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ПРОВЕРЬ СЕБЯ

Могилев 2016

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имени А. А. КУЛЕШОВА»

ПРОВЕРЬ СЕБЯ

Сборник заданий и тестов
по лексике и грамматике английского языка

Под редакцией
Н. А. Домбровской



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Данный сборник заданий и тестов по лексике и грамматике английского языка предназначен для студентов неязыковых специальностей, а также других лиц, изучающих английский язык.

Задания, включенные в первый и третий разделы издания, направлены на расширение и активизацию лексического материала, совершенствование грамматических навыков. Второй и четвертый разделы включают в себя лексические и грамматические тесты соответственно, которые предназначены для итогового контроля по теме.

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UNIT I. VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Personal Profile

1.1. Fill in the following form with the appropriate information.

My name is _____. But my close friends usually call me _____, this is my nickname. I come from / am from _____. My family members are _____. My mum works as _____, my dad is a _____, and my _____ sister / brother studies at _____ / is a _____.

Some months ago I completed _____ in / at _____. Now I study at _____, so I am a student, and I don't work yet / I work at _____.

In my free time I like to _____. I am good at _____, but I'm afraid I'm not very good at _____.

One goal I have is to _____ in the nearest future / in 5 years.

1.2. Fill the gaps with the proper words. Use the vocabulary list on the topic.

1. Mark's parents don't live together. They are _____. 2. Frank has no parents. So he is an _____. 3. He hasn't got a family of his own, he is _____ so far. 4. Are you an _____ child in the family? - No, I've got an _____ brother. 5. He is 19. He _____ of age last year. 6. Children go to school at the _____ of six in our country. 7. He is married now but two years ago he was _____.

2.1. Match the words.

1. To give	in touch
2. Maiden/married	late 40s
3. To get	a divorce
4. To come	name
5. To be in one's	in love
6. To keep	married to
7. To fall	of age

2.2. Use six phrases from 2.1 in the following sentences. Put the verbs in the proper form.

1. I _____ a doctor many years ago. 2. He _____ with all his old friends. 3. In our country people _____ at 18. 4. She is not going _____ after 20 years of marriage. 5. My _____ is Brown. I am married to Ben Brown. But my _____ was Black. 6. I can't believe that handsome man _____.

3. Match the questions and the answers.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. What nationality are you? | a. In a small town near Vienna. |
| 2. What sports do you do? | b. Long-distance running. |
| 3. What kind of music do you like? | c. Yes, but not very well. |
| 4. What kind of books do you read? | d. I'd like to travel more, and I think it's an international language. |

5. Are you shy?
 6. Can you play the piano?
 7. What do you like doing in your spare time?
 8. Why are you learning English?
 9. Where do you live?
 10. Do you like watching football matches?
 11. What does your father look like?
 12. What's your mother like?
 13. Have you got any sisters or brothers?
 14. How do you feel about snakes?
 15. What would you do if you had \$ 1mln.?
 16. Who do you most like spending time with?
 17. As a child, what was the first job you wanted to do when you grew up?
 18. What features do you value in people most of all?
- e. Yes, two sisters.
 - f. He's tall and fair.
 - g. Classical music.
 - h. Help the needy.
 - i. She's very calm and cheerful.
 - j. Kindness, sense of justice, ability to forgive.
 - k. Austrian.
 - l. They don't interest me.
 - m. I prefer playing games to watching them.
 - n. Mostly novels; sometimes history books.
 - o. A teacher of primary school.
 - p. No, I'm fairly self-confident.
 - q. Knitting and reading.
 - r. With my best friend Natasha.

4. Form adjectives from the following words.

to attract, curl, beauty, skin, health, wrinkle, freckle, frankly, lightly, indifferently, stock, secret, bush, distinguish, wonder, love, charm.

5. Change each sentence to include a compound adjective.

1. He wore a shirt which had been made by hand. / He wore a hand-made shirt.
2. The sun had tanned her skin. / She had _____.
3. The man had long hair. / He was a _____.
4. The man's hair was red. / He was a _____.
5. He had long hair reaching to his shoulders. / He had _____.
6. The man dressed well. / The man was _____.

6. Choose the proper word in each sentence.

1. She wears her hair in a (ponytail, hairstyle). 2. A young woman doesn't like her skin because she's got (wrinkles, freckles). 3. She is on a special diet because she is (overweight, slim) 4. Unlike his brother, who is rather thin, he is tall and (stout, well built). 5. The best models always seem to be (beautiful, ordinary).

7.1. Give the opposite of the adjectives in the table below. Find a noun which can follow both adjectives (you may use the same noun more than once).

Adjective	Opposite	Noun
1. curly	straight	hair
2. pale		
3. smart		
4. slim		
5. delicate		
6. strong		
7. pleasant		

8. tall		
9. wide		
10. well-shaped		
11. long-sleeved		
12. high-heeled		

7.2. Complete the following phrases.

1. a _____ smile
2. _____ features
3. a _____ complexion
4. _____ hair
5. a _____ head
6. a _____ figure
7. a _____ chin, neck
8. a _____ forehead
9. a _____ expression
10. a _____ person
11. a _____ shirt
12. _____ shoes

8. Combine the adjectives in the right order before a noun. Remember that when describing people's appearance, clothes the following order of adjectives is generally correct.

quality + size + shape + colour	<i>Eyes</i>
quality + length + texture + style + colour	<i>Hair</i>
quality + size + shape + colour + material	<i>Clothes</i>

1. He's got (brown, deep-set, large) eyes. 2. She was in her thirties with (blue, beautiful) eyes. 3. The girl had (wavy auburn, long) hair. 4. The boy had (dark, long, lovely) hair. 5. My sister has (brown, wavy, shoulder-length) hair. 6. She wore a (velvet, red, tight-fitting) dress. 7. I'm looking for a (silk, white, elegant, large) blouse. 8. She likes to wear this (long-sleeved, woolen, black) sweater with a (fashionable, long, woolen, red) scarf.

MY DAILY ROUTINE

1.1. Match the halves from list A (1-10) and their possible endings from list B (a-j) to make word combinations.

A	B
1. to leave for	a. on foot
2. to have	b. for classes
3. to catch	c. the University
4. to go	d. lectures / practical lessons

5. to be late	e. from the library
6. to attend	f. a substantial dinner
7. to borrow books	g. about the house
8. to have a short	h. with friends
9. to hang out	i. a minibus
10. to help mother	j. a rest

1.2. Use the phrases from 1.1 in the following sentences.

1. After breakfast I put on my coat (jacket), take my bag and _____. 2. I go to the bus stop _____ to get to the University. 3. If I have time I _____ to the University _____. 4. I usually come on time because I don't like _____. 5. To get a credit you must _____ and have only good marks. 6. After classes I go to the canteen and _____ there. 7. Sometimes we have to make a report. We can _____ or go to the reading-hall to get ready for the next day. 8. Then I go home, _____ and start thinking about the ways of spending the rest of the day. 9. Very often I _____, watch TV, listen to music, surf the Net or play computer games. 10. As a rule I have very little free time on my week-days. Still I find time _____.

2. Read about Helen's day and insert the appropriate verb from the following list:

brush	buy	catch	eat	fall asleep	find out
finish	get dressed	get home	get up	go to	go to bed
go off	have breakfast	have dinner	have lunch	have a break	lie
leave home	have a shower	listen to	meet	phone	pop into
read	set	start work	turn off	wake up	watch TV

1. I usually _____ at 7.15 when my alarm clock _____.
2. I _____ it _____ and then usually just _____ in bed for another five or ten minutes before I _____.
3. I go to the bathroom _____, _____ my teeth and then _____.
4. I usually _____ cornflakes, a soft-boiled egg, toasts and coffee at about 7.50.
5. While I _____ I certainly _____ the news on the radio.
6. I _____ at about 8 a.m.
7. I always _____ Mr. Green the newsagent's on my way to the station to _____ a daily paper.
8. I _____ the 8.10 train to work and usually _____ the newspaper in it.
9. I _____ at 9.00 and _____ at 5.00.
10. At 11 o'clock we _____ for tea or coffee and I always _____ at 12.30.
11. I _____ from work at about 6 o'clock and _____ at 7.00.
12. I spend most evenings at home and _____.
13. Sometimes I _____ my friends at the pub or _____ the cinema.

14. I always _____ my mother to _____ how everyone is.
 15. I usually _____ at about 11.15 on weekdays and the last thing I do before _____ is to _____ the alarm clock for the next day.

3. Match each sentence from A and the most suitable from B.

A	B
1. She always gets up at 6.30 a.m. on weekdays.	a. Before starting to do his homework for the next day he takes a cold shower.
2. Max goes in for swimming; he has his trainings four days a week.	b. Reading is his hobby.
3. The hostel isn't far from their University.	c. She is known to be an early riser.
4. Mary is especially interested in learning languages.	d. It usually takes them 10 minutes to get there on foot.
5. Jack returns home very tired after his classes.	e. By the end of the week she gets extremely tired. Her only wish is to have a rest.
6. I have so little spare time that even on Sundays I go to the library to read for seminars or to write my theses.	f. It isn't necessary for him to do his everyday morning exercises.
7. Late at night Fred feels tired and sleepy. Nevertheless he always reads one of his favourite books in bed.	g. You'll often meet her in the language laboratory listening to different texts and dialogues or in the reading-hall working with a heap of foreign papers and magazines.
8. All she can do on Sundays is to sleep till 11 o'clock, watch TV, listen to music and read something in English.	h. So you see every day I'm as busy as a bee.

4. Complete the article about our spare time using the words given.

1. dance	Most of us have a _____ that we do in our spare time. Some of us do
2. spend	things like surfing the Net, or make things like model planes. Others
3. photographs	play cards or board _____, while others like to _____ things such as
4. games	stamps and antiques. I _____ a lot of my summer holidays snorkeling in
5. collection	the sea. My brother goes away almost every weekend either walking
6. collect	or _____ in the mountains. His favourite hobby is taking _____
7. pictures	of rare flowers. My aunt who is eighty has a magnificent _____ of
8. climbing	traditional music, and still goes to _____ classes. So, there is much more
9. hobby	to life than watching television!

5. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of a verb from the list.

have take go do make

- 1) She _____ excellent photographs of people in markets.
- 2) Shall we _____ mountain climbing this weekend?
- 3) If you've nothing to do, let's _____ a game of cards.
- 4) You should _____ some exercise; come to the gym with me.
- 5) He _____ model planes using matches and thin paper.

- 6) Jenny _____ guitar lessons for several years.
- 7) She _____ a lot of sewing in her spare time.
- 8) Would you describe _____ shopping as a hobby?
- 9) Lola's helping the children _____ animals out of cake dough.
- 10) Chess is a great game to play but it _____ too much time.
- 11) I don't seem to _____ enough time for all my hobbies!
- 12) We're swimming later on. Do you want to come?

6. Put one of the following prepositions in each space in the passage below.

in / to / up / for / past / of / after / on / at / into / during

Sarah gets up _____ 7 o'clock. She puts her dressing-gown and slippers and goes _____ the bathroom. She cleans her teeth, has a shower, does her hair and goes back _____ her room. Then she wakes _____ her room-mates and leaves _____ the University. Her classes start _____ 8.30 but she usually leaves the hostel _____ half _____ 7 to drop _____ the cafeteria _____ breakfast. She usually has a cup _____ coffee or tea and some sandwiches. She's _____ her third year and according _____ her time-table she has three or four classes a day. She always works hard _____ her classes and she's very tired _____ them.

OUR UNIVERSITY

1.1. Match the halves from list A (1-10) and their possible endings from list B (a-j) to make word combinations.

A	B
1. to enter	a. a good grounding
2. admission	b. research
3. tuition fees	c. (an) exam(s)
4. to fail / to pass	d. scientific problem
5. to give	e. can be reduced
6. to obtain	f. a thesis
7. to graduate	g. to university
8. to defend	h. from university
9. a chosen	i. university
10. to do	j. practical experience

1.2. Use the phrases from 1.2 in the following sentences. Put the verbs in the proper tense form.

1. The students of our university are _____ in major subjects.
2. In four years I _____ and start working.
3. Some of our graduates enter postgraduate courses

and _____ on _____. 4. Last year I finished school and decided _____. 5. The students who _____ successfully get a scholarship. 6. In order _____ all the students have practical training. 7. Postgraduate students can get more specialized study and _____. 8. Every school-leaver knows that _____ is by examinations. 9. Many students pay for their education but _____ for the best students.

2. Guess the words by their definitions.

1. Thesis	a. the people who work for an organization;
2. Research	b. a long piece of writing about some subject that you do as part of a university degree;
3. Tuition fees	c. the money you pay for being taught;
4. Staff	d. the introduction of new ideas or methods;
5. Innovation	e. serious study of a subject in order to discover new facts or test new ideas;
6. Degree	f. the qualification that is given to you when you have completed a university course (in the USA/Britain).

3. Fill in the gaps with the prepositions where necessary.

1. She would like to work _____ the field of law after she has graduated _____ the university.
2. Mark decided to apply _____ various universities though naturally he wanted to enter _____ Yale University.
3. You'll take two exams _____ your third year or they can be placed _____ a thesis.
4. Tuition is not free _____ charge here and it is _____ my means (I cannot afford it).
5. My elder brother who is in his middle twenties is studying _____ the university _____ correspondence.
6. Our dean pays a lot of attention _____ discipline _____ the faculty.
7. It will be quite hard to defend a thesis _____ the scientific problem you have chosen.
8. At our foreign language lessons we are divided _____ three groups.

YOUTH PROBLEMS

1.1. Match the halves from list A (1-10) and their possible endings (list B, a-j) to make word combinations.

A	B
1. to face	a. dependency
2. to die from	b. your way in life
3. to turn to	c. drug use

4. passive	d. gap
5. symptoms of	e. alcohol and drugs
6. to need	f. AIDS
7. to lead to	g. problems
8. to choose	h. medical and psychological help
9. generation	i. a person's degradation
10. computer	j. smoking

1.2. Use the phrases from 1.1 in the following sentences.

1. Young people _____ lots of _____ which are very important for them.
2. One of the major problems is _____ or misunderstanding between the young and the old.
3. Some teenagers can't cope with the numerous problems they face (changing family conditions, unemployment, the stress of choosing a future profession and entering a university, etc.) and _____ trying to escape the reality.
4. Communication problems may _____: youngsters abuse the computer and ignore their family and friends. The only time when they seem really happy is when they are playing a game or spending hours in social networks.
5. Alcohol is a mild poison that can _____, ruin health and life. It also harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker.
6. Smoking can contribute to heart disease, chronic bronchitis, cancer, teeth damage, etc. Even _____, when you breathe someone else's smoke, can damage your health.
7. Teenagers are sometimes told lots of stories as how wonderful drugs will make them feel. What they won't be told is how many young people do lasting damage to their bodies or eventually _____.
8. Drug addicts _____ to reduce dependence.
9. _____ are drowsiness¹, loss of appetite, a high level of deceit², antisocial behaviour. Besides, all abusers are in danger of developing side effects – confusion, hallucinations, unbalanced emotions or serious mental disorders.
10. In fact, it's up to you to _____ and to decide, whether you prefer studying, playing sports, going on dates to destroying your life and turning into an ugly, smelly person with serious health disorders.

2. Guess the words by their definitions.

juvenile delinquency; HIV; violence; to commit suicide; to be bossy; peers;
generation; addiction; to date

1. all the people who were born at about the same time; a single stage in the history of a family; a group of people of similar age involved in a particular activity;

¹ drowsiness ['drauznɪs] дремота

² [dɪ'si:t] обман

2. to be fond of giving people orders; domineering;
3. the condition of being abnormally dependent on some habit, especially on drugs;
4. to spend time with somebody and have a romantic relationship;
5. the habitual committing of crimes or offences by a young person;
6. people of the same age or the same social status;
7. to kill oneself intentionally;
8. a retrovirus which causes AIDS;
9. behaviour involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.

3. Complete the sentences using the derivatives from the words in brackets.

1. "Youth" generally refers to a time of life that is neither (*child*) nor (*adult*), but rather somewhere in-between.
2. Young people can also have problems concerning (*to communicate*) – problems with friends.
3. Alcohol is a drug; naturally it is a mild poison that can lead to a person's (*to degrade*), for just 100 gr. of vodka kills 7,500 brain cells.
4. There is no finite cure for (alcohol); it is a lifelong journey to continued (*to recover*).
5. Smoking is another (*addict*) many people fall into during their teens.
6. Smoking makes teeth yellow, skin – (*health*), hair and clothes – (*smell*); all of these contribute to making you a person (*pleasure*) to deal with.
7. There are three main kinds of drugs – hard (heroin³, cocaine⁴, LSD, etc.), soft (tobacco, alcohol, some tranquillizers), and legal (medicines); all of them can cause addiction, serious (*ill*) and even death.
8. Should drug addicts try to «kick the habit», their bodies will react (*violence*).
9. According to the World Health Organization the critical rate of alcohol (*to consume*) measured per capita⁵ per year is 8 litres.

4. Choose the best variant.

Interviewer: What's wrong with *modern / current* teenagers?

Parent 1: That's easy – everything.

Interviewer: For example?

Parent 2: They want to be *related / treated / referred* like adults, but they won't take adult responsibilities. They just sit around, listening to loud music.

³ heroine [ˈherɒiʊn]

⁴ cocaine [kəˈkeɪn]

⁵ per capita [pəˈkæpɪtə] на человека, на душу населения

Interviewer: Do you have any problems *to / with* your teenage children?

Parent 3: My son's fine, he works *well / hard / nice* at school, but I have problems with my daughter Susan. She never *listens / hears / obey* to us. I think she doesn't even like us. She and her friends just use the house like a convenient hotel and she wears these terrible clothes. I think she does it to *trouble / worry / upset* us.

Interviewer: What do you think about your parents, Paul?

Paul: Well, they're so boring. I mean, they want us to be like them and *take / agree / accept* their way of life.

Susan: Yeah, they think we're all delinquents and criminals, just because they don't like the way we look. They're afraid of what the neighbours will *think / consider / approve* of our hair and clothes.

Paul: I mean, I quite like my Mum and Dad, but they are too *arrogant / bossy / cruel* – always ordering us around. I think they're jealous because we have a much better time they did when they were young.

5. Use the following word combinations to discuss what makes teenagers happy, depressed, self-confident, etc.

Teenagers are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (un)happy • depressed • calm & self-confident • unconfident • delinquent • aggressive • able to cope with difficulties • etc. 	when they	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • feel • don't feel • suffer from • are treated with • are • live in the atmosphere of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • love & approval • respect & tolerance • parental neglect • care & security • patience • trusted by parents • understanding & sympathy • anger & tension • often praised • never praised • ignored by parents • a part of a family • persuaded through fear
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6. Fill in the table choosing from the list suggested.

To spend hours in social networks; lack of sleep; smoking; to follow healthy diet (e. g., eat much vegetables and fruit); to have regular meals; to eat much fast food; physical inactivity; to look on the bright side of life; to have a regular 8-hour sleep; to do sports & exercises; to take drugs; hard drinking; to have regular walks; to follow hygiene rules and norms; to chew tobacco; compulsive shopping.

Healthy habits & practices	Unhealthy habits & practices	Addictions

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

1.1. Join the parts of the word combinations.

1. to interfere in	a. waste
2. to release	b. nature
3. to endanger	c. cancer
4. to cut down	d. chemicals
5. to become	e. forests
6. to cause	f. people's health
7. to dump	g. extinct
8. to influence	h. ecosystems

1.2. Use the word combinations from 1.1 in the following sentences; change the verb form if necessary.

1. Industrial enterprises _____ into the air which results in acid rain.
2. If not protected, many species of animals, plants and birds will _____.
3. UV rays reach the Earth and _____ and other diseases.
4. With the development of civilization man began _____ more.
5. The Chernobyl disaster damaged the national economy and _____.
6. If people go on _____ at an alarming rate, many species of animals and plants will lose their habitat.
7. If they don't install purifying systems and _____ right into the river, they will pay a huge fine.

2. Join the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The main causes of pollution are | a. preserving and protecting nature from loss and damage. |
| 2. Global warming is | b. someone not environmentally aware; the opposite of being "green". |
| 3. "Brown" is | c. smoke from factories, car exhaust fumes, dumping industrial waste in rivers and lakes, cutting down tropical rain forests, using aerosols, irrational use of natural resources. |
| 4. One of the aims of the greens' activity is conservation, i.e. | d. that is in danger of becoming extinct. |
| 5. An endangered species is the one | e. recycling. |
| 6. Garbage means | f. an increase in world temperature caused by increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. |
| 7. When we convert waste into reusable material, we call it | g. (tropical) rainforest. |
| 8. Hot, wet forest in tropical areas where rainfall is heavy and there is no dry season is called | h. rubbish or waste, especially domestic refuse; something that is worthless or meaningless. |

3. Match the terms and their definitions.

deforestation, poaching, nuclear waste, environment, oxygen, pollution, CFCs, car exhaust fumes, eco-friendly, the ozone layer, carbon dioxide

1. the air, land and water on Earth which can be harmed by man's activities;
2. the act of making air, water, land dangerously impure, not clean;
3. harmful substances produced by cars;
4. a thin veil in the stratosphere which protects the Earth from the sun's destructive ultraviolet (UV) rays;
5. the disappearance of forests as a result of cutting or burning down;
6. waste material produced by atomic power stations which is radioactive;
7. chemicals that damage the ozone layer;
8. a gas in air which plants absorb;
9. a gas in the atmosphere that we breathe in;
10. products that don't do harm to the environment;
11. catching and shooting animals, birds and fish illegally.

4. Add adjectives to nouns to make as more word combinations as possible; follow the example.

Example: **environmental** effect,
 environmental changes,
 environmental disaster,
 environmental pollution,
 environmental resources

Adjectives: acid; tropical; exhaust; global; ozone; nuclear; traffic; natural; solar; greenhouse; clean; recycled; renewable.

Nouns: warming; effect; energy; fumes; fuels; waste; products; jams; rain; layer; disaster; pollution; rain; forest; transport; resources; gases.

5. Complete the sentences using the derivatives from the words in brackets.

- A. 1. What can we do to reduce the (*to pollute*) of the atmosphere?
2. The change in the climate has produced (*disaster*) floods. 3. Many rare species are threatened with (*extinct*). 4. Many of the gases produced by factories are (*harm*) to our health. 5. Protecting the environment is essential to our (*to survive*). 6. The (*protect*) of the environment is everyone's responsibility. 7. Millions of people in the world are threatened with (*to starve*).

B. Each of us can do something to solve 1) ... (*environment*) problems. For example, you can adopt an animal at the zoo and make 2) ... (*to donate*) every month to help pay for the things it needs: food, medicines, the cleaning of its 3) ... (*close*). Some of the money you give goes to the zoo's 4) ... (*to conserve*)

programmes that help other 5) ... (*danger*) species. Our modern lifestyles pollute and destroy the animals' 6) ... (*nature*) habitats so we must do something about it. If you adopt an animal you get an 7) ... (*to adopt*) 8) ... (*to certify*) and a ticket to go and visit your animal at the zoo any time you like.

6. Fill in the gaps choosing the most suitable word.

– I think we can't live without cutting down trees because it (*increases, provides, improves*) us with wood and paper and space for new roads and buildings.

– Yes, you are right but it (*destroys, builds, plants*) wildlife habitats and (*decreases, increases, pollutes*) the amount of pollutants and the emissions of carbon dioxide in the air. So cutting down trees (*cuts down, causes, protects*) global warming and climate change.

– May be you are right but what do you think of modern transport? It congests our towns and cities and (*saves, pollutes, provides*) the environment.

– Yes, it's a problem but modern transport (*causes, improves, saves*) us time and effort.

7. Sort out the following actions into two groups, one headed "Being green", the other – "Being brown". Tick the actions you do and find out if you are "green" or "brown".

To drop litter in the street; to sort out household waste; to ride a bike to work; to buy products made from endangered animals (ivory jewelry); to plant trees; to get everywhere by car; to have TV on while doing something in another room; to use rechargeable batteries; to throw plastic and glass waste into special containers; to write or print on one side of sheets of paper; to volunteer to work at a local zoo or animal shelter; to turn off taps firmly; to pick up all trash after a picnic; to flush household hazardous waste down the drain; to use chemicals to grow vegetables.

BEING GREEN	BEING BROWN
to sort out household waste	to drop litter in the street

8. Look through the list of actions that may help save our planet. Decide which of them should be taken by governments, and which may be followed by any person.

GOVERNMENTS	PEOPLE
Extend "green zones" around the cities	Should not drop litter in the streets

1. Don't throw away bottles, newspapers, cans, etc., and don't drop litter in the streets; take it to special containers instead, and then it can be recycled.

2. Extend "Green zones" around the cities and towns.

3. Take care of trees in parks, streets, etc. Plant more trees: any tree cut is a loss for all of us.
4. Make car users fit effective filters on chimneys.
5. Use water, gas, other resources rationally (don't waste them). For example, don't let the tap running when you brush your teeth; take showers, not baths.
6. Equip factories and plants with purifying systems for cleaning and trapping harmful substances.
7. Shop smartly – try to avoid using household goods that contain CFCs; look for ozone-friendly sprays and keep away from genetically modified foods.
8. When picnicking, do not do any harm to wildlife; pick up all your trash in order to take it then to special containers.
9. Never purchase products made from endangered animals, such as ivory jewelry or souvenirs.
10. Remove chemical plants outside cities and towns.
11. Walk, don't drive – vehicles are among the worst sources of air pollution. Walk short distances, ride a bicycle, or use public transport.
12. Vote for change – use your vote to encourage green policies.

THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

1.1. Join the parts of the word combinations.

1. to specialize in	a. a territory
2. to be situated in	b. by thick forests
3. to border on	c. deposits
4. to be divided into	d. milk and meat production
5. to occupy	e. for bison
6. to be famous	f. five countries
7. to possess	g. regions
8. to be covered	h. the centre

1.2. Use the eight word combinations from 1.1 in the following sentences. Put the verbs in the proper tense form.

1. The Republic of Belarus _____ of the European continent. 2. Belarus _____ of 207,600 square kilometers. 3. The Republic of Belarus _____ Russia, Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania and Latvia. 4. The country _____ (Minsk, Brest, Vitebsk, Mogilev, Gomel, and Grodno regions). 5. More than one third of the country _____. 6. The Belovezhskaya Pushcha _____. 7. Besides forests, rivers and lakes, Belarus also _____ of peat, small quantities of oil and natural gas, granite, limestone, chalk, sand, gravel, clay. 8. Agriculture of Belarus _____, and growing of crops and flax.

2. Match the terms and their definitions.

border, climate, flax, government, industry, marsh, oil, population, state anthem, urban

- 1) The typical weather conditions in a particular area;
- 2) an area of low-lying land that is flooded in wet seasons, and typically remains waterlogged at all times;
- 3) the group of people who govern a country or state;
- 4) a song which is used to represent a particular nation, or society, and which is sung on special occasions;
- 5) a plant with blue flowers, used for making cloth and oil;
- 6) the official line that separates two countries, states, or areas, or the area close to this line;
- 7) the number of people living in a particular area, country;
- 8) the thick, dark liquid from under the ground from which petrol is produced;
- 9) the large-scale production of goods or substances such as coal and steel;
- 10) relating to towns and cities.

3. Add adjectives to nouns to make as many word combinations as possible; follow the example.

Example: **state** flag
 state emblem
 state anthem

Adjectives: natural, historic, picturesque, regional, legislative, native, textile, humid, milk, mild, light, food, meat, sovereign, executive, state.

Nouns: landscape, flag, climate, industry, gas, emblem, anthem, centre, state, production, country, branch, power, monument.

4. Join the parts of the sentences.

1. Nowadays Belarus is	a) Belarusian and Russian.
2. The State Emblem of Belarus is	b) potatoes, herbs, flax, grain and vegetables.
3. The State Flag of the Republic is	c) the House of Representatives and the Council of the Republic.
4. There are three branches of power in Belarus:	d) including all its leading branches: power, machine-building and chemical industries.
5. The Belarusian Parliament (the National Assembly) consists of	e) a sovereign independent state.
6. The state languages are	f) from the nuclear catastrophe that took place in Chernobyl in 1986.
7. Most part of Belarus is	g) a rectangular cloth made of 2 horizontally placed stripes (red and green ones).

8. The main crops cultivated here are	h) a portrayal of the republic's geographic outline in golden sunrises over the globe framed with the garland.
9. The nature has suffered much	i) legislative, executive and judicial.
10. Belarus has a developed heavy industry,	j) a flat land.

5. Complete the sentences using the derivatives from the words in brackets.

1. The Republic of Belarus is a sovereign independent state with its own (*govern*), constitution, state emblem, flag and anthem. 2. Belarus is a land of vast plains and (*picture*) hills, thick forests and green meadows, deep blue lakes and flowing rivers. 3. Belarus is (*locate*) nearly in the centre of Europe, in the (*west*) part of the East-European Plain. 4. Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park is (*fame*) for its bison. 5. The climate of Belarus is moderately (*continent*), with mild winters and gently warm summers. 6. The main industries are (*engineer*), chemical industry, light and food industries. 7. The agriculture of the Republic specializes in milk and meat (*produce*).

6. Insert the suitable words from the list.

importance, species, favorable, total, fairly, prevent, provided, property, huge, protect

Forestry

The Republic of Belarus possesses 1. _____ wood resources, the 2. _____ area of wood stock makes about 43% of the territory of the country. According to the national legislation, woods are public 3. _____ and are owned by the state. The quality of timber, especially coniferous, is 4. _____ high. The most widespread woods are pine, fir, birch, black alder, oak and aspen woods. Woods are of great 5. _____ not only as a supply of timber. In 1996 forestry 6. _____ 937 thousand tons of berries, 206 tons of mushrooms, 44 tons of medical raw material, 47 tons of honey. The animal world of Belarusian woods is rich. Today on the hunting list there are more than fifty 7. _____ of animals and birds.

Belarusian woods can also be a good place for rest, especially for townspeople. They also have a 8. _____ influence on soil, climate, they constrain high waters, storms, make the air purer and 9. _____ soil from erosion, and they also 10. _____ some other unpredictable natural phenomena.

MY NATIVE TOWN

1. Match the dates and the events in the history of Mogilev.

1267; 1577; 1708; 1772; 1812; 1902; 1915; 1921; 1938; 1941; 1944; 2008

- 1) The Russian defeated Napoleon's troops in the battle near Saltanovka.
- 2) The town was liberated from the fascists.

- 3) The town was incorporated into the Russian empire.
- 4) Mogilev was founded.
- 5) The town was granted city rights under Magdeburg law.
- 6) Mogilev became part of the BSSR.
- 7) The headquarters of the Russian Army was located in the town.
- 8) The town hall (destroyed in 1957) was rebuilt.
- 9) Soviet troops under General Romanov's command defended Mogilev for 23 days.

10) Mogilev was reconstructed because it was being planned to make it the capital of the BSSR.

11) The construction of the railway station began.

12) The troops of Peter I defeated the troops of the Swedish King Charles XII in Lesnaya near Mogilev.

2. Towns can be convenient places to live in because they have a lot of different facilities. Study the examples and complete the lists.

Sports: swimming pool, sports centre, ...

Cultural: theatre, opera house, ...

Educational: museum, kindergarten, ...

Catering and night life: café, dance-hall, ...

Transport: car hire agency, airport, ...

Other: registry office, job centre, ...

3. Here are some adjectives for describing towns. Which of them have a positive / negative / neutral meaning? Use the adjectives to write some sentences about your native place, Minsk, any city you know well.

Picturesque, historic, spacious, elegant, magnificent, lively, crowded, filthy, shabby, ancient, packed, atmospheric, modern, polluted, cosmopolitan, overpopulated, quiet, captivating, fascinating.

4. Match the problems that many cities and towns share with their descriptions below.

traffic jams; slums; vandalism; pollution; crime; overpopulation

- 1) pointless destruction of other people's property;
- 2) parts of the city that are poor and in a bad condition;
- 3) a long line of vehicles that cannot move forward because there is too much traffic, or because the road is blocked by something;
- 4) harmful or poisonous substances introduced into the environment;
- 5) the population of an area is much higher than can be supported properly;
- 6) illegal actions such as robberies, murders, burglaries, etc.

MASS MEDIA

1. Form the nouns (both agents and concepts, if possible) from the following verbs. Add them to the vocabulary list.

Verb	Noun-agent	Noun-concept
to announce		
to broadcast		
to transmit		
to present		
to report		
to discuss		
to comment		
to cover		
to edit		

2. Decide which of the following are: a) TV programmes, b) newspaper parts or articles; c) both.

current affairs programme; home news; soap opera; variety show; commercials; crossword; horoscope; cartoon; ads; talk show / chat show; foreign news; music programme; editorial; business news; sports review; quiz show; TV guide; feature; feature film; sitcom (situational comedy); wildlife programme; weather forecast; headlines

3. Find the odd word in each column. Comment on your choice.

daily	newsreader	presenter	obituaries	"The Sun"
weekly	current affairs	editor	ads	"The Times"
monthly	special report	quiz-master	game show	"The Daily Telegraph"
Sunday	soap opera	script writer	home news	"The Guardian"
circulation	documentary	announcer	editorial	"The Independent"

4. Choose the proper word.

1. *Words* is the official journal / magazine of the Linguistics Association.
 2. *The Sunday News* has the highest circulation / output in Britain. 3. Don't include all the details. Just write a summary / review of what happened. 4. Have you looked through today's ads / commercial? 5. Over a hundred journalists will broadcast / cover the royal wedding. 6. This article will be continued in our next publication / issue. 7. Here is a report from our political editor / correspondent. 8. It says / writes in the Times that they have found the missing child. 9. They are showing / broadcasting an interesting film on TV tonight.

5. Match the terms and their definitions.

an editorial, the box, a viewer, a coach potato, a sponsor, a chat show, a comic, a serial, a tabloid, a commercial

1) a person who watches television;

- 2) a company which pays for a broadcast in return for advertising;
- 3) an article stating the policy of a newspaper;
- 4) a paper which focuses on sensational rather than real news;
- 5) a magazine, usually for children, or teenagers, with lots of picture stories and cartoons;
- 6) a story that continues from one programme or episode to the next;
- 7) a television or radio advertisement;
- 8) television (informal);
- 9) a programme where a presenter talks to famous people about their lives, careers, etc.;
- 10) a person watching TV without caring what's on.

6. Add adjectives to nouns to make as many word combinations as possible.

Adjectives: sensational, print, electronic, live, Sunday, morning, evening, feature, quality, popular, national, sports, local, entertaining, prime;

Nouns: media, papers, press, programmes, channels, broadcast, articles, news.

7. Fill in the gaps using the active vocabulary of the topic.

1. The _____ media - newspapers, brochures, anything we read - are the oldest, dating back to the invention of the printing press in the 15th century. They carry their message through the sense of sight. The _____ media - radio, television, films of all kinds, records, tapes, anything that is transmitted by the use of electricity - are less than a hundred years old.

2. The first _____ newspaper in English was the Daily Courant, which began publication in London on March 11, 1702. This _____, highly literate paper was aimed at the educated elite. Like newspapers of today, it relied on _____ for its revenue.

3. Today in Britain there are four nationwide _____: "The Times", "The Daily Telegraph", "The Guardian" and "The Independent". On the contrary, "The Daily Mail", "The Daily Mirror", "The Sun", "The Daily Express" and "The Daily Star" are usually considered to be _____ ones.

4. Newspapers usually _____ daily, weekly, or at other regular intervals.

5. On the _____ one can hear music, plays, news and various discussions or commentaries of current events.

6. Both _____ and _____ present direct coverage of public events and offer entertainment, opinions, cultural and educational programs, as well as much advertising.

7. The _____ is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use the standard protocol suite to serve several billion users worldwide. Many people use it to access news, weather and sports reports, to plan and book

vacations and to find out more about their interests. People use chat, messaging and email to make and stay in touch with friends worldwide.

8. The modern media perform three basic functions: they _____, _____, and _____.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

1. Match the parts. Mind the pronunciation of the geographical names.

A.	
1) The Thames	a) is the capital of Northern Ireland.
2) Edinburgh	b) is the largest lake in the UK.
3) The English Channel	c) is the highest mountain in the UK.
4) Cardiff	d) is the capital of Scotland.
5) Ben Nevis	e) separates the UK from the European continent.
6) London	f) is the most important river in the UK.
7) Lough Neagh	g) is the capital of the UK and England.
8) Belfast	h) is the capital of Wales.
B.	
1) to influence	a. of arms
2) to rule	b. from the continent
3) constitutional	c. the climate
4) variety	d. of the state
5) to be separated	e. the country
6) the head	f. monarchy
7) coat	g. of landscapes

2. Complete the sentences using the active vocabulary of the topic.

1. The British Isles _____ of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and some smaller surrounding islands. They _____ by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the Irish Sea.

2. The British Isles _____ from the European Continent by the North Sea, the English Channel and the Strait of Dover.

3. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of four countries: _____, _____, _____ and _____. It was established in 1801 with the union of Great Britain and Ireland, but only achieved its present form in 1922 with the partition of Ireland and the establishment of the independent Irish Free State (later the Republic of Ireland).

4. The _____ of the United Kingdom is approximately 243,610 square kilometres (94,060 sq mi.).

5. The climate of the British Isles is _____; it's influenced by the mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream.

6. Great Britain has a remarkable variety of ____: mountains and hills, valleys and plains, moorlands and grasslands, rivers and lakes, forests and islands.

7. The UK is a ____ monarchy with a ____ system; ____ is the head of the state.

8. The real power in the United Kingdom belongs to the Parliament and the Government headed by ____.

9. The Parliament consists of two ____: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

10. The House of Commons ____ in law making.

11. "God saves the Queen (King)" is the national ____ of the country.

12. The national flag of the United Kingdom, approved in 1801, is known as _____. It is a combination of the banners of England, Scotland and Ireland.

3. Match the terms and their definitions.

A. an island, highland, lowland, a valley, moorland, a plain, a hill, grassland

- 1) a large area of flat land;
- 2) an area of high and mountainous land;
- 3) a piece of land surrounded by water;
- 4) an extensive area of moor;
- 5) a low area of land between hills or mountains;
- 6) a naturally raised area of land, not as high as a mountain;
- 7) a large open area of country covered with grass;
- 8) a low-lying country.

B. tartan, haggis, rugby, kilt, pub, heather

- 1) a dish from Scotland consisting of different sheep's organs cut up with onions and spices and cooked inside a sheep's stomach;
- 2) a low, spreading bush with small pink, purple, or white flowers, that grows wild, especially on hills;
- 3) a team game played with an oval ball;
- 4) a place in Britain and Ireland where beer and other drinks can be bought and drunk and where food is often available;
- 5) a woolen cloth woven in one of several patterns of plaid, esp. of a design associated with a particular Scottish clan;
- 6) a knee-length skirt of pleated tartan cloth, traditionally worn by men as part of Scottish Highland dress.

4.1. Match the parts to make sure you understand the difference between these geographical names (1-4).

<i>the British Isles</i>	an independent state occupying the southern part of the island of Ireland.
<i>the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	the name of the island which is made up of England, Scotland and Wales.
<i>Britain / Great Britain</i>	a group of islands that include Great Britain, Ireland and a number of smaller islands.
<i>Ireland / the Republic of Ireland</i>	the official name of the country, which includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

4.2. Choose the correct variant; mind the difference between the geographical names.

1. There are four nations on *the British Isles / Great Britain* which were separate at earlier stages of their history. Kings of *Great Britain / England* did their best to bring Wales, Scotland and Ireland under English control. However, each of them is important and has its own history. 2. The United Kingdom is situated on the *British Isles / Great Britain*. 3. The largest island is *the United Kingdom / Great Britain*. It consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula in the west) and Scotland (the northern part of the island). 4. The second in size is the island of Ireland in which *Northern Ireland / the Republic of Ireland* occupies one-third of the territory. It borders on *Northern Ireland / the Republic of Ireland* in the south. 5. The capital of *the United Kingdom / Great Britain* and England is London.

THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN BELARUS

1.1. Match the words or phrases which are close in their meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. nursery school | a. co-educational school |
| 2. mixed school | b. faculty |
| 3. grant | c. levels of education |
| 4. to take exams | d. talented children |
| 5. teachers' room | e. external learning |
| 6. not to pass an exam | f. thesis |
| 7. stages of education | g. technical training |
| 8. gifted children | h. kindergarten |
| 9. school-leavers | i. to fail an exam |
| 10. vocational training | j. staff room |
| 11. dissertation | k. scholarship |
| 12. department | l. to have exams |
| 13. distance learning | m. graduates |

1.2. Match the word combinations which mean the opposite or different.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. to be at school | a. to graduate from university |
| 2. private school | b. to study by correspondence |
| 3. to enter university | c. fee-paying education |
| 4. boys' (girls') school | d. graduation project |
| 5. primary education | e. state school |
| 6. full-time learning | f. to leave school |
| 7. term paper | g. to take examinations and credit tests |
| 8. to attend lectures and seminars | h. mixed school |
| 9. free education | i. electives |
| 10. basic subjects | j. postgraduate education |

2.1. Translate the words in brackets into English to make sentences. Then translate them into Russian.

1. They've applied for a (стипендия) _____.
2. The course helps people to gain (навыки) _____ they need for their future career.
3. I've got an (собеседование) _____ for a job as a secretary.
4. Today we had a very interesting (практическое занятие) _____ on the theme: Education.
5. He (закончил) _____ from Yale University in 1936.
6. He doesn't (зарабатывает) _____ much money, but he enjoys the work.
7. The (конкурс) _____ for jobs is fiercer than ever.
8. The department has introduced several new training (план, схема, программа) _____.

2.2. Replace the word combinations in Russian by their English equivalents choosing from the list:

common human values; democratic character of education; country of universal literacy; census; the main strategic resource; support of gifted children; guarantees its citizens the right to universal secondary education; independent critical thinking; an independent, qualitatively new national school; continuity of study at all stages; the main principles of the educational system

The Main Principles of the Educational System in Belarus

Scientific and intellectual potential is *главный стратегический ресурс* of Belarus. In 1950s Belarus became the *страной всеобщей грамотности*. In 1989, according to the results of the перепись, 899 people per each thousand engaged in the national economy had higher and secondary education.

Nowadays the republic *гарантирует своим гражданам право на всеобщее среднее образование*, and creates means for further professional education. It tries to preserve the *демократический характер образования*, paying much attention to human values, developing *независимое критическое мышление* instead of simple perception of information.

The *преимущество обучения на всех ступенях*, such as pre-school, secondary school, vocational training and higher school level is provided in the Republic. The educational results for each level are clearly defined in the state educational standards.

Основные принципы системы образования in Belarus are the priority of education and *общечеловеческих ценностей*, human rights, humanism, national culture as the basis of education, sense of ecological purpose, scientific basis, democracy, *поддержка одаренных детей*, and so on.

The reforms implemented in Belarus aim at creating *независимой качественно новой национальной школы*, corresponding to international standards and ensuring citizens the right to the high-quality education according to their abilities and inclinations. It stimulates effectiveness of education, creates non-idealistic attitude to society on students' part.

3. Complete the verb column.

behave,	do,	learn,	pass,	start,
cheat,	fail,	leave,	revise,	study,
take,				

- When she was at school she used to ____ for hours every evening. study
- I must ____ tonight. I have an exam soon. _____
- Our history teacher was terrible. We didn't ____ anything. _____
- If you don't ____ your homework, you can't watch TV later. _____
- The teacher was angry because some of the pupils had tried to ____ in the exam. _____
- If you want to be a doctor, you have to ____ a lot of exams. _____
- In the UK children ____ school when they are four and can't ____ before they are 16. _____
- I hope I'm going to ____ my exams. My parents will be furious if I ____.
- He was a rebel at school. He used to ____ very hardly. _____

4. Choose the five most important and the five least important features of a good school. Explain your choice.

- A comfortable and spacious school building
- Good school grounds fitted with everything necessary
- Highly qualified and creative teachers

- Eager and willing pupils
- Friendly atmosphere
- A good library with video and audio materials
- A lot of up-to-date equipment
- Good sports facilities
- A good canteen with plenty of nice food
- Youth clubs
- A good medical center
- Psychological help
- Career counseling
- Drama, music and art societies
- Up-to-date information technology and computer laboratories
- A swimming pool
- Relations with other schools, including schools abroad
- Good school furniture
- Effective rules and regulations
- School bus service
- A clever and efficient headmaster or headmistress
- Understanding and caring teachers

THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

1. Match the words and definitions.

boarding school; graduate; head teacher; nursery school; primary school; private school; pupil; professor; religious school; secondary school; state school; student

1. _____ A school paid for the government which gives free education.
2. _____ A non-government school where you have to pay.
3. _____ A school for every young child, e.g. from 1-4.
4. _____ A school for every young child, e.g. from 4-11.
5. _____ A school for every young child, e.g. from 11-18.
6. _____ A school where pupils live, eat, and sleep.
7. _____ A school where the teachers are usually priests or nuns.
8. _____ The "boss" of a school.
9. _____ A senior university teacher.
10. _____ A person who is studying at a college or university.
11. _____ A child who is at school.
12. _____ A person who has finished university and has a degree (e. g. in economics)

2. Put each of the following words or phrases in its place in the sentences below.

State	Primary	Co-educational
Private	Graduate	Nursery school
Grant	Seminar	Compulsory
Fees	Tutorial	Authorities
Academic	Lecture	Terms
Secondary	Break up	Degree

1. When children are two or three years old, they sometimes go to a _____, where they learn simple games and songs.

2. Their first real school is called a _____ school. In Britain children start this school at the age of five.

3. The _____ year in Britain begins in September and is divided into three _____.

4. Schools _____ for the summer holidays in July.

5. _____ education begins at the age of about eleven, and most schools at this level are _____, which means boys and girls study together in the same classes.

6. In Britain education is _____ from five to sixteen years of age, but many children choose to remain at school for another two or three years after sixteen to take higher exams.

7. Most children go to _____ schools, which are maintained by the government or local education _____, but some children go to _____ schools.

8. University courses normally last three years and then students _____, which means they receive their _____.

9. At university teaching is by a _____ (an individual lesson between a teacher and one or two students), a _____ (a class of students discussing a subject with a teacher), a _____ (when a teacher gives a prepared talk to a number of students) and of course private study.

10. Most people who receive a university place are given a _____ by the government to help pay their _____ and living expenses.

3.1. Fill in the blanks using a suitable derivative of the words.

compare (1)	generate (3)	hard (5)	revise (7)	exaggerate (9)
child (2)	educate (4)	agree (6)	examination (8)	behave (10)

Parents and teachers are always making _____ (1) between the time when they were _____ (2) and the present _____ (3). They say everything was better than it is today, especially in _____ (4). For example, they say they used to work much _____ (5) in school, and that nowadays we aren't very interested in _____ (6), because we spend hours every day doing homework after our lessons or _____ (7) for _____ (8). I wonder if our parents really had to study so much

after school every day. In my opinion it is no _____ (9) to say we have forgotten how to play. I think one reason why kids _____ (10) in class is because they need to get rid of stress.

3.2. Open the brackets giving the derivatives of the words.

Private Education

Some parents choose to pay for private education in spite of the (exist) of Free State education. Private schools are called by (differ) names to state schools: the preparatory (often called «prep») schools are for pupils aged up to 13, and the public schools are for 13 to 18 year-olds. These schools are very expensive and they are attended by about 5 per cent of the school population. There are about 500 public schools in England and Wales, most of them single-sex. About half of them are for girls.

The schools, such as Eton, Harrow, Rugby and Winchester, are famous for their ability to lay foundation of a (success) future by giving their pupils self-confidence, the right accent, a good academic background and, perhaps, most important of all, the right friends and contacts. Public schools educate the (rule) class of England. One of such schools is Gordonstoun which Prince of Wales, the elder son of the Queen, left in 1968. Harrow School is famous as the place where Winston Churchill was educated, as well as six other Prime Ministers of Great Britain, the poet Lord Byron and many other prominent people. Public schools are free from state control. They are (depend). Most of them are boarding schools. The education is of a high quality; the discipline is very strict. The system of education is the same: the most able go ahead. These schools accept pupils from the (prepare) schools at about 11 or 13 years of age usually on the basis of an examination, known as Common Entrance. Scholarships are rarely awarded on the results of Common Entrance. The fundamental requirements are very high. At 18 most public school-leavers gain (enter) to universities.

UNIT II. VOCABULARY TESTS

Personal Profile

I. Give the English equivalents to the following.

носить бороду, быть совершеннолетним, девичья фамилия, быть помолвленным, влюбиться в, среднего возраста, фамилия по мужу

II. Give the Russian equivalents.

to be of nice complexion, a broad-shouldered man, considerate, delicate features, handsome, to dye hair, to get married

III. Choose the right word.

1. That's the second plate you've broken this week. Why do you have to be so (clumsy, silly, dull)?

2. When she was a child, her parents were incredibly (bad-tempered, crafty, strict). Whenever she did the smallest thing wrong they would send her to bed.

3. He is terribly (selfish, stubborn, reliable). Once he has made up his mind, it's impossible to get him change it even if it's obvious that he's wrong.

4. He is 20. He (got, came, was) of age two years ago.

5. His parents don't live together. They are (separated, widowed, engaged).

IV. Find 7 pairs of synonyms.

grown-up / unmarried / lovely / pseudonym / take after / surname / fond / resemble / family name / single / keen / pen-name / adult / charming

V. Give the derivatives of the words in brackets.

1. The girl had a (beauty) face framed by thick hair.

2. Being (to attract) is like being rich.

3. Everyone wants to be (to look good).

4. He is a very (to rely) person in all ways.

5. (Emotion) people show their feelings easily.

VI. Fill in the gaps with proper prepositions.

1. He was a stocky man (for, in, with) his late forties.

2. It was a distinguished face (of, with, on) deep-set, widely-spaced eyes (over, on, beneath) straight brows.

3. Is Tom related (with, of, to) Mrs. Green? – Yes, she is his mother- (of, in, with) – law.

4. Is Jane married (with, to, -) a doctor?

5. Steve is the eldest (in, of, for) the family.

VII. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Мы с мужем одного возраста, нам обоим по 27 лет. У нас есть полугодовалый сын.
2. Они развелись? – Нет. Но они не живут вместе.
3. У меня есть маленькая племянница. Ей нет еще и года. А племянник уже подросток.
4. У неё правильные черты лица и прекрасные глаза. Но больше всего мне нравятся её волосы, тёмные, длинные, волнистые.
5. Моей маме за сорок, но она выглядит очень молодо. Она ниже среднего роста, но хорошо сложена. У неё красивый цвет лица. Она очень энергичная и улыбчивая.

Student's Daily Routine

I. Give the English equivalents to the following.

просыпаться, приходить вовремя, конспектировать, готовиться к занятиям, сдавать экзамены, уставать, отдыхать

II. Give the Russian equivalents.

to be an early riser, to air the room, to have smth. at one's disposal, to have credit tests, to be at home in Mathematics, to have a good command of English, curriculum

III. Choose the right word.

1. I go to the bus stop (to miss, to catch, to have) a bus to get to the University.
2. I often (come on time, take a cold and hot shower, stay up late) because I don't like to be late for classes.
3. To get a credit you must (gather your learning tools, attend classes, put on your best jacket) and have (a substantial breakfast, a nap, only good marks).
4. After classes I go to the (reading-hall, library, canteen) and have lunch there.
5. Sometimes I (borrow books, surf the net, make telephone calls) from the library.

IV. Find 7 pairs of synonyms.

break/ classes/ interval/ qualified/ schedule/ studies/ time-table/ to go on foot/ to return/ to study/ to come back/ to learn/ to walk/ well-trained

V. Give the derivatives of the words in brackets.

1. I usually start my day with (to get up) and (to do) all the things that everybody does in the morning.
2. I often have a cup of tea or coffee, a sandwich or a (to boil) egg for breakfast.

3. Max goes in for (to swim); he has his trainings four days a week.
4. Mary is (special) interested in learning languages.
5. The world is full of (to enjoy) things to do.

VI. Fill in the gaps with proper prepositions.

1. Sarah gets up (on, in, at) 7 o'clock. She cleans her teeth, has a shower and does her hair.
2. Then she wakes (for, up, of) her room-mates and leaves (for, to, into) the University.
3. Her classes start (at, in, past) 8.30 but she usually leaves the hostel (in, at, during) half (after, past, of) 7 to drop (to, behind, in) the cafeteria (for, before, after) breakfast.
4. She's (on, in, at) her third year and according (of, for, to) her time-table she has three or four classes a day.
5. She always works hard (during, after, on) her classes and she's very tired (before, at, after) them.

VII. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я иду в ванную, умываюсь, чищу зубы, причесываюсь и одеваюсь.
2. Если у меня есть время, я иду в университет пешком.
3. На лекциях мы конспектируем, на практических – изучаем и обсуждаем различные проблемы.
4. Чтобы сдать экзамен, надо знать предмет очень хорошо.
5. У меня занимает два с половиной часа, чтобы подготовить домашние задания.

Our University

I. Give the English equivalents to the following.

высшее учебное заведение, готовить специалистов, студенты-заочники, платить за обучение, учебный год, готовиться к экзаменам, защищать диссертацию

II. Give the Russian equivalents.

free of charge tuition, to study by correspondence, specially equipped classrooms, to get a scholarship, to give a good grounding, to obtain practical experience, to do postgraduate study

III. Choose the right word.

1. The students of our University are (founded, specially equipped, given a good grounding) in major subjects.

2. In four years I'll (enter, graduate from, complete) the University and start working.

3. Last year I finished school and decided to (have fun at, enter, graduate) the University.

4. In order to (make research, obtain practical experience, have academic degrees) all the students have practical training.

5. Many students pay for their education but (an academic year, tuition fees, a scholarship) can be reduced for the best students.

IV. Find 7 pairs of synonyms.

department / education / faculty / grant / lecturers / scholarship / semester / staff / term / to get / to major / to obtain / to specialize / tuition

V. Give the derivatives of the words in brackets.

1. The first (to graduate) of teachers took place in 1916.

2. The Institute got a status of a higher educational (to establish) in 1918.

3. The University has a (to stock well) library with about half a million books.

4. The (to admit) to the University is by examinations.

5. Tuition is free of charge for those who have passed the (to enter) exams most (success).

VI. Fill in the gaps with proper prepositions.

1. She would like to work (at, in, among) the field of law after she has graduated (of, from, --) the university.

2. Mark decided to apply (for, to, into) various universities though naturally he wanted to enter (to, into, --) Yale University.

3. My elder brother who is in his middle twenties is studying (in, at, from) the university (for, through, by) correspondence.

4. Our dean pays a lot of attention (of, for, to) discipline (at, on, in) the faculty.

5. It will be quite hard to defend a thesis (in, on, for) the scientific problem you have chosen.

VII. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Наш университет – один из старейших и крупнейших ВУЗов в Беларуси.

2. Он был основан в 1913 и назывался Могилевский учительский институт.

3. Учебный год делится на два семестра.

4. Каждый семестр заканчивается экзаменационной сессией.

5. Некоторые из выпускников учатся в аспирантуре и защищают диссертацию.

Youth Problems

I. Give the English equivalents to the following.

воспитывать детей, сталкиваться с проблемами, убежать из дома, алкогольная зависимость, принимать наркотики, злоупотребление, приводить к деградации личности

II. Give the Russian equivalents.

to cope with problems, generation gap, juvenile delinquency, computer dependency, to mean the best for children, violence, peer pressure

III. Choose the right word.

1. The generation gap is a gap between the (views, looks, ideas) of the younger generation of teenagers and the (views, looks, ideas) of their parents.

2. (To treat, To bring up, To force) children to be normal human beings requires great wisdom, and perhaps a bit of luck.

3. I have problems with my daughter Susan. She never (listens, behaves, obeys) us.

4. Some youngsters (abuse, have, connect) the Internet – they spend hours in social networks.

5. Parents are often afraid that their children will (misbehave, behave, obey) and get into trouble.

IV. Find 6 pairs of synonyms.

give up / quarrel / solve / bring up / addicted to / destroy / stop / raise / dependent on / ruin / argue / cope with

V. Give the derivatives of the words in brackets.

1. One of the common reason for (argue) is that parents want their children to help more about the house.

2. Modern teenagers enjoy more (free) than their parents and grandparents had.

3. Even passive (smoke), when you breathe in someone else's smoke, can damage your health.

4. All drug (abuse) are in danger of developing side effects – confusion, hallucinations, or serious mental disorders.

5. "Youth" generally refers to a time of life that is neither (child) nor (adult).

VI. Fill in the gaps with proper prepositions.

1. Do you have any problems (to, on, with) your teenage children?

2. Misunderstanding (with, between, among) young people and their parents often cause quarrels and even serious conflicts.

3. Young people and their parents should look (to, at, for) consent and support each other.

4. Young people dependent (to, on, at) computers do not eat, sleep, work or learn properly.

5. Just imagine! My dad still thinks I'm too young to go (on, to, at) dates!

VII. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Число наркозависимых в Республике Беларусь ежегодно увеличивается.
2. Современная молодежь требует большей независимости, в то время как родители стремятся контролировать их жизнь.

3. Обычно дети и родители ссорятся из-за мелочей, например — из-за плохих отметок, грязной посуды, странной одежды и т.д.

4. Курение способствует развитию сердечных заболеваний и рака легких.

5. Любую зависимость (наркотическую, алкогольную, компьютерную) трудно побороть.

6. Проблема поколений существовала во все времена.

Mass Media

I. Give the English equivalents to the following.

печатные и электронные средства массовой информации, расширять наш кругозор, помогать нам расслабиться, быть зависимым от телевидения, сидеть в Интернете, быть недавним изобретением, издаваться ежедневно / еженедельно / ежемесячно

II. Give the Russian equivalents.

to provide great opportunities for education, quality and popular papers, headline, to be a terrible waste of time, to carry advertising, to be reliable, to impose certain values

III. Choose the right word.

1. Students and children (surf, come, go) the Internet for research.
2. Social networking has (gone, become, come) so popular among young people that it might one day replace physical networking.

3. Everyone (keeps, agrees, meets) that mass media play a large and influential part in our lives.

4. A quality paper is a serious national (magazine, paper, tabloid) that aims at the educated reader who wants to read about politics and foreign affairs.

5. Mass (medium, media, news) inform, educate and entertain people.

IV. Find 7 pairs of synonyms.

issue / examine / publish / broadcast / diminish / journal / modern / pervert / discount / contemporary / consider / distort / magazine / cover

V. Give the derivatives of the words in brackets.

1. The question of (violent) on TV exists as long as the medium itself.
2. It seems obvious that most of the public's (know) about other continents, other times, other species, and so forth, is significantly obtained through the media.
3. Television encourages passive (enjoy).
4. (Entertain) is another popular reason why many people prefer to surf the Internet.
5. There are many other (argue) for and against the Internet.

VI. Fill in the gaps with proper prepositions.

1. (In, On, To) the radio one can hear music, plays, news.
2. The newspapers which are sold all over the country (with, to, in) a large readership are called the national papers.
3. You may use the Internet (to, for, on) online banking, social networking or other services.
4. The major media can be divided (on, into, of) two kinds.
5. The print media carry their message (to, through, in) the sense of sight.

VII. Translate the sentences into English

1. Телевидение оказывает огромное влияние на нашу жизнь.
2. Ежедневный тираж газет в Англии – более 14млн. экземпляров.
3. Телевидение даёт большие возможности для образования, расширяет наш кругозор.
4. Что касается меня, то я предпочитаю Интернет телевидению.
5. В Интернете доступен любой вид информации.

Environmental Problems

I. Give the English equivalents to the following.

переработка, кислотный дождь, промышленные отходы, озоновые дыры, уничтожение лесов, парниковый эффект, экологически чистый транспорт

II. Give the Russian equivalents.

renewable energy sources, waste waters, carbon dioxide, endangered species, to increase the risk of cancer, to extend green zones, ozone-friendly products

III. Choose the right word.

1. This technology helps not to (extinct, exhaust, expose) natural resources.
2. A lot should be done to (remove, recycle, reduce) pollution.
3. Everyone must (keep, understand, protect) the environment clean and healthy.
4. Renewable energy sources (reduce, recycle, replace) fossil fuels.
5. Stop (dropping, releasing, dumping) litter in the street.

IV. Find 7 pairs of synonyms.

Pollution / plant / aftereffect / rubbish / contamination / litter / catastrophe / consequence / destroy / enterprise / dump / deplete / poisonous / release / toxic / disaster

V. Give the derivatives of the words in brackets.

1. The factory releases tons of (harm) substances into the air.
2. The (deplete) of the ozone layer is a global problem.
3. Radioactive substances (weak) our immune system.
4. The plant has to install (pure) equipment not to pollute the air.
5. It's time to understand our (responsible) and start using (nature) resources more (economy).

VI. Fill in the gaps with proper prepositions.

1. Hundreds of species have been saved (into, from, out of) extinction.
2. The lake was polluted (with, for, into) waste waters from the chemical plant.
3. It will cause damage (for, on, to) the whole ecosystem.
4. This bird is (under, with, on) the threat of extinction if not protected.
5. Sort (off, out, up) the waste into organic and plastic.

VII. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Основные источники загрязнения воздуха – это транспорт и промышленные предприятия.
2. Некоторые виды животных и растений находятся на грани вымирания.
3. Правительства должны уделять больше внимания защите окружающей среды.
4. Проблема отходов должна быть решена путем их переработки.
5. Вырубка лесов вносит вклад в проблему глобального потепления.
6. Долг каждого человека – заботиться об окружающей среде.

The Republic of Belarus

I. Give the English equivalents to the following.

городское население, государственный гимн, исполнительная власть, легкая промышленность, Родина, лен, живописные пейзажи

II. Give the Russian equivalents.

a landlocked country, a two-chamber Parliament, rural, grain crops, the Supreme Court, a stork, legislative

III. Choose the right word.

1. The country (occupies, obtains, consists) the area of 207, 600 square kilometers.
2. Most part of Belarus is a (mild, flat, humid) land covered with forests, bogs and meadows.
3. The State Flag is a (square, oval, rectangular) cloth made of two horizontally placed (strings, stripes, strokes).
4. The country (makes, exports, imports) its goods to about 80 countries.
5. The (Government, Cabinet, Council) of the Republic is the upper chamber of the Belarusian Parliament.

IV. Find 8 pairs of synonyms.

situated / humid / be divided / possess / territory / grow / produce / damp / located / marsh / make / area / consist / cultivate / bog / have

V. Give the derivatives of the words in brackets.

1. The (locate) of the country is favourable.
2. The lower chamber of the Parliament is the House of (represent).
3. (Engineer) industry is one of the leading ones.
4. Belarus attained its (independent) in 1991.
5. The State Emblem is a (portray) of the country's (geography) outline in golden sunrays over the globe.

VI. Fill in the gaps with proper prepositions.

1. The country is divided (of, into, to) six regions.
2. The Republic borders (on, with, at) five countries.
3. Minsk has been the capital of Belarus (from, since, in) 1919.
4. The judicial power is carried (out, in, on) by a system of courts.
5. The pushcha is famous (with, for, by) European bison.

VII. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Глава государства – президент, избираемый на 5 лет.
2. Сельское хозяйство специализируется на мясной и молочной продукции.
3. Климат Беларуси – умеренно континентальный, с мягкой зимой и теплым летом.

4. Кроме лесов и водных ресурсов, Беларусь имеет залежи торфа, глины, природного газа, песка.

5. В Беларуси есть достаточно много достопримечательностей, которые стоит увидеть.

My Native Town

I. Give the English equivalents to the following.

быть родом из, древний город, мэр города, ратуша, перенаселенный, автомобильные пробки, привлекать местных жителей и туристов

II. Give the Russian equivalents.

to host international sports events, a district centre, exhibition halls, to face problems, to go straight ahead, recreational facilities, vocational schools

III. Choose the right word.

1. Its citizens have different sports facilities at their (disposal, deposit, display).
2. Gymnasiums provide (higher, secondary, pre-school) education.
3. This cathedral is (worth, worse, was) seeing.
4. I go to a local (gem, gum, gym) to exercise.
5. You can go to the (railway, bus, car) station or you can book a train ticket on the Internet.

IV. Find 7 pairs of synonyms.

transport / reconstruct / attraction / goods / plant / be situated / traffic / enterprise / sight / produce / rebuild / make / products / lie

V. Give the derivatives of the words in brackets.

1. The city is situated on the (picture) banks of the river Berezina.
2. It is a (region) city with a population of about 360,000 people.
3. This higher educational (establish) trains specialists in 36 specialities.
4. The town is (fame) for its cathedrals and museums.
5. There was another case of (vandal) in the central square last week.

VI. Fill in the gaps with proper prepositions.

1. The city was named (for, after, by) a legendary man Masheko.
2. The village is situated (in, at, on) the south of Mogilev region.
3. How can I get (to, from, at) here (to, from, at) the Drama theatre? – Take bus 1 and get (on, of, off) at the last stop.
4. The city dates back (in, from, to) 1067.
5. The city provides excellent sports facilities (for, to, -) its citizens.

VII. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Происхождение названия города не ясно.
2. Город был разрушен и восстановлен несколько раз в своей истории.
3. Давайте осмотрим достопримечательности города.
4. Его родная деревня находится в 15 километрах от границы с Россией.
5. Когда был основан этот районный центр? – Точно не известно, но впервые он упоминается в летописи в 1349 году.

The System of Education in Belarus and Abroad

I. Give the English equivalents to the following.

система начального / среднего / высшего образования, последипломное образование, выпускники школ / выпускники высших учебных заведений, одаренные дети, поступать в университет / заканчивать университет, проходной балл, факультет/отделение, сдавать экзамены и зачеты, курсовая работа / дипломная работа, степень бакалавра / магистра / доктора наук

II. Give the Russian equivalents to the following.

compulsory education, qualification improvement and staff retraining, to obtain practical experience, to be given a good grounding in special subjects, to have modern approach to University courses, educational establishments, entrance exams, full-time learning, free education/fee-paying education, curriculum

III. Find 8 pairs of synonyms.

nursery school / graduates / technical / faculty/ talented / external / school-leavers / mixed school / co-educational / to fail / not to pass / distance / kindergarten / vocational / department/ gifted

IV. Choose the right word.

1. The first real school in Belarus is called (boarding school, primary school, vocational school).
2. Public schools in Great Britain are (state, compulsory, fee-paying).
3. Kindergartens, nursery classes are (optional, compulsory, fee-paying) in many countries.
4. Parents pay for education in (state, private, comprehensive) schools.
5. All schools in Belarus follow the same (curriculum, schedule, class activities).

V. Give the derivatives of the words in brackets.

1. Parents say that children had better spend more time on (study).
2. I have passed the exams, but I am still waiting to get my (certify).

3. Who was awarded the (scholar)?
4. Each term ends in an (exam) session.
5. After (graduate) budget students are provided with the first workplaces.

VI. Fill in the gaps with proper prepositions.

1. Every Belarusian citizen has a guaranteed right (for, to, in) education.
2. In Britain most children go (at, in, to) state schools which are maintained (by, with, through) the government or local education authorities.
3. The academic year in Belarus is usually divided (onto, into, in) two terms.
4. Three forms of study are available (in, at, by) the Belarusian higher educational establishments.
5. Graduates both (from, -, in) state and private higher educational establishments are granted state diplomas of higher education.

VII. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Для маленьких детей существуют садики и другие дошкольные учреждения.
2. Дошкольное образование не является обязательным в Беларуси и Великобритании.
3. Чтобы поступить в университет и стать студентами, абитуриенты должны успешно сдать вступительные экзамены.
4. Все студенты посещают лекции, семинары, лабораторные занятия, участвуют в спортивных мероприятиях, проходят практику в школах, на предприятиях и в других учреждениях.
5. Лучшие студенты могут поступить в аспирантуру и защитить диссертацию.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

I. Give the English equivalents to the following.

находиться на северо-западе Европы, остров, общая площадь страны, население, долина, влиять на климат, конституционная монархия, глава государства, королева, палата парламента, столица

II. Give the Russian equivalents.

the British Isles, one of the most populated countries in the world, a great variety of landscapes, moorland, iron and steel products, the House of Lords, the House of Commons, masterpiece, rich cultural heritage

III. Choose the right word.

1. The British Isles (consist, contain, occupy) of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a lot of small islands.

2. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest (hill, mountain, building) in the country.
3. The UK is a (constitutional, absolute) monarchy and (the King, the Queen) is the head of the state.
4. "God Save the Queen (King)" is the national (emblem, anthem, flag) of the country.
5. Since 1952 Queen (Elizabeth I, Victoria, Elizabeth II) has been the British sovereign.

IV. Find 7 pairs of synonyms.

area, consist of, be located, monarch, territory, moderate, variety, inhabit, be situated, sovereign, populate, diversity, be composed of, temperate

V. Give the derivatives of the words in brackets.

1. (North) Ireland is one of the countries of the UK.
2. Great Britain has a remarkable (vary) of landscapes: mountains and hills, valleys and plains, moorlands and grasslands, rivers and lakes, forests and islands.
3. The United Kingdom is a one of the world's leading (industry) states.
4. The Conservative party is in power at present and its leader David Cameron heads the (govern).
5. The National Gallery contains an outstanding (collect) of paintings.

VI. Fill in the gaps with proper prepositions.

1. The United Kingdom is made up (of, from, with) four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
2. The British Isles are washed (with, by, over) the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the Irish Sea.
3. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream have influence (at, in, on) the climate of the British Isles.
4. Scotland is famous (of, for, after) its beautiful lakes which are called "lochs" here.
5. The Tower of London is associated (on, out of, with) many important events in the history of the country.

VII. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии находится на Британских островах.
2. Общая площадь страны 244 000 кв.км с населением около 60 млн.
3. Это страна гор и долин, рек и озер, лесов и островов.
4. Лондон – столица государства, его политический, промышленный и культурный центр.
5. Великобритания – монархия, и королева является главой государства.

6. Британский парламент состоит из палаты лордов и палаты общин,

The United States of America

I. Give the English equivalents to the following.

провозгласить, поправки, федеральный округ, равные права, Верховный суд, небоскреб, крупнейший производитель, на границе с Канадой, хорошо развитая инфраструктура, сельскохозяйственная деятельность

II. Give the Russian equivalents.

bicameral, to remove from office, fertile valleys, hurricane, abundance of natural resources, rectangle, the National Seal, high productivity, stripes, white-headed eagle

III. Choose the right word.

1. The country occupies a (favourite, favourable, fortunate) geographical position.
2. The 50 stars represent the (original, current, potential) number of states.
3. The Atlantic Ocean is of great importance for the country's (land, sea, air) communications with Europe, Africa and South America.
4. The (legislative, executive, judicial) branch is vested in the bicameral Congress.
5. The National Anthem of the USA – "The Star-Spangled Banner" – was (amended, adopted, accepted) by the special Act of Congress in 1931.

IV. Find 7 pairs of synonyms.

chief / federal / temperate / diversity / emerge / ethnically diverse / grant / appear / variety / head / national / multicultural / give / moderate

V. Give the derivatives of the words in brackets.

1. It is impossible to (general) about the climate of the USA.
2. The country is a leader in (science) research and (technology) innovation.
3. Among the most popular sights in the city is the White House, the (reside) of the President.
4. The 13 British colonies broke with their mother country in 1776 and adopted the (declare) of (independent).
5. In the (politics) sense Washington, D.C. is the real heart of the republic.

VI. Fill in the gaps with proper prepositions.

1. The two states, Alaska and Hawaii, are separated (of, off, from) the continental United States.
2. The US President is assisted (by, with, for) a Cabinet of 12 members.

3. The Congress consists (from, by, of) the House of Representatives and the Senate.

4. The USA is the world's third-largest country (in, by, at) population.

5. And the weather differs greatly – from the warm, wet conditions of the Appalachians (to, –, by) the desert conditions in some western states.

VII. Translate the sentences into English.

1. США граничат с Канадой на севере и с Мексикой на юге.

2. Столица была названа в честь героя Войны за Независимость и первого американского президента – Джорджа Вашингтона.

3. США занимают четвертое место в мире по территории.

4. США привлекают миллионы иностранных туристов ежегодно.

5. Среди самых известных достопримечательностей Вашингтона – Капитолий, где заседает американский парламент.

6. Среди самых развитых отраслей промышленности – производство самолетов, автомобилей, текстиля и мебели.

UNIT III. GRAMMAR EXERCISES

THE NOUN

1. Choose the right variant.

1. There (was / were) more and more news coming from Iraq. And (it is / they are) frightening. 2. His (hair has been / hairs have been) cut short. 3. The situation is under control. The police (is / are) everywhere. 4. Your (advice is / advices are) always welcome. 5. The money (don't / doesn't) belong to me. (It is / they are) Maria's. 6. I don't know how (much fruit / many fruits) we need to make a pie. 7. Look. The (sheep / sheeps) seem to be frightened. 8. He had two (tooth, teeth) pulled out yesterday. 9. (This species is / these species are) endangered. If not protected, it will disappear soon. 10. There (is / are) various means of transport available, we may go by car, bus or train. 11. This (crises / crisis) won't last long. 12. His clothes (is / are) dirty and (it needs / they need) washing. 13. Two years (was / were) a long period for such a young girl. 14. The team (is / are) going back to their homes. 15. Our team (has been / have been) playing well this season. 16. Gymnastics (enjoy / enjoys) more popularity than ever. 17. His (work has been / works have been) published in many European languages. 18. The article doesn't meet all the (criterion / criteria) of a scientific work. 19. The cat's (hair is / hairs are) everywhere, even in the fridge. 20. The family (is / are) going away next week. We are going to different places.

2. Choose the right variant.

1. (Jack and Kate's / Jake's and Kate's) wedding is next Saturday. (Jack and Kate's / Jake's and Kate's) parents have already come to help them. 2. Where are (Jack's and Bob's / Jack and Bob's) bikes? 3. Here are the (student's / students') papers. Could you hand them out, please? 4. (The Scotland's / Scotland's) largest city is Glasgow. 5. (Threehour's / threehours') drive in the mountains made me very tired. 6. Let's stay at the (Brown's / Browns'). I am sure they will be glad to see us. 7. I sent the boys to the (baker's / bakers'). 8. I never take my (mother's-in-law / mother-in-law's) things. 9. There were few people at the (dentist's / dentists'). 10. The dogismy (neighbour's / neighbours'). They lethim run in the neighbourhood from time to time. 11. We expect (Britain / Britain's) participation in the summit. 12. There is nothing to worry about. It will be only (half a mile's / half mile's) trip. 13. Have you still got (last Sunday's / last's Sunday) newspaper? 14. (Peter's the First / Peter the First's) foreign policy was successful for Russia. 15. Charles (Dickens's / Dickens') novels are widely known. 16. Our (children's / childrens') room is upstairs. 17. The (boy's / boys') toys are everywhere. They never put them away.

18. The results will be announced in (six weeks' / six week's) time. 19. Everybody has heard of (Henry's the Eighth / Henry the Eighth's) wives. 20. It is my (brother's Peter / brother Peter's) computer.

3. Correct the sentences if necessary.

1. Henry and Mike's parents have never met each other. 2. The British's leader was reelected for the second term. 3. They spent Easter at their aunt's Daisy. 4. These are my brother-in-law's favourite games. 5. Mum is at the hairdressers'. 6. It is one of the most popular girls' names in Belarus. 7. I can't find my blue jeans. Do you know where it is? 8. The UN headquarter is situated in New York. 9. Billiards have always been his hobby. 10. This goods have arrived from Rome. 11. He inherited good look from his mother. 12. The scissors are not sharp at all. 13. He has many work to check. 14. English football team wear white T-shirts. 15. We had much exciting experiences during out trip to the mountain. 16. The thieves have already been arrested. 17. He defended the theses in 2009. 18. My left feet hurts. 19. He caught five big fish and much small fish. 20. These cheese are produced in the north of Italy.

4. Translate the words in brackets.

1. The (улики были) against him. 2. There (было мало работы) for us in the garden in autumn. 3. I am going to do some (исследования) on the demographic situation in the region. 4. (Часы) I got for my birthday looked expensive. 5. Her last (каникулы) ended on August 31. 6. (Знания) received at the lyceum helped me to enter University. 7. The policeman saw that the (ворота) had been broken. 8. We need (много оборудования) for our new laboratory. 9. (Лестница) to go to the first floor are over there. 10. The committee usually (поднимают руки) to vote "Yes". 11. First I'll clean (комнату свекра). 12. Today's newspaper is full of news. (Они) mainly positive. 13. I don't like to have (много мебели) in a hotel room. 14. Five million dollars (были украдены) in the robbery. 15. There are some new (каруселей) in the local attraction park. 16. (Семидневный отпуск) is what she needs now most of all. 17. Kevin may be (у своего друга) but I don't know his address. 18. (Женщины врачи) constitute more than 70 % in this hospital. 19. (Страницы книги) haven't been cut yet. 20. Many (виды птиц) are protected by the state.

5. Choose the right variant.

1. His advice _____ always reasonable. I advise you to follow _____.
a) are, them c) is, it
b) are, it d) is, them

2. The applause _____ deafening. I can't stand _____ any longer. Let's go out.

- a) are, them c) is, them
b) is, it d) are, it

3. The second witness's evidence _____ more convincing. _____ made me believe that the suspect is innocent.

- a) are, it c) are, they
b) is, it d) is, they

4. Look, her clothes _____ brand new. Where did she get the money to buy _____ ?

- a) is, it c) are, them
b) are, it d) is, them

5. The Browns who lived in _____ house _____ dining with the Harrisons who _____ their best friends.

- a) a three-storey, were, were c) a three-storey's, were, were
b) three-storeys, were, was d) three-storeys', was, were

6. The information he gave us _____ convincing. I don't think we should check _____.

- a) is, it c) are, them
b) is, them d) are, it

7. Her pyjamas _____ made of silk. I like _____ very much.

- a) is, it c) are, it
b) is, them d) are, them

8. These scissors _____ dull! I can't cut anything with _____.

- a) are, them c) is, it
b) is, them d) are, it

9. When I move to London, I'll have to find lodgings. I'm afraid _____ will be very expensive and I'll have to pay for _____ half of my salary.

- a) it, it c) they, it
b) they, them d) it, them

10. I think billiards _____ a dull game. I wonder why the youth nowadays _____ so fond of _____ ?

- a) are, is, it c) are, are, them
b) is, are, it d) is, are, them

11. He is so depressed. The contents of the letter _____ made public. General public _____ discussing _____.

- a) have been, is, them c) have been, are, them
b) has been, are, it d) has been, is, it

12. Look! Goods _____ displayed in the window. The manager says that there will be _____ sale.

- a) are, two-days' c) are, a two-days
b) is, two-day's d) is, a two-day

13. Our family _____ good at playing draughts. Draughts _____ our favourite game. We play _____ every weekend.

- a) is, is, it c) are, are, them
b) are, is, it d) is, are, it

14. Stop! The traffic _____ heavy and the traffic lights _____ red. In _____ time you will cross the street.

- a) is, is, two-minutes c) are, is, a two-minutes'
b) are, are, a two-minute d) is, are, two-minutes'

15. He spent _____ holiday at the _____,

- a) a week, Richardsons' c) a weeks, Richardsons
b) week's, Richardson d) week, Richardson's

16. She was going for _____ walk across the fields to the _____ house. She was sure that he would help her because it was the duty of _____ to help poor people like her.

- a) a ten-miles, governor's-general, governor-generals
b) a ten-mile's, governor-general's, governors-general
c) a ten-mile, governor-general's, governor-generals
d) ten miles', governor-generals', governors-general

17. She wished she had a little garden with _____ and _____ like that of _____.

- a) lilies-of-the-valleys, forgets-me-nots, Mrs. Sand
b) lily-of-the-valleys, forget-me-nots, Mrs. Sand's
c) lilies-of-the-valley, forget-me-nots, Mrs. Sand's
d) lilies-of-the-valleys, forgets-me-not, Mrs. Sand

18. Take your _____ and get out with _____ ! You got my _____ notice, didn't you?

- a) belonging, it, two weeks c) belongings, them, two weeks'
b) belongings, it, a two weeks d) belonging, them, two week's

19. We want to equip our factory with _____ and to install _____ in the assembly shop.

- a) new machineries, them c) new machines, it
b) a new machinery, it d) new machinery, it

20. Have you got all the _____ of Byron in your home library? – Yes, I have, but I haven't read all of _____.

- a) works, them c) works, it
b) work, it d) work, them

THE ARTICLE

1. Insert "a" or "an" if necessary.

1. He is ___ vegetarian; you won't get ___ meat at his house. He'll give you ___ nut cutlet. 2. ___ travel agent gives you ___ information about ___ hotels. 3. We'd better go by ___ taxi if we can get ___ taxi at such ___ hour as 2 a.m. 4. Do you take ___ sugar in ___ coffee? - I used to, but now I'm on ___ diet. I'm trying to lose ___ weight. 5. ___ Mr Smith is ___ old customer and ___ honest man. - Why do you say that? Has he been accused of ___ dishonesty? 6. I'm not ___ wage-earner; I'm ___ self-employed. 7. When he was charged with ___ murder he said he had ___ alibi. 8. ___ friend of mine is expecting ___ baby. If it's ___ girl she's going to be called Etheldreda. - What ___ strange name! 9. I have ___ hour and ___ half for lunch. 10. I hope you have ___ lovely time and ___ good weather. - But I'm not going for ___ holiday; I'm going on ___ business. 11. Please, bring me ___ tea and two coffees. 12. They cost 3 dollars ___ kilo.

2. Insert "the" if necessary.

1. Do you know ___ time? - Yes, ___ clock in ___ hall has just struck nine. - Then it isn't ___ time to go yet. 2. He was sent to ___ prison for ___ six months for ___ shop-lifting. - Do you go to ___ prison to visit him? 3. I went to ___ school to talk to ___ headmistress. I persuaded her to let Ann give up ___ gymnastics and take ___ ballet lessons instead. 4. ___ family hotels are ___ hotels which welcome ___ parents and ___ children. 5. On ___ Sundays my father stays in ___ bed till ten o'clock, reading ___ Sunday papers. 6. Then he gets up, puts on ___ old clothes, has ___ breakfast and starts ___ work in ___ garden. 7. We have a very good train service from here to ___ city centre and most people go to ___ work by train. 8. ___ dead no longer need ___ help. We must concern ourselves with ___ living. 9. ___ most of ___ stories that ___ people tell about ___ Irish aren't true. 10. There are millions of stars in ___ space. 11. I tried to park my car, but ___ space was too small. 12. We heard it on ___ radio, then we saw it on ___ TV.

3. Insert the proper article if necessary.

1. He said he was ___ employee of ___ gas company and had come to read ___ meter. 2. By this time I had come to ___ conclusion that he wasn't ___ genuine meter reader; and ___ moment he left ___ house I rang ___ police. 3. Are John and Mary ___ cousins? - No, they are ___ brother and ___ sister. 4. ___ fog was so thick that we couldn't see ___ side of ___ road. We followed ___ car in front of us and hoped that we were going ___ right way. 5. I can't

remember ___ exact date of ___ storm, but I know it was ___ Sunday because everybody was at ___ church. 6. Peter thinks that this is quite ___ cheap restaurant. 7. It was ___ evening. He always came in ___ evening. 8. Martin says that he'd rather be ___ dentist than ___ doctor, because ___ dentists don't get called out at ___ night. 9. Unfortunately I am ___ only child in ___ family. 10. He got ___ job in ___ south and spent ___ next two years doing ___ work he really enjoyed.

4. Insert the correct article with the proper names if necessary.

1. Both ___ English and ___ German are taught at school. 2. Shelley studied at ___ Oxford University. 3. It was an interesting trip to ___ Urals. 4. Is ___ North Sea stormy in autumn? 5. ___ Trafalgar square is the geographical centre of ___ London. 6. ___ Times is a popular British newspaper. 7. ___ Eskimos live in ___ of ___ Canada. 8. ___ Florida State University is smaller than ___ University of Florida. 9. ___ Queen Elizabeth II is a monarch of ___ UK. 10. ___ Lake Erie is one of ___ Great Lakes in ___ North America. 11. She is ___ Julia he was in love with at University. 12. ___ Thorntons are moving ___ Netherlands. 13. You are quite ___ Don Juan. 14. Have you sent for ___ doctor? – Yes, we called ___ Doctor Hudson. 15. I had a lovely voyage on ___ Queen Elizabeth II. 16. ___ Seychelles are a group of islands in ___ Indian Ocean. 17. They will land at ___ Heathrow Airport. 18. After we have visited ___ Kremlin, we may have lunch at ___ McDonald's. 19. ___ Sony will launch their new phone next month. 20. ___ Hilton Hotel will cost us a fortune.

THE ADJECTIVE. THE ADVERB

1. Choose the adjectives in brackets in the positive, comparative or superlative degree. Use the definite article where necessary.

1. The twenty-second of December is (short / shorter / shortest) day of the year. 2. Iron is (useful / more useful / most useful) of all metals. 3. I am not so (economical / more economical / most economical) as my granny. 4. Elbrus is (high / higher / highest) peak in the Caucasian mountains. 5. His plan is (practical / more practical / most practical) than yours. 6. His plan is (practical / more practical / most practical) of all. 7. This room is (small / smaller / smallest) than all the rooms in the house. 8. George is as (talented / more talented / most talented) as his brother. 9. London is (large / larger / largest) city in England. 10. Silver is (heavy / heavier / heaviest) than copper. 11. Our house is (low / lower / lowest) than yours. 12. This exercise is (good / better / best) than the last one. 13. My cigarettes are (bad / worse / worst) than yours. 14. Was the trip as

(pleasant / more pleasant / most pleasant) as usual? 15. Yesterday was (hot / hotter / hottest) day we have had this summer. 16. The (hard / harder / hardest) your questions are, the (interesting / more interesting / most interesting) the game is. 17. My uncle is (famous / more famous / most famous) of all my relatives. 18. Blood is (thick / thicker / thickest) than water. 19. The grass is always (green / greener / greenest) on the other side. 20. It's (tasty / tastier / tastiest) meal I've ever had.

2.1. Choose the proper form, either the adjective or the adverb.

1. The questions were so (easy / easily) that everybody could answer them. 2. He answered all the questions (easy / easily). 3. Please, speak (loud / loudly). 4. We heard a (loud / loudly) noise in the street. 5. You would write (good / well) if you had a (good / well) pen. 6. He listened to my story (attentive / attentively) though he is not an (attentive / attentively) listener. 7. He was (terrible / terribly) dressed but everybody liked him. 8. His accent was (terrible / terribly) and nobody understood him. 9. He acted in a very (strange / strangely) manner. 10. He behaved (strange / strangely) as if he did not know us. 11. You look (nice / nicely) in this dress. 12. Harry looked (attentive / attentively) at me. 13. I always feel (happy / happily) when the sun is shining. 14. The dinner smells (good / well). 15. The idea sounded (bad / badly).

2.2. Choose the proper adverb.

1. He comes home (late / lately) as a rule. 2. Have you been to the cinema (late / lately)? 3. She was (deep / deeply) hurt by his remarks. 4. Don't dig too (deep / deeply). 5. He has a sore throat so he can (hard / hardly) speak. 6. Though he studied (hard / hardly), he failed the exam. 7. He couldn't jump very (high / highly) and got only a four. 8. I can (high / highly) recommend this book. It's really worth reading. 9. I am (pretty / prettily) sure that he is here. 10. She was (pretty / prettily) dressed and had no make-up.

3. Choose the correct form of the adverb.

1. I like this book (well / better / best) than that. 2. She visits them quite (frequently / more frequently / most frequently). 3. Which of the students ran (fast / faster / fastest) at the contest? 4. Which of all these books did you enjoy (much / more / most)? 5. Which of these two books did you enjoy (much / more / most)? 6. Now I can see the ship (clearly / more clearly / most clearly) than before. 7. You ought to have told me as (early / more early / most early) as possible. 8. Whose singing did you like (well / better / best), Mary's, Nina's or Helen's? 9. The fire was put out (quickly / more quickly / most quickly) than we expected. 10. He speaks English (correctly / more correctly / most correctly) enough to get this job.

4.1. Open the brackets giving the proper adverb form.

1. She works (efficient) than everyone else in the office. 2. I play chess (bad) than my son does. 3. He got up (early) anyone else. 4. If you don't eat (slow), you'll be sick. 5. She doesn't drive as (dangerous) as her husband does. 6. I play football (often) than before, now that I'm employed. 7. She didn't do as (good) in the test as she expected. 8. The person who runs (quick) will win first prize. 9. You ate (much) than anybody else at the party. 10. You'll have to work (hard) if you want to get your degree.

4.2. Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the words in brackets.

1. The temperature today is as (high) as it was yesterday. 2. He is not so (old) as he looks. 3. The (old) I get, the (forgetful) I become. 4. The Earth is (large) than the Moon is. 5. He is as (strong) as his brother. 6. Is your brother (old) than you are? — No, he is (young) than I am. 7. The (big) the house is, the (much) money it will cost. 8. Today the wind is not so (strong) as yesterday. 9. February is the (short) month in the year. 10. This street is as (wide) as the next one. 11. His radio set is not so (powerful) as mine. 12. The (old) he grew, the (wise) he became.

THE NUMERAL

1. Choose the right variant(s).

1. 462

- a. four hundred and sixteen two;
- b. four hundred sixteen two;
- c. four hundred and sixty two.

2. 3,250, 000

- a. three million two hundred and fifty thousand;
- b. three millions two hundred and fifty thousand;
- c. three million two hundred and fifty thousands.

3. 582 (a hotel room)

- a. five hundred and eighty two;
- b. five eight two;
- c. five hundred eighty two.

4. 2 July

- a. the second of July;
- b. the twoth of July;
- c. the second July.

5. 1703 (a date)
 - a. one thousand seven hundred and thirty three;
 - b. seventeen oh three;
 - c. seventeen zero three.
6. – 10 degrees
 - a. ten degrees below zero;
 - b. minus ten degrees;
 - c. ten degrees below oh.
7. 687453 (a phone number)
 - a. sixty eight seventy four fifty three;
 - b. six eight seven four five three;
 - c. six hundred and eighty seven four hundred and fifty three.
8. 47%
 - a. forty seven percents;
 - b. forty seven per cent;
 - c. forty seven percent.
9. Bus 3
 - a. bus three;
 - b. bus the third;
 - c. bus third.
10. Peter I
 - a. Peter one;
 - b. Peter First;
 - c. Peter the First.

2. Match the halves.

1	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	A	six and four sevenths
2	$\frac{1}{3}$ kilometre	B	eleven and three quarters
3	2.5%	C	four and a third tons = four tons and a third
4	$\frac{3}{25}$	D	thirty-one hundredths
5	1.48	E	three fifths
6	$6\frac{4}{7}$	F	one third of a kilometre
7	$4\frac{1}{3}$ tons	G	three quarters
8	$2\frac{1}{2}$ tons	H	two point five per cent
9	4.172	I	nought point two five = point two five
10	$\frac{3}{5}$	J	(one) half a mile
11	$\frac{3}{4}$	K	two and a half tons = two tons and a half
12	$11\frac{3}{4}$	L	three twenty-fifths
13	0.25	M	one point four eight
14	$\frac{31}{100}$	N	four point one seven two

3. Correct the mistakes.

1. There were over thirty thousands people at the stadium. 2. We arrived on the ten of September. 3. Her phone number is seven twenty three six fifty five. 4. Kevin got sixth out of ten. 5. Six point fifty one is the correct answer. 6. Elizabeth the First has reigned the country since nineteen fifty two. 7. Ten multiplied by seven is seventeen. 8. The profit was two hundred per cents. 9. Millions people voted for the Conservatives. 10. Two third of the students participated in the University sports competition. 11. A third of February is a special day for her. 12. Could you give me the second cup of tea, please?

THE PRONOUN

1. Choose the correct pronoun, either personal or possessive.

1 Bob is one of (*our, us, ours*) best pupils. (*He, she, we*) is (*me, my, mine*) best friend. 2. It isn't (*my, mine*) bag. (*I, me*) have left (*my, me, mine*) at home. 3. I've just waxed the floor. Don't walk on (*he, it, its*) yet. 4. Let (*they, them, their*) read the story again. 5. Will you tell (*we, us, our*) about (*your, you, yours*) visit to Great Britain? 6. Is this Mary's scarf? No, it is (*me, my, mine*). 7. (*Your, you, yours*) house is not far from (*our, us, ours*). 8. (*Our, ours*) car is faster than (*their, theirs*). 9. We know (*they, them, theirs*) very well and both Peter and Nell know (*we, us, ours*). 10. You can do it without (*mine, my, me*) help but not without (*they, their, theirs*). 11. She is writing a letter to an old friend of (*her, hers, she*). 12. Could you help me sort out these things? I cannot tell which are (*your, you, yours*) and which are (*we, our, ours*). 13. (*You, your, yours*) ticket is on the table. 14. Can I borrow (*your, yours, you*) umbrella? - I'm sorry, it isn't (*me, my, mine*). 15. What colour is the shirt? It is so far that I can't see (*it's, its, it*) colour. 16. They rarely drive to (*their, them, theirs*) office. They live near (*it's, it, its*). 17. Look at (*me, mine, my*) new gloves. Do you like (*it, them, its*)? 18. Do you like (*you, your, yours*) new car? - Oh, (*it's, it, its*) has never let me down yet. 19. Why are (*you, your, yours*) sitting here? It is not (*you, your, yours*) desk, it is (*me, mine, my*).

2. Fill in the correct pronouns (the first one has already been done).

Dear Jean,

1) ... **We** are really enjoying 2) ... holidays in Clacton and have found something different to do every day. 3) ... 'I never guess what happened to 4) ... last night. Fred and 5) ... went to see a comedy show. Stan Blair was the star attraction. Have 6) ... heard of 7) ... ? He is a young, up-and-coming comedian who is just starting to make a name for himself. At the end of 8) ... act he asked if anyone in the audience was celebrating 9) ... birthday that night. To 10) ... embarrassment Fred shouted out that it was 11) ...! I was invited onto

the stage and Stan presented 12) ... with a bunch of flowers. After the show he met Fred and 13) ... in the bar for a drink and introduced 14) ... to the other members of the cast and they all signed 15) ... names on the back of one of 16) ... programmes. I haven't enjoyed myself so much in ages. We both agreed that Stan had definitely made 17) ... holiday.

Love,
Stella.

3. Choose the correct pronoun.

1. Very few / much / little people can guess what the future will be like.
2. There are very little / too many / much cars on the roads.
3. There's a little / a few / much light coming in through that window.
4. We've had much / very little / a lot of problems with the car.
5. Did you learn many / much / a few English on your summer course?
6. He was late because he had little / few / a lot of work to do.
7. I'm afraid I haven't got much / many / a little information about that matter.
8. Only a few / a lot of / a little people knew it was my birthday.
9. There are a little / much / a few sandwiches left on the table.
10. John's schoolwork leaves lots of / many / few room for improvement.
11. Did you spend many / a few / much money on this blouse?
12. There are only a little / a few / a lot of days left before the holiday.
13. I don't like many / much / little of Woody Allen's films.
14. Sally ate too many / much / little cake and now she feels sick.
15. There are a lot / a little / a few flowers in the garden.

4. Fill in with *all, both, whole, either, neither, none, every, each*.

1. ...*None*... of the toxic waste has been cleared up by the company.
2. He's studying ... politics and modern languages at university.
3. Don't take these two buses; ... of them stops at the shopping centre.
4. They spent the ... day packing for their holiday.
5. She spends ... her time studying for her exams.
6. In ... game there is an element of risk.
7. John and Fiona had a lot of work yesterday; ... of them went out.
8. The members of the club were ... given copies of the regulations.
9. Both of these dictionaries are excellent, ... will help you in your studies.

5. Underline the correct item.

1. He didn't say anything / nothing to the police.
2. No one / Anyone was at home when I called.
3. There was hardly no one / anyone at the party.
4. I need any / some more milk for this cake.
5. I can't find my sister anywhere / nowhere.
6. Are you going nowhere / anywhere for your holiday?
7. John goes to sleep at 11.00 pm any / every evening.
8. Call round any / some time you like.
9. He needs any / some time to work out the answer.
10. Anybody / Nobody told

me you were leaving. 11. *Anybody / Everybody* congratulated us. 12. She goes to school *every / some* day. 13. Is there *everything / anything* good on at the cinema? 14. Will you give them *nothing / some* homework tonight? 15. I think there's *anything / something* wrong with my car. 16. Sally isn't going *anywhere / nowhere* this weekend. 17. He doesn't want *anything / nothing* in particular for his birthday. 18. Shall I go and buy *some / anything* cheese? 19. There is *nowhere / everywhere* in the world I'd like to visit more than Egypt. 20. I didn't buy *some / any* milk.

6. Fill in some, any, no, every or their compounds.

1. ...Everyone... knows that the sky is blue, but few people know why. 2. If you have ... questions, I'll be in my office. 3. ... wanted to miss the match so ... arrived early. 4. The teacher asked if ...knew the answer to her question. 5. Would you like ... cheese or maybe ... sweeter? 6. Have you seen Jim ...? I've been looking ... for him. 7. If you have ... spare time, there's ... I want to talk to you about. 8. ... is looking for John but ... has seen him since this morning. 9. I've never been ... without finding ... interesting to see. 10. If ... is going to the supermarket could they get me ... milk? 11. Don't speak to me. There is ... you can say to me that will make ... difference to how I feel. 12. We never go ... for our holidays. Why don't we go ... this year? 13. Jerry is very tidy; he won't tolerate ... being out of place. 14. I'll get you ... coffee." "Have you got ... cold – milk perhaps?"

THE SIMPLE TENSES

1. Use the positive or negative form of the Present Simple according to the context.

1. Peter finds life in Paris difficult. He (speaks/doesn't speak) French. 2. We live not far from the school, so the children (walk/don't walk) there. 3. There are a few stains on your T-shirt. It (needs/doesn't need) a good wash. 4. He has five cats and three dogs. He (loves/doesn't love) animals. 5. What's the matter? You (look/don't look) very happy. 6. Don't use that computer. It (works/doesn't work) very slowly. 7. Jake is poor at tennis. He never (wins/doesn't win). 8. We've got plenty of books to read at home. We (borrow/don't borrow) books from the school library. 9. Jerry is a good mixer. He (knows/doesn't know) lots of people. 10. You'd better get off now because the bus (stops/doesn't stop) at the shopping mall.

2. Complete the sentences with the proper auxiliary verb.

1. They never comment on your mistakes, _____ they? 2. _____ everybody here? – Yes, we may start. 3. Who _____ you go to the cinema with tomorrow?

4. What languages _____ she speak? Where _____ she study them? 5. What _____ your favourite colours? 6. Who _____ present at yesterday's meeting? 7. Whom _____ they usually invite to their wedding anniversary? 8. The train came on time, _____ not it? 9. _____ we do in writing? – Yes, please. 10. _____ money the problem? 11. He never comes in time. – Neither _____ his sister. 12. Henry asked to lend him some money. – So _____ Jim. 13. _____ there many people at the premiere of the film? – No, many _____ not come because of the storm. 14. I wonder who _____ help me with the washing up. 15. _____ you use to do in your spare time when you were at school?

3. Read an extract and open the brackets using the proper tenses.

Positano (stand) on the side of a steep hill and is a very picturesque place. In winter lots of painters, male and female, (crowd) its two or three modest hotels, but if you (come) there in summer you will have it to yourself. The hotel (be) clean and cool and there (be) a terrace where you can sit at night and look at the sea. Down on the quay there (be) a little tavern where they (offer) you macaroni, ham, fresh-caught fish and cold wine.

One August, tiring of Capri where I had been staying, I (make up) my mind to spend a few days at Positano, so I (hire) a fishing boat and (row) over, I (arrive) at Positano in the evening. I (stroll) up the hill to the hotel, I (be surprised) to learn that I (be) not its only guest. The waiter, whose name was Guiseppe, (tell) me that an American signore had been staying there for three months. "(be) he a painter or a writer or something?" I (ask). "No, signore, he (be) a gentleman. You will see the signore at the tavern. He always (dine) there", (say) Guiseppe.

4. Open the brackets using the Future or the Present Indefinite Tense.

1. I (accompany) you with pleasure as soon as I (finish) my report. 2. The performance (be) a great success if he (play) the leading role. 3. If this time (be) convenient for you, we (meet) tomorrow. 4. We (not complete) the work this week in case he (get) ill. 5. We (not start) till he (arrive). 6. Provided he (leave) now, he (miss) the rush hour. 7. We (not be able) to carry out the experiment unless he (help) us. 8. You may take my dictionary as long as you (give) it back on Friday. 9. As soon as he (return) from the beach, we (have) dinner. 10. I (phone) you when she (come). 11. Providing that he (work) hard, he (finish) his work on Thursday. 12. She has two keys in her bag in case she (lose) one. 13. Unless he (come), we (not go) to the country. 14. He (remind) you of your promise in case you (forget) it. 15. As soon as the lake (get) frozen, she (go) skating.

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

1.1. Open the brackets choosing the form of the Present Simple or Present Continuous tense.

1. It is 8.30. Tom and Ann (have / are having) breakfast. They always (have / are having) breakfast together. 2. Hugh (comes / is coming) to London next week and (wants / is wanting) us to meet him for lunch. 3. Now James (works / is working) as a traffic warden. A traffic warden (walks / is walking) up and down the street and if a car (stays / is staying) too long at a parking place, he (sticks / is sticking) a parking ticket to the windscreen. 5. Look! Your son (puts / is putting) the porridge to another plate. – He (hates / is hating) porridge. 6. I (want / am wanting) to buy a fur coat. Have you any nice coats for about 500 dollars? – I'm afraid we just (close / are closing), madam. It is 4.55, and we always (close / are closing) at 5.00 sharp on Fridays. 7. It is Friday evening and the Browns are at home. Mrs Brown (listens / is listening) to a concert on the radio; Mr Brown (reads / is reading) a paper, George Brown (does / is doing) his homework. 8. They (watch / are watching) a very modern comedy. They (enjoy / are enjoying) it, but they (do not understand / are not understanding) some of the jokes. 9. Why (does that man stand / is that man standing) in the middle of the road? – He (tries / is trying) to get across. He (waits / is waiting) for a gap in the traffic. Lots of people (do not bother / are not bothering) to use the subway. They (prefer / are preferring) to risk their lives crossing here. 10. Sue (wears / is wearing) her new dress tonight. It (fits / is fitting) her perfectly. – Yes, she (looks / is looking) awesome.

1.2. Choose the proper verb form.

1. I _____ your plan may be realized in the nearest future.
a) think b) am thinking
2. Hugo _____ of quitting his part-time job.
a) thinks b) is thinking
3. We _____ a taxi. It's coming up to the house.
a) see b) are seeing
4. Ben _____ his dentist tomorrow.
a) sees b) is seeing
5. The room _____. Let's open the window.
a) smells b) is smelling
6. I don't understand why he _____ the soup. It's delicious.
a) smells b) is smelling

7. Sandra _____ the pie I've just made.
a) tastes b) is tasting
- 8) The pie _____ too sweet.
a) tastes b) is tasting
9. My daughter _____ quite talkative.
a) is b) is being
10. I can't understand why she _____ silent today.
a) is b) is being

2. Open the brackets choosing the form of the Past Simple or Past Continuous tense.

1. He (sat / was sitting) on the bank fishing when he (saw / was seeing) a man's hat floating down the river. It (seemed / was seeming) strangely familiar. 2. It (snowed / was snowing) heavily when he (woke / was waking) up. He remembered that Jack (came / was coming) for lunch and (decided / was deciding) to go down to the station to meet him. 3. When I reached the street I (realized / was realizing) that I (did not know / was not knowing) the number of Tom's house. 4. Most of the boys (listened / were listening) to the teacher but a few (whispered / were whispering) to each other, and Tom (read / was reading) a history book. Tom (hated / was hating) mathematics; he always (read / was reading) history during his mathematics lesson. 5. Everyone (read / was reading) quietly when suddenly the door (burst / was bursting) open and a complete stranger (rushed / was rushing) in. 6. Jack's mother (said / was saying) that she did not know what he (did / was doing) but (thought / was thinking) that he probably (played / was playing) football. 7. I (met / was meeting) Paul at the university. We (were / were being) both in the same year. He (studied / was studying) law. 8. It (started / was starting) raining when I (arrived / was arriving) at the station. 9. 'What (did you do / were you doing) between 9.00 and 10.00 yesterday?' (asked / was asking) the detective. – I (cleaned / was cleaning) my house,' said Mrs Jones. I always clean my house on Saturday mornings.' 10. My neighbour (looked / was looking) in last night and (said / was saying) that he (left / was leaving) the district.

3. Open the brackets choosing the form of the Future Simple or Future Continuous tense.

1. Don't ring now; she is watching her favourite TV programme. – All right. I (will ring / will be ringing) at 8.30. 2. I wonder what I (will do / will be doing) this time next year. – I expect you still (will work / will be working)

at the same office. 3. Wait a bit. Don't drink your tea without milk. The milkman (will come / will be coming) in a minute. 4. What are you doing next weekend? – Oh, I (will work / will be working) as usual. I'm always on duty at weekends. 5. He (will come / will be coming) if you ask him. 6. I've arranged to play tennis with Tom at nine tonight. – But you (will play / will be playing) in semi-darkness. You won't be able to see the ball. 7. I (will get / will be getting) you some aspirins if you like. 8. I'm going to Switzerland next week. – You're lucky. The wild flowers just (will come / will be coming) out. 9. The first day of the term will be horrible, for everybody (will talk / will be talking) about their holidays and (will show / will be showing) photographs of marvellous foreign beaches. 10. I (will tell / will be telling) her what you have said.

4. Choose the proper verb form to denote a future action.

1. Look at the waiter! He is carrying too much. He _____ all those plates.
a) will drop b) is going to drop
2. Dave is a sales manager and today he _____ with a new client.
a) will meet b) is meeting
3. According to the programme the show _____ at 7 p.m.
a) starts b) is starting
4. Ben looks very pale. I _____ a doctor.
a) will call b) am calling
5. They _____ on a business trip tomorrow.
a) will go b) are going
6. The castle _____ at the end of August for renovation.
a) will close b) closes
7. When Sandra comes back, dinner will be ready and I _____ the table.
a) am laying b) will be laying
8. I think we _____ a new car next month.
a) will buy b) are buying
9. The taxi _____ in half an hour.
a) will come b) comes
10. Do you know that they _____ married next June?
a) will get b) are getting
11. David is good at computers. Probably he _____ a good programmer.
a) is making b) will make
12. Your bus _____ at 7.50 a.m.
a) is leaving b) leaves

THE PERFECT TENSES

1.1. Choose the appropriate adverbial from those listed below.

already / yet / still / just / ever / never / before / scarcely / no sooner

1. Has the film you want to watch started ... ? 2. I've ... met anyone who is so interested in physics. 3. He has ... told us about it several times. 4. Could I keep the book for another few days, I haven't finished it ... 5. I had ... entered the house when it began raining. 6. I've ... ridden on a horse. To tell you the truth I am afraid of them. 7. The film has ... started. We'd better hurry. 8. I've ... made tea. It's very hot. 9. ... had he come home than there was a telephone call. 10. I am not going to write to him again. I've ... sent him three letters but I ... haven't received an answer. 11. I have ... taught a class where the students are so lazy. 12. Kevin had ... said goodbye to us when the train started. 13. Have they announced the date ... ? – Yes, they have ... done it. 14. I know the place, I have been here ... 15. Have you ... been to Poland? 16. It's the first time she has ... been to the club.

1.2. Choose the appropriate word from those listed below.

for / since / ago

1. I have worked for this company ... ten years. 2. Things have changed ... I left the city right after school. 3. Ten years ... he was very strong and healthy. 4. I have not spoken to her ... she went to Moscow. 5. Jim has been away on holiday ... a week. 6. He was here an hour ... Then he went out and we haven't seen him ... then. 7. She had worked as a waitress ... a year or so before she got her first role. 8. It's three weeks ... I saw them. 9. The Robinsons will have been married ... twenty five years next October. 10. We decided not to go on holiday a couple of days ... and we have not regretted our decision ... then.

2. Choose the proper tense form of the verb, either the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

1. This is my house. How long (have you lived / did you live) here? I (have lived / lived) here since 1970. 2. He (has lived / lived) in London for two years and then (has gone / went) to Edinburgh. 3. (Have you worn / did you wear) your hair long when you were at school? – Yes, my mother (has insisted / insisted) on it. But when I (have left / left) school I (have cut / cut) my hair and (have worn / wore) it short ever since. 4. Shakespeare (has written / wrote) a lot of plays. 5. My brother (has written / wrote) several plays. He just (has finished / finished) his second tragedy. 6. I (have flown / flew) over Loch Ness last week. (Have you seen / did you see) the Loch Ness monster? 7. I (have not seen / did not see) him for three years.

I wonder where he is. 8. When (did he arrive / has he arrived)? – He (has arrived / arrived) at 2.00. 9. I (have read / read) his books when I was at school. I (have enjoyed / enjoyed) them very much. 10. I can't go out because I (have not finished / did not finish) my work. 11. We (have missed / missed) the bus. Now we'll have to walk. 12. I (have written / wrote) a letter but I can't find a stamp. 13. The clock is slow. It isn't slow, it (has stopped / stopped). 14. Here are your shoes, I just (have cleaned / cleaned) them. 15. I (have left / left) home at 8.00 and (have got / got) at twelve.

3. Choose the proper tense form of the verb, either the Present Simple, the Past Simple or the Present Perfect.

1. This is the nicest restaurant I ever (see / saw / have seen). 2. I (live / lived / have lived) here with my family when I was a child. 3. Three people (leave / left / have left) the company last week. 4. It's the second time I (am / was / have been) here. 5. He (is / was / has been) here since eight o'clock. Who is he waiting for? 6. The Prime Minister (asks / asked / has asked) for a meeting with the President the day before yesterday. 7. I (see / saw / have seen) the film. It's really worth seeing. 8. We already (agree / agreed / have agreed) to meet again in a fortnight. 9. (Do you do / did you do / have you done) your homework yet? 10. She (goes / went / has gone) out with her boyfriend every evening. 11. I (smoke / smoked / have smoked) in my youth. 12. The weather (is / was / has been) terrible so far this spring. 13. I (write / wrote / have written) letters very seldom. 14. We (have / had / have had) two holidays this year. 15. This is the fourth time he (damages / damaged / has damaged) my car. 16. This is the first time the children (are / were / have been) on a plane. 17. She (is / was / has been) ill for several months. 18. He is the most interesting man I ever (meet / met / have met). 19. Jean says that Elvis always (is / was / has been) her obsession since she was ten years old. 20. What a surprise! There (is / was / has been) a fall in the cost of living last quarter.

4. Choose the form of the Past Indefinite or the Past Perfect.

1. The result (was / had been) better than anyone (expected / had expected). 2. What (happened / had happened) next was just what everyone (feared / had feared). 3. No one (agreed / had agreed) with him. This was something he (did not anticipate / had not anticipated). 4. They (made / had made) better progress than they ever (dared / had dared) to hope for. 5. They (began / had begun) the exploration of a territory that no European ever (set / had set) foot on before. 6. The motorist (discovered / had discovered) to his relief that he (did not take / had not taken) the wrong road after all. 7. When Queen Victoria (died / had died) in 1901, she (reigned / had reigned) for over 60 years.

8. I (wrote / had written) to the suppliers asking why the goods (did not arrive / had not arrived) yet. 9. I (called / had called) at the manager's office, but I just (missed / had missed) him. He (went / had gone out) for lunch. 10. Whenever Tom (passed / had passed) the house, he remembered the years he (spent / had spent) there. 11. She (said / had said) she (hired / had hired) a lawyer to watch over her rights.

5. Combine the sentences using adverbs hardly (scarcely) ... when, no sooner... than.

1. I watered the garden. Then it began to rain. 2. Mary finished her novel, and then she planned to go abroad. 3. Ann spoke to the doctor. She realized how serious her illness was. 4. The ship left the port. Just then the storm began. 5. I got into the bath. Someone knocked at the door. 6. They found one missing child. Then another two disappeared. 7. I sat down. There was another knock at the door. 8. I came home. I remembered that I had forgotten to buy bread. 9. The child touched the pillow. He fell asleep. 10. The play started. There was a power failure.

6. Complete the following sentences using the Future Simple or the Future Perfect.

1. We (will finish / will have finished) this exercise by 8 o'clock. 2. They (will build / will have built) the road at the end of the year. 3. By the time he arrives they (will leave / will have left). 4. She is ill now. By the first of April she (will be / will have been) in hospital for three weeks. 5. He has bought this TV-set on credit. He (will pay / will have paid) all the money by August. 6. How long has she stayed with your family? By the end of the month she (will stay / will have stayed) for a month. 7. She has lived here for a long time. By May she (will live / will have lived) for twenty years. 8. He is still a schoolboy, but next year he (will leave / will have left) school. 9. I forgot to ask a neighbour to look after the plants while we're away on holiday! When we get home they all (will die / will have died). 10. By the end of my university course I (will attend / will have attended) 1,200 lectures. 11. I (will finish / will have finished) all the housework in the evening. 12. I (will finish / will have finished) this book by tomorrow evening. 13. If I continue with my diet I (will lose / will have lost) 10 kilos by the end of the month. 14. By the time he leaves school his parents (will spend / will have spent) £25,000 on his education.

7. Open the brackets, put the verbs in one of the Perfect or Simple tenses.

1. Was Tom at the party when you arrived? – No, he (go) home. 2. I felt very tired when I got home. So I (go) straight to bed. 3. You (make) up your minds? What are you going to do? 4. Tell me what (happen) at

yesterday's meeting. 5. By next summer they (live) in their house for three years. 6. I (attend) lectures on psychology next semester. 7. Last week I (write) to the library to ask why my books (not / arrive) yet. 8. The house was quiet when I came home. The children (go) to bed. 9. The film (begin) before we come to the cinema because the bus is late. 10. I never (enjoy) a holiday as much as this one. 11. The cheese I (buy) last week smells disgusting. I (think) it (go) off. 12. Before I went to London last summer I never (be) abroad before. 13. When he (realize) he (leave) the iron on, he came back home. 14. I think they (install) a new security system next week. – No, they (install) it by the end of the month. 15. He (run) away from home three times this year.

THE PASSIVE VOICE

1. Choose the correct preposition to introduce the agent, the instrument, the ingredient or the material.

1. The streets were busy ... people. 2. The dish was made ... eggs, milk, butter and flour. 3. The book was published ... Cambridge University Press. 4. The airport was surrounded ... soldiers. 5. The table is made ... wood. 6. Irish coffee is made ... whisky. 7. The room was filled ... smoke. 8. The garage was painted ... a new kind of paint. 9. The field was covered ... snow. 10. The letter was sent ... the morning post. 11. The pie was made ... apples and plumps. 12. The stadium was packed ... fans. 13. After a football game my shorts were covered ... mud. 14. The room was crammed ... furniture. 15. The London Police force was founded ... Sir Robert Peel.

2. Open the brackets choosing the correct preposition.

1. The visit of the US president is widely commented (at, on, to) in the newspapers. 2. He left three years ago and hasn't been heard (to, from, about) since then. 3. Don't say about it to anyone. You will be laughed (at, on, with). 4. A shop was broken (at, through, into) yesterday. 5. This problem will be dealt (into, with, by) as soon as possible. 6. He is always listened (to, at, with) attentively. 7. He can be relied (at, on, with). 8. Nobody likes to be shouted (at, on, for). 9. This book is often referred (on, to, for). 10. I felt I was being looked (after, at, for) and turned around. 11. Though the passport had been looked (after, at, for) everywhere, it wasn't found. 12. The doctor has been sent (for, to, after). 13. The kids should be looked (after, at, for) better. They look untidy and scruffy. 14. Molly doesn't like to be read (with, for, to). She prefers to read herself. 15. She was taken good care (of, for, about) when she was in hospital.

3. Open the brackets choosing the form of the Active Voice or the Passive Voice.

1 We (use / are used) this room only on special occasions. 2. In some districts pigs (use / are used) to find truffles. 3. Someone (switched / was switched) on a light and the door (opened / was opened). 4. He (has awarded / has been awarded) with the Nobel Prize last year. 5. I can't wear my favourite suit. It (is cleaning / is being cleaned). It (will deliver / will be delivered) tomorrow. 6. The police asked who (had broken / had been broken) the window. 7. Refreshments (will have served / will have been served) by 6 o'clock. 8. They (rang / were rung) the church bells as a flood warning. 9. I (was looking / was being looked) for the book but I could not find it. 10. They will say nothing more about the matter if the stolen gun (returns / is returned). 11. It is high time someone (told / was told) him to stop behaving like a child. 12. A thief stole my dog and brought him back only when he (offered / was offered) \$200 reward for him. 13. His new picture (is discussing / is being discussed) by all our artists. 14. These artificial flowers (make / are made) of silk. 15. This actor (will play/will be played) the part of Hamlet. 16. The Prime Minister (listened / was listened) to in complete silence. 17. Shakespeare (looks / is looked) upon as the greatest of English poets. 18. The thieves (broke / were broken) into the bank at midnight. Twenty thousand dollars (stole / was stolen). The police (called / were called) the next morning. 19. The car is in excellent condition. It (has looked / has been looked) after very well. 20. Jimmy never (praises / is praised) by his parents. They are really strict.

4. Put the following sentences into the Active Voice. Where no agent is mentioned, "one" must be supplied.

1. This notice has been altered. 2. This rumour must have been started by our opponents. 3. This scientific theory has now been proved to be false. 4. This copy hasn't been read. The pages haven't been cut. 5. Invitations have been sent to all the old pupils to be present at the school's thirtieth anniversary. 6. This man has never been spoken of. 7. What has been said is true. 8. After the facts had thoroughly been explained to her, she no longer felt worried. 9. This mountain has never been climbed before. 10. Why have these cups been put in this cupboard?

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Active or Passive forms.

1. The book (open) with the description of a cold winter night. 2. The vacancy already (fill) by a very successful candidate. 3. Each new session of Parliament (open) by the Queen. 4. We received the telegram when the letter (type). 5. The Assembly Hall (hold) 500 people. 6. Mobile phones are

very popular today. They (sell) well. 7. Flax (grow) in Belarus. 8. Oranges (grow) in Spain. 9. When we arrived at the theatre, we learnt that the show (cancel). 10. Agatha Christie's books (read) all over the world. 11. He (say) to be a well-read person. 12. A new stadium (build) now quite near my house. 13. The experimental laboratory (build) by 2017. 14. The new project still (work) at. 15. I (bring) you the dictionary. Here it is. 16. After the dictionaries (bring), we (begin) translating the book. 17. When we rang them up, the plan still (discuss). 18. The experiment (watch) by the students now. 19. The first self-service groceries (open) in America in 1912. 20. Oh, no! My car (steal)! 21. Children should (see) but not (hear). 22. The document still (look for). 23. Milk often (sell) in cartons. 24. This painting probably (paint) by Dali. 25. She's only crying because some soap went into her eye while her hair (wash). 26. A new UK guidebook (write) at the moment. 27. I am sure this event (forget) very quickly. 28. The guard noticed at once that the safe (break) into. 29. He (to ask) now. 30. By the time we come back home, our new washing machine (deliver).

MODAL VERBS

1. Choose the appropriate form(s) of the modal verb.

1. When I was a child, I (can, could, was able to) play outdoors for hours. 2. You (can, could, can't, couldn't) cross the street here. It's dangerous. 3. (Can, could, can't) I keep the book for another week? 4. He (can, can't, could, couldn't) have made such a mistake. He is a very sensible guy. 5. She has failed the test. She (can, can't, could, couldn't) help crying. 6. My knee hurt but I (could, couldn't, was able, wasn't able) to play in the match. 7. Children (may, may not, might, might not) borrow books from this library. It's only for adults. 8. (May, might) I come in? 9. He asked me if he (may, might) take my laptop. 10. You (may, may not, might, might not) have asked me at first. 11. She looks pale. She (may, may not, might, might not) be ill. 12. What (must, had to, should) he do to keep fit? He is really concerned about his health. 13. I (must, had to) get up early yesterday. But I (must, mustn't, need, needn't) get up early tomorrow. 14. We (must, are to, had to, were to) meet at 5. We are going to the cinema. 15. You (needn't, mustn't) drink it. It's bad for your heart. 16. You (mustn't, needn't, don't have to) go to England if you want to learn English. 17. The suitcase was light so we (had to, didn't have to, needn't) take a trolley. 18. She looks furious. She (must, had to) have been waiting for hours. 19. Felix (must, should, may) have sent the letter. He is the only person who knew the address. 20. Kate (must, may) have missed the bus or she overslept. 21. The teacher (needs, needn't, must, mustn't) explain such simple things. We perfectly know

them. 22. You (should, shouldn't, must, mustn't) take this medicine four times a day. You'll feel better in a couple of days. 23. I (can, should, must) have done it long ago. I regret it very much. 24. (Shall, should) I help you with the bags? – Yes, please. 25. He (should, ought to, must) look after his grandparents.

2. Provide the English equivalents to the word(s) in brackets.

1. (Открыть) the window? 2. You (следовало было) done it in writing. 3. I (приходится) get to work on foot. 4. I (смог) to repair the fence though I had no instruments. 5. Jake (умеет) sing but he (не умеет) play any musical instruments. 6. She (должно быть) be sleeping. 7. Jane (вероятно) have forgotten about her promise. 8. They (не следует) trust him, he (не может не) cheating. 9. The meeting (должна) to be over at 11.30, then the foreign partners (смогут) to look around the enterprise. 10. That man (не может быть) her husband, he is too old. 11. The weather was nasty and we (пришлось) stay at home. 12. Dad (мор бы) help you but he is out. 13. One (нельзя) take pictures in the cathedral. 14. I wonder how she (смогла) to get out of the box. 15. You (не нужно было) bought anything. We have plenty of food.

3. Complete the sentences with must, can't, might, should, shouldn't, needn't and the perfect infinitive (have + participle II) of the verb in brackets.

1. Why didn't she hear the phone? The TV (be) too loud. 2. After the concert she looked happy. She (enjoy) the show. 3. The car (be stolen). It is very old. 4. He talks like a Londoner. He (live) all his life there. 5. You (tell) Tony about it. Now everybody will know our secret. 6. It is dad's bike. You (ask) him before you took it. 7. I don't believe you. Dan (say) it. 8. It is too late to say it but you (keep) away from Linda. She ruined your life. 9. I can't see the book. Mom (put) it somewhere. 10. They (come) earlier. The meeting has already started.

4. Paraphrase the sentences using the modal verbs.

1. You are not allowed to leave home late in the evening. 2. I think you are right. 3. It doesn't look like rain. 4. I would like to ask you a question. 5. I need your help. 6. We are planning to stop and eat at a café. I wonder why you made sandwiches. 7. It will be better if you do all the exercises in writing. 8. I don't believe that Mary didn't come to the meeting. 9. We have arranged to meet at the cinema at 7 p.m. 10. My car was broken and I got there by bus though it was not comfortable. 11. When she was small, her parents did not allow her to use a gas stove. 12. He is your brother, don't be so rude. 13. Do you know how to drive a car? 14. Would she be able to become a doctor? 15. You didn't try hard enough.

5. Choose the alternative that best suits the context.

1. All the buildings in this part of the city _____ to be pulled down according to the plan suggested by the new mayor.

- a) have b) are
2. Hugo _____ a taxi. Why has he done it? I could give you a lift to the airport.
a) didn't have to call b) needn't have called
3. We _____ a taxi. Alex gave us a lift to the airport. We arrived on time.
a) didn't have to call b) needn't have called
4. You _____ be crazy if you want to go out at midnight.
a) may b) must
5. Yesterday I _____ early. I had a day off. I stayed in bed till midday.
a) didn't have to get up b) needn't have got up
6. I _____ early yesterday. I had a day off. But I woke up at 7 o'clock as usual and couldn't sleep any more. I got used to getting up early.
a) didn't have to get up b) needn't have got up
7. Sandra _____ pick up Peter from school though she worked on that day.
a) was able to b) could
- 8) _____ you pass me that bag, please?
a) might b) could
9. I _____ have dropped the glove on the bus.
a) can b) must
10. Ask Mary, she _____ know his new address though it is unlikely she does.
a) may b) must
11. The information may be wrong so you _____ tell anyone!
a) don't have to b) mustn't
12. We didn't have time. We _____ hurry.
a) have to b) had to
13. You look tired. You _____ go to bed.
a) can b) should
14. I _____ sleep recently.
a) couldn't b) haven't been able to
15. We had a lovely room in the hotel. We _____ see the lake.
a) might b) could
16. In a couple of years we _____ move out.
a) will have to b) must
17. Alice _____ have cancelled a reservation. She is going on holiday next week.
a) should b) can't

18. The jacket you bought is of very good quality. It _____ be very expensive.

a) may

b) must

19. On Saturday Tom _____ meet his colleague for lunch.

a) was to

b) had to

20. The problem is too serious. We _____ inform the boss.

a) are to

b) have to

INDIRECT SPEECH. THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

1. Choose the right tense form of the verb.

1. I knew she always (go / has gone / went) to bed early. 2. I remembered that he (doesn't like / didn't like / hasn't liked) opera. 3. We asked Nick what he (did / had done / would do) the day before. 4. I understood that he (has missed / missed / had missed) the train. 5. She was angry. She said she (waited / was waiting / had been waiting) for me for half an hour. 6. My mother said that I (can / will be able / could) go to Moscow for a week. 7. Yesterday he called me and asked whether I (want / wanted / was wanting) to go to the cinema. 8. When I saw her I understood that she (is / has been / was) upset by something. 9. He said the Earth (is / has been / was) a planet. 10. He wanted to know if I (can / am able to / could) drive.

2. Choose the correct variant in reported speech.

1. Mary said, "I love chocolate". Mary said (that) she _____ chocolate.

a) love

b) loves

c) loved

2. Mary said, "I went skiing". Mary said (that) she _____ skiing.

a) went

b) had gone

c) has gone

3. Mary said, "I will eat steak for dinner". Mary said (that) she _____ steak for dinner.

a) would eat

b) will eat

c) is willing to eat

4. Mary said, "I have been to Sydney". Mary said (that) she _____ to Sydney.

a) had been

b) has been

c) was

5. Mary said, "I have had three cats". Mary said (that) she _____ three cats.

a) has

b) has had

c) had had

6. Mary said, "I am going to go to Long Beach". Mary said (that) she _____ going to go to Long Beach.

a) is

b) was

c) had been

7. Mary said, "I don't like spinach". Mary said (that) she _____ like spinach.

a) didn't

b) don't

c) doesn't

- 8) Mary said, "I can't swim". Mary said (that) she _____ swim.
a) can't b) couldn't c) cannot
9. Mary said to me, "Open the window, please". Mary asked _____ the window.
a) me open b) me to open c) to please open
10. Mary said to me, "Don't tell anyone about it". Mary asked me _____ anyone about it.
a) don't tell b) not tell c) not to tell

3. Choose the correct variant in reported speech.

1. "I'm waiting for my parents," Nick said.
a) Nick said that he is waiting for my parents.
b) Nick said that he was waiting for his parents.
c) Nick said that he was waiting for my parents.
d) Nick told that he was waiting for his parents.
2. "I can't fix the engine myself," my brother said.
a) My brother said he can't fix the engine myself.
b) My brother said he couldn't fix the engine himself.
c) My brother said he can't fix the engine himself.
d) My brother admitted he couldn't fix the engine myself.
3. "You should be careful," my friends said to me.
a) My friends said to me that I should be careful.
b) My friends said to me that I should have been careful.
c) My friends told me that I should have been careful.
d) My friends told me that I should be careful.
4. "Do you know where Kate is living?" Ann asked me.
a) Ann asked me if I know where was Kate living.
b) Ann asked me if I know where Kate was living.
c) Ann asked me if I knew where was Kate living.
d) Ann asked me if I knew where Kate was living.
5. "Why didn't you say that to me?" she asked her boyfriend.
a) She asked her boyfriend why didn't he say that to me.
b) She asked her boyfriend why he didn't say that to me.
c) She asked her boyfriend why he hadn't said that to her.
d) She asked her boyfriend why hadn't he said that to me.
6. "Don't make much noise, please," the neighbour said to Pete.
a) The neighbour asked Pete to not make much noise.
b) The neighbour asked Pete not to make much noise.
c) The neighbour asked to Pete not to make much noise.
d) The neighbour asked Pete don't make much noise.

7. "I'll write to you as soon as I arrive, Jane," said Nick.
- a) Nick promised Jane that he will write to her as soon as he arrives.
 - b) Nick promised Jane that he would write to her as soon as he arrives.
 - c) Nick promised Jane that he would write to her as soon as he arrived.
 - d) Nick promised Jane that he would write to her as soon as he would arrive.

4. Turn the following sentences into reported speech.

A. 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."

B. 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."

C. 1. Who has given you this nice kitten? (She wanted to know ...) 2. Where can I buy an English-Russian dictionary? (He asked me ...) 3. How long will it take your brother to get to Madrid? (He wondered ...) 4. Where is he going? (He didn't tell anybody ...) 5. Where has he gone? (Did you know ...) 6. Where is he? (Did you know ...) 7. When will he come back? (She asked them ...) 8. Where does he live? (Nobody knew ...)

D. 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?"

E. 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?"

5. Turn the following sentences into direct speech.

1. Kate asked her friend what she liked to do on her days off. 2. I asked the man how long he had been in St. Petersburg. 3. We asked the girl if her father was still in Moscow. 4. My neighbour asked me to leave the key at my sister's. 5. Ann said that she had seen the film several months before. 6. I asked my friend if he often went to England. 7. I wanted to know when he had fallen ill. 8. He told me he had bought a ticket the day before.

THE INFINITIVE

1. Use *to* before the infinitives where necessary.

1. You'd better (to phone). 2. She can (to sing) quite well. 3. He will be able (to swim) very soon. 4. Susan would sooner (to miss) her classes than (to refuse) to go to a disco. 5. You ought (to go) today. It may (to rain) tomorrow. 6. You needn't (to say) anything. Just nod your head and he will (to understand). 7. I want (to see) the house where our president was born. 8. The neighbours saw Val (to leave) but didn't (to tell) Fred about it. 9. May I (to use) your phone? 10. They won't let us (to leave) the Customs shed till our luggage has been examined. 11. Will you help me (to move) the bookcase? 12. He wouldn't let my baby (to play) with his gold watch. 13. Where would you like (to have) lunch? 14. I'd like him (to go) to a university but I can't (to make) him (to go). 15. The boy felt his mother (to touch) his cheek but he pretended (to be sleeping).

2. Use the infinitive in the proper form.

1. It is very kind of you to (do / have done) it for us. It really helped. 2. I asked Jane to (cut / be cut) sandwiches for all of us. 3. Granny seems to (be cooking / have been cooking) since Father left. 4. She is said to (have taken / have been taken) to hospital. 5. He was told to (help / be helped) his younger sister to unbutton her coat. 6. He smokes a lot and is sure to (be ruined / be ruining) his health. 7. She wants to (take / have taken) an English course. 8. He seemed to (have gained / have been gained) all he wanted. 9. I have been advised to (rest / be resting). 10. Two prisoners were thought to (escape / have escaped) the day before. 11. She must be lucky to (marry / have married) such a wonderful man. 12. I don't want to (sell / have sold) my fur-coat but I don't need it. 13. The boys seem to (be playing / have been playing) in the yard. 14. Money is supposed to (spend / be spent). 15. Teachers like to (ask / be asked) students and students hate to (ask / be asked). 16. I prefer to (choose / be chosen) and not to (choose / be chosen). 17. The project appears to (be approving / have been approved). 18. Everyone wants

to (be respected / have been respected). 19. He is good enough to (give / be given) the first prize. 20. She is happy to (study / have studied) French. She understands Michelle without difficulty.

3. Use the infinitives in brackets as part of the complex object construction. Make all the necessary changes.

1. The pills the doctor has given me made (I / to feel) much better. 2. I saw (my father / to leave) the house that very morning. 3. I thought (it / to be) a signal to start. 4. We didn't expect (he / to come back) so soon and were wondering what had happened. 5. I'd like (it / to be done) as quietly as possible. 6. Just at that moment he heard (his door / to open). 7. Everybody saw (they / to lock) the door. 8. He felt (she / to shake). 9. There is some information I want (you / to obtain). 10. He liked to see (they / to work). 11. He let (the girl / to go). 12. Amy speaks ten languages perfectly well! You can't expect (I / to believe) that. 13. I've never heard (he / to speak) of his life in Australia. 14. Did you notice (the dean / come) into the room? 15. No one could expect (she / to be) happy.

4. Change complex sentences into sentences with the complex object.

1. We expect that he will solve this problem soon. 2. I've heard how she was crying. 3. I hate when people shout at each other. 4. She likes to watch how the sun sets. 5. They suppose that he will cope with this work. 6. She saw how the children were playing in the yard. 7. I didn't expect that she would forget about my birthday. 8. I don't like when the children are late for dinner. 9. Don't consider that he is a hero. He is an ordinary man. 10. I find that her nephew looks much younger. 11. They consider that Charles did it on purpose. 12. She felt that he touched her on the back and heard that he whispered something tenderly.

5. Paraphrase the following sentences using the complex subject construction with the infinitive.

a) 1. It's believed that John has arrived in London. 2. It's known that Jack is good at painting. 3. It's believed that he's clever. 4. It's said that he is the best student in our group. 5. It's known that he has collected a large number of pictures by Daly. 6. It's reported that the delegation of English teachers has left London. 7. It's considered that our ballet is the best in Europe. 8. It's reported that the spaceship has landed successfully. 9. It's said that he'll be one of the best students at our faculty in the nearest future. 10. It's expected that many delegates will arrive at this conference.

b) 1. It seemed that she sensed the purpose of this question. 2. When she passed by it appeared that they were looking at her attentively. 3. It happened that his father came. 4. It happened that everybody had taken the problem seriously. 5. It proved that he was their devoted friend. 6. It seems that he is playing tennis. 7. It appears that Bill has been playing chess with his neighbour for two hours. 8. It was so wonderful to see old George. It seems he needs a friend. 9. It happened that Mary was at home at that time. 10. It proved that his plan was a great success.

c) 1. It was likely that he had hidden my magazine under his papers. 2. It was unlikely that she would accept their invitation. 3. It's sure that my parents will come to see me at Christmas. 4. I think it's likely Peter will make that mistake. 5. It's unlikely that he'll come and see us soon. 6. It's likely the flight will be delayed. The weather is really awful. 7. It's certain that they'll have concluded the agreement by the end of December. 8. It's likely that the talks will continue till the end of the week. 9. It's certain that the meeting will be held on Friday. 10. It's unlikely that they'll get our letter so soon.

THE GERUND

1.1. Choose the appropriate form of the gerund.

1. I prefer (driving / being driven) to (driving / being driven). 2. Stop (arguing / having argued) and start (working / having worked). 3. Why do you avoid (seeing / being seen) me? 4. He tried to avoid (seeing / being seen). 5. I suggest (holding / being held) another meeting next week. 6. On (reading / having read) her letter he had once more a feeling of disappointment. 7. I hate (borrowing / being borrowed) money. 8. I don't feel like (working / having worked); what about (going / being gone) to a disco instead? 9. He insists on (sending / being sent) there instead of me. 10. We insist on (sending / being sent) him there at once.

1.2. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the gerund.

1. She likes (interrupt) her mother but she hates (interrupt). 2. He is used to (treat) his parents with respect and they like (treat) in that way. 3. Which is better, (leave) a large legacy to someone or (leave) without any? 4. The equipment must go through a number of tests before (install). 5. The set of short stories is worth (read). 6. The boy was afraid of (punish) and hid himself. 7. I really regret (hurt) you. 8. The floor wants (polish). 9. She dreams of (invite) to the party. 10. He stopped for a moment and then went on (speak). 11. She showed no sign of (impress). 12. Tracy opened the door without (knock) at it.

2.1. Complete the following sentences using the gerundial construction.

1. Do you think she'll approve of (you, to tell) me this. 2. Uncle Julius insists on (I, to come) to keep him company. 3. I remember (he, to ask for) that book last Monday. 4. He doesn't mind (his daughter, to go) to the cinema once a week. 5. It is difficult to stop (George, to talk) once he begins. 6. This change of the timetable will mean (we, to leave) much later every day. 7. I imagine (he, to lose) all his savings. 8. I remember in school days he couldn't answer the teacher's questions without (I, to prompt) him. 9. I can't understand (they, to forget) to phone us. 10. I was surprised at (Sue, to forget) to come to the meeting.

2.2. Make one sentence out of two by using the gerundial construction.

1. We talked about him behind his back. The boy resented that fact. 2. Ann borrowed Sally's clothes without asking her first. Sally complained about that fact. 3. They ran away to get married. That fact shocked everyone. 4. The programmer is always on time with his work. You may rely on him. 5. Helen is here to answer our questions about the company's new insurance plan. We should take advantage of that fact. 6. Students must write their corrections carefully. The teacher insists on it. 7. Did you give me back the book I had lent you? I can't remember it. 8. I'm really surprised. The concert was over so early. 9. You took the time to help us. We greatly appreciate that fact. 10. You don't want to do it. I don't understand that fact.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive).

1. I regret (inform) you that your application has been refused. 2. I remember (visit) Paris when I was very young. 3. I forgot (go) to the chemist's on my way home. 4. If you want to stop coughing, why don't you try (drink) some water? 5. Please, remember (lock) the door on your way out. 6. He regretted (stay) in the same job so long. 7. I couldn't help (overhear) what you said. 8. Try (forget) it; it isn't worth (worry) about. 9. The librarian doesn't allow us (talk) here. 10. The librarian doesn't allow (talk) in the reading hall. 11. I didn't mean (offend) anyone. 12. My friend is writing a scientific paper. It means (work) in the library a lot. 13. On the way to the camp we stopped (have) a snack. 14. He stopped (have) parties on Saturdays as his neighbours had threatened him with the police. 15. We need (start) at once, or we may be late. 16. The house needs (repair).

4. Insert prepositions. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Do you feel ... visiting your friend? 2. I congratulated Peter ... passing the exam. 3. They accused me ... telling lies. 4. I thanked her ... being so helpful. 5. He thinks ... changing his job. 6. Willie is scared ...

being sent away. 7. You should insist ... the lock being changed. 8. She hadn't succeeded ... making her sister talk. 9. Did she seem to object in any way ... your visiting the house? 10. You can't prevent life ... going on and changing. 11. Liberty consists ... doing what one desires. 12. They have decided ... buying a new car. 13. He isn't very good ... taking decisions quickly. 14. They don't approve ... her getting married to James. 15. The police suspect him ... drug smuggling. 16. Is he accustomed ... working hard? 17. He is engaged ... writing a book. 18. He is blamed ... insulting his teacher. 19. Who will help me ... hanging these pictures? 20. A teacher shouldn't get tired ... explaining things to his pupils.

THE PARTICIPLE

1. Choose the proper form of participle I in brackets.

1. "Nonsense," said Caroline in reply. "You'll see. Ten to one she's left a letter (explaining / being explained) everything." 2. (turning / having turned) slowly, holding on to the wall, he dragged his way back into his room. 3. The following evening, (refusing / having refused) Elliot's telephoned offer to fetch me, I arrived quite safely at Mrs. Bradley's house. 4. (Pushing / Having pushed) the people aside, he made his way through the crowd. 5. And for a moment they all three stood silently (looking / being looked) at one another. 6. Quickly (taking / having taken) her handkerchief, she hid her face in it and began to sob broken-heartedly. 7. (entering / having entered) his own room, he returned speedily with a heavy bound volume. 8. (getting / having got) his son back like this, he felt he must know everything. 9. He paused, (looking / being looked) from one to the other. 10. Nick looked at the moon, (coming / having come) up over the hills.

2. Transform the following sentences so as to use participle I where possible.

1. The ship, which had arrived at the dock that afternoon, had taken fourteen days to cross the Atlantic. 2. The man who made a report yesterday came back from the USA. 3. And then, quite unexpectedly, he received a message from Mr. Anderson, who asked him to call at the company offices. 4. We went to see our friends who had just returned from a voyage. 5. The photograph which had excited the young man the day before was nowhere to be seen now. 6. He had a massive gold watch, which had belonged to his father. 7. They got into the car which smelt of hot leather and petrol. 8. The conferences, which are held at the University every year, are devoted to ecological problems. 9. Going upstairs she woke the woman who lived on the floor above her. 10. I looked at the people who were lying on the beach.

3.1. Use the participles given below as parts of the complex objects:

going, dozing, passing, turning, wondering, moving, opening, waiting, setting, looking.

1. He could feel himself ... red. 2. Please, start the clock ... 3. He turned and saw a pair of large dark eyes ... at him through the window of the cab. 4. "I just happened to be in the neighbourhood," she said, "and found myself ... by." 5. As they danced they watched Crisp and Mary's mother ... about the room. 6. He glanced up to see the door ... 7. I found him ... under a tree. 8. They left me ... outside. 9. The news left me ... what would happen next. 10. They turned to see the sun

3.2. Complete the sentences using participle I as part of the complex object.

1. Did anyone see you (to enter) the house? 2. I last saw him (to go towards) the riverbank. 3. Where's my umbrella? I thought I left it (to hang) with my coat. 4. Did you hear voices (to call) for help. 5. When Mary opened her eyes, she saw Nina (to stand) by her side. 6. We could feel the sun (to beat) on our necks. 7. We all sensed danger (to approach). 8. Can you feel something (to burn)? 9. I noticed Tom Wells (to stand) in the shadow of the fountain. 10. She liked to see him (to play tennis).

4. Make one sentence out of the two sentences given, using Participle II.

1. There was the money on the table. Sam had stolen it in the bank robbery. 2. There were some negatives in the box. Brian had rolled them up in a tight coil. 3. There are many leather goods on sale. Our company delivered them from Spain. 4. When he arrived, there was a big black car there. Somebody had parked it near his mansion. 5. There was only one guest at the party I knew about: Mrs. Smith personally invited him. 6. There's new equipment in her shop. The workmen installed it last month. 7. There were three large boxes there. Somebody had wrapped them tight in old newspapers. 8. There is a letter on the table. Somebody left it yesterday. 9. There was a balcony along the third floor. Some columns held it up. 10. There is a tree on the road leading to the farm. It fell down in the storm last night.

5. Use the participles given below as parts of the complex object.

shampooed, cut off, removed, finished, translated, covered, deserted, repaired, locked, whitewashed.

1. They found the door ... 2. King Charles I had his head ... 3. Have you ever seen the mountains ... with snow? 4. We want the work ... by Saturday. 5. Please have these letters ... into English. 6. He thought it necessary to have the ceiling of the room ... 7. We found the house ... 8. I'd like my hair ... 9. I've recently had my appendix ... 10. Have you got your watch ...?

6.1. Choose either Participle I or Participle II.

1. I've got nothing to do. I am (boring / bored). 2. The lecture was so (boring / bored) that I fell asleep. 3. I felt (disgusting / disgusted) having seen what he was eating. 4. The room hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was (disgusting / disgusted). 5. I've been working all day and now I am (exhausting / exhausted). 6. What can be better after an (exhausting / exhausted) day than having a good meal? 7. I have been promoted. That makes me feel (exciting / excited). 8. The trip to the mountains was more (exciting / excited) than we had expected. 9. He gave some (confusing / confused) answer and disappeared. 10. She was asked a very personal question and felt (confusing / confused) not knowing what to answer.

6.2. Fill in the gaps with the participles.

touching/touched, encouraging/encouraged, disappointing/disappointed, astonishing/astonished, demanding/demanded

1. The tone in which she spoke to me was _____. She behaved as if she were the boss there. 2. The book is _____. I don't recommend to read it. 3. When the famous producer called him, he was _____. 4. I can not but cry. The film is very _____. 5. Good teachers are always _____. 6. He was _____ by his parents to become a doctor. 7. When everybody called to ask how I was, I felt so _____. 8. She got _____ and stopped attending the dancing club. 9. His reaction was _____, nobody thought he could be so rude. 10. She spoke in an _____ voice and the child calmed down.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

1.1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense from. (Conditionals, Type II)

1. If I had a typewriter I (type) it myself. 2. If I (know) his address I'd give it to you. 3. He (look) a lot better if he shaved more often. 4. If you (play) for lower stakes you wouldn't lose so much. 5. If he worked more slowly he (not make) so many mistakes. 6. I shouldn't drink that wine if I (be) you. 7. More tourists would come to this country if it (have) a better climate. 8. If I were sent to prison you (visit) me? 9. If someone (give) you a helicopter what would you do with it? 10. I (buy) shares in that company if I had some money.

1.2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses from. (Conditionals, Type III)

1. If I had known that you were in hospital I (visit) you. 2. The ground was very soft. But for that, my horse (win). 3. If you (arrive) ten minutes earlier you would have got a seat. 4. You would have seen my garden at its best if you (be) here last week. 5. But for his quickness I (be)

killed. 6. I shouldn't have believed it if I (not see) it with my own eyes.
7. If he had slipped he (fall) 500 metres. 8. If he had asked you, you (accept)?
9. If I (have) a map I would have been all right. 10. If I (know) that you were coming I'd have baked a cake.

1.3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses from. (Mixed Conditionals)

1. You would have enjoyed the dinner if you (like) sea food. 2. He (feel) better now if he had taken the pills when I told him. 3. Tim wouldn't have failed the interview if he (be) a more tactful person. 4. I (be) here if the Stuarts had not invited me. 5. If you (know) two foreign languages, you would have got that job. 6. The children (enjoy) our visit to the cinema if they liked science fiction. But they don't. 7. If I (not spend) so much money at the seaside last summer, we would have a new car. 8. You would be flying to Rome now if the pilots (not go) on a strike. 9. The salad (taste) fine if you hadn't added spices. 10. The dog (not run) away if you (be) a good master.

2. Choose the proper tense form.

1. You would play bridge better if you (did not talk / had not talked) so much.
2. What (would you do / would you have done) if you heard the burglar alarm?
3. If you (read / had read) the instructions carefully you would have done everything correctly. 4. I could repair the roof myself if I (had / had had) a long ladder. But I didn't. 5. If you were made redundant what (would you do / would you have done)? 6. You (wouldn't have / wouldn't have had) so many accidents if you drove more slowly. 7. If you (wore / had worn) a false beard nobody would have recognized you. 8. You would be ill with pneumonia if you (didn't change / hadn't changed) your wet clothes. 9. The doctor would come today if you (called / had called) the polyclinic yesterday. 10. Your children (would behave / would have behaved) better if you disciplined them regularly.

3. Complete the wish sentences choosing the proper tense form of the verb.

1. I wish I (were / had been) more self-confident. 2. I wish I (had / had had) a cat in my childhood. 3. He wished he (can / could) speak Chinese. 4. I wish I (didn't quarrel / hadn't quarreled) with Fred. Now we don't speak with each other. 5. I wish I (knew / had known) what to do about the problem you have faced. 6. I wish I (knew / had known) about your problems. Why didn't you call me? 7. I wish Mike (were / would be) more careful while driving. 8. I wish you (came / had come) to my party. It was a lot of fun. 9. We wish we (lived / had lived) near the sea. I would go to swim every day. 10. I wish you (didn't interrupt / wouldn't interrupt) me every five minutes! 11. I hear the party was great. I wish I (were invited / had been invited). 12. It was a stupid thing to say. She wishes she (didn't

say / hadn't said) it. 13. I wish I (were / had been) good at languages. 14. I wish you (stopped / would stop) complaining all the time. 15. I wish it (had been / would be) summer now.

4. Choose the right variant.

1. It's raining. You want to go out, but not in the rain. You say:
 - a. I wish it were not raining.
 - b. I wish it would stop raining.
2. You are waiting for Jane. She is late and you are getting impatient. You say:
 - a. I wish she had come.
 - d. I wish she would come.
3. You didn't have breakfast. You are hungry now. You say:
 - a. I wish I had breakfast.
 - b. I wish I had had breakfast.
4. Your sister leaves the door open all the time. It annoys you. You say:
 - a. I wish you didn't leave the door open.
 - b. I wish you wouldn't leave the door open.
5. When you were younger, you never learned to play the guitar. Now you regret it. You say:
 - a. I wish I learned to play the guitar.
 - b. I wish I had learned to play the guitar.
6. Walking in the country you'd like to take some pictures. But you didn't bring your camera. You say:
 - a. I wish I had a camera.
 - b. I wish I had had a camera.
7. You've eaten too much and now you feel sick. You say:
 - a. I wish I hadn't eaten so much.
 - b. I wish I wouldn't eat so much.
8. You don't know many people at the reception and you feel lonely. You say:
 - a. I wish I didn't come.
 - b. I wish I hadn't come.
9. People drop litter in the street. You say:
 - a. I wish people hadn't drop litter in the street.
 - b. I wish people wouldn't drop litter in the street.
10. Helen is not here but you need to talk to her. You say:
 - a. I wish Helen were here.
 - b. I wish Helen had been here.

UNIT IV. GRAMMAR TESTS

THE NOUN. WORD ORDER

1. Give the plural of the following nouns.

A. Table, bath, bus, bench, box, girl, child, fly, toy, wife, man, goose, potato, bed, foot, day, glass, horse, photo, prize;

B. Mouse, louse, deer, crisis, stimulus, phenomenon, formula, merry-go-round, forget-me-not, man-servant, postman, passer-by, sister-in-law, custom-house, man-of-war.

2. Write the countable and uncountable nouns into two different columns using the indefinite article where necessary.

count.

a book – books

uncount.

friendship

A. Music, day, boy, water, bottle, hotel, iron, soap, ship, table, stone, love, weather, chair, friend, darkness, information, milk;

B. Accommodation, assistant, darts, compass, gate, watch, advice, laugh, laughter, money, accident, mountain, luggage, traffic.

3. Use the appropriate form of the verb.

a. 1. The book is / are on the table. 2. The students is / are in the lecture hall. 3. The weather is / are cold. 4. The children is / are out of doors. 5. The wine is / are in the fridge. 6. The women is / are in the field. 7. The traffic is / are very heavy in this street. 8. Where is / are my spectacles? 9. The information he gave us is / are very useful. 10. No news is / are good news.

b. 1. The fishermen have / has caught a lot of fish. 2. The money is / are on the shelf. 3. There is / are a lot of furniture in the room. 4. Billiards is / are an interesting game. 5. The stairs is / are very steep. 6. The gate is / are open. 7. The vacation is / are always fun. 8. Criteria is / are changing. 9. The jury is / are represented by 12 people. 10. The working wages is / are up.

4. Use the possessive case where possible.

a. The hats of the boys; the legs of the table; the translation of the student; the pages of the book; the gate of the factory; the car of my friend, the policy of the company; the phone of the manager; the speech of the Prince of Wales; the theatres of Minsk;

b. A journey of two days; the decision of the government; the paintings by Shishkin and Repin; a semester of eight weeks; the birthday of my daughter

Helen; the crew of the ship; the cover of the book; the atmosphere of the Earth; the house of my father-in-law; the wives of Henry The Eighth.

5a. Form the general questions.

5b. Form the alternative questions.

5c. Form the question tags.

1. He translates a lot of letters into English. 2. Little children like to ask many questions. 3. I am going to play tennis in the evening. 4. My children are at school. 5. They have breakfast at 8 every day. 6. They will return in a month. 7. There were no mistakes in his dictation.

6. Correct the mistakes if any.

1. How often you have your English classes?
2. What you do at English lessons?
3. Who did phone yesterday?
4. Who do you usually go home with?
5. Who were absent yesterday?

7. Put the words in the correct order (you must get special questions).

1. USA, states, in, there, the, many, are, how?
2. time, his, always, who, in, is, lessons, for?
3. about, did, speak, last, in, what, week, class, you?

8. Form the special questions to the words in bold type (the number of questions is given in brackets).

1. **My working day** lasts **8 hours** (3).
2. I taught **him to swim** (3).
3. It takes **me 2 hours** to get there (2).

THE ARTICLE

1. Use the correct form of the indefinite article "a" or "an".

A. 1) union; 2) university; 3) ugly situation; 4) umbrella; 5) uncle; 6) honest man; 7) hour; 8) historian; 9) holiday; 10) X-ray;

B. 1) I saw ... accident this morning. 2) He is looking for ... job. 3) We live in ... small flat. 4) It was ... interesting film. 5) ... apple ... day keeps doctors away. 6) We wrote ... easy dictation yesterday. 7) She has ... nice voice.

2. Fill in the gaps with articles where necessary (a) a; b) an; c) the; d) -).

1. My mother is ... economist. 2. When do you usually have ... supper?
3. Do you play ... guitar? 4. I'm studying ... French. 5. We have ... cat called

6. Lend me ... hundred roubles, please. 7. What is ... latest news? 8. I like ... strong coffee. 9. They came home on ... first of June. 10. ... Browns live in London. 11. ... our company sells ... wine. 12. Show me ... letter which you received ... yesterday.

3. Fill in the gaps with articles where necessary (a) a; b) an; c) the; d) -).

1. Close ... door, please. 2. Did ... police find ... person who stole ... your car? 3. ... walls of ... my room are white. 4. I lost ... key to ... my flat ... last week. 5. ... sun was high in ... sky. 6. ... water is necessary for ... life. 7. Bring ... milk from ... kitchen. 8. ... boys like to play ... football, ... girls like to play ... piano. 9. What ... nice children! 10. What ... interesting film! 11. This is ... best day in ... my life. 12. ... Mr. Smith is waiting for you. - I've no idea who's that!

4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article where necessary.

1. What ... lovely song! 2. What ... beautiful music! 3. You can't swim in the river. ... water isn't warm enough. 4. ... water is short in deserts. 5. It was ... evening. 6. It was ... warm summer evening. 7. ... evening was very pleasant. 8. Let's meet in ... evening. 9. ... Lombard Street in ... City of London is ... centre of ... banking in ... Great Britain. 10. ... Urals are old and not very high. 11. ... Everest is the highest mountain in ... world. 12. ... Queen's dining-room is in ... Buckingham Palace. 13. How much does it cost to stay at ... Hilton Hotel? 14. ... Open University is non-residential.

5. Choose the correct alternative.

1. (-, the, a) Petrovs arrived from (the, - a) Moscow yesterday. 2. (the, a, -) Astrachan is located on (the, a, -) Caspian sea. 3. We are going to (-, a, the) Spain in (the, a, -) week. 4. He came from (the, a, -) his holidays in (-, a, an, the) Crimea. 5. My friend comes from (the, a, -) Netherlands. 6. (the, a, -) Ben Nevis is (a, -, the) highest mountain in (a, -, the) Britain. 7. (the, -, a) longest river in (-, a, the) USA is (the, a, -) Mississippi. 8. (the, a, -) Urals divide (the, a, -) Asia and (a, -, the) Europe. 9. (the, a, -) English language is spoken all over (the, a, -) world. 10. (the, a, -) London University was built in (the, a, -) 19th century. 11. (the, a, -) Neva flows into (the, a, -) Gulf of (the, a, -) Finland. 12. (the, a, -) lake Baikal is (the, a, -) deepest lake in (the, a, -) world. 13. (the, a, -) Pennines is a chain of mountains. 14. (the, a, -) winter of 1941 was very cold.

6. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Какой чудесный подарок! 2. Пожилые постоянно критикуют молодых! 3. Роза - мой любимый цветок. 4. По правде говоря, это странная история, которая произошла сто лет назад на Дальнем Востоке. 5. У тебя есть

братья или сестры? – Нет, я единственный ребенок в семье. 6. Букингемский дворец – лондонская резиденция королевы. 7. Осторожно, чай горячий. – Я не люблю чай. Я лучше закажу стакан сока. 8. Покажи мне сумку, которую ты купила вчера.

THE NUMERAL

1. Choose the correct alternative.

1). 3709:

- A. three thousand seven hundred and nine;
- B. three hundred and seventy-nine;
- C. three thousands seven hundred and nine;

2). 523084:

- A. five and twenty-three thousand and eighty-four;
- B. five hundred and twenty-three thousand and eighty-four;
- C. five and twenty-three thousands and eighty-four;

3). 13 May:

- A. the thirtieth of May;
- B. the threeteenth of May;
- C. the thirteenth of May;

4). 564.621:

- A. five six four point six two one;
- B. five hundred and sixty-four point six two one;
- C. five hundreds and sixty-four six two one;

5). in October, 1995:

- A. in October, nineteen ninety-five;
- B. in October, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-five;
- C. in October, ninety nineteen-five;

6). 5.50 p.m.:

- A. ten to six p.m.
- B. ten past five p.m.
- C. ten to five p.m.

2. Write the following in words:

- 1. the date of your birth;
- 2. What's the time? - It's 21.15 / 3.00 / 6.40
- 3. 5795824 tourists
- 4. 3.598

5. 6 2/5
6. 125%
7. £ 89.40
8. 40-0 (the result in a tennis game)
9. 345 61 297 (phone number)

3. Give full answers to the following questions (all numbers & dates should be written in words).

1. What is today's date?
2. What is the time now?
3. How long have your parents been married?
4. What is the most memorable date in your life? Why?
5. What is the approximate population of your native city / town?
6. What is the normal temperature of a healthy person?
7. When did you last take exams?

4. Do the following sum.

144 divided by 12, add 88, multiply by 7, then subtract 45. What have you got left?

5. Translate from Russian into English (all numbers & dates should be written in words).

Джон Морган родился на рубеже 19 и 20 веков в Сент-Луисе, штат Техас. Этот город находится в 37 милях от столицы штата. В то время население Сент-Луиса составляло примерно 4500 человек. В городке было два банка, но число их клиентов не превышало одной трети населения.

Сент-Луис начал быстро развиваться в 20-е гг нашего столетия, когда недалеко от города нашли нефть. Тогда Джон Морган и заработал свой первый капитал – \$3000. Сейчас его собственность оценивается в 25 миллионов долларов; он весьма уважаемый гражданин штата.

6. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. My girlfriend lives in a city which is one hundreds and ninety-two kilometer far from the my native place.
2. One pound twenty pences? Why is the lipstick so cheap?
3. Van Gough was born at thirtyth of March, on eighty fifty three.
4. There thousand of books at the University's library.
5. March is second month of a year.
6. Two kilometer is equal to one point twenty-for mile.
7. Jeep Grand Cherokee weighs more than one point nine of a ton.

THE PRONOUN

1. Make up an appropriate personal or possessive pronoun to complete the sentences.

1. I like ... (we) flat very much – it's spacious and comfortable. 2. Whose decision is this? – It's ... (they). 3. ... (You) offer is good, but ... (he) is much better. 4. It's ... (we) problem, not ... (they). 5. Speak for yourself! It's not the business of ... (you). 6. These are not ... (she) keys, they are ... (I). 7. I phoned ... (she) several times, but there was no reply. 8. Are ... (you) really enjoying ... (you) holidays in Lithuania? 9. Let ... (we) go for a walk! 10. My parents are going to visit the old friends of ... (they).

2. Choose the correct variant.

1. A friend of (my, mine, me) is staying with (us, we, our) now. 2. Let (they, them, their) read the story again. 3. I wouldn't want (either, neither, none) of my parents to know I have a boyfriend. 4. I haven't seen (neither, either, none, some) of those 2 films, so I don't mind which one we go to. 5. I was the first person to arrive – the (other, others) got delayed & they arrived late. 6. It is so noisy that no-one can hear (any, nothing, something, anything). 7. There isn't (many, much, a few) space in this flat for all the furniture. 8. (Little, Few, A little, A few) plants and animals can live in the South Pole – it's too cold for (its, they, them). 9. I'm afraid there isn't (some, any, no) coffee left; will you grind (some, any, no)? 10. Would you like (something, anything, some, any) to drink? 11. She wanted (something, anything, some, any) stamps but there weren't (something, anything, some, any) in the machine. 12. The accident looked serious, but luckily (anyone, someone, no-one) was injured.

3. Provide the respective English pronouns.

1. I've got two sisters. One of (них) is a nurse, (другая) is still a student. 2. (Ему) didn't like the hotel. (Он) was neither clean, nor comfortable. 3. It was a very good football match. (Обе) of the teams played very well. 4. He can't see very well: he lost (свои) glasses. 5. (Ни одна) of the two pictures is satisfactory. 6. Have you got (какие-то) hobbies or special interests? 7. "Do you want the big bag or the small one?" – "(Любая) of them will do". 8. It was so noisy that we could hear (ничево). 9. Don't ask (их) for help. (Ты) can do it yourself. 10. (Ее) house is not as old as (ее).

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct pronoun.

1. Put ... sugar in her tea: ... does not like sweet tea. 2. I'm from Brighton. – So am 3. Does ... mind if I smoke? 4. Last night we had to sleep in the park. We knew ... we could stay at and we didn't have ... money for a hotel. 5. I think

there is too ... violence on TV. 6. Can I borrow ... umbrella? – Sorry, it's not...
7. They took a few photographs, but ... of them were good. 8. Emily refuses to have ... to do with Jim. 9. He ... wrote, nor phoned. 10. Do you need ... help? – No, thanks. ... my brother or my friend will help ...

5. Translate from Russian into English; mind pronouns.

1. Я вижу, что твое мнение отличается от моего. 2. У вас есть какие-нибудь интересные книги на английском? 3. К сожалению, у меня нет ни чая, ни кофе. 4. Он отказался говорить мне что-либо по этой проблеме. 5. Это очень интересный фильм, спроси любого, кто его смотрел. 6. Куда ты положил деньги? – Они в кошельке. 7. Поспеш, у нас мало времени. 8. У нас мало друзей в Минске, но у Саши много друзей в Минске, т.к. это его родной город. 9. Интересно, почему никто не пришел на сегодняшнее собрание?

THE SIMPLE TENSES

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense (the Present Simple, the Past Simple or the Future Simple).

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. You (to watch) TV every day? 5. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 6. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 7. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 8. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 9. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 10. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. The office where he (to work) is near our house, he (to walk) there. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense (the Present Simple, the Past Simple or the Future Simple).

1. I always (to go) to the village to visit my granny there. I (to be) very busy last summer and I (not to go) there. I (not to go) there next year. 2. They (to enjoy) themselves at the symphony yesterday evening? 3. Who (to take) care of the child in the future? 4. How often you (to go) to the dentist's? 5. She (to do) all the washing in their house. 6. He even (not to know) how to use the washing machine. 7. Two years ago they (to be) rich and money (to be) never a problem. 8. When the cabbage soup (to be) ready? 9. I (to like) to get on with my friends, so I often (to do) what they (to want). 10. Who (to create) Mickey Mouse?

3. Choose between the Present Simple, the Past Simple and the Future Simple tense forms.

1. He ... all the questions at the last lesson.
a) answers b) answered c) will answer
2. My sister ... English in a year.
a) learned b) learns c) will learn
3. I... my homework every day.
a) do b) did c) will do
4. I... a funny cat yesterday.
a) draw b) drew c) will draw
5. Last year I... this interesting film.
a) see b) saw c) will see
6. There ... no TV in our classroom.
a) is b) are c) —
7. ... it rainy yesterday?
a) Is b) Will be c) Was
8. They ... to Britain next year.
a) go b) goes c) will go
9. The weather ... sunny tomorrow.
a) will be b) is c) does
10. What... your brother usually ... for breakfast?
a) will ... have b) does ... have c) do ... have

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple, the Past Simple or the Future Simple tense forms.

1. What (to be) the weather like today? 2. If you (to think) over, you (to see) that I'm right. 3. Mr. Brown (to feel) unhappy yesterday. 4. Bill usually (to take) his dog out for a walk when he (to come) home. 5. Where you (to be) from? - I am from Spain. I (to leave) my country not long ago. 6. If I (to find) the book, I (to give) it to you. 7. Prices (to keep) going up. 8. Mark Twain (to work) as a reporter in Virginia City. 9. I (to know) the results in a week. 10. When winter (to start), the swallows (to fly) away to a warmer country.

6. Translate into English.

1. Она никогда не носит очки, если не работает. 2. Мне не нравится, когда ты опаздываешь. 3. Я думаю, что они приедут в Париж на следующей неделе. 4. Если мне понадобится твоя помощь, я позвоню тебе. 5. Никто не пришел навестить его, когда он был болен. 6. Она попросила вас

подожждать, не так ли? 7. Мы встречаемся дважды в неделю и обсуждаем наши проблемы. 8. Обычно в это время здесь идет снег, но в этом году часто идет дождь. 9. Он поступил в университет в прошлом году, не так ли? 10. Я дам тебе эту книгу только через два дня.

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

1. Give the forms of the Present Participle of the following verbs.

work, sleep, cry, write, sit, decorate, swim, do, rain, cut, look, read

2. Make the sentences negative and put two questions to each of them.

1. The students are translating the sentences from English into Russian now.
2. He was visiting his granny from 3 to 6 o'clock yesterday.
3. You will be working at the report.

3. Choose between the Continuous and the Simple tense forms.

1. I *shall learn / shall be learning* English the whole day tomorrow. 2. Ann *broke / was breaking* a plate last night. *She did / was doing* the washing-up when it *slipped / was slipping* out of her hand. 3. George, *we go / are going* to town. *Do / are you come / coming* with us? 4. In five years he *will work / will be working* as a lawyer. 5. Charles Babbage *invented / was inventing* the first calculating machine in 1812. 6. Can you drive? – No, but I *learn / am learning*. My father *teaches / is teaching* me. 7. He *plays / is playing* tennis twice a week. 8. I don't know if they *will play / will be playing* football at this time tomorrow. 9. They *watched / were watching* TV at 10 o'clock yesterday. 10. Now she *lives / is living* separately from her parents. She *wants / is wanting* to be independent.

4. Open the brackets using

a. the Present Continuous or the Present Simple tense forms.

1. We usually ... (*grow*) vegetables in our garden but this year we ... (*not grow*) any. 2. My parents ... (*live*) in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. 3. The sun ... (*shine*) now, but ... you ... (*think*) it will rain later? 4. Hurry up! The bus ... (*come*). I ... (*not want*) to miss it. 5. Ron is in Chicago now. He ... (*stay*) at the Hilton hotel. He usually ... (*stay*) at this hotel when he's in Chicago. 6. George, is it true that you (*get*) married next week?

b. the Past Continuous or the Past Simple tense forms.

1. Last night I ... (*read*) in bed when suddenly I ... (*hear*) a scream. 2. Malcolm ... (*fall*) off the ladder while he ... (*paint*) the ceiling. 3. Sally ... (*burn*) her wrist when she ... (*cook*) dinner. 4. I ... (*not drive*) very fast when the accident ... (*happen*). 5. What ... (*you / do*) at this time yesterday?

c. the Future Continuous or the Future Simple tense forms.

1. He (*sleep*) when I arrive tonight. 2. I (*write*) letters all day tomorrow.
3. The bag is too heavy. I ... (*help*) you with it. 4. What ... (*you / do*) at this time on Sunday? – I think, I (*play*) hockey with my friends. 5. They (*take*) English lessons twice a week.

5. Translate into English.

a. 1. Пожалуйста, сильно не шумите. Папа работает в кабинете. 2. Завтра в 2 часа мы будем писать диктант. 3. Что делали дети целый вечер вчера? – Они играли во дворе. 4. Целый день вчера шел снег. 5. Шел дождь, когда я вышел из дому. 6. Если вы придете после одиннадцати часов, я буду спать. 7. В то время как Катя мыла посуду, Аня делала бутерброды. 8. Сейчас мой учитель разговаривает по телефону. 9. Где Аня? – Она играет в теннис. 10. Я буду работать в библиотеке завтра с трех до пяти.

b. 1. Я думаю, вы неправы. Я думаю о приближающемся отпуске. 2. Что вы видите на экране? Ты встречаешься с Тиной? 3. У нас было несколько вопросов к тренеру. У нас была пресс конференция, когда ты позвонила. 4. Почему ты нюхаешь суп? – Суп пахнет странно. 5. Питер – очень шумный мальчик. Но сегодня он ведет себя очень тихо. 6. Я пробую мясо, потому что думаю, что оно еще не готово. – На вкус оно превосходно.

6. Use the correct present or future tense form.

1. A new supermarket (open) today and I (meet) my friend there at 1 p.m.
2. They (get) married next week. 3. The plane (arrive) in half an hour. 4. It's very stuffy in the room. I (open) the windows. 5. Look at that tree. It (fall).
6. Easter (be) at the end of April this year. 7. What you (do) tonight? I (baby-sit).
8. I think he easily (find) a new job. 9. Where you (go) on holiday? – I hope we (go) to see my friends living in Italy. 10. The train (leave) from platform 5 in half an hour.

THE PERFECT TENSES

1. Give the forms of the Past Participle of the following verbs.

be, begin, become, have, give, get, know, read, write, take, understand, see, meet, hear, put, come, think, drive, buy, bring

2. Make the sentences negative and put two questions to each of them.

1. Harry has just come back from his holiday.
2. Before I chose the University I had talked to a lot of people.
3. The children will have spent all the money by the end of the day.

3. Choose between the Perfect and the Simple tense forms.

1. Hello, Mr... er ... Mr - I'm sorry, I *forgot* / *have forgotten* your name.
2. Paul *offered* / *had offered* me another drink but I decided I *drank* / *had drunk* enough.
3. The Stones *will be* / *will have been* married for thirty years in May.
4. As soon as he raised his eyes I *knew* / *had known* that we *met* / *had met* before.
5. He *was* / *has been* ill before Christmas, but he *has been* / *was* fine since then.
6. Excuse me, I *had ordered* / *ordered* a coffee half an hour ago. Is it ready yet?
7. Paul *was* / *has been* keen on music since childhood. 8. *Did you two meet* / *Have you two met* before? David, this is Ann. 9. By the time you get back, Simon *will leave* / *will have left*. 10. She *finished* / *had finished* most of the work by the time her boss *arrived* / *had arrived*.

4. Open the brackets using

a. the Present Perfect or the Past Simple tense forms

1. I (*shout*) at them and they (*run*) away. 2. What's the best film you ever (*see*)? 3. Simon is not at home. He (*go*) to a football match. 4. It was such a wonderful performance that we (*applaud*) for fifteen minutes. 5. Jaime lives in Venezuela; he never (*see*) snow. 6. I (*not / wake*) at 7 o'clock yesterday, because my mother (*not / be*) at home.

b. the Past Perfect or the Past Simple tense forms

1. By the time I (*get*) to the station the train (*leave*). 2. Patrick's mother (*be*) very angry when he (*come*) home late because she (*worry*) about him all evening. 3. Brenda (*disappear*) before I (*have*) time to talk to her. 4. We scarcely (*start*) eating when there (*be*) another scream. 5. We (*look*) through the agreement before we (*sign*) it.

c. the Future Perfect or the Future Simple tense forms

1. I (*take*) my sun-glasses in case it is sunny. 2. By the end of the summer he (*teach*) me to work with the computer. 3. As soon as I hear the results I (*let*) you know. 4. According to the weather forecast snow (*fall*) by the end of December. 5. Why don't you come round at 9 o'clock? The children (*go*) to bed by that time so it (*be*) nice and peaceful.

5. Translate into English

1. Она уже уехала? – Нет. Её поезд отправляется в 7. 2. Он был в Лондоне три раза. 3. Я пока не нашёл новую работу. 4. Вы когда-нибудь водили машину? 5. Врач сказал, что ребёнок простудился. 6. Когда я вернулся из театра, дети уже легли спать. 7. Он не хотел обедать у нас, потому что уже поел в институте. 8. Не успел я зайти в дом, как почтальон принес телеграмму. 9. К тому времени как гости придут, мама приготовит обед, а мы накроем на стол (to lay the table). 10. Завтра к этому времени я закончу писать курсовую работу.

6. Paraphrase the sentences using one of the Perfect tenses and the word(s) in brackets.

1. I've never eaten a better meal. (best)
2. She has never been to the club before. (first)
3. Chris is very different from what he used to be. (changed)
4. At the very moment we arrived at the hotel there was a power cut. (hardly)
5. I was surprised to learn that it was Liz and John's twentieth wedding anniversary. (married)
6. That was my first visit to Japan. (before)
7. She will leave school in June. I will graduate from the University in July. (by the time)
8. She will finish work at 4.50. (by 5 o'clock)
9. The number of people who attended the meeting exceeded our expectations. (expected)
10. We stopped seeing each other a year ago. (for a year)

THE PASSIVE VOICE

1. Give the forms of the Past Participle of the following verbs.

begin, become, have, be, buy, give, get, drive, come, hear, know, read, take, write, see, meet, put, think, bring, build, do, find, go, make, sit, speak, tell

2. Make the sentences negative and put two questions to each of them.

1. Our University was founded in 1921.
2. The house will have been built by September.
3. Your report is being typed.

3. Choose between the Perfect and the Simple Passive forms.

1. You *will be met* / *will have been met* at the station.
2. He *is invited* / *has been invited* always to our place.
3. He *was asked* / *had been asked* to come later.
4. One of his books *was published* / *had been published* last year.
5. The letter *is typed* / *has been typed* just.
6. He *is told* / *has been told* everything, so he knows what to do now.
7. The boy *was punished* / *had been punished* for misbehaving.
8. The article *will be published* / *will have been published* by next week.
9. This house *was built* / *had been built* last year.
10. Butter *is made* / *has been made* of milk.

4. Open the brackets using

a. the Simple Tenses, Passive Voice

1. Hockey (to play) in winter.
2. The house (to build) in a month.
3. The treaty (to sign) tomorrow.
4. A lot of trucks (to produce) at the plant last year.
5. The answer (to give) to them in a week.
6. She (to give) two hours to make a decision.

b. the Continuous Tenses, Passive Voice

1. This question still (to discuss). 2. The theater (to build) when we came to this town. 3. My friend (to ask) when the dean entered the classroom. 4. While the experiment (to make) we were not allowed to enter. 5. Who (to examine) now? 6. A new grammar rule (to explain) by the teacher now.

c. the Perfect Tenses, Passive Voice

1. The exhibition (to hold) before we arrived. 2. Many new houses (to build) in this town before we came to live there. 3. An opening speech (to make) by Mr. Brown. 4. She (to listen) to with great attention. 5. The project (to submit) to the commission by next monday. 6. He asked me if I (to invite) to the party.

5. Translate into English.

1. Здесь говорят на английском. 2. Ей разрешили заниматься спортом. 3. Посетителей принимают каждый день. 4. Когда я вошел, обсуждался вопрос о зарплате. 5. В больнице за ним ухаживали плохо. 6. За ним уже послали? – Да, ему позвонили и велели придти в восемь. 7. На нашей улице строят новый кинотеатр. 8. Мне еще ничего об этом не говорили. 9. Мы поедем завтра за город, если будет дождь? – Да, нас там будут ждать. 10. Это здание было уже построено, когда мы приехали сюда.

INDIRECT SPEECH. THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

1. Change the time words.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
this	that
these	...
now	
here	
today	
tomorrow	
the day after tomorrow	
yesterday	
the day before yesterday	
ago	
next year	
last night	

2. Fill in say, tell or ask in the correct form.

1. Please _____ me what you think of my new dress. 2. He _____ that he couldn't reply to any more questions. 3. He _____ not to report to the police. 4. "I'd love to go," she _____ to me. 5. The old man always _____ good morning to

his neighbours. 6. "Could you help me with these bags?" she _____ me. 7. He _____, "I have lost my umbrella". 8. I was _____ that they had left for New York.

2. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He said he was busy. 2. I thought that the article had been translated. 3. The doctor advised me to take more exercise. 4. The instructions say that the mobile phone's battery needs to be fully charged before use. 5. The reporter asked one of the students why he had decided to do law. 6. Mike wanted to know whether I could drive. 7. She said she would do it later. 8. My parents told me not to lie to them.

3. Turn the following sentences into reported speech.

1. "I'm not going to tidy Helen's bedroom," Tim said. 2. "Bring me a glass of water, please," he said to me. 3. "What time shall we arrive in London?" she asked. 4. Peter said to his son, "Don't be afraid". 5. "Do you like ballet?" Kate asked. 6. He said, "I'll never forget this evening". 7. "What did you do yesterday?" my friend asked. 8. Mum says, "Dinner is ready".

4. Turn the following sentences into direct speech.

1. He told me that he was ill. 2. I asked him whether he spoke English well. 3. They told me that Tom had not come to school the day before. 4. Mum wanted to know what time I had come home the day before. 5. The teacher told the pupils to read text two. 6. He said he would not come to school until Monday.

5. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я попросил его помочь мне. 2. Она сказала, что сделала домашнее задание вчера. 3. Анна спросила, где я живу. 4. Мама сказала детям идти спать. 5. Учитель поинтересовался, понравилась ли нам эта книга. 6. Он говорит, что работает в больнице. 7. Студенты спросили меня, почему я выбрала эту профессию. 8. Она напомнила мне позвонить бабушке. 9. Роберт не спросил не задавать ему никаких вопросов. 10. Профессор спросил студентов, кто из них знает этот язык программирования.

MODAL VERBS

1. Make the sentences negative and put a question to each of them.

1. She could read when she was five years old. 2. You must drink it. 3. They had to take a taxi. 4. The pupils should do exercise 5 in writing. 5. The meeting is to begin at 10 a.m. 6. James may go out on weekdays.

2. Choose the right modal verb.

1. The noise was deafening. I (can, could, cannot, couldn't) hear anything.
2. He is very rich so he (mustn't, doesn't have to, isn't to) earn his living.
3. When a fire broke everyone (has to, had to, must) leave the building.
4. In this school pupils (needn't, mustn't) smoke. They (needn't, mustn't) wear school uniform, but they (needn't, mustn't) wear dirty clothes.
5. The tennis match wasn't easy but I (can, could, was able to) win it.
6. These old houses (must, have to, are to) be pulled down in a few months.
7. He's got a few cars, a yacht and a helicopter. He (may, must) be very rich.
8. John (is to, can, ought to) visit his parents more often. They miss him.
9. Do you know if Ann likes ice-cream? – She (may, must) but I am not sure.
10. Our luggage is very heavy. We (must, have to, are to) take a porter.

3. Complete the sentences using the correct form of modal verbs.

1. She seems to be in trouble. We ... help her.
2. He has retired. He ... work any more.
3. Her temperature was a little high. She ... stay in bed for a few days.
4. Mrs. Lawrence has to wear glasses. She ... see very well.
5. You ... tell it to anyone. It's a secret.
6. On entering the house I ... smell something burning in the kitchen.
7. That dress you bought yesterday is very good quality. It... be very expensive.
8. She has recovered and ... stay in bed.
9. They ... announce the winners on April 12th. It's scheduled.
10. I ... to do more exercise if I want to lose weight.

4. Translate into English.

1. Не могли бы вы помочь мне передвинуть мебель?
2. Он умеет играть в теннис?
3. Можно войти?
4. Вы не должны перебивать (interrupt) учителей, это невежливо.
5. Музей должен открыться в начале мая.
6. Ей следует больше времени проводить с детьми.
6. Не смей это трогать!
7. Когда мы должны быть на вокзале? – В 9, но не нужно торопиться, поезд должен отправиться в 9.30.
8. Ему следовало бы сходить к врачу. – Ему следовало бы давно сходить к врачу.
9. Не могли бы вы сказать мне, который час?
10. Он, должно быть, допустил ошибку.

5. Fill in the spaces by using the modal verb (can't/ may/ must/ needn't/ should) + the Perfect Infinitive of the verbs in brackets.

1. Did you hear me come in last night? – No, I ... (fall) asleep.
2. I wonder who broke the wineglass, it ... (be) the cat, she was out all day.
3. I have bought two cartons of milk. – You ... (buy) milk, we have enough.
4. He ... (walk) from here to London in three hours. It isn't possible.
5. That carpet was made by hand. – It ... (take) a long time.
6. I saw Fred at the cinema yesterday. – You

... (see) him, he is still in Poland. 7. He failed his exam. – He ... (work) harder during the term. 8. Sam is late again. – He ... (lose) his way. 9. Look, there is a tree across the road. – It ... (blow) down by the storm yesterday. 10. Alice did very well in her exams. – She ... (study) hard.

6. Paraphrase the sentences using modal verbs.

1. You are not allowed to photograph any of these paintings. 2. It is not necessary to call a doctor. 3. It would be a good idea to eat less high-cholesterol food. 4. Was it necessary for her to say that? 5. Perhaps he is busy at the moment. 6. Perhaps the bridge collapsed because of the storm. 7. The meeting was scheduled to take place on May 13th. 8. Kevin doesn't permit his brother to take his things. 9. When I was five I learnt to read. 10. He bought some fish. But we don't need it.

THE INFINITIVE

1. Find the Infinitive in the sentences, define its form. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. How to solve this problem is not clear. 2. My friend is likely to come today. 3. We appear to know little about it. 4. He was known to be a good teacher. 5. They were going to return to London. 6. He made them work. 7. What made you lock the door? 8. We believe her to be in Moscow now. 9. He seems to be playing hockey now. 10. I want them to come here in time.

2. Write various forms of the Infinitive.

1. *Indefinite Passive.*

to translate, to make, to offer;

2. *Continuous Active.*

to develop, to give, to look;

3. *Perfect Passive.*

to attack, to finish, to write;

4. *Perfect Continuous Active.*

to look through, to live, to teach.

3. Choose the right form of the Infinitive.

1. I was happy (to offer / to be offering / to have been offered) this job. 2. He is said (to be / to have been) a good student. 3. The delegation is reported (to be arrived / to have arrived / to arrive). 4. He is said (to write/ to have written / to be writing) his course paper. 5. It's useless (to discuss / to be discussed / to be discussing) the question. 6. (to be living / to live / to have been lived) means (to be creating / to create / to have been created). 7. It takes

me long (to get / to have been got / to be got) to the office by bus. 8. I think it is important for schoolchildren (do / to do / to be doing) their homework. 9. They are said (to have worked / to have been working / to work) at the project for three months. 10. I didn't actually see her (to take / to be taking / take) the key.

4. Open the brackets by using the Infinitive with or without the particle to.

1. (Learn) two foreign languages simultaneously is difficult. 2. I heard him (speak) in the next room. 3. Would you like me (translate) this text? 4. She felt somebody (look) at her. 5. They consider him (become) a good engineer. 6. May I (carry) the bag for you? 7. What makes you (think) so? 8. The article was (be translated) yesterday. 9. They are said (have been working) at the project for three months. 10. I'm happy (have learnt) the truth.

5. Open the brackets by using the infinitive as a part of.

a. the Complex Subject

1. The robbers are reported (арестованы). 2. Minsk is known (производит) tractors and lorries. 3. She is said (работает) in Moscow for twenty years. 4. They are sure (отвезут) their children to the sea in summer. 5. He is said (работал) in Kiev.

b. the Complex Object

1. She wanted me (сопровождал) her to Vitebsk. 2. The teacher wanted this article (была обсуждена) by the students. 3. He wishes the work (была сделана) at once. 4. We expect the delegation (прибудет) tonight. 5. I saw them (танцевали).

6. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вероятно, Анна приедет сегодня. 2. Этот текст легко понять. 3. Он оказался хорошим специалистом. 4. Говорят, что Ник пишет книгу. 5. Я был счастлив, что мне предложили эту работу. 6. Было невозможно его спасти. 7. Они собирались вернуться домой. 8. Она видела, что Мария пришла вовремя. 9. Она не хотела, чтобы я писал письмо. 10. Мы случайно встретили их вчера.

THE GERUND

1. Open the brackets using the proper Gerund form.

a. 1. The girls were busy packing when one of them suddenly remembered (having left, having been left) the milk on the stove which was probably boiling over. 2. Little David couldn't bear (reciting, being recited) his lessons in the

presence of his stepfather and Miss Murdstone. They frightened him so that he couldn't help (having made, making) mistakes though he tried hard to avoid (displeasing, being displeased) them and (having scolded, being scolded).

b. 1. I landed in London on an autumn evening. My friends expected me home for the holidays, but had no idea of my (to return) so soon. I had purposely not informed them of my (to come), that I might have the pleasure of (to take) them by surprise. And yet I had a feeling of disappointment in (to receive) no welcome. I even felt like (to cry). 2. The girl was proud of (to choose) to represent the sportsmen of the school at the coming competition. She thanked her classmates for (to choose) her and promised to do her best to win.

2. Replace the clauses with the Gerund construction, use the prepositions given in brackets.

a. 1. *When they entered the house*, they heard the last bell ringing. (on) 2. Thank you *that you invited me to the theatre*. (for) 3. The woman insisted *that her husband should consult the doctor at once*. (on) 4. Helen suggested *that they should go on a trip*. 5. I don't mind *if you walk to the underground station with me*.

b. 1. She could not even think *that the operation might be postponed*. (of) 2. There was little hope *that James would return on the same day*. (of) 3. The thought *that he had been turned away by the doorkeeper* made him feel miserable. (of) 4. The pleasant-faced middle-aged woman insisted *that Olga should come to her town to teach*. (on) 5. There is a possibility *that my father will join us for the trip*. (of) 6. The girls knew *that the sportsman had been awarded a prize*. (of)

3. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Stop running. 2. He denied having taken the money. 3. He was afraid of losing his friends. 4. He thinks of you not having written a letter to him. 5. His mother objects to his going to the cinema very often. 6. I cannot help being angry with him. 7. He burst out laughing. 8. Do you mind me bringing my friend? 9. I insist on asking for his advice. 10. Go on writing to him.

4. Translate into English using the Gerund.

1. Я не могу не опаздывать на первый урок. 2. Вы не возражаете, если я возьму вашу ручку? 3. Его обвинили в том, что он ограбил дом. 4. Он бросил курить год назад. 5. Она боялась разговаривать с директором. 6. Мы оставили мысль когда-нибудь увидеть его. 7. Он обвинил нас в том, что мы к нему не пришли. 8. Мама возражает против того, что он читает в постели. 9. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы пригласить их. 10. Продолжайте обсуждать этот вопрос.

THE PARTICIPLE

1a. Choose either Participle I or Participle II.

1. The students are (interesting, interested) in learning more about the subject.
2. Have you heard the latest news? It's really (exciting, excited).
3. I read an (interesting, interested) article in the newspaper this morning.
4. I don't understand these directions. I am (confusing, confused).
5. Mr. Sawyer bores me. I think he is a (boring, bored) person.

1b. Open the brackets giving the proper form of the Participle.

1. The children went to a circus. For them, the circus was (to excite).
2. The men were (to exhaust) with the work.
3. The child was (to frighten) by the strange sound.
4. Don't bother to read that book. It's (to bore).
5. Mrs. Green doesn't explain things well so the students are (to confuse).
6. I heard some (to surprise) news on the radio.
7. I read a (to shock) report.

2. Open the brackets giving the proper form of the Participle.

1. The captain watched the sailors (unloading, being unloaded) the steamer.
2. The captain watched the steamer (unloading, being unloaded).
3. I saw the workers (packing, being packed) the goods.
4. I saw the goods (packing, being packed).
5. We watched the car (repairing, being repaired).
6. We watched them (repairing, being repaired) the car.
7. (Having climbed, Having been climbed) the mountains the summer before the boys understood the difficulties.
8. A large branch, (breaking, broken) by the wind, lay across the road.
9. (Being crossed, crossing) the bridge he saw a small village which was situated at the foot of a hill.
10. I'll show you the article (written, having written) by my brother.
11. (Having been taught, Having taught) English by a good teacher, he knew the English language well.
12. (Having been warned, Having warned) that the river was rising rapidly, they turned back.

3. Replace the clauses with the Participle constructions.

1. A person *who brings good news* is always welcome.
2. *While he was skating yesterday* he fell and hurt himself.
3. *As he had lived in that town all his life*, he knew it very well.
4. She showed the travellers into the room *which had been reserved for them*.
5. *After he had arranged everything*, he went home by the 10.30 train.
6. *When we write a telegram* we must use as few words as possible.
7. The leaves *which were lying on the ground*, reminded us of autumn.
8. Books *which are read in childhood* seem like old friends.

4. Join the sentences using the proper form of the Participle.

1. She became tired of my complaints about the programme. She turned it off. 2. She hoped to find the will. She searched everywhere. 3. He escaped from prison. He looked for a place where he could get food. 4. He fed the dog. He sat down to his own dinner. 5. We visited the museum. We decided to have lunch in the park. 6. I knew that he was poor. I offered to pay his fare. 7. He found no one at home. He left the house in a bad temper.

5. Translate into English.

1. Я спросил у молодого человека, читавшего газету, который час. 2. Картина, висевшая в вестибюле, привлекла мое внимание. 3. Мальчик, работавший в саду, не видел, как я подошел к нему. 4. Студентам, переводившим экономическую статью на экзамене, было разрешено пользоваться словарем. 5. Он не заметил письма, лежавшего на столе. 6. Мне сказали, что женщина, сидевшая в коридоре, ждала директора. 7. Прочитав много материала по этому вопросу, он смог сделать очень интересный доклад. 8. Войдя в комнату, он увидел нескольких приятелей, ожидавших его.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

1. Make up conditional sentences of type 2, 3 or mixed conditionals.

1. He is busy and does not come to see us. If ... 2. The girl did not study well last year and received bad marks. If ... 3. He has broken his bicycle and so he can not go to the country. If ... 4. He speaks English badly; he has no practice. If ... 5. I had a bad headache yesterday, that's why I did not come to see you. If ... 6. The ship was sailing near the coast, that's why it struck a rock. If ... 7. He was not in town, therefore he was not present at our meeting. If ... 8. The pavement was so slippery that I fell and hurt my leg. If ... 9. The sea is rough, and we cannot sail to the island. If ... 10. They made a fire, and the frightened wolves ran away. If ...

2. Rephrase these sentences using I wish + past simple / past perfect / would + Infinitive.

1. I'd love to be a film star. 2. I decided to stop working as a bus driver. 3. Why don't we have a bigger house? 4. I'd like Peter to give up smoking. 5. I'd love to speak more languages. 6. We lost all our money. 7. I don't like John playing football all the time. 8. Sheila and Susan are very unkind to Peter. 9. It was a mistake to leave Manchester. 10. I hate having to do homework every night.

3. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form.

1. I have never seen your kids. I wish you (have) a picture of them with you.
2. The police wish they (be) better equipped to work more efficiently.
3. They wished their daughter (be) more careful in choosing friends.
4. Susan wishes she (go) to college instead of leaving school and getting a job.
5. I wish we (buy) a house of our own long ago and not (live) with our grandparents all these years.
6. Melanie wished she not (say) she was going to the party.
7. He wished his mother still (live) nearby.
8. The Dixons wish their son not (marry) that punk girl.
9. We wish you (can wait) to see him.
10. I wish I (be) nicer to my parents when I was a teenager.

4. Translate into English.

1. Если бы он не был так близорук, он бы узнал меня вчера в театре.
2. Жаль, что вы не пришли на мою выставку.
3. Вы бы много знали, если бы регулярно читали этот журнал.
4. Если бы я узнала об этом раньше, то не сидела бы сейчас дома.
5. Если бы мои родители были богаты, они бы уже давно купили мне машину.
6. Жаль, что он так мало читает.
7. Я бы хотела, чтобы она водила машину аккуратнее.
8. Если бы я знал английский язык, я бы читал Уайлда в оригинале.
9. Жаль, что погода изменилась.
- Если бы не дождь, мы бы поехали на пикник.
10. Если бы вы не прервали нас вчера, мы бы закончили работу в срок.

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ПРОВЕРЬ СЕБЯ

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