

ВОЛИНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ ЛЕСІ УКРАЇНКИ

О. В. Смаль

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ

Навчально-методична розробка до виконання граматичних вправ
для студентів I-II курсу
хімічного факультету та
факультету фізичної культури, спорту та здоров'я

Луцьк
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Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням: навч.-метод. розробка до виконання граматичних вправ для студентів I-II курсу хімічного факультету та факультету фізичної культури, спорту та здоров'я. Луцьк : Вежа-Друк, 2022. 56 с.

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Призначена для студентів ОКР «бакалавр» денної форми навчання.

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Preface

This handbook has been compiled for use by the first and second-year students of Chemistry, Ecology and Pharmacy Faculty and Institute of Physical Education and Health and in a more general sense for those who study the grammar themes included in it.

The purpose of this handbook is to improve the students' skills in grammar. It will help learners to enrich their knowledge with interesting exercises.

This handbook focuses attention on such grammar themes: *Present Simple / Present Continuous, Adverbs of Frequency, State Verbs, Countable / Uncountable Nouns, Singular / Plural Verb forms, Past Simple / Past Continuous, Future Simple / Future Continuous, Present Perfect / Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect / Past Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect / Future Perfect Continuous.*

The manual is composed in accordance with the curriculum.

The author of the book hopes that the handbook will help the students to learn not only the meaning of the new words and grammar constructions but also to use them in everyday speech.

Unit 1. Present Simple

We use the Present Simple:

- a) for permanent states, repeated actions and daily routines;
*He **works** in a hospital.*
*He always **takes** the bus to work.*
- b) for general truth and laws of nature;
*Water **boils** at 100°C.*
- c) for timetables and programmes;
*The plane from France **arrives** at 8:30.*
- d) for sports commentaries, reviews and narrations;
*Peterson **overtakes** Williams and **wins** the race. (sports commentary)*
*Mike Dalton **plays** the part of Macbeth. (review)*
- e) to give instructions or directions;
*You **sprinkle** some cheese and then **bake** it.*
- f) in exclamatory sentences.
*Here **comes** the bride!*

Time expressions that are used with the Present Simple: *usually, often, always, every day/morning/Tuesday, at night, at the weekend, in the evening/afternoon, on Tuesdays, etc.*

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SPELLING RULES FOR 3 rd PERSON SINGULAR	
1. add -s to most verbs :	<i>work > works</i>
2. consonant + y; φ and add -ies :	<i>study > studies</i>
3. after sh, s, ch, x, z, tch add -es :	<i>finish > finishes</i>
4. irregular verbs:	<i>go > goes, do > does, have > has</i>

To be

Form			Questions:		
Positive:			Am I a Personal Assistant?		
I	am/'m	a receptionist.	Are you/we/they	Brazilian?	
You/We/They	are/'re	Polish	Is he/she/it	from Italy?	
He/She/It	is/'s	from Brazil.			
Negative:			Short answers:		
I	am not/'m not	a team leader.	Yes,	I	am.
You/We/They	are not/aren't	Italian.		you/we/they	are.
				he/she/it	is.
He/She/It	is not/isn't	from South Africa.	No,	I	'm not.
				you/we/they	aren't,
				he/she/it	isn't.

1. Complete the sentences from stories with the present simple of *be*. Some are negatives or questions.

1. The poor boy has no coat. He cold.
2. We are the three bears. We in the woods.
3. Cinderella is running home. It12 o'clock.
4. Tweedledum and Tweedledee have the same parents. They brothers.
5. The monster has a very ugly face. He handsome.
6. The wicked queen is asking her mirror: I beautiful?
7. Achilles and Hector fight. They friends.
8. Robinson Crusoe has no friends on the island. he unhappy?

2. Complete this book review of *The Prince and the Pauper* with the present simple of *be*.

The Prince and the Pauper(1) a very good book. I(2) 11 years old and I (not)(3) very interested in history but I really like this book. Mark Twain(4) a great writer. It (not)(5) a true story but the characters(6) very realistic. The story (not)(7) difficult. It(8) easy to understand and enjoy the book. Tom(9) a simple English boy. His family are poor and they(10) always hungry. Edward (not)(11) poor because he(12) a prince. The boys(13) very different but at the end of the book they(14) friends. There are many films of the book too but they (not)(15) very good – the book is the best!

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

1. Jane (to have) many toys in her room.
2. Where (to be) your book?
3. Her father (to work) at this plant.
4. They (to spend) their money on books.

5. He (to spend) much time in his garden.
6. She always (to get) good marks in English.
7. He often (to read) late at night.
8. The pupils (to write) dictations twice a week.
9. His relatives (to live) in America.
10. My elder brother (to live) in Kyiv.
11. We often (to visit) our grandparents.
12. My sister Helen (to like) football.
13. Miss Gray (to teach) us English.
14. Ann (to have) a dog as a pet.
15. My friend (to help) me in my French.
16. Mr. Green and his wife (to live) in London now.
17. Oleh (to like) such films.
18. In winter we (to ski) and (to skate) a lot.
19. I often (to come) to see my grandfather.
20. In England the traffic (to keep) to the left but on the Continent it
..... (to keep) to the right.
21. He (to spend) a lot of time in the open air.
22. The teacher (to correct) our dictations in class.
23. John and Mary (to be) good friends.
24. Bob (to be) present at the lesson.

Adverbs of Frequency

- Adverbs of frequency (*always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom/rarely, never,* etc.) come before the main verb (read, work, etc.) but after the verb *to be*, auxiliary verbs (*do, have, etc.*) or modal verbs (*can, should, etc.*). Adverbs of frequency go before the auxiliary verbs in short answers.

e.g. Susan ***often goes*** skiing at the weekend.

Kim ***is sometimes*** rude to other people.

You ***can always*** call me if you need help.

‘Do you help your mother with the housework?’ – ‘Yes, ***I usually do.***’

- Expressions such as *every day, once / twice a week / month, etc., most mornings / evenings, etc.* go at the beginning or the end of a sentence. *Usually, often, sometimes, normally* and *occasionally* can go at the beginning or the end of a sentence for more emphasis.

e.g. We go on holiday ***twice a year.***

Usually, I finish work at five.

I feel bored ***sometimes.***

• The adverbs *never*, *seldom* and *rarely* have a negative meaning and are never used with the word not.

e.g. I *rarely* go to bed late. (NOT: I ~~rarely don't go~~...)

4. Put the adverbs of frequency in the correct position.

1. A: Do you wear sunglasses in the winter?

B: No, I do. (never)

No, I never do.

2. A: Do you like fishing, Alan?

B: Yes, I go fishing at weekends. (sometimes)

3. A: Do you go to the gym very often?

B: Yes, I go. (once a week)

4. A: How often do you visit your parents?

B: I visit them. (every weekend)

5. A: Do you eat in restaurants very often?

B: No, I do. (rarely)

6. A: Do you like oysters?

B: I don't know. I have eaten oysters. (never)

7. A: How often do you go on holiday?

B: I go on holiday. (once a year)

8. A: When do you read your post?

B: I read it on the way to work. (usually)

9. A: Shall I lock the door?

B: Of course. You should lock the door when you go out. (always)

10. A: You are breaking things! (always)

B: I'm sorry. I don't mean to.

Past Simple

We use the Past Simple:

a) for an action which happened at a definite time in the past. The time is stated, already known or implied.

*They **went** camping by the lake last week.*

b) for actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past.

*First he **paid** the driver, then he **got out** of the taxi.*

c) For past habits or states which are now finished. In such cases we can also use the expression *used to*.

*Kitchen **were** / **used to be** very different a hundred years ago.*

Time expressions that are used with the Past Simple: *yesterday, then, when, How long ago...?, last night / week / month / year / Monday, two days / weeks ago, in 1995, etc.*

Subject	Verb	Modifier
I	was	at home yesterday
	worked	as the writer at home.
You/We/They	were	students.
	studied	in the university.
He/She/It	was	Spanish.
	came	From Spain.

Subject	Verb(positive)	NOT (negative)	Modifier
I	was	was not	at home yesterday
	worked	didn't work	as the writer at home.
You/We/They	were	were not	students.
	studied	didn't study	in the university.
He/She/It	was	was not	Spanish.
	came	didn't come	from Spain.

Most verbs take <i>-ed</i> .	<i>start</i> → <i>started</i>
Verbs ending in <i>-e</i> , take <i>-d</i> .	<i>care</i> → <i>cared</i>
Verbs ending in a consonant + <i>-y</i> , drop the <i>-y</i> and take <i>-ied</i> .	<i>try</i> → <i>tried</i> BUT <i>play</i> → <i>played</i>
Verbs with one syllable ending in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant before the <i>-ed</i> .	<i>stop</i> → <i>stopped</i>
Verbs with two or more syllables ending in a stressed vowel + one consonant, double the consonant before the <i>-ed</i> .	<i>prefer</i> → <i>preferred</i> BUT <i>answer</i> → <i>answered</i>
Verbs ending in one vowel + <i>-l</i> , double the <i>-l</i> before the <i>-ed</i> .	<i>travel</i> → <i>travelled</i> BUT <i>sail</i> → <i>sailed</i>

5. Open the brackets using *Past Simple*.

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

6. Open the brackets using *Past Simple*.

- My working day _____ (to begin) at six o'clock.
- I _____ (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and _____ (to brush) my teeth.
- It _____ (to take) me about twenty minutes.
- I _____ (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
- I _____ (to leave) home at half past seven.
- I _____ (to take) a bus to the institute.
- It usually _____ (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
- Classes _____ (to begin) at eight.

9. We usually _____ (to have) four classes a day.
10. I _____ (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

7. Fill in the verb *to be* in the necessary *Past Simple* form.

1. I ... a student.
2. My father ... not a shop-assistant, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your aunt a nurse? – Yes, she
4. ... they at home? – No, they ... not. They ... at school.
5. ... you an engineer? – Yes, I
6. ... your friend a photographer? No, she ... not a photographer, she ... a student.
7. ... your brothers at school? – Yes, they
8. ... this her watch? – Yes, it
9. Max ... an office-worker.
10. We ... late, sorry!

8. Open the brackets using the necessary *Past Simple* form.

1. They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
2. She _____ emails. (not / to write)
3. _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
4. My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
5. _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
6. His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
7. She _____ very fast. (can not / to read)
8. _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
9. His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
10. _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

Unit 2.

Future Simple

We use the Future Simple:

- a) in predictions about the future usually with the verbs *think, believe, expect, etc.*, the expressions *be sure, be afraid, etc.*, and the adverbs *probably, perhaps, certainly, etc.*;
*I'm afraid we **won't be** on time for the meeting.*
- b) for on-the-spot decisions;
*I'll **take** this leg of lamb.*
- c) for promises (usually with the verbs *promise, swear, guarantee, etc.*), threats, warnings, requests, hopes (usually with the verb *hope*) and offers;
*I don't understand this exercise. **Will** you **help** me with it? (request)*

Of course! I'll explain it to you. (offer)

- d) for actions / events / situations which will definitely happen in the future and which we cannot control.

The temperature will reach 40°C tomorrow.

Time expressions that are used with the Future Simple: *tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, soon, next week / month / year, in a week / year, in two / three days / weeks.*

Singular	I	will	(I'll)	go do see play fight tell read
	you		(you'll)	
	he she it		(he'll) (she'll) (it'll)	
	Plural		you we they	

Be going to

We use be going to:

- a) for plans, intentions or ambitions we have for the future;
I'm going to become a famous violinist one day. (ambition)
Now that they've won the lottery, they are going to buy a big house. (intention / plan)
- b) for actions we have already decided to do in the near future;
They are going to get married in three months. (They have already decided to do it.)
- c) in predictions when there is evidence that something will happen in the near future.

Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.

Singular	I	am (I'm)	(not) going to	go do see play fight tell read go
	you	are (you're)		
	he she it	is (he's she's it's)		
Plural	you we they	are (you're we're they're)		

9. Fill in the future simple or be going to.

- A: Have you finished your essay yet?
B: No, but I'm sure I _____ (finish) it on time.
- A: I have decided what to wear for the party.
B: Really? What _____ (you/wear), then?

3. A: Why do you need hot soapy water?
B: Because I _____ (wash) the car.
4. A: Did you post those letters?
B: No, I forgot. I _____ (post) them this afternoon.
5. A: Did you book a table at the restaurant?
B: Yes, but I don't expect it _____ (be) busy.
6. A: I'm hungry.
B: Me too. I _____ (make) us something to eat.
7. A: What are you doing this weekend?
B: Oh, I _____ (probably/visit) my grandparents.
8. A: Look at that dog!
B: Oh yes! It _____ (swim) across the river.
9. A: Tony is nearly eighteen, isn't he?
B: Yes. He _____ (work) for his father when he leaves school.
- 10.A: Are you going into town today?
B: Yes. I _____ (give) you a lift if you like.
- 11.A: Your shirt is dirty.
B: Oh dear! I _____ (change) into another one.
- 12.A: I hope we _____ (not/arrive) late for the meeting.
B: Don't worry. There's plenty of time.
- 13.A: I'm really thirsty after all that hard work.
B: I _____ (make) some tea.
- 14.A: Did you give Steve his present?
B: No. I _____ (give) it to him tonight at dinner.
- 15.A: Watch out! You _____ (bang) your head on the doorframe.
B: Oh! I didn't realise it was so low.

10. Fill in the *present simple* or *future simple*:

1. He often (go) to school on foot
2.you(see) the doctor next week.
3. She(go) to school everyday.
4. Bad students never(work) hard.
5. She(go) to work by bus tomorrow.
6. The teacher always(point) at the black – board when he(want) to explain something.
7. Mai (be).....12 years olds next month.
8. I always(meet) him on the corner of this street.
9. They usually (not go) to school by motorbike.
10. They (not be) doctors.
11. He often (get) up late.
12. They(plant) trees a long this street next month.

13. you often(watch) TV?
14. I usually (go) shopping on weekend.
15. Hai often(wash) his face at 6.15.
16.he(write) to his friend next week.
17. Thanh and Mai always(see) a movie on Saturday.
18.he often(take) a bus to school?
19. Mai and Nam(go) to the movie theater tomorrow evening.
- 20 . We(be) student in class 8A.

11. Complete the blanks with *present simple*, *present continuous*, *be going to* and *will* to talk about plans. Use the verbs in the box. Use each tense once.

Go	meet	write	start	study
----	------	-------	-------	-------

1. What time _____ your friends at the library?
2. The Oscars ceremony _____ at 8:00 pm the next Sunday.
3. I've decided I _____ computer science at University.
4. We're not sure. We _____ to watch a film tomorrow.
5. Your idea is awesome. I _____ it down.

12. Complete the blanks with *be going to* and *will* to talk about predictions. Use the verb in brackets.

1. You've done a fantastic project! You _____ (win) an award, I'm sure.
2. Next year, we _____ (have) enough money to open another shop. I hope so!
3. Now she's in the last 100 metres – she _____ (break) the record by several seconds! Amazing!
4. They are so creative. I'm sure they _____ (be) successful.
5. She's on the last chapter of her novel now. I think she _____ (finish) it this week.
6. They _____ (win) the league, but they're not the only good team. It _____ (not be) easy.
7. The way things are going with the business, we _____ (not make) a fortune.
8. He's a great actor. He _____ (get) an Oscar one day, I know.

Countable / Uncountable Nouns

13. Some of these sentences need a/an. Correct the sentences where necessary.

1. Joe goes everywhere by bike. He hasn't got car.
2. Helen was listening to music when I arrived.
3. We went to very nice restaurant last weekend.
4. I clean my teeth with toothpaste.

5. I use toothbrush to clean my teeth.
6. Can you tell me if there's bank near here?
7. My brother works for insurance company in London.
8. I don't like violence.
9. Can you smell paint?
10. When we were in Rome, we stayed in big hotel.
11. We need petrol. I hope we come to petrol station soon.
12. I wonder if you can help me. I have problem.
13. I like your suggestion. It's very interesting idea.
14. John has got interview for job tomorrow.
15. I like volleyball. It's good game.
16. Liz doesn't usually wear jewelry.
17. Jane was wearing beautiful necklace.

14. Complete the sentences using the following words. Use a/an where necessary.

accident biscuit blood coat decision electricity
 interview key moment music question sugar

1. It wasn't your fault. It was
2. Listen! Can you hear
3. I couldn't get into the house because I didn't have
4. It's very warm today. Why are you wearing?
5. Do you rake in your coffee?
6. Are you hungry? Would you like with your coffee?
7. Our lives would be very difficult without
8. I had for a job yesterday.' 'Did you? How did it go?'
9. The heart pumps through the body.
10. Excuse me, but can I ask you?
11. I'm not ready yet. Can you wait, please?
12. We can't delay much longer. We have to make soon.

15. Complete the sentences using the following words. Sometimes the word needs to be plural (-s), and sometimes you need to use a/an.

air day friend language letter meat
 patience people photograph queue space umbrella

1. I had my camera, but I didn't take any
2. There are seven in a week.
3. A vegetarian is a person who doesn't eat
4. Outside the cinema there was of people waiting to see the film.
5. I'm not very good at writing
6. Last night I went out with some of mine.
7. There were very few in town today. The streets were almost empty.

8. I'm going out for a walk. I need some fresh
9. Gary always wants things quickly. He hasn't got much
10. I think it's going to rain. Do you haveI could borrow?
11. Do you speak any foreign ?
12. Our flat is very small. We haven't got much

16. Which of the underlined parts of these sentences is correct?

1. 'Did you hear noise / a noise just now?' 'No, I didn't hear anything.'
2. a If you want to know the news, you can read paper / a paper.
b I want to print some documents, but the printer is out of paper / papers.
3. a I thought there was somebody in the house because there was light / a light on inside.
b Light / A light comes from the sun.
4. a I was in a hurry this morning. I didn't have time / a time for breakfast.
b 'Did you enjoy your holiday?' 'Yes, we had wonderful time / a wonderful time.'
5. This is nice room / a nice room. Did you decorate it yourself?
6. Sue was very helpful. She gave us some very useful advice / advices.
7. Did you have nice weather / a nice weather when you were away?
8. We were very unfortunate. We had bad luck / a bad luck.
9. Is it difficult to find a work / job at the moment?
10. Our travel / journey from Paris to Moscow by train was very tiring.
11. When the fire alarm rang, there was total chaos / a total chaos.
12. I had to buy a / some bread because I wanted to make some sandwiches.
13. Bad news don't / doesn't make people happy.
14. Your hair is / Your hairs are too long. You should have it / them cut.
15. The damage / the damages caused by the storm will cost a lot to repair.

17. Complete the sentences using the following words. Use the plural (-s) where necessary.

advice chair experience experience furniture hair
information job luggage permission progress work

1. I didn't have much - just two small bags.
2. They'll tell you all you want to know. They'll give you plenty of
3. There is room for everybody to sit down. There are plenty of
4. We have no, not even a bed or a table.
5. 'What does Alan look like?' 'He's got a long beard and very short'
6. Carla's English is better than it was. She's made
7. Mike is unemployed. He can't get a
8. Mike is unemployed. He can't get
9. If you want to leave early, you have to ask for
10. I didn't know what to do. So I asked Chris for
11. I don't think Dan will get the job. He doesn't have enough
12. Paul has done many interesting things. He could write a book about his

18. What do you say in these situations? Complete each sentence.

1. Your friends have just arrived at the station. You can't see any cases or bags. You ask them: Have?
2. You go into the tourist office. You want to know about places to see in the town. You say: I'd like
3. You are a student. You want your teacher to advise you about which courses to do. You say: Can you give me ?
4. You want to watch the news on TV, but you don't know when it is on. You ask your friend: What time?
5. You are at the top of a mountain. You can see a very long way. It's beautiful. You say: It, isn't it?
6. You look out of the window. The weather is horrible: cold, wet and windy. You say: What !

Singular / Plural Verb forms

- We use singular verb forms with:
 - a) nouns which refer to school subjects: *economics, physics, mathematics (maths), politics, etc.*
 - b) nouns which refer to sports: *gymnastics, athletics, bowls, etc.*
 - c) nouns which refer to games: *billiards, dominoes, darts, draughts, etc.*
 - d) nouns which refer to illnesses: *measles, mumps, etc.*
 - e) the word *news*.
e.g. *I think **physics is a** very interesting subject.*
*The **news isn't** very encouraging, I'm afraid.*
- Plural nouns when we talk about an amount of money, a time period, weight, distance, etc.
e.g. ***Five hundred thousand pounds was** donated to build a new hospital wing.*
- group nouns such as *jury, family, team, group, crew, crowd, class, audience, committee, council, army, club, press, government, company, etc.* When we mean the group as a unit. But we use plural verbs when we mean the individuals who make up the group.
e.g. *The jury is ready to give the verdict.* (We mean the jury as a unit.)
The jury are all staying at the Park Hotel. (We mean the individual members of the jury.)
- We use plural verb forms with:
nouns such as: *clothes, people, police, stairs, (good) looks, surroundings, outskirts, premises, earnings, wages, cattle, poultry, etc.*
e. g. *Designer **clothes are** rather expensive.*

nouns which refer to objects that consist of two parts, such as: *trousers, binoculars, shorts, shoes, gloves, pyjamas, tights, glasses, earrings, socks, scissors* etc.

We do not use *a/an* or a number with these words.

We use the phrase *pair of...* instead.

*e.g. Where **are** your **gloves**?*

*I was given a **pair of gloves**.*

19. Complete each sentence using necessary words. Sometimes you need a or some.

1. My eyesight isn't very good. I need
2. is a group of animals or plants that have the same characteristics.
3. Footballers don't wear trousers when they play. They wear
4. The bicycle is of transport.
5. The bicycle and the car are of transport.
6. I want to cut this piece of material. I need
7. A friend of mine is writing of articles for the local newspaper.
8. There are a lot of American TV shown on British television.
9. While we were out walking, we saw many different of bird.

20. In each example the words on the left are connected with an activity (for example, a sport or an academic subject). Write the name of the activity. The beginning of the word is given.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| 1. calculate | algebra | equation | m..... |
| 2. government | election | minister | p..... |
| 3. finance | trade | employment | e..... |
| 4. running | jumping | throwing | a..... |
| 5. light | heat | gravity | ph..... |
| 6. exercises | somersault | parallel bars | gy..... |
| 7. computer | silicon chip | video games | el..... |

21. Choose the correct form of the verb, singular or plural. In one sentence either the singular or plural verb is possible.

1. Gymnastics is /are my favourite sport.
2. The trousers you bought for me doesn't / don't fit me.
3. The police want / wants to interview two men about the robbery last week.
4. Physics was / were my best subject at school.
5. Can I borrow your scissors? Mine isn't / aren't sharp enough.
6. Fortunately, the news wasn't / weren't as bad as we expected.

7. Where does / do your family live?
8. Three days isn't / aren't long enough for a good holiday.
9. I can't find my binoculars. Do you know where it is / they are?
10. It's a nice place to visit. The people is / are very friendly.
11. Does / Do the police know how the accident happened?
12. I don't like very hot weather. Thirty degrees is / are too hot for me.

22. Most of these sentences are wrong. Correct them where necessary.

1. Three years are a long time to be without a job.
2. The government want to increase taxes.
3. Susan was wearing a black jeans.
4. Brazil are playing Italy in a football match next week.
5. I like Martin and Jane. They're very nice persons.
6. I need more than ten pounds. Ten pounds aren't enough.
7. I'm going to buy a new pyjama.
8. The committee haven't made a decision yet.
9. There was a police directing traffic in the street.
10. What is the police going to do?
11. This scissors isn't very sharp.

23. What do we call these things and people?

1. A ticker for a concert is.....
2. Problems concerning health are.....
3. A magazine about computers is.....
4. Photographs taken on your holiday are your.....
5. Chocolate made with milk is.....
6. Somebody whose job is to inspect factories is.....
7. A horse that runs in races is.....
8. A race for horses is.....
9. A hotel in central London is.....
10. The results of your exams are your.....
11. The carpet in the dining room is.....
12. A scandal involving an oil company is.....
13. Workers at a car factory are.....
14. A scheme to improve a road is.....
15. A course that lasts five days is.....
16. A question that has two parts is.....
17. A girl who is seven years old is.....

Unit 3.

Present Continuous

We use the Present Continuous:

- a) for actions taking place now, at the moment of speaking;
*He **is reading** a book at the moment.*
- b) for temporary actions (actions that are going on around now, but not at the actual moment of speaking);
*She **is reading** an interesting book these days. (She is not reading an interesting book at the moment of speaking)*
- c) for actions that we have already arranged to do in the near future, especially when the time and place have been decided;
*They **are buying** a new car next month. (The time has been decided)*
- d) for changing or developing situations;
*More and more species **are becoming** extinct.*
- e) with adverbs such as: *always, constantly, continually*, etc. for actions which happen very often, usually to express annoyance, irritation, anger.
*I **am always buying** bread when I go shopping.*
*You **are constantly interrupting** me when I am talking.*

Time expressions that are used with the Present Continuous: *now, at the moment, at present, these days, nowadays, still, today, tonight, etc.*

Singular	I	am	not	going doing seeing playing fighting telling reading
	you	are		
	he she it	is		
Plural	you we they	are		

State Verbs

- State Verbs are verbs which describe a state rather than an action and therefore do not normally have continuous tenses. These include:
 - a) verbs which express likes and dislikes: *like, love, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer, adore*, etc. **eg.** *I **love** chocolate ice cream.*
 - b) verbs of the senses: *see, hear, smell, taste, feel, look, sound*. We often use *can* or *could* with these verbs when we refer to what we see, hear, etc. at the moment of speaking, **e.g.** *Jim **must be** at home. I **can see** his car parked outside.*

c) verbs of perception: *know, believe, understand, realise, remember, forget, notice, recognise, think, seem, see* (=understand), *expect* (=think), etc. **e.g.** *I expect they will be late.*

d) some other verbs such as *be, contain, include, belong, fit, need, matter, cost, mean, own, want, owe, have* (=possess), *require, weigh, wish, keep* (=continue), etc. **e.g.** *My uncle owns a hotel.*

• Some of the above verbs are used in continuous tenses when they describe actions and not states. Study the following examples:

1. I **think** he's lying. (= believe)
I'm **thinking** about the plan. (= am considering)
2. The food **tastes** delicious. (= has a delicious flavour)
He **is tasting** the food. (= is testing the flavour of)
3. I can **see** some people. (= perceive with my eyes)
I **see** what you mean. (= understand)
I'm **seeing** my doctor tomorrow. (= am meeting)
4. It **looks** as if they've finished the job. (= appears)
Mike **is looking** out of the window. (is directing his eyes)
5. This perfume **smells** nice. (= has a nice smell)
He **is smelling** the milk. (= is sniffing)
6. The baby's hair **feels** like silk. (= has the texture of)
She **is feeling** the baby's forehead. (= is touching)
7. Bob **has** a Porsche. (= possesses)
He's **having a shower** at the moment. (= is taking a shower)
8. The chicken **weighs** 2 kilos. (= has a weight of)
The butcher **is weighing** the meat. (= is measuring how heavy it is)
9. This dress **fits** you perfectly. (= it is the right size)
We **are fitting** new locks. (= are putting in)
10. He **appears** to be nervous. (= seems)
He **is appearing** in a new play. (= is taking part)
11. He **is** a rude person. (= character - permanent state)
He **is being** rude. (= behaviour - temporary situation, usually with adjectives such as *careful, silly, (im)polite, lazy*, etc.)

Note: a) The verb **enjoy** can be used in continuous tenses to express specific preference. **e.g.** *I'm enjoying this party a lot.* (specific preference)

BUT: I **enjoy** going to parties. (I enjoy parties in general.)

b) The verbs **look** (when we refer to a person's appearance), **feel** (= experience a particular emotion), **hurt** and **ache** can be used in either the continuous or simple tenses with no difference in meaning. **e.g.** *You look/a re looking great today.*

24. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

1. A: Why (you/smell) the soap?

- B: It (smell) lovely. It's like roses!
2. A: Why (you/taste) the soup?
B: To see if it (taste) good. I think it needs more salt.
3. A: I (feel) very tired.
B: You should go to bed early.
4. A: I (see) Andy this evening.
B: I (see). So, you don't want to come to the cinema with me, do you?
5. A: How much (the bag of apples/weigh)?
B: I don't know yet. The man (weigh) the bag now.
6. A: I (think) about buying a new car soon.
B: Why? I (think) your car is fine. You don't need a new one.
7. A: What (you/look) at?
B: The sky. It (look) as if it's going to rain.
8. A: I really (enjoy) home-made food.
B: So do I, and I (enjoy) every bit of this meal.
9. A: Why (you/feel) the radiator?
B: It (feel) cold in here. Is the heating on?
10. A: That famous opera singer (appear) at the opera house tonight.
B: Yes. He (appear) to be feeling better after his operation.
11. A: Chris (be) a sensible person, isn't he?
B: Yes, but in this case he (be) rather foolish.
12. A: My dad (fit) the old blind from the living room in my bedroom today.
B: Really? (it/fit) that window?
13. A: My back (hurt).
B: Why don't you lie down for a while?

25. Underline the correct option.

1. They play / are playing rugby twice a week.
2. Are you having / Do you have breakfast every morning?
3. It snows / is snowing so we can't go skiing.
4. Your guide speaks / is speaking three languages.
5. We don't know / aren't knowing the way.
6. The DJ plays / is playing my favourite song.
7. Do you like / Are you liking the food?
8. I'm not laughing / don't laugh, I'm crying / cry.

26. Match the pairs.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 She speaks French well | a because the tourist doesn't know Italian. |
| 2 She is speaking French | b because her mother is from Paris. |
| 3 It rains a lot | a in Mozambique. |
| 4 It's raining a lot | b and I'm wet. |
| 5 She always has lunch | a - please phone later. |
| 6 She's having lunch | b at school. |
| 7 A: Do you buy computer games? | a B: Yes, I'm in the shop. |
| 8 A: Are you buying a computer game? | b B: No, I download them from the Internet. |
| 9 I don't work. | a It's Sunday. |
| 10 I'm not working. | b I'm a student. |
| 11 A: What is she doing? | a B: She's reading. |
| 12 A: What does she do? | b B: She's a student. |

27. Complete the dialogues using the verbs in the box in the present simple or present continuous. Some are negatives or questions.

agree	carry	know	need	rain	understand	wait	wear
-------	-------	------	------	------	------------	------	------

- A: I.....these instructions.
B: Why not? They look clear to me.
- A: London is a very expensive city.
B: Yes, I with you.
- A: you any help?
B: No, I'm OK, thanks.
- A: Shea coat.
B: That's strange – it's very cold today.
- A: Theya piano up the stairs.
B: Help them – it's very heavy.
- A: Where is the History Museum?
B: Sorry, I
- A: Terryfor me?
B: Yes – you're late.
- A: It's a lovely day for a picnic.
B: We're lucky that it

28. Put the verbs in the brackets into the present simple or present continuous.

1. Youvery pretty today. (to look) – Thank you. I have just had my hair cut.
2. This fabric like silk. (to feel) – It is silk indeed, and it's very expensive.
3. What you? (to do) – I the radiator to see if it's getting warm. (to feel)
4. The children are making lots of noise today. – I know, but they fun. (to have)
5. This cake awful. (to taste) – I think I forgot to put the sugar in it!
6. I (to look for) John's mobile phone because I left mine at home.
7. She (to work) very hard nowadays.
8.you that man over there? (to know) – Actually, I do. He Muriel's husband. (to be)
9. you anything tomorrow evening? (to do) – Yes, I Jack at nine o'clock. (to see)
10. I you're feeling better. (to see) – Yes, thank you.
11. What's the noise? – The people next door a party. (to have)
12. This dressme anymore. (not to fit) – Why don't you buy a new one?
13. Your perfumenice. (to smell) What is it? – It's a new perfume called Sunshine.
14. What you ? (to look at) – Some photos I took during my holidays.

29. Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

1. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
.....
2. The water boils. Can you turn it off?
.....
3. Look! That man tries to open the door of your car.
.....
4. Can you hear those people? What do they talk about?
.....
5. The moon goes round the earth in about 27 days.
.....
6. I must go now. It gets late.
.....

7. I usually go to work by car.
.....
8. 'Hurry up! It's time to leave.' 'OK, I come.'
.....
9. I hear you've got a new job. How do you get on?
.....
10. Paul is never late. He's always getting to work on time.
.....
11. They don't get on well. They're always arguing.
.....

30. Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

1. Let's go out. It (not / rain) now.
2. Julia is very good at languages. She(speak) four languages very well.
3. Hurry up! Everybody(wait) for you.
4. '..... (you / listen) to the radio?' 'No, you can turn it off.'
5. '..... (you / listen) to the radio every day?' 'No, just occasionally.'
6. The River Nile (flow) into the Mediterranean.
7. The river (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
8. We usually (grow) vegetables in our garden, but this year we (not / grow) any.
9. A: How's your English?
B: Not bad. I think it (improve) slowly.
10. Rachel is in London at the moment. She (stay) at the Park Hotel. She always (stay) there when she's in London.
11. Can we stop walking soon? I (start) to feel tired.
12. A: Can you drive?
B: I (learn). My father (teach) me.
13. Normally I (finish) work at five, but this week I (work) until six to earn a little more money.
14. My parents (live) in Manchester. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where (your parents / live)?
15. Sonia (look) for a place to live. She (stay) with her sister until she finds somewhere.
16. A: What (your brother / do)?
B: He's an architect, but he (not / work) at the moment.
17. (at a party) I usually (enjoy) parties, but I (not / enjoy) this one very much.

31. Finish B's sentences. Use always -ing.

1. A: I've lost my pen again.
B: Not again!
2. A: The car has broken down again.
B: That car is useless. It
3. A: Look! You've made the same mistake again.
B: Oh no, not again! I
4. A: Oh, I've forgotten my glasses again.
B: Typical!

32. Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

1. Are you hungry? (you / want) something to eat?
2. Don't put the dictionary away. I(use) it.
3. Don't put the dictionary away. I(need) it.
4. Who is that man? What(he / want)?
5. Who is that man? Why(he / look) at us?
6. Alan says he's 80 years old, but nobody(believe) him.
7. She told me her name, but I(not / remember) it now.
8. I(think) of selling my car. Would you be interested in buying it?
9. I(think) you should sell your car. You (not / use) it very often.
10. Air (consist) mainly of nitrogen and oxygen.

33. Complete the sentences using the most suitable form of be. Sometimes you must use the simple (am/is/are) and sometimes the continuous is more suitable (am/is/are being).

1. I can't understand whyso selfish. He isn't usually like that.
2. Sarah very nice to me at the moment. I wonder why.
3. You'll like Debbie when you meet her. She very nice.
4. You're usually very patient, so why so unreasonable about waiting ten more minutes?
5. Why isn't Steve at work today? ill?

Unit 4.

Past Continuous

We use the Past Continuous:

a) for an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not mention when the action started or finished;

*At 6 o'clock yesterday evening they **were watching** TV.*

b) for an action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use the Past Continuous for the action in progress and the Past Simple for the action which interrupted it;

*She **was walking** down the street when her telephone **rang**.*

c) for two or more simultaneous past actions;

*She **was watching** TV while she **was cooking** dinner.*

d) to describe the atmosphere, setting, etc. in the introduction to a story before we describe the main events.

*One beautiful autumn morning, Ben **was strolling** down a quiet country lane. The birds **were singing** and the leaves **were rustling** in the breeze.*

Time expressions that are used with the Past Continuous: *while, when, all morning / day / night, etc.*

Singular	I	was	not	(wasn't)	going doing seeing playing fighting telling reading
	you	were		(weren't)	
	he she it	was		(wasn't)	
Plural	you we they	were	(weren't)		

34. Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct form:

buy catch cost fall hurt sell spend

- Mozart more than 600 pieces of music.
- 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father me.'
- We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we it.
- Dave down the stairs this morning and his leg.
- Jim the ball to Sue, who it.
- Ann a lot of money yesterday. She a dress which £100.

35. You ask James about his holiday. Write your questions.

- Hi. How are things?
- Fine, thanks. I've just had a great holiday.
- Where

- To the U.S. We went on a trip from San Francisco to Denver.
- 3. - How ? By car?
- Yes, we hired a car in San Francisco.
- 4. - It's a long way to drive. How long ?
- Two weeks.
- 5. - Where ? In hotels?
- Yes, small hotels or motels.
- 6. - ?
- Yes, but it was very hot - sometimes too hot.
- 7. - the Grand Canyon?
- Of course. It was wonderful.

36. Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

1. It was warm, so I off my coat. (take)
2. The film wasn't very good. I it very much. (enjoy)
3. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I her. (disturb)
4. I was very tired, so I the party early. (leave)
5. The bed was very uncomfortable. I very well. (sleep)
6. The window was open and a bird into the room. (fly)
7. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It very much. (cost)
8. I was in a hurry, so I time to phone you. (have)
9. It was hard carrying the bags. They very heavy. (be)

37. What were you doing at these times? Write sentences as in the examples. The past continuous is not always necessary (see the second example).

1. (at 8 o'clock yesterday evening)
2. (at 5 o'clock last Monday)
3. (at 10.15 yesterday morning)
4. (at 4.30 this morning)
5. (at 7.45 yesterday evening)
6. (half an hour ago)

38. Put the verb into the correct form, *past continuous* or *past simple*.

1. Jenny (wait) for me when I (arrive).
2. 'What (you / do) at this time yesterday?' 'I was asleep.'
3. '..... (you / go) out last night?' 'No, I was too tired.'
4. How fast (you / drive) when the accident (happen)?
5. Sam (take) a photograph of me while I(not / look).
6. We were in a very difficult position. We (not / know) what to do.

7. I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last (see) him, he (try) to find a job.
8. I (walk) along the street when suddenly I (hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody (follow) me. I was scared and I (start) to run.
9. When I was young, I (want) to be a pilot.
10. Last night I (drop) a plate when I (do) the washing up. Fortunately, it (not / break).

Future Continuous

We use the Future Continuous:

- a) for an action which will be in progress at a stated future time;
*This time next week, we **will be cruising** round the islands.*
- b) for an action which will definitely happen in the future as the result of a routine or arrangement;
*Don't call Julie, I'll **be seeing** her later, so I'll pass the message on.*
- c) when we ask politely about someone's plans for the near future (what we want to know is if our wishes fit in with their plans);
- **Will you be using** the photocopier for long?
- No. Why?
- I need to make some photocopies.

Time expressions that are used with the Future Continuous: *at 4 o'clock tomorrow, when you come..., all day long, while..., all the morning / afternoon / evening tomorrow*

Singular	I	will	(I'll)	be	reading speaking crying eating cooking telling sleeping skiing
	you		(you'll)		
	he she it		(he'll) (she'll) (it'll)		
	you we they		(you'll) (we'll) (they'll)		
Plural					

39. Complete the sentences with the *future continuous* form of the verbs in brackets.

1. We _____ (travel) to Venezuela this time next year.
2. When our exams start, we _____ (not go) out very much.
3. While Mum's playing tennis, Dad _____ (make) dinner.
4. Tony _____ (not wait) for you at the train station when you arrive; I will!

5. _____ (you / start) the yoga class when you get back from holiday?
6. Carrie _____ (come) to the party on Saturday.
7. I _____ (watch) TV when she arrives tonight.
8. This time next week I _____ (sun-bathe).
9. A month from now, he _____ (swim) in a hotel swimming pool.
10. Tomorrow morning, I _____ (work) in my office.

40. Complete the sentences with the future continuous form of the verbs in the box. There is one extra verb.

eat	go	Read	sleep	study	water
-----	----	------	-------	-------	-------

1. I _____ for my exams all week.
2. My cat _____ all the cream this evening.
3. _____ they _____ their book during the weekend.
4. The gardener _____ the flowers this afternoon.
5. _____ you _____ on Saturday afternoon?

41. Put the mixed words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. They / having / lunch / will / with / be / friends / their.
2. What / you / doing / this / will / time / be / tomorrow?
3. working / be / on / He / the / will / new / project.
4. friends / will / helping / My / be / me / my / house / painting / with.
5. not / She / with / will / be / us / staying.
6. My / will / mowing / lawn / on / be / Sunday / dad / our / morning.

42. Complete the sentences with the *future continuous* form of the verbs in brackets.

1. This time next Monday, I _____ in a huge office in New York. (work)
2. This time on Tuesday, Mary _____ on a beach in Italy. (sunbathe)
3. Do not make noise after midnight – I _____ soundly, I hope. (sleep)
4. Jackeline _____ to Kenya tomorrow at this time. (fly)
5. Students _____ copies while he _____ the report. (make / finish)
6. I _____ in my study library at 6pm tomorrow. (work)
7. This time next year we _____ the Pacific Ocean. (cross)
8. I _____ the dinner table while my mother _____ the meat. (lay / prepare)
9. You'll recognize Molly! She _____ a pink hat. (wear)
10. From 7 till 12 I _____ classes. (have)

11. _____ you _____ your bike this evening? (use)
12. My auntie and uncle _____ with us this weekend. (stay)
13. I _____ television from ten pm to midnight. (watch)
14. This time on Friday I _____ on the beach. (lie)
15. What _____ you _____ tomorrow evening? (do)
16. _____ you _____ late tomorrow night? (work)
17. Do not ring Greg up at 10am. He _____ his music lesson. (have)
18. The boys of our team _____ football tomorrow morning. (play)
19. It _____ probably _____ when we arrive in Kongo. (rain)
20. It is mid-autumn, the leaves _____ soon. (fall)

43. Answer the questions in Future Continuous.

1. What will Zana be doing? (make a skirt)
2. What will Michael be doing? (swim in the Red Sea)
3. What will Paul's grandfather be doing? (work in the orchard)
4. What will Greg be doing at the University? (study languages)
5. What will Megan's mother be doing? (fly to Mumbai)
6. What will the singer be doing at the concert? (sing songs)
7. What will the journalist be doing? (interview the President)
8. What will the professor be doing next September? (reading lecture)

44. Develop an idea using *Future Continuous*.

1. Don't leave the tiny newborn alone. (cry)
2. Don't call on Steven tonight. (pack)
3. Don't ring anybody up at six am. (sleep)
4. Don't wait for Melody tomorrow. (train)
5. Don't tell your Granny. (grumble)
6. Don't expect Molly to come on Saturday. (work)
7. Don't come to see Miranda after lunch. (typing her novel)
8. Don't send Molly any letters in July. (travel)

Unit 5.

Present Perfect

We use the Present Perfect:

- a) for an action which started in the past and continues up to the present, especially with state verbs such as *be, have, like, know*, etc. In this case, we often use *for* and *since*;

*Ann **has had** the dog **for** five years.*

b) for an action which has recently finished and whose result is visible in the present;
*She **has just washed** her hair. (She has now wrapped her hair in a towel, so the action has finished.)*

c) for an action which happened at an unstated time in the past. The exact time is not mentioned because it is either unknown or unimportant. The emphasis is placed on the action;

*The Taylors **have bought** a sailing boat. (The exact time is unknown or unimportant. What is important is the fact that they now own a sailing boat.)*

d) for an action which has happened within a specific time period which is not over at the moment of speaking. We often use words and expressions such as *today, this morning / evening / week / month, etc.*

*She **has taken** twenty pictures today. (The time period – today – is not over yet. She may take more pictures.)*

BUT

*She **took** twenty pictures **yesterday**. (The time period – yesterday – is over.)*

NOTE: We use the present perfect to announce a piece of news and the past simple or past continuous to give more details about it.

*The police **have** finally **arrested** Peter. He **was trying** to leave the country when they **caught** him.*

Time expressions that are used with the Present Perfect: *for, since, already, yet, always, just, ever, never, so far, today, this week / month, etc., how long, lately, recently, still.*

Subject	Helping Verb	Main Verb (Past Participle)
I You They We	have	decided finished lost chosen
She He It	has	gone

45. Open the brackets using 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.

46. Make negative *Present Perfect* sentences.

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 not 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 at school.

47. These are some sentences from Nigel's letter home from Africa. He has made four mistakes in using 'for' and 'since'. Correct his mistakes.

Dear Mum and Dad,

I've lived in Africa since two weeks and I love it! Africa is beautiful! I have not travelled to any faraway place for last summer. I'm so happy now!

I've already seen Mr. Rambler. He is working for WWF here and taking photos of wild animals. I have not seen any lions yet. I think I'll see them later.

Thank you for the trip. I've dreamed of Kenya for my childhood. I have not seen you since ages! I miss you so much!

Love, Nigel.

48. Complete the sentences using *for* or *since*.

1. I've lived in Washington _____ 1997.
2. Ben has studied English _____ three years.
3. They have not visited their grandparents _____ months.
4. Julie's ill. She's been in bed _____ Tuesday.
5. My dad has had his car _____ sixteen.
6. It's been ten years _____ we moved to Oxford.

49. Make sentences using *since* and *for* in Present Perfect.

1. Kate / be / in bed / a long time.
2. She / not eat / anything / this morning.
3. She / not see / her friends / a week.
4. She / stay / at home / Tuesday.
5. She / have / a red nose / three days.
6. She / not play / basketball / last weekend.
7. She / not do / any school work / Monday.

Unit 6.

Past Perfect

We use the Past Perfect:

- a) for an action which happened before another past action or before a stated time in the past;

*She **had finished** work when she met her friends for coffee. (She finished work first and then she met her friends.)*

- b) for an action which finished in the past and whose result was visible in the past;

*He was happy. He **had signed** an important contract. (The action finished in the past and its result was visible in the past, too.)*

NOTE: We can use the ***past perfect*** or the ***past simple*** with *before* or *after* without any difference in meaning.

*They went out after it **had stopped** / **stopped** raining.*

Time expressions that are used with the Past Perfect: *before, after, already, just, for, since, till / until, when, by, by the time, never, etc.*

Singular	I	had	found
	you		seen
	he she it		been
Plural	you we they		closed
		thought	
			talked
			cleaned
			bought
subject + had + past participle			

50. Open the brackets using *Past Perfect*.

1. Henever (be) to Oxford before.
2. When I found my camera the butterfly already (fly away).
3. Sandra (suffer) from pneumonia for many years.
4. Tony (not appear) on TV before that.
5. My cousin (buy) the tickets before we came.
6. I was too tired because my working day (start) at six.

51. Open the brackets using *Past Simple* or *Past Perfect*.

1. When my mum (appear), my father already (start) the car.
2. When the police (arrive), we already (catch) the thief.
3. Jack (finish) the test before the bell (ring).
4. When Anna (come) to say good-night, her children already (fall asleep).
5. Scott already (prepare) the dinner when her husband (get) home from work.
6. When Brad and Susan (get married), they (know) each other for 3 years.
7. She (not enjoy) the film because she (read) the book before.
8. Our apartment (be) in a mess because I (have) a birthday party the night before.
9. We (not go) to a restaurant because we (spend) all our money on clothes.
10. Mary (can not go) skating after she (break) her leg.
11. Larry (be late) because he (get stuck) in a traffic jam.

52. Make a sentence by choosing the beginning from the first part and the end from the second, translate it.

His parents were angry because ...	a) because we had not paid the bill.
The roses died because ...	b)the film had already started.
When we arrived at the cinema ...	c)he had not phoned them for several months.
Bob was late for the train ...	d)because he had passed all his exams.
The electricity was switched off ...	e)because he had forgotten his passport.
The student was happy ...	f) I had not watered them for several weeks.

53. Read the situations and complete the sentences.

- We played tennis yesterday. Half an hour after we began playing, it started to rain.
We..... when
- I had arranged to meet Tom in a restaurant. I arrived and waited for him. After 20 minutes I suddenly realised that I was in the wrong restaurant.
I for 20 minutes when I the wrong restaurant.
- Sarah got a job in factory. Five years later the factory closed down.
At the time the factory, Sarahthere for five years.
- I went to a concert last week. The orchestra began playing. After about ten minutes a man in the audience suddenly started shouting.
The orchestra when

Future Perfect

We use the Future Perfect:

- for an action which will be finished before a stated future time.

*She **will have delivered** all the newspapers by 7 o'clock.*

Time expressions that are used with the Future Perfect: *before, by, by then, by the time, until / till.*

NOTE: *Untill / till* are only used in negative sentences.

*She **will have finished** the report by tomorrow.*

*She **won't have completed** the report **until / till** 6 o'clock.*

Singular	I	will	(I'll)	have	gone spoken found eaten played told slept studied
	you		(you'll)		
	he she it		(he'll) (she'll) (it'll)		
	you we they		(you'll) (we'll) (they'll)		
Plural					
subject + will + have + past participle					

54. Read Johnny's work timetable and complete the sentences with the correct form (*future perfect simple or future continuous*) of the verbs in the brackets.

Schedule

9 am – 10 am	tickets
10 am – 12 pm	roller coaster
12 pm – 1 pm	restaurant
1 pm – 2 pm	lunch break
2 pm – 6 pm	water splash

- By 9 am, Johnny _____ (arrive) at Europa-Park.
- He _____ (sell) tickets at 9:30 am.
- At 11 am, he _____ (help) on the roller coaster.
- He _____ (finish) helping on the roller coaster by 12:05 pm.
- At 12.30 pm, he _____ (serve) in the restaurant.
- By 2:10 pm, he _____ (eat) his lunch.
- He _____ (work) on the water splash at 3 pm.
- Johnny _____ (go home) by 7 pm.

55. Complete with *Future Simple, Future Continuous or Future Perfect*.

To: Mike From: Josh

Subject: Vacation

Hi Mike,

I'm going on vacation in the morning. We'll be 1) _____ (stay) in a big hotel in Crete for a week. It will take a few hours to get there as we'll be 2) _____ (travel) by car and by ferry. Dad says it's as fast as going by plane, but I don't believe him! Still, by this time tomorrow afternoon we'll have 3) _____ (arrive) and we'll be 4) _____ (swim) in the hotel pool. Generally, I would rather have an active vacation, but mom and dad prefer to relax. I expect they will be 5) _____ (sit) by the pool while I'm swimming!

Luckily for me there are some watersports on the beach. I think windsurfing will be more fun than sailing, don't you? Hopefully by the end of the week I will have

6) _____ (learn) how to windsurf really well. That would be great!
It will 7) _____ (be) the best vacation I've ever had. I'll 8)
_____ (send) you a postcard!

Bye for now,

Josh

56. Open the brackets using *Future Simple, Future Continuous or Future Perfect.*

1. By the end of the week, Mary _____ (see) all his relatives in England.
2. By the time you arrive, the kids _____ (go) to bed already.
3. This time next week, I _____ (spend) some time playing tennis.
4. Jerry _____ (be) 18 next year in June.
5. Paul _____ (finish) reading the book by the end of the week.
6. In the next three months, my friend _____ (study) in France.

57. Open the brackets.

1. _____ you _____ (finish) your homework by the time the film stars?
2. She _____ (have) the baby by the end of the month.
3. Do you think that you _____ (get) married by the time you are 20?
4. In fifty years' time the pollution _____ (double).
5. She's so lazy. I bet you that she _____ (not do) anything when we get there.
6. My dad _____ (retire) by 2020.
7. There's no point in going now - the film _____ (start) when we get there.
8. We _____ (not reach) the camp site by nightfall.
9. School _____ (start) by the time we get back from holiday.
10. The battery _____ (go) flat before I can get home.
11. You can call me at work at 8 am. I _____ (arrive) at the office by then.
12. They will be tired when we arrive. They _____ (not sleep) for a long time.
13. Unless further action is taken, the black rhino _____ (become) extinct in a few years time.
14. If global warming isn't halted, a large
15. He _____ (break) that toy by the end of the day.

58. Put the verbs in brackets into the *future continuous* or the *future perfect.*

- 1 By 7o'clock, Jonathan (cook) dinner for the kids.
- 2 This time tomorrow I (make) a dress in my fashion class.

- 3 Rosy can't go to the cinema this afternoon because she
(clean) the house.
- 4 I (watch) the tennis tournament all day tomorrow.
- 5 By the end of next summer, Carl's parents (build) the
extension to their house.
- 6 By 2025, the government (open) a hundred new schools.
- 7 The government (open) hundred new schools in the next
five years.
- 8 Oh, great! And I (do) the washing up for the whole flat this
week, OK?
- 9 Yes, I (sit) my driving test this time tomorrow!
- 10 Jack..... (attend) the party?
- 11 The minister (give) a speech at the conference.
- 12 Don't worry, I (do) all the washing up by the time you're
back from work.
- 13 By the time this journey's over I (take) Hundreds of
photos.

59. Choose the right verb tense for each sentence (*Future Simple, Future Continuous or Future Perfect*).

1. I suppose the concert _____ (finish) about 6.
2. I _____ (be) very sad if you do that.
3. I _____ (tell) you everything when I go back.
4. This time tomorrow I _____ (fly) to France.
5. Next month we _____ (be married) for 25 years.
6. Tomorrow she _____ (write) a very important exam.
7. Don't phone me between 8 a.m. and 12 p.m. I _____ (work).
8. John is very upset today. I _____ (try) to talk to him.
9. By the end of the week he _____ (spend) all his money.
10. By the time you arrive, she _____ (go).
11. This time next week I _____ (relax) at the beach.
12. I think she _____ (pass) tomorrow's exam.
13. I can visit you at 5. We _____ (finish) the game by then.
14. Sorry, but I can't come at 5. I _____ (play) football with my
mates.
15. In half an hour everybody _____ (watch) the film.

Unit 7.

Present Perfect Continuous

We use the Present Perfect Continuous:

- a) to put emphasis on the duration of an action which started in the past and continues up to the present, especially with time expressions such as *for, since, all morning / day / year, etc.*;

Sam **has been talking** on the phone for half an hour. (He began talking on the phone half an hour ago and he is still talking.)

- b) for an action which started in the past and lasted for some time. The action may have finished or may still be going on. The result of the action is visible in the present;

Her feet hurt. She **has been walking** all morning. (The result of the action is visible in the present – her feet hurt.)

- c) to express anger, irritation, annoyance.

Somebody **has been giving** away our plans. (The speaker is irritated.)

NOTE: With the verbs *live, work, teach* and *feel* we can use the **present perfect** or **present perfect continuous** with no difference in meaning.

We have lived / have been living here for twenty years.

Time expressions that are used with the Present Perfect Continuous: *for, since, how long, lately, recently.*

Singular	I	have	(I've)	been	reading speaking crying eating cooking telling sleeping skiing		
	you		(you've)				
	he she it	has	(he's) (she's) (it's)				
Plural	you we they	have	(you've) (we've) (they've)				
	subject + have/has + been + verb-ing						

60. Make present perfect continuous sentences from the words.

1. been / it / day / raining / has / all

_____.

2. have / looking / for / I / everywhere / been / you

_____.

3. been / well / hasn't / Mike / feeling

_____.

4. giving / her / been / we / have / advice

_____.

5. eating / my / has / been / chocolate / who

_____?

6. my / been / has / me / helping / dad

_____.

7. haven't / the / working / phones / been

_____.

8. doing / crossword / been / have / you / that

_____?

61. Underline the correct option.

1. It *has been* / *has been being* a difficult day.
2. Trevor, have you *listened* / *been listening* to me?
3. Pete hasn't *come* / *hasn't been coming* back from London.
4. She has *sung* / *has been singing* for two hours, so she needs a rest.
5. Has Sam *taken* / *been taking* my pen again?
6. Louise *has read* / *has been reading* the same book for two months.
7. The match *has finished* / *has been finishing* and Liverpool are champions!
8. I *have thought* / *have been thinking* about you all day.
9. He *hasn't understood* / *hasn't been understanding* what to do.
10. He can't drive home because he *has drunk* / *has been drinking*.

62. Write one new sentence using the verb in brackets and the *present perfect* or *present perfect continuous*.

1. John came to the bus stop 20 minutes ago. There is still no bus. (wait)
_____.
2. I didn't speak German at all three years ago. I know it perfectly now. (learn)
_____.
3. Shelly is driving to Newcastle. She left at 13.00 and it is now 15.00. (drive)
_____.
4. The window is broken. The children did it. (break)
_____.
5. They are playing tennis. The match started at 12.00 and is still going on. (play)
_____.
6. I don't have my keys. I left them at home. (forget)
_____.
7. My sister started to tell me a joke. The joke is not finished yet. (tell)
_____.
8. Ed saw the film at the cinema and then watched it again at home. (watch)
_____.

63. Complete the dialogue using the verbs from the box in the *present perfect* or *present perfect continuous*.

not be come decide freeze get have leave not sell stand think

Journalist: I to the village of Ink pen to interview some more village people. Oh, hello, could I ask you a few questions? Are you all right, you look very cold!

Villager: Hello. I am cold, I here in the market all day. I think my feet

Journalist: Well, have some tea with me. What do you do in the market?

Villager: I sell fruit and vegetables. Today a great day. I much. In fact, recently business worse and worse.

Journalist: Don't people buy fruit and vegetables now?

Villager: Of course, they do, but in supermarkets outside the village. My wife and I about it and we to close our business and do something new.

Journalist: Really?

Villager: We're not the only ones. A lot of people especially young people, the village in the last few years. It's very sad.

Journalist: you any ideas about your future?

Villager: Yes. I want to work in a supermarket.

64. Write possible explanations for the situations, using the *present perfect* and *present perfect continuous*.

1. His eyes are red.

_____.

2. She is hiding behind the sofa.

_____.

3. My mobile phone isn't working.

_____.

4. I can't find my pen.

_____.

5. My friend wants to speak to me. It's 2 o'clock in the morning!

_____.

6. My hands are very dirty.

_____.

Past Perfect Continuous

We use the Past Perfect Continuous:

a) to put emphasis on the duration of an action started and finished in the past before another past action or a stated time in the past, usually with *since* or *for*;

*They **had been looking for** a house for six months before they found one they liked.*

b) for an action which lasted for some time in the past and whose result was visible in the past.

*Last Monday Ted had to fly to New York. His flight was delayed. He was annoyed. He **had been waiting** at the airport for three hours. (He waited at the airport for three hours and the result of the action was visible in the past, too.)*

NOTE: The past perfect continuous is the past equivalent of the present perfect continuous.

*I **had been driving** for ten hours, so I felt exhausted. (The action – had been driving – lasted for some time in the past. The result – felt exhausted – was also visible in the past.)*

I have been driving for ten hours, so I feel exhausted. (The action – have been driving – started in the past. The result – feel exhausted – is still visible in the present.)

Time expressions that are used with the Past Perfect Continuous: *for, since, how long, before, until, etc.*

Singular	I	had	(I'd)	been	reading
	you		(you'd)		speaking
	he she it		(he'd) (she'd) (it'd)		crying eating bringing
	you we they		(you'd) (we'd) (they've)		telling sleeping buying
subject + had + been + verb-ing					

65. Read the situations and make sentences from the words in brackets.

- I was very tired when I arrived home.
(I / work / hard all day)
- The two boys came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired.
(they / play / football)
- I was disappointed when I had to cancel my holiday.
(I / look / forward to it)
- Ann woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn't know where she was.
(she/dream)
.....
- When I got home, Tom was sitting in front of the TV. He had just turned it off.
(he / watch / a film).....

66. Put the verb into the most suitable form, past continuous (I was doing), past perfect (I had done) or past perfect continuous (I had been doing).

- It was very noisy next door. Our neighbours (have) a party.
- We were good friends. We (know) each other for years.
- John and I went for a walk. I had difficulty keeping up with him because he (walk) so fast.
- Sue was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She (run).
- When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table with their mouths full. They (eat).
- When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table and talking. Their mouths were empty, but their stomachs were full. They (eat).
- Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor. He (look) for his contact lens.

8. When I arrived, Kate (wait) for me. She was annoyed with me because I was late and she (wait) for a long time.
9. I was sad when I sold my car. I (have) it for a very long time.
10. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We (travel) for more than 24 hours.

67. Finish the sentences using *Past Perfect Continuous*.

Example: ... before we came from the supermarket. Liz / to clean / the flat / for two hours. – Liz had been cleaning the flat for two hours before we came from the supermarket.

1. ... before Tom came to the court. Helen / to play / tennis / for an hour and a half. _____
2. ... before he retired. Mr Black / to work / as a lawyer / for twenty-five years. _____
3. ... when the bus arrived. We / to wait / for forty minutes. _____
4. Sheila looked tired because. She / to sew / a dress / for her little daughter / all day. _____
5. Before Jack got to level four ... to play / the same game / for three hours. _____
6. Mike's neighbours were angry because Mike / to listen / to loud music / for four hours / yesterday evening. _____
7. Everybody was very hungry because They / to work / all day / without / a break for lunch. _____
8. ... when suddenly the car broke down. We / to drive / for five hours. _____
9. ... before the plane landed in the airport late in the evening yesterday. They / to fly / for six hours. _____
10. ... since Easter. Alex and Den / to prepare / for the exams. _____

68. Open the brackets using *Past Perfect Continuous*.

1. My sister (to practise) for two months before that concert.
2. The boys (to fish) for three hours before Tom caught the first fish.
3. We (to discuss) that problem for more than an hour before we found the right solution.
4. Henry (to wait) for half an hour before he saw his girlfriend getting off the tram.
5. Driving to the hospital was difficult as it (to snow) all night.
6. Polly (to study) economy since she entered university.
7. Ron's collection of coins was valuable as he (to collect) them since he was a schoolboy.

8. When Sam returned home we (to watch) that TV programme for a quarter of an hour already.
9. Bill's coat and mittens were wet because he (to play) snowballs with his friends in the yard.
10. David was irritated because the police inspector (to ask) him questions for more than an hour.

69. Make positive and negative sentences.

1. Brian had been trying to find a better job for three weeks.
2. Little Johnny had been riding his new bike all day yesterday.
3. Robert and Frank had been fixing that computer for two hours yesterday.
4. Julia had been typing the report all the morning yesterday.
5. It had been raining all night last Tuesday.
6. The Smiths had been building their house for four years.
7. We had been skating for three hours yesterday.
8. You had been decorating the classroom for more than two hours last Saturday.
9. The twins had been fighting in the backyard when their mother saw them.
10. Molly had been speaking on the phone for an hour and a half yesterday evening.

Unit 8.

Future Perfect Continuous

We use the Future Perfect Continuous:

- a) to emphasise the duration of an action up to a certain time in the future.

*By the end of next month, she **will have been teaching** for ten years.*

NOTE: After the time expressions by the time, until, before, we use the present simple because they introduce time clauses. The future perfect and the future perfect continuous may come either before or after the time clauses.

*I **won't have finished** cleaning the house **until** you come back.*

***By the time they reach** New York, they **will have been travelling** for four hours.*

Time expressions that are used with the Future Perfect Continuous: *because, by (the end of the year / that time), for (3 hours / months).*

Singular	I	will	(I'll)	have	been	reading speaking crying eating cooking telling sleeping skiing
	you		(you'll)			
	he she it		(he'll) (she'll) (it'll)			
	you we they		(you'll) (we'll) (they'll)			
subject + will + have + been + verb-ing						

70. Open the brackets using *Future Perfect* or *Future Perfect Continuous*.

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

71.Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb (Future Continuous, Future Perfect, Future Perfect Continuous).

1. At this time tomorrow, we _____ (play).
2. I _____ (learn) swimming next month.
3. Mohan _____ (go) to his hometown next week.
4. I _____ (complete) my computer course in December.
5. My uncle _____ (arrive) from USA in a couple of days.
6. By this time next year, I _____ (buy) a new bicycle.
7. We _____ (complete) our SA Examination by the end of this month.
8. My father _____ (go) to office by this time tomorrow.
9. By the end of this year we _____ (build) a new house.
10. By this evening, I _____ (finish) my homework.

11. By 2021 I _____ (work) at this school for five years.
12. We _____ (watch) TV when you come.
13. I _____ (learn) French for four months by October.
14. You _____ (learn) some new words when you finish this lesson.
15. By next month, my friend _____ (live) in New Zealand for ten years.

72. Put the verbs into Future Perfect Continuous or Future Perfect:

1. I _____ (receive) the results of my exams by Tuesday.
2. By the end of this week we _____ (live) here for two months.
3. By the time he gets my letter, I _____ (leave) town.
4. By the end of this year I _____ (save) \$1,000.
5. By the beginning of October we _____ (be) married for twenty-five years.
6. He _____ (earn) a million pounds by the time he's thirty.
7. By the end of this year he _____ (teach) for nine years.
8. It's very late. He _____ (leave) the pub by now.
9. The bus is late. In the minutes they _____ (wait) at the bus stop for an hour.
10. Before next year we _____ (paint) the whole house.

73. Put the verbs into Future Perfect Continuous or Future Perfect:

1. By 2020 he _____ (work) for this company for twenty years.
2. By my next birthday I _____ (wear) glasses for two years.
3. It's a very long lecture. In three minutes he _____ (talk) for two hours.
4. It's almost 8 o'clock. I'm sure they _____ (go) home.
5. By the end of the month she _____ (buy) all her Christmas presents.
6. I _____ (finish) this book by the end of the week.
7. By 2 o'clock we _____ (wash) clothes for three hours.
8. In ten years' time the population in Greece _____ (grow) by thirty per cent.
9. By the end of the month we _____ (take) French lessons for eight months.
10. Before he arrives, they _____ (eat) all the food.

74. Open the brackets using *Future Perfect Continuous*.

- 1) I _____(work) all weekend so I won't be energetic on Sunday night.
- 2) How long _____(you / wait) when you finally get your exam results?
- 3) Julie _____(not / eat) much, so we'll need to make sure she has a good meal when she arrives.
- 4) How long _____(she / plan) to move house when she finally moves?
- 5) _____(she / wait) long by the time we get there?
- 6) _____(he / play) computer games for ten hours when he finally stops?
- 7) They _____(study) all day, so they'll want to go out in the evening.
- 8) They _____(not / stay) in the hotel for long when she arrives.
- 9) I _____(not / walk) when I meet you I'll have been cycling.
- 10) She _____(play) squash, so she won't be dressed up.
- 11) We _____(look) at houses for four months next Tuesday.
- 12) We _____(not / do) this project for long when the inspector arrives.
- 13) How long _____(you / work) on this project when it is finished?
- 14) _____(you / buy) clothes when I see you?
- 15) He _____(not / do) much work, so he'll be happy to start a new project.
- 16) How long _____(the children / sleep) in the living room when their new bedroom is ready?
- 17) How long _____(he / train) when he enters the competition?
- 18) _____(you / take) exams the day we meet?
- 19) I _____(answer) students' questions all morning, so I'll want a quiet lunch.
- 20) _____(they / travel) for long when they arrive?

Progress Test

Open the brackets using the correct verb form:

1. We (invite) them to the party but they didn't come.
2. It (rain) when we(go) out.
3. It's a nice day today. The sun(shine).
4. I got up early and(have) a shower.
5. The phone(ring) while Mary(cook) dinner.
6. Tom isn't at home at the moment. He(travel) abroad.
7. I saw Bob and Sam at the party, but I(not/speak) to them.
8. Robert had a book in his hand but he(not/read) it.
9. The floor is clean now. I(just/wash) it.
10. How often(you/go) on holiday?
11. Janet and Daniel.....(be) married for nine years.
12. Who(invent) the telephone?
13. Jo got married when she(be) 23.
14. I(know) Ann and Lesley since we were at school.
- 15.....(I/not/watch) TV very much.
16. The children are in the living room. They(watch) TV.
17. We(not/be) hungry, so we didn't stay for lunch.
18. Betty(have) the same job for 15 years.
19. I(never/ride) a horse in my life.
20. We(go) to the cinema yesterday.
21. I always..... (get) up at 6 a.m.
22. Mary (go) shopping at the moment.
23. Peter(see) his grandparents this afternoon.
24. (in a restaurant) I (have) chicken soup!
25. Your bag must be very heavy. I(carry) it for you!
26. The Cambridge train(leave) at 8 p.m.
27. How you(make) this delicious dish?
28. I promise that I(love) you forever.

29. I feel so tired. you (make) a cup of coffee for me, please?
30. The Sun(rise) in the east.
31. Adam (meet) his wife 4 years ago.
32. Water(boil) at 100 Degrees Centigrade.
33. John wants to be fit and healthy. He(go) to the gym on a regular basis.
34. We(not watch) TV every evening.
35. Tomorrow the weather(be) hot and sunny.
36. My friend (buy) a new car last week.
37. We(not see) each other for ages!
38. Somebody(break) the window. There are splinters everywhere.
39. I think Mary(pass) her language exam easily.
40. Yesterday afternoon Mother(do) the washing-up meanwhile Father(repair) his car.
41. Joe's birthday(be) next Friday.
42. Well done! You are ready. How longyou (do) this exercise?
43. I know who Susan(marry) next month.
44. The children(play) in the garden this time yesterday.
45. Tom(lose) weight. He is thin and looks good.
46. The kids(not sleep) just now.
47. I(see) my dentist at 2 this afternoon.
48. I(know) Mary since last year.
49. It's too hot in here. I.....(open) the window.
50. I don't have my glasses on me.(lend) me yours, please?

Irregular Verbs

beat /bi:t/	beat /bi:t/	beaten /'bi:tn/
become /bɪ 'kʌm/	became /bɪ 'keɪm/	become /bɪ 'kʌm/
begin /bɪ 'gɪn/	began /bɪ 'gæn/	begun /bɪ 'gʌn/
bend /bend/	bent /bent/	bent /bent/
bind /baɪnd/	bound /baʊnd/	bound /baʊnd/
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪtn/
bleed /bli:d/	bled /bled/	bled /bled/
blow /blou/	blew /blu:/	blown /bloun/
break /breɪk/	broke /brɔ:k/	broken /'brɔ:kən/
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought /brɔ:t/
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/
burn /bɜ:rn/	burnt /bɜ:rnt/	burnt /bɜ:rnt/
burn /bɜ:rn/	burned /bɜ:rnd/	burned /bɜ:rnd/
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught /kɔ:t/
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃɔ:z/	chosen /'tʃɔ:zən/
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/
cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/
dig /dɪg/	dug /dʌg/	dug /dʌg/
do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/
draw /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /drɔ:n/
dream /dri:m/	dreamt /dremt/	dreamt /dremt/
dream /dri:m/	dreamed /dri:md/	dreamed /dri:md/
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/
drive /draɪv/	drove /drouv/	driven /'drɪvən/
eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt, et/	eaten /'i:tn/
fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔ:lən/
feed /fi:d/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/
fight /faɪt/	fought /fɔ:t/	fought /fɔ:t/
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /floun/
forget /fər 'get/	forgot /fər 'gɒt/	forgotten /fər 'gɒtn/
forgive /fər 'gɪv/	forgave /fər 'geɪv/	forgiven /fər 'gɪvən/
freeze /fri:z/	froze /frouz/	frozen /'frouzən/
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/
get /get/	got /gɒt/	gotten /'gɒtn/
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvən/
go /gou/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/
grow /grou/	grew /gru:/	grown /groun/
hang /hæŋ/	hung /hʌŋ/	hung /hʌŋ/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/
hear /hɪər/	heard /hɜ:rd/	heard /hɜ:rd/
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪdn/

hit/hɪt/
hold/hould/
hurt/hɜ:rt/
keep/ki:p/
know/nou/
lay/leɪ/
lead/li:d/
learn/lɜ:rn/
learn/lɜ:rn/
leave/li:v/
lend/lend/
let/let/
lie/laɪ/
lose/lu:z/
make/meɪk/
mean/mi:n/
meet/mi:t/
pay/peɪ/
put/pʊt/
read/ri:d/
ride/raɪd/
ring/rɪŋ/
rise/raɪz/
run/rʌn/
say/seɪ/
see/si:/
sell/sel/
send/send/
set/set/
shake/ʃeɪk/
shine/ʃaɪn/
shoot/ʃu:t/
show/ʃou/
shut/ʃʌt/
sing/sɪŋ/
sink/sɪŋk/
sit/sɪt/
sleep/sli:p/
smell/smel/
smell/smel/
speak/spi:k/
spell/spel/
spell/spel/
spend/spend/
spill/spɪl/
spill/spɪl/
spoil/spoɪl/
spoil/spoɪl/

hit/hɪt/
held/held/
hurt/hɜ:rt/
kept/kept/
knew/nu:/
laid/leɪd/
led/led/
learnt/lɜ:rnɪt/
learned/lɜ:rnɪd/
left/left/
lent/lent/
let/let/
lay/leɪ/
lost/lɒst/
made/meɪd/
meant/ment/
met/met/
paid/peɪd/
put/pʊt/
read/red/
rode/roud/
rang/ræŋ/
rose/rouz/
ran/ræn/
said/sed/
saw/sɔ:/
sold/sould/
sent/sent/
set/set/
shook/ʃʊk/
shone/ʃoun, ʃɒn/
shot/ʃɒt/
showed/ʃoud/
shut/ʃʌt/
sang/sæŋ/
sank/sæŋk/
sat/sæt/
slept/slept/
smelt/smelt/
smelled/smeld/
spoke/spouk/
spelt/spelt/
spelled/speld/
spent/spent/
spilt/spɪlt/
spilled/spɪld/
spoilt/spoɪlt/
spoiled/spoɪld/

hit/hɪt/
held/held/
hurt/hɜ:rt/
kept/kept/
known/noun/
laid/leɪd/
led/led/
learnt/lɜ:rnɪt/
learned/lɜ:rnɪd/
left/left/
lent/lent/
let/let/
lain/leɪn/
lost/lɒst/
made/meɪd/
meant/ment/
met/met/
paid/peɪd/
put/pʊt/
read/red/
ridden/'rɪdn/
rung/rʌŋ/
risen/'rɪzən/
run/rʌn/
said/sed/
seen/si:n/
sold/sould/
sent/sent/
set/set/
shaken/'ʃeɪkən/
shone/ʃoun, ʃɒn/
shot/ʃɒt/
shown/ʃoun/
shut/ʃʌt/
sung/sʌŋ/
sunk/sʌŋk/
sat/sæt/
slept/slept/
smelt/smelt/
smelled/smeld/
spoken/'spoukən/
spelt/spelt/
spelled/speld/
spent/spent/
spilt/spɪlt/
spilled/spɪld/
spoilt/spoɪlt/
spoiled/spoɪld/

stand/stænd/
steal/sti:l/
strike/straɪk/
swim/swɪm/
take/teɪk/
teach/ti:tʃ/
tear/teər/
tell/tel/
think/θɪŋk/
throw/θrou/
understand/ʌndər 'stænd/
wake/weɪk/
wear/weər/
win/wɪn/
write/raɪt/

stood/stʊd/
stole/stouəl/
struck/strʌk/
swam/swæm/
took/tʊk/
taught/tɔ:t/
tore/tɔr/
told/tould/
thought/θɔ:t/
threw/θru:/
understood/ʌndər 'stʊd/
woke/wouk/
wore/wɔr/
won/wʌn/
wrote/rout/

stood/stʊd/
stolen/'stoulən/
struck/strʌk/
swum/swʌm/
taken/'teɪkən/
taught/tɔ:t/
torn/tɔrn/
told/tould/
thought/θɔ:t/
thrown/θroun/
understood/ʌndər 'stʊd/
woken/'woukən/
worn/wɔrn/
won/wʌn/
written/'rɪtɪn/

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Notes

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