

**Қазтұтынуодағы Қостанай экономика колледжі
Костанайский экономический колледж Казпотребсоюза**

Learn ENGLISH!



**English
for students of Accounting**

**Қазтұтынуодағының жүйесіндегі колледждердің студенттері үшін
0518000 «Есеп және аудит» мамандығына ағылшын тілінің
грамматикасы
бойынша практикалық тапсырмалардың
ЖИНАҒЫНА**

**СБОРНИК
упражнений для практических заданий по грамматике английского
языка
по специальности 0518000 «Учет и аудит»
для студентов колледжей системы Казпотребсоюза.**

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**Сборник упражнений для практических заданий по грамматике
английского языка по специальности 0518000 «Учет и аудит»: сост.:**

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Основной целью сборника является совершенствование
коммуникативных навыков письменной речи. Практические задания
формируют модель деятельности – способы решения задач или рассуждения.
Сборник включает краткий грамматический справочник, развивает и
автоматизирует навыки и умения правильно употреблять грамматические
структуры, как в устной, так и в письменной речи.

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Филиал АО « НЦПК «Орлеу» ИПК ПР
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Предисловие

Сборник упражнений для практических заданий по грамматике английского языка по специальности 0518000 «Учет и аудит» для студентов колледжей системы Казпотребсоюза разработан в полном соответствии с рабочей программой обучения по дисциплине «Английский язык», составлен в соответствии с программой утверждения Министерством образования и науки РК.

Задания содержат 18 разделов и включает грамматический материал и разно- уровневые упражнения.

Основной целью является совершенствование коммуникативных навыков письменной речи.

Грамматический потенциал помогает студентом студентам понять трудности перевода, указывает на существенные ошибки грамматического характера, а также обеспечивает правильное понимание грамматики английского языка.

Practical work №1

Theme: Nouns. The plural form of nouns

The purpose: To practice nouns by doing different exercises

The plural form of most nouns is created simply by adding the letter 's' to the end of the word .

For example:-

- bag - bags
- dog - dogs
- horse - horses
- minute - minutes

But there are some exceptions:-

Nouns that end in *-ch, -x, -s, -sh* add *'-es'* to the end of the word.

For example:-

- box - boxes
- boss - bosses
- bush - bushes
- church - churches
- gas - gases

Most nouns ending in *-o* preceded by a consonant also form their plurals by adding *'-es'* .

For example:-

- potato - potatoes
- tomato - tomatoes
- volcano - volcanoes

However many newly created words and words with a Spanish or Italian origin that end in *-o* just add an *'s'*.

For example:-

- photo - photos | piano - pianos | portico - porticos

Nouns that end in a single 'z', add '-zes' to the end of the word.

For example:-

- quiz - quizzes

Nouns ending in a consonant + y, drop the y and add '-ies'.

For example:-

- party - parties | lady - ladies

Most nouns ending in 'is', drop the 'is' and add '-es'.

For example:-

- crisis - crises | hypothesis - hypotheses | oasis - oases

Most nouns ending in -f or -fe, drop the f and add 'ves'.

For example:-

- calf - calves | half - halves | wolf - wolves

But this isn't a hard and fast rule:-

- belief - beliefs (believes is a verb form)
- brief - briefs
- chef - chefs
- proof - proofs
- roof - roofs
- cafe - cafes
- safe - safes (saves is a verb form)

Exercises №1

What is the correct plural of the word?

1. These (person) are protesting against the president.
2. The (woman) over there want to meet the manager.
3. My (child) hate eating pasta.
4. I am ill. My (foot) hurt.

5. Muslims kill (sheep) in a religious celebration.
6. I clean my (tooth) three times a day.
7. The (student) are doing the exercise right now.
8. The (fish) I bought is in the fridge.
9. They are sending some (man) to fix the roof.
10. Most (housewife) work more than ten hours a day at home.
11. Where did you put the (knife) ?
On the (shelf) .
12. (Goose) like water.
13. (Piano) are expensive
14. Some (policeman) came to arrest him.
15. Where is my (luggage) ?
In the car!

Exercises №2

Write down the correct form of the plural:

1. city -
2. house -
3. boy -
4. family -
5. life -
6. photo -
7. phone -
8. sandwich -
9. nurse -
10. elf -
11. phenomenon -
12. criterion -
13. village -
14. toy -

Exercises №3

Do you add 's or '?

This is **Julian** book.

1. He is **Laura** brother.
2. The **children** room is nice.
3. Where is **Nick** football?
4. Our **parent** van is big.
5. My **aunt** family lives in Scotland.
6. The **Baker** house is green.
7. My **grandma** watch is always slow.

8. These are my **mum** keys.
9. The **secretarie** laptops are brand new.

Exercises №4

Write the correct form of the possessives into the gaps (apostrophe 's).

1. This is book. (*Peter*)
2. Let's go to the (*Smiths*)
3. The room is upstairs. (*children*)
4. sister is twelve years old. (*John*)
5. and school is old. (*Susan – Steve*)
6. shoes are on the second floor. (*men*)
7. My car was not expensive. (*parents*)
8. CD player is new. (*Charles*)
9. This is the bike. (*boy*)
10. These are the pencils. (*boys*)

Exercises №5

Write the correct form of the possessives into the gaps.

1. Sarah is aunt. (*Emily*)
2. These are our cats. (*friends*)
3. Let's meet at for lunch. (*Giovanni*)
4. Where is the shower? (*ladies*)
5. This is our car. (*boss*)
6. My dad is my uncle. (*cousin*)
7. Did you read newspaper? (*yesterday*)
8. and bags are black. (*Jack – Joe*)
9. Our grandparents live in an old home. (*people*)
10. That sandwich would not be to taste. (*everyone*)

Exercises №6

Write apostrophe 's or the of-phrase into the gaps.

1. (a glass) milk →
2. (my friend) bike →

3. (the window) room →
4. (Mr Smith) car →
5. (ten minutes) walk →
6. (the headteacher) office →
7. (the number) house →
8. (two days) work →
9. (the waiter) shoes →
10. (Britain) economy →

Practical work №2

Theme: Numerals

The purpose: To practice Numerals by doing different exercises

This material describes how numbers are expressed by numerals in English and provides examples of cardinal and ordinal numerals, common and decimal fractions, and examples of differences between British and American English in expressing numbers. Some differences in the representation of numbers in English and Russian are also indicated. For the purposes of studying, numbers in this material are written in words and figures. Recommendations on the use of figures or words for expressing numbers and examples of the use of numbers in various situations are given in [Numbers in Situations](#) in the section Miscellany.

Functions of numerals

A numeral is a figure, a letter, a word (or their combinations) representing a number. Cardinal numerals indicate number, quantity or amount and are used in counting. Ordinal numerals indicate order, that is, the order of things in a series. Numerals can be written in figures or words (2 or two; 25 or twenty-five; 17th or seventeenth).

Numerals function as nouns and adjectives. In a sentence, a numeral can serve as a subject, attribute, object, predicative complement, or adverbial modifier.

Ten students took part in the competition. Three of them received awards.

Twenty cars were sold on the first day. Five of them were sports cars.

There are 135 employees in this company. We talked to 45 of them.

How many cakes did you buy? – I bought five. I ate two.

Two plus four is six. Three times three is nine.

How old is your grandfather? – He is 72. He was born in 1940.

Note:

It is interesting to note that the numeral is not a part of speech in English. The word "numerals" in English sources refers mostly to figures (not words). Words like "three, six, twenty, forty-five, hundred, third, sixth, twentieth, forty-fifth, hundredth" are nouns and adjectives in English.

Exercises №1

1. ___ 351 people attended the performance.
2. ___ There were one hundred and thirty-five pieces in the puzzle.
3. ___ Class started at eight-thirty A.M. in Room Twenty.
4. ___ In the sixties there were sit-ins at 100's of colleges.
5. ___ Every afternoon at two o'clock the chimes rang.
6. ___ The stock deal, which involved \$4.5 billion, paid a twelve and a half percent dividend.
7. ___ The Lafayette television station is Channel Eighteen.
8. ___ They needed eight ten-foot poles for the construction.
9. ___ The vote was 126 in favor of the action and only sixteen opposed.
10. ___ The assignment was to read chapter 6, pages 31-39.
11. ___ Only fifty percent of high school students go on to college

Exercises №2

1. Two plus ...is nine.
2. Three plus eight is
3. Four plus nine is
4. ... plus eight is fifteen.
5. Fourteen plus six is
6. Ten plus ... is twenty-five.
7. Twenty five plus ... is seventy five.
8. Two plus.. ten is twelve.
9. Eleven plus.... is twenty eight.
10. Fourteen plus... is fifty four.

Exercises №3

1. Twenty three plus eighteen is
2. Fifty six plus six is
3. ... plus seven is twelve.
4. Eighteen plus ... thirty seven.
5. Ten plus five is
6. ... plus twenty six is fifty.
7. Eighteen plus twelve is
8. Thirty one plus forty two is
9. Fifty plus thirty is
10. Thirty three plus five is ...

Exercises №4

1. Monday is ... day of the week.
2. February is ... month of the year.
3. Wednesday is ... day of the week.
4. April is ... month of the year.
5. Friday is ... day of the week.
6. June is ... month of the year.
7. July is ... month of the year.
8. Thursday is ... day of the week.
9. August is ... month of the year.
10. March is ... month of the year.
11. Saturday is ... day of the week.
12. January is ... month of the year.
13. November is ... month of the year.
14. May is ... month of the year.
15. Tuesday is ... day of the week.
16. September is ... month of the year.
17. Sunday is ... day of the week.
18. October is ... month of the year.
19. December is ... month of the year.

Exercises №5

- We have breakfast at ... o'clock. (8)
- It is the ... time he comes here. (8)
- I have bought ... books. (4)
- This is the ... book I am reading this month. (4)
- You must do this exercise the ... time. (2)
- I have seen ... of my friends. (2)
- He is in the ... class. (7)
- He has learnt English for ... years. (7)
- I have worked on this for ... hours. (3)
- You will find the answer in the ... lesson. (3)
- Monday is the ... day of the week. (1)
- There is only ... cake left. (1)
- The .. part will be for him. (10)
- ... of his soldiers were killed in the battle. (10)
- ... is a good number. (5)
- My boy is in the ... form. (5)

Exercises №6

May is the ... month in the year. (5)

Our flat is on the ... floor. (8)

This composer wrote his music in the ... century. (19)

March is the ... month in the year. (3)

Brazil won the World Cup for the ... time in 1994. (4)

November is the ... month in the year. (11)

The Berlin Wall fell near the end of the ... century. (20)

My brother's birthday is on the ... of August. (22)

He was the ... President of the USA. (40)

December is the ... month in the year. (12)

Practical work №3

Theme: Prepositions

The purpose: To practice Prepositions by doing different exercises

Prepositions are short words (on, in, to) that usually stand in front of nouns (sometimes also in front of gerund verbs).

Even advanced learners of English find prepositions difficult, as a 1:1 translation is usually not possible. One preposition in your native language might have several translations depending on the situation.

There are hardly any rules as to when to use which preposition. The only way to learn prepositions is looking them up in a [dictionary](#), reading a lot in English ([literature](#)) and learning useful phrases off by heart ([study tips](#)).

The following table contains rules for some of the most frequently used prepositions in English:

Prepositions – Time

English	Usage	Example
• on	days of the week	on Monday
• in	months / seasons time of day year after a certain period of time (<i>when?</i>)	in August / in winter in the morning in 2006 in an hour
• at	for <i>night</i> for <i>weekend</i> a certain point of time (<i>when?</i>)	at night at the weekend at half past nine
• since	from a certain point of time (past till now)	since 1980
• for	over a certain period of time (past till now)	for 2 years
• ago	a certain time in the past	2 years ago
• before	earlier than a certain point of time	before 2004
• to	telling the time	ten to six (5:50)
• past	telling the time	ten past six (6:10)
• to / till / until	marking the beginning and end of a period of time	from Monday to/till Friday

English	Usage	Example
• till / until	in the sense of <i>how long something is going to last</i>	He is on holiday until Friday.
• by	in the sense of <i>at the latest</i> up to a certain time	I will be back by 6 o'clock. By 11 o'clock, I had read five pages.

Prepositions – Place (Position and Direction)

English	Usage	Example
• in	room, building, street, town, country book, paper etc. car, taxi picture, world	in the kitchen, in London in the book in the car, in a taxi in the picture, in the world
• at	meaning <i>next to, by an object</i> for <i>table</i> for events place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work)	at the door, at the station at the table at a concert, at the party at the cinema, at school, at work
• on	attached for a place with a river being on a surface for a certain side (left, right) for a floor in a house for public transport for <i>television, radio</i>	the picture on the wall London lies on the Thames. on the table on the left on the first floor on the bus, on a plane on TV, on the radio
• by, next to, beside	left or right of somebody or something	Jane is standing by / next to / beside the car.
• under	on the ground, lower than (or covered by) something else	the bag is under the table
• below	lower than something else but above ground	the fish are below the surface
• over	covered by something else meaning <i>more than</i> getting to the other side (also <i>across</i>) overcoming an obstacle	put a jacket over your shirt over 16 years of age walk over the bridge climb over the wall
• above	higher than something else, but not directly over it	a path above the lake

English	Usage	Example
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> across 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> getting to the other side (also <i>over</i>) getting to the other side 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> walk across the bridge swim across the lake
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> something with limits on top, bottom and the sides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> drive through the tunnel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> movement to person or building movement to a place or country for <i>bed</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> go to the cinema go to London / Ireland go to bed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> into 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enter a room / a building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> go into the kitchen / the house
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> towards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> movement in the direction of something (but not directly to it) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> go 5 steps towards the house
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> onto 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> movement to the top of something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> jump onto the table
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the sense of <i>where from</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a flower from the garden

Other important Prepositions

English	Usage	Example
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> who gave it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a present from Jane
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> who/what does it belong to what does it show 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a page of the book the picture of a palace
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> who made it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a book by Mark Twain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> walking or riding on horseback entering a public transport vehicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on foot, on horseback get on the bus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> entering a car / Taxi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> get in the car
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> off 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> leaving a public transport vehicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> get off the train
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> out of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> leaving a car / Taxi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> get out of the taxi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rise or fall of something travelling (other than walking or horseriding) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prices have risen by 10 percent by car, by bus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for <i>age</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> she learned Russian at 45
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> about 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for topics, meaning <i>what about</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> we were talking about you

Exercises №1

1. Uluru is located ... central Australia.
2. The large sandstone rock formation is also known ... Ayers Rock ... honour ... Sir Henry Ayers, who was a Premier ... South Australia ... 1873.
3. Uluru is listed ... a World Heritage Area ... both its natural and cultural values.
4. It is sacred ... the Aboriginal people ... the area.
5. ... different times ... the day, Uluru seems to change colour.
6. The sandstone is infused ... minerals that reflect the red light ... sunrise and sunset.

Exercises №2

1. The first McDonald's restaurant was opened .. Dick and Mac McDonald .. the 15th .. May 1940.
2. The best selling products ... their restaurant were hamburgers.
3. So the McDonald brothers thought ... a way to produce hamburgers more quickly.
4. This was introduced ... 1948 and became known ... the Speedee Service System.
5. The first franchised McDonald's restaurant was opened ... 1953, and today you can find McDonald's restaurants ... more than 100 countries.

Exercises №3

1. Henry Ford was born ... the 30th ... July 1863.
2. He made his first car, the Quadricycle, ... June 1896.
3. ... 1903, he founded the Ford Motor Company.
4. Modern mass production ... cars was developed ... him ... 1913.
5. Ford's Model T could then be assembled ... just 93 minutes.
6. ... 1927, 15 million Model T cars had been manufactured ... the Ford Motor Company.
7. Henry Ford became one ... the richest and best-known people ... the world.

Exercises №4

1. George Washington was born ... Virginia ... 1732.
2. ... the American Revolutionary War (... 1775 and 1783) he was the Commander-in-Chief ... the American forces.
3. Washington played an important role ... the founding ... the United States.

4. He became the first President ... the United States.
5. He was President ... 1789 ... 1797.
6. George Washington died ... the age ... 67, ... the 14th ... December 1799.
7. The capital ... the United States and one federal state are named ... George Washington.

Exercises №5

1. The Wampanoag are the native American tribe that helped the Pilgrims ... the Mayflower to survive their first year ... the New World.
2. The tribe was divided ... smaller groups, and each group was ruled ... a chief.
3. The Wampanoag lived ... villages ... the southeastern coast ... North America. Their name means 'people of the east'.
4. One member ... the Wampanoag, Squanto, knew English because several years before he had been kidnapped and taken ... Europe.
5. Squanto was the first to meet the Pilgrims and he welcomed them ... English.

Exercises №6

1. I got these photos ... my friend Jane.
2. These photos were taken ... her boyfriend, who is a hobby photographer.
3. ... these pictures you can see a giraffe.
4. So, these are pictures .. a giraffe.
5. Look ... these pictures. Aren't they wonderful?

Practical work №4

Theme: The construction “There are/is”

The purpose: To practice the construction “There are/is” by doing different exercises

Key examples:

There is a piano in the room.

There are no people there.

Usage: the construction **there is, there are** is used when we state the presence or absence of something at some place.

For study:

There is (are)	There is (are) no
1. There is a table in the kitchen.	1. There is no table in the kitchen.
2. There is a cupboard near the window.	2. There is no cupboard near the window.
3. There is a shelf in the corner.	3. There is no shelf in the corner.
4. There is a refrigerator opposite the door.	4. There is no refrigerator opposite the door.
5. There are plates in the cupboard.	5. There are no plates in the cupboard.
6. There are pots on the shelf.	6. There are no pots on the shelf.
7. There are knives in the drawer.	7. There are no knives in the drawer.

Exercises №1

1.		five pens in the box.
2.		a car in the garage.
3.		some books on the table.
4.		a telephone in the bedroom.
5.		two tables in the kitchen.
6.		many birds in that tree.
7.		a magazine on the floor.
8.		four chairs in the room.
9.		seven days in a week.
10.		a drink in the fridge.

Exercises №2

1. _____ too much cheese on the sandwich.

A. ? There are

B. ? There is

2. _____ four eggs in the refrigerator.

A. ? There is

B. ? There are

3. _____ a lot of salt in this sauce.

A. ? There is

B. ? There are

4. _____ a pound of spaghetti in the cabinet.

A. ? There are

B. ? There is

5. _____ two cups of sugar in the cookie recipe.

A. ? There are

B. ? There is

Exercises №3

1. _____ five potatoes in the bag.

A ? There is ?

B There are

2. _____ a red pepper in the salad.

A ? There are

B ? There is

3. _____ four cans of soup on the shelf.

A ? There is

B ? There are

4. _____ some peanuts in the jar.

a ? There are

b ? There is

5. _____ a lot of tea in the cup.

a ? There is

b ? There are

Exercises №4

We use *there is* (singular) / *there are* (plural) to say that sth is located in the place or exists:

e.g. *There is a book on the desk. / There are many books on the shelf.*

We use *there isn't* (singular) / *there aren't* (plural) to say that sth isn't located in the place or doesn't exist:

e.g. *There isn't a book on the desk. / There aren't any books on the shelf.*

We use *Is there...?* (singular) / *Are there...?* (plural) to ask whether sth is located in the place or exists:

e.g. *Is there a book on the desk? / Are there any books on the shelf?*

Exercises №5

... there a garden round your house?

... there a conditioning at your place?

... there any playground near your house?

Exercises №6

... there many parks in your town?

... there any music schools in your town?

... there many theatres there?

Practical work №5

Theme: Present simple tense verb "to be"

The purpose: To practice Present simple tense by doing different exercises

The simple present of the verb *to be*

This page will present the simple present of the verb to be:

- its form
- and its use

The verb *to be*

The verb *to be* is the most important verb in the English language. It is difficult to use because it is an irregular verb in almost all of its forms. In the simple present tense, to be is conjugated as follows:

Affirmative forms of the verb *to be*

Subject Pronouns	Full Form	Contracted Form
I	am	'm
you	are	're
he/she/it	is	's
we	are	're
you	are	're
they	are	're

Interrogative forms of the verb *to be*:

Am	I?
Are	you?
Is	he/she/it?
Are	we?
Are	you?
Are	they?

Negative Forms of the verb *to be*:

Subject Pronouns	Full Form	Contracted Form
I	am not	'm not

you	are not	aren't
he/she/it	is not	isn't
we	are not	aren't
you	are not	aren't
they	are not	aren't

Examples:

- **Is** Brad Pitt French?
- No, he **isn't**. He's American.
- What about Angelina Joli? **Is** she American, too?
- Yes, she **is**. She **is** American.
- **Are** brad Pitt and Angelina Joli French?
- No, They **aren't**. They **are** American.

Use of the simple present of to be

The principal use of the simple present is to refer to an action or event that takes place habitually, but with the verb "to be" the simple present tense also refers to a present or general state, whether temporary, permanent or habitual.

- I **am** happy.
- She **is** helpful.

The verb to be in the simple present can be also used to refer to something that is true at the present moment.

- She **is** 20 years old.
- He **is** a student.

Remember:

- **I, you, he, she, it, you, they** are subject pronouns (also called **personal pronouns**, a term used to include both subject and object pronouns.)
- **am, are, is** are forms of the verb **to be** in the simple present.
- **'m, 're, 's** are short (contracted) forms of **am, are, is**
- **'m not, aren't, isn't** are short (contracted forms) of **am not, are not, is not**.

Exercises №1

Fill in the blanks with the right subject / personal pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they):

1. Angelina Joli is American. ... isn't French.

2. Brad Pitt is American, too. ... isn't German.
3. Brad and Angelina aren't French. ... are American.
4. My friend and I are high school students. ... aren't primary school students.
5. The Statue of Liberty is in New York. ... isn't in Washington.

Exercises №2

Fill in the blanks with the right form of to be (am, are or is):

1. you the new student?
2. Yes, I
3. Leila and Nancy students.
4. Nancy Australian .
5. My sister and I students.

Exercises №3

Fill in the blanks with the right form of to be (am, are or is):

1. The girls ... tired.
2. These women ... beautiful.
3. The tea ... delicious.
4. Nadia and Leila ... friends.
5. The newspaper ... cheap.

Exercises №4

Choose the correct answer (negative or affirmative form of to be):

1. Is Julia Robert French? No, she ...French.
2. What about Robert de Nero? Is he an American actor? Yes, he
3. Are New York and Los Angeles Spanish Cities? No, they ... Spanish cities.
4. Is Big Ben in Paris? No, it ... in Paris.
5. Is Mount Everest in Africa? No, it ... in Africa. It is in Asia.

Exercises №5

Put the verb "to be" into the simple past:

1. I ... in Canada last summer holiday.
2. My sister ... with me.
3. We ... in Montreal.
4. She ... very happy.
5. I ... happy, too.

Exercises №6

Put the verb "to be" into the simple present or the simple past:

1. I ... an engineer.
2. Last year I ... a student in Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
3. I ... in love with a beautiful girl at that time. We ... friends
4. Now, I live in New York and I ... married to her.
- 5.

Practical work №6

Theme: Types of questions

The purpose: To practice Types of questions by doing different exercises

Yes / No questions

Most of them start with an auxiliary verb and expect an answer Yes or No.

Yes / No Questions	Answers
Do you like your new teacher?	Yes / No (Yes I do / No I don't)
Can you help me?	Yes / No (Yes I can / No I can't)
Have you ever been here before?	Yes / No (Yes I have / No I haven't)
Did you visit your aunt yesterday?	Yes / No (Yes I did / No I didn't)

Note: you can ask a yes / no question using the verb "to be" as a full verb (not an auxiliary) as well.

See [Auxiliary Verbs](#)

Are you from The United States?
Yes / No (Yes I am / No I am not)

Wh-Questions

As you can understand from its name, most of them start with a question word such as:

What / Where / Why / Who / Whose / When / Which

Wh-questions	Answers
What is your name?	My name is Allen.
When did you come?	I came yesterday.
Who is your teacher?	Mr. Jack is my teacher.
Whose book is that?	That's mine.

Note: there are other question words that don't start with "wh" as well.

How / how many / how often / how far / how much / how long / how old etc.

Examples:

How are you? I am fine.

How old are you? I am fifteen.

How much is it? It is \$5.

See [WH Questions / Exercise](#)

Tag questions (disjunctive or tail questions)

They are mini-questions asked at the end of a statement to confirm it.

Examples:

You love her, **don't you?**

She has seen it, hasn't she?

Nobody knew the answer, did they?

Let's go, shall we?

See [Question Tags](#)

Choice Questions

We use choice questions when we offer choices.

Choice questions	Answers
Would you like a house or a flat?	A house, of course.
Do you with your family or alone?	With my family.
Are you a little nervous or excited?	A little nervous.

Hypothetical
Questions

We ask
hypothetical

questions to have a general idea of a certain situation (like a questionnaire).

Examples

What would you do if you won the lottery?

Would you leave your country and your relatives behind to study abroad?

If you had a superpower, what would it be?

Embedded questions (indirect questions)

We use them in reported speech or in polite questions.

Examples:

She asked me if she could borrow my dictionary.

She asked me where the nearest train station was.

(not where was the nearest train station...)

Note: notice that the word order is affirmative.

Could you tell me how I can go to The Central Park?

Leading questions

We ask leading questions when we want to get the answer we desire.

Examples:

What do you think of the terrible side effects of drugs?

Exercises №1

Ask for the underlined part. Write the complete English question into the gap.

1. John is writing a letter.
2. She walks home from school.
3. The children are sitting in the garden.
4. Peter runs with his dog on Sundays.
5. My rabbit has a cage in the garden.

Exercises №2

Ask for the underlined part. Write the complete English question into the gap.

1. They go to work by bus.
2. David likes cats because they are nice.
3. Jenny isn't sleeping late today.
4. We are going to the cinema.
5. I'm leaving now.

Exercises №3

Ask for the underlined part. Write the complete English question into the gap.

1. She never cleans the van.
2. Kim and Tina are playing ball in the garden.
3. They are running home.
4. Mr Johnson has been living in Montreal for ten years.
5. Anne likes her new job very much.

Exercises №4

Ask for the underlined part. Write the complete English question into the gap.

1. The Barnes are planning a trip to Norway.
2. The shop will be closed until next month.
3. Beverly usually gets up at 6.30 am.
4. He can't meet Sharon because she is very ill.
5. Every evening Steven listens to his new CDs.

Exercises №5

Ask for the underlined part. Write the complete English question into the gap.

1. She is opening a present.
2. The boys are hiding under Tom's bed.
3. My sister prefers porridge for breakfast.
4. On Thursday Jack has German, history and maths.
5. Yesterday Carol and Jane went to the swimming pool.

Exercises №6

Ask for the underlined part. Write the complete English question into the gap.

1. The plane is landing at the airport.
2. The telephone is ringing .
3. Sarah has to stop because of a security check.
4. Andrew's new mountain bike costs €1000.
5. At sunset Peter is walking along the beach

Practical work №7

Theme: The Past Simple Tense

The purpose: To practice Past Simple Tense by doing different exercises

The simple past tense is used to talk about finished actions that happened at a specific time in the past. You state when it happened using a time adverb.

You form the simple past of a verb by adding -ed onto the end of a regular verb but, irregular verb forms have to be learnt. There are several examples of irregular verbs in our Picture It section.

To be Statements +	To be Statements -	Questions ?		
I was.	I wasn't.	Was I?		
He was.	He wasn't.	Was he?		
She was.	She wasn't.	Was she?		
It was.	It wasn't.	Was it?		
You were.	You weren't.	Were you?		
We were.	We weren't.	Were we?		
They were.	They weren't.	Were they?		
Regular Verb (to work) Statements +	Regular Verb (to work) Statements -	Questions	Short answer +	Short answer -
I worked.	I didn't work.	Did I work?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
He worked.	He didn't work.	Did he work?	Yes, he did.	No, he didn't.
She worked.	She didn't work.	Did she work?	Yes, she did.	No, she didn't.
It worked.	It didn't work.	Did it work?	Yes, it did.	No, it didn't.

You worked.	You didn't work.	Did you work?	Yes you did.	No, you didn't.
We worked.	We didn't work.	Did we work?	Yes we did.	No, we didn't.
They worked.	They didn't work.	Did they work?	Yes they did.	No, they didn't.

Exercises №1

Put the verbs into the simple past:

1. Last year I (go) ... to England on holiday.
2. It (be) ... fantastic.
3. I (visit) ... lots of interesting places. I (be) ... with two friends of mine .
4. In the mornings we (walk) ... in the streets of London.
5. In the evenings we (go) ... to pubs.

Exercises №2

Put the verbs into the simple past:

1. The weather (be) ... strangely fine.
2. It (not / rain) ... a lot.
3. But we (see) some beautiful rainbows.
4. Where (spend / you) ... your last holiday?

Exercises №3

Put the sentences into simple past.

1. We move to a new house. →
2. They bring a sandwich. →

3. He doesn't do the homework. →
4. They sell cars. →
5. Does he visit his friends? →

Exercises №4

Write sentences in simple past.

1. Janet / miss / the bus →
2. she / tidy / her room →
3. Nancy / watch / not / television →
4. she / read / a book →

Exercises №5

Choose "Was" or "Were":

1. The teacher ... nice.
2. The students ... very clever.
3. But one student... in trouble.
4. We ... sorry for him.
5. He ... nice though.

Exercises №6

1. Sue wasn't hungry, so she ... anything. (eat)
2. We went to Kate's house but she ... at home. (be)
3. It was a funny situation but nobody ... (laugh)
4. The window was open and a bird ... into the room. (fly)
5. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It ... very much. (cost)

Practical work №8

Theme: The Present Continuous Tense

The purpose: To practice Present Continuous Tense by doing different exercises

FORMING THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

The present continuous of any verb is composed of two parts - *the present tense of the verb to be* + *the present participle of the main verb*.

(The form of the present participle is: *base+ing*, e.g. *talking, playing, moving, smiling*)

Affirmative

Subject	+ <i>to be</i>	+ base + ing
---------	----------------	---------------------

She	is	talking.
-----	----	----------

Negative

Subject	+ <i>to be</i> + <i>not</i>	+ base + ing
---------	-----------------------------	---------------------

She	is not (isn't)	talking
-----	----------------	---------

Interrogative

<i>to be</i>	+ subject	+ base + ing
--------------	------------------	---------------------

Is	she	talking?
----	-----	----------

Exercises №1

Put the verb in brackets in the correct form to make different form of the Present Continuous Tense.

1. John ... (read) a book now.
2. What ... (you do) tonight?
3. Jack and Peter ... (work) late today.
4. Silvia ... (not listen) to music.
5. Maria ... (sit) next to Paul.
6. How many other students ... (you study) with?
7. The phone ... (not ring).

Exercises №2

1. Andy sometimes ... comics. *(to read)*
2. We never ... TV in the morning. *(to watch)*
3. Listen! Sandy ... in the bathroom. *(to sing)*
4. My sister usually ... in the kitchen. *(to help)*
5. My mother ... breakfast now. *(to make)*

Exercises №3

1. They often... the bathroom. *(to clean)*
2. Look! The boys ...home. *(to come)*
3. Every day his grandfather... for a walk. *(to go)*
4. I ... with my friend at the moment. *(to chat)*
5. Cats... mice. *(to eat)*

Exercises №4

1. We ... our dog. *(to call)*
2. Emma ... in the lessons. *(to dream)*
3. They ... at birds. *(to look)*
4. John ... home from school. *(to come)*
5. I ... my friends. *(to meet)*

Exercises №5

1. He ... the laptop. *(to repair)*
2. Walter and Frank ... hello. *(to say)*
3. The cat ... under the tree. *(to sit)*

4. You water. (*to drink*)
5. She ... the lunchbox. (*to forget*)

Exercises №6

1. We often ... the table. (*to lay*)
2. Tim and Pat ... pictures. (*to upload*)
3. Oliver always ... fun. (*to have*)
4. Maria sometimes ... their room. (*to tidy up*)
5. He often ... new shoes. (*to buy*)

Practical work №9

Theme: The Past Continuous Tense

The purpose: To practice Past Continuous Tense by doing different exercises

FUNCTIONS OF THE PAST CONTINUOUS

The past continuous describes actions or events in a time **before now**, which began in the past and is **still going on** at the time of speaking. In other words, it expresses an **unfinished or incomplete action** in the past.

It is used:

- Often, to describe the background in a story written in the past tense, e.g. "The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing** as the elephant came out of the jungle. The other animals **were relaxing** in the shade of the trees, but the elephant moved very quickly. She **was looking** for her baby, and she didn't notice the hunter who **was watching** her through his binoculars. When the shot rang out, she **was running** towards the river..."
- to describe an unfinished action that was interrupted by another event or action, e.g. "I **was having** a beautiful dream when the alarm clock rang."
- to express a change of mind: e.g. "I **was going** to spend the day at the beach but I've decided to get my homework done instead."
- with '*wonder*', to make a very polite request: e.g. "I **was wondering** if you could baby-sit for me tonight."

Note: with verbs not normally used in the continuous form, the simple past is used.

FORMING THE PAST CONTINUOUS

The past continuous of any verb is composed of two parts : the past tense of the verb "*to be*" (*was/were*), and the base of the main verb + *ing*.

Subject	was/were	base + ing
They	were	watching
Affirmative		
She	was	reading
Negative		
She	wasn't	reading

Subject	was/were	base + ing
Interrogative		
Was	she	reading?
Interrogative negative		
Wasn't	she	reading?

Exercises №1

1. A: What (you, do) ... when the accident occurred?

B: I (try) ... to change a light bulb that had burnt out.

2. After I (find) ... the wallet full of money, I (go, immediately) ... to the police and (turn) ... it in.

3. The doctor (say) ... that Tom (be) ... too sick to go to work and that he (need) ... to stay at home for a couple of days.

4. Sebastian (arrive) ... at Susan's house a little before 9:00 PM, but she (be, not) ... there. She (study, at the library) ... for her final examination in French.

5. Sandy is in the living room watching television. At this time yesterday, she (watch, also) ... television. That's all she ever does!

Exercises №2

1. A: I (call) ... you last night after dinner, but you (be, not) ... there. Where were you?

B: I (work) ... out at the fitness center.

2. When I (walk) ... into the busy office, the secretary (talk) ... on the phone with a customer, several clerks (work, busily) ... at their desks, and two managers (discuss, quietly) ... methods to improve customer service.

3. I (watch) ... a mystery movie on TV when the electricity went out. Now I am never going to find out how the movie ends.

4. Sharon (be) ... in the room when John told me what happened, but she didn't hear anything because she (listen, not)

5. It's strange that you (call) ... because I (think, just) ... about you.

Exercises №3

1. The Titanic (cross) ... the Atlantic when it (strike) ... an iceberg.

2. When I entered the bazaar, a couple of merchants (bargain, busily) ... and (try) ... to sell their goods to naive tourists who (hunt) ... for souvenirs. Some young boys (lead) ... their donkeys through the narrow streets on their way home. A couple of men (argue) ... over the price of a leather belt. I (walk) ... over to a man who (sell) ... fruit and (buy) ... a banana.

3. The firemen (rescue) ... the old woman who (be) ... trapped on the third floor of the burning building.

4. She was so annoying! She (leave, always) ... her dirty dishes in the sink. I think she (expect, actually) ... me to do them for her.

5. Samantha (live) ... in Berlin for more than two years. In fact, she (live) ... there when the Berlin Wall came down

Exercises №4

Write down the ing form of the following words. Mind the exceptions in spelling.

1. live →

2. run →

3. give →

4. swim →

5. lie →

6. sit →

7. travel →

Exercises №5

Put the verbs into the correct form (past progressive).

1. When I phoned my friends, they (play) ... monopoly.

2. Yesterday at six I (prepare) ... dinner.

3. The kids (play) ... in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
4. I (practice) ... the guitar when he came home.
5. We (not / cycle) ... all day.

Exercises №6

Put the verbs into the correct form (past progressive).

1. While Alan (work) ... in his room, his friends (swim) ... in the pool.
2. I tried to tell them the truth but they (not / listen)
3. What (you / do) ... yesterday?
4. Most of the time we (sit) ... in the park.
5. I (listen) ... to the radio while my sister (watch) ... TV.
6. When I arrived, They (play) ... cards.
7. We (study) ... English yesterday at 4:00 pm

Practical work №10

Theme: *Modal verbs* .

The purpose: *To practice Modal verbs by doing different exercises* .

All the auxiliary verbs except be, do and have are called modals. Unlike other **auxiliary verbs** modals only exist in their helping form; they cannot act alone as the **main verb** in a sentence.

Be, do, and have also differ from the other auxiliaries in that they can also serve as ordinary verbs in a given sentence.

The modal verbs are:-

Modal	Example	Uses
Can	They can control their own budgets. We can't fix it. Can I smoke here? Can you help me?	Ability / Possibility Inability / Impossibility Asking for permission Request
Could	Could I borrow your dictionary? Could you say it again more slowly? We could try to fix it ourselves. I think we could have another Gulf War. He gave up his old job so he could work for us.	Asking for permission. Request Suggestion Future possibility Ability in the past
May	May I have another cup of coffee? China may become a major economic power.	Asking for permission Future possibility
Might	We'd better phone tomorrow, they might be eating their dinner now. They might give us a 10% discount.	Present possibility Future possibility
Must	We must say good-bye now. They mustn't disrupt the work more than necessary.	Necessity / Obligation Prohibition
Ought to	We ought to employ a professional writer.	Saying what's right or correct
Shall	Shall I help you with your luggage?	Offer

(More common in the UK than the US)	Shall we say 2.30 then?	Suggestion
	Shall I do that or will you?	Asking what to do
Should	We should sort out this problem at once. I think we should check everything again.	Saying what's right or correct Recommending action
	Profits should increase next year.	Uncertain prediction
Will	I can't see any taxis so I'll walk. I'll do that for you if you like.	Instant decisions Offer
	I'll get back to you first thing on Monday.	Promise
	Profits will increase next year.	Certain prediction
Would	Would you mind if I brought a colleague with me?	Asking for permission
	Would you pass the salt please?	Request
	Would you mind waiting a moment?	Request
	"Would three o'clock suit you?" - "That'd be fine."	Making arrangements
	Would you like to play golf this Friday?	Invitation
	"Would you prefer tea or coffee?" - "I'd like tea please."	Preferences

!Note The modal auxiliary verbs are **always** followed by the base form.
The verb **used to**, which is explained here, can also be used like a modal verb.

Exercise 1. Define the meaning of can and could in these sentences. Translate them into Russian.

1. I couldn't see anything in the darkness.
2. Come when you like. I can see you at any moment.
3. It can't be a joke. He means it.

4. Could you pass me the bread, please?
5. You could play the piano very well if you practiced.
6. She couldn't have forgotten to post your letter.
7. One more minute and the child could have been run over by a car.
8. Look! I can lift this chair with one hand.
9. He said that no colored man could occupy these houses.
10. He said I could come to his place any time.
11. I can lend you an umbrella if you like.
12. Opposite is St. Paul's Church where you can hear some lovely music.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with can, could.

1. She turned though she ... not hear the question asked by her cousin.
2. You ... find information on the subject everywhere.
3. If I thought as you do I ... not stay another day in the house.
4. ... I have a pint of beer, please?
5. How ... you be angry with a small child?
6. Now ... you understand why I was so keen to meet you?
7. A good runner ... run the race in a few minutes.
8. When I was younger I ... speak French much better than I ... now.
9. I ... not trust you any more.
10. If I ... afford it I'd buy a boat.
11. If I had managed to repair my car earlier, I ... have driven you to London.
12. What games ... you play?

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with can or be able to in the correct tense form.

1. You ... use my telephone whenever possible.
2. I ... use his telephone as he was in, fortunately.
3. Coffee is ready! You ... have a cup of it.
4. Our teacher said we ... speak English fluently in a few months.
5. If the weather is fine on Sunday we ... go on.
6. It wasn't easy but our team ... win the match.
7. He ... get his degree last year.
8. It took a long time but in the end Tony ... save enough money to buy his own hi-fi.
9. She wasn't at home when I phoned, but I ... contact her at her office.
10. He hurt his leg so he ... not walk very well.
11. I'm really disappointed that we ... not contact her when we arrived in the city.

Exercise 4. Supply the suitable form of the infinitive of the verbs in brackets after can and could.

1. We'll go away together if you like. We can easily ... (catch) the 3:40.
2. He was so weak that he could ... (not lift) his head.
3. How could you ... (make) such a mistake as to suppose that I was younger than you?
4. I don't believe a single word of his; he can't ... (fail) to learn the news before us.
5. What, can she still ... (sleep)?

6. She has a university education and could ... (make) a career for herself if she hadn't married.
7. He could ... (buy) a new car if he had managed to save enough money.
8. Our baby was only nine months but he could ... (stand up).
9. Boris was an excellent tennis player. He could ... (beat) anybody.
10. What could ... (put) such an idea into your pretty little head?

Exercise 5. Translate these sentences into English using can, could or their equivalents.

1. Вы не могли бы позвонить мне вечером?
2. Он не мог так быстро прочитать книгу.
3. Он не смог сделать это быстро.
4. Неужели она все еще говорит по телефону?
5. Еще пять минут и мы могли бы остаться без билетов.
6. Неужели вы все еще работаете?
7. Когда я могу вас увидеть?
8. Не может быть, чтобы она забыла наш адрес.
9. Вы не могли бы открыть окно? Здесь так душно.
10. Если бы мы могли провести несколько дней вместе!
11. Нам удалось (мы смогли) достать билеты на концерт.
12. Я не могу выходить из дома, у меня высокая температура.
13. Она сможет помочь вам, если вы ее попросите.
14. Если бы отец был жив. Он так много смог бы сделать для них.
15. Может ли быть, что она нас ждет?

Exercise 6. Define the meaning of may, might. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. She murmured that he might stay if he wished.
2. "May I escort you home?" he said.
3. He may have forgotten about your appointment or he may have come.
4. May you never outlive your feelings!
5. I tried to calm him so that we might come to something rational.
6. "Were you afraid that I might have found the truth by coming here?" demanded Vivien.
7. He said that you might have hurt me, that door's very heavy.
8. It might well have been longer had Matthew not picked up a flu at school.
9. For all you know he may be a happily married man.
10. If he knew the facts he might tell us what to do.
11. You might at least get better marks in English.

Practical work №11

Theme: *The Future Indefinite Tense*

The purpose: *To practice future Indefinite Tense by doing different exercises*

Будущее неопределённое время английского языка:

спряжение английского глагола to be в будущем времени

утвердительная форма		отрицательная форма		вопросительная форма	
I, he, she, it	We, you, they	I, he, she, it	We, you, they	will	
will be буду		will not be небуду		I, he, she, it	We, you, they
be					
прилагательное					
I will be clever я буду умный He will be young он будет молодым You will be rich ты будешь богатым		I will not be clever He will not be young You will not be rich		Will I be clever? Will he be young? Will you be rich?	

Exercise 1. Write in I'll, we'll, he'll, she'll, they'll, it'll.

I'd like to see animals. I think _____ go to the zoo today.

Wendy likes dinosaurs. I think _____ go to the Natural History Museum.

We like dancing. I think _____ go to the disco.

My parents want to buy presents. I think _____ go to the gift shop. '

Jim likes walking. I think _____ go to the park.

Put on your scarf and hat. I think _____ be cold today.

I want to watch a cartoon. I think _____ go to the cinema tomorrow.

Mike is ill. I don't think _____ go for a walk with us.

Exercise 2. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Future Indefinite Tense.

1. Мой брат будет завтра дома.

2. Ты будешь завтра дома?

3. Где он будет завтра?

4. Завтра в 3 часа Коля и Миша будут во дворе.

5. Завтра мой дедушка будет в деревне.

6. Когда твоя сестра будет дома?

7. Ты будешь летчиком? – Нет, я буду моряком.

8. Твой друг будет в Москве на следующей неделе?

9. Она будет здесь в следующее воскресенье?

10. Ты тоже будешь врачом? – Нет, я не буду врачом. Я буду инженером.

Exercise 3. Вставьте глагол to be в Present, Past или Future Indefinite.

1. My father ... a sailor.

2. He ... a student many years ago.
3. I ... a doctor when I grow up.
4. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow.
5. She ... at school tomorrow.
6. ... you ... at home tomorrow?
7. ... your father at work yesterday?
8. My sister ... busy last week.
9. She ... not ill now.
10. Yesterday they ... at the theatre.
11. Where ... your mother now? – She ... in the yard.
12. Where ... you yesterday? – I was at my friend.
13. ... you ... at school tomorrow? – Yes, I....
14. When my mother ... young, she ... a very nice girl.
15. My uncle ... in London now.
16. He ... in Paris tomorrow.

Exercise 4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Future Indefinite.

A. 1. Я буду делать домашнее задание вечером. 2. Мой друг поможет мне. 3. Она даст мне эту книгу на следующей неделе. 4. Мы все расскажем Анне утром. 5. Скоро вы забудете меня. 6. Дети будут делать уроки. 7. Завтра он напишет письмо своей сестре. 8. Я скоро вернусь. 9. В следующем году мы будем учиться в институте. 10. Завтра я пойду в библиотеку. 11. Я позвоню тебе послезавтра вечером. 12. Они начнут строительство клуба на днях. 13. В субботу вечером я буду вас ждать. 14. Надеюсь, вы меня поймае. 15.

Преподаватель проверит наши работы послезавтра.

B. 1. Ты научишь меня говорить по-английски? 2. Вы завтра пойдете в цирк? 3. Когда они навестят своих друзей? 4. Когда она пойдет за покупками? 5. Сколько это будет стоить? 6. Они будут нас там ждать? 7. Том встретит меня на вокзале утром? 8. Когда мы пойдем в музей? 9. Вы будете смотреть телевизор вечером? 10. Вы будете учить французский язык в следующем году? 11. Он вспомнит наш адрес? 12. Когда она позвонит нам? 13. Куда поедет Анна на следующей неделе? 14. В среду Майкл придет на занятия? 15. Когда придут твои родители?

C. 1. Мы не будем писать контрольную работу на следующей неделе. 2. Он не поедет в Минск. 3. Я не пойду на занятия завтра. 4. Мы не встанем так рано завтра утром. 5. Я не увижу их завтра. 6. Моя сестра не будет тебе помогать. 7. В воскресенье дети не будут делать уроки, они пойдут гулять. 8. Мы не будем смотреть телевизор утром. 9. Сестра не даст мне тот словарь. 10. Ник не расскажет нам об этом. 11. Мои родители не будут работать в саду вечером. 12. Я не приду к вам завтра, я поеду в деревню. 13. Он не прочитает такую книгу на следующей неделе. 14. Мы поедem к морю следующим летом. 15. Завтра Анна расскажет нам о своих летних каникулах.

Exercise 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Indefinite или Future Indefinite.

1. He (to go) to the theatre tomorrow. 2. We (to go) to school in the morning. 3. Look! Kate (to go) to school. 4. You (to help) your mother tomorrow? 5. I (not to play) the guitar now. 6. My brother (to play) the guitar every evening. 7. They (not to take) care of the garden next summer. 8. You (to like) apples? 9. You (to eat) apples tomorrow? 10. Nick (to read) many books. 11. Mother (to work) every day. 12. He (not to sleep) now. 13. Your brother (to go) to the exhibition next Sunday? 14. We (not to go) to the zoo tomorrow. 15. I (not to learn) the poem now. 16. She (to live) in San Francisco. 17. My father (to shoot) very well. 18. He is very strong. Look! He (to carry) a very heavy box. 19. My sister (not to like) coffee. 20. When you (to go) to bed every day? 21. What he (to read) now? 22. What he usually (to read) every day? 23. What Nick (to read) tomorrow? 24. Where she (to go) tomorrow? 25. You (to give) me this book tomorrow?

Exercise 6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. I want to get a medical checkup. I (to go) to my doctor tomorrow. 2. He (to give) me a complete examination. 3. The nurse (to lead) me into one of the examination rooms. 4. I (to take) off my clothes and (to put) on a hospital gown. 5. Dr. Setton (to come) in, (to shake) my hand, and (to say) "hello". 6. I (to stand) on his scale so he can measure my height and my weight. 7. He (to take) my pulse. 8. Then he (to take) my blood pressure. 9. After he takes my blood pressure, he (to take) some blood for a blood analysis. 10. He (to examine) my eyes, ears, nose and throat. 11. He (to listen) to my heart with a stethoscope. 12. Then he (to take) a chest X-ray and (to do) a cardiogram (ECG or EKG). 13. After the checkup I (to go) home and (to wait) for Dr. Setton's call. 14. Dr. Setton (to call) me tomorrow afternoon and (to say) to me: "Stop worrying! Your blood analysis is excellent." He is a very good doctor.

Practical work №12

Theme: *The Present, Past Perfect Tenses*

The purpose: *To practice Present Past Perfect Tenses by doing different exercises*

The **present perfect** is formed from the present tense of the verb *have* and the **past participle** of a verb:

The present perfect **continuous** is formed with *have/has been* and the **-ing** form of the verb:

Use

We use the present perfect tense:

- for something that started in the **past** and **continues** in the **present**:

They've **been married** for nearly fifty years.

She **has lived** in Liverpool all her life.

Note: We normally use the present perfect continuous for this:

She **has been living** in Liverpool all her life.

It's **been raining** for hours.

- for something we have done **several times** in the **past** and **continue** to do:

I've **played** the guitar ever since I was a teenager.

He **has written** three books and he is working on another one.

I've **been watching** that programme every week.

We often use a clause with *since* to show **when** something **started** in the past:

They've **been staying** with us since last week.

I **have worked** here since I left school.

I've **been watching** that programme every week since it started.

- when we are talking about our **experience up to the present**:

Note: We often use the adverb *ever* to talk about experience up to the present:

My last birthday was the worst day I **have ever had**.

Note: and we use *never* for the negative form:

Have you ever met George?

Yes, but I've **never** met his wife.

- for something that happened in the past but is important at the time of speaking:

I can't get in the house. I've **lost** my keys.

Teresa isn't at home. I think **she has gone** shopping.

I'm tired out. I've **been working** all day.

We use the present perfect of *be* when someone has **gone** to a place and **returned**:

A: Where **have you been**?

B: I've **just been out to the supermarket**.

A: **Have you ever been to** San Francisco?

B: No, but I've **been** to Los Angeles.

But when someone **has not returned** we use *have/has gone*:

A: Where is Maria? I haven't seen her for weeks.

B: **She's gone to** Paris for a week. She'll be back tomorrow.

We often use the present perfect with **time adverbials** which refer to the **recent past**:

just; only just; recently;

Scientists **have recently discovered** a new breed of monkey.

We **have just got** back from our holidays.

or adverbials which **include the present**:

ever (in questions); *so far*; *until now*; *up to now*; *yet* (in questions and negatives)

Have you ever seen a ghost?

Where have you been up to now?

Have you finished your homework yet?

No, so far I've only **done** my history.

Exercise 1. Insert the verbs in the Past Perfect tense.

(Вставьте глаголы в Past Perfect.)

1. I ... (to have) breakfast before I went to school.
2. He went to meet his friends after he ... (to do) his homework.
3. By 8 o'clock the rain ... (to stop).
4. Alice was late because she ... (to miss) the bus.
5. She went to the post-office after she ... (to write) the letter.
6. He ... (to work) at the factory before he entered the college.
7. He got a bad mark for his test because he ... (to make) a lot of mistakes in it.
8. I went to bed after I ... (to finish) reading the book.
9. The child ... (to fall) asleep before the parents came home.
10. They ... (to marry) before they bought this house.

Exercise 2. Use Past Perfect of the verbs in the box to complete the sentences.

(Используйте Past Perfect предложенных глаголов, чтобы дополнить предложения.)

to leave, to go, to die, to see, to live, to fly

1. I didn't read the text in class because I ... my book at home.
2. The children didn't want to go to the cinema because they ... already ... the film.
3. Kate wasn't at home last week because she ... to visit her uncle.
4. Linda never knew her father because he ... before she was born.
5. I was excited when the plane took off because I ... never ... before.
6. My grandfather was always afraid of animals because he ... never ... in the country.

Exercise 3. Insert the verbs in the Past Perfect tense. (Вставьте глаголы в Past Perfect.)

1. Jill was afraid she _____ (forget) her key at home, but she found it in her handbag.
2. Dad wasn't at home when I came back. He _____ (go) out twenty minutes before.
3. I wasn't hungry because I _____ (just/have) breakfast.
4. Peter saw an urgent message on his table. Somebody _____ (leave) it the day before.
5. I apologized I _____ (not/phone) her.
6. He told me that he _____ (come back) a fortnight before.
7. I knew him at once though I _____ (meet) him many years before.
8. We spent the night in Klin, a town we _____ (often/hear of) but _____ (never/see).
9. They couldn't believe he _____ (give up) his job in the bank. He _____ (make) a good living there.
10. Mr. Jackson said that he _____ (already/buy) everything for lunch.

11. Alice asked her brother where he _____ (arrange) to meet his friends.
12. We had no car at that time because we _____ (sell) our old one.
13. They _____ (finish) painting the ceiling by two o'clock.

Exercise 4. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect.

1. He _____ (finish) training.
2. She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
4. That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!
5. She _____ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
6. Oh, no! I _____ (lose) my money!
7. My mum _____ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
8. Dad, you _____ (eat) my biscuit!
9. I'm tired. I _____ (watch) three X-Files videos.
10. Hurry up! They _____ (start) the film!
11. Mary _____ (study) hard this year, so she'll pass her exams.
12. Oh no! She _____ (drop) the plate!
13. The garden is very green. It _____ (rain) a lot this month.
14. These are my favourite trousers. I _____ (have) them for five years.
15. Tom's my best friend. I _____ (know) him for three years.
16. They _____ (live) in Miami for two years.
17. Jo has earache. He _____ (have) it since 7 o'clock.
18. Brad _____ (live) in Chicago since 1998.

Exercise 5. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect negative.

1. I _____ (not clean) my football boots.
2. They _____ (not start) their meal.
3. I _____ (not do) my homework.
4. He _____ (not win) all his matches this year.
5. My brother and I _____ (not see) any films this week.
6. It's my birthday party today. I _____ (not invite) many people.
7. He _____ (not wash) his hands. They're very dirty.
8. Mum's really angry. We _____ (not tidy) our room!
9. I can't play with my friends this evening. I _____ (not finish) my homework.
10. I _____ (not visit) New York for three years.
11. Where's Alison? We _____ (not see) her since yesterday.
12. Dad _____ (not take) a holiday since last August.
13. John _____ (not play) the violin since he was school.

Exercise 6. Заполните таблицу, используя следующие формы глагола.

Complete the table with the base forms and the past participles. Use the words in the box.

Lose, taken, swim, bought, do, written, run, eaten, take, won, write, done, buy, lost, win, run, eat, swum.

base form

past simple

past participle

	bought	
	did	
	ate	
	lost	
	ran	
	swam	
	took	
	won	
	wrote	

Practical work №13

Theme: *The Passive Voice*

The purpose: *To practice Passive Voice by doing different exercises.*

The passive forms of a verb are created by combining a form of the "to be verb" with the past participle of the main verb. Other helping verbs are also sometimes present: "The measure could have been killed in committee." The passive can be used, also, in various tenses. Let's take a look at the passive forms of "design."

Tense	Subject	Auxiliary		Past Participle
		Singular	Plural	
Present	The car/cars	is	are	designed.
Present perfect	The car/cars	has been	have been	designed.
Past	The car/cars	was	were	designed.
Past perfect	The car/cars	had been	had been	designed.
Future	The car/cars	will be	will be	designed.
Future perfect	The car/cars	will have been	will have been	designed.
Present progressive	The car/cars	is being	are being	designed.
Past progressive	The car/cars	was being	were being	designed.

A sentence cast in the passive voice will not always include an **agent** of the action. For instance if a gorilla crushes a tin can, we could say "The tin can was crushed by the gorilla." But a perfectly good sentence would leave out the gorilla: "The tin can was crushed." Also, when an active sentence with an indirect object is recast in the passive, the indirect object can take on the role of subject in the passive sentence:

Active	Professor Villa gave <u>Jorge</u> an A.
Passive	An A <u>was given to Jorge</u> by Professor Villa.
Passive	Jorge <u>was given</u> an A.

Only transitive verbs (those that take objects) can be transformed into passive constructions. Furthermore, active sentences containing certain verbs cannot be transformed into passive structures. *To have* is the most important of these verbs. We can say "He has a new car," but we cannot say "A new car is had by him." We can say "Josefina lacked finesse," but we cannot say "Finesse was lacked." Here is a brief list of such verbs*:

resemble	looklike	equal	agreewith
mean	contain	hold	comprise
lack	suit	fit	become

Exercise 1. Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. I ... (like / am liked) this place.
2. What books by Charles Dickens ... (translated / are translated) into Belarussian?
3. Who ... (protects / is protected) animals?
4. This city ... (is visited / visited) by many people.
5. Who ... (gives / is given) bad marks in your class?
6. Our house ... (made / is made) of wood.
7. Our holiday ... (is begun / begins) next week.
8. Pupils ... (are given / give) textbooks by the teacher.
9. The holiday ... (celebrated / is celebrated) every year.

Exercise 2. Fill in the verb is or are.

1. Grammar rules ... always learnt by heart.
2. Rare animals ... protected in many countries.
3. This scarf ... made by my granny.
4. Animals in the reserve ... fed two times a day.
5. The same shirts ... worn by all the members of our team.
6. New Belarussian books ... shown in our library
7. Many Belarussian towns ... described in this book.
8. Dinner ... always cooked by my mother.
9. This place ... crowded on Sunday.
10. Our village ... surrounded with a forest.

Exercise 3. Put the verb into the correct form, present simple or past simple, active or passive.

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people are employed (employ) there.
2. Water _____ (cover) most of the Earth's surface.
3. Most of the Earth's surface _____ (cover) by water.
4. The park gates _____ (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
5. The letter _____ (post) a week ago and it _____ (arrive) yesterday.
6. The boat _____ (sink) quickly but fortunately everybody _____ (rescue).
7. Jacob's parents _____ (die) when he was very young. He and his sister _____ (bring) up by their grandparents.
8. I was born in London but I _____ (grow) up in the north of England.
9. While I was on holiday, my camera _____ (steal) from my hotel room.
10. While I was on holiday, my camera _____ (disappear) from my hotel room.

11. Why _____ (Emily / resign) from her job? Didn't she?
12. Why _____ (Joshua / sack) from his job? What did he do wrong?
13. The company is not independent. It _____ (own) by a much larger company.
14. I saw an accident last night. Somebody _____ (call) an ambulance but nobody _____ (injure) so the ambulance _____ (not / need).
15. Where _____ (these) photographs / take)? In London? _____ (you / take) them?

Exercise 4. Заполните пропуски предлогами with, by.

1. The hall was decorated ... pink balloons.
2. The roof of the church will be repaired ... local people.
3. This material has been already published ... Cambridge University Press.
4. The house was built ... money that he had borrowed from the bank.
5. When the the accident happened, the car was brought ... police.

Exercise 5. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. Marmalade is made of oranges.
2. This town was built a century ago.
3. They were invited to a birthday party.
4. The fax has just been sent.
5. America was discovered long ago.
6. The book is still being published.
7. My neighbor's car was stolen last night.
8. His winter boots were made in Germany.
9. The building was ruined by the earthquake.
10. Italian is spoken in Italy and on Malta.

Exercise 6. Употребите правильную форму глагола в пассивном залоге.

1. You (advise) to wear warm shoes in winter.
2. The time before bed (spend) very pleasantly.
3. Sniffer dogs (use) by police to detect drugs and explosives.
4. Huge pine trees (uproot) by the storm.
5. You (allow, not) to buy cigarettes if you are under sixteen.
6. Toyotas (manufacture) in Japan.
7. This road never (clean).
8. Gold (discover) in Eastern Canada.
9. When I saw him, he (chase) by a large dog.
10. Several towns (destroy) by the eruption of Vesuvius.

Practical work № 14

Theme: *The Participle I, II*

The purpose: *To practice Participle I, II by doing different exercises.*

PresentParticiple

- instead of a sentence clause for one of two simultaneously occurring actions

Example: Nach ihrer Tasche greifend läuft Frau Kunze zur Tür.

- as an attributive adjective (with an adjective ending)

Example: In einem neben der Kommode stehenden Schirmständer steht ein Schirm.

PastParticiple

- instead of a sentence clause which expresses that the action described with the participle took place before another action

Example: Den Wetterbericht gehört, weiß Frau Kunze, dass es heute nicht regnen wird.

- as an attributive adjective (with an adjective ending)

Example: Deshalb lässt sie den zusammengeklappten Schirm dort stehen.

- with compound tenses (present perfect, past perfect, future perfect)

Example: Die beiden *haben sich* lange nicht mehr gesehen.

- with the passive

Example: Frau Kunze wurde von einer Freundin in ein Café eingeladen.

Construction

PresentParticiple

- infinitive + d (for all verbs)

Example: winken – winkend

lachen – lachend

Past Participle

- weak and mixed verbs: ge...t

Example: lernen – gelernt

nennen – genannt

- strong verbs: ge...en

Example: sehen – gesehen

Exceptions in the Construction

Present Participle

- With the verb *sein*, we add an extra *e* before the *n*.

Example: sein – seind

Past Participle

- Many strong and mixed verbs change their stem in the past participle. (see list)

Example: gehen – gegangen

bringen – gebracht

- If the word stem ends in *d/t*, we add an extra et to weak and mixed verbs.

Example: warten – gewartet

- Verbs with the ending *ieren* form the past participle without *ge*.

Example: studieren – studiert

- Inseparable verbs form the past participle without ge.
(see separable/inseparable verbs)

Example: verstehen – verstehen

- With separable verbs, the ge goes after the prefix.
(see separable/inseparable verbs)

Example: ankommen – angekommen

Exercise 1. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия настоящего времени.

1. The girl standing at the window is my sister.
2. Having been sent to the wrong address the letter didn't reach him.

3. He sat in the arm-chair thinking.
4. She came up to us breathing heavily.
5. The hall was full of laughing people.
6. The singing girl was about fourteen.
7. Having read the book I gave it to Pete.
8. The large building being built in our street is a new school – house.
9. Having finished the experiment the students left the laboratory.
10. Being busy, he postponed his trip.
11. Having been written long ago, the manuscript was impossible to read.
12. Having been built of concrete, the house was always cold in winter.

Exercise 2. Раскройте скобки, употребив Indefinite или Perfect Participle I. Переведите.

1. (To write) out all the words, I started to learn them.
2. (To buy) food, they left supermarket.
3. (to bark) dog doesn't bite.
4. She entered the room (to smile).
5. (To drink) coffee she was talking to her friend.
6. (To find) the keys, we were able to open the door.
7. (To make) the report, Tom left the room.
8. (To see) her he raised his hat.
9. My task (to finish), I went to bed.
10. While (to learn) the pronunciation of the words we learned their meaning.

Exercise 3. Раскройте скобки, употребив причастие настоящего времени в активной и пассивной форме.

1. (To impress) by the film, they kept silent.
2. (To lose) the book, the student couldn't remember the topic.
3. He spent the whole day (to read) a book.
4. (To travel) around America for a month, she returned to England.
5. He watched Mike (to go) out of the door and (to cross) the street.
6. The question (to discuss) now is very important.
7. (To pack) in the beautiful box the flowers looked very lovely.
8. (To descent) the mountains, they heard a man calling for help.
9. (To reject) by everybody he became a monk.
10. (To show) the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way.

Exercise 4. Подчеркните причастия, определите форму и функции.

1. The student of is our Institute, having been practice in, our organization, works very good now.
2. You must learn all the words given on page 25.
3. The Senate is composed of 100 members, the Senators being elected for a term of 6 years.
4. Having passed all the examinations he left for the country.
5. The House of Representatives consists of 435 members, the number representing each state being based on the population.

Exercise 5. Перепишите предложения, подчеркните СПО, переведите их.

1. The hearing of the caw being over, the judge closed the trial.

2. The agencies of the Procurator's Office performing their functions independently of any local bodies, the Procurator — General supervises their work.

3. The trade-union leaders having been illegally arrested, the Supreme Court of the country had to release them.

4. About 8,000 judges work now in the People's Courts, the majority of them having higher legal education.

5. The US Congress is the highest legislative organ, the work of preparing and considering legislation being done mainly by its committees.

Exercise 6. Подчеркнуть самостоятельный причастный оборот, перевести предложения.

1) The evidence being strong, the accused was found guilty by the jury.

2) The jury having disagreed at the first trial, the accused got a retrial.

3) The officer must show the warrant to the person being arrested and must inform him of the cause of the arrest.

4) Labor law is a system of rules regulating labour relations.

5) Having been considered by the situation in the region began to improve.

Practical work № 15

Theme: *The Gerund*

The purpose: *To practice Gerund by doing different exercises.*

Every gerund, without exception, ends in *ing*. Gerunds are not, however, all that easy to identify. The problem is that all present participles also end in *ing*. What is the difference?

Gerunds function as nouns. Thus, gerunds will be subjects, subject complements, direct objects, indirect objects, and objects of prepositions.

Present participles, on the other hand, complete progressive verbs or act as modifiers.

Read these examples of gerunds:

Since Francisco was five years old, *swimming* has been his passion.

Swimming = subject of the verb *has been*.

Francisco's first love is *swimming*.

Swimming = subject complement of the verb *is*.

Francisco enjoys *swimming* more than spending time with his girlfriend Diana.

Swimming = direct object of the verb *enjoys*.

Francisco gives *swimming* all of his energy and time.

Swimming = indirect object of the verb *gives*.

When Francisco wore dive fins to class, everyone knew that he was devoted to *swimming*.

Swimming = object of the preposition *to*.

These *ing* words are examples of *present participles*:

One day last summer, Francisco and his coach were *swimming* at Daytona Beach.

Swimming = present participle completing the past progressive verb *were swimming*.

A Great White shark ate Francisco's *swimming* coach.

Swimming = present participle modifying *coach*.

Now Francisco practices his sport in safe *swimming* pools.

Swimming = present participle modifying *pools*.

Exercise 1. Translate into Russian.

1. The buyers want to know our terms of payment.
2. This is for you to decide.
3. The plan of our work will be discussed at the meeting to be held on May 25.
4. To walk in the garden was a pleasure.
5. Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Smith.
6. I felt him put his hand on my shoulder.
7. This writer is said to have written a new novel.
8. She seems to be having a good time at the seaside.
9. They watched the boy cross the street.
10. To advertise in magazines is very expensive.
11. He proved to be one of the cleverest students at our Institute.
12. He knew himself to be strong enough to take part in the expedition.
13. To see is to believe.
14. He is sure to enjoy himself at the disco.
15. To tell you the truth, this company has a very stable position in the market.

Exercise 2. Put "to" before the infinitive where it is necessary.

1. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club.
2. You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
3. She was made ... repeat the song.
4. He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
5. Let me ... help you with your work.
6. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
7. You ought ... take care of your health.
8. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
9. He was seen ... leave the house.
10. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.

11. The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
12. Have you heard him ... play the piano?
13. You had better ... go there at once.
14. I would rather not ... tell them about it.
15. We shall take a taxi so as not ... miss the train.

Exercise 3. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. They want (to take) to the concert by their father.
2. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday.
3. This plant is known (to produce) tractors.
4. He wants his son (to become) a lawyer.
5. The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defense lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city.
6. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.
7. You had better (to call) our distributors at once.
8. We are happy (to invite) to the party.

Exercise 4. Put "to" where necessary.

1. I think you ought ... apologize.
2. Make him ... speak louder.
3. Help me ... carry this bag.
4. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the theatre.
5. I must ... go to the country.
6. It cannot ... be done to-day.
7. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
8. The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
9. Let me ... help you with your work.
10. She ought ... take care of her health.
11. We had better ... stop to rest a little.
12. I don't know what ... do.
13. He was seen ... leave the house.
14. We have come ... ask whether there is anything we can ... do.
15. We heard the siren ... sound and saw the ship ... move.
16. I cannot ... go there now, I have some work ... do.
17. During the crossing the passengers felt the ship ... toss.
18. You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
19. He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
20. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
21. He said that she might ... come in the evening.
22. She was made ... repeat the song.
23. Would you rather ... learn shorthand than typewriting?

Exercise 5. Translate into Russian.

1. I called every morning to see if there was any news.
2. We stopped to have a smoke.
3. He came here to speak to me, not to you.
4. The car was waiting at the door to take them to the station.

5. To explain the problem he drew diagrams all over the blackboard.
6. The steamship "Minsk" was chartered to carry a cargo of timber from St.Petersburg to Hull.
7. Under clause 35 the charterers were to supply the steamer with icebreaker assistance to enable her to enter or to leave the port of loading.
8. To meet the increased demand for industrial goods, a great number of new shops have been opened in the towns.
9. The first lot is ready for shipment, but to economize on freight we have decided to ship it together with the second lot.
10. Please send us your instructions at once to enable us to ship the machines by the 20th of May.

Exercise 6. Translate into English using the Objective Infinitive Construction (Coplex Object) where possible.

1. Он хочет, чтобы мы пришли к нему сегодня.
2. Я хотел бы, чтобы вы подождали меня здесь.
3. Он хочет, чтобы его сын стал врачом.
4. Он хочет, чтобы его послали в С.-Петербург на конференцию.
5. Она хочет, чтобы ее пригласили на вечер.
6. Мы не хотели, чтобы нас прерывали.
7. Хотите ли вы, чтобы я вам помог?
8. Я хочу, чтобы его статья была опубликована.
9. Доктор не хочет, чтобы вы ехали на юг.
10. Он хочет, чтобы груз был застрахован.
11. Она не любит, чтобы дети готовили уроки вечером.
12. Она любит, чтобы обед был вовремя.
13. Он не любит, когда его прерывают.
14. Он хочет, чтобы ему задавали вопросы.

Practical work № 16

Theme: *Direct Speech*

The purpose: *To practical Direct Speech by doing different exercises.*

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
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Today	that day
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the next day
...ago	...before
this...	that...
these	those...
here	there
last year	the year before
last month	the month before
last...	the ... before
next...	the following...
tonight	that night

Exercise 1. Передайте следующие повелительные предложения в косвенной речи.

E.g. The teacher said to me: "Hand this note to your parents, please". – The teacher asked me to hand that note to my parents.

1. "Please help me with this work, Henry," said Robert.
2. "Please bring me some fish soup," he said to the waitress.
3. "Please don't mention it to anybody," Mary said to her friend.
4. He said to us: "Come here tomorrow."
5. I said to Mike: "Send me a telegram as soon as you arrive."
6. Father said to me: "Don't stay here long."
7. "Explain to me how to solve this problem," said my friend to me.
8. The doctor said to Nick: "Open your mouth and show me your tongue."
9. "Don't be afraid of my dog," said the man to Kate.
10. The doctor said to Pete: "Don't go for a walk today."

Exercise 2. Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.

E.g.: Tom said he would go to see the doctor the next day. – Tom said: "I shall go and see the doctor tomorrow"

1. He told me he was ill.
2. He told me he had fallen ill.
3. They told me that Tom had not come to school the day before.
4. I told my sister that she might catch cold.
5. She told me she had caught cold.
6. She said she was feeling bad that day.
7. The old man told the doctor that he had pain in his right side.
8. He said he had just been examined by a good doctor.
9. He said he would not come to school until Monday.
10. The man said he had spent a month at a health resort.

Indirect Questions	
Special questions	He asked (me)... He wanted to know... He wondered...
"What are you doing?"	...what I was doing.

“Where do you live?”	...where I lived.
“Where does he work?”	...where he worked.
“What is Nick doing?”	...what Nick was doing.
“What have you prepared for today?”	...what I had prepared for that day.
“When did you come home yesterday?”	...when I had come home the day before.
“When will your mother come home?”	...when my mother would come home.

Exercise 3. Передайте следующие специальные вопросы в косвенной речи.

E.g.: Mother said to me: “Who has brought this parcel?” – Mother asked me who had brought that parcel.

1. He said to her: “Where do you usually spend your summer holidays?”
2. Ann said to Mike: “When did you leave London?”
3. She said to Boris: “When will you be back home?”
4. Boris said to them: “How can I get to the railway station?”
5. Mary asked Tom: “What time will you come here tomorrow?”
6. She asked me: “Why didn’t you come here yesterday?”
7. I said to Nick: “Where are you going?”
8. I said to him: “How long are you going to stay here?”
9. Pete said to his friends: “When are you leaving St. Petersburg?”
10. He said to them: “Who will you see before you leave here?”

Exercise 4. Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.

E.g.: I asked him if he was going to a health resort. – I said to him: “Are you going to a health resort?”

1. I asked him if the doctor had given him some medicine. I asked him if he was feeling better now.
2. I asked the man how long he had been to St. Petersburg.
3. We asked the girl if her father was still in Moscow.
4. I asked the girl what sort of work her father did.
5. I asked if they had taken the sick man to hospital.
6. I asked my friend if he had a headache.
7. I wanted to know when he had fallen ill.
8. I wondered if he had taken his temperature.
9. I asked him if he was going to a health resort.
10. I wondered if he had taken his temperature.

Exercise 5. Передайте следующие общие вопросы в косвенной речи.

E.g. : I said to Mike: “Have you packed your suitcase?” – I asked Mike if he had packed his suitcase.

1. I said to Kate: “Did anybody meet you at the station?”
2. I said to her: “Can you give me their address?”
3. I asked Tom: “Have you had breakfast?”
4. I asked my sister: “Will you stay at home or go for a walk after dinner?”
5. She said to the young man: “Can you call a taxi for me?”
6. Mary said to Peter: “Have you shown your photo to Dick?”
7. He said to us: “Did you go to the museum this morning?”
8. I said to Boris: “Does your friend live in London?”
9. I said to the man: “Are you living in a hotel?”
10. He said to me: “Do you often go to see your friends?”

Exercise 6. Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи.

E.g.: He said "I have just received a letter from my uncle." – He said he had just received a letter from his uncle.

1. "I am going to the theatre tonight," he said to me.
2. I said to them: "I can give you my uncle's address."
3. Oleg said: "My room is on the second floor."
4. Misha said: "I saw them at my parents' house last year."
5. "I don't go to this shop very often," she said.
6. "This man spoke to me on the road," said the woman.
7. The teacher said to the class: "We shall discuss this subject tomorrow."
8. Mike said: "We have bought these books today."
9. She said: "You will read this book in the 9th form."
10. "You have not done your work well," said the teacher to me.

Practical work № 17

Theme: *The Imperative Mood*

The purpose: *To practice Imperative Mood by doing different exercises*

The imperative mood (often referred to simply as a command) is used to express demands, instructions or requests.

We usually use the second person (plural or singular) with an unspoken "you" for the subject.

When you're feeling bossy you can use the imperative.

For example:-

Come in!

Shut that door.

Turn that computer off now!

You can also tell people not to do something.

For example:-

Don't eat that gummy bear!

This can all seem a bit rude really, so you can soften the command:-

For example:-

Please, come in.

Shut the door, please.

The exception to the use of the second person is when you want to include yourself in your suggestion, here we use "Let's".

For example:-

Let's go to the pub.

If you can't see the difference between saying to someone "Go to the pub", and "Let's go to the pub," you might never get to go to the pub yourself.

Let's stop now, I'm getting a headache.

Exercise 1. Put the words in brackets into the gaps. Mind the positive or the negative forms.

1. _____ upstairs. (to go)
2. _____ in this lake. (not/to swim)
3. _____ your homework. (to do)
4. _____ football in the yard. (not/to play)

5. _____ your teeth. (to brush)
6. _____ during the lesson. (not/to talk)
7. _____ the animals in the zoo. (not/to feed)
8. _____ the instructions. (to read)
9. _____ late for school. (not/to be)
10. _____ your mobiles. (to switch off)

Exercise 2.

1. _____ your brother. (to ask)
2. _____ a pencil. (not/to use)
3. _____ up. (to hurry)
4. _____ quiet. (to be)
5. _____ the police. (not/to call)
6. _____ your beds. (to make)
7. Please _____ the gap. (to mind)
8. _____ dad about my accident. (not/to tell)
9. Please _____ in this room. (not/to smoke)
10. Let's _____ her mother in kitchen. (to help)

Exercise 3 Translate

1. Иди домой.
2. Попей воды.
3. Расслабься.
4. Сходи в парк.
5. Посмотри интересный фильм.

Practical work №18

Theme : *The Past Tenses of Modal verbs*

The purpose: *To practice Past Tenses of Modal verbs by doing different exercises*

Looking out of your window in the morning, you notice that all the flowers in your garden are missing.

What happened? You take a guess at it:

"A rabbit might have eaten all my flowers."

Let's take a look at that form.

might (modal) + **have** + **eaten** (past participle verb)

We use the modal **might** (you can also use **may** or **could**) because they show that we are not 100% sure about what happened. We are speculating about past events (guessing what we think happened). We then must use **have** followed by a past participle verb. We use 'must' when we have a stronger opinion about what happened.

Here are some other examples:

"My neighbour could have stolen the flowers"

"The wind might have blown them all away."

You can find more information here: [Speculating about past events](#)

Exercise 1. can could have to must might should

1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He **be** exhausted after such a long flight. He **prefer** to stay in tonight and get some rest.

2. If you want to get a better feeling for how the city is laid out, you walk downtown and explore the waterfront.

3. Hiking the trail to the peak be dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes. You research the route a little more before you attempt the ascent.

4. When you have a small child in the house, you leave small objects lying around. Such objects be swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.

5. Dave: you hold your breath for more than a minute?
Nathan: No, I can't.

6. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It have cost a fortune.

7. Please make sure to water my plants while I am gone. If they don't get enough water, they die.

8. I speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Egypt. But after we moved back to Canada, I had very little exposure to the language and forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, I just say a few things in the language.

9. The book is optional. My professor said we read it if we needed extra credit. But we read it if we don't want to.

10. Leo: Where is the spatula? It be in this drawer but it's not here.
Nancy: I just did a load of dishes last night and they're still in the dish washer. It be in there. That's the only other place it be.

11. You take your umbrella along with you today. The weatherman on the news said there's a storm north of here and it rain later on this afternoon.

12. we pull over at the next rest stop? I really use the bathroom and I don't know if I hold it until we get to Chicago.

13. Oh no! Frank's wallet is lying on the coffee table. He have left it here last night.

14. Ned: I borrow your lighter for a minute?
Stephen: Sure, no problem. Actually, you keep it if you want to. I've given up smoking.

15. I believe she said that to Megan! She insult her cooking in front of everyone at the party last night. She have just said she was full or had some salad if she didn't like the meal.

16. Do you chew with your mouth open like that? Geez, it's making me sick watching you eat that piece of pizza.

17. Mrs. Scarlett's body was found in the lounge just moments ago, and it's still warm! Nobody has left the mansion this evening, so the killer be someone in this room. It be any one of us!!!

18. Ted: I don't know why Denise starting crying when I mentioned the wedding.
Pamela: It have been what you said about her brother. Or, perhaps she is just nervous. After all, the big day is tomorrow.

19. you always say the first thing that pops into your head? you think once in awhile before you speak?

20. I was reading the book last night before I went to bed. I never took it out of this room. It be lying around here somewhere. Where it be? be swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.

Exercise 2. must have to

1. I be at the meeting by 10:00. I will probably take a taxi if I want to be on time.

2. You submit the application if it has not been completely filled out. Check that the name, address, and background information are correct. If the form is not accurate and complete, you will be rejected and you will reapply at a later date.

3. Tina: Look at these flowers - they're beautiful! But, there's no card. Who could have sent them?

Stephanie: It have been David. He's the only one who would send you flowers.

4. You forget to pay the rent tomorrow. The landlord is very strict about paying on time.

5. You be so rude! Why don't you try saying "please" once in a while.

6. If you are over 18 in California, you take a driver training course to get a driver's license. You can have a friend or a family member teach you instead. But remember, you still get your permit before you start practicing.

7. You be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name.

8. Ed: My car broke down in Death Valley last week. I have it towed more than a hundred miles to the nearest mechanic.

Lilly: That have cost a fortune!

9. While hiking in Alaska, you keep an eye out for bears. If you see one, you approach it. They are beautiful animals; however, they are wild and unpredictable in nature. You be afraid of them, but educating yourself about the dangers can help keep you safe.

10. I go to work tomorrow because it is Memorial Day. The best thing about a day off from work is that I get up at 6:00; I can sleep in till noon if I want to.

11. Yesterday, I cram all day for my French final. I didn't get to sleep until after midnight.

12. Nate: Oh no! I completely forgot we were supposed to pick Jenny up at the airport.

Barbara: She still be sitting there waiting for us.

13. Ingrid received a scholarship to Yale University which will cover 100% of the tuition. She worry at all about the increasing cost of education.

14. When I was a child my grandmother was continually correcting our manners. She always used to say, "One eat with one's mouth open." Or, she would correct us by saying, "One rest one's elbows on the table." And every time I wanted to leave the table, she would say, "One ask to be excused."

15. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book be wrong!

Exercise 3. Active vocabulary to the text. Learn the following words:

totrap - ловить, поймать (вловушку)

to improve - улучшать

to reduce - снижать, уменьшать

to occur - иметь место, происходить

to extract (a tooth) - удалять (зуб)

to eliminate - ликвидировать, устранять

to fill (a tooth) - пломбировать (зуб)

to damage - наносить вред

acrylic resin - акриловая смола

porcelain teeth - фарфоровые зубы

to tint – тонировать

Exercise 4. Give the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

удалять (зуб), уменьшать(ся), добавлять, выполнять, развиваться, ликвидировать, пломбировать (зуб), наносить вред, обеспечивать, зубной налет, советовать, рентгеновское обследование.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using one of the modal verbs given in brackets.

1. Any food containing sugar _____ cause caries (must, can, should).

2. Before caries is treated, it _____ first be detected (have to, may, must).

3. All unnecessary instruments _____ be out of view before a patient enters the surgery (should, might, can).

4. Used instruments _____ be cleaned and sterilized (could, have to, must).

5. Healthy adults _____ lose up to a pint of blood without any ill effects (can, must, should).

6. If the pulp is still vital, and not affected by pulpitis, the tooth _____ be filled (must, have to, can).

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences into Russian and determine the function of the Infinitive:

1. To walk is useful.

2. To know English means first of all to be able to speak English.

3. May I come in?

4. I don't know what to do.

5. We stopped to have a rest.

6. Who was the last to come?

7. I am waiting to be told the results.
8. This work must be finished today.
9. They were the last to be asked about it.
10. Do you want me to translate this text?
11. The earth was believed to be flat in ancient times.
12. That monument is supposed to have been erected by this architect.
13. I'd like you to meet my friend.
14. We expect her to come tomorrow.

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