_\_air, \_\_\_\_\_oranges, \_\_\_\_\_students, \_\_\_\_\_money, \_\_\_\_\_teachers,  
 \_\_\_\_\_tea, \_\_\_\_\_butter.

Exercise 2. Fill in *many, much, a lot of*.

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the carton. 2. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ people at  
 the cinema today? 3. He has got \_\_\_\_\_ money. 4. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ sugar  
 in this coffee. 5. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice in the jug? 6. She has got  
 \_\_\_\_\_ books in her bag. 7. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ friends? 8. There aren't  
 \_\_\_\_\_ biscuits in the packet. 9. We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ bread. 10. There are  
 \_\_\_\_\_ animals in the zoo. 11. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ shops in this street? 12.  
 There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ pepper in the soup. 13. The children have got \_\_\_\_\_  
 toys. 14. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ tea in the cup? 15. She has got \_\_\_\_\_ rings.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps using *much, many, a lot of* and the words from the list:

***shops, friends, giraffes, money, snow, time, suitcases, rice***

1. This sweater doesn't cost \_\_\_\_\_. 2. Maria is very popular. She has  
 \_\_\_\_\_. 3. Do you spend \_\_\_\_\_ studying for exams? 4. How \_\_\_\_\_ are  
 there in the zoo? 5. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ with me. 6. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
 cupboard. 7. This shopping centre is very big. There are \_\_\_\_\_. 8. There is  
 \_\_\_\_\_ outside. Let's build a snowman.

Exercise 4. Match the answers to the questions.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Do you eat many hamburgers?       | A. Two: a dog and a cat.                |
| 2. Have you got many computer games? | B. No, not many.                        |
| 3. How many pets have you got?       | C. Not much, about two hours every day. |
| 4. How much is this T-shirt?         | D. No, I haven't got any.               |

5. How much time do you spend doing your homework? E. £15.

Exercise 5. Answer the questions using *a lot*, *much* and *many*.

1. Have you got any stamps? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. 2. Is there any bread in the cupboard? No, not \_\_\_\_\_. 3. Have you got any biscuits? No, not \_\_\_\_\_. 4. Have you got any video tapes? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. 5. How many apples do we need for the cake? Not \_\_\_\_\_. 6. How much money do you need for the weekend? Not \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 6. Write questions with *How much... ?* or *How many... ?*

1. I took some photographs. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I bought some stamps. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I lost some money. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I drank some water. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I made some mistakes. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I wrote some letters. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I bought some food. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I invited some people. \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 7. Put in *a lot* / *a lot of* / *much* / *many*.

1. Do you drink \_\_\_\_\_ tea? 2. I like reading, I've got \_\_\_\_\_ books. 3. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge. 4. It costs \_\_\_\_\_ money to travel round the world. 5. Please be quick. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ time. 6. How \_\_\_\_\_ foreign languages can you speak? 7. They didn't ask me \_\_\_\_\_ questions. 8. There was \_\_\_\_\_ food at the party but I didn't eat \_\_\_\_\_. 9. We saw \_\_\_\_\_ interesting things in the museum. 10. George knows \_\_\_\_\_ about economics. 11. We went on a cheap holiday. It didn't cost \_\_\_\_\_. 12. 'Did you enjoy the party?' 'No, not \_\_\_\_\_.' 13. Most of the town is modern – there aren't \_\_\_\_\_ old buildings. 14. Most people in the town have jobs – there isn't \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment.

## TOPIC 12

### FEW / LITTLE / A FEW / A LITTLE

Exercise 1. Say which word-combination "*a little*" or "*a few*" should be used with the following nouns:

\_\_\_\_\_ chairs, \_\_\_\_\_ water, \_\_\_\_\_ tea, \_\_\_\_\_ books, \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate, \_\_\_\_\_ bread, \_\_\_\_\_ men, \_\_\_\_\_ deer, \_\_\_\_\_ jam, \_\_\_\_\_ glasses, \_\_\_\_\_ honey, \_\_\_\_\_ knives, \_\_\_\_\_ children, \_\_\_\_\_ Coke, \_\_\_\_\_ butter, \_\_\_\_\_ lemonade, \_\_\_\_\_ salt, \_\_\_\_\_ desks, \_\_\_\_\_ hats, \_\_\_\_\_ pepper, \_\_\_\_\_ paper, \_\_\_\_\_ students, \_\_\_\_\_ money, \_\_\_\_\_ strawberries, \_\_\_\_\_ flour, \_\_\_\_\_ plates.

Exercise 2. Fill in *very few*, *a few*, *very little*, *a little*.

1. We've got \_\_\_\_\_ eggs. We can't make an omelette. 2. Sue's got \_\_\_\_\_ money. She can buy a new dress. 3. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ apples. I can make an apple pie. 4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in the park today because it is raining. 5. There's \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge. Go to the supermarket and buy some, please. 6. There's \_\_\_\_\_ lemonade in the jug. Would you like some? 7. Jill has got \_\_\_\_\_ strawberries. She can't make any jam. 8. There is \_\_\_\_\_ bread. 9. There are \_\_\_\_\_ grapes. 10. There are \_\_\_\_\_ pears. 11. There is \_\_\_\_\_ money.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions using *a little* or *a few*.

1. Do you want some biscuits? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. 2. Have you got any toothpaste? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. 3. Were there any people at the meeting? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. 4. Do you want some cake? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. 5. Are there any car parks near here? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. 6. Have you got any bread? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. 7. Is there any flour left? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 4. Choose the correct answer.

1. I eat \_\_\_\_\_ meat. I prefer fish.  
A. very few      B. a few      C. very little
2. "Has he got many friends?" "Yes, \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. a little      B. a lot      C. much
3. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ free time now!  
A. very little      B. very few      C. few
4. Very \_\_\_\_\_ people can speak Welsh.  
A. few      B. little      C. a lot
5. She doesn't eat \_\_\_\_\_ sweets because she is on a diet.  
A. a lot      B. many      C. much
6. There are \_\_\_\_\_ pencils in the drawer. Take one.  
A. a lot      B. a few      C. a little
7. You haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in your garden this year.  
A. much      B. a lot      C. many
8. Put \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate on the cake.  
A. a little      B. a few      C. few
9. Jack has got \_\_\_\_\_ comics. He buys one every week.  
A. a lot of      B. a lot      C. few
10. There is \_\_\_\_\_ shampoo. Can you buy some at the supermarket?  
A. very few      B. a lot of      C. very little
11. He hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
A. many      B. much      C. a lot
12. He's got \_\_\_\_\_ sweets in his pockets.  
A. little      B. a few      C. a little

Exercise 5. Correct the mistakes.

1. There is very few soup in the bowl. 2. How much carrots are there in the fridge? 3. Rita has got many money. 4. There are a little people in the shop. 5. Mike hasn't got much friends. 6. There is few snow on the mountains. 7. How much deer

can you see in the picture? 8. I have got little CDs but a lot of cassettes. 9. There are much animals in the Zoo. 10. How many sugar is there in the bowl?

Exercise 6. Fill in: *a lot of, many, few, much, little*.

Darren isn't very happy in his new job. He doesn't earn \_\_\_\_\_ money even though he has \_\_\_\_\_ responsibilities. Very \_\_\_\_\_ companies he has worked for in the past have paid him so \_\_\_\_\_ money for so \_\_\_\_\_ hard work. He has sent \_\_\_\_\_ applications to other companies, but there are very \_\_\_\_\_ jobs and too \_\_\_\_\_ people looking for work these days. In the current economic climate he has \_\_\_\_\_ hope of finding anything better, but when things improve he'll probably find a job which pays him \_\_\_\_\_ more money.

Exercise 7 . Fill in *a few, few, a little, little*.

Dear Dad,

Just \_\_\_\_\_ words to tell you about my new restaurant. I'm a bit worried about it as very \_\_\_\_\_ people are coming to eat there. \_\_\_\_\_ came in last night, but they ordered very \_\_\_\_\_ food – just \_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches and \_\_\_\_\_ coffee. It seems that very \_\_\_\_\_ people can afford to eat out these days because they've got very \_\_\_\_\_ money to spare. I don't think business will be very good for \_\_\_\_\_ years. Perhaps you could lend me \_\_\_\_\_ money to keep me going for a while?

Love,

Patricia.

Exercise 8. Fill in *a lot (of), much, few, (a) little*.

These days more people are learning how to use computers. \_\_\_\_\_ them have to because of their work, some just want to play games, \_\_\_\_\_ are actually interested in computing. These days you don't need \_\_\_\_\_ money to buy a computer and \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of computing is required to use one. There are \_\_\_\_\_ of different uses for them, such as letter writing and keeping accounts.

Exercise 9. Put the words in the right order to form a sensible statement.

1. The place is just a short drive away. (a / few / it's / miles / only)

---

2. James is very popular. (a / friends / has / he / lot / of)

---

3. You're too generous, you know. (faults / few / it's / of / one / your)

---

4. It's a very complicated soap opera. (a / are / characters / great / many / there)

---

5. The new machines are fine. (few / had / problems / them / very / we've / with)

---

6. Come on, don't spoil the party. (a / bit / could / enthusiasm / little / of / show / you)

---



7. Oh, not another commercial break. (are / commercials / many / there / too)

---

Exercise 10. Write a second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the previous one. Use the word in brackets.

*E.g.:* We had very little time to prepare. (much)

*We didn't have very much time to prepare.*

1. I drank a little tea. (bit)

---

2. Many families have only got one car. (lot)

---

3. There are few unspoilt areas left. (many)

---

4. There's hardly any time to relax. (little)

---

5. I bought several things in town. (few)

---

6. There are such a lot of things to do. (so)

---

7. There hasn't been much interest in the scheme. (little)

---

8. We eat more sugar than we should. (too)

---

## TOPIC 13 ADJECTIVES ENDING IN – ED/ – ING

Both present participles (**-ing**) and past participles (**-ed**) can be used as adjectives. But be careful not to confuse them. Present participle adjectives, *tiring*, *boring*, *interesting*, are active and mean 'having this effect'. Past participle adjectives, *tired*, *bored*, *interested*, are passive and mean 'affected in this way'.

In other words, someone is **-ed** if something (or someone) is **-ing**.

Or, if something is **-ing**, it makes you **-ed**.

Exercise 1. In this exercise you have to complete two sentences for each situation. Use an adjective ending in **-ing** or **-ed** to complete each sentence.

*Example:* The film wasn't as good as we had expected. (disappoint-)

a) The film was *disappointing*.

b) We were *disappointed* with the film.

1. It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (depress-)

a) This weather is \_\_\_\_\_.

- b) This weather makes me \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Astronomy is one of Tom's main interests. (interest-)  
 a) Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ in astronomy.  
 b) He finds astronomy very \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I turned off the television in the middle of the programme. (bor-)  
 a) The programme was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 b) I was \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Ann is going to America next month. She has never been there before. (excit-)  
 a) She is really \_\_\_\_\_ about going.  
 b) It will be an \_\_\_\_\_ experience for her.
5. Diana teaches young children. It's a hard job. (exhaust-)  
 a) She often finds her job \_\_\_\_\_.  
 b) At the end of the day's work she is often \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 2. Put in the correct adjective.

*Example:* When we heard we'd won a trip to Florida, you can imagine how excited we were. (*excited / exciting*)

1. Tony often goes bird-watching. He's \_\_\_\_\_ in birds. (*interesting / interested*)  
 2. I play chess regularly. I think it's a \_\_\_\_\_ game. (*fascinating / fascinated*)  
 3. I've really got no idea what I'm supposed to do next. I'm \_\_\_\_\_. (*confusing / confused*)  
 4. I was sure the car was going to crash. I was absolutely \_\_\_\_\_. (*terrifying / terrified*)  
 5. I don't like this town at all. It's a rather \_\_\_\_\_ place. (*depressing / depressed*)

Exercise 3. Decide which of the words in brackets completes each of the sentences.

*Example:* I was very amused when I saw the play. (*amused / boring*)

1. I felt really \_\_\_\_\_ to hear about your success. (*thrilled / exciting*)  
 2. That book you gave me was very \_\_\_\_\_. (*excited / amusing*)  
 3. He felt \_\_\_\_\_ about what they told him. (*confused / worrying*)  
 4. The journey from Australia was really \_\_\_\_\_. (*amazed / tiring*)  
 5. What's the most \_\_\_\_\_ experience you've ever had? (*embarrassed / frightening*)  
 6. They were \_\_\_\_\_ by your news. (*horrified / thrilling*)  
 7. All the guests were completely \_\_\_\_\_ by the awful food. (*disgusted / revolting*)  
 8. His wife was \_\_\_\_\_ when he told her he was leaving. (*shocked / amazing*)  
 9. What you've just told me is very \_\_\_\_\_. (*surprised / confusing*)  
 10. You're a very \_\_\_\_\_ person; I never thought you would do anything like that. (*astonished / surprising*)  
 11. The details of the accident were \_\_\_\_\_. (*frightened / horrifying*)

Exercise 4. Choose the right adjective.

*Example:* I was ~~disappointing~~/disappointed with the film. I had expected it to be better.

1. We were all horrifying / horrified when we heard about the disaster.
2. It's sometimes embarrassing / embarrassed when you have to ask people for money.
3. Are you interesting / interested in football?
4. I enjoyed the football match. It was quite exciting / excited.
5. It was a really terrifying / terrified experience. Afterwards everybody was very shocking / shocked.
6. I had never expected to be offered the job. I was really amazing / amazed when I was offered it.
7. The kitchen hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really disgusting / disgusted.
8. Do you easily get embarrassing / embarrassed?

Exercise 5. Rewrite the following sentences using *-ed* / *-ing* or other endings. Make the necessary changes.

1. The coincidence amazed us. We were *amazed* by the coincidence.
2. The journey tired us. The journey \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The experience upset Sylvia. Sylvia \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The experience upset us. The experience \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Gloria enchanted me. Gloria \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I enchanted Gloria. Gloria \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The children delighted us. The children \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The children delighted us. We \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The new building impresses us. The new building \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The new building impresses everybody. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 6. Complete the following sentences by choosing **a** or **b**.

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. She is very interested.  | <b>A.</b> I think you should tell her more.         |
| 2. She is very interesting. | <b>B.</b> I think you should listen to her more.    |
| 3. He is very boring.       | <b>A.</b> There are no other children to play with. |
| 4. He is very bored.        | <b>B.</b> That's why no one plays with him.         |

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. When you describe the thing or person which produces a feeling or an effect, the adjective ends in | <b>A.</b> -ed.  |
| 2. When you describe how someone or something feels or is affected, the adjective ends in             | <b>B.</b> -ing. |

Exercise 7. Complete the unfinished words in these sentences either with *-ing* or with *-ed* according to the meaning of the sentence.

1. I find these figures very disturb\_\_.
2. It is surpris\_\_ how many people cannot swim.
3. We showed them our holiday slides. They said nothing but I think they found them quite interest\_\_.
4. The children seemed to be thrill\_\_ with their presents.
5. He looked bor\_\_ but he assured me he was having a good time.
6. He had a satisf\_\_ expression on his face. He was obviously pleas\_\_ with himself.
7. I

went to the sauna for a really relax\_\_\_ massage. Afterwards, I felt very relax\_\_\_. 8. I have never been so embarrass \_\_\_ in my life -I had forgotten my notes! 9. That is a very tir\_\_\_ job: no wonder you look so exhaust\_\_\_. 10. He kept us entertain\_\_\_ with excit\_\_\_ stories about his African adventures. 11. I find penguins the most fascinat\_\_\_ animals in the zoo. 12. Do you get many disappoint\_\_\_ customers, or are most people satisf \_\_\_ with your service?

Exercise 8. Complete the conversation.

A: That was an exciting film, wasn't it? (excit...)

B: Oh, do you think so? I'm \_\_\_\_\_ you liked it. (surpris...). I thought it was rather \_\_\_\_\_ . (disappoint...).

A: Well, I was \_\_\_\_\_ once or twice. (puzzl...). I didn't understand the whole story. It was \_\_\_\_\_ in places. (confus...). But the end was good.

B: I was \_\_\_\_\_ most of the time. (bor...). I didn't find it a very \_\_\_\_\_ film. (interest...).

Exercise 9. Complete the conversation about a holiday.

*E.g.* I was surprised at how good the weather was. – Yes, the amount of sunshine we had was surprising.

1. The older people had a nice relaxing time. – Yes, lying on the beach is certainly nice and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It was annoying losing that suitcase. – Yes, you must be really \_\_\_\_\_ about it.
3. That film we saw was amusing. – Laura was certainly \_\_\_\_\_. She couldn't stop laughing.
4. The museum was interesting, I thought. – Yes, we had an \_\_\_\_\_ time there. There were lots to see.
5. I was fascinated by those old photos of the town. – Yes, I thought they were \_\_\_\_\_ too.
6. The wind-surfing was a thrilling experience for the children. – Yes, they were certainly \_\_\_\_\_ to have a go.
7. I think I'll go to bed. I'm exhausted. Looking after young children is an \_\_\_\_\_ job.
8. I was tired after we climbed the mountain. – Yes, I think everyone felt \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 10. Complete these sentences with an adjective ending in **-ing** or **-ed**.

The first letter(s) of the adjective are given each time.

*Example:* Jane finds her job boring. She wants to do something different.

1. I seldom visit art galleries. I'm not very *in*\_\_\_\_\_ in art.
2. We went for a very long walk. It was very *ti*\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Why do you always look so *b*\_\_\_\_\_? Is your life really so *b*\_\_\_\_\_?
4. He's one of the most *b*\_\_\_\_\_ people I've ever met. He never stops talking

and never says anything *in*\_\_\_\_\_.

5. I was *as*\_\_\_\_\_ when I heard they were getting divorced. They had always seemed so happy together.
6. I'm starting a new job next week. I'm quite *ex*\_\_\_\_\_ about it.

Exercise 11. Choose the correct variant from the brackets.

1. Before his birthday party he got very (*exciting / excited*).
2. All my relatives are (*fascinating / fascinated*) people.
3. Horror films are sometimes (*frightening / frightened*) to watch.
4. My parents never get (*worrying / worried*) when I am late.
5. When he is alone he usually gets (*depressing / depressed*)
6. It is (*amazing / amazed*) how you can understand it.
7. Mary goes to musicals and never gets (*boring / bored*).
8. My cousin Ted is very (*interesting / interested*) in ballet.
9. I don't think playing computer games is a (*relaxing / relaxed*) activity for you.
10. I think it is the most (*fascinating / fascinated*) film I have ever seen.

Exercise 12. Make necessary adjectives from the verbs given

1. This film was not very \_\_\_\_\_ and I wasn't \_\_\_\_\_. (to interest)
2. I am \_\_\_\_\_ because I have just had some very \_\_\_\_\_ news. (to disappoint)
3. The weather was very \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday and he was \_\_\_\_\_. (to depress)
4. It is a very \_\_\_\_\_ comedy and the audience is really \_\_\_\_\_. (to amuse)
5. They were \_\_\_\_\_ because the situation was \_\_\_\_\_. (to shock)
6. We were \_\_\_\_\_ because she gave us \_\_\_\_\_ evidence. (to convince)

## TOPIC 14

### ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB?

Exercise 1. Decide whether the words underlined are acting as adjectives or adverbs.

**A.** 1. Some people think modern paintings are 'difficult'. 2. They find them confusing because they are not 'pictures'. 3. They say that a good photograph would be better. 4. At least, they say, a photo does show the real world. 5. It's also hard to persuade them that the artist worked hard. 6. Some modern painting could easily have been painted by a child. 7. Artists sometimes make the situation more difficult. 8. They write explanations of their work which can seem unnecessary. 9. They may not seem to have very much connection with the art. 10. Still, if the work seems interesting then it is worth looking at.

**B.** 1. We had a lovely time in the hotel. 2. All the staff greeted us warmly. 3. And they spoke to us very politely. 4. Most people we met in the town were very friendly. 5. You certainly never feel lonely in a place like this! 6. The night life is also very lively. 7. We are very likely to go back next year. 8. We would certainly

thoroughly recommend it.

Exercise 2. Choose the right word: adjective or adverb.

1. There was a (happy / happily) smile on her face. 2. The (heavy / heavily) suitcase was killing him. 3. Ben won (easy / easily). 4. That's a (real / really) different question. 5. She had a (sweet / sweetly) dream. 6. The jacket is made of (real / really) wool. 7. The rain fell (heavy / heavily). 8. Meggy plays the piano (good / well). 9. Irene danced (happy / happily). 10. The young girl watched him (shy / shyly). 11. The dog looked at the meat (hungry / hungrily). 12. He writes (good / well). 13. There was a (terrible / terribly) storm. 14. She gave us a (general / generally) idea. 15. The poor puppy looked (hungry / hungrily). 16. This lake looks (clean / cleanly) enough to swim in. 17. We were (terrible / terribly) late. 18. Her (new / newly) made dress looked fantastic. 19. He doesn't do (good / well) at his English. 20. They moved (quiet / quietly) through the hall. 21. Our teacher gives us a test (occasional / occasionally). 22. I thought (high / highly) of the proposal. 23. When the snake strikes, its mouth opens (wide / widely). 24. This professor is (wide / widely) known at the University. 25. On my days off I wake up later than (usual / usually). 26. He had (regular / regularly) features. 27. Her (home / homely) appearance made me feel happy. 28. "Take it (easy / easily)," I said to my friend.

Exercise 3. Use the adjective or adverb in brackets to complete each of the following pairs of sentences correctly.

**A.** 1. It's an \_\_\_\_\_ question. You should be able to answer it quite \_\_\_\_\_ (easy / easily). 2. I can type a bit but I'm very \_\_\_\_\_. I'm afraid I can only type very \_\_\_\_\_ (slow / slowly). 3. Mr Robbins shouted \_\_\_\_\_ at the children. The children made Mr Robbins very \_\_\_\_\_. (angry / angrily) 4. Use this chair if you want to sit \_\_\_\_\_. Use this chair. It's very \_\_\_\_\_. (comfortable / comfortably) 5. Mary sang \_\_\_\_\_ at the concert last night. Mary sang a \_\_\_\_\_ song at the concert last night. (beautiful / beautifully) 6. There's no need to feel \_\_\_\_\_. Peter answered the questions \_\_\_\_\_. (nervous / nervously) 7. What was wrong with Bill? He looked very \_\_\_\_\_. Bill shook his head \_\_\_\_\_. (sad / sadly) 8. The children played together very \_\_\_\_\_. The children looked very \_\_\_\_\_ as they played together. (happy / happily) 9. I'm afraid you have done this piece of work \_\_\_\_\_. I'm afraid your work has been very \_\_\_\_\_. (careless / carelessly) 10. The letter I received this morning was quite \_\_\_\_\_. I received a letter this morning quite \_\_\_\_\_. (unexpected / unexpectedly)

**B.** 1. The dinner smells good / well. 2. Drive careful / carefully. 3. Please, shut the door quiet / quietly. 4. Can you be quiet / quietly, please? 5. This soup tastes nice / nicely. Tom cooks very good / well. 6. Don't go up that ladder, it doesn't look safe / safely. 7. We were relieved that he arrived safe / safely after his long journey. 8. Do you feel nervous / nervously before examinations? 9. Hurry up! You're always so slow / slowly. 10. He looked at me angry / angrily when I interrupted him.

Exercise 4. Choose the correct variant.

1. This juice tastes a little (strange / strangely). 2. You look (terribly / terrible).

Are you OK? 3. She always feels (happy / happily) when the sun shines. 4. They children were singing (happy / happily) in the garden. 5. My father became (terrible /terribly) when he heard the news. 6. He drives very (carefully /careful). 7. Be (careful / carefully)! 8. Your friend seems very (nice /nicely). 9. I usually get (hungry / hungrily) at 9 p.m. 10. She couldn't eat it because it tasted (awful /awfully). 11. I feel (fine /finely) today. 12. What beautiful flowers! They smell (nice / nicely) too. 13. The woman became (furious / furiously) when she caught the thief. 14. She cried at him (furious / furiously). 15. When the Queen noticed me, she smiled (nice / nicely). 16. I am feeling (good /well) today.

## TOPIC 15

### DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

There are three degrees of comparison:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
dark	darker	darkest
useful	more useful	most useful

1. One-syllable adjectives form their comparative and superlative by adding **-er** and **-est** to the positive form:

light	lighter	lightest
brave	braver	bravest
fat	fatter	fattest

2. Adjectives of three or more syllables form their comparative and superlative by putting **more** and **the most** before the positive:

interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful

3. Adjectives of two syllables follow one or other of the above rules. Those ending in **-ful** or **-re** usually take more and most:

doubtful	more doubtful	most doubtful
obscure	more obscure	most obscure

Those ending in **-er**, **-y** or **-ly** usually add **-er**, **-est**:

clever	cleverer	cleverest
pretty	prettier	prettiest ( note that the y becomes i)
silly	sillier	silliest

4. With a few two-syllable adjectives, both kinds of comparative and superlative are possible. These are: *common, handsome, polite, quiet, wicked, pleasant, cruel, stupid, tired*, and words ending in **-ow** and **-le**.

common	commoner/more common	commonest/most common
gentle	gentler/more gentle	gentlest/most gentle
hollow	hollower/more hollow	hollowest/most hollow

5. Irregular comparison:

bad	worse	worst
-----	-------	-------

far	farther	farthest (of distance only)
	further	furthest (used more widely)
good	better	best
little	less	least
many/much	more	most
old	elder	eldest (of people only)
	older	oldest (of people and things)

Exercise 1. Put the adjectives from the list in the second degree into the correct column.

*bored, cheap, flat, pleased, noisy, funny, sad, solid, comfortable, thin, good, short, lazy, expensive, bad, long, kind, easy, fragile, surprising, wet, intelligent, dangerous.*

+er	Double+er	-y+ier	More	irregular
high-higher	big-bigger	pretty-prettier	precious-more precious	far-farther

Exercise 2. What is the difference between these things? Write a sentence about each pair using an adjective from the list with **-er** or **more**.

*intelligent, loud, dangerous, precious, big, easy, sweet.*

Example: a shout and a whisper – A shout is louder than a whisper.

1. diamonds and pearls; 2. a mountain and a hill; 3. people and monkeys; 4. phoning and writing a letter; 5. chocolate and fruit; 6. a lion and a cat;

Exercise 3. Write a comparative sentence using the information and an adjective from the list.

*deep, dry, high, large, long, low, old, small*

- The River Mackenzie, Canada: 4,240 km  
The River Niger, Africa: 4,170 km
- Lake Victoria, Africa: 69,484 km<sup>2</sup>  
Lake Michigan, North America: 57,757 km<sup>2</sup>
- The Marianas Trench, Pacific Ocean: 10,900 m  
The Japan Trench, Northern Pacific: 9,000 m
- Mont Blanc, France: 4,807 m  
Mount Elbrus, Russia: 5,642 m



5. Arica, Chile: average rainfall 0.76 mm per year  
The Libyan Sahara Desert: average rainfall less than 15 mm per year
6. The oldest rocks in Scotland: 3 billion years old  
The oldest rocks in Canada: 4 billion years old
7. The lowest recorded temperature in Finland:  $-57^{\circ}\text{C}$   
The lowest recorded temperature in Sweden:  $-52^{\circ}\text{C}$
8. The island state of Nauru, South Pacific: 21 km<sup>2</sup>  
Monaco: 1.6 km<sup>2</sup>

Exercise 4. Make up sentences using the models:

**A. Models:** text A – easy – text B                      *Text A is easier than text B.*

1. January – cold – March; 2. Bill – attentive – Kate; 3. garden – beautiful – park; 4. exercise 5 – big – exercise 7; 5. bedroom – cosy – living room; 6. teachers – poor – businessmen; 7. students – cunning – professors; 8. anecdote – funny – story; 9. sweater – long – skirt; 10. Jack – intelligent – Jill; 11. car racing – dangerous – boxing

**B. Model:** boxing – dangerous – car racing      *Boxing is less dangerous than car racing.*

1. reading – difficult – writing; 2. amber – expensive – diamond; 3. Bob – experienced – Mary; 4. film – exciting – book; 5. daughter – capable – son; 6. the Americans – hospitable – the Russians; 7. men – emotional – women; 8. text 1 – difficult – text 2; 9. coffee – tasty – cocoa; 10. the Anglo-Saxons – ancient – the Celts; 11. the Parliament – influential – the President.

Exercise 5. Complete each sentence with one of the following adjectives in the superlative form.

*dangerous, heavy, deep, tall, long, expensive, old, fast, intelligent, successful, loud, large.*

1. George MacAree is \_\_\_\_\_ man in Britain. He weighs 300 kg.
2. Christopher Greener is Britain's \_\_\_\_\_ man – he stands 218 cm.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ spider is the black widow, whose bite can kill a man in a few minutes.
4. The insect with \_\_\_\_\_ number of legs is a kind of millipede which has 710 legs.
5. The world's \_\_\_\_\_ perfume costs 550 pounds per bottle.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ part of the Pacific Ocean is 11 kilometres below the surface.
7. Richard Latter, who died in 1914, had \_\_\_\_\_ beard in the world.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ of all songwriters have been John Lennon and Paul McCartney.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ land animal is the cheetah, which can run at nearly 100 kilometres per hour.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ insect, the cicada, can be heard at a distance of 400 metres.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ sub-human animal on land is the chimpanzee.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ bridge in the world is in Izmir, Turkey. It is more than 2,800 years old.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentence with the superlative form of the adjective in capitals.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ whale ever caught weighed more than 171,000 kg.                      **HEAVY**

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 2. The _____ whale recorded was over 33 m in length.   | <b>LONG</b>      |
| 3. A specimen of king's holly, a plant found in the rainforest of Tasmania, is one of the _____ plants on Earth – over 43,000 years old.                                 | <b>OLD</b>       |
| 4. The cheetah is the _____ creature on Earth, and is capable of running at over 110 kph.  | <b>FAST</b>      |
| 5. The _____ part of the ocean where a fish has been found was 8,372 m down in the Puerto Rican Trench.  | <b>DEEP</b>      |
| 6. The _____ fish in the sea is the sailfish, which can travel 100 kph.  | <b>SPEEDY</b>    |
| 7. No prizes for guessing the world's _____ fish. It is the deadly piranha fish.   | <b>FEROCIOUS</b> |
| 8. The sea wasp, which lives off the north coast of Australia, is the _____ creature in the sea. If it stings you, you have between 30 seconds and four minutes to live. | <b>POISONOUS</b> |
| 9. The _____ spider in the world is the goliath spider from South America, which can be 28 cm across.  | <b>LARGE</b>     |
| 10. And the _____ mammal is probably Savi's pygmy shrew, a mouse-like creature, which weighs between 1 and 3 grams.  | <b>SMALL</b>     |

Exercise 7. Complete the sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence, and includes a superlative adjective.

- I've never sat in a more comfortable classroom than this.  
This is the \_\_\_\_\_ sat in.
- I've never eaten a tastier school lunch than this.  
This is the \_\_\_\_\_ eaten.
- I've never read a worse book than this.  
This is the \_\_\_\_\_ read.
- We've never had a more useful English lesson than this.  
This is the \_\_\_\_\_ had.
- I've never solved an easier problem than this.  
This is the \_\_\_\_\_ solved.
- I've never seen a more entertaining school play than this.  
This is the \_\_\_\_\_ seen.
- We've never used a more interesting textbook than this.  
This is the \_\_\_\_\_ used.
- I've never had a better friend than you.  
You are the \_\_\_\_\_ had.
- I've never taken a longer test than this.  
This is the \_\_\_\_\_ taken.
- I've never written a more difficult test than this.  
This is the \_\_\_\_\_ written.

Exercise 8. Complete the text with the most suitable form of the adjective in brackets.

London is one of (large) \_\_\_\_\_ cities in the world. Its population is (low) \_\_\_\_\_ than Tokyo or Shanghai, but it is one of (popular) \_\_\_\_\_ tourist destinations of all. London is probably (famous) \_\_\_\_\_ for its museums, galleries, palaces and other sights, but it also includes a (wide) \_\_\_\_\_ range of peoples, cultures and religions than many other places. People used to say that it was (dirty) \_\_\_\_\_ city too, but it is now much (clean) \_\_\_\_\_ than it was. To the surprise of many people, it now has some of (good) \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants in Europe too. For some people, this makes London (exciting) \_\_\_\_\_ city in Europe. Unfortunately, London is definitely not (expensive) \_\_\_\_\_ city in Europe, though a holiday in London is good value for money, considering what there is to see and do there.

Exercise 9. Choose the right forms in these sentences. In some cases both forms are right.

1. Is the station much (further / farther)? 2. You'll find the explanation (further / farther) on. 3. Your record is (worse / worst) than mine. 4. It's the (less / lesser) of two evils. 5. She always wears the (last / latest) fashion. 6. We have no (further / farther) information. 7. Nick skates (good / well). 8. His (latest / last) words were: 'The end'. 9. It is the (more / most) I can do for you. 10. She is the (oldest / eldest) member of our family. 11. My flat is (littler / smaller) than yours. 12. I've got (less / lesser) patience than you. 13. He is much (older / elder) than his wife. 14. This is the (more / most) beautiful picture I've ever seen. 15. His English is (best / better) than mine. 16. She is (better / best) now. 17. It's the (furthest / farthest) point west. 18. It's the (oldest / eldest) building in the city. 19. He's my (older / elder) brother. 20. I'm not hurt in the (least / less)!

Exercise 10. Complete the sentences using the comparative or the superlative form of the adjectives given in brackets.

1. – Boris is certainly \_\_\_\_\_ (clever) than his brother. – Yes, and he is \_\_\_\_\_ (attractive) than his brother Peter. In fact, he is \_\_\_\_\_ (smart) boy I've ever taught. 2. Nothing could be \_\_\_\_\_ (extravagant) than buying such an expensive car. You will have to be \_\_\_\_\_ (careful) with your money in future. 3. Life is getting \_\_\_\_\_ (hard) and \_\_\_\_\_ (complicated) with every passing day. 4. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (effective) method of all, but it is naturally costly. 5. Stephen is \_\_\_\_\_ (intelligent) than any other boy in his group. 6. It has been \_\_\_\_\_ (cold) day in Moscow for thirty years. 7. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (little) I can do for you, I'm afraid. 8. That was \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) than he had expected. 9. That was indeed \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) experience in his career. 10. They naively think that things can only get \_\_\_\_\_ (good). 11. This is \_\_\_\_\_ (unbelievable) news I have ever heard. 12. He ate \_\_\_\_\_ (few) French fries than you did at the picnic. 13. Angela is \_\_\_\_\_ (little) organized than Mike. 14. If you ask me, Moscow is \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) than any other city in the world. 15. They had \_\_\_\_\_ (little) and \_\_\_\_\_ (little) to talk about. 16. It is axiomatic that \_\_\_\_\_ (great) the student's individual effort, \_\_\_\_\_ (much) thorough will be his learning. 17. The \_\_\_\_\_ (much) original a discovery, the \_\_\_\_\_ (much) obvious it seems afterwards.

## TOPIC 16

### AS / LIKE

**Like** is a *preposition*, used before a *noun* or *pronoun*.

#### We use LIKE:

- 1) for similarities, e.g. She swims like a fish.
- 2) after **to feel, look, smell, sound, taste + noun**. e.g. It feels like silk.
- 3) with **nouns, pronouns** or **the -ing form** to express similarity or contrast.  
e.g. There's no place like home. No one can sing like him.

**As** is a *conjunction*, used before subject + verb or a prepositional expression or a preposition.

#### We use AS:

- 1) We use **as** as a preposition before a noun or pronoun to talk about the jobs, roles and functions of people and things. (to say what sb or sth really is (jobs or roles)).  
e.g. She works as a tour guide. (She is a tour guide.) Harrison Ford was great as Indiana Jones.
- 2) In certain expressions:  
as usual, e.g. He started complaining as usual.  
as ... as,                      the same as,                      as I said,  
as much,                      as you know,                      as if,  
such as,                      as you see,                      as though,
- 3) After to **accept, to be known, to class, to describe, to refer to, to regard, to use**.  
e.g. He is known as the father of modern medicine.
- 4) In clauses of manner to mean 'in the way that'. e.g. Do as I tell you.

#### Compare:

**As** your brother, I must warn you to be careful. (I am your brother.)

**Like** your brother, I must warn you ... (We both warn you.)

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with *like* or *as*.

1. A: Tara is a wonderful artist.  
B: Yes. No one else can paint ...*like*... her.
2. A: I wish Sarah would stop being so immature.  
B: I agree. She acts \_\_\_\_\_ a child sometimes.
3. A: How shall I tie my shoelaces?  
B: Do it \_\_\_\_\_ we taught you.
4. A: The play last night was fantastic.  
B: Yes. The lead actor was wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ Macbeth.
5. A: What does Mark do for a living?  
B: He works \_\_\_\_\_ a hotel manager.
6. A: What kind of meat is this?

- B: I'm not sure. It tastes \_\_\_\_\_ beef.
7. A: I've just bought this dress.  
B: Gosh! It's exactly the same \_\_\_\_\_ the one I bought!
8. A: I'm sure I know that man.  
B: Me too. He looks \_\_\_\_\_ my old maths teacher.
9. A: It was far too hot in that room.  
B: I know. It was \_\_\_\_\_ being in an oven.
10. A: Eric Clapton is very talented, isn't he?  
B: Yes. He is known \_\_\_\_\_ one of the greatest rock musicians of our time.
11. A: What is Peter cooking?  
B: I don't know. It smells \_\_\_\_\_ fish

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with *like* or *as*.

1. He runs \_\_\_\_\_ the wind. 2. Nobody knows her \_\_\_\_\_ I do. 3. She looks \_\_\_\_\_ me. 4. On Friday, \_\_\_\_\_ on Monday, we meet at eight. 5. My brother isn't at all \_\_\_\_\_ me. 6. She left \_\_\_\_\_ she came, silently. 7. He died \_\_\_\_\_ he lived, fighting. 8. Being in love is \_\_\_\_\_ an illness. 9. You're shy, \_\_\_\_\_ me. 10. Your smile is \_\_\_\_\_ my sister's. 11. It's mended, \_\_\_\_\_ you can see. 12. \_\_\_\_\_ I said, you're too late. 13. In Paris, \_\_\_\_\_ in Rome, traffic is heavy. 14. His eyes are \_\_\_\_\_ knives. 15. He worked \_\_\_\_\_ a waiter for a year. 16. Don't use your plate \_\_\_\_\_ an ashtray. 17. Mark looks \_\_\_\_\_ he's in a hurry to be off. 18. \_\_\_\_\_ we've learned, the cheapest option isn't always the best. 19. The guests rushed to grab their food \_\_\_\_\_ animals. 20. You look \_\_\_\_\_ though you've had a shock. 21. We never looked \_\_\_\_\_ winning the game. 22. I felt \_\_\_\_\_ if I'd been kicked by a horse. 23. The stock market has performed exactly \_\_\_\_\_ financial analysts had forecast.

Exercise 3. Complete the following comparisons.

1. Barbara is nearly ..... old ..... her stepmother. 2. There are more ..... two thousand books in my mother's library. 3. Bob talks just ..... his father. 4. Would you be ..... kind ..... to close the door for me? 5. Do ..... I tell you; don't do ..... I do. 6. I am not ..... naive ..... to believe all he promises me. 7. After your heart attack you should walk ..... slowly ..... possible. 8. The Volga is not now ..... wide ..... it was. 9. I have ..... many working hours a week ..... any other employee. 10. A shower uses less water ..... a bath. 11. On Sundays we don't have to get up ..... early ..... usual. 12. This house is two times ..... big ..... the old one. 13. They use twice ..... much electricity ..... compressor machines. 14. – You must have a really clean kitchen. I bet no one's kitchen is .....clean ..... yours. – That's very kind of you, sir! Buy how can you tell? – Everything I've eaten tastes ..... soap! 15. He can lift a box thrice ..... heavy.

Exercise 4. Fill in *like* or *as*.

1. Charles Nichols is known \_\_\_\_\_ "Chuck" to his friends.
2. Her perfume smelt \_\_\_\_\_ roses.
3. People say she looks \_\_\_\_\_ Kim Basinger.

4. His father worked \_\_\_\_\_ an accountant in the City.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ usual, Terry was late for work.
6. Diving into the sea was \_\_\_\_\_ diving into an icy pool.
7. This is nice material – it feels \_\_\_\_\_ silk.
8. She doesn't sing \_\_\_\_\_ well \_\_\_\_\_ her mother.
9. I don't think you could describe Andy \_\_\_\_\_ an intelligent person.
10. Some politicians, such \_\_\_\_\_ John Major, are always in the news.
11. Ann looks \_\_\_\_\_ an angel.

Exercise 5. Fill in *like* or *as*.

Sam Sanderson works 1) \_\_\_\_\_ a pianist in a restaurant in Chicago. No one in town plays the piano 2) \_\_\_\_\_ well 3) \_\_\_\_\_ he does. He looks a bit 4) \_\_\_\_\_ Stevie Wonder, which is why he is known to his friends 5) \_\_\_\_\_ “Stevie”. One night he was playing in the restaurant 6) \_\_\_\_\_ usual, when he was approached by the leader of the biggest jazz band in America. He offered Sam a job 7) \_\_\_\_\_ lead pianist in his band. This made him so happy he felt 8) \_\_\_\_\_ dancing on his piano. So he did!

## TOPIC 17

### THE PAST INDEFINITE (PAST SIMPLE) TENSE

Простое прошедшее время используется для выражения действия, совершившегося или совершавшегося в прошлом, для этого глагол-сказуемое в предложении употребляется в форме прошедшего времени.

#### ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

Форма прошедшего времени глагола образуется следующим образом:

1. Если глагол правильный (**the regular verb**), то к форме его инфинитива без частицы *to* добавляется окончание **-ed**.

talk – **talked**                      end – **ended**    work – **worked**                      open – **opened**

Если глагол заканчивается на немую **-e**, то добавляется только **-d**.

live – **lived**                      like – **liked**    love – **loved**                      arrive – **arrived**

2. Если глагол неправильный (**the irregular verb**), то форму прошедшего времени следует искать в таблице неправильных глаголов.

go – **went**                      do – **did**    come – **came**    write – **wrote**

#### УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ

1. Для выражения действий, происходивших в прошлом (как завершившихся, так и нет) и никак не связанных с настоящим моментом. На время совершения действия указывают следующие слова и словосочетания (**time-indicators**):

<b>yesterday</b>	He left <i>yesterday</i> .
<b>last week / month, etc.</b>	We met <i>last week</i> .
<b>a week / month / year ago</b>	I read this book <i>a month ago</i> .
<b>the other day</b>	I met your brother <i>the other day</i> .

**the day before yesterday**  
**on Sunday**  
**in 2000**

It was *the day before yesterday*.  
They went to the cinema *on Sunday*.  
Her daughter was born *in 2000*.

2. Для описания ряда последовательных действий в прошлом (описание развития событий).

Mr. West *came up* to the house, *took* the key out of his pocket and *opened* the door.

I *got up* at 7 o'clock a.m. yesterday, *had* a cold shower, *dressed* and *made* a cup of tea and some sandwiches. I *had* breakfast, *read* a paper and *went* to the office at about 9 a.m.

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps using the following verbs in the Past Simple.

**find**      **fall**      **keep**      **leave**      **meet**      **sell**  
**hurt**      **cost**      **give**      **write**      **teach**      **put**

1. We needed some money, so we \_\_\_\_\_ our car. 2. They \_\_\_\_\_ last Sunday as usual. 3. I \_\_\_\_\_ a pet-dog when I was a boy. 4. Who \_\_\_\_\_ the window open last night? 5. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ down the stairs this morning and \_\_\_\_\_ her leg. 6. She \_\_\_\_\_ on a dress which \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money. 7. I \_\_\_\_\_ this box on the beach yesterday. 8. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ me this beautiful bag. 9. I \_\_\_\_\_ him on the way to the university. 10. Agatha Christie \_\_\_\_\_ many novels and stories. 11. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ me to read and write. 12. I \_\_\_\_\_ all your books on the shelf over there.

Exercise 2. Open the brackets, using the Past Simple.

**A.** 1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) near my office last year. I always \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) there. 2. What your brother \_\_\_\_\_ (do) five days ago? He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at the seaside? 3. Jim and John \_\_\_\_\_ (not write) a dictation yesterday, they \_\_\_\_\_ (write) an essay. 4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not want) to come so early, that's why I \_\_\_\_\_ (come), when everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there. 5. – What language you \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) five years ago? You \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) German? – No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not learn) German, I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) Spanish. 6. – How long your class \_\_\_\_\_ (last) yesterday morning? – It only \_\_\_\_\_ (last) an hour. 7. – Who Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) this question last night with? – She \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) it with one of her friends. 8. – We \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) at this office three years ago. – Where you \_\_\_\_\_ (work)? – In another town. 9. – He \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in London at the week-end? – No. 10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up) late on Sunday. – When you \_\_\_\_\_ (get up)? – I \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) at 11 o'clock. 11. At 8 a.m. yesterday Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (wash), \_\_\_\_\_ (dress) and \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for New-York.

**B.** 1. My grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ (be) farmers for 40 years. 2. When you \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) me? I didn't hear the phone at all. 3. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me a really good CD for my last birthday. 4. A couple of years ago I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) some friends in San Francisco. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time with them. 5. What you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) last weekend? Anything exciting? 6. The college exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) very good this year, unfortunately. 7. You \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) a lot at the party last night! Aren't you tired now? 8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not wake up) until 10 o'clock this morning. I

\_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) for more than 11 hours! 9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for our tickets months ago, but now there's no room for us on the plane. 10. – \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Julie angry with me yesterday? – I hope not. 11. William \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) his driving test last week? 12. Anna \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) her trip to Australia last year very carefully.

Exercise 3. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. I was born in a big American family. 2. The students were busy preparing for the exams. 3. I was shy in my childhood. 4. Mrs. Sweet taught geography at school. 5. We did all the work on time. 6. The scouts heard something strange. 7. My father read all the detective stories from the local library. 8. It started raining. 9. Our group liked the new teacher. 10. My little sister had a kitten. 11. We had a nice journey to Jamaica last year. 12. Our family had dinner early yesterday. 13. We had great fun at the Halloween party! 14. She had to get up at seven o'clock in the morning. 15. It snowed a lot this winter.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions in the negative and explain why you didn't do that.

*E.g.* – Did you have a date yesterday?  
– No, I didn't. I was busy.

1. Did you watch TV yesterday? 2. Did you travel much last summer? 3. Did your parents go to the country on Sunday? 4. Did you go to the swimming-pool on Wednesday? 5. Did you do the shopping at the week-end? 6. Did your friend work during his holidays? 7. Did you keep any pets in your childhood? 8. Did you often get bad marks at school? 9. Did you often quarrel with your friends when you were a kid? 10. Did you make a pie yesterday?

Exercise 5. Ask your partner questions in the Past Simple using the following phrases:

1. clean your teeth; 2. go to school; 3. listen to music; 4. go to the cinema; 5. get a letter; 6. vacuum your room; 7. do morning exercise; 8. take out your pet; 9. wash your jeans; 10. have a sweet dream; 11. get up early; 12. water the flowers; 13. eat some chocolate; 14. have your hair cut; 15. have a date; 16. say "Good morning" to your neighbour; 17. cook something delicious; 18. have a shower; 19. call your best friend; 20. watch TV; 21. buy something nice for yourself.

Exercise 6. Open the brackets using the verbs in the Past Simple.

**A.** 1. You ..... (be born) in Moscow? 2. I always ..... (be afraid of) flying by planes. 3. What ..... (happen) last Monday? 4. The train ..... (start) at ten o'clock sharp. 5. Where you ..... (be) yesterday? I ..... (phone) you all day long! 6. Somebody ..... (copy) the top secret file. I wonder who ..... (come) here last night. 7. It ..... (rain) all day long the day before yesterday and I ..... (not go shopping). 8. What ..... (make) you give up jogging? 9. They ..... (talk) for only 20 minutes and ..... (fall in love) with each other deeply. Two months later they ..... (marry). 10. As I ..... (leave) the money at home yesterday, I ..... (not have) lunch. 11.



They ..... (come) to the bank on Friday evening, but they ..... (have) no money. 12. When my parents ..... (be young), they ..... (not have) their own flat and they ..... (have to) rent a room. 13. The boy ..... (work) at his father's farm, ..... (go) to the Art Institute in Kansas City and many years later he ..... (found) his own cartoon company. The boy ..... (be) Walt Disney. 14. – Who ..... (do) this perfect translation of Shakespeare's sonnet? – It ..... (be) Marshak. 15. – You ..... (pay) a fortune for this car last year, didn't you? – Who ..... (tell) you this? It ..... (cost) me almost nothing then! 16. As soon as the tourists ..... (arrive) in Paris, they ..... (buy) the tickets to Moulin Rouge. 17. – When the plane ..... (take off)? – It ..... (take off) ten minutes ago. 18. James ..... (offer) me to go to the piano concert. It ..... (sound) good, so I ..... (agree). 19. He ..... (wait) in the rain till it ..... (get) dark, but she ..... (not come). 20. It ..... (rain) for many days and nights during the rainy season.

**B.** Everything ..... (go) wrong that Thursday. – What ..... (happen)? – I ..... (wake up) with toothache. I ..... (ring) the dentist three times but there ..... (be) no reply. The fourth time I ..... (get through). He ..... (give) me an appointment at 3.30. I ..... (think) it would be soothing to have a bath. But I ..... (slip) getting out of the bath. I ..... (hit) my mouth on the tap and ..... (break) three teeth. – That ..... (cure) your toothache? – No, I ..... (have) three broken teeth and toothache.

**C.** One day when I ..... (be) in the third form at school, we ..... (have) to write a story. I ..... (tell) a true story about my father. Once he ..... (want) to clean the windows and ..... (borrow) a ladder. He ..... (try) to put it against the wall but the end of the ladder ..... (go) through the window. My teacher ..... (say) it ..... (be) a very good story. She ..... (ask) me to read it aloud to the class and I ..... (do) it with great pleasure.

Three years later my brother ..... (be) in the third form. He ..... (write) the same story about our father and the ladder. He ..... (have) to read it aloud too.

Exercise 7. Make questions and negative answers.

1. He opened the windows before classes. 2. When we came in, we saw Mr. Smith. 3. Ann translated a lot of foreign letters at the office last week. 4. He went to London two months ago. 5. I finished the work at five o'clock the day before yesterday. 6. My friend Bob wrote to me every week last year. 7. Mrs. Jones lived in South Africa, when she was a girl. 8. James took his dog for a walk twice a day, as far as I know. 9. The whole family returned home late that night. 10. Our boss spoke to us about the benefits of the new machine during the meeting. 11. My cousins were at the cinema last week. They liked the film very much. 12. His students discussed some interesting articles from the Times last double-period. 13. I lost my temper yesterday. 14. Their team won at the last championship. 15. Jim came to the station too late and missed the train.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions.

1. What books did you like to read in your childhood? 2. What subjects did you learn at school? 3. When did you leave school? 4. When did you become a student? 5. Where did you spend your last summer vacation? 6. When did you see your friend last? 7. What present did you get on your last birthday? 8. How many people did you invite to your birthday party? 9. Why didn't you buy the dress that you liked so much? 10. How long did you stay at your friend's? 11. How much did you pay for the jacket? 12. What did you see on TV yesterday?

Exercise 9. Translate using the Past Simple.

1. Вы поблагодарили его за книги, когда он пришел к вам? 2. Вчера на собрании мы не обсудили многих вопросов. 3. Джим ничего не ответил, только посмотрел на него и написал что-то на листке бумаги. 4. – Вы ничего не помните. Когда вы в последний раз повторяли это правило? – Мы повторяли его только позавчера. 5. На сколько писем ответила ваша организация в прошлом месяце? 6. В среду вечером его не было дома, поэтому вы ему и не дозвонились. 7. Скажите, мой Джонни вовремя пришел вчера на урок? 8. – Скажите, где вы были вчера между семью и девятью часами вечера? Как обычно, дома? – Нет, я еще был на работе. 9. Он был здесь час назад, а потом ушел. 10. – Когда вы закончили перевод статьи? – Позавчера вечером. 11. Вчера была прекрасная погода, и мы пошли гулять в парк. Дети много бегали, а мы говорили о последнем выступлении министра. 12. Вчера, идя домой, я нашел очень интересную записку. 13. – Ну что, Джим таки встретил вчера м-ра Смита? – Нет, он проспал. 14. Это удивительное происшествие случилось, когда я еще изучал физику в университете. 15. Каждый раз, когда он приходил в гости, он говорил мне что-нибудь приятное.

Exercise 10. Translate into English.

1. Они купили новый дом в прошлом году. 2. Когда вы видели его в последний раз? 3. Когда он сказал вам об этом? 4. На прошлой неделе мы никуда не выходили из дома по вечерам. 5. Это случилось неделю назад. 6. Они поженились, когда Джону было 24 года, а Лизе – 18. 7. Его родители умерли, когда он был еще совсем ребенком. 8. Кто встречал вас на вокзале? 9. Когда они уехали из России? 10. Я нашла это в шкафу. 11. Он начал писать стихи, когда ему было 14 лет. 12. Прошлая зима была теплой. 13. Где вы познакомились с этой девушкой? 14. Почему вы не пришли к нам в воскресенье? 15. Мы решили послать эту телеграмму вчера. 16. Она посмотрела на доску и списала новые слова. 17. С кем вы обсуждали этот вопрос раньше? 18. Сколько раз в неделю вы бывали в институте в прошлом году?

Exercise 11. Translate into English.

1. – Вчера шел дождь? – Нет, было сухо и солнечно. Мы даже ходили гулять. 2. Наш сын сказал свое первое слово, когда ему было два года. 3. Где и когда родился А. Пушкин? 4. – Вы были здесь, когда позвонил мистер

Маккензи? – Нет, меня не было, но с ним разговаривала моя секретарша. 5. Это произошло в Лондоне в 1995 году. Была ранняя весна. 6. – Какая была погода в воскресенье? – Не знаю, я весь день спал. 7. На прошлой неделе Алиса два раза ходила в парикмахерскую. Она подстриглась и покрасила волосы. 8. – Когда был твой день рождения? – 12 декабря. Все мои друзья пришли поздравить меня. 9. – Кто выиграл чемпионат по футболу в 1999 году? – Команда Франции. 10. Наш папа водил нас в зоопарк в прошлое воскресенье. Мы видели слонов, медведей и тигров. Но больше всего нам понравились обезьянки. 11. – Когда вы были у стоматолога в последний раз? – Вчера. У меня сильно болел зуб. 12. Как только встало солнце, стало тепло и запели птицы. 13. Фильм длился три часа и закончился поздно вечером. Дети очень устали и захотели спать. 14. Во время экзаменов Терри никуда не ходила и не смотрела телевизор, она много занималась. 15. Я хотела послать письмо подруге, но у меня не было конверта и марок. 16. – У вас вчера были занятия? – Нет, вчера был выходной. 17. Вчера был прекрасный день! Нам не нужно было идти на работу, поэтому мы поздно встали, долго катались на лыжах в парке, потом вкусно пообедали дома, а вечером смотрели телевизор и говорили о жизни. Мы отлично провели время! 18. Когда я увидел ее, я сразу понял, что она настоящая леди. 19. Капля дождя упала мне на нос, и я открыл зонт. 20. Он работал на ФБР много лет, потом ушел в отставку и занялся садоводством.

#### Exercise 12. Translate into English.

1. Я не работал в этом учреждении три года назад. 2. Когда ты там работал? 3. Сколько вы пробыли в Дублине в прошлом году? 4. Я был там месяц. 5. Я посмотрел на доску. 6. Марта переписала новые слова. 7. Где вы жили в прошлом году? 8. Я жил в Глазго 5 лет назад. 9. Вы поблагодарили его за книги? 10. Мы обсудили многих вопросов вчера. 11. Когда вы в последний раз повторяли это правило? 12. Мы повторили его только позавчера. 13. Они ответили на многие письма в прошлом месяце. 14. Они были здесь час назад. 15. Он вовремя пришел на урок вчера? 16. Вы были дома в понедельник утром? 17. Нет, я был в министерстве. 18. Его не было дома в среду вечером. 19. Когда вы ответили на письмо вашего друга? 20. Я ответил на него позавчера. 21. Вчера была прекрасная погода. 22. Мы решили прочитать эту статью и обсудить ее. 23. Тогда я работал на заводе. 24. Последний раз я играл в волейбол 5 лет назад. 25. А когда вы играли в теннис последний раз?

## TOPIC 18

### КОНСТРУКЦИЯ USED TO

Данная конструкция используется для выражения повторяющихся действий в прошлом, которые уже не происходят в настоящее время. Образуется с помощью формы прошедшего времени глагола **to use** + инфинитива смыслового глагола:

#### **smb used to do smth**

My mother and I *used to discuss all our problems*. Last year I *used to walk out my dog early in the morning*. In summer he *used to get up at 6 o'clock*. When she felt sad, she *used to stay in her room all day long*. When Mr. Dance was a student, he *used to ride a bike to classes*.

На русский язык переводится следующими моделями:

- кто-то имел обыкновение что-либо делать
- кто-то обычно что-либо делал
- кто-то часто что-либо делал
- кто-то, бывало, что-либо делал

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются также с помощью вспомогательного глагола **did / didn't**.

He *used to smoke* when he was young. *Did he use to smoke* when he was young? He *didn't use to smoke* when he was young.

Exercise 1. Translate into Russian the sentences with **used to**.

**A.** 1. Russia used to be a part of the USSR. 2. Eastern and Western Europe used to be hostile to each other. 3. Taiwan used to be a British colony. 4. The old general used to be strong and healthy. 5. Michael used to be a policeman. 6. We used to meet once in a while in the library. 7. He used to be our school headmaster. 8. Her classmates used to call her "Fatty," because she used to be fat. 9. There used to be a village in this place. 10. You used to give me flowers every day. 11. He used to oversleep every morning. 12. Our family used to have lunch together.

**B.** 1. My grandma used to sit outside the door of her house. 2. Did you use to play football at school? 3. I'm sure you'll get used to living in the country. It's so nice here! 4. I didn't use to like reading reference literature but I am getting interested in it now. 5. He always used to tease his sister. 6. We aren't used to cold water. 7. I've watched TV every night recently. I never used to do it before. 8. They aren't used to hard work. 9. It's difficult to understand Scottish people if you are not used to their accent. 10. I'm not used to playing tennis so long. 11. People used to think that the earth was flat. 12. As far as I know, you used to smoke a pipe, didn't you? 13. When I was younger, I was used to swimming long distances, but now I'm out of practice. 14. There used to be a castle before the Romans came. 15. David can't get used to studying regularly. 16. She used to dance every night, but now she is taking English. 17. Are you used to sleeping late at weekends?

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with *used to*.

1. He doesn't play the piano any more but he \_\_\_\_\_ play it every day. 2. She doesn't eat sweets now but she \_\_\_\_\_ them every day. 3. Miranda \_\_\_\_\_ my colleague but we don't work together any longer. 4. We live in Sussex now but we \_\_\_\_\_ live in Scotland. 5. Now there is one cinema in our town but there \_\_\_\_\_ five. 6. When they were young they \_\_\_\_\_ our garden but they don't like it now. 7. Melly walks everywhere now. She \_\_\_\_\_ a horse. 8. He \_\_\_\_\_ aloud but he never sings now. 9. His mother \_\_\_\_\_ him a sandwich to school. 10. She \_\_\_\_\_ something nice for herself every week but she can't afford it now. 11. I \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee in the morning but now I drink tea.

Exercise 3. Make some sentences about Dennis using *used to*.

1. Dennis was in time for work. 2. He didn't keep late hours. 3. He worked in the garden. 4. He never read thrillers. 5. He traveled a lot. 6. He smoked 20 cigarettes a day. 7. He played tennis twice a week. 8. He never drank coffee in the morning. 9. He hardly ever quarrelled with his friends. 10. He took a cold shower every morning.

Exercise 4. Complete the dialogue with *used to* or *didn't use to*.

Mum: Do you want a cup of tea, Jenny?

Jenny: No, thanks, mum. Have we got any coffee instead?

Mum: But you \_\_\_\_\_ like coffee. You \_\_\_\_\_ drink tea.

Jenny: Yes, but I like it now. Could you put some sugar in it?

Mum: You \_\_\_\_\_ take sugar. You \_\_\_\_\_ say it would make you put on weight. Do you want some cornflakes?

Jenny: Haven't we got any croissants? I \_\_\_\_\_ like cornflakes but I don't now.

Mum: You \_\_\_\_\_ be so fussy before you went to Paris!

Exercise 5. Change the statements according to the model.

*E.g.:* I don't work on Saturdays. – I *used to work* on Saturdays last year (when I was young).

1. I never take a taxi to go to work. 2. I hardly ever watch TV now. 3. People do not very often go to the cinema today. 4. She is old and sick. 5. She has few close friends. 6. He doesn't read any papers. 7. He is always late for work. 8. We don't go out much nowadays. 9. Classes at school begin at nine. 10. My brother doesn't come home until midnight. 11. He is a university professor now. 12. The place is so nice and clean! 13. She is so pretty and attractive. 14. The Tower of London is a museum now. 15. London is one of the biggest cities in the world. 16. There is a big supermarket near our house.

Exercise 6. Translate into English using *used to*.

**A.** 1. Теперь она избегает ходить туда так же часто, как раньше. 2. Он, бывало, появлялся в доме своей матери неожиданно и также неожиданно исчезал. 3. Она, бывало, часами сидела у открытого окна, глядя на лес за окном. 4. Иногда она жаловалась на свою трудную жизнь, и ей становилось

легче. 5. Я лично думаю, что теперь вы говорите по-английски лучше, чем раньше. 6. Теперь он совсем не курит, так как у него плохое здоровье, а ведь раньше он курил сигарету за сигаретой. 7. Он начал изучать французский, а в детстве он занимался английским с частным преподавателем. 8. Когда-то он был весьма состоятельным человеком.

**В.** 1. Жена горько плакала, но муж продолжал читать газету. В конце концов, она не выдержала и сказала: «Ты больше меня не любишь! Раньше ты спрашивал *почему*, когда я плакала!» «Извини, дорогая, но этот вопрос обычно слишком дорого мне стоил».

2. «Скажите, пожалуйста, исполнилась ли какая-нибудь ваша детская мечта?» «Да, моя мама имела обыкновение коротко меня стричь, и я все время мечтал стать лысым».

3. «Моя жена имела обыкновение много играть на фортепиано, особенно по вечерам. Но теперь, когда у нас есть дети, у нее нет на это времени». «Дети это утешение, не так ли?»

4. Доктор имел обыкновение интересоваться, что пациент ел на обед, и в соответствии с его меню выписывать ему счет за лечение.

5. Мистеру Смигу надоели посетители. Поэтому, услышав звонок, он обычно надевал пальто и открывал дверь. Если это оказывался кто-то, кого он хотел видеть, мистер Смит говорил: «Рад вас видеть, я только что пришел». Если же он не хотел видеть этого человека, он говорил: «Извините, но я ухожу».

## TOPIC 18

### THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF NOUNS

1. 's is used with singular nouns and irregular plural nouns (i.e. not ending in s):

*a man's job; men's job;*  
*a woman's intuition; women's intuition;*  
*a child's room; children's room;*  
*the butcher's (shop); the people's choice*

2. An apostrophe (') only is used with plural nouns ending in s:

*a girls' school    the parents' house    the Smiths' car*

3. Classical names ending in s usually add only the apostrophe:

*Archimedes' Law    Sophocles' plays*

4. Other names ending in s can take 's or the apostrophe alone:

*Yeats's (or Yeats') poems*

5. With compounds, the last word takes the 's:

*my sister-in-law's parents*

6. 's may be added not only to a single word but to a whole group of words:

*Henry the Eighth's wives;*

*Mr and Mrs Smith's children;*  
*the Prime Minister of England's residence*

7. 's can also be used after initials:

*the MP's speech*      *the VIP's escort*

Exercise 1. Change the word-combinations according to the example:

*Example:*            the door / the room – the door of the room  
                          the mother / Ann – Ann's mother

A. the camera / Tom

1. the eyes / the cat \_\_\_\_\_
2. the top / the page \_\_\_\_\_
3. the daughter / Charles \_\_\_\_\_
4. the newspaper / today \_\_\_\_\_
5. the toys / the children \_\_\_\_\_
6. the name / your wife \_\_\_\_\_
7. the name / this street \_\_\_\_\_
8. the name / the man I saw you with yesterday \_\_\_\_\_
9. the new manager / the company \_\_\_\_\_
10. the result / the football match \_\_\_\_\_
11. the car / Mike's parents \_\_\_\_\_
12. the birthday / my father \_\_\_\_\_
13. the new headmaster / the school \_\_\_\_\_
14. the garden / our neighbours \_\_\_\_\_
15. the ground floor / the building \_\_\_\_\_
16. the children / Don and Mary \_\_\_\_\_
17. the economic policy / the government \_\_\_\_\_
18. the husband / the woman talking to Tom \_\_\_\_\_
19. the house / my aunt and uncle \_\_\_\_\_
20. the girl / dresses \_\_\_\_\_
21. an actress / professional life \_\_\_\_\_
22. actresses / opportunities \_\_\_\_\_
23. the boss / announcement \_\_\_\_\_
24. Mr. Davies / office \_\_\_\_\_
25. ladies / night \_\_\_\_\_
26. policemen / uniforms \_\_\_\_\_
27. France / foreign policy \_\_\_\_\_
28. children / education \_\_\_\_\_
29. greenfinch / nest \_\_\_\_\_
30. the country / problems \_\_\_\_\_
31. greenfinches / nests \_\_\_\_\_
32. secretaries / working hours \_\_\_\_\_
33. a lady / handbag \_\_\_\_\_
34. the girls / clothes \_\_\_\_\_

- B.1.** I like \_\_\_\_\_ (the camera / Ann)
2. What is \_\_\_\_\_? (the name / this town)
3. When is \_\_\_\_\_? (the birthday / your sister)
4. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_? (the colour / this coat)
5. Write your name at \_\_\_\_\_. (the top / the page)
6. What is \_\_\_\_\_? (the address / Jill)
7. What was \_\_\_\_\_? (the cause / the accident)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is near the city centre. (the house / my parents)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is very good. (the spoken English / Maria)
10. For me the morning is \_\_\_\_\_. (the best part / the day)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is very interesting. (the job / my brother)
12. The car stopped at \_\_\_\_\_. (the end / the street)
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is blue. (the favourite colour / Pat)
14. \_\_\_\_\_ are very thin. (the walls / this house)

- C.**
1. The room of my friend. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. The questions of my son. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. The wife of my brother. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. The table of our teacher. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. The poems of Keats. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. The voice of this girl. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. The new club of the workers. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. The letter of Pete. \_\_\_\_\_
  9. The car of my parents. \_\_\_\_\_
  10. The life of this woman. \_\_\_\_\_
  11. The handbags of these women. \_\_\_\_\_
  12. The flat of my sister is large. \_\_\_\_\_
  13. The children of my brother are at home. \_\_\_\_\_
  14. The room of the boys is large. \_\_\_\_\_
  15. The name of this girl is Jane. \_\_\_\_\_
  16. The work of these students is interesting. \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 2. Read each sentence and write a new sentence using 's with the underlined words.

**A. Example:** The meeting tomorrow has been cancelled. – ***Tomorrow's meeting*** has been cancelled.

1. The storm last week caused a lot of damage. Last \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The only cinema in the town has been closed recently. The \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Exports from Britain to the US have fallen recently. B\_\_\_\_\_.
4. There will be a big crowd at the football match this evening. There will be a big crowd at this \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Tourism is the main industry in the region. The r\_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Example:** The dog which belongs to my neighbour is ***my neighbour's dog***.

1. The scheme sponsored by the Duke of Edinburgh is called \_\_\_\_\_.



2. The office where the managing director works is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The car which belongs to my sister-in-law is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A school for boys only is called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The union which represents railwaymen is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The law which was discovered by a man called Murphy is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A holiday which lasts a fortnight is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The home where the nurses live is called \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The car which belongs to Mr Brown's wife is \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 3. Change the sentences below as shown:

*Example:* A holiday which lasts a week is **a week's holiday**.

1. The wages for three weeks are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The problems which we had yesterday are \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A time three years from now is in \_\_\_\_\_ time.
4. A few minutes from now is in \_\_\_\_\_ time.

*Example:* Russia has an army. It is **Russia's army**.

1. These books belong to John. They are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The children sleep in this room. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Smiths live here. This is \_\_\_\_\_ house.
4. Mr. Jones is my boss. I am \_\_\_\_\_ secretary.
5. This room is for men only. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. This study is for the girls. It is \_\_\_\_\_.

*Example:* A **butcher** sells meat. – We buy meat **at the butcher's**.

1. A **greengrocer** sells vegetables. We buy vegetables \_\_\_\_\_.
2. An **optician** tests eyes. I got my eyes tested \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A **dentist** looks after teeth. I must go \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A **chemist** sells medicine. We buy medicine \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Where do you buy bread? \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 4. Rewrite these sentences using 's, s', just an apostrophe, a compound noun or ***of-phrase***.

1. This bicycle is for a child. This is ***a child's bicycle***.
2. This pen belongs to the teacher.
3. He described the career of the actress.
4. That's a job for a stewardess.
5. These toys belong to the children.
6. This is a club for women.
7. It's a school for girls.
8. This is the lounge for residents.
9. That hat belongs to Doris.
10. That's the voice of a man.

11. I can't see the bottom of the box.
12. That's the decision of the committee.
13. It's the fault of no one.
14. This is a copy of the poetry of Keats.
15. That's the leg of the table.
16. Where's the key of the car?
17. That's the bell of the village church.
18. These are the stables of the horses.

Exercise 5. Put the possessive apostrophe (') in the correct place in the following expressions. Translate them into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. To lead a dogs life.
2. Thursdays child works hard for a living.
3. It is part of Lifes rich tapestry.
4. A fair days pay for a fair days work.
5. Wolves in sheeps clothing.
6. A womans work is never done.
7. One mans meat is another mans poison.
8. For goodness sake!
9. Loves old sweet song.

Exercise 6. Make word-combinations in the possessive case according to the example.

*Example:* If I leave my house at 9 o'clock and drive to London, I arrive at about 12 o'clock. So it's about **three hours'** drive to London from my house.

1. I'm going on holiday on the 12th. I have to be back at work on the 26th. So I've got \_\_\_\_\_ holiday.
2. I went to sleep at 3 o'clock this morning and woke up an hour later at 4 o'clock. So I only had \_\_\_\_\_ sleep.
3. If I leave my house at 8.50 and walk to work, I get to work at 9 o'clock. So it's only \_\_\_\_\_ walk from my house to work.

Exercise 7. Put the following nouns into the possessive case.

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Ross, address;       | 9. James, secretary;      |
| 2. (a) week, holiday;   | 10. (a) child, bicycle;   |
| 3. my relatives, house; | 11. (a) girls, school;    |
| 4. A. Christie, novels; | 12. (a) week, trip;       |
| 5. Alex, discs;         | 13. (an) actress, career; |
| 6. my sister, room;     | 14. Doris, dress;         |
| 7. her neighbour, car;  | 15. teenagers, music.     |
| 8. (a) woman, magazine; |                           |

Exercise 8. Use the possessive case instead of the *of-phrase*.

- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. the name of my friend;    | 11. the hobbies of my parents; |
| 2. the speech of the leader; | 12. a show of actors;          |
| 3. the flat of Liz;          | 13. a poem by Keats;           |
| 4. the visit of Max;         | 14. the rays of the sun;       |
| 5. a novel by Sheldon;       | 15. the climate of England;    |
| 6. the life of a student;    | 16. the news of today;         |
| 7. the boyfriend of Bess;    | 17. the progress of the world; |
| 8. the rights of people;     | 18. the surface of the earth;  |
| 9. the books of her sons;    | 19. a break of ten minutes;    |
| 10. the toys of my baby;     | 20. the history of Russia.     |

## TOPIC 20

### COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with *a / an* or *some* where necessary.

**A.** 1. We had \_\_\_ delicious food last night. 2. We had \_\_\_ delicious meal last night. 3. There is \_\_\_ beautiful furniture in that shop. 4. There is \_\_\_ beautiful table in that shop. 5. I'm thirsty. I need \_\_\_ drink. 6. I'm thirsty. I need \_\_\_ water. 7. She has just bought \_\_\_ expensive clothes. 8. She has just bought \_\_\_ expensive dress. 9. They booked \_\_\_ room in advance. 10. They booked \_\_\_ accommodation in advance. 11. The band played \_\_\_ lovely song. 12. The band played \_\_\_ lovely music.

**B.** 1. We had \_\_\_ heatwave last week. 2. We had \_\_\_ hot weather last week. 3. I can't do this job alone. I need \_\_\_ assistant. 4. I can't do this job alone. I need \_\_\_ help. 5. He has got \_\_\_ heavy luggage to carry. 6. He has got \_\_\_ heavy suitcase to carry. 7. I need \_\_\_ cutlery to eat this food with. 8. I need \_\_\_ knife and fork to eat this food with. 9. She has got \_\_\_ important work to do. 10. She has got \_\_\_ important job to do. 11. He found \_\_\_ coin on the ground. 12. He found \_\_\_ money on the ground.

Exercise 2. Write letter **C** if the noun is countable and letter **U** if it is uncountable.

1. boy; 2. tea; 3. cup; 4. water; 5. apple; 6. fruit; 7. friend; 8. advice; 9. chair; 10. bed; 11. furniture; 12. information; 13. milk; 14. person; 15. bottle; 16. loaf; 17. car; 18. leather; 19. traffic; 20. news; 21. video; 22. music; 23. cloud; 24. weather;

Exercise 3. Complete the conversations. Use the words from the list in the correct form in the correct gaps.

**litre, slice, piece, tube, piece**

1. A: I'd like to take my bag and my violin case.  
B: I'm afraid you can only take one \_\_\_\_\_ of luggage onto the plane.
2. A: How much water do we need?

- B: It says you must mix the powder in two \_\_\_\_\_ of water.
3. A: I love this \_\_\_\_\_ of music.  
B: Yes. It's fantastic, isn't it?
4. A: How many \_\_\_\_\_ of toast do you want?  
B: Two, please.
5. A: Do we need anything else?  
B: Yes - a \_\_\_\_\_ of toothpaste and some soap.

## TOPIC 21 THE ING-FORM (GERUND)

Герундий представляет собой неличную форму глагола, которая образуется путем добавления к инфинитиву глагола без частицы to окончания **-ing**. Синтаксические функции герундия в предложении близки функциям существительного и герундий можно назвать отглагольным существительным. to swim – *swimming* (плавание), to sing – *singing* (пение), to read – *reading* (чтение)

Герундий может быть простым (simple) и перфектным (perfect), иметь формы действительного и страдательного залога.

### Образование форм герундия

Simple gerund active (простой активный герундий): **reading**

*I like inviting my friends to my house* — Я люблю приглашать к себе друзей.

Simple gerund passive (простой пассивный герундий): **being read**

*I like being invited by my friends* — Я люблю, когда друзья приглашают меня к себе.

Perfect gerund active (перфектный активный герундий): **having read**

*John remembers having shown me the book* — Джон помнит, что показывал мне эту книгу.

Perfect gerund passive (перфектный пассивный герундий): **having been read**

*John remembers having been shown the book* — Джон помнит, что ему показывали эту книгу.

*She walked on without turning her head* – Она шла, не поворачивая головы.

*I think of going to Paris* – Я думаю поехать в Париж.

*I like swimming* – Люблю плавать.

*I don't remember having heard the legend before* – Я не помню, чтобы когда-нибудь слышал эту легенду.

*He is proud of having won the first place* – Он гордится тем, что занял первое место.

## Употребление герундия

### 1. как существительное:

*Reading* bored him. My hobby is *dancing*. *Swimming* is a very good form of exercise.

I have some *shopping* to do this afternoon.

**2. после глаголов:** *to like, to dislike, to mind, to love, to hate, to enjoy, to prefer, to stop, to finish, to start, to begin.*

As well as *going* to the cinema, he likes *reading* science fiction stories. Tony dislikes *driving* small cars. Would you mind *waiting* for a moment? Have you finished *reading* that book? I prefer *swimming* to *playing* football. I prefer to start *exercising* rather than go on a diet.

### 3. после предлогов:

Touch your toes *without bending* your knees. Helen is excited *about studying* abroad. They are looking forward *to travelling* abroad.

### 4. после глагола to go когда речь идет о какой-либо деятельности:

We usually *go camping* with some friends. They *went shopping* yesterday. We are planning to *go skiing* this weekend. They are *going skiing*.

### 5. после определенных словосочетаний:

to be interested in

to feel like

can't stand

it's no good

don't mind

there is no point in

how about

it's no use

Henry is really interested in *diving*. I can't stand *going* to school. We don't mind *watching* this film. How about *meeting* at 6? It's no use *asking* him for help. It's no good *paying* so little attention to your child. I don't feel like *going* out today. There is no point in *waiting* for her any more.

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the –ing form.

Sally and her family love \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the park in the summer. They like \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) picnics and love \_\_\_\_\_ (to sit) on the grass. Sally's mother hates \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) sandwiches so her father always makes them. Sally and her brother love \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) with a ball in the park. Sally's mother likes \_\_\_\_\_ (to lie) on the blanket and loves \_\_\_\_\_ (to read) her favourite magazines. Sally loves \_\_\_\_\_ (to listen) to the birds singing in the trees and her brother likes \_\_\_\_\_ (to watch) the people in the park. Sally's family likes the park because they love \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) outdoors.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with these verbs:

*steal, try, wash, meet, eat, look, splash, make, drive, be knocked, go, write, take*

*Example:* Do you fancy playing tennis this afternoon?

1. Could you please stop \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise?
2. I don't enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ letters.
3. Does your job involve \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of people?

4. I considered \_\_\_\_\_ the job but in the end I decided against it.
5. If you use the shower, try and avoid \_\_\_\_\_ water on the floor.
6. Jack gave up \_\_\_\_\_ to find a job in Britain and decided to emigrate.
7. Have you finished \_\_\_\_\_ your hair yet?
8. The phone rang while Ann was having her dinner. She didn't answer it; she just carried on \_\_\_\_\_.
9. He admitted \_\_\_\_\_ the car but denied \_\_\_\_\_ it dangerously.
10. Why do you keep on \_\_\_\_\_ at me like that?
11. They had to postpone \_\_\_\_\_ away because their son was ill.
12. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk \_\_\_\_\_ down by a car.

Exercise 3. Read a sentence and write a second sentence with the same meaning. Begin your sentence in the way shown.

*Examples:* Do you have to travel in your job? Does your job involve travelling?  
 He is now sorry that he didn't study harder when he was at college.  
 He now regrets not studying harder when he was at college.

1. I don't want to go out this evening. I don't fancy \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Are you sorry you didn't take the job? Do you regret \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Why don't you go away tomorrow instead of today? Why don't you put off \_\_\_\_\_ until tomorrow?
4. It's not a good idea to travel during the rush-hour. It's better to avoid \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Could you turn the radio down, please? Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_?
6. The driver of the car said it was true that he didn't have a licence.  
 The driver of the car admitted \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Tom said 'Let's have fish for dinner'. Tom suggested \_\_\_\_\_.

## TOPIC 22

### THE PASSIVE VOICE

The Passive is made with the help of the necessary form of the verb to be + Past Participle

#### TO BE DONE

	<b>Active Voice</b>	<b>Passive voice</b>
Pr.Simple	He delivers letters.	The letters <i>are delivered</i> .
Pr.Cont.	He is delivering the letters.	The letters <i>are being delivered</i> .
Pr.Perfect	He has delivered the letters.	The letters <i>have been delivered</i> .
Past Simple	He delivered the letters.	The letters <i>were delivered</i> .
Past Cont.	He was delivering the letters.	The letters <i>were being delivered</i> .
Past Perfect	He had delivered the letters.	The letters <i>had been delivered</i> .

Future Simple	He will deliver the letters.	The letters <i>will be delivered</i> .
Infinitive	He has to deliver the letters.	The letters <i>have to be delivered</i> .
Modals	He may deliver the letters.	The letters <i>may be delivered</i> .

**The Passive is used:**

1. When the agent (the person who does the action) is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context:

*He was shot.* (We don't know who shot him.)

*This castle was built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.* (unimportant agent)

*He has been arrested.* (obviously by the police)

2. To make more polite or formal statements.

*The car hasn't been cleaned.* (more polite than "You haven't cleaned the car.")

3. When the action is more important than the agent, as in processes, instructions, events, reports, headlines, news items and advertisements.

*30 people were killed in the earthquake.*

*This jam is made of strawberries.*

4. To pay special attention to the agent:

*The new library was opened by the Queen.*

Exercise 1. These are the passive forms of the Present, Past and Future Tenses. Study the sentences. Translate them into Russian.

1. Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving. 2. The problem will be discussed later. 3. My sister is being shown a new video. 4. The letter was given to him at once. 5. The director was being interviewed when I came in. 6. The boy has just been sent to bed. 7. A new park will have been laid out by summer. 8. He found out that the house had been sold to a rich American. 9. Have you heard the news? The Governor has been shot. 10. Jane didn't know about the change of plans. She hadn't been told.

Exercise 2. Make these sentences interrogative (A) and negative (B).

**A.** 1. Warm clothes are made of wool. 2. Some money will be given to you. 3. The ship has been sunk on purpose. 4. The car is being repaired at the moment. 5. The house was bought for 5 thousand dollars.

**B.** 1. All her affairs will have been settled before she gets married. 2. He said that detailed instructions had been given. 3. The monument was put up before Victory Day. 4. The old church has been reconstructed lately. 5. The windows were being cleaned while I was there. 6. A meeting was held in the village hall once

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple Passive.

There is a chimpanzee which \_\_\_\_\_ (to call) "Bubbles". It \_\_\_\_\_ (to own) by Michael Johnson. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to keep) in his home. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to feed) every day by Michael himself. It \_\_\_\_\_ always (to dress) in funny clothes. It \_\_\_\_\_ (to say) that Bubbles is Michael's only friend.

Exercise 4. Rewrite these sentences in the Passive using the Present Indefinite Tense.

1. Students write tests every month.
2. They make beautiful toys at this factory.
3. They export millions of cars from Japan every year.
4. Watchmakers repair watches.
5. People don't use this road very often.
6. The bill includes service.
7. They close the shop at 8.
8. He translates articles every day.
9. She doesn't send telegrams before every holiday.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the Present Continuous Passive of these verbs:

**paint, feed, vacuum, milk, count, repair, cut, clean.**

Example: The grass is being cut.

1. The road \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The fence \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The cows \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The windows \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The cats \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The money \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The floor \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The carpet \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions in the affirmative. Use the Present Perfect Passive in your answers.

*Example:* Is the dinner ready? (cook) Yes, it is. It has already been cooked.

1. Is the floor clean? (wash) \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Is the dress ready? (make) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Are the rooms tidy? (do) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Are the newspapers in my study? (bring) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Is everything on the table? (lay) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Is his shirt clean? (wash) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Is the air fresh in the room? (air) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Are his boots fit for wear? (repair) \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Is the room nice and clean? (wallpaper lately) \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Is the place popular with tourists? (visit) \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences using the Present Perfect Passive of these verbs:

**repair, paint, paper, take out, put up, clean, hang.**

Examples: The door has been repaired.

1. The window \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The carpet \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The walls \_\_\_\_\_.



4. The light \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Some posters \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The old fireplace \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The picture \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Some new curtains \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 8. Supply the Passive forms of these verbs, using the Past Indefinite Tense.

**invent, plant, kill, write, build, name, discover, design, paint**

1. When \_\_\_\_ America \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Five fruit-trees \_\_\_\_\_ in our garden last year.
3. The picture Mona Liza \_\_\_\_\_ by Leonardo da Vinci.
4. Marat \_\_\_\_\_ in his bath.
5. Radio \_\_\_\_\_ by A. Popov.
6. The first pyramid of Egypt \_\_\_\_\_ around 3000 BC.
7. The Winter Palace \_\_\_\_\_ by Rastrelli.
8. "War and Peace" \_\_\_\_\_ by L. Tolstoy.
9. Rossi street \_\_\_\_\_ after a famous Russian architect.

Exercise 9. Answer the following questions.

Example: Who wrote the novel "War and Peace"?

*The novel "War and Peace" was written by Tolstoy.*

1. Who did the shopping yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who answered the telephone call? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who showed you round the city? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who designed the Winter Palace? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Who built this house? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Who made this beautiful jacket? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Who brought the flowers to the party? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Who cooked dinner yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Who sends presents to you? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Who wrote this article? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Who makes your dresses? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Who told this story? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Who wrote the story "The Last Leaf"? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Who swept the floor? \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 10. Change the sentences from active to passive:

1. The teacher explains the new rule. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The teacher is explaining the new rule. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The teacher has explained the new rule. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The teacher explained the new rule. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The teacher was explaining the new rule. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The teacher had explained the new rule. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The teacher is going to explain the new rule. \_\_\_\_\_

8. The teacher will explain the new rule. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The teacher can explain the new rule. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The teacher should explain the new rule. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The teacher ought to explain the new rule. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The teacher must explain the new rule. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The teacher has to explain the new rule. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The teacher may explain the new rule. \_\_\_\_\_
15. The teacher might explain the new rule. \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 11. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.

1. The first self-service groceries \_\_\_\_\_ (open) in America in 1912.
2. Oh, no! My car \_\_\_\_\_ (go)!
3. Taking photographs in the museum \_\_\_\_\_ (forbid).
4. Children should \_\_\_\_\_ (see) but not \_\_\_\_\_ (hear).
5. Milk \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) often in cartons.
6. Energy could \_\_\_\_\_ (save) if people made more journeys by bicycle.
7. Our team only \_\_\_\_\_ (beat) once so far this year.
8. This painting probably \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) by Dali.
9. She's only crying because some soap went into her eye while her hair \_\_\_\_\_ (wash).
10. A new guidebook to the U.K. \_\_\_\_\_ (write) at the moment.
11. In some countries women still \_\_\_\_\_ (deny) the right to vote.
12. This event not \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) very quickly.
13. The votes \_\_\_\_\_ (count) by midnight?
14. The guard noticed at once that the safe \_\_\_\_\_ (break into).
15. He didn't know where he \_\_\_\_\_ (take) at the moment.

Exercise 12. Choose the correct form: Active or Passive.

1. The children taught / were taught Italian.
2. This problem will discuss / will be discussed at the conference.
3. The president interviewed / was interviewed on French TV.
4. Teachers have given / have been given a new pay rise by the government.
5. Walt Disney created / was created the cartoon character of Mickey Mouse.
6. The firm has been making / has been made dresses for twenty years.
7. He treats / is treated the girl very badly.
8. He said that he had taken / had been taken his watch to a watchmaker's.
9. Many new houses have been built / have built this year.

Exercise 13. Complete the sentences using the Past Continuous or the Past Perfect Passive of the verbs:

**paint, not invite, steal, repair, clean, follow, arrest, redecorate**

1. I couldn't wear my suit last Saturday.  
It \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When he got back to the car park his car wasn't there.  
It \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The room looked different.  
It \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I didn't go to the party last night, because  
I \_\_\_\_\_.

5. We couldn't use the xerox this morning.  
It \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Then I found out that I wasn't alone.  
I \_\_\_\_\_.
7. We didn't find Mike at home.  
He \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Mr. Brown couldn't use his office as it \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 14. Rewrite the sentences in the Passive.

1. They are building a new ring road round the city.
2. They will read this book next term.
3. They cancelled all flights because of fog.
4. Somebody is cleaning the room at the moment.
5. I didn't realize that someone was recording our conversation.
6. They have changed the date of the meeting.
7. Dan told me that somebody had attacked him in the street.
8. She will have translated the article by the end of the day.
9. John had been courting Mary for a year before he proposed to her.
10. They have been discussing his proposal for hours.

## TOPIC 23 CONDITIONALS

### 1. Zero Conditional

Condition → Consequence  
**If+Present Simple → Present tense**

This type of conditional sentences is used to talk about actions / situations that always lead to the same results / consequences or to talk about general truths.

If I am hungry, I eat an apple.

If people ring us up or send us text messages, we feel wanted.

If you heat water, it boils.

If you have one of the new multimedia mobiles, you can log on to the Net.

You can spend a fortune if you use your mobile a lot.

Exercise 1. Use the cues to make sentences about mobile phones / about laws of nature.

1. use it a lot → cost a fortune;
2. take it abroad → look for a new network;
3. use it in planes → affect the flight controls;
4. send a text message → be cheaper than a phone call;
5. leave it on → battery run out;
6. dog happy → wag its tail;
7. lizard lose its tail → grow a new one;
8. throw a stone into a river → sink;
9. drop something → fall to earth;
10. pour oil on water → float;
- 11.

air get warmer → rise; 12. heat chocolate → melt; 13. lift a heavy object → use up energy; 14. water freeze → expand;

Exercise 2. Tell what you usually do if:

1. you are tired or stressed out;
2. you feel very happy;
3. you have a problem;
4. you have nothing to do;
5. you have no money;

## 2. First Conditional

Condition →	Consequence
<b>If+Present Simple</b> (or any other present form)	→ <b>will + infinitive</b> <b>imperative</b> <b>modal verb + bare infinitive</b>

This type of conditional sentences is used to talk about possible / real future events (consequences) that depend on other future event (conditions) and are likely to happen in the present or future.

If you are late, I'll go alone.

If he leaves early, he will be on time for the meeting.

If you are tired, go to bed!

If you have finished your work, we can go for a walk.

If you hurry, you will catch the train.

If it's my boyfriend, I'll tell him he's late again!

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you do) if your computer \_\_\_\_\_ (not work)? 2. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you do) if the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) good tomorrow? 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (you go) out with me on Saturday night if \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the project? 4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (log on) to that website, you \_\_\_\_\_ (find) some interesting information. 5. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not win) this match, we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) out of the World Cup. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (you go) to that outdoor concert if it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain)? 7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a computer if she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) that job. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you the information if you \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) me tomorrow.

Exercise 4. Complete these sentences with a suitable condition.

1. If \_\_\_\_\_, I'll go to bed. 2. If \_\_\_\_\_, I'll be slim and fit. 3. If \_\_\_\_\_, I'll be very happy. 4. If \_\_\_\_\_, I'll earn a lot of money. 5. If \_\_\_\_\_, I'll have an interesting life. 6. If \_\_\_\_\_, I'll be famous.

Exercise 5. Make a chain of four or five conditional sentences for each of the beginnings (1-4).

1. If I pass all my exams, \_\_\_\_\_.

2. If I win the lottery, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If it's sunny tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If I have a free afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 6. Ask and answer questions about what you will do this weekend if:

- it rains all the time;
- there's nothing interesting on TV;
- your family want you to help clean the flat;
- you have an essay to write for Monday;
- someone invites you to a party on Sunday;

Exercise 7. Choose the correct alternative.

1. If I miss / I'll miss the bus this afternoon, I'll get a taxi instead.
2. We'll have to go without John if he doesn't arrive / he won't arrive soon.
3. They won't refund / didn't refund your money if you haven't kept your receipt.
4. Will you send me a postcard when you reach / you'll reach Mexico?
5. If I make some coffee, do you cut / will you cut the cake?
6. Did you work / Would you work harder if you were better paid?
7. If you don't complain / didn't complain so much, you might be more popular.
8. Weren't my friends / Wouldn't my friends be envious if they could only see me now!

Exercise 8. Make sentences using the phrases according to the example.

*Example:* If you don't take a taxi, you'll miss the train.

- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. don't listen in class      | a. turn sour                     |
| 2. get up very early          | b. catch a cold                  |
| 3. eat the whole cake         | c. not pass your exam            |
| 4. take this medicine         | d. go swimming                   |
| 5. doesn't save his money     | e. work in the City              |
| 6. forgets his promise        | f. get furious                   |
| 7. put the milk in the fridge | g. not understand homework       |
| 8. don't work hard            | h. see the sunrise               |
| 9. drinks any more beer       | i. will definitely fall ill      |
| 10. don't invite Bill         | j. not be able to buy a new car  |
| 11. moves to London           | k. remind him about it           |
| 12. rain today                | l. have problems with the police |

Exercise 9. Use the correct tense form – the Present Simple or the Future Simple.

- A.** 1. If you ..... (make) a mistake, they will find you. If they ..... (find) you they will catch you. – If they ..... (catch) me, I shall confess. – If you ..... (confess) they will put you into prison. If you ..... (be) lucky, they won't catch you.  
 2. If you ..... (go) to Rome, you'll see the Coliseum. If you ..... (visit) London, probably you'll see the Queen. If you ..... (stay) with me you won't see anything, but I'll be happy.  
 3. When he ..... (propose) to her, she'll marry him. But she won't

be happy when she ..... (marry) him. 4. I shall visit you as soon as I ..... (feel) better. 5. We shall stay here as long as our money ..... (last). 6. They won't send us a telegram unless there ..... (be) something urgent. 7. You'll phone me before you ..... (go) away, won't you? 8. I'll come to London after they ..... (find) some place for us to stay at. 9. We'll work till it ..... (get) absolutely dark. 10. Students won't get financial rewards unless they ..... (get) high grades. 11. What will you do when summer ..... (come)? 12. If he not ..... (come) we'll have a problem.

**B.** 1. If you ..... (see) this film, we ..... (discuss) it later. 2. If she ..... (have) a problem, I ..... (help) her. 3. If we ..... (travel) by car, we ..... (save) a lot of money. 4. If he not ..... (give) her flowers once a week she ..... (be) offended. 5. If they ..... (blame) him, it ..... (serve) him right. 6. When the children ..... (come) home for Christmas, the parents ..... (be happy). 7. When the summer season ..... (come), there ..... (be) a lot of tourists here. 8. When you ..... (go) shopping, use your credit card. 9. You ..... (feel) better, after you ..... (take) the tablet. 10. We ..... (buy) their car after father ..... (get) his salary. 11. I not ..... (try on) this dress before I ..... (know) how much it ..... (be). 12. I ..... (wake) you up as soon as I ..... (get up). 13. They ..... (make) an announcement about the plane as soon as it ..... (land). 14. As soon as Tom ..... (fix) the engine we ..... (continue) our journey. 15. As soon as he ..... (write) to me I ..... (let) you know. 16. We ..... (lie) in the sun and ..... (swim) in the warm sea unless the weather ..... (change) for the worse. 17. She not ..... (marry) him unless he ..... (give up) his bad habits. 18. You not ..... (lose) weight unless you ..... (eat) less. 19. We ..... (have) a good time while our holiday ..... (last). 20. I ..... (keep) you here, until you ..... (tell) the truth.

Exercise 10. Paraphrase and complete the sentences according to the example.

*Example:* Maybe it'll be nice tomorrow. – If it is nice tomorrow, I shall go to the park.

1. Maybe it'll snow next week. 2. Perhaps it'll be too late in an hour. 3. Maybe the boss will have more time after lunch. 4. Maybe it won't rain in the morning. 5. Evidently everybody will leave at the end of the week. 6. Maybe we'll have enough money some day. 7. I hope father will have some free time on Saturday. 8. Maybe David won't come to class tomorrow. 9. I think you'll be hungry after class. 10. Maybe he'll win the contest. 11. Maybe she will marry this fellow. 12. Perhaps this doctor will help you. 13. Maybe we'll be lucky. 14. It looks like rain outside.

Exercise 11. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets – the Present Simple or the Future Simple.

**A.** 1. The teacher says he ..... (begin) the lesson as soon as Andy ..... (stop) talking. 2. Tom always ..... (take) a cold shower as soon as he ..... (get) up. 3. After my friend ..... (return) from her summer holiday, she ..... (invite) me for a cup of tea. 4. My neighbour ..... (drop) in again tomorrow. When she ..... (come), I ..... (make) a cake for her. 5. George ..... (meet) me at the airport when my plane ..... (land) tomorrow. 6. Marion ..... (see) Mike when he ..... (come) to New

York. 7. When he ..... (arrive) in New York, he always ..... (stay) in Manhattan. 8. I ..... (feel) normal again if the weather ..... (change) for the better. 9. As soon as the show ..... (come) to an end, the audience ..... (leave) the hall. 10. If Helen ..... (finish) her work on time, we ..... (meet) at the cafe as usual. 11. If Mark ..... (get) a new computer, he ..... (forget) about all his studies. 12. When Susie ..... (feel) bad, she ..... (prefer) to stay in bed. 13. Unless my boyfriend ..... (apologize), I ..... (not forgive) him. 14. We ..... (take) some urgent steps before the situation ..... (become) hopeless. 15. We ..... (have) to think about somebody else in case Dick ..... (refuse) to do the work. 16. She ..... (send) her family a telegram as soon as she ..... (arrive) in Rome. 17. Felix's ..... (not lend) him any money until he ..... (learn) not to it. 18. He is retiring next year. He ..... (have) nothing to do when he ..... (retire)

**B.** 1. I ..... (hope) he ..... (be) at the office tomorrow. 2. When you ..... (give) me back my textbook? 3. I ..... (be) sure you ..... (like) the music. 4. At this time tomorrow we ..... (be) far from here. 5. Don't wait for me, I probably ..... (be) late. 6. I ..... (be) afraid they ..... (miss) you very much. 7. Where we ..... (meet)? 8. You ..... (find) a lot of interesting things in this journal. 9. How long it ..... (take) us to get to the airport? 10. There ..... (be) a lot of traffic and cars ..... (move) very slowly, I ..... (suppose) we ..... (take) a taxi.

**C.** 1. If the car ..... (be) out of order again, you ..... (have to) call the service station, but I doubt if they ..... (be able to) serve it very quickly. 2. Nobody ..... (know) what ..... (happen) in ten or twenty years if life ..... (get) tougher and tougher. 3. I wonder if they ..... (turn) to us if any need ..... (arise). 4. My little son ..... (want) to know if there ..... (be) some cartoons on TV on Saturday. If there ..... (be) some, he certainly ..... (watch) them. 5. Everybody ..... (be interested) if the weather ..... (change) for the better next week. 6. I ..... (leave) a message at the office in case the customer ..... (phone). But it's difficult to say if he ..... (do) it today. 7. He ..... (wonder) if Caroline ..... (change) her mind about going to the party. If that ..... (happen), he'll be really glad. 8. Nobody can definitely tell us when he ..... (come) back from London. But as soon as he ..... (return), we ..... (get in touch) with him. 9. – If Linda ..... (want) to learn Italian, she ..... (have to) attend a special course. – I wonder if it ..... (cost) her a lot. 10. We ..... (have) the meeting this week, provided no one ..... (object). 11. I ..... (be) always by your side as long as you ..... (promise) to listen to me. 12. Not ..... (speak) to her unless she ..... (speak) to you first.

Exercise 12. Translate into English.

1. Я еще не знаю, пойду ли я в театр в субботу, если пойду, то приглашу тебя. 2. Хотелось бы знать, придет ли он к нам, если придет, мы скажем ему правду. 3. Спроси ее, поедет ли она на пикник, если поедет, мы останемся дома с родителями. 4. Никто не знает, когда они переедут в новый дом, но когда они переедут, пригласят всех на новоселье. 5. Интересно, сдаст ли он экзамен и какую оценку получит, если сдаст. 6. Не знаю, поступлю ли я в институт, но если поступлю, буду заниматься, как следует. 7. Он не уверен, придет ли она на

свидание, но если она придет, он ее простит. 8. Узнай, когда приходит поезд, а когда пойдем их встречать, купим большой букет цветов.

Exercise 13. Translate into English.

1. Если я буду спешить, я забуду зонтик. Если я забуду зонтик, пойдет дождь. 2. Я подожду, пока не начнется лекция. 3. Я навешу их, когда будет время. 4. Мы начнем работу, как только погода улучшится. 5. Если его не будет дома, она уйдет. 6. Когда ты будешь здесь, дай мне знать. 7. Он рассердится, если она не уберет в квартире. 8. Я сделаю это до того, как он придет. 9. Если она пропустит много занятий, она отстанет от группы. 10. Если я не буду хорошо знать английский, я не буду работать в этой фирме. 11. Если она улыбнется мне, я влюблюсь в нее, наверное. 12. Мы будем писать текст, пока не зазвонит звонок. 13. Мы будем работать, пока не устанем. 14. Я позвоню ей, когда вернусь из командировки. 15. Как только самолет прибывает в Лондон, мы узнаем об этом. 16. Если ты захочешь пить, возьми себе сок или молоко. 17. Если я заболею, я не пойду в институт. 18. Если она не найдет такси, она опоздает на поезд. 19. Она подождет, пока он не закончит мыть посуду. 20. Мама рассердится, если ты не уберешь постель. 21. Я не буду говорить, если мой босс мне не прикажет. 22. Если он найдет время, он поговорит с ней об этом. 23. Если поезд не опоздает, папа будет дома в пять часов. 24. Я приеду, как только сдам экзамены. 25. Не уходи, пока она не вернется. 26. Посмотри телевизор, пока я приготовлю обед. 27. Она ничего вам не скажет, если только вы ее не попросите. 28. Я не смогу сделать это вовремя, если она мне не поможет.

Exercise 14. Use *if, when, before, after, while, till, until, as soon as, as long as, unless*:

1. .... he gets the money now, he will spend it all at once. 2. We'll start ..... it stops raining. 3. .... it rains hard, we'll find shelter somewhere. 4. I am sure you'll like the melody ..... you hear it. 5. .... you drive so fast, I'll get out of your car. 6. Make sure you put the house in order ..... I come back. 7. We're going to be late ..... we take a taxi. 8. The children will go to bed only ..... they have a glass of milk. 9. Make hay ..... the sun shines. 10. We'll speak about it ..... the lecture is over. 11. Don't look at me ..... I speak, ..... you do it, I'll feel nervous. 12. .... offer him the job, I'm sure he'll take it. 13. You can interrupt me ..... you feel like. 14. .... he tries to pull my leg, I'll understand it. 15. We'll feel safe ..... you stay with us. 16. .... the dinner is cooked, we'll sit down and eat. 17. .... her mother knows the truth she'll be angry. 18. Don't forget to lock the door ..... you go to bed. 19. They'll arrive on time ..... something unexpected happens. 20. I'll never give up my job, ..... I find a better one.

Exercise 15. Complete the questions.

1. EVA: I don't know what's happened to my dictionary. I've looked everywhere for it.  
SUE: What \_\_\_\_\_ if you don't find it?



EVA: I suppose I'll have to buy a new one.

2. TIM: I'm thinking of applying for the manager's job.

ANN: Really? How \_\_\_\_\_ if you got it?

TIM: Oh, about £2,000 a year more than now, I suppose.

3. MAY: I don't know what I'm going to do about money. I haven't even got enough for my rent this week.

LEE: \_\_\_\_\_ if I lent you some?

MAY: Well, it would help, of course. But I can't borrow from you.

LEE: Don't be silly. How much do you want?

4. JESS: I hope the weather's OK when I'm on holiday next week.

STEVE: What \_\_\_\_\_ if it rains?

JESS: I've no idea. I've never been to Malta before.

5. PAUL: I wish I could afford a new car.

TINA: What \_\_\_\_\_ if you could afford one?

PAUL: Oh, I wouldn't mind what make it was, as long as it didn't keep breaking down.

6. BILL: I don't think I'm going to pass my driving test next week.

BEN: What \_\_\_\_\_ if you don't?

BILL: I won't be able to get the job I want. They said I must be able to drive

Exercise 16. Join the sentences into one using *till, until, if, unless, while, before, after*.

1. We shall be at the theatre. She'll look after our children. 2. The shoemaker will repair your shoes. You will wait. 3. The baby won't stop crying. I'll feed him. 4. They will go for a walk with us. I'll be through with my work. 5. I shall stay in his room. I shall look through all the letters. 6. We'll understand it. You'll explain it. 7. We shall wait. She will come. 8. They won't cross the road. The green light is on. 9. They will be in Moscow. They will stay at our place. 10. I'll show you my article. I'll publish it. 11. He will let us know. He will leave on Monday. 12. They will give us their new address. They will move into a new flat. 13. I shall keep your notes. You will need them. 14. She will ring him up. She will forget. 15. We shan't be able to go. We shall book the seats in advance. 16. We'll never know English well. We shall work hard. 17. He won't take his examination. He'll write a test. 18. She can borrow some books from the library. She will return the old ones. 19. My mother will stay at my sister's house. She will get better. 20. He won't leave. He'll receive a positive answer. 21. We shan't disturb him. He'll finish his work. 22. She'll read the message carefully. She'll write a reply.

### 3. Second Conditional

Condition → Consequence  
**If+Past Simple → would / could / might + bare infinitive**

This type of conditional sentences is used to talk about present or future actions / situations that are unlikely, imaginary or unreal to happen. It is also often used to give advice, in this case the form **were** of the verb to be should be used with any pronoun.

If I saw a ghost, I would run away.

If I **were** you, I wouldn't go out with him.

What would our pets say about us if they knew how to talk?

If I didn't use the Net, I wouldn't find information for most of my school projects.

If she knew how pointless it is, perhaps she would stop doing it.

If I copied it, I'm sure the teacher would know.

• Who could say these things? Choose A or B.

1. If I had the money, I would go on holiday to the Caribbean.

A a student      B a millionaire

2. If I lived in London, I could visit the Science Museum every month.

A a Londoner      B a New Yorker

Exercise 1. Use the cues below to write Second Conditional sentences.

1. if / not have computer / not use the Internet
2. if / win lottery / buy a new computer
3. if / play computer games / not be a good student
4. go to Tibet / if / have money
5. if / be a computer expert / earn a lot of money
6. make new friends / if / use Internet

Exercise 2. Write sentences. Use the Second Conditional.

1. if / not be / any television / people / talk more.
2. if / I / live in the USA / I / not live / in one of the big cities.
3. if / it / snow / every day in winter / I / go skiing / as often as possible.
4. I / visit / the Great Wall / if / I / go / to China.
5. If / I / become famous / I / not move / to a bigger house.
6. We / not be happy / if / we / not have / any friends.

Exercise 3. Write sentences using the Second Conditional based on these imaginary present situations.

Example: I know a lot about folk dancing so I write articles about it.

*If I didn't know a lot about folk dancing, I wouldn't write articles about it.*

1. I like cooking so I work as a chef in a restaurant.

If \_\_\_\_\_.

2. I don't think I'll win the race so I probably won't get the prize.

If \_\_\_\_\_.

3. There is very little time left so we can't go on foot.

If \_\_\_\_\_.

4. I'm very tall so I play in the school basketball team.

If \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Imagine we go on an expedition to Mount Everest – everyone will admire us.

If \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 4. Which place in the world would you like to go to? Write a Second Conditional sentence about the places below and three other places of your choice.

Example: *If I went to the Grand Canyon, I would take a canoe trip down the Colorado River.*

• Grand Canyon • Paris • China • New York • the Amazon jungle • Hollywood • Africa

Exercise 5. Imagine what would happen if these things came true. Make two or three conditional sentences for each situation.

Example: *If all the telephone lines in the world went dead, companies would lose a lot of money. People wouldn't be able to call the emergency services. I would miss talking to my friends on the phone.*

1. All the telephone lines in the world go dead. 2. Everybody speaks the same language. 3. All the computers in the world break down. 4. There is no Internet. 5. You don't have to go to school. 6. Someone invents a time machine. 7. You can change one thing in your life. 8. You have won a million dollars.

Exercise 6. Write sentences with the correct form of the verbs. Use the First or Second conditional.

1. I live in Scotland. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in France, I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) French.

2. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the party. I really don't think it's a good idea.

3. I usually see John in the afternoon. I \_\_\_\_\_ him your message if I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) him later.

4. Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you with your chemistry homework if you \_\_\_\_\_ (not understand) it. I'm good at chemistry.

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new computer if I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough money. Unfortunately I've only got €50!

6. I'm saving up at the moment. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough money at the end of the year, I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a CD player.

7. The weather's been very good recently. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) good at the weekend, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the mountains.

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) more sport if I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) more free time, but I'm extremely busy at the moment.

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

1. Если бы я выиграл миллион долларов, я бы купил яхту. 2. Если бы Том был выше ростом, он смог бы играть в баскетбол. 3. Если бы сегодня не шел дождь, мы бы поехали на рыбалку. 4. Если бы я нашел на улице пистолет, я бы отнес его в полицию. 5. На твоём месте я бы пошел домой. 6. Если ты не съешь суп, ты не получишь десерт. 7. Если бы мы пошли в ресторан, я бы взял пасту. Я очень ее люблю. 8. «Кабы я была царица», – третья молвила сестрица, «Я б для батюшки-царя родила б богатыря». 9. Ты бы не делал столько орфографических ошибок, если бы пользовался словарем. 10. На твоём месте я бы обратился к врачу.

Exercise 8. Match the sentence beginnings **1-8** with the ends (**a-h**).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. If I see Mark,                                 | a. I wouldn't be able to sleep after.            |
| 2. If they have enough money next month,          | b. they would buy a new car.                     |
| 3. If I watched a horror film on my own at night, | c. I'll tell him you phoned.                     |
| 4. If we go out for a meal,                       | d. what would you say to him?                    |
| 5. If I have a coffee before I go to bed,         | e. we'll go to the new Italian restaurant.       |
| 6. If they had more money,                        | f. I'd have pasta or pizza. I love them both!    |
| 7. If we went to that restaurant,                 | g. they'll go on holiday to China.               |
| 8. If you phoned Simon,                           | h. I won't be able to sleep, I'll be wide awake. |

## TOPIC 24

### FORMATION OF NOUNS

To describe people we add **-ar, -er, -or** to the end of the verbs and **-ist, -ian** to the end of nouns or verbs making all necessary spelling changes: to lie – liar; to rob – robber; to create – creator; to type – typist; music – musician.

#### Nouns formed from verbs:

-age	to break - breakage	-ion	to confuse – confusion
-al	to propose – proposal	-ment	to amuse – amusement
-ance	to annoy – annoyance	-sion	to suspend – suspension
-ation	to organise – organisation	-sis	to analyse – analysis
-ence	to prefer – preference	-tion	to direct – direction
-y	to perjure – perjury		

#### Nouns formed from adjectives:

-ance	tolerant – tolerance	-iness	happy - happiness
-cy	fluent – fluency	-ity	popular - popularity

-ence	obedient – obedience	-ment	content - contentment
-ion	desperate – desperation	-ty	royal - royalty
-y	honest – honesty		

Exercise 1. Make nouns from the following words:

employ	instruct	lonely
post	portray	reluctant
except	translate	excellent
expand	injure	intelligent
accept	refer	accurate
publish	apologize	excited
develop	examine	fragile
combine	pollute	regular
drive	judge	stupid
inspire	use	isolate

Exercise 2. Fill in the right form of the words in brackets.

The 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (long) of the journey was beginning to cause a lot of 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (frustrate) for everyone involved. Unfortunately, father got the blame, as he had been responsible for the 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (organize) of the trip. 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (impatient) had begun to set in when we realized we'd been given the wrong 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (direct) by a well-meaning pedestrian. What is more, father's 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (popular) was not increased by his 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (insist) that we stop every hour or so to observe the scenery. The trip to France, he'd said, would broaden our horizons and provide us with both 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (amuse) and 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (educate). However, in 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (real) it turned out to be a waste of time and effort. It was then that we made the 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) never to listen to one of father's 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (propose) again.

## TOPIC 25 SUFFIXES OF ADJECTIVES

Exercise 1. Supply the right adjectives, using such suffixes as:

**-able, -ful, -ic, -ive, -ant, -ible, -ian, -ish, -ly, -ous.**

1. I'm attracted by this scheme. I find it very attractive.
2. A class of forty can be managed. It's just about \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I know I hesitated before agreeing. I couldn't help being \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I don't know where you find all that energy. You're awfully \_\_\_\_\_.
5. This piece of furniture was made in the reign of the queen Victoria. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I don't know how to describe the colour of the sky. It's almost red, sort of \_\_\_\_\_.

7. I've never met anyone who boasts as she does. She's extremely \_\_\_\_\_.
8. What level of radiation can be permitted? How much radiation is \_\_\_\_\_?
9. The story is full of humour. I've rarely read anything that's so \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 2. Supply the right adjectives using such negative prefixes as: **un-, in-, il-, im-, dis-, ir- and pre-**, which doesn't create opposites .

1. The coast line is not regular in shape. It is quite *irregular*.
2. This arrangement isn't strictly legal. Some people would regard it as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It is not possible. Don't ask me to do the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Such a situation is barely imaginable. It's quite \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Bob's not very capable. He's \_\_\_\_\_ of making sound decisions.
6. I doubt she is literate. She can't read or write. She is an \_\_\_\_\_ woman.
7. This scheme isn't very practical. In fact, it's quite \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I can't trust him. He is not always honest. He is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Sometimes she doesn't behave in a responsible manner. She is quite \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The fish hasn't been cooked enough. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. This dates before the war. It is \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 3. You are going to read sentences. Some words are missing. Use the words in the bold type to form the words that fit in the gaps (1-10).

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 0 How do they show their _____.                              | <b>intelligent</b> |
| 1. Sherlock Holmes was one of the world's most famous _____. | <b>detect</b>      |
| 2. He looked very _____.                                     | <b>surprise</b>    |
| 3. The ship was badly _____.                                 | <b>damage</b>      |
| 4. What an _____ story!                                      | <b>amuse</b>       |
| 5. His _____ to stop annoyed the policeman.                  | <b>refuse</b>      |
| 6. What is your _____ salary?                                | <b>month</b>       |
| 7. The town is full of tourists and other _____.             | <b>visit</b>       |
| 8. Some forms of exercise can be _____.                      | <b>risk</b>        |
| 9. They got _____ yesterday.                                 | <b>marry</b>       |
| 10. The ending of the detective novel seemed highly _____.   | <b>probable</b>    |

## SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Read the text below. Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets (1-12). An example (0) has been done for you.

### MERCURY AND THE WORKMEN

A Workman, (0) fell (to fell) wood by the side of a river; let his axe drop by accident into a deep pool. So feeling unhappy and (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (to depress), he (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (to sit) down on the bank and started (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (to cry) for his hard fate. Mercury appeared and demanded the cause of his tears. After he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) him his misfortune, Mercury (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (to plunge) into the stream, and, bringing up a golden axe, inquired if that (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) the one he had lost. On his saying that it was not his, Mercury (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (to disappear) beneath the water a second time, returned with a silver axe in his hand, and again asked the Workman if it were his. When the Workman said it was not, he dived into the pool for the third time and brought up the axe that had been lost. The Workman claimed it and expressed his joy at its recovery. Mercury, pleased with his (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (honest), gave him the golden and silver axes in addition to his own.

The Workman, on his return to his house, related to his companions all that (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (to happen). One of them at once resolved to try and secure the same good fortune for himself. He ran to the river and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (to throw) his axe on purpose into the pool at the same place, and sat down on the bank to weep. Mercury appeared to him just as he hoped he would; and having learned the cause of his grief, plunged into the stream and brought up a golden axe, inquiring if he (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (to lose) it. The Workman seized it (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (greed), and declared that truly it was the very same axe that he had lost. Mercury, displeased at his dishonesty, not only took away the golden axe, but refused to recover for him the axe he had thrown into the pool.

Exercise 2. Read the texts below. Use the words to form a new word that fits in the numbered space in the text with the help of suffixes / prefixes.

### INNSBRUCK

In the 12th century, Innsbruck was an important (1) \_\_\_\_\_ centre. Now it is the capital and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ centre of the Tyrol. We found it alive with (3) \_\_\_\_\_ posters and flags highlighting an (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of Henry Moore's sculptures. There are many museums to visit, but one of the most (5) \_\_\_\_\_ is the Museum of Tyrolean Folk Art with its history of Austria from peasant (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to fire craftsmen. There are replicas of primitive timber chalets, where poor families sat around the fire place for (7) \_\_\_\_\_. The (8) \_\_\_\_\_ is certainly impressive and you can sit and stare at the fine details of (9) \_\_\_\_\_ decorated doors

**TRADE**  
**CULTURE**  
**COLOUR**  
**EXHIBIT**

**INTEREST**  
**FARM**

**WARM**  
**ARCHITECT**  
**HEAVY**

and windows. If you are not afraid of (10) \_\_\_\_\_, climb the stairs of the 14th century clock tower and enjoy a breathtaking sight.

**HIGH**

### **GRAPHOLOGY**

Graphology is the study of aspects of people's (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to reveal their (2) \_\_\_\_\_. A graphologist would claim to be able to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ you by looking at such things as how you cross your 't's or dot your 'i's or whether your words slope (4) \_\_\_\_\_ or forwards. Decreasing margins indicate (5) \_\_\_\_\_ or subordination, whereas increasing margins show (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Angular joints between letters are said to show strong will power and a certain (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to adapt. Many people are, of course, quite (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of graphology and its claims to 'read' people's characters. When compared with the results of established graphologists' tests, graphology has been shown to be generally (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and a poor (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of true character.

**WRITE  
PERSON  
CATEGORY**

**BACK  
SECURE  
GENEROUS  
ABLE  
DISMISS**

**RELY  
INDICATE**

### **ASTRONAUTS**

There are two types of astronauts – (1) \_\_\_\_\_ who fly the spacecraft and carefully trained specialists who conduct (2) \_\_\_\_\_ experiments and carry out spacewalks to repair damaged (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Astronauts have to pass a medical and have (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in a relevant subject. They have to be willing to live in an (5) \_\_\_\_\_ small space and work well with other people. Experiments can go (6) \_\_\_\_\_ wrong, risking the lives of astronauts. They have to be able to react (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in a difficult situation as well as be prepared to work hard. The first British astronaut was, (8) \_\_\_\_\_, a woman – most astronauts are male. Helen Sharman got the job after hearing an (9) \_\_\_\_\_ on the radio. There were 18,000 applicants and, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ for Helen, she was chosen. She said that the most amazing thing for her was seeing the earth from 120 miles into space.

**COMMAND**

**SCIENCE  
EQUIP  
QUALIFY  
EXTREME**

**DANGER  
CALM**

**USUAL**

**ANNOUNCE  
LUCK**

### **HOMEOPATHY**

Our army of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and underpaid family doctors are (2) \_\_\_\_\_ disheartened to see the same people (3) \_\_\_\_\_ with the same problems. They know only too well that thousands of people suffer from (4) \_\_\_\_\_ for which conventional treatment proves (5) \_\_\_\_\_, no matter how many expensive or (6) \_\_\_\_\_ tests they are

**WORK  
DAY  
RETURN  
AIL  
EFFECT  
PAIN**



forced to undergo. However, it's not (7) \_\_\_\_\_.  
Alternative medicine and, (8) \_\_\_\_\_, homeopathy  
is gaining (9) \_\_\_\_\_ as a valid form of treatment even  
though it remains hard to prove (10) \_\_\_\_\_ how it works!

**LOSE**  
**PARTICULAR**  
**RECOGNIZE**  
**SCIENCE**

Exercise 3. You are going to read a magazine article about the President of the USA. Some words are missing from the text. Choose the most appropriate word from the list (A-N) for each gap (1-12) in the text. There is one extra word that you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Everyone thinks of the President of the United States as the (0) D powerful man in the western world. But (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the representatives of the 13 former British colonies met to draw up the constitution of the new country in 1788, a number of them were not sure (2) \_\_\_\_\_ they needed to have a President at all. There were (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a few who would have preferred a king, in (4) \_\_\_\_\_ their successful war against the British king, George III. The decision was in doubt (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the last moment. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ group wanted to elect the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ for life, while another suggested that there should not be a President, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a Committee would govern the country better; the third (9) \_\_\_\_\_ would have liked a President whose term of office would (10) \_\_\_\_\_ seven years but who could not stand for re-election, because they were afraid he (11) \_\_\_\_\_ spend his time looking for votes at the next election. In the (12) \_\_\_\_\_ they chose George Washington as President for four years and let him stand for reelection because they trusted him.

A. because; B. one; C. colonies; D. most; E. until; F. last; G. even; H. President; I. would; J. whether /if; K. end; L. group; M. spite; N. when;

Exercise 4. Read the text below. Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets (33-44). An example (0) has been done for you.

### THE NEW REALITY SHOWS

Love them or hate them, we all know what they are. It isn't a (0) completely (complete) new idea. I remember loving a programme called Candid Camera when I was a child. Normal members of the public – who had no idea that they were being (33) \_\_\_\_\_ (to film) – were tricked into doing ridiculous things and it was sometimes very (34) \_\_\_\_\_ (fun). And now we have those Funniest Home Videos programmes instead.

Then things (35) \_\_\_\_\_ (to change). (36) \_\_\_\_\_ (Europe) television had the idea of taking ordinary people and turning them into «stars» by putting them in unusual situations. Big Brother (created in Holland) was one of the first. A group of people (37) \_\_\_\_\_ (to lock) in a small house with cameras running 24 hours a day. It was called «a watch and dial» show because (38) \_\_\_\_\_ (to view) vote by telephone to decide who should leave or stay. Or Survivor where a group of people are put in a hostile environment, like a jungle or a desert island. They are filmed while they try (39) \_\_\_\_\_ (to find) food and shelter and every week some of them are voted out.

Big Brother was probably the first of the new reality shows but the genre has

developed. Many have found appeal by having a theme to them, but most (40) \_\_\_\_\_ (to base) on the principle of (41) \_\_\_\_\_ (to survive) of the fittest by eliminating participants as the series progresses.

So there is a number of sports-based shows which have sometimes led to contestants (42) \_\_\_\_\_ (to get) deals to become professionals in the real world. In similar vein, there are those based on music, where the winners get to make a record which may (43) \_\_\_\_\_ (to lead) to real success in the world of show business.

Certainly, reality TV seems to appeal much more to the younger audience. And now there are so many shows around that even the young have become more discriminating. The genre will probably survive – it's just no longer so easy to make a (44) \_\_\_\_\_ (success) one.

Exercise 5. Read the text below. Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets (33-44). An example (0) has been done for you.

### U2 — IRISH ROCK

The band got together in Dublin, Ireland in 1976. At the (0) beginning (to begin) of the 1980s they started to have hits in the UK and America. They (33) \_\_\_\_\_ (to appear) in the Live Aid concert in 1985, and after that they (34) \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) international superstars. Their album The Joshua Tree came out in 1987 and it spent nine weeks at the top of the American charts. In Britain they sold 250,000 copies in two days. A year later the album Rattle and Hum (35) \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) the same success. In the early 1990s they made a series of (36) \_\_\_\_\_ (to interest) and original CDs including Zooropa and Achtung Baby – and continued to sell millions of copies.

Is their music Irish? Not really. Bono is (37) \_\_\_\_\_ (to fascinate) by Irish folk songs, but the band hasn't got an Irish sound. It is sometimes American, sometimes British, sometimes pure U2.

But U2 are rather (38) \_\_\_\_\_ (to differ) from other big rock bands. For one thing, three of them are Christians – and sometimes their concerts have a (39) \_\_\_\_\_ (religion) atmosphere. Bono says: «We are Christians. But it's a very private thing. We are not (40) \_\_\_\_\_ (comfort) talking about it».

Also, they talk about serious problems. They are great (41) \_\_\_\_\_ (to support) of Amnesty International and Greenpeace.

The group is well (42) \_\_\_\_\_ (to know) for its political songs. Their message is peace and understanding. Even the name of the band is about (43) \_\_\_\_\_ (to share) this message with others: «U2» also (44) \_\_\_\_\_ (to mean) «you too».

Exercise 6. Read the text below. Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets (33-44). An example (0) has been done for you.

### THE FROG IN THE WELL

There was a frog that (0) lived (to live) in a shallow well.

«Look how well off I am here! » he (33) \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) a big turtle from the

Eastern Ocean. «I can (34) \_\_\_\_\_ (to hop) along the coping of the well when I (35) \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) out, and rest by a crevice in the bricks on my return. I can wallow to my heart's content with only my head above water, or (36) \_\_\_\_\_ (to stroll) ankle deep through soft mud. No crabs or tadpoles can compare with me. I (37) \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) the master of the water and the lord of this shallow well. What more can a fellow ask? Why don't you come here more often to have a good time?»

Before the turtle from the Eastern Ocean (38) \_\_\_\_\_ (can) get his left foot into the well, however, he (39) \_\_\_\_\_ (to catch) his right claw on something. So he halted and stepped back, then (40) \_\_\_\_\_ (to begin) to describe the ocean to the frog.

«It's more than a thousand miles across and more than ten thousand feet deep. In ancient times there (41) \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) floods nine years out of ten yet the water in the ocean never (42) \_\_\_\_\_ (to increase).

And later there were droughts seven years out of eight yet the water in the ocean never (43) \_\_\_\_\_ (to grow) less. It (44) \_\_\_\_\_ (to remain) quite constant throughout the ages. That is why I like to live in the Eastern Ocean».

Then the frog in the shallow well was silent and felt a little abashed. Fill in the gaps with one of the words given in the box and read about pop music.

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps in the texts with the words given. Use each word only once.

### POP MUSIC

**last, generation, different, young, properly, rubbish, exciting, parents, whose, to, same, longer, of, popular, brief, black**

Most people agree that pop music started in the US in the 1950s and that it developed from \_\_\_\_\_ (1) American music. When it started, it was especially performed for \_\_\_\_\_ (2) people. In many countries they liked listening to it and dancing to it because it was \_\_\_\_\_ (3) and it was a way of rebelling against their parents' \_\_\_\_\_ (4). Many parents strongly disapproved of it. They disliked the way many pop stars looked and acted. They thought the music was \_\_\_\_\_ (5) and the groups couldn't sing or play their instruments \_\_\_\_\_ (6). They said that pop music wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ (7) for long. Today, attitudes are \_\_\_\_\_ (8). Many of today's \_\_\_\_\_ (9) are people who loved pop music when they were young and still do love it. As a result of this, pop music is no \_\_\_\_\_ (10) only for the young. In addition, some of the stars \_\_\_\_\_ (11) careers began a long time ago and who are now middle-aged are just as \_\_\_\_\_ (12) today as they were then. Their original fans still like them, perhaps because they remind them \_\_\_\_\_ (13) the time when they were young. At the \_\_\_\_\_ (14) time, new generations of young people buy their records and go \_\_\_\_\_ (15) their concerts. So pop music was not just a \_\_\_\_\_ (16) fashion. All these years later, it is more popular than ever.

## SISTERLY FEELINGS?

**kill, fair, underneath, being, prettiest, important, been, felt, attention, like, weaker, exchange, called, achieve, everyone, follow**

Sisters are often alike but they are never exactly the same. In many families one sister is often \_\_\_\_\_ (1) “the pretty one” and the other “the clever one” when they are still babies. Even young children think beauty is more \_\_\_\_\_ (2) than brains.

“I was so jealous of my sister’s looks. She had long \_\_\_\_\_ (3) hair and a sweet little nose, and I thought she always had the \_\_\_\_\_ (4) clothes and the most attention. I hated her so much that I decided to \_\_\_\_\_ (5) her. One day when the roof of the house was \_\_\_\_\_ (6) repaired; I dropped a brick out of the window when she was \_\_\_\_\_ (7). Thank God it missed!” says one ashamed near-murderer. “I must have \_\_\_\_\_ (8) about ten at the time, and she was eight years old. Now she tells me that she always \_\_\_\_\_ (9) stupid beside me in school because I was a good student and she was \_\_\_\_\_ (10) at school work. But when you are a teenager, you want \_\_\_\_\_ (11) and compliments and boyfriends; good exam results don’t seem like fair \_\_\_\_\_ (12).”

Life is particularly hard for someone who wants to \_\_\_\_\_ (13) in the footsteps of the famous sister. Dee Dee Pfeiffer wants to be a film star \_\_\_\_\_ (14) her sister, Michelle. “When we were children, Michelle was the beautiful one and I was the fat one,” says Dee Dee. “I have been on a diet for years, trying to \_\_\_\_\_ (15) a figure which is as good as hers. In Hollywood \_\_\_\_\_ (16) looks at you critically, and compares you with your famous sister.”

## LOOKING FOR NAMES

**staying, waits, finished, outside, albums, begins, out, famous, worth, price, playwright, athletes, autographs, cost, signature**

Forty years ago Gordon Alford was on holiday when he decided to ask some famous footballers for their \_\_\_\_\_ (1). Since that time has collected 7,000 autographs of \_\_\_\_\_ (2) people. He has thirteen specially-made \_\_\_\_\_ (3) for them. Most of his autographs are from famous actors, musicians and \_\_\_\_\_ (4).

Every weekend Cordon leaves his house before seven in the morning to go and stand \_\_\_\_\_ (5) radio and television stations. He hopes to catch anyone famous coming in or going \_\_\_\_\_ (6). In the evening he \_\_\_\_\_ (7) outside London theatres. "I go two hours before the show \_\_\_\_\_ (8) and wait outside the stage door where the actors go in." He also returns when the show has \_\_\_\_\_ (9) and waits for them to come out, or finds out which hotel they are \_\_\_\_\_ (10) at and goes there.

Some autographs are \_\_\_\_\_ (11) a lot of money. For example, an autograph from any of The Beatles' (a very famous rock 'n' roll group in the 1960s) may \_\_\_\_\_ (12) as much as £1,500.

The highest \_\_\_\_\_ (13) anyone has paid for an autograph is \$ 1, 320,000, which was for President Abraham Lincoln's \_\_\_\_\_ (14). And the autograph that every collector would love to have is the signature of William Shakespeare, the famous English \_\_\_\_\_ (15) who died in 1616. A collector could pay more than two million pounds to get his signature.

Exercise 8. Read the text below. Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets (33 – 44). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

Alfred Nobel, the man who invented deadly explosives, decided to try and do something good with all the money he earned, and (0) **gave** (to give) prizes to people who made progress in literature, science, economics and – perhaps most importantly – peace. Not all awards are as noble as Nobel's. Even though most countries have a system for (33) \_\_\_\_\_ (to honour) and rewarding people who have done something good in their countries, there are now hundreds of awards and award ceremonies for all kinds of things.

The Oscars are probably the most (34) \_\_\_\_\_ (fame), a time for the American film industry to tell itself how good it is, an annual opportunity for lots of big stars to give each other awards and make tearful speeches. As well as that there are also the Golden Globes, apparently for the same thing. But it's not only films – now there (35) \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) also Grammys, Brits, the Mercury Prize and the MTV and Q awards for music.

Awards don't only exist for the arts. There are now awards for Sports Personality of the Year, for European Footballer of the year and World Footballer of the Year. This seems very strange – sometimes awards can be good to give (36) \_\_\_\_\_ (to recognize) to people who deserve it, or to help people who don't make a lot of money carry on their work without (37) \_\_\_\_\_ (to worry) about finances.

Why have all these awards and ceremonies appeared recently? Shakespeare never (38) \_\_\_\_\_ (to win) a prize, nor did Leonardo da Vinci or Adam Smith or Charles Dickens.

It would be possible to say, however, that in the past, scientists and (39) \_\_\_\_\_ (art) could win «patronage» from rich people – a king or a lord would give the artist or scientist money to have them paint their palaces or help them develop new ways of making money. With the change in social systems across the world, this no longer (40) \_\_\_\_\_ (to happen). A lot of scientific research is now either funded by the state or by private companies. Perhaps award ceremonies are just the most recent face of this process.

However, there is more to it than that. When a film wins an Oscar, many more people go and see it, or buy the DVD. When a writer wins the Nobel prize, many more people (41) \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) his books. When a group wins the MTV awards, the ceremony (42) \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) by hundreds of thousands of people across the world. The result? The group sells lots more records.

Most awards ceremonies (43) \_\_\_\_\_ (to sponsor) by big organisations or companies. This means that it is not only the person who (44) \_\_\_\_\_ (to win) the award who benefits – but also the sponsors. The MTV awards, for example, are great for publicising not only music, but also MTV itself!

Exercise 9. For questions 1-6, completed the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given and other words to complete each sentence. You must use between two and five words. Do not change the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write only the missing words.

0. She was so excited that she couldn't work.      **too**  
She was too excited to work.
1. The cinema is near here.      **far**  
The cinema \_\_\_\_\_ here.
2. It is not possible to buy a new house.      **possibility**  
There \_\_\_\_\_ a new house.
3. She proved to be a genius at English.      **turned**  
She \_\_\_\_\_ genius at English.
4. Can you take care of my dog while I'm away?      **after**  
Can \_\_\_\_\_ while I'm away?
5. I haven't smoked for five years.      **gave**  
I \_\_\_\_\_ ago.
6. Although Mary was tired, she did the ironing.      **being**  
Despite \_\_\_\_\_ the ironing.
7. The coach reaches London in three hours.      **takes**  
The coach \_\_\_\_\_ London.
8. She plays tennis better than I do.      **so**  
I don't play \_\_\_\_\_ she does.
9. When did she phone you?      **since**  
How long \_\_\_\_\_ phoned you?
10. He was taught to ski when he was twelve.      **able**  
He has been \_\_\_\_\_ was twelve.
11. There's no flour left.      **run**

We've \_\_\_\_\_ flour.

12. Do you have to leave so early? **necessary**  
Is it \_\_\_\_\_ so early?

Exercise 10. Read the text below. Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets (33-44). Write your answer on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

The British Museum is the (0) **oldest** (old), and one of the largest museums in the world. Where else can you (33) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) some of the greatest treasures of all time under one roof? Here you can see at first hand The Elgin Marbles, The Portland Vase, The Lewis Chessmen, The Sutton Hoo Treasure, to name only a few of the (34) \_\_\_\_\_ (wonder) collections awaiting you. You will (35) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fascinated by the Egyptian Mummies, and (36) \_\_\_\_\_ (inspire) by the superb exhibition of prints and drawings which changes several times a year. Allow plenty of time for your visit — the British Museum is a vast storehouse of treasures. Better still, why not (37) \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) several times, concentrating on just one exhibit each time?

In 1753 an act of Parliament (38) \_\_\_\_\_ (establish) the British Museum as the world's first public museum. The Cottonian Library was immediately (39) \_\_\_\_\_ (add) to the collection.

Another major change to the museum (40) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) place when it was decided to remove the British Library to new purpose built premises at St Pancras. This enormous undertaking begun in the 1970s was not completed until 1998.

Today, the British Museum is home to no less than six and a half million objects and has ninety-four permanent and temporary exhibition galleries. An Education Department (41) \_\_\_\_\_ (provide) a wide range of services for adults and children. Other departments (42) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Coins and Medals, Ancient Egypt and Sudan, Africa, Oceania and the Americas, Greek and Roman Antiquities, Asia, Prehistory and Europe, Prints and Drawings, and Middle Eastern Antiquities.

If you want to visit the British Museum you should remember the following information.

Please note there are two entrances: the main entrance is at Great Russell Street — this is where the (43) \_\_\_\_\_ (inform) desk is situated and where you may obtain a free floor plan. The other entrance is on the north side of the (44) \_\_\_\_\_ (build) in Montague Place.

Exercise 11. Read the text below. Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets (33-44). Write your answer on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

Michael Moore is an award-winning American (0) **director** (direct), author, and political (33) \_\_\_\_\_ (comment). He has spent over a decade (34) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) controversial movie documentaries about the problems in American society.

He was especially critical of the presidency of George W. Bush. He has also criticized globalization and large corporations, gun ownership and the American health care system.

Moore is the director and producer of three of the top five money-making documentaries of all time. «Fahrenheit 9/11» (35) \_\_\_\_\_ (examine) the political climate after the 2001 attacks; «Sicko» highlighted the ills of (36) \_\_\_\_\_ (America) healthcare; and «Bowling for Columbine» explored America's widespread gun culture and its (37) \_\_\_\_\_ (relate) to violence. He usually (38) \_\_\_\_\_ (use) a mixture of hard-hitting fact and humour in all of his work.

Moore (39) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) famous in 1989 for his film «Roger and Me». It (40) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) about what happened to his hometown after General Motors closed its car factories there and (41) \_\_\_\_\_ (open) new ones in Mexico. «Roger» is Roger B. Smith, former CEO of General Motors. The film established Moore as a teller of (42) \_\_\_\_\_ (pain) truths about his nation and a serious investigative journalist and film-maker.

In 2005 «Time» magazine named him one of the world's 100 most influential people. His appetite for making movies and writing about society (43) \_\_\_\_\_ (seem) as strong as ever. So, by now he (44) \_\_\_\_\_ earn a reputation as being America's most fearless social critic. He will surely make more movies on the major issues of our time and at the same time he will fight.

Exercise 12. Match a verb from A with a noun / word-combination in B. Translate them into Russian / Ukrainian.

**A.** to cook, to watch, to read, to catch, to play, to drive, to wear, to live, to answer;

**B.** a car, the phone, tennis, television, in a flat, dinner, the train, a magazine, a uniform;

Exercise 13. Put the words o the correct category. Add two more words of the same category.

*theatre, singer, hospital, bored, journey, interpreter, train, garage, happy, ferry, hungry, car, office, mechanic, hairdresser, tired, cart, amazing, university, typist, circus, awesome, playwright.*

Transport: \_\_\_\_\_

Places: \_\_\_\_\_

Professions: \_\_\_\_\_

Adjectives: \_\_\_\_\_



*Навчальне видання*

## **ПРАКТИКУМ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ГРАМАТИКИ**

Для слухачів факультету довузівської підготовки

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