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«Брестский государственный университет имени А.С. Пушкина»

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English

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Пособие для слушателей
подготовительного курса для иностранных граждан

В двух частях

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UNIT 1**NOUNS****Plural forms**

- Most nouns form their plural by adding **-s**:
e.g. one book – three books
- Nouns ending in **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x or -o** take **-es** in the plural.
e.g. bus – buses, dress – dresses, dish – dishes, peach – peaches, box – boxes, potato – potatoes.
! But: *radio – radios, piano – pianos, studio – studios, video – videos, kilo – kilos, rhino – rhinos.*
- Nouns ending in a **consonant +y** drop the **-y** and take **-ies** in the plural:
e.g. cherry – cherries, lady – ladies.
! But *toy – toys, boy – boys* (**y** after a vowel doesn't change).
- Nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe** drop the **-f** or **-fe** and take **-ves** in the plural.
e.g. loaf – loaves, wife – wives.
! But some nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe** take only **-s**: *e.g. roof – roofs, giraffe – giraffes, cliff – cliffs.*

-s/-es is pronounced:

- [s] when the noun ends in [f], [k], [p], [t] or [θ] sounds. *e.g. books, shops, cats;*
 [ɪz] when the noun ends in [s], [ks], [ʃ], [tʃ], [dʒ], [z] or [ʒ] sounds. *e.g. buses, brushes, bridges, roses;*
 [z] when the noun ends in any other sound. *e.g. rooms, boys, leaves, pianos, etc.*

! Irregular plurals: child – **children**; man – **men**, woman – **women**; foot – **feet**; tooth – **teeth**; goose – **geese**; mouse – **mice**; sheep – **sheep**; ox – **oxen**; deer – **deer**.

Exercise 1. Write the plural of the following nouns and read them correctly.

apple, church, orange, baby, watch, tomato, chair, hat, dress, bird, ball, key, knife, foot, man, box, radio, shirt, rose, dish, roof, car, life, party, day, class, song, cherry, fox, bag, clock, woman, city, phone, tooth, child, basket, cage, myth, bus, flower, mouse, door, sheep, window

Exercise 2. Change to the plural as in the example.

e.g. The dog is in the garden. – The dogs are in the garden.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. He is a tall man. – | 6. The baby is in the bedroom. – |
| 2. It is a potato. – | 7. You are a nice child. – |
| 3. It is a beautiful dress. – | 8. She is a housewife. – |
| 4. The glass is on the table. – | 9. It is a leaf. – |
| 5. It is a tooth. – | 10. It is a monkey. – |

Countable/Uncountable Nouns

- Countable nouns are nouns which can be counted and have a singular and plural form. *e.g. one book, two books, three books.*
We put **a/an** before countable nouns in the singular.
e.g. a hat, an umbrella (a before a consonant sound, an before vowel sound).
- Uncountable nouns are nouns which cannot be counted and they usually have no plural. These nouns include:
Food: *cheese, butter, meat, salt, pepper, bread, chocolate, honey, jam, etc.*
Liquids: *coffee, milk, water, tea, lemonade, petrol, oil, etc.*
Materials: *gold, iron, silver, wood, paper, etc.*
Abstract nouns: *beauty, love, happiness, etc.*
Others: *hair, money, news, snow, furniture, weather, advice, etc.*
- Uncountable nouns are followed by a verb in the singular. We do not use **a/an** or **one** but we can use **some**. **Some** is also used with countable nouns in the plural. *e.g. There is some meat in the fridge. There are some books on the shelf.*

Exercise 3. Put “C” for countable and “U” for uncountable.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. <u>Coffee</u> – <u>U</u> | 8. Plate – | 15. Umbrella – |
| 2. Book – | 9. Oil – | 16. Meat – |
| 3. Furniture – | 10. Jumper – | 17. Computer – |
| 4. Car – | 11. Friend – | 18. Table – |
| 5. Carrot – | 12. Advice – | 19. Cucumber – |
| 6. Beauty – | 13. Bread – | 20. Basket – |
| 7. Money – | 14. Apple – | 21. Lemon – |

Exercise 4. Underline the uncountable noun in each group.

1. chair, furniture, table, desk
2. potato, carrot, tomato, soup
3. sheep, meat, ox, calf
4. apple, strawberry, chocolate, cherry
5. glass, bottle, cup, water
6. wood, tree, leaf, flower

Exercise 5. Fill in “a”, “an” or “some”.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <u>some</u> cherries | 7. _____ apple |
| 2. _____ telephone | 8. _____ suitcase |
| 3. _____ lemons | 9. _____ biscuits |
| 4. _____ bread | 10. _____ orange juice |
| 5. _____ tea | 11. _____ flowers |
| 6. _____ onion | 12. _____ coins |

Plural nouns represent a group of people or things and are followed by a plural verb. Such nouns include:

- **People, police, clothes, stairs, etc.**
e.g. There were a lot of people at the party.
- Objects, which consist of two parts, such as: **trousers, shorts, shoes, gloves, pyjamas, tights, glasses, earrings, socks, scissors, etc.**
e.g. Your trousers are in the wardrobe.

Exercise 6. Underline the correct word.

1. How many children *is / are* there in your class?
2. Some people never *do / does* any exercise.
3. His new clothes *was / were* very expensive.
4. I can't find the stairs in this building. Where *is / are* they?
5. The police *is / are* looking for the criminal.
6. I want to cut some paper. Where *is / are* the scissors?
7. Your hair *is / are* very long.
8. Your pyjamas *is / are* on the bed.
9. There *was / were* a lot of people at the cinema last night.
10. My shorts *is / are* made of silk.
11. His shoes *is / are* too small.
12. My parents *is / are* walking the dog at the moment.
13. Your gloves *is / are* very expensive.
14. My earrings *is / are* made of gold.
15. These trousers *is / are* too short for me.
16. The weather *was / were* very bad yesterday.

Exercise 7. Use "is" or "are".

1. The pyjamas _____ too short for me.
2. Where _____ my socks? I can't find them.
3. Some people _____ unhappy with their work.
4. The police _____ still looking for the criminal.
5. How many lemons _____ there on the table?
6. The cheese you have bought _____ not tasty.
7. The water _____ boiling. Can you turn it off?
8. My computer _____ not working at the moment. There's something wrong with it.
9. There _____ too much sugar in my tea.
10. The furniture in this room _____ very old.
11. Her hair _____ beautiful.
12. The news _____ shocking.

The Possessive Case is used to show possession and relationship.

The possessive case is formed as follows:

1. For people or animals:

- with 's for singular nouns: *e.g. Ken's car*;
- with ' for plural nouns ending in -s: *e.g. the girls' dresses, the birds' nests*;
- with 's for irregular plural nouns: *e.g. the women's clothes*;
- when the same thing belongs to two or more people we add 's only to the last noun: *e.g. Gina and Tom's car. (The car belongs to both of them).*
- when two or more things belong to two or more people and we want to show that each person has his / her own thing, we add 's to each noun: *e.g. Claire's and Kate's uniforms. (Each girl has her own uniform).*

2. We use of to talk about things or parts of things: *e.g. the roof of the house (not the house's roof).*

3. When we refer to place or time, the possessive case is formed as follows:

- Phrase of place (shop, business, etc.) + 's: *e.g. at the butcher's (we mean the shop)*;
- Phrase of time (how long things last) + 's / ': *e.g. a day's walk, two hours' drive.*

Exercise 8. Join the two nouns with either 's/' or "of".

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. the bags – the women
<u>the women's bags</u> | 5. the car – the roof |
| 2. the clothes – the baby | 6. the boys – the caps |
| 3. the top – the hill | 7. the manager – the hotel |
| 4. the man – the trousers | 8. the toys – the children |
| | 9. the name – the street |

Exercise 9. Underline the correct word.

1. My *friend's / friends'* name is Mike.
2. His *cousin's / cousins'* names are Jean and Chris.
3. Our *children's / childrens'* names are Catherine and Paula.
4. My *brother's / brothers'* name is Mark.
5. My *brother's / brothers'* names are Ben and Tom.
6. This is the *lady's / ladies'* dress.
7. Look at the *house's roof / roof of the house*.

Exercise 10. Rewrite the underlined part of each sentence using the possessive case, as in the example.

1. I'll meet you in an hour. = *in an hour's time*.
2. From the airport, the hotel is a drive of four hours. = *four _____ drive*.
3. The advert is in the paper today. = *in _____ paper*.
4. I heard it on the news yesterday. = *on _____ news*.
5. It's on the menu this week. = *this _____ menu*.
6. The results this year are better. = *this _____ results*.
7. I will make the phone call in five minutes. = *in _____ time*.

UNIT 2**ARTICLES****The Indefinite Article “a”/“an”** is used:

- with singular countable nouns after the verb **to be** when we want to say what somebody / something is (**a** before a consonant sound, **an** before vowel sound).
e.g. She is an actress. It's a passport.
- with singular countable nouns in such phrases as **there is a...** / **I have (got) a...** / **I saw a...** / **I bought a...** / **What a...** / **such a...** etc.
e.g. I've got a cat. I saw an elephant at the Zoo yesterday. What a nice day!
- with certain phrases to show how often someone does something.
e.g. We play tennis twice a week.
e.g. They go on holiday once a year.

We don't use “a”/“an”:

- with uncountable or plural countable nouns. We can use **some** instead:
e.g. some bread, some eggs.
- before an adjective when there is no noun after it. But when there is a noun after the adjective, we use **a** for adjectives which begin with a consonant sound and **an** for adjectives which begin with vowel sound).
e.g. It's a hat. It's black. It's a black hat.

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with “a” or “an”.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ___ film | 5. ___ old building | 9. ___ August evening |
| 2. ___ owl | 6. ___ carrot | 10. ___ businessman |
| 3. ___ ancient city | 7. ___ interesting book | 11. ___ hour |
| 4. ___ woman | 8. ___ rose | 12. ___ hat |

Exercise 2. Fill in “a”, “an” or “some”.

1. **A:** I bought ___ butter and sugar.
B: Are you going to make ___ cake?
2. **A:** Would you like ___ apple?
B: No, thank you.
3. **A:** What did you have for lunch today?
B: ___ piece of cheese and ___ bread.
4. **A:** I have lost my socks. Have you seen them?
B: Actually, I found ___ socks on the floor this morning. They must be yours.
5. **A:** I need ___ information for my history project.
B: Why don't you go to the library?
6. **A:** I am going to the post-office. Do you need anything?
B: Could you get me ___ stamps and ___ envelope, please?

Exercise 3. Fill in “a”, “an” or “some”.

1. I usually have ___ sandwich for breakfast.
2. Can I have ___ can of Coke, please?
3. I've got ___ pens in the office.
4. There is ___ bookcase in my room.
5. I've got ___ photographs of Jim.
6. I'd like ___ apple, please.
7. Peter put ___ water and ___ glasses on the table.
8. There are ___ letters on the desk.
9. He is thirsty. He'd like ___ water.
10. I'd like ___ chicken sandwich and ___ cheese for lunch.
11. I usually have ___ biscuit and ___ a cup of coffee at 11 a.m.
12. He always has ___ egg for breakfast.
13. Can I have ___ bread?
14. There is ___ bank next to my house.
15. My sister is ___ doctor. She works in London.
16. I go to the gym twice ___ week.
17. There is ___ park opposite our school.
18. He is such ___ tall man.
19. Our teacher is ___ kind woman.
20. There is ___ milk in the fridge.

The Definite Article “the” is used with countable (singular and plural) and uncountable nouns. *e.g. the farm, the horses, the music.*

We use “the”:

- with nouns when we are talking about something **specific**, that is, when the noun is mentioned for a **second time** or is **already known**. In other words, when we can answer the question “Who?” or “Which?”
e.g. The elephants in the zoo are very big.
- with nouns which are **unique** (*the Coliseum, the Earth, the sky, the Sun*).
- before the names of the **rivers** (*the Amazon*), **seas** (*the Baltic Sea*), **oceans** (*the Pacific*), **mountain ranges** (*the Rocky Mountains*), **deserts** (*the Gobi*), **groups of islands** (*the Bermudas*) and **countries, when they include words, such as “state”, “kingdom”, “republic”, etc.** (*the United States*).
- before the names of **musical instruments**:
e.g. Can you play the piano?
- before the names of **hotels** (*the Hilton Hotel*), **theatres /cinemas** (*the Appolo Theatre*), **ships** (*the Titanic*), **organizations** (*the EU*), **newspapers** (*the Guardian*) and **museums** (*the Louvre*).
- before **nationality** words (*the French*) and **families** (*the Taylors*).
- before **titles when the person’s name is not mentioned**: *the Queen, the Prince of Wales*.
- before the words **morning, afternoon** and **evening**.
e.g. He goes to work in the morning.
- with adjectives and adverbs in **the superlative degree**.
e.g. She is the most beautiful girl in the class. Bob drives the most carefully of all.
- before **ordinal numerals**. *e.g. We live in the 21st century.*

We don't use "the":

- with plural nouns when we talk about them **in general**, that is, when we cannot answer the question "Who?" or "Which?".
e.g. Elephants live in the jungle. (Elephants in general).
- before **proper names**.
e.g. This is Helen.
- before the names of **countries** (*England*), **cities** (*Paris*), **streets** (*Mason Avenue*), **parks** (*Central Park*), **mountains** (*Everest*), **islands** (*Santorini*), **lakes** (*Lake Michigan*) and **continents** (*Europe*).
- before the names of **meals** (breakfast, lunch, dinner, etc.) and **games** (golf, tennis, basketball, etc.).
e.g. Golf is a relaxing sport.
- with the words **this / that / these / those**.
e.g. This bag is heavy. I like these cars.
- with **possessive adjectives** or after **the possessive case**.
e.g. That isn't my car – it's Ben's car.
- before **titles, when the person's name is mentioned**.
e.g. Queen Elizabeth, President Clinton.
- with the words **school, church, bed, hospital, prison** or **home** when we refer to **the purpose for which they exist**.
○ *e.g. Mary goes to school at 9 o'clock in the morning.* (=Mary is a student).
! But: *Mary's mother went to the school to get Mary's school report.*
(=Mary's mother went to the school as a visitor, not as a student).

Exercise 4. Fill in "the" where necessary.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Have ___ Browns gone on holiday? | 8. Let's play ___ football on Saturday. |
| 2. I think the bag is ___ Brenda's. | 9. I'm going to ___ hospital to visit my aunt. |
| 3. The hotel is called ___ Park Hotel. | 10. ___ new shopping centre was opened by ___ Queen. |
| 4. We are coming back on ___ 20 th of May. | 11. It is ___ most interesting book I've ever read. |
| 5. Come on, Ben. ___ dinner is ready. | 12. ___ Elbrus is the highest mountain in Europe. |
| 6. In Britain children at the age of five go to ___ school. | |
| 7. I'm learning to play ___ piano. | |

Exercise 5. Fill in "a", "an" or "the".

Tina: Are these mother's things?

Father: What are they?

Tina: 1) ___ hat, 2) ___ orange dress, 3) ___ coat and 4) ___ pair of glasses.

Father: 5) ___ hat and 6) ___ coat are mine. 7) ___ orange dress and 8) ___ pair of glasses are your mother's.

Exercise 6. Fill in “a”, “an” or “the” where necessary.

Mrs Jones has 1) ___ new office. It is on 2) ___ second floor. It has 3) ___ desk, 4) ___ telephone and 5) ___ expensive computer. 6) ___ Mrs Jones is on 7) ___ phone now and her secretary is at 8) ___ computer. 9) ___ Mrs Jones and 10) ___ her secretary are very busy in 11) ___ office today.

Exercise 7. Fill in “a”, “an” or “the” where necessary.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. This is ___ egg. | 11. ___ Eiffel Tower is in ___ Paris. |
| 2. Where is ___ post-office? | 12. ___ Sphinx is in ___ Egypt. |
| 3. ___ Lucy’s uncle is ___ teacher. | 13. Open ___ door, please! |
| 4. This is ___ way to school. | 14. These are ___ our shoes. |
| 5. ___ woman in the green dress is ___
Mary. | 15. ___ bottle of beer, please! |
| 6. It’s ___ long way to ___ office. | 16. ___ Smiths have four children. |
| 7. There are a lot of flowers in ___
garden. | 17. Julie has got ___ orange. |
| 8. ___ Italians like ___ spaghetti. | 18. ___ English like tea. |
| 9. It is ___ happiest day of my life. | 19. ___ small black dog is mine. |
| 10. ___ Nick and ___ Ben are brothers. | 20. ___ her eyes are brown. |
| | 21. There’s some sugar in ___ bowl. |
| | 22. ___ snakes are dangerous. |

Exercise 8 Fill in “a”, “an” or “the” where necessary.

1. **A:** Can you tell me the way to ___ nearest post-office, please?
B: Of course. Turn left here and you’ll find it in ___ Maple Street.
2. **A:** Would you like ___ apple?
B: No, thanks. I’d rather have ___ sandwich.
3. **A:** What shall we have for ___ dinner tonight?
B: Don’t make dinner. I’ll take you to ___ restaurant.
4. **A:** Where’s ___ nearest phone-box?
B: I think there’s ___ phone-box on the corner.

Exercise 9. Underline the correct form.

- Thompsons / *The Thompsons* live on a farm.
- This is my friend, *the Melanie* / *Melanie*.
- We went on a tour of *Europe* / *the Europe* last summer.
- The President Clinton* / *President Clinton* made an interesting speech.
- John is staying at *home* / *the home* tonight.
- The new shopping centre was opened by *Mayor* / *the Mayor*.
- The baby sleeps in *the afternoon* / *afternoon*.
- That *the cat* / *cat* belongs to my sister.
- Do you know how to play *violin* / *the violin*?
- The swimming* / *Swimming* is my favourite sport.
- When we went to Rome we visited *Coliseum* / *the Coliseum*.
- They stayed at *the Bridgeford* / *Bridgeford* Hotel.

UNIT 3**PRONOUNS. POSSESSIVES. DETERMINERS**

Personal pronouns		Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns	Reflexive/ Emphatic pronouns
before verbs as subjects	after verbs as objects	followed by nouns	not followed by nouns	
<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>my</i>	<i>mine</i>	<i>myself</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>yourself</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>himself</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>hers</i>	<i>herself</i>
<i>it</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>its</i>	-	<i>itself</i>
<i>we</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>ours</i>	<i>ourselves</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>yourselves</i>
<i>they</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>their</i>	<i>theirs</i>	<i>themselves</i>

Exercise 1. Replace each word in the bold with a subject or object pronoun as in the example.

1. Emily likes **cream cakes**.
She likes them.
2. **This present** is for **my father**.
3. **John** is afraid of **mice**.
4. Is **this book** for **you and Nick**?
5. **Mary** is coming with **Bill and me**.
6. **These flowers** belong to **Helen**.
7. Do **you and your sister** like **milk**?
8. **My sister and I** live near **you and Tom**.

Exercise 2. Fill in the correct subject or object pronoun.

1. I like Mrs Baker. ___ is very kind.
2. "Do you know that girl?" – "Yes, I live next door to ___."
3. I think we're lost. Where are ___?
4. We are playing chess. Do you want to join ___?
5. Come here, Bill! I need to talk to ___.
6. I can't find my glasses. I don't remember where I put ___.
7. My uncle has a new house. ___ built it himself.
8. I can't find my shoes. Where are ___?

Exercise 3. Fill in the correct possessive adjective.

Helen and Peter are having their 50th anniversary.

Peter: Are Linda and 1) ___ husband coming to 2) ___ party tonight?

Helen: Yes. 3) ___ daughter is coming too.

Peter: Did you remember to invite James and 4) ___ wife?

Helen: Yes, but I don't think 5) ___ sons are coming.

Peter: Oh yes. Tony and his brother are in Spain for 6) ___ summer holidays.

Helen: Shall we invite some of 7) ___ friends, then?

Peter: Yes. Why not?

Exercise 4. Underline the correct word.

1. This is *our / ours* car.
2. Is this *your / yours* house?
3. "Whose is this umbrella?" – "It's *my / mine*."
4. Are these *our / ours* books?
5. That bicycle is *her / hers*.
6. Mark is *their / theirs* cousin.
7. This is *my / mine* camera.
8. Is that *her / hers* dog?
9. These aren't *our / ours* pens. They are *their / theirs*.
10. *Her / Hers* house is big.

Reflexive pronouns are used after some verbs (**cut, hurt, enjoy, teach** etc.) when the subject and the object of the verb are the same person. *e.g. I've cut myself.*

Emphatic pronouns are used to emphasize the fact that one person and not another performs the action. *e.g. He can fix the car himself.*

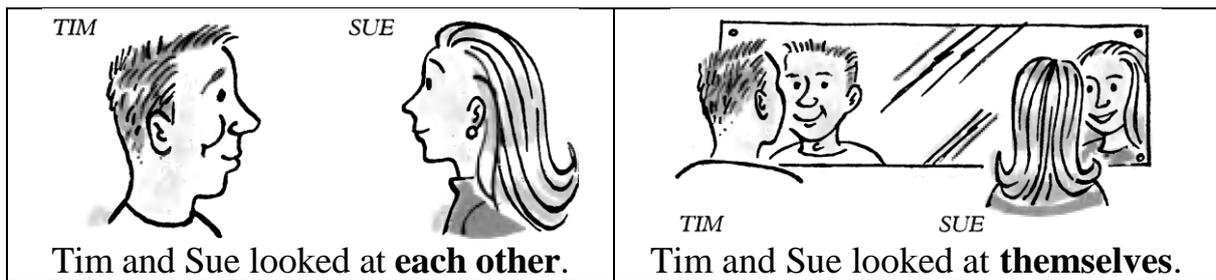
! Enjoy yourself! = Have a good time!

! Help yourself to tea. = Don't wait to be offered tea.

Exercise 5. Fill in the correct reflexive or emphatic pronoun.

1. We built our house ____.
2. Grace is singing to ____ in the bath.
3. "We are going to a party." – "Enjoy ____!"
4. Tommy bought ____ a present.
5. Billy fell off his bike but he didn't hurt ____.
6. Did you do your homework ____?
7. Nick teaches ____ to drive.
8. "Shall I help you?" – "No. I can do it ____."
9. My parents painted their house ____.
10. Sandra painted her bedroom ____.
11. Joe doesn't need help; he can fix his bicycle ____.
12. I made ____ a sandwich for lunch.

Compare **each other** and **-selves**:

**Exercise 6. Fill in the appropriate reflexive pronoun or "each other".**

1. I look at ____ in the mirror every morning.
2. Tim's line is busy and Brian's line is busy too. I think they are talking to ____.
3. Fred and Jenny help ____ with their homework.
4. "What's wrong with Tom and Henry?" – "They don't get along with ____."
5. "I'm hungry. Have you got anything to eat?" – "There's some food in the fridge. Help ____."
6. "How's Dan?" – "I don't know. We haven't seen ____ for a long time."
7. The boys are having fun. They are enjoying ____.

Some, any and **no** are used with uncountable nouns (tea, water, etc.) and plural countable nouns (books, trees, etc.). e.g. *some* tea, *any* books

Positive (+)	Questions (?)	Negative (-)
some	any	no / not any
<i>e.g. I've got some money.</i>	<i>e.g. Have you got any money?</i>	<i>e.g. I've got no money. / I haven't got any money.</i>

! We use **some** in questions when we **offer** things or **ask for** things:

e.g. Would you like some coffee? (offer)

e.g. Can I have some water, please? (request)

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps with "some", "any" or "no".

- I'm going to the baker's. I need ___ bread.
- We can't make a cake because we haven't got ___ sugar.
- Have you got ___ fresh eggs?
- He's got ___ money, so he can't buy a hamburger.
- "Would you like ___ cake?" – "No, thank you."
- Don't buy ___ butter. We have ___ in the fridge.
- I haven't got ___ pets.
- I'm looking for ___ paper, but I can't find ___.
- I'm hungry. Can I have ___ sandwiches, please?
- I haven't got ___ homework to do tonight.

	Positive (+)	Questions (?)	Negative (-)
People (Who?)	somebody / someone	anybody / anyone	nobody / not anybody / no one / not anyone
Things (What?)	something	anything	nothing / not anything
Places (Where?)	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere / not anywhere

! We use **something** in questions when we **offer** things or **ask for** things.

e.g. Can I have something to eat?

Exercise 8. Fill in the correct pronoun from the box above.

- "I think ___ is trying to break into the house." – "You're right. We should call the police."
- I don't like this café. Let's go ___ else.
- "Did you call Sarah yesterday?" – "Yes, but ___ was at home. So I left a message on the answering machine."
- "What did you say?" – "___."
- Would you like ___ to drink?
- I need to buy ___ for my sister. It's her birthday tomorrow.
- "I'm thinking of moving to London." – "Really? My boss has a house ___ near London."
- I'm going to the shop. Do you want ___?
- We aren't going ___ this summer.
- I don't know ___ about French history.
- I put my umbrella ___, but I can't remember where.
- "Is there ___ in your bag?" – "No, it's empty."

Exercise 9. Write questions and negations as in the example.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. There are some pens in the bag.
<i>Are there any pens in the bag?</i>
<i>There aren't any pens in the bag.</i>
<i>There are no pens in the bag.</i> | 2. He's got something in his hand.
3. There is somebody in the garden.
4. There is some meat in the fridge.
5. The dog is somewhere in the house. |
|---|--|

	Positive (+)	Questions (?)	Negative (-)
Countable nouns	a lot of / many	many / a lot of	many / a lot of
Uncountable nouns	a lot of	much / a lot of	much / a lot of

! much is not typical in positive sentences

Exercise 10. In pairs ask each other questions as in the examples.

e.g. "How much honey is there?" – "Not much."

"How many computers are there?" – "Not many."

honey, computers, teachers, eggs, water, students, tea, meat, boys, milk, apples, sheep, women, salt, paper, money, books, telephones, wine, pens, shops, coffee

Exercise 11. Fill in "many", "much" or "a lot of".

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

Exercise 12. Fill in the gaps with "many", "much" or "a lot of" and one of the words from the list, as in the example.

shops, friends, giraffes, money, snow, time, people, luggage, coffee, questions

- This sweater doesn't cost much money.
- Maria is very popular. She has _____.
- Do you spend _____ studying for exams?
- How _____ are there in the zoo?
- _____ in the world speak the English language.
- Do you drink _____?
- I haven't got _____, only one suitcase and a handbag.
- This shopping centre is very big. There are _____.
- Did they ask you _____ at the interview?
- There is _____. Let's build a snowman.

UNIT 4

ADJECTIVES. ADVERBS

Adjectives describe nouns. They go before nouns (*a beautiful girl, big cars*). They can also be used alone after the verb **to be** and after the verbs **look, smell, sound, feel, taste**. *e.g. Nick is tall. You look sad.*

Adverbs usually describe verbs. They show manner (how), place (where), time (when), frequency (how often), etc. *e.g. He drives carefully. Your hat is here. They sometimes go to the cinema at weekends.*

Adverbs usually go after verbs. *e.g. He walks slowly.* Adverbs of frequency go after auxiliary verbs and the verb **to be**, but before main verbs. *e.g. He is often late for work. She has never been to Rome. We seldom watch television.*

Adjective + **-ly** = Adverb. Compare:

She is very <i>quiet</i> .	She speaks very <i>quietly</i> .
Be <i>careful</i> !	Listen <i>carefully</i> !
I feel <i>nervous</i> .	I waited <i>nervously</i> .

! **simple** – **simply**, **terrible** – **terribly**, etc. (**le** → **ly**)

! **easy** – **easily**, **heavy** – **heavily**, etc. (**y** after a consonant → **ily**)

hard, fast, late, early are adjectives and adverbs:

Sue's job is very <i>hard</i> .	Sue works very <i>hard</i> .
Ben is a <i>fast</i> runner!	Ben can run <i>fast</i> !

! **good** (adjective) → **well** (adverb)

It was a <i>good</i> game.	Our team played <i>well</i> .
Your English is very <i>good</i> .	You speak English very <i>well</i> .

Exercise 1. Form adverbs from the following adjectives.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. slow – | 5. polite – | 9. quiet – |
| 2. careful – | 6. hard – | 10. angry – |
| 3. easy – | 7. terrible – | 11. quick – |
| 4. happy – | 8. good – | 12. fast – |

Exercise 2. Underline the correct word.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The children played <i>quiet</i> / <i>quietly</i> . | 7. It rained <i>heavy</i> / <i>heavily</i> yesterday. |
| 2. He's a <i>slow</i> / <i>slowly</i> runner. | 8. Your garden is <i>beautiful</i> / <i>beautifully</i> . |
| 3. She sings <i>good</i> / <i>well</i> . | 9. The sun is shining <i>bright</i> / <i>brightly</i> . |
| 4. She bought a <i>nice</i> / <i>nicely</i> dress. | 10. This soup tastes <i>delicious</i> / <i>deliciously</i> . |
| 5. John works <i>hard</i> / <i>hardly</i> . | 11. The clowns are very <i>funny</i> / <i>funnily</i> . |
| 6. She felt <i>happy</i> / <i>happily</i> . | 12. Why are you in a <i>bad</i> / <i>badly</i> mood? |

Comparison

Adjectives of:	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
one syllable	<i>long</i>	<i>longer (than)</i>	<i>(the) longest (in / of)*</i>
two syllables ending in -y	<i>friendly</i> <i>happy</i>	<i>friendlier (than)</i> <i>happier (than)</i>	<i>(the) friendliest (in / of)</i> <i>(the) happiest (in / of)</i>
two or more syllables	<i>modern</i> <i>beautiful</i>	<i>more modern (than)</i> <i>more beautiful (than)</i>	<i>(the) most modern (in / of)</i> <i>(the) most beautiful (in / of)</i>

*We use **“in”** with **places** or **groups of people**; we use **“of”** with **time** and **“all”**.

! large – larger – largest (-e + -r/-st)

! heavy – heavier – heaviest (y after a consonant → ier/iest)

! big – bigger – biggest (one consonant after one stressed vowel doubles)

Adverbs which have the same form as adjectives take **-er** in the comparative and **-est** in the superlative. e.g. *hard – harder – hardest, early – earlier – earliest*. Adverbs formed by adding **-ly** to the adjective take **more** in the comparative and **most** in the superlative. e.g. *carefully – more carefully – (the) most carefully*.

! good / well – better – the best

! bad / badly – worse – the worst

Exercise 3. Write the comparative and superlative of the following adjectives and adverbs.

long, expensive, strong, difficult, seriously, fast, loud, clearly, big, good, tasty, comfortable, weak, important, hard, safe, popular, cold, noisily, intelligent, early, quick, interesting, hot, tall, famous, high, wide, pleasant, busy, short, nice, difficult, easy, easily, late, exciting, bad, badly, carefully, useful, warm, active

Exercise 4. Fill in the comparative form.

- I work _____ (hard) than Paul.
- Today is _____ (cold) than yesterday.
- Vegetables are _____ (good) for your health than crisps.
- Tom drove _____ (carefully) than usual.
- I'm _____ (old) than you.
- Japanese is _____ (difficult) than English.
- I need a _____ (big) bag than this.
- Travelling by plane is _____ (expensive) than travelling by train.
- My car is _____ (fast) than yours.

Exercise 5. Fill in the superlative form.

- Sarah is the _____ (young) person in the family.
- This is the _____ (horrible) dress I have ever seen.
- Roses are the flowers which have the _____ (nice) smell.
- January is the _____ (cold) month of the year.
- That is the _____ (funny) joke I have ever heard.
- She runs the _____ (fast) of all the girls in the class.
- This is the _____ (bad) song I have ever heard.
- Mrs Green is the _____ (interesting) person I know.

Exercise 6. Put the adjectives and adverbs in brackets into the comparative or superlative form. Fill in “than”, “of”, “in” or “the” where necessary.

1. Chris is _____ (intelligent) student ___ all.
2. Alec swims _____ (fast) ___ you.
3. I can't understand you. Can you speak a bit _____ (slowly), please?
4. Belgium is one of _____ (small) countries ___ Europe.
5. I think rock music is _____ (good) ___ pop music.
6. I left the party _____ (late) ___ you.
7. This is _____ (interesting) programme on television.
8. This is _____ (tall) tree ___ the forest.
9. My mobile phone was _____ (expensive) ___ my brother's.
10. My friend plays football _____ (well) ___ I do.

as ... as is used to compare two people or things which are the same.

e.g. Mary is as tall as Julie.

not as ... as is used in negative sentences.

e.g. Peter is not as rich as Nick.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences using “as ... as” or “not as ... as” and the words in brackets, as in the example.

1. Football is popular. Rugby is not very popular. Rugby is not as popular as football. (popular)
2. You can run fast. I can also run fast. I can _____. (fast)
3. Football is a very old game. Volleyball is a new game. Volleyball is _____. (old)
4. Playing chess is safe. Riding a horse is not. Riding a horse is _____. (safe)
5. Men run fast. Horses run faster. Men _____. (fast)
6. My house has five rooms. His house has five rooms. My house is _____. (big)

Exercise 8. Choose the correct answer.

1. He is _____ man in the world.
a) tall b) taller c) the tallest
2. I am _____ than my sister.
a) old b) older c) the oldest
3. This is _____ film I've ever seen.
a) boring b) more boring
c) the most boring
4. He is as _____ as his father.
a) tall b) taller c) the tallest
5. My car was _____ than yours.
a) expensive b) more expensive
c) the most expensive
6. This picture is _____ of all.
a) good b) better c) the best
7. My shopping bag is as _____ as yours.
a) heavy b) heavier
c) the heaviest
8. Dan is not as _____ as Henry.
a) thin b) thinner c) the thinnest
9. Trains are _____ than bicycles.
a) fast b) faster c) the fastest
10. Chocolate ice-cream is _____ of all.
a) delicious b) more delicious
c) the most delicious

REVISION 1 (Units 1–4)

Exercise 1. Choose the correct item.

1. Claire is from ____ Paris.
a) – b) the c) a
2. These are ____ pencils.
a) Anns' b) Ann's c) of Ann's
3. The children ____ in the garden.
a) is b) am c) are
4. There is ____ man at the door.
a) the b) some c) a
5. I can see two ____.
a) baby b) babies c) babies
6. This is the ____ bag.
a) lady's b) ladies's c) ladys'
7. There are stars in ____ sky.
a) a b) an c) the
8. I like skiing in ____ Alps.
a) a b) an c) the
9. ____ Sahara is the largest desert.
a) a b) – c) the
10. ____ Queen Elizabeth made a speech at the conference.
a) a b) – c) the

Exercise 2. Find the mistake and correct it, as in the example.

1. *I've got two knifes. knives*
2. There's a milk in the glass.
3. There are mouses in the house.
4. He's got a umbrella.
5. My fathers' name is John.
6. There's a butter in the fridge.
7. He lives in the London.
8. Mary is staying at the home tonight.
9. They've got two childs.
10. My trousers is too long.

Exercise 3. Fill in "a", "an" or "the".

Sally: In our house we've got 1) ____ TV, 2) ____ fridge, 3) ____ electric cooker and 4) ____ radio.

John: Are they all yours?

Sally: 5) ____ radio is mine but 6) ____ electric cooker, 7) ____ fridge and 8) ____ TV are my parents'.

Exercise 4. Fill in the plural.

1. A donkey. – Two ____.
2. A tall fireman. – Two ____.
3. One tooth. – Two ____.
4. A housewife. – Two ____.
5. A baby. – Two ____.
6. A warm day. – Some ____.
7. A child. – Three ____.
8. A clever boy. – Two ____.
9. A mouse. – Five ____.
10. A big house. – Many ____.

Exercise 5. Underline the correct word.

1. He looked at me *angry* / *angrily* this morning.
2. The fish had a *strong* / *strongly* smell.
3. He got dressed *quick* / *quickly* as he was late.
4. She spoke to her friend *soft* / *softly*.
5. This salad tastes *good* / *well*.
6. This chair is quite *comfortable* / *comfortably* to sit on.
7. I feel *sad* / *sadly* today.
8. She is a very *clever* / *cleverly* student.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with comparatives / superlatives adding any necessary words.

1. Russia is a big country. In fact, it is _____ country ____ the world.
2. I'm tall, but my sister is _____ me.
3. Billy and Steven are funny. They are _____ boys ____ my class.
4. Pamela's parents are rich, but Brian's parents are _____ Pamela's.
5. Many fruits are sweet, but I think that grapes are _____ fruit ____ all.
6. My grandfather is a very kind man. He is _____ man I've ever met.
7. I'm young, but my brother is _____ person ____ our family.
8. Chocolate ice-cream tastes good, but vanilla ice-cream tastes _____ chocolate.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences using "as ... as" or "than" and the words in brackets, as in the examples.

1. I don't eat as much as you. (much)
2. In England it is colder than in Italy. (colder)
3. I can't speak French _____ you. (well)
4. Chocolate isn't _____ milk. (healthy)
5. This knife is _____ that one. (sharper)
6. Bill's car isn't _____ Tim's. (fast)
7. Julie is _____ her cousin. (older)
8. Harry isn't _____ his brother. (strong)

Exercise 8. Fill in the gaps with the correct pronoun.

1. Rebecca has got a kitten. She found _____ in the park.
2. The Smiths came to our house yesterday. _____ brought _____ some flowers.
3. Where are my keys? _____ can't find _____.
4. I've got a dog and Fiona has got a dog too, but my dog is older than _____.
5. Mary decorated the cake _____.
6. I left my dictionary at home. Can I use _____, please?
7. The children are playing in the garden. They are enjoying _____.
8. Paul and I are in the same class. _____ often help _____ with our homework.

Exercise 9. Underline the correct word.

1. I'm going to buy *any* / *some* oranges.
2. Does *anyone* / *someone* know where Peter is?
3. It's very dark in here. I can't see *nothing* / *anything*.
4. I'm bored. There's *something* / *nothing* to do here.
5. Please can I have *some* / *any* water?
6. I must buy *anything* / *something* for Pam's birthday.
7. I'm afraid there is *some* / *no* tea left.
8. How *many* / *much* time have we got?
9. I drink *a lot of* / *many* coffee.
10. *Much* / *a lot of* people speak English.

UNIT 5**THE VERB “TO BE”****Present**

Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Questions (?)
<i>I am</i> (I'm)	<i>I am not</i> (I'm not)	<i>Am I?</i>
<i>He is</i> (He's)	<i>He is not</i> (He's not or <i>He isn't</i>)	<i>Is he?</i>
<i>She is</i> (She's)	<i>She is not</i> (She's not or <i>She isn't</i>)	<i>Is she?</i>
<i>It is</i> (It's)	<i>It is not</i> (It's not or <i>It isn't</i>)	<i>Is it?</i>
<i>We are</i> (We're)	<i>We are not</i> (We're not or <i>We aren't</i>)	<i>Are we?</i>
<i>You are</i> (You're)	<i>You are not</i> (You're not or <i>You aren't</i>)	<i>Are you?</i>
<i>They are</i> (They're)	<i>They are not</i> (They're not or <i>They aren't</i>)	<i>Are they?</i>

Exercise 1. Fill in “am”, “is” or “are”.

- Rosa ____ from Italy. She ____ a writer.
- “How old ____ you?” – “I ____ 18, and my brother ____ 24.”
- ____ you married?
- “Where ____ they from?” – “Maria ____ from Spain. Jack ____ from Canada.”
- Nick ____ at work. His children ____ at school.
- I ____ hungry. I want something to eat.
- She ____ not a doctor. She ____ a nurse.
- “____ the weather good?” – “Yes, it _____. It ____ fantastic.”
- Where ____ I?

Exercise 2. Make negative and positive sentences as in the example. Use short forms.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I / not / a teacher. I / a student.
<i>I'm not a teacher. I'm a student.</i> | 5. I / not / married. I / single. |
| 2. We / not / from Spain. We / from Italy. | 6. Paul and Donny / not / singers. They / actors. |
| 3. Peter / not / a taxi driver. He / a bus driver. | 7. Lisa / not / 23. She / 25. |
| 4. You / not / late. You / on time. | 8. My name / not / Sylvia. It / Maria. |
| | 9. It / not / a dog. / It / a wolf. |

Exercise 3. Write short answers as in the example.

- “Is Patrick a student?” – “No, he isn't.”
- “Is Tom 45?” – “Yes, _____.”
- “Is her phone number 768325?” – “Yes, _____.”
- “Are you from Argentina?” – “Yes, _____.”
- “Are you Emma Smith?” – “No, _____.”
- “Is your sister a teacher?” – “No, _____.”

Past

Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Questions (?)
<i>I was</i>	<i>I was not (I wasn't)</i>	<i>Was I?</i>
<i>He was</i>	<i>He was not (He wasn't)</i>	<i>Was he?</i>
<i>She was</i>	<i>She was not (She wasn't)</i>	<i>Was she?</i>
<i>It was</i>	<i>It was not (It wasn't)</i>	<i>Was it?</i>
<i>We were</i>	<i>We were not (We weren't)</i>	<i>Were we?</i>
<i>You were</i>	<i>You were not (You weren't)</i>	<i>Were you?</i>
<i>They were</i>	<i>They were not (They weren't)</i>	<i>Were they?</i>

Exercise 4. Choose the correct item.

1. I *was* / *were* at my friend's house yesterday.
2. The girls *was* / *were* happy last week.
3. Grandma *was* / *were* at the supermarket two hours ago.
4. We *was* / *were* at home last night.
5. You *was* / *were* late for school yesterday.
6. Sam *was* / *were* tired last night.
7. You and Mark *was* / *were* at school last Monday.
8. It *was* / *were* sunny last week.

Exercise 5. In pairs ask and answer questions, as in the example.

1. you / at the cinema
"Where were you at 8 o'clock yesterday?" – "I was at the cinema."
2. Tom and Mary / at the theatre
3. Helen / in the supermarket
4. your Dad / at work
5. Mr Miller / in the office
6. you and your friends / in the park
7. Doris / at home
8. the cat / in the garden

Exercise 6. Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then match the questions with the answers.

1. you / were / sad / why?
2. was / shop / the / open?
3. last night / you / at home / were?
4. were / much / tickets / the / how?
5. was / difficult / homework / your?
- a. No, it was closed.
- b. No, I was out.
- c. No, it was easy.
- d. Because I was alone.
- e. €20.

Exercise 7. Fill in "am", "is" or "are", "was" or "were".

1. I _____ cold. Please, close the window.
2. Tom and Jean _____ in Spain last week.
3. Sarah _____ ten years old in 2010.
4. George _____ tired. He is going to bed now.
5. I _____ a secretary. I work in a big office.
6. Tom _____ at Peter's house yesterday.
7. Terry _____ my friend. He lives next door.
8. _____ your grandparents in the garden now?

UNIT 6

THERE + BE

We use **there is** / **there are** to say that something / someone exists.

e.g. There's a sofa in the room. There are four children in the garden.

Present

	Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Questions (?)
Singular	<i>There is (There's)</i>	<i>There is not (There isn't)</i>	<i>Is there?</i>
Plural	<i>There are</i>	<i>There are not (There aren't)</i>	<i>Are there?</i>

! "Is there...?" – "Yes, **there is**." / "No, **there isn't**."

! "Are there...?" – "Yes, **there are**." / "No, **there aren't**."

Exercise 1. Fill in "there is" or "there are" in the correct form.

1. _____ a big tree in the garden.
2. _____ twenty students in my class.
3. _____ a lot of rooms in the Royal hotel. It is very big.
4. Excuse me, _____ a hotel near here?
5. _____ any letters for me today?
6. _____ some milk in the fridge.
7. How many players _____ in a football team?
8. It is winter now. _____ any leaves on the trees.
9. "Can we listen to some music?" – "No, _____ a radio in the room."
10. "_____ any biscuits left?" – "No, I'm sorry, I ate them all."
11. I'm sorry, but _____ any shops open at this time.
12. The restaurant is almost empty. _____ many people here.

Exercise 2. Look at the picture. Complete the questions and write the short answer, as in the example.

1. "Is there a café?" – "Yes, there is."
2. "___ there any children?"
3. "___ there a restaurant?"
4. "___ there a hotel?"
5. "___ there a tree?"
6. "___ there any shops?"
7. "___ there any dogs?"
8. "___ there a fountain?"
9. "___ there a baby?"
10. "___ there any chairs?"



Past

	Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Questions (?)
Singular	<i>There was</i>	<i>There was not (There wasn't)</i>	<i>Was there?</i>
Plural	<i>There were</i>	<i>There were not (There weren't)</i>	<i>Were there?</i>

! "Was there...?" – "Yes, **there** was." / "No, **there** wasn't."

! "Were there...?" – "Yes, **there** were." / "No, **there** weren't."

Exercise 3. Look at the table about a town in England. Write sentences about it using "there was a", "there were", "there wasn't a" or "there wasn't any", as in the example.

In 1960

railway stations	trams	cinemas	parks	bus stations
2	✓	✗	2	1

In 2010

railway stations	trams	cinemas	parks	bus stations
1	✗	1	3	1

- in 1960 / railway stations
In 1960, there were two railway stations.
- in 2010 / railway station
- in 1960 / trams
- in 2010 / trams
- in 1960 / cinemas
- in 2010 / cinema
- in 1960 / parks
- in 2010 / parks
- in 1960 / bus station
- in 2010 / bus station

Exercise 4. Write questions and short answers, as in the examples, using the table in Ex. 3.

- 2010 / a cinema?
"In 2010, was there a cinema?" – "Yes, there was."
- 1960 / three railway stations?
"In 1960, were there three railway stations?" – "No, there weren't."
- 1960 / two cinemas?
- 1960 / trams?
- 2010 / trams?
- 2010 / a bus station?
- 1960 / two bus stations?
- 1960 / one bus station?
- 2010 / three railway stations?
- 2010 / two railway stations?
- 1960 / two railway stations?
- 1960 / two parks?
- 2010 / four parks?
- 2010 / three parks?

UNIT 7**PRESENT SIMPLE**

Positive (+)	Negative (-)		Questions (?)
<i>I work</i>	<i>I do not work</i>	<i>(I don't work)</i>	<i>Do I work?</i>
<i>He works</i>	<i>He does not work</i>	<i>(He doesn't work)</i>	<i>Does he work?</i>
<i>She works</i>	<i>She does not work</i>	<i>(She doesn't work)</i>	<i>Does she work?</i>
<i>It works</i>	<i>It does not work</i>	<i>(It doesn't work)</i>	<i>Does it work?</i>
<i>We work</i>	<i>We do not work</i>	<i>(We don't work)</i>	<i>Do we work?</i>
<i>You work</i>	<i>You do not work</i>	<i>(You don't work)</i>	<i>Do you work?</i>
<i>They work</i>	<i>They do not work</i>	<i>(They don't work)</i>	<i>Do they work?</i>

Most verbs take **-s** in the third person singular. *e.g. read – reads.*

- Verbs ending in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** and **-o** take **-es**.
e.g. I miss – he misses, I go – he goes.
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + y**, drop the **-y** and take **-ies**.
e.g. study – studies, cry – cries, etc.
- ! But: *play – plays* (**y** after a vowel doesn't change)

! have + -s = has

-s/-es is pronounced:

[s] when the verb ends in [f], [k], [p] or [t] sounds. *e.g. sits, stops;*

[ɪz] when the verb ends in [s], [ʃ], [tʃ], [dʒ] or [ʒ] sounds. *e.g. washes, closes;*

[z] when the verb ends in any other sound. *e.g. runs, plays;*

! do [du] – does [**dʌz**], say [seɪ] – says [**sez**]

Exercise 1. Write the third person singular of the following verbs and read them correctly.

dance, finish, study, open, mix, buy, put, go, dry, miss, like, do, catch, say, wash, sit, watch, play, pass, begin, teach, fly, have, speak, listen, brush, phone, visit, walk, boil, come, stay

The Present Simple is used for:

- repeated actions or daily routines (often with time expressions such as **always, never, usually**, etc.). *e.g. She usually plays tennis at the weekend.*
- permanent states. *e.g. He works in an office.*
- general truths and laws of nature. *e.g. The moon moves round the earth.*
- programmes or timetables (trains, buses, etc.). *e.g. The bus leaves in ten minutes.*

Time expressions used with the present simple are: *always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never; every morning/day/week/month/year/Sunday, etc.; on Monday(s)/Tuesday(s), etc.; in the morning/afternoon/evening; at night, at weekends, etc.*

Adverbs of frequency go after auxiliary verbs and the verb **to be**, but before main verbs. *e.g. He is often late for work. She doesn't usually go to work at weekends. We seldom watch television.*

Exercise 2. Rewrite the sentences putting the adverb in brackets in the correct place.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Kate goes to bed late. (never) | 5. The children help with the housework. (rarely) |
| 2. My mother watches TV. (seldom) | 6. They are late for school. (often) |
| 3. Karen has cereals for breakfast. (sometimes) | 7. Ben eats in a restaurant. (seldom) |
| 4. Paul doesn't listen to music in the evening. (usually) | 8. Joanne doesn't get up early. (usually) |

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

1. "I ____ (play) tennis in the summer." – "Really? So do I."
2. Penguins ____ (not/live) in Africa.
3. We ____ (go) to bed at 11 o'clock every night.
4. Mike ____ (do) his homework every evening.
5. Jack ____ (not/go) to university on Saturday.
6. Susan ____ (wash) her hair every day.
7. Sally ____ (not/speak) Spanish.
8. "____ (you/come) here very often?" – "Yes, every evening."

Exercise 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

This restaurant is called "Vienna". Ten people 1) ____ (work) here. Julia Thomas 2) ____ (be) the owner. She 3) ____ (go) to the restaurant at four o'clock in the afternoon. The waiters 4) ____ (arrive) at half past four. They 5) ____ (set) the tables and 6) ____ (tidy) the kitchen. The chef, Pi re Rousseau 7) ____ (come) at five o'clock. He 8) ____ (prepare) the food for the evening. The restaurant 9) ____ (open) at six o'clock. Many people 10) ____ (eat) here because the food is very good. The restaurant 11) ____ (close) at one o'clock in the morning, and at half past one Julia, the chef and the waiters 12) ____ (go) home.

Exercise 5. Imagine you are interviewing Julia Thomas. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. you / go to the restaurant / at four o'clock? | 5. the chef / come / at half past four? |
| 2. the waiters / arrive / at four o'clock? | 6. he / prepare the food? |
| 3. you / set the tables? | 7. the restaurant / open / at seven o'clock? |
| 4. the waiters / tidy the kitchen? | 8. many people / eat here? |
| | 9. the restaurant / close / at one o'clock? |
| | 10. you / go home / at two o'clock? |

"Do you go to the restaurant at four o'clock?" – "Yes, I do."

UNIT 8**PRESENT CONTINUOUS***am/is/are + present participle (V+ing)*

Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Questions (?)
<i>I am* working</i>	<i>I am not* working</i>	<i>Am I working?</i>
<i>He is working</i>	<i>He is not working</i>	<i>Is he working?</i>
<i>She is working</i>	<i>She is not working</i>	<i>Is she working?</i>
<i>It is working</i>	<i>It is not working</i>	<i>Is it working?</i>
<i>We are working</i>	<i>We are not working</i>	<i>Are we working?</i>
<i>You are working</i>	<i>You are not working</i>	<i>Are you working?</i>
<i>They are working</i>	<i>They are not working</i>	<i>Are they working?</i>

*See short forms of the verb “to be” on page 21.

- Verbs ending in **-e** drop the **-e** and take the **-ing** suffix.
e.g. dance – dancing, ! but see – seeing (ee doesn't change)
- Verbs ending in **one stressed vowel between two consonants**, double the last consonant and take the **-ing** suffix. *e.g. get – getting, begin – beginning.*
Compare: *open – opening* (e is not stressed)
- Verbs ending in **-l** after **one stressed vowel** double the **l** and take **-ing**.
e.g. travel – travelling
- Verbs ending in **-ie** drop the **-ie** and take **-y + -ing** suffix. *e.g. lie – lying.*

Exercise 1. Add “-ing” to the following verbs.

talk, dive, swim, shop, lie, meet, go, paint, cut, write, try, take, cook, stop, visit, work, sleep, travel, die, sit, walk, dance, study, laugh, play, look, run, tidy, make, eat, sing, do, get, plan, tie, fly, drink, wash, give, smile, wear, put, build

The Present Continuous is used for:

- actions happening now, at the moment of speaking. *e.g. She is reading a book right now.*
- temporary actions happening around now. *e.g. I am reading an interesting book at the moment.* (Though I am not doing it right now.)
- fixed arrangements in the near future. *e.g. I am meeting Bill this evening.*

Time expressions used with the present continuous are: *now, at the moment, at present, these days, this week/month, etc., still, tonight, tomorrow, next week, etc.*

Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous.

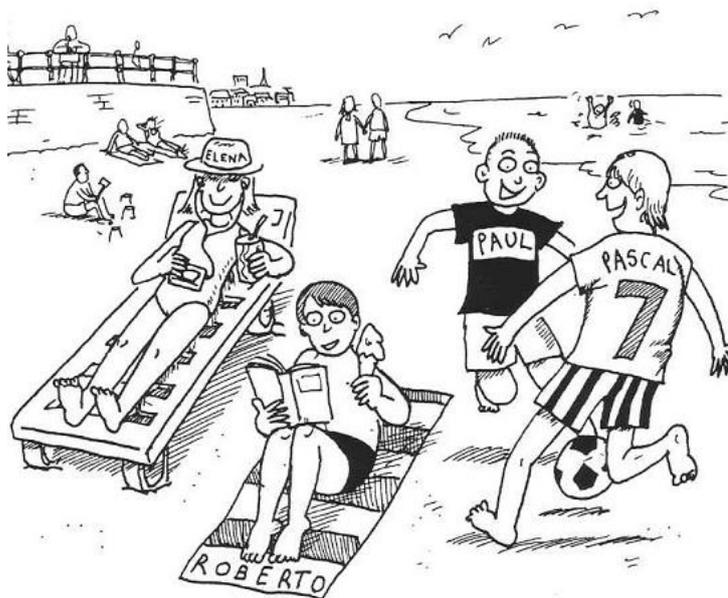
1. We _____ (tidy) the garden.
2. _____ (you/listen) to the radio?
3. The dog _____ (sleep).
4. _____ (Dad/paint) the living-room?
5. Helen and I _____ (make) dinner.
6. She _____ (not/do) her homework.
7. Ann _____ (swim).
8. Mum _____ (not/watch) TV.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with “am” / “is” / “are” or “do” / “does” / “don’t” / “doesn’t”.

- John is a vegetarian. He ____ eat meat.
- “Where ____ you going?” – “I ____ going to the bank.”
- How many children ____ your sister have?
- “I ____ looking for a pair of black shoes.” – “Certainly. What size ____ you take?”
- “Why ____ Hans studying Chinese?” – “Because he ____ going to China on holiday.”
- “Bonjour! Ça va?” – “Sorry. I ____ understand. I ____ speak French.”
- “What ____ you want to do tonight?” – “Let’s go and see James.” – “We can’t because he ____ working late tonight.”

Exercise 4. Look at the picture. Write questions and short answers, as in the example.

- Elena / listen to music?
“Is Elena listening to music?” – “Yes, she is.”
- Paul and Pascal / play golf?
- Elena / read a book?
- Elena / wear a hat?
- Pascal / wear a T-shirt?
- Roberto / sit / on the beach?
- Paul and Pascal / swim?
- Roberto / eat an ice-cream?
- Elena / read a magazine?
- Roberto / read a book?
- Paul and Pascal / smile?
- Elena / drink Coca-Cola?



Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- “Where is James?” – “He ____ (play) in the garden right now.”
- “Would you like some coffee?” – “No, thank you. I ____ (not/drink) coffee.”
- “Lucy is very busy.” – “Yes. She ____ (work) very hard this week.”
- “What ____ (you/do) on Saturdays?” – “I clean the house and go shopping.”
- “____ (you/watch) TV?” – “No. You can turn it off.”
- “Why ____ (you/pack) your suitcase?” – “Because I ____ (fly) to Paris tomorrow morning.”
- “Max looks very fit.” – “Yes. He ____ (take) a lot of exercises these days.”
- “Nick and I ____ (get) married next week.” – “Congratulations!”
- “Why ____ (you/stand) here?” – “I ____ (wait) for John.”
- We ____ (go) to a concert this evening. It ____ (start) at 7:30.

Some verbs do not have continuous tenses. These include:

- Verbs of the senses: **see, hear, feel, taste, smell**. *e.g. The cake tastes delicious.*
- Verbs of perception: **know, remember, forget, recognize, understand, notice, realize, seem, mean, believe**, etc. *e.g. I don't know his name.*
- Verbs which express likes and dislikes: **love, like, hate, dislike, prefer, want, need**, etc. *e.g. Shirley loves jazz music.*
- Other verbs: be, **include, matter, belong, cost, consist, contain, own**, etc. *e.g. This jacket costs a lot of money.*

! When **think** means 'believe' or 'have an opinion', we do not use the continuous. *e.g. I think Mary is American, but I'm not sure.* When **think** means 'consider', the continuous is possible. *e.g. What are you thinking about?*

! When **have** means 'possess' or 'it is mine/hers, etc.' we do not use the continuous. *e.g. She has a sports car.* When **have** does not mean 'possess' but is a part of an idiom, the continuous is possible. *e.g. He's having lunch now.*

Some idioms with **have** include:

<i>have</i>	<i>breakfast / lunch / dinner, a cup of coffee, etc.</i> <i>a bath, a shower, a swim, a party, a holiday, etc.</i> <i>an accident, an experience, a dream, etc.</i> <i>a baby</i> <i>difficulty, fun, trouble, etc.</i>
-------------	---

Exercise 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

1. We _____ (watch) a film on television at the moment.
2. They _____ (usually/meet) at the sports centre every Tuesday afternoon.
3. John and Mary _____ (play) chess at the moment.
4. "Fred _____ (not/know) how to swim." – "That's because he's only three."
5. Don't throw this newspaper away. I _____ (need) it.
6. "_____ (Pierre /speak) English?" – "No, but he _____ (speak) French."
7. Her husband never _____ (remember) her birthday.
8. Jonathan _____ (not/usually/have) bacon and eggs for breakfast.
9. Peter _____ (not/come) with us this evening.
10. "_____ (you /know) that girl?" – "Yes, but I _____ (not/remember) her name."
11. Mr and Mrs Smith _____ (not/go) to Mexico tomorrow.
12. Michael Robinsons is very rich. He _____ (own) a department store.
13. She _____ (usually/take) a bus to school.
14. "_____ (you/think) of this picture?" – "I _____ (not/like) it very much."
15. "What's that noise?" – "I _____ (not/hear) anything."
16. "_____ (you/want) to go to the cinema tonight?" – "Yes, what time _____ (the film/begin)?"

Exercise 7. Read the following dialogue between a hotel owner and the receptionist. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

A: Good morning, Catherine. A special guest 1) _____ (come) to our hotel today.

B: Really? 2) _____ (I/know) who it is?

A: I 3) _____ (think) you do. He 4) _____ (star) in the TV series 'Rooftop' at the moment.

B: It 5) _____ (be) Paul Roberts, isn't it? When 6) _____ (he/come)? I can't wait to meet him in person!

A: At 3 o'clock this afternoon. But there are a few things you 7) _____ (need) to know. First of all, he 8) _____ (love) flowers. He also 9) _____ (enjoy) having his breakfast in the dining-room, not in his room.

B: Why 10) _____ (he/stay) at our hotel?

A: Because he 11) _____ (want) some peace and quiet and he 12) _____ (not/like) to be disturbed by reporters.

B: I see. Well, let's hope that everything will be OK while he 13) _____ (stay) here.

Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

Dear Martin,

How are you and Sally? I 1) _____ (hope) you're well. I 2) _____ (write) to give some good news. I have a summer job for the holiday! I 3) _____ (repair) telephone lines for a telephone company.

I 4) _____ (usually/ride) my bicycle to work because it's only a ten-minute ride from home. We 5) _____ (start) work at 8.30. We 6) _____ (finish) at 4.30 on Mondays to Thursdays, but at 2.30 on Fridays, so I 7) _____ (have) long weekends.

Please write to me your news. Say hello to Sally for me.

Best wishes,

Richard

Exercise 9. Correct the mistakes.

1. Steve goes fishing tomorrow.
2. Rebecca wash her hair every day.
3. I am visiting my grandparents every week.
4. Tom doesn't wants to do his homework.
5. He sits on the floor at the moment.
6. Sarah is drinking coffee every morning.
7. Peter looks for a new house at the moment.
8. Are you always watch TV in the evenings?
9. I am not needing this chair.
10. The film is starting in five minutes.

REVISION 2 (Units 5–8)

Exercise 1. Fill in “is” or “are”.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Fernanda ___ a Spanish teacher. | 4. My sister ___ fifteen years old. |
| 2. ___ Walter from Germany? | 5. ___ Ross and Jenifer married? |
| 3. Where ___ you from? | 6. ___ you on holiday? |

Exercise 2. Fill in “was”, “wasn’t”, “were” or “weren’t”.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. All the doctors at the hospital ___ very busy. | 4. ___ Betty at the library? |
| 2. The children ___ in the park yesterday. | 5. Sara and Mike ___ at a restaurant. |
| 3. Ben ___ at work. He was at home. | 6. ___ the students at university? |

Exercise 3. Match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. There are ... | a) ... any French students in my class. |
| 2. There’s a ... | b) ... any good shops near here? |
| 3. There isn’t ... | c) ... good supermarket in the street. |
| 4. There aren’t ... | d) ... a university in your town? |
| 5. Is there ... | e) ... a lot of students in my city. |
| 6. Are there ... | f) ... a restaurant at the station. |

Exercise 4. Look at the table about a town in England in 2000 and 2015. Write sentences with “there was”, “there were”, “there wasn’t” or “there weren’t”. Use “any” where necessary.

	post office	hospital	parks	supermarkets
2000	✓	✗	✓	✗
2015	✗	✓	✓	✓

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. In 2000, _____ a post office. | 4. In 2015, _____ a hospital. |
| 2. In 2015, _____ a post office. | 5. In 2015, _____ parks. |
| 3. In 2000, _____ a hospital. | 6. In 2000, _____ supermarkets. |

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

A: Excuse me. What time 1) _____ (the bus for Plymouth/leave)?

B: It 2) _____ (leave) in half an hour. 3) _____ (you/go) to Plymouth too?

A: Yes, I 4) _____ (visit) my granddaughter. She 5) _____ (live) there. And you?

B: I 6) _____ (live) there too. I 7) _____ (do) a course in the college.

A: What subject 8) _____ (you/study)?

B: Tourism.

A: That’s interesting.

B: I 9) _____ (come) here twice a week because I 10) _____ (work) in a hotel at the moment. It’s work experience.

A: Yes, I 11) _____ (think) it’s very important. 12) _____ (you/like) the work?

B: Yes, I 13) _____ (love) it. Ah, look! Here comes the bus!

UNIT 9**PAST SIMPLE****Regular verbs**

Positive (+)	Negative (-)		Questions (?)
<i>I finished</i>	<i>I did not finish</i>	<i>(I didn't finish)</i>	<i>Did I finish?</i>
<i>He finished</i>	<i>He did not finish</i>	<i>(He didn't finish)</i>	<i>Did he finish?</i>
<i>She finished</i>	<i>She did not finish</i>	<i>(She didn't finish)</i>	<i>Did she finish?</i>
<i>It finished</i>	<i>It did not finish</i>	<i>(It didn't finish)</i>	<i>Did it finish?</i>
<i>We finished</i>	<i>We did not finish</i>	<i>(We didn't finish)</i>	<i>Did we finish?</i>
<i>You finished</i>	<i>You did not finish</i>	<i>(You didn't finish)</i>	<i>Did you finish?</i>
<i>They finished</i>	<i>They did not finish</i>	<i>(They didn't finish)</i>	<i>Did they finish?</i>

- Verbs ending in **-e** take only **-d**. e.g. *dance* – *danced*.
- Verbs ending in **consonant + y**, drop the **-y** and take **-ied**. e.g. *try* – *tried*.
! but: *play* – *played* (**y** after a vowel doesn't change)
- Verbs ending in **one stressed vowel between two consonants**, double the last consonant and take the **-ed**. e.g. *plan* – *planned*.
Compare: *open* – *opened* (**e** is not stressed).
- Verbs ending in **-l** after **one stressed vowel** double the **l** and take **-ied**.
e.g. *travel* – *travelled*.

-ed is pronounced:

[ɪd] when the verb ends in a [t] or [d] sounds. e.g. *wanted*, *decided*;

[t] when the verb ends in [k], [s], [tʃ], [ʃ], [f], or [p] sounds. e.g. *cooked*, *kissed*;

[d] when the verb ends in any other sound. e.g. *closed*, *loved*, *played*;

Exercise 1. Write the past simple of the following verbs and read them correctly.

want, open, wash, work, stop, look, cry, help, carry, phone, live, travel, call, laugh, clean, dance, visit, miss, pray, need, enjoy, study, drop, hate, start, change, wait, hurry, jump, decide, watch, tidy, quarrel

Irregular verbs

Positive (+)	Negative (-)		Questions (?)
<i>I went</i>	<i>I did not go</i>	<i>(I didn't go)</i>	<i>Did I go?</i>
<i>He went</i>	<i>He did not go</i>	<i>(He didn't go)</i>	<i>Did he go?</i>
<i>She went</i>	<i>She did not go</i>	<i>(She didn't go)</i>	<i>Did she go?</i>
<i>It went</i>	<i>It did not go</i>	<i>(It didn't go)</i>	<i>Did it go?</i>
<i>We went</i>	<i>We did not go</i>	<i>(We didn't go)</i>	<i>Did we go?</i>
<i>You went</i>	<i>You did not go</i>	<i>(You didn't go)</i>	<i>Did you go?</i>
<i>They went</i>	<i>They did not go</i>	<i>(They didn't go)</i>	<i>Did they go?</i>

See the list of most common irregular verbs on pages 83–85.

The Past Simple is used for:

- for actions which happened at a definite time in the past, that is we know when they happened. *e.g. He sold his car two weeks ago.*
- for actions which happened repeatedly in the past, but don't happen any more (often with time expressions such as: **always, often, usually**, etc.). *e.g. He often played football with his dad when he was five.*
- for actions which happened one after the other in the past. *e.g. She put on her coat, took her bag and left the house.*
- to talk about people who are no longer alive. *e.g. Princess Diana visited a lot of schools.*

Time expressions used with the past simple are: *yesterday, last week/month/year/Monday, etc.; ago; then, when, in 2010, etc.*

Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple. What use of the past simple does each sentence show?

1. Mother cleaned (clean) the windows twice last week. (*definite time*)
2. They _____ (not/go) on holiday to Spain last year.
3. Tina _____ (sing) in the school concert yesterday.
4. Paul often _____ (fight) with his brother when he was young.
5. Mother Teresa _____ (help) the poor people of India.
6. I _____ (not/swim) in the lake yesterday. The water _____ (be) very cold.
7. Her sister _____ (bake) this beautiful cake on Monday.
8. First, they _____ (have) lunch. Then, they _____ (meet) some friends.
9. John _____ (fall) and _____ (hurt) his knee.
10. _____ (Sam/enjoy) his trip to Wales last weekend?
11. He _____ (open) his presents on Christmas morning.

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple.

Last Sunday the Carter family 1) _____ (go) camping in the countryside. They 2) _____ (find) a nice place by the river. Mr Carter 3) _____ (put up) the tent. After that they 4) _____ (eat) some sandwiches and cakes. Then, Mr Carter 5) _____ (show) Sam and Pamela how to fish. Mrs Carter 6) _____ (pick) some flowers, and their dog Champ 7) _____ (swim) in the river. They all 8) _____ (have) a very good time.

Exercise 4. Read the text in Ex. 3 again and in pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the Carter family / go shopping?
 <u>“Did the Carter family go shopping?” – “No, they didn’t. They went camping.”</u> 2. they / find / a nice place for their tent? 3. Mrs Carter / put up a tent? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. they / eat / hamburgers and biscuits? 5. Mr Carter / show the children / how to fish? 6. Mrs Carter / swim in the river? 7. they / have a good time? |
|---|--|

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple.

- A: What 1) ___ (you/do) last summer? B: Yes, but I 6) ___ (spend) most of it.
 B: I 2) ___ (work) in a fast food restaurant. A: What 7) ___ (you/spend) it on?
 A: What kind of work 3) ___ (you/do)? B: I 8) ___ (go) on holiday to the Greek islands.
 B: I 4) ___ (take) orders from customers. A: 9) ___ (you/have) a good time?
 A: 5) ___ (you/earn) much money? B: Yes, it 10) ___ (be) wonderful!

Exercise 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, present continuous or past simple.

- Tina _____ (wash) her car at the moment.
- “_____ (you/watch) the football match on TV last night?” – “No, I _____ (not/like) football very much.”
- Dad _____ (read) his newspaper now. He always _____ (read) it in the evening.
- They often _____ (go) to the beach last year.
- We _____ (not/go) to the cinema last night. We _____ (stay) at home and _____ (listen) to music.
- Steve _____ (wake up) at 8.30 yesterday morning. He _____ (have) a shower and then he _____ (eat) a big breakfast.
- Mr and Mrs Adams usually _____ (visit) their daughter on Sundays.
- “Where _____ (be) Peter?” – “He _____ (leave) for work a minute ago.”
- Greg and Catherine _____ (look) for a new flat at present.
- Richard usually _____ (leave) the office at 4 o'clock. It is 4.30 now and he _____ (still/work) because he _____ (come) to work late this morning.
- The children are in the garden. They _____ (play) with the dog.
- Ben often _____ (meet) his friends on Sunday mornings. Last Sunday they _____ (drive) to the beach and _____ (spend) all day there.
- Diana _____ (leave) school in 2008. She _____ (study) French at university and she _____ (become) a teacher four years ago.
- Alex _____ (phone) me yesterday evening.

Exercise 7. Choose the correct item.

- Karen *washes* / *is washing* her hair every day.
- Mark *worked* / *is working* hard these days.
- I *talked* / *am talking* to Carol on the phone a few days ago.
- John *stays* / *is staying* with his cousin at present.
- We sometimes *eat* / *are eating* bacon and eggs for breakfast.
- Jane *breaks* / *broke* her arm last Monday.
- Do you call* / *Did you call* Mike yesterday?
- I *get up* / *got up* at 9 o'clock on Sundays.
- They *go* / *went* to the Bahamas last summer.
- She *is buying* / *bought* a computer three days ago.

UNIT 10**PAST CONTINUOUS***was/were + present participle (V+ing)*

Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Questions (?)
<i>I was working</i>	<i>I was not working*</i>	<i>Was I working?</i>
<i>He was working</i>	<i>He was not working</i>	<i>Was he working?</i>
<i>She was working</i>	<i>She was not working</i>	<i>Was she working?</i>
<i>It was working</i>	<i>It was not working</i>	<i>Was it working?</i>
<i>We were working</i>	<i>We were not working</i>	<i>Were we working?</i>
<i>You were working</i>	<i>You were not working</i>	<i>Were you working?</i>
<i>They were working</i>	<i>They were not working</i>	<i>Were they working?</i>

*See short negative forms of the verb "to be" in the past tense on page 22.

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous.

A: What 1) _____ (happen) at the time of the robbery?

B: Well, I 2) _____ (sit) in my office. I 3) _____ (talk) to an employee. Some of the staff 4) _____ (put) food onto the shelves. Several customers 5) _____ (do) their shopping and a cashier 6) _____ (stand) behind the till.

A: Can you tell me anything about the robbers?

B: Yes. They 7) _____ (wear) black masks and they 8) _____ (hold) guns. They 9) _____ (shout).

A: How did they get away?

B: They drove off in a car which 10) _____ (wait) outside.

The Past Continuous is used:

- for an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not know when the action started or finished. *e.g. At three o'clock yesterday afternoon we were sitting in a café.*
- for a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use the past continuous for the action in progress (longer action) and the past simple for the action which interrupted it (shorter action). *e.g. He was reading a newspaper when his wife came.*
- for two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past. *e.g. Nick was watching TV while his sister was doing her homework.*
- to give the background information in a story. *e.g. The sun was shining and the birds were singing. Tom was driving through the forest.*

Time expressions: *while, when, as, all day/night/morning, etc.*

! **when/while/as** + past continuous (longer action)

! **when** + past simple (shorter action)

Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past continuous. Which is the longer action in each sentence?

1. As I was doing (do) the washing-up I broke (break) a glass. (*Doing the washing-up is the longer action.*)
2. We _____ (walk) in the woods when the storm _____ (begin).
3. John _____ (repair) his motor bike when his mother _____ (arrive).
4. I _____ (eat) my lunch when the telephone _____ (ring).
5. He _____ (ride) his bicycle to school when he _____ (drop) his bag.
6. We _____ (see) a bad accident as we _____ (drive) to the airport.
7. Tom _____ (watch) the match when the TV _____ (break down).
8. We _____ (talk) when she _____ (come) into the room.

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous.

A: Yesterday, I went for a walk in the park. While I was there, I saw lots of children who 1) _____ (play). There was a man who 2) _____ (walk) the dogs. He 3) _____ (throw) sticks and the dogs 4) _____ (run) to catch them. A gardener 5) _____ (plant) some flowers and some old ladies 6) _____ (sit) on a park bench enjoying the warm sunshine. It was lovely.

B: John and Mary got married last weekend. It was a beautiful wedding. The bridesmaids 1) _____ (wear) pink dresses and they 2) _____ (all/carry) small bouquets of pink and white flowers. The photographer 3) _____ (take) photographs and the bride's mother 4) _____ (cry) because she was so happy. The sun 5) _____ (shine) and the couple 6) _____ (smile) at everyone.

Exercise 4. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. at six o'clock yesterday evening?
<u>"What were you doing at six o'clock yesterday evening?"</u> – <u>"I was doing my English homework."</u> | 3. at half past nine last Sunday evening? |
| 2. at four o'clock this morning? | 4. at noon last Saturday? |
| | 5. an hour ago? |
| | 6. at 9.30 yesterday morning? |

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past continuous.

1. We _____ (go) swimming every week when we were young.
2. Simon _____ (dance) when he fell and hurt his leg.
3. Why _____ (you/laugh) all through your history lesson yesterday?
4. I _____ (drink) a glass of milk every day when I was a child.
5. Bill _____ (write) a letter when his mother came home.
6. Todd often _____ (ride) horses when he was a boy.
7. It _____ (rain) while I was waiting for the bus.
8. I _____ (play) the guitar when I was young, but I don't any more.
9. Debbie _____ (sing) in the school choir many years ago.
10. Liz _____ (clean) the windows when I saw her.

Exercise 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past continuous.

- A:** Steve 1) _____ (have) an accident yesterday. He 2) _____ (drive) his car when a bird 3) _____ (fly) into the windscreen. He 4) _____ (try) to stop quickly but he 5) _____ (crash) into a wall. Luckily, he 6) _____ (not/be) hurt.
- B:** Last week 1) _____ (go) to a talk by a famous writer. He 2) _____ (talk) about his new book when I 3) _____ (arrive). He 4) _____ (give) such an interesting talk that I 5) _____ (be) disappointed when it 6) _____ (end).
- C:** Julie 1) _____ (tidy) her bedroom last weekend. While she 2) _____ (tidy) it she 3) _____ (find) some of the toys she 4) _____ (have) when she was a child. She 5) _____ (not/want) to throw them away, so she 6) _____ (put) them in a box and 7) _____ (store) them in the attic.

Exercise 7. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, present continuous, past simple or past continuous.

- I _____ (clean) the window when the telephone _____ (ring).
- “What is this noise?” – “James _____ (repair) his bike at the moment.”
- He _____ (read) a book when his mother _____ (call) him.
- “_____ (be) you busy?” – “No, what _____ (you/want) me to do?”
- They _____ (sing) while we _____ (play) some music.
- Susan is a nurse. She usually _____ (work) at night.

Exercise 8. Choose the correct answer.

- The earth _____ round the sun.
a) moved b) moves c) is moving
- Sarah _____ a new car last week.
a) is buying b) buy c) bought
- I _____ when suddenly the dog began to bark.
a) study b) studied c) was studying
- They _____ hard at the moment.
a) are working b) were working c) worked
- I _____ home from work when it began to snow.
a) am walking b) walk c) was walking
- Walt Disney _____ Mickey Mouse.
a) was creating b) creates c) created
- We _____ for a new house at the moment.
a) are looking b) look c) looked
- Ted _____ his father in the garden every Sunday.
a) was helping b) helps c) is helping

UNIT 11**PRESENT PERFECT***have/has + past participle (V₃)***Regular verbs**

Positive (+)	Negative (–)	Questions (?)
<i>I have (I've) started</i>	<i>I have not (haven't) started</i>	<i>Have I started?</i>
<i>He has (He's) started</i>	<i>He has not (hasn't) started</i>	<i>Has he started?</i>
<i>She has (She's) started</i>	<i>She has not (hasn't) started</i>	<i>Has she started?</i>
<i>It has (It's) started</i>	<i>It has not (hasn't) started</i>	<i>Has it started?</i>
<i>We have (We've) started</i>	<i>We have not (haven't) started</i>	<i>Have we started?</i>
<i>You have (You've) started</i>	<i>You have not (haven't) started</i>	<i>Have you started?</i>
<i>They have (They've) started</i>	<i>They have not (haven't) started</i>	<i>Have they started?</i>

Irregular verbs

Positive (+)	Negative (–)	Questions (?)
<i>I have (I've) written</i>	<i>I have not (haven't) written</i>	<i>Have I written?</i>
<i>He has (He's) written</i>	<i>He has not (hasn't) written</i>	<i>Has he written?</i>
<i>She has (She's) written</i>	<i>She has not (hasn't) written</i>	<i>Has she written?</i>
<i>It has (It's) written</i>	<i>It has not (hasn't) written</i>	<i>Has it written?</i>
<i>We have (We've) written</i>	<i>We have not (haven't) written</i>	<i>Have we written?</i>
<i>You have (You've) written</i>	<i>You have not (haven't) written</i>	<i>Have you written?</i>
<i>They have (They've) written</i>	<i>They have not (haven't) written</i>	<i>Have they written?</i>

See the list of most common irregular verbs on pages 83–85

The Present Perfect is used:

- for actions which have recently finished and their results are visible in the present. *e.g. Tom has just painted the fence.* (He has just finished painting. The paint in the fence is still wet.)
- for actions which started in the past and are still continuing in the present, especially with state verbs such as **have**, **like**, **know**, **be**, etc. In this case we often use **for** or **since**. *e.g. I have known Mary for ten years.*
- for actions which happened at an unstated indefinite time in the past. The exact time is not important. *e.g. Peter has been to Paris four times.*
- with **today**, **this morning/afternoon/week**, etc. when these periods of time are not finished at the time of speaking. *e.g. She has received three e-mails this morning.*

Time expressions: *just, already, yet, since, for, how long, ever, never, recently, lately, so far, today, this morning/afternoon/ week/month/year, etc.*

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect.

1. My friend _____ (open) a flower shop in the village.
2. I _____ (not/do) my homework yet.
3. Tim _____ (already/be) to New York twice this year.
4. “_____ (you/seen) Christie lately?” – “Yes, I saw her at a party last night.”
5. _____ (you/sent) your aunt Margaret a birthday card yet?
6. They _____ (work) here since 1995.
7. I _____ (lose) my gloves.
8. “What time does the train leave?” – “It _____ (just/leave)!”
9. I _____ (drink) four cups of coffee today.
10. _____ (the doctor/take) your temperature?
11. How long _____ (you/know) them?
12. “Would you like to have lunch with me?” – “No, thanks. I _____ (already/eat)”
13. Nigel _____ (recently/write) a new book.
14. “Are you ready?” – “No, I _____ (not/dry) my hair yet.”
15. “Have you ever given an interview?” – “No, I _____ (never/do) that.”

just e.g. I have *just* posted a letter.

already e.g. We have *already* eaten our lunch.

yet e.g. She hasn't answered my letter *yet*. Has Paul left *yet*?

since e.g. She has been ill *since* Monday. They haven't been abroad *since* 2005.

for e.g. I have lived here *for* six years. I haven't talked to him *for* days.

how long e.g. *How long* have you known each other?

ever e.g. Have you *ever* met anybody famous?

never e.g. They have *never* worked abroad.

recently e.g. He has *recently* published a book.

lately e.g. Have you seen any good films *lately*? I haven't seen John *lately*.

so far e.g. He hasn't had any problems *so far*.

Exercise 2. Fill in “since” or “for”.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. _____ ten years | 6. _____ six months |
| 2. _____ I was five | 7. _____ lunch-time |
| 3. _____ 8 o'clock | 8. _____ we moved to this town |
| 4. _____ two hours | 9. _____ three minutes |
| 5. _____ ages | 10. _____ I saw you |

Exercise 3. In pairs, ask and answer questions as in the examples.

e.g. “Have you eaten dinner yet?” – “Yes, I have already eaten it.”

e.g. “Have they done their homework yet?” – “No, they haven't done it yet.”

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. (you / eat / dinner) – (Yes) | 5. (Mum / clean / the house) – (No) |
| 2. (they / do / their homework) – (No) | 6. (they / do / the shopping) – (Yes) |
| 3. (Tom / write / the letter) – (Yes) | 7. (you / wash / the clothes) – (Yes) |
| 4. (Sophia / watch / the news) – (No) | 8. (Bob / go / to bed) – (No) |

Exercise 4. Write sentences using the time expressions in brackets, as in the examples.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. You have been to Egypt.
(ever) <u>Have you ever been to Egypt?</u>
(never) <u>I have never been to Egypt.</u> | 3. Colin has eaten breakfast.
(yet) _____
(already) _____ |
| 2. Molly has worked in an office.
(ever) _____
(never) _____ | 4. Ralph and Wendy have gone home.
(yet) _____
(just) _____ |

Exercise 5. Fill in the gaps with “yet”, “recently”, “how long”, “never”, “since”, “just”, “so far”, “for” or “ever”.

- _____ have you worked in this hospital?
- Kate has _____ cleaned the window.
- Have you _____ been to the United States of America?
- Sandra has _____ driven a car before.
- I haven't invited anybody to the party _____.
- She has only written one letter _____.
- Mary and Peter have known each other _____ five years.
- He hasn't phoned _____ Sunday.
- Toby has _____ bought a very expensive car.

Exercise 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or past simple.

- Simon _____ (go) to the theatre last week.
- There is nothing in the box. I _____ (just/empty) it.
- _____ (not/go) to school yesterday because I was ill.
- “_____ (you/ever/play) rugby?” – “Yes, I have. I _____ (play) for the first time last week.”
- _____ (you/eat) all the chocolate cake last night?
- “I _____ (not/see) Tom for ages.” – “Really? I _____ (see) him yesterday at the swimming pool.”
- “When _____ (they/get) married?” – “When they _____ (be) at university together.”
- _____ (you/ever/win) any money in a lottery?
- “_____ (you/write) the report yet?” – “Yes, I _____ (finish) it half an hour ago.”
- Dora _____ (visit) five European countries so far.
- _____ (you/come) to work by car yesterday?
- “How long _____ (you/be) married?” – “Only for six months. We _____ (get) married last December.”
- _____ (you/go) to Samantha's party last Saturday?
- _____ (you/wear) your new jeans yet?
- “Sophie _____ (know) Paul for a long time.” – “When _____ (they/meet)?”

Exercise 7. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or past simple.

Dear Lydia,

I'm writing to tell you all the latest family news. Aunt Daisy 1) ____ (have) a baby girl a week ago. Uncle Nick is very pleased. They 2) ____ (name) the baby Louise. Uncle Bruce 3) ____ (buy) a new car and he 4) ____ (give) the old one to Aunt Celia. Do you remember my cousin Rupert? Well, he 5) ____ (move) to Germany last month. He 6) ____ (take) his wife and children with him. Grandpa 7) ____ (take) Alex on a fishing trip last weekend. Unfortunately, they 8) ____ (not/catch) any fish.

Grandma 9) ____ (recently/redecorate) the living room. She 10) ____ (paint) the walls pink and 11) ____ (buy) a new carpet. It looks lovely.

That's all for now. Take care and write soon with your news.

Love,

Mum

Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or past simple.

A: Hello, Billy. I 1) ____ (not/see) you for a long time.

B: Yes, I 2) ____ (be) very busy recently.

A: Really? Tell me what you 3) ____ (do) since we last 4) ____ (see) each other.

B: Well, I 5) ____ (get) my degree last month and then I 6) ____ (move) house.

A: When 7) ____ (you/move)?

B: Last week, but I 8) ____ (not/unpack) anything yet.

A: I 9) ____ (phone) you on Tuesday but there 10) ____ (be) no answer.

B: Why 11) ____ (be) busy at my new house then.

A: Never mind, I only 12) ____ (want) to invite you to a party.

B: Great! Thank you!

Exercise 9. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present or past tense.

1. "Where is Peter?" – "He _____ (wash) the car at the moment."

2. Samantha _____ (play) tennis with friends every weekend.

3. "_____ (you/do) your homework yet?" – "Almost; I _____ (do) it now."

4. Uncle Bill _____ (just/decorate) the bathroom.

5. I _____ (buy) a new dress for my party yesterday.

6. While the teacher _____ (speak), the students _____ (listen) to him.

7. They _____ (usually/change) jobs every five years.

8. _____ (your mother/work) in a bank?

9. We _____ (make) plans for our summer holidays right now.

10. I _____ (go) to the cinema last Saturday.

11. Harriet _____ (open) the door and _____ (walk) into the house.

12. Catherine _____ (not/phone) her mother for a week.

13. Ann and Tim _____ (get) married ten years ago.

14. _____ (you/see) any good films lately?

Exercise 10. Underline the correct word.

1. "Where's John?" – "He's upstairs. He *does / is doing* his homework."
2. I don't need to wash my car. Jim *already washes / has already washed* it for me.
3. Liz and I *know / have known* each other for five years.
4. "Where *are you going / do you go*?" – "To the cinema. Would you like to go with me?"
5. What are you cooking? It *is smelling / smells* very nice!
6. Sophie is very clever. She *is speaking / speaks* seven foreign languages.
7. Jane *has just finished / just finished* cleaning her room.
8. How long *did you live / have you lived* here?
9. Clair's train *arrives / has arrived* at three o'clock. I must go and meet her at the station.
10. We *spend / have spent* a lot of money on our new house so far.
11. *Did you visit / Were you visiting* Madame Tussauds when you were in London?
12. Tom usually *do / does* his homework after lunch.

Exercise 11. Choose the correct answer.

1. James is a good student. He ____ his homework every day.
a) is doing b) do c) does
2. I ____ this film. Let's see something else.
a) have seen b) buy c) am seeing
3. Fred fell off the ladder when he ____ the ceiling.
a) has painted b) was painting c) painted
4. The sun ____ every morning.
a) is rising b) rises c) was rising
5. Donna ____ her hair. It is still wet.
a) has just washed b) is washing c) washes
6. Ted ____ his car last month.
a) sold b) has sold c) is selling
7. "I ____ my work. Can I leave now?"
a) finish b) have finished c) am finishing
8. I ____ on a new book at the moment.
a) work b) am working c) have worked
9. She always ____ her teeth twice a day.
a) brushes b) has brushed c) is brushing
10. This apple ____ delicious!
a) taste b) tastes c) is tasting
11. ____ a holiday this year?
a) did you have b) do you have c) have you had
12. The next show ____ at 8:30 pm.
a) is starting b) starts c) start

UNIT 12**“HAVE” / “HAVE GOT”**

We use **have** or **have got** to speak about possessions, relations and illnesses. With these meanings we cannot use continuous forms.

e.g. I have a new car. or I've got a new car.

Tim has three sisters. or Tim's got three sisters.

She has a headache. or She's got a headache.

! I have something or I've got something = it's mine

Positive

<i>I have</i>	OR	<i>I've got</i>
<i>He has</i>		<i>He's got</i>
<i>She has</i>		<i>She's got</i>
<i>It has</i>		<i>It's got</i>
<i>We have</i>		<i>We've got</i>
<i>You have</i>		<i>You've got</i>
<i>They have</i>		<i>They've got</i>

Negative

<i>I don't have</i>	OR	<i>I haven't got</i>
<i>He doesn't have</i>		<i>He hasn't got</i>
<i>She doesn't have</i>		<i>She hasn't got</i>
<i>It doesn't have</i>		<i>It hasn't got</i>
<i>We don't have</i>		<i>We haven't got</i>
<i>You don't have</i>		<i>You haven't got</i>
<i>They don't have</i>		<i>They haven't got</i>

Questions

<i>Do I have?</i>	OR	<i>Have I got?</i>
<i>Does he have?</i>		<i>Has he got?</i>
<i>Does she have?</i>		<i>Has she got?</i>
<i>Does it have?</i>		<i>Has it got?</i>
<i>Do we have?</i>		<i>Have we got?</i>
<i>Do you have?</i>		<i>Have you got?</i>
<i>Do they have?</i>		<i>Have they got?</i>

! Do you have...?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
--------------------------	------------------------------

! Have you got...?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
---------------------------	----------------------------------

Exercise 1. Write the following sentences in the negative.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. They have got umbrellas.
<u>They haven't got umbrellas.</u> | 5. We've got new bikes. |
| 2. They have a TV.
<u>They don't have a TV.</u> | 6. I've got a computer. |
| 3. Sheila's got a cat. | 7. My parents have got a car. |
| 4. You have a dog. | 8. He has a cold. |
| | 9. They have a problem. |
| | 10. She's got a toothache. |

Exercise 2. Describe your room using “I have/have got” or “I don't have/haven't got”, as in the example.

e.g. I've got a bed, but I haven't got a sofa.

e.g. I have some posters on the walls, but I don't have any photos.

Exercise 3. Write the sentences, as in the example.

				
	TV	computer	camera	mobile phone
Tony	✓	✓	✓	
Emma and Ben		✓	✓	✓
Clare	✓		✓	✓
Ann and Bill	✓	✓		✓

1. Tony has a TV, a computer and a camera. He hasn't got a mobile phone.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Exercise 4. Ask each other about the following thing, using "have" or "have got".

a mobile phone

an iPod

a car

a camera

a bicycle

any pets

a credit card

a motorbike

any brothers or sisters

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with "have/has got" or "haven't/hasn't got" and one of the words from the list.

a lot of pets, enough money, a headache, four legs, a toothache, her glasses, a balcony, sharp teeth

1. Sharks have sharp teeth.

2. It's a nice flat but I _____.

3. Most animals _____.

4. Katy likes animals. She _____.

5. I'm going to call the dentist. I _____.

6. Grandma can't read the letter. She _____.

7. I don't feel very well. I _____.

8. We must go to the bank. We _____.

! The past is had (without got):

Positive (+)	Negative (-)		Questions (?)
<i>I had</i>	<i>I did not have</i>	<i>(I didn't have)</i>	<i>Did I have?</i>
<i>He had</i>	<i>He did not have</i>	<i>(He didn't have)</i>	<i>Did he have?</i>
<i>She had</i>	<i>She did not have</i>	<i>(She didn't have)</i>	<i>Did she have?</i>
<i>It had</i>	<i>It did not have</i>	<i>(It didn't have)</i>	<i>Did it have?</i>
<i>We had</i>	<i>We did not have</i>	<i>(We didn't have)</i>	<i>Did we have?</i>
<i>You had</i>	<i>You did not have</i>	<i>(You didn't have)</i>	<i>Did you have?</i>
<i>They had</i>	<i>They did not have</i>	<i>(They didn't have)</i>	<i>Did they have?</i>

e.g. *When I first met Sue, she had short hair.**He didn't have any money because he didn't have a job.**How much time did you have?*

Exercise 6. Look at the picture and write the sentences, as in the example.



When Jamie was a little boy ...

1. (long hair) He didn't have long hair. He had short hair.

2. (dark hair) _____

3. (cat) _____

4. (toy bus) _____

5. (roller-skates) _____

6. (toy plane) _____

Exercise 7. Did you have these things when you were 10? Ask each other, as in the example.

e.g. "Did you have a bike when you were 10?" – "Yes, I did." / "No, I didn't."

a bike

a lot of toys

a pet

a mobile phone

long hair

any pocket money

a computer

any friends

a passport

Exercise 8. Put the correct present or past form of "have".

1. When we were on holiday last summer we _____ (have) a really good room in a hotel.

2. Can you drive? _____ (you/have) a car?

3. Liz wanted to go shopping yesterday but she _____ (not/have) much money.

4. "Why are you holding your cheek?" – "I _____ (have) a toothache."

5. It is a nice house but it _____ (not/have) a garden.

6. Carol doesn't go out much. She _____ (not/have) much free time.

7. When Nick went to school he _____ (have) a lot of hobbies.

8. They like animals. They _____ (have) a horse, three dogs and five cats.

9. "What _____ (you/have) in your bag? Can you show it to me?" – "Nothing. It's empty."

10. I couldn't sleep last night. I _____ (have) a terrible headache.

11. Pauline is very beautiful. She _____ (have) long fair hair and big blue eyes.

12. Peter and Rachel aren't happy. They _____ (have) a lot of problems.

13. "Why weren't you at school last week?" – "I was ill. I _____ (have) a high temperature."

14. "_____ (you/have) any free time? Can you help me?" – "Sorry. I'm very busy at the moment."

We also use **have** for actions and experiences. For example:

<i>have</i>	<i>breakfast / lunch / dinner, a cup of coffee, a pizza, something to eat, etc.</i>
	<i>a bath, a shower, a swim, a walk, a party, a holiday, a rest, a break, etc.</i>
	<i>a nice time, a good journey, etc.</i>
	<i>an accident, an experience, a dream, etc.</i>
	<i>a baby</i>
	<i>a look (at something)</i>
	<i>difficulty, fun, trouble, etc.</i>

! In these expressions **have** ≠ **it's mine**. We cannot use *have got*.

- e.g. *I always have coffee for breakfast.*
"Have a biscuit!" – "Oh, thank you."
Did you have a good time in London?

We can use continuous forms with these expressions.

- e.g. *Mike is having a shower at the moment.*
When I came home yesterday, my parents were having dinner.

Exercise 9. Choose the correct form of "have".

1. David and Victoria *has / have / had* lunch in a restaurant last week.
2. Sally usually *have got / has got / has* breakfast at 7:30.
3. I *don't have / didn't have / wasn't having* breakfast this morning. I got up late and I was in a hurry.
4. We *had / have / have got* a really good time at Dan's birthday party.
5. Sorry, I couldn't answer. I *had / had got / was having* an English lesson when you phoned.
6. I'm tired. Let's *has / have / have got* a break?
7. "*Did you have / Have you got / Do you have* a pleasant journey?" – "Well, it was quite nice, although the plane was delayed."
8. I *had / am having / was having* a look at an old magazine when I found a very good article about life on other planets.

Exercise 10. Complete the sentences with the correct form of "have" or "have got" (positive, negative or question).

1. "Why's Ann taking some aspirin?" – "Because she _____ a headache."
2. I'm hungry. I _____ anything for breakfast today.
3. How was the party last night? _____ you _____ a good time?
4. "Can you lend me five euros?" – "Sorry. I _____ any money on me at all."
5. "What time _____ you _____ lunch?" – "At 1 o'clock."
6. I _____ a shower and went to bed.
7. Mark, can you help me? I _____ a problem, and I don't know what to do.
8. We _____ a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?

REVISION 3 (Units 9–12)

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past continuous.

I 1) _____ (meet) a friend of mine while I 2) _____ (do) the shopping yesterday. I 3) _____ (pay) for my things when I (hear) someone call my name. I 4) _____ (turn) round and 5) _____ (see) Paula. She 6) _____ (wear) a bright red coat. We 7) _____ (decide) to have a cup of coffee. While we 8) _____ (have) a drink, a waiter 9) _____ (drop) a pile of plates. We all 10) _____ (get) a terrible shock. While the waiter 11) _____ (pick) the broken plates, he 12) _____ (cut) his finger.

Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or present perfect.

1. Mr and Mrs Brown _____ (win) two tickets to Paris in a TV show last week.
2. First, Robert _____ (brush) his teeth, then he _____ (go) to bed.
3. “_____ (you/ever/see) a lion?” – “Yes, I saw one when I _____ (go) to Kenya in 2008.”
4. My sister _____ (not/play) the violin since she was twelve.
5. I _____ (already/see) this film. Let’s watch something else.
6. Last week, Fred _____ (fall) off a ladder and _____ (break) his arm.
7. How long _____ (you/be) a film director?
8. I _____ (never/see) such an interesting film before.

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple, past continuous or present perfect.

1. Nick _____ (read) a book while his brother _____ (listen) to music.
2. _____ (you/ever/try) Malaysian food?
3. “How long _____ (you/know) the Jeffersons?” – “Since 1998.”
4. _____ (Dad/repair) the car yet?
5. I _____ (do) my homework when Mum _____ (come) home from work.
6. John Miller _____ (publish) three books so far.
7. Clair _____ (not/come) to the party last night.
8. “When _____ (Jack/ask) you to marry him?” – “Two weeks ago.”

Exercise 4. Choose the correct form of “have”.

1. When we lived in a flat we *have* / *had* a very noisy neighbour.
2. Yesterday, I *have* / *had* pizza for lunch.
3. When *do you have* / *have you got* breakfast as a rule?
4. Sam *have got* / *has got* six brothers and one sister.
5. I couldn’t take photos because I *hadn’t got* / *didn’t have* a camera.
6. His girlfriend *is having* / *has* beautiful brown eyes.
7. Last week, my friend Rob *had* / *was having* a party.
8. She *has* / *had* a terrible day at work yesterday!

UNIT 13**FUTURE SIMPLE**

Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Questions (?)
<i>I will (I'll) work</i>	<i>I will not work (I won't work)</i>	<i>Shall I work?</i>
<i>We will (We'll) work</i>	<i>We will not work (We won't work)</i>	<i>Shall we work?</i>
<i>You will (You'll) work</i>	<i>You will not work (You won't work)</i>	<i>Will you work?</i>
<i>He will (He'll) work</i>	<i>He will not work (He won't work)</i>	<i>Will he work?</i>
<i>She will (She'll) work</i>	<i>She will not work (She won't work)</i>	<i>Will she work?</i>
<i>It will (It'll) work</i>	<i>It will not work (It won't work)</i>	<i>Will it work?</i>
<i>They will (They'll) work</i>	<i>They will not work (They won't work)</i>	<i>Will they work?</i>

The Future Simple is used:

- For future actions which may or may not happen. *e.g. We'll visit Disney Land one day.*
- For predictions about the future. *e.g. Life will be better fifty years from now.*
- For threats or warnings. *e.g. Stop or I'll shoot.*
- For promises or on-the-spot decisions. *e.g. I'll help you with your homework.*
- With the verbs **hope, think, believe, expect**; the expressions **I'm sure, I'm afraid** and the adverbs **probably, perhaps**, etc. *e.g. I think he will support me. He will probably go to work.*

Time expressions: *tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week/month/year, tonight, soon, in a week/month/year, etc.*

Will you ...? is used to ask someone to do something for us (request). *e.g. Will you post these letters for me, please? (=Can you post these letters for me, please?)*

Shall I ...? is used when we offer to do something for someone else. *e.g. Shall I help you clean your room? (=Do you want me to help you clean your room?)*

Shall we ...? is used to make a suggestion. *e.g. Shall we go to the theatre tonight? (= Why don't we go to the theatre tonight?)*

Exercise 1. Fill in "will" or "won't".

Johnny: Mum, 1) will I need to take my umbrella on holiday?

Mum: No, I don't think it 2) ____ rain. Spain is a very hot country.

Johnny: 3) ____ they speak English there?

Mum: No, they 4) ____ speak English. They speak Spanish in Spain.

Johnny: 5) ____ I like Spain, Mum?

Mum: I don't know, Johnny. Maybe you 6) ____ like it. Maybe you 7) ____.

Johnny: Mum, I hope you 8) ____ leave me there.

Mum: Stop asking so many questions or I 9) ____ leave you there!

Exercise 2. Fill in “will”, “won’t” or “shall”.

Jim: 1) Shall we go to “Snacks” restaurant for lunch?

Mary: No, you 2) ____ like the food there. I think you 3) ____ like the new cafe in York street.

Jim: OK. We 4) ____ take the bus there. 5) ____ I phone John and ask him if he wants to come?

Mary: I’m sure he 6) ____ want to come, but we 7) ____ have time to wait for him here.

Jim: 8) ____ I tell him to meet us there?

Mary: That’s a good idea. Tell him we 9) ____ meet him outside the café. There 10) ____ be a lot of people so he 11) ____ find us inside.

Jim: 12) ____ I tell him to be there in half an hour? 13) ____ that be enough time?

Mary: Yes, I think so.

“To be going to” is used:

- For plans and intentions we have about the near future.
e.g. Bob is going to drive to Manchester tomorrow morning.
- When there is evidence that something is going to happen in the near future.
e.g. Look at the tree. It is going to fall down.

Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Questions (?)
<i>I am* going to leave</i>	<i>I am not* going to leave</i>	<i>Am I going to leave?</i>
<i>He is going to leave</i>	<i>He is not going to leave</i>	<i>Is he going to leave?</i>
<i>She is going to leave</i>	<i>She is not going to leave</i>	<i>Is she going to leave?</i>
<i>It is going to leave</i>	<i>It is not going to leave</i>	<i>Is it going to leave?</i>
<i>We are going to leave</i>	<i>We are not going to leave</i>	<i>Are we going to leave?</i>
<i>You are going to leave</i>	<i>You are not going to leave</i>	<i>Are you going to leave?</i>
<i>They are going to leave</i>	<i>They are not going to leave</i>	<i>Are they going to leave?</i>

*See short forms of the verb “to be” on page 21.

Exercise 3. Jennifer and Mark are going to spend their holidays in different places this summer. Look at the table. In pairs ask and answer questions using the prompts given, as in the example.

e.g. “Is Jennifer going to take her passport?” – “Yes, she is.”

	Jennifer	Mark
take / passport	✓	✗
travel / by train	✗	✓
buy / souvenirs	✓	✓
spend / much money	✓	✗
hire / a car	✓	✗

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with “will/shall” or the correct form of “be going to” and the verb in brackets.

A: 1) Shall we go (we/go) to the football match on Saturday?

B: I can't. I 2) _____ (help) my sister.

A: Oh, yes. She is moving house, isn't she?

B: That's right. 3) _____ (you/help) us?

A: Yes, I'd like to. What time 4) _____ (I/come) to your house?

B: I'm not sure yet. I 5) _____ (probably/phone) you on Friday to tell you. Is that all right?

A: Yes. I think I 6) _____ (be) in then.

B: Okay. 7) _____ (we/go) for a walk now?

A: I'd rather not. Look at those black clouds. It 8) _____ (rain). Let's stay in and watch a video.

B: Great idea.

! Remember:

- We use the Present Continuous for fixed arrangements in the near future.
e.g. I am meeting Bill this evening.
- We use the Present Simple for programmes or timetables (trains, buses, etc).
e.g. The bus leaves in ten minutes.

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.

1. _____ (Gordon/come) with us tonight?
2. My sister _____ (go) to university in September.
3. What time _____ (the play/start) tomorrow?
4. Natalie _____ (have) a birthday party on Saturday.
5. Megan _____ (sing) in the school concert tomorrow night.
6. The flight to Berlin _____ (leave) at six o'clock.
7. The Browns _____ (move) to their new house this weekend.
8. What time _____ (the ferry/reach) Calais tomorrow afternoon?

Exercise 6. Underline the correct variant.

1. Your bag is very heavy. I *will help* / *help* you with it.
2. “*Are you going out* / *Will you go out* this evening?” – “No, I'm too tired”
3. What time *is your train leaving* / *does your train leave* tomorrow?
4. I can't meet you tomorrow. I *will play* / *am playing* tennis.
5. I feel a bit hungry. I think I *will have* / *am having* something to eat.
6. It's very cold here. I *close* / *will close* the window.
7. “I need some money.” – “OK. I *lend* / *will lend* you some.”
8. There are a lot of black clouds. It *is going to rain* / *rains*.
9. *I'll go* / *I'm going* to a party tomorrow night. Would you like to come too?
10. I think Jane *will get* / *is getting* the job. She is very clever.

UNIT 14

MODAL VERBS

The verbs **must, can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should** and **ought** are modal verbs. The main characteristics of modal verbs are the following:

- They do not take **-s, -ing, -ed** suffix. *e.g. He can cook.* (not ~~*He cans cook.*~~)
- They form questions, negations, and short answers without the auxiliary verb “do”.

e.g. May I go now? (not ~~*Do I may go?*~~)

They shouldn't make any noise. (not ~~*They don't should make any noise.*~~)

- They are followed by a bare infinitive except for **ought** which is followed by a **to**-infinitive.

e.g. You must fasten your seat-belt. (not ~~*You must to fasten your seat-belt.*~~)

- They do not form all tenses. They usually have present or past tense.

e.g. He can play water polo (present tense). *He could ski when he was young* (past tense).

MUST and **HAVE TO** express obligation and necessity.

e.g. It's raining. I must take my umbrella. (necessity).

I must do my homework. (obligation).

He has to go to hospital. (necessity).

HAVE TO means that somebody else decides. *e.g. Soldiers have to wear a uniform.*

MUST means that the speaker decides. *e.g. I must work till late tonight.*

MUST is used only in the Present tense. It borrows the rest of its tenses from the verb **HAVE TO**. **HAVE TO** changes into **HAS TO** in the third person singular in the present affirmative and into **HAD TO** in all persons in the past affirmative. **HAVE TO** takes **do/does/did** to form questions or negations and it is followed by a **to**-infinitive.

e.g. He had to leave early. Did she have to leave early, too?

She doesn't have to finish it now. She has to finish it by Monday.

Exercise 1. Write what Ann “has to do” or “doesn't have to do” in the office. Then write about yourself.

<i>Ann</i>		<i>You</i>	
Sort out the morning post	✓	Get up early at weekends	
Type letters	✗	Visit my grandparents on Sundays	
Answer the phone	✓	Do housework every day	
Clean the office	✗	Help mother wash up	
Fill in reports	✓	Take exams this year	
Lock up the office	✗	Study hard	

e.g. Ann has to sort out the morning post.

Exercise 2. Fill in “have to”, “has to”, “don’t/doesn’t have to”, “didn’t have to”, “had to” or “won’t have to”.

1. It’s Sunday tomorrow so I won’t have to get up early.
2. There’s no school tomorrow, so the children _____ go to bed early.
3. We went to a restaurant yesterday, so we _____ cook.
4. Let’s clean up now, so we _____ do it tomorrow.
5. It rained yesterday, so I _____ water the flowers.
6. Lucy feels better now, so she _____ take the medicine.
7. You’ve got plenty of time. You _____ hurry.
8. He _____ shout or else she can’t hear him.
9. It was very cold yesterday so I _____ wear a coat.
10. She _____ wear glasses or else she can’t read.
11. I can’t go out tonight. I _____ study for my exam.
12. I took the dog for a walk this morning so you _____ take it out tonight.
13. My car doesn’t work, so I _____ take the train.
14. I broke my tooth, so I _____ go to the dentist’s yesterday.

MUST – MUSTN’T – NEEDN’T

MUST expresses obligation or necessity. *e.g. You must tell the truth.*

MUSTN’T expresses prohibition. *e.g. You mustn’t drive fast.*

NEEDN’T expresses no necessity. *e.g. There’s enough bread. You needn’t buy any.*

Exercise 3. Fill in “must”, “mustn’t” or “needn’t”.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. You <u>mustn’t</u> cross the street when the light is red. | 6. We ____ buy any eggs. We have a lot. |
| 2. You ____ tell anyone. It’s a secret. | 7. You ____ feed the animals at the zoo. |
| 3. Your shoes are dirty. You ____ clean them. | 8. You ____ eat it if you don’t like it. |
| 4. You ____ let the dog sleep in your bed. | 9. She ____ be late for work. |
| 5. You ____ feed the cat. It isn’t hungry. | 10. You ____ stay in bed. You are running a high temperature. |

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with “mustn’t” or “needn’t”.

A teacher is speaking to his students before a test:

“You are going to have a test. Your test papers are on your desks. You 1) mustn’t begin until I tell you. You 2) _____ hurry; you have plenty of time. You 3) _____ speak during the test. You 4) _____ copy your friends’ work and you 5) _____ open any of your books. You 6) _____ write in pen; if you prefer you can write in pencil. You 7) _____ stay when you’ve finished; you can leave if you want to, but you 8) _____ be noisy. When you leave you 9) _____ wait for your friends outside the classroom. Wait outside the building! Finally, I wish you all good luck. You can begin now!”

CAN – COULD

CAN is used to express ability in the present or to ask permission.

e.g. She can type. (ability in the present).

Can I borrow your pen? (asking permission).

COULD is used to express ability in the past, polite requests or to ask permission politely.

e.g. He could run fast when he was 17. (ability in the past)

Could I have some tea? (polite request)

Could I leave early, please? (asking for permission)

Exercise 5. Fill in “can”, “can’t”, “could” or “couldn’t”.

When I was young I 1) could play sport but I 2) _____ dance well. Now I’m old, I 3) _____ climb the stairs, but I 4) _____ sit in my armchair and watch TV.

! COULD expresses general ability in the past.

e.g. Alan could sing very well when he was young. (But now he can’t).

! WAS/WERE ABLE TO (managed to) expresses ability that we had in the past in a particular situation. It shows that someone did something, but with an effort.

e.g. It was a very difficult test, but Meryl was able to answer all the questions. (She managed to answer all the questions).

! COULDN’T expresses lack of ability in the past, either generally or in a particular situation.

e.g. My little brother couldn’t ride a bicycle when he was two. (Generally, not in a particular situation).

Helen tried but she couldn’t open the door. (Lack of ability in a particular situation).

! We use could (not ~~was/were able to~~) with the verbs **see, hear, smell, feel, taste, understand, remember, guess**, etc.

e.g. Marian could feel that something was wrong the moment she entered the room.

Exercise 6. Fill in the gaps with “can/can’t”, “could/couldn’t” or “was/were able to”.

1. When I arrived, I could see a few people waiting for the train.
2. After saving their money for ten years, they _____ buy a house.
3. Sam and Beth _____ speak Italian fluently, can’t they?
4. _____ you tie your shoelaces when you were four years old?
5. It was a very tricky question, but Paul _____ answer it.
6. I _____ hear what they were saying, because the music was too loud.
7. Although it was difficult, the children _____ build a tree house.
8. Susan _____ come to the phone. She is busy.

SHALL – WILL – WOULD

- **SHALL** is used with “I” or “We” in questions, suggestions and offers.
e.g. Shall we go to the cinema tonight?
- **WILL** is used to express predictions, warnings, offers, promises, threats, requests, suggestions, on-the-spot decisions, opinions, hopes and fears.
e.g. Try harder, or you'll fail your exam.
- **WOULD** is used to express polite or formal requests.
e.g. Would you carry my suitcase?
- **WOULD LIKE** is used to express polite or formal offers and suggestions.
e.g. Would you like to come to the party?

Exercise 7. Fill in “could”, “shall”, “mustn’t”, “can”, “needn’t” or “will”.

We 1) needn't study tomorrow as it's Saturday, so 2) _____ we go to the beach? We 3) _____ take some sandwiches to eat. 4) _____ you bring something to drink? 5) _____ you invite your sister too? We 6) _____ be late home though, as I'm going out at 7 o'clock.

MAY – MIGHT – COULD

- We use **may/might/could** to express possibility.
e.g. “Where is Paul?” – “He may/might/could be at the cinema” (Perhaps, he is at the cinema).
- We use **May I? / Could I? / Can I?** to ask for permission.
e.g. May I use your telephone? (Formal – we do not know the other person very well).
Can I use your phone? (Informal – we know the other person very well).
Could I use your phone? (More polite than “can”).

Exercise 8. Fill in the gaps with “may” or “may not” and one of the verbs from the list.

leave, buy, come, be, enjoy, cut, go, visit, cook

1. I may not go to school tomorrow. I don't feel very well.
2. Father _____ the grass today. It looks as if it is going to rain.
3. Dan isn't at home. He _____ at the football field.
4. I _____ a new dress. I haven't really got enough money.
5. We _____ the Smiths. There is a film on TV we want to watch.
6. Let's take Molly to the funfair. She _____ it.
7. Mother _____ something special tonight. It's my birthday.
8. I _____ work early today. I have finished everything I have to do.
9. Sally _____ home late tonight. She's got a lot of work at the office.

Exercise 9. Underline the correct answer.

A: Good morning, madam. 1) May / Must I help you?

B: You 2) *might* / *mustn't* be able to. I need a ball of wool that is the same colour as my jumper.

A: Just a moment, please. I 3) *must*/*mustn't* look in the stock room. We 4) *might* / *might not* have some left. I am not sure.

B: The wool 5) *must* / *mustn't* be exactly the same colour, it 6) *must* / *mustn't* be different.

A: 7) *Could* / *Mustn't* I ask you a question, madam?

B: Yes.

A: What do you want the wool for?

B: I 8) *could* / *must* finish knitting this sweater. It only has one sleeve at the moment.

We use **SHOULD / OUGHT TO** to give advice.

e.g. Young children should / ought to go to bed early.

You should not (shouldn't) spend so much money on clothes.

Exercise 10. Joan doesn't always do the right thing. What does her mother advise her to do? Use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.

e.g. You should do your homework.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. She doesn't do her homework. | 5. She eats lots of chocolate. |
| 2. She talks all the time. | 6. She argues with her sisters. |
| 3. She never washes the dishes. | 7. She doesn't put her clothes away. |
| 4. She doesn't tidy her room. | 8. She never takes the dog for a walk. |

Exercise 11. Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I <u>C</u> remember to go to the bank. I haven't got any money.
a) don't have to b) needn't c) must | 7. You ____ go to bed late during the week.
a) couldn't b) shall c) shouldn't |
| 2. You ____ do the ironing. I'll do it instead.
a) needn't b) must c) mustn't | 8. You ____ visit your grandparents more often.
a) should b) were able to c) shall |
| 3. ____ I take your order, please?
a) Mustn't b) Must c) May | 9. ____ we go to the cinema at the weekend?
a) Mustn't b) May c) Shall |
| 4. ____ you ride a bicycle?
a) Can b) Should c) May | 10. Peter ____ go to the dentist before his toothache gets worse.
a) should b) shall c) can |
| 5. Steven ____ read and write until he was seven years old.
a) must b) could c) couldn't | 11. You ____ cross the road without looking first. It's dangerous.
a) needn't b) mustn't c) must |
| 6. ____ you make dinner tonight?
a) Shall b) Will c) May | |

UNIT 15**PAST PERFECT***had + past participle (V₃)***Regular verbs**

Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Questions (?)
<i>I had finished</i>	<i>I had not (hadn't) finished</i>	<i>Had I finished?</i>
<i>He had finished</i>	<i>He had not (hadn't) finished</i>	<i>Had he finished?</i>
<i>She had finished</i>	<i>She had not (hadn't) finished</i>	<i>Had she finished?</i>
<i>It had finished</i>	<i>It had not (hadn't) finished</i>	<i>Had it finished?</i>
<i>We had finished</i>	<i>We had not (hadn't) finished</i>	<i>Had we finished?</i>
<i>You had finished</i>	<i>You had not (hadn't) finished</i>	<i>Had you finished?</i>
<i>They had finished</i>	<i>They had not (hadn't) finished</i>	<i>Had they finished?</i>

Irregular verbs

Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Questions (?)
<i>I had lost</i>	<i>I had not (hadn't) lost</i>	<i>Had I lost?</i>
<i>He had lost</i>	<i>He had not (hadn't) lost</i>	<i>Had he lost?</i>
<i>She had lost</i>	<i>She had not (hadn't) lost</i>	<i>Had she lost?</i>
<i>It had lost</i>	<i>It had not (hadn't) lost</i>	<i>Had it lost?</i>
<i>We had lost</i>	<i>We had not (hadn't) lost</i>	<i>Had we lost?</i>
<i>You had lost</i>	<i>You had not (hadn't) lost</i>	<i>Had you lost?</i>
<i>They had lost</i>	<i>They had not (hadn't) lost</i>	<i>Had they lost?</i>

See the list of most common irregular verbs on pages 83–85.

The Past Perfect is used for:

- actions that happened in the past before another past action. The action that happened earlier in the past is **the past perfect**, the action that happened later in the past is **the past simple**. *e.g. They had done their homework before they went out to play yesterday afternoon.* (They did their homework first and then they went out to play).
- an action which happened before a stated time in the past. *e.g. She had watered all the flowers by five o'clock in the afternoon.* (She had finished watering the flowers before five o'clock).

Time expressions used with the past perfect are: *before, after, already, just, till/until, when, by the time, etc.*

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past perfect.

1. Jason _____ (return) home before the storm broke out.
2. _____ (Lucy/pack) her suitcase by the time you called her?
3. The children _____ (finish) doing their homework by nine o'clock.
4. _____ (Julie/type) the letters by the time her boss came to the office?
5. I _____ (not/finish) my lunch when uncle Bill came.
6. After Sarah _____ (do) the shopping, she had coffee with her friends at a café.
7. When I got to the garage, the mechanic _____ (not/repair) my car.
8. The boys were frightened because they _____ (not/be) on a plane before.

Exercise 2. Rick and Alison went on holiday last weekend. Look at the prompts and, in pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

e.g. "Had they bought tickets before they left?" – "Yes, they had."

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| - buy / tickets ✓ | - set / burglar alarm ✓ |
| - lock / house ✓ | - feed / the cat ✓ |
| - leave / car at the garage ✗ | - phone / neighbours ✗ |
| - book / hotel room ✗ | - water the plants ✓ |

Exercise 3. Match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. By the time he reached the airport... | a. her husband had forgotten her birthday. |
| 2. Mary was angry because... | b. after we had bought the tickets. |
| 3. The bank robbers had escaped... | c. the plane had already taken off. |
| 4. We went to the theatre... | d. after she had won the prize. |
| 5. The actress gave an interview... | e. before the police arrived. |

Exercise 4. Join the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. She cleaned the house. Then she watched TV. (*after*)
After she had cleaned the house, she watched TV.
2. I found a solution to my problem. Then, I felt happier. (*when*)
3. The boys finished their homework. Then, they went out to play. (*before*)
4. He locked the door. Then, the phone rang. (*after*)
5. Sarah washed the dishes. Then, her husband arrived. (*by the time*)
6. The concert finished. Then, the fans left the stadium. (*when*)
7. The play started. Then, Henry arrived at the theatre. (*already, when*)

Exercise 5. Fill in the past simple or past perfect, then state which action happened first.

1. When I arrived (arrive) at the station, the train had left (leave). (*first action: the train had left*)
2. We _____ (light) the candles because the lights _____ (go off).
3. When I got home I _____ (discover) that somebody _____ (break into) my flat.
4. The patient _____ (die) before the ambulance _____ (reach) the hospital.
5. John _____ (eat) all the cakes by the time the other children _____ (arrive) at the party.

Exercise 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the past perfect or past simple.

After Jim and Terry 1) had finished (finish) their breakfast, they 2) _____ (take) their bags and 3) _____ (go) to the river to fish. They 4) _____ (go) there before and 5) _____ (catch) some big fish. By five o'clock they 6) _____ (not/get) any fish, so they decided to go home. They 7) _____ (promise) their mother to bring fish for dinner, so they 8) _____ (look) for a shop where they could buy some but the shops 9) _____ (already/close). When they 10) _____ (arrive) home, they 11) _____ (tell) their mother that they 12) _____ (catch) the biggest fish they 13) _____ (ever/see) but it 14) _____ (escape).

Exercise 7. Put the verbs in brackets into the past perfect or past simple.

A Bert and Willy 1) went (go) fishing on Sunday. They 2) _____ (take) some sandwiches and some coffee with them. They 3) _____ (sit) on the river bank all day, but by the time they 4) _____ (leave), they 5) _____ (not/catch) anything.

B James 1) _____ (be) late for work this morning. He 2) _____ (forget) to set his alarm clock and then, when he 3) _____ (get) to work, his boss 4) _____ (be) very angry.

C Barry 1) _____ (have) a lot of work to do yesterday. He 2) _____ (get up) early and by six o'clock, he 3) _____ (finish). Then, he 4) _____ (have) time to relax.

D Yesterday Liz 1) _____ (go) to a party. She 2) _____ (have) a great time, but when she 3) _____ (get) home, she 4) _____ (realise) she 5) _____ (forget) her jacket. So, she 6) _____ (go) back to the party to get it.

Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets into the past perfect, past simple or past continuous.

1. A: Where 1) were (be) you last night?

B: I 2) _____ (be) at the cinema. I 3) _____ (watch) a great film when a fire 4) _____ (break out).

A: Oh gosh! How 5) _____ (it/happen)?

B: Someone 6) _____ (drop) a match into a waste-paper basket.

2. A: 1) _____ (you/go) to the beach on Saturday?

B: No, I 2) _____ (go) on Sunday instead.

A: 3) _____ (you/have) a good time?

B: No, I didn't. I 4) _____ (sunbathe) when it 5) _____ (start) raining, so I 6) _____ (leave) in a hurry.

3. A: 1) _____ (lose) my keys yesterday.

B: Where 2) _____ (you/lose) them?

A: I don't know. I 3) _____ (go) shopping and when I got back, I 4) _____ (realize) that I 5) _____ (leave) my keys somewhere.

UNIT 16

PASSIVE VOICE

to be + past participle (V₃)

Present Simple	am/is/are + Past Participle (V ₃) <i>The office is cleaned twice a week.</i>
Past Simple	was/were + Past Participle (V ₃) <i>The office was cleaned yesterday.</i>
Future Simple	will + be + Past Participle (V ₃) <i>The office will be cleaned tomorrow.</i>
Present Continuous	am/is/are + being + Past Participle (V ₃) <i>The office is being cleaned now.</i>
Past Continuous	was/were + being + Past Participle (V ₃) <i>The office was being cleaned when I arrived.</i>
Present Perfect	have/has + been + Past Participle (V ₃) <i>The office has already been cleaned.</i>
Past Perfect	had + been + Past Participle (V ₃) <i>The office had been cleaned before I arrived.</i>

- We form questions by putting the verb **to be** before the subject.
*e.g. **Is your car being serviced?***
- We form negations with the word **not** after the first auxiliary verb.
*e.g. The furniture **has not been delivered** yet. or The furniture **hasn't been delivered** yet.*

The Passive Voice is used:

- When the agent (=the person who does the action) is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context.
e.g. Jane was shot. (We don't know who shot her.)
The church was built in 1815. (unimportant agent)
He was arrested. (obviously by the police)
- To make more polite or formal statements.
*e.g. The car **hasn't been cleaned**. (more polite than "You haven't cleaned the car").*
- When the action is more important than the agent as in news reports, formal notices, instructions, headlines, advertisements, etc.
e.g. 30 people were killed in the earthquake.
- To put emphasis on the agent.
e.g. The new library will be opened by the Queen.

Exercise 1. Using the prompts make sentences in the present simple passive, as in the example.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Snails / eat / France.
<u>Snails are eaten in France.</u> | 4. Volkswagen cars / make / Germany. |
| 2. A lot of rice / eat / India. | 5. Coffee / grow / Brazil. |
| 3. Coca Cola / produce / the USA. | 6. Cricket / play / England. |

Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple Passive.

There is a chimpanzee which 1) is called "Bubbles". It 2) _____ (own) by Michael Johnson. It 3) _____ (keep) in his home. It 4) _____ (feed) every day by Michael Johnson himself. It 5) _____ (always/dress) in funny clothes. It 6) _____ (say) that "Bubbles" is Michael Johnson's only friend.

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

Two men 1) were seen (see) breaking into a house in my street last night. The police 2) _____ (call) and they arrived very quickly. One man 3) _____ (catch) immediately. The other escaped, but he 4) _____ (find) very soon. Both men 5) _____ (take) to the police station where they 6) _____ (question) separately by a police officer. The two men 7) _____ (charge) with burglary.

Exercise 4. Match column A with column B and make correct sentences using the past simple passive. Then, in pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

e.g. "Who was "Oliver Twist" written by?" – "It was written by Charles Dickens."

Column A	Column B
1. "Oliver Twist" (write)	a. Leonardo da Vinci
2. The "Mona Liza" (paint)	b. Steven Spielberg
3. The Eiffel Tower (build)	c. Alexander the Great
4. "Jurassic Park" (direct)	d. Charles Dickens
5. "Carmen" (compose)	e. George Bizet
6. Alexandria (found)	f. Gustave Eiffel
7. America (discover)	g. Alexander Graham Bell
8. The telephone (invent)	h. Christopher Columbus

Exercise 5. Fill in the correct passive form.

Mr Pryce was having his house done up. Write what he saw when he went to inspect the work.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. The walls <u>had been painted</u> (paint). | 4. Light fittings _____ (install). |
| 2. The windows _____ (clean). | 5. Some furniture _____ (deliver). |
| 3. New curtains _____ (put up). | 6. New carpets _____ (buy). |

Exercise 6. Rewrite the newspaper headlines as complete sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Footballer offered million for transfer. | 5. Bomb discovered in old lady's garden. |
| 2. Children being brainwashed by TV. | 6. No cameras allowed in museum. |
| 3. Bred Pitt asked to sponsor charity event yesterday. | 7. Picasso paintings exhibited National gallery next Monday. |
| 4. Planet being destroyed by pollution. | 8. Animals being used to test beauty products. |
| | 9. No children admitted into sports club. |

The footballer has been offered a million pounds for the transfer.

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps with the correct passive tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. **A:** These flowers are great!
B: Yes, they were sent (send) to me yesterday by one of my fans.
2. **A:** Have you ever appeared on TV?
B: Actually I _____ (recently/ask) to take part in a show.
3. **A:** When will I have my car?
B: It _____ (deliver) to your house the day after tomorrow.
4. **A:** So, when did they tell you about the robbery?
B: I _____ (inform) by the police as soon as they found out.
5. **A:** Why can't we go over the bridge?
B: Because it _____ (repair) at the moment.
6. **A:** Who looks after your baby when you are at work?
B: Well, he _____ (look after) by my mother.
7. **A:** Those pictures are beautiful.
B: They _____ (paint) by my father while he was on holiday last summer.
8. **A:** Who does the washing up in your house?
B: The dishes _____ (wash) by my brother and then they _____ (dry) by my sister.
9. **A:** Why can't I use your car?
B: Because it _____ (service) at the moment. You can take Mum's car if you want.
10. **A:** Did you post the letters?
B: No, they _____ (already/post) by the time I came in.
11. **A:** What will happen to the criminals?
B: They _____ (punish) for the crimes.
12. **A:** That's a very pretty tablecloth.
B: It _____ (give) to me last year for my birthday.
13. **A:** Have you moved the house yet?
B: Yes, the last boxes _____ (just/move).
14. **A:** Have you heard about Jack?
B: Yes. He _____ (promote) to senior manager.

Changing from active into passive

The object of the active verb becomes the subject in the new sentence. The active verb changes into a passive form and the subject of the active verb becomes the agent. The agent is introduced with **by** or it is omitted.

	Subject	Verb	Object	(agent)
Active	<i>Picasso</i>	<i>painted</i>	<i>that picture.</i>	
Passive	<i>That picture</i>	<i>was painted</i>		<i>by Picasso.</i>

! When the subject of the active sentence is one of the following words: **people, one, someone/somebody, they, he, etc.**, the agent is often omitted in the passive sentence.

e.g. People watch TV all over the world. – TV is watched all over the world (by people).

Exercise 8. Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

1. The pop star sang the song. –
The song was sung by the pop star.
2. The chef hasn't made dinner.
3. An explorer has found a dinosaur egg.
4. Mrs Gates will look after the baby.
5. They won't take him home after the party.
6. Someone left the front door open.
7. Jenny didn't break the window.
8. Someone is using the computer.
9. His brother taught him to drive.
10. Many people speak English.
11. The doctor had already told him to go on a diet.
12. The author is writing a new book.

Exercise 9. Rewrite the following passage in the passive.

Somebody sent me a bunch of flowers. The man from the flower shop delivered them to my house. He told me that they were a present. A young man had ordered them. He had put no card in the flowers. I still don't know who sent them.

Exercise 10. Fill in the correct active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Mrs Wilson is a rich young lady. She 1) *lives* (live) in a big house on the outskirts of the city with her husband and her two dogs. Every day, Mrs Wilson 2) _____ (take) into the city centre. Her car 3) _____ (drive) by her chauffeur. She then 4) _____ (go) shopping in her favourite shops. Her bags 5) _____ (carry) by the chauffeur. Mrs Wilson 6) _____ (buy) a lot of things every week. She 7) _____ (need) lots of clothes because she goes to lots of parties. In fact, this week she 8) _____ (invite) to a big birthday party which 9) _____ (hold) in a large mansion in the country. All of her friends will be there, so Mrs Wilson 10) _____ (look forward) to it very much.

REVISION 4 (Units 13 – 16)

Exercise 1. Fill in “shall”, “will” or “be going to”.

1. **A:** Mark hasn't sent me a letter yet.
B: Don't worry. I am sure he _____ write to you soon.
2. **A:** Why have you bought all these apples?
B: Because I _____ make an apple pie.
3. **A:** _____ I help you move these boxes?
B: Yes, thank you.
4. **A:** It's Carol's birthday next week.
B: I know. I hope she _____ invite us to her party.
5. **A:** What would you like to order, sir?
B: I think I _____ have a steak and some salad.
6. **A:** Have you decided what to do with the money you won?
B: Yes. I _____ travel around the world.
7. **A:** _____ we go to the theatre tonight?
B: That's a great idea.

Exercise 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. You _____ buy any biscuits because we've got lots already.
a) could b) needn't c) can't
2. You _____ telephone your uncle tomorrow. He wants to speak to you.
a) must b) are able to c) can't
3. You _____ play ball games near the window.
a) don't have to b) needn't c) can't
4. _____ I speak to you in my office, please?
a) Can't b) Must c) Could
5. Charlie _____ speak German when he was young, but now he can.
a) can't b) could c) couldn't
6. You _____ ask for directions if you get lost.
a) should b) are able to c) mustn't
7. She _____ visit us on Sunday if she has time.
a) might b) shall c) mustn't
8. _____ I help you, sir?" "Yes, please."
May b) Must c) Will

Exercise 3. Turn from active into passive.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Someone has stolen my wallet. | 5. Emma designed this dress. |
| 2. James Cameron directed "Titanic". | 6. People make jam from fruit. |
| 3. The doctor has examined him. | 7. A burglar broke into our house last night. |
| 4. They will make an announcement tomorrow. | 8. Marie Curie discovered radium. |

UNIT 17**CONDITIONALS**

- There are three types of conditionals. Each type consists of two parts: the **if-clause** (hypothesis) which begins with the word **if**, and the main clause, which shows the result of the hypothesis.
e.g. If you are late, you will miss the bus.
- When the if-clause comes before the main clause, they are separated with a comma. When the main clause comes before the if-clause, then they are not separated with a comma.
e.g. If Peter has time, he will come to visit us.
Peter will come to visit us if he has time.

Type 1 Conditionals express a real or very probable situation in the present or future. They are formed as follows:

If-clause	Main clause
<i>If + present simple</i>	<i>future simple</i> <i>present simple</i> <i>imperative</i> <i>can/must/may, etc. + bare infinitive</i>

- We can use **unless** instead of **if ... not** in the if-clause. The verb is always in the affirmative after unless.
e.g. If you don't hurry, we'll be late for school.
Unless you hurry, we'll be late for school.

Exercise 1. Match the following parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. If I go on a diet, | a. we'll make a snowman. |
| 2. If it's sunny tomorrow, | b. I'll buy you some chocolate. |
| 3. If John doesn't hurry, | c. she'll have to take a taxi. |
| 4. If it snows, | d. I'll lose weight. |
| 5. If there are no buses, | e. he'll be late. |
| 6. If you are a good girl, | f. we'll go on a picnic. |

Exercise 2. Fill in "unless" or "if".

1. If you make so much noise, I won't be able to sleep.
2. I'll tell you _____ there are any messages for you.
3. I won't finish the work _____ you help me.
4. _____ you are hungry, I'll make you a sandwich.
5. We'll miss the bus _____ we hurry.
6. They won't get married _____ he gets the job.
7. You won't understand _____ you listen carefully.

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Add a comma where necessary.

1. If the dog keeps (keep) barking, the neighbours will complain.
2. The boss _____ (be) angry if you arrive late for work again.
3. If you _____ (eat) too much, you'll be sick!
4. If the weather is bad on Saturday, we _____ (stay) at home.
5. You should see a doctor if you _____ (not/feel) well.
6. If you study hard, you _____ (pass) your exam.
7. If Peter _____ (do) lots of exercise, he'll be fit and healthy.
8. Please call me if you _____ (need) any help.
9. _____ Sarah _____ (be) angry if we don't go to the party?
10. Cathy will be able to go on holiday if she _____ (save) enough money.
11. Unless it _____ (rain), we'll go for a walk.
12. If you _____ (work) hard, you may be promoted.
13. _____ you _____ (give) me a call if you have time tomorrow?
14. If you don't do your homework, I _____ (not/let) you watch TV.
15. Mary won't go to Australia unless I _____ (pay) for her tickets.
16. If he _____ (arrive) on time, we'll have dinner before we go out.
17. If Dennis _____ (not/write) soon, I'll be very upset.
18. Unless Kate comes home soon, her parents _____ (call) the police.

Exercise 4. Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense.

1. **A:** I'd like a cup of coffee.
B: Well, if you hold (hold) the baby for five minutes, I _____ (make) it for you.
2. **A:** I must go to the bank.
B: If you _____ (leave) now, you _____ (get) there before it closes.
3. **A:** I can't do everything myself.
B: Well, if you _____ (wash) the dishes, I _____ (cook) the meal.
4. **A:** Are you going on holiday this year?
B: Yes. I _____ (go) to Spain for two weeks if I _____ (have) some time off work.
5. **A:** I want to cook something special tonight.
B: Great, if I _____ (finish) work early, I _____ (give) you a hand.
6. **A:** Could I have a chocolate biscuit, please?
B: Yes, if you _____ (look) in the cupboard, you _____ (find) some cakes as well.

Type 2 Conditionals express an imaginary or improbable situation which is unlikely to happen in the present or future. They are formed as follows:

If-clause	Main clause
<i>If + past simple</i>	<i>would/could/might + bare infinitive</i>

e.g. If I had the time, I would take up a sport. (I don't have the time now, so it is unlikely that I will take up a sport. – improbable situation)

- We can use **were** instead of **was** for all persons.
e.g. If Peter was/were here, he would tell us what to do.
- We use **If I were you ...** when we want to give advice.
e.g. If I were you, I would talk to him about my problem.

Exercise 5. Choose one of the prompts from the list to say what you would do in each of the situations below.

order a pizza / complain to the manager / light some candles / stay in bed / go to hospital / call the police

1. You see someone robbing a bank.
If I saw someone robbing a bank, I would call the police.
2. A shop assistant is rude to you.
3. You fall over and break your arm.
4. You burn your dinner.
5. There is a power cut in your house.
6. You catch a bad cold.

Exercise 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense to make correct type 2 conditional sentences.

1. If I were (be) you, I would study (study) for the exams.
2. If we _____ (have) a car, we _____ (go) for a drive in the country.
3. Kim _____ (buy) some new clothes if she _____ (have) enough money.
4. If cameras _____ (not/cost) so much, we _____ (buy) one.
5. John _____ (lend) you some money if you _____ (ask) him.
6. He _____ (open) the door if he _____ (have) the key.
7. We _____ (paint) the house if we _____ (have) the time.
8. If she _____ (get) good grades, she _____ (go) to university.
9. If I _____ (be) rich, I _____ (never/work) again.
10. Helen _____ (post) the letters if she _____ (have) some stamps.

Exercise 7. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Sarah is a bored teenager. If she 1) joined (join) a club, she 2) _____ (make) more friends. She 3) _____ (enjoy) herself if she 4) _____ (go) out more. Her schoolwork is suffering too. If she 5) _____ (study) more, she 6) _____ (have) better marks and she 7) _____ (enter) university. Unfortunately, she is becoming overweight. She 8) _____ (feel) fitter if she 9) _____ (start) swimming, and she 10) _____ (get) thinner if she 11) _____ (stop) eating so much chocolate.

Type 3 Conditionals express imaginary situations in the past; that is, they refer to past situations that did not happen. They are formed as follows:

If-clause	Main clause
<i>If + past perfect</i>	<i>would/could/might + have + past participle</i>

e.g. If she had called earlier, I would have told her about the meeting. (She didn't call earlier, so I didn't tell her about the meeting).

Exercise 8. Richard Brooks was very upset yesterday because he missed an important meeting. Look at the prompts and make sentences, as in the example.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. the airline / not be / on strike | 5. he / sign / the contract |
| 2. his flight / not be / delayed | 6. his boss / be / pleased with him |
| 3. he / arrive / in New York / on time | 7. she / give / him / a promotion |
| 4. he / attend / the meeting | |

e.g. If the airline hadn't been on strike, his flight wouldn't have been delayed. If his flight hadn't been delayed...

Exercise 9. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense to make correct type 3 conditional sentences.

- If you hadn't been (not/be) in a hurry, you wouldn't / might not have forgotten (not/forget) your keys.
- If he _____ (remember) earlier, he _____ (send) her a birthday card.
- If you _____ (not/be) ill, you _____ (go) to the party.
- Jason _____ (not/break) his arm if he _____ (be) more careful.
- Helen _____ (get) wet if she _____ (not/take) her umbrella.
- If I _____ (do) my homework, my teacher _____ (not/shout) at me.
- You _____ (pass) the test if you _____ (study) more.
- If she _____ (close) the gate, the rabbit _____ (not / run away).
- She _____ (lose) her keys if I _____ (not/pick) them up.
- If he _____ (save) some money, he _____ (be able) to go on holiday.

Exercise 10. Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. If I hadn't missed the bus, | a. he would have gone to university. |
| 2. If she hadn't felt ill this morning, | b. Chris wouldn't have given me flowers. |
| 3. If the food hadn't been awful, | c. she would have gone to school. |
| 4. If he hadn't passed his exams, | d. I would have accepted the job. |
| 5. If the salary had been good, | e. I wouldn't have been late for work. |
| 6. If it hadn't been my birthday, | f. we would have eaten it. |

Exercise 11. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

If John 1) hadn't overslept (not/oversleep), he 2) _____ (not/be) late for work. If he 3) _____ (not/be) late for work, his boss 4) _____ (not/fire) him. If John 5) _____ (not/lose) his job, he 6) _____ (not/need) money and he 7) _____ (not/rob) the bank. If he 8) _____ (not/rob) the bank, the police 9) _____ (not/arrest) him.

Exercise 12. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense to make correct type 3 conditional sentences.

1. If I hadn't woken up early, I would have been (be) late for work.
2. If I _____ (be) you, I would phone my mother tonight.
3. If he hadn't stopped the car, he _____ (have) an accident.
4. I _____ (give) some money to charity if I won a competition.
5. Unless we _____ (leave) now, we'll be late.
6. Your friend wouldn't have phoned if you _____ (not/meet) her in the street.
7. If I _____ (have) more time I would tidy the garden.
8. If John _____ (phone), can you take a message?

Exercise 13. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. **A:** Mum, Dad shouted at me.
B: Well, if you hadn't been (not/be) naughty, he wouldn't have shouted (not/shout) at you.
2. **A:** I don't know what to do about my problem.
B: If I were (be) you, I would talk (talk) to my boss.
3. **A:** If I _____ (win) lots of money, I _____ (buy) a new house.
B: That's a nice idea. I _____ (buy) a new car.
4. **A:** I failed my exam today.
B: Well, if you _____ (study) harder, you _____ (not/fail).
5. **A:** I've got terrible toothache.
B: If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (go) to the dentist's.
6. **A:** I'm sorry.
B: What for?
A: If I _____ (not/leave) the door open, the puppy _____ (not/escape).
7. **A:** Why are you upset?
B: Because it's all my fault. If I _____ (not/be) late, we _____ (not/miss) the bus.
8. **A:** Where _____ (you/go) if you _____ (can) travel anywhere in the world?
B: If I _____ (can), I _____ (go) to America.
9. **A:** I've lost my bag with my purse and my keys inside.
B: Well, if I _____ (be) you, I _____ (report) to the police.
10. **A:** Ouch! I dropped a glass and cut my finger.
B: Well, if you _____ (be) careful, you _____ (not/cut) yourself.

UNIT 18**QUESTIONS**

- Questions with *Yes/No* answers begin with an **auxiliary or modal verb (is, are, do, does, will, can, etc.)** which is followed by the subject. We usually answer these questions with “Yes” or “No”.
e.g. “**Are you writing a letter?**” – “**Yes, I am.**”
“**Can you play the piano?**” – “**No, I can’t.**”
- When the main verb is in the present simple, we form the question with the auxiliary verb **do** or **does**.
e.g. “**Does Jack live in a flat?**” – “**Yes, he does.**”
- When the main verb is in the past simple, we form the question with the auxiliary verb **did**.
e.g. “**Did it rain last night?**” – “**No, it didn’t.**”

Exercise 1. Make questions, as in the example.

1. I have got black hair. (you)
Have you got black hair, too?
2. I was angry. (Angela)
3. I like playing tennis. (Sharon)
4. I went to the cinema last week. (Mike)
5. I can speak English. (he)
6. I have bought a new car. (Anne)
7. I am wearing a red dress. (you)
8. I will be here soon. (They)

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with the correct auxiliary or modal verb.

1. **A:** Is John coming home tomorrow?
B: No, he isn’t.
2. **A:** _____ your father own a car?
B: Yes, he does.
3. **A:** _____ you got a pair of gloves?
B: No, I haven’t.
4. **A:** _____ they speak French?
B: Yes, they can.
5. **A:** _____ you been waiting long?
B: No, I haven’t.
6. **A:** _____ the children enjoy the play?
B: Yes, they did.

Exercise 3. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. Jonathan / when / he / could / swim / three / was?

Could Jonathan swim when he was three?

2. you / this / tomorrow / will / finish?

3. tonight / are / out / you / going?

4. eggs / you / buy / some / to / did / remember?

5. has / house / yet / George / moved?

6. many / you / friends / have / got?

7. help / clean / me / can / the / you / kitchen?

8. arrive / on time / the train / did?

Wh-questions start with a question word: **who, where, what, when, what time, why, how, how often, which** etc.

e.g. **Who** did you go out with? **Where** did you meet her? **What** is your name?

We normally use question words for:

<i>People</i>	<i>Jobs/things/ animals/ actions</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Manner</i>	<i>Reason</i>
Who Whose Which (one of)	What Which (one of)	Where	When What time How long How often	How many How much	How	Why

Exercise 4. Fill in “When”, “How”, “How old”, “How often”, “How many”, “Where”, “Who”, “What time”, “Why” or “Which”.1. How many pets have you got? – Two.2. _____ is your birthday? – 12th May.

3. _____ do you work? – In a hospital.

4. _____ are you? – I’m fine, thanks.

5. _____ sisters have you got? – One.

6. _____ does she feel? – She is ill.

7. _____ does the bus leave? – At 8 o’clock.

8. _____ do you get to work? – By bus.

9. _____ does the washing up? – My brother does.

10. _____ are you going? – To the cinema.

11. _____ biscuits would you like? – These ones, please.

12. _____ are you? – I’m 10.

13. _____ do you use your car? – Every day.

14. _____ was your boss angry? – Because I was late.

Exercise 5. You are interviewing a famous actor. He tells you some thing but you want to know more.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I like reading books. (What?)
<u>What books do you like reading?</u> | 7. I've got an expensive house. (car) |
| 2. I like spaghetti. (pizza)
<u>Do you like pizza too?</u> | 8. I buy expensive clothes. (Where?) |
| 3. I can dance very well. (sing) | 9. I'm going on a tour of Europe soon. (Japan) |
| 4. I play musical instruments. (What?) | 10. I live in America. (Where?) |
| 5. I never get up early. (What time?) | 11. I go to parties. (How often?) |
| 6. I visited Paris last year. (London) | 12. I go to the gym to keep fit. (How often?) |

Exercise 6. Write questions to which the words in bold are the answers.

1. Did you feed the baby? – **Yes**, I fed him an hour ago.
2. _____ – Jane buys new clothes **twice a year**.
3. _____ – This is **Michael's** desk.
4. _____ – **No**, I'm not going to this party.
5. _____ – It's only **a ten-minute walk** from my house to the park.
6. _____ – I started work **on Monday**.
7. _____ – I go to bed **at 11 o'clock**.
8. _____ – I closed the door **because I was cold**.
9. _____ – **No**, I didn't go shopping yesterday.
10. _____ – My sunglasses cost **£45**.
11. _____ – **Fifty people** were invited to Helen's wedding.
12. _____ – Jonathan works **in a bank**.

Exercise 7. Fill in "Why", "What", "Which", "Who", "How often", "Where".

Inspector: Will you answer some questions, please?

Suspect: 1) What do you want to know?

Inspector: 2) _____ were you at ten o'clock last night?

Suspect: I was at the cinema.

Inspector: 3) _____ cinema were you at?

Suspect: "The Embassy" in Temple Street.

Inspector: And 4) _____ was the film that you saw?

Suspect: I can't remember what it was called, I'm afraid.

Inspector: 5) _____ did you go with?

Suspect: No one. I went on my own.

Inspector: 6) _____ do you go to the cinema?

Suspect: Not very often. I prefer the theatre.

Inspector: So 7) _____ did you decide to go yesterday?

Suspect: It was a film I've always wanted to see.

Inspector: Then 8) _____ can't you remember what it was called?

Subject Questions are questions we ask when we want to find out who or what did something; that is when we want to know the subject of the sentence. These questions usually begin with the words **who**, **what** or **which**. In subject questions, the verb is in the affirmative form.

e.g. *Who sent you this postcard?* (not: ~~Who did send you a postcard?~~)

What happened while I was away? (not: ~~What did happen while I was away?~~)

<i>subject</i>	<i>verb</i>	<i>object</i>
Mary	loves	Tom.
Who	loves	Tom?

Object questions are questions we ask when we want to know the object of the sentence. These questions usually begin with the words **who**, **what** or **which**. In object questions, the verb is in the interrogative form.

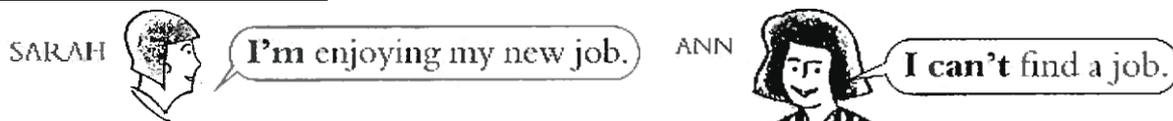
e.g. *Who did you meet at the theatre?*

What do you want to tell me?

<i>subject</i>	<i>verb</i>	<i>object</i>
Mary	loves	Tom.
Who	does Mary	love?

Exercise 8. Write questions to which the words in bold are the answers.

1. Who works with Ken? – **Larry** works with Ken.
2. _____ – Paul met **George**.
3. _____ – James is seeing **the doctor** tomorrow.
4. _____ – **Peter** has found a new job.
5. _____ – Mum is **cooking lunch**.
6. _____ – **Sarah** phoned Richard.
7. _____ – She is reading **a book**.
8. _____ – They welcomed **the President**.
9. _____ – **Nicola** went on holiday with Joanne.
10. _____ – They are building **a house**.
11. _____ – Helen likes **Ron**.
12. _____ – Jenny lives with **Bill**.
13. _____ – **Sam** met Julie.
14. _____ – **Pam** will visit Tom.
15. _____ – Joanne is marrying **Richard**.
16. _____ – He is talking to **her**.
17. _____ – **Ella** phoned John.
18. _____ – Steve has left a message for **Jim**.
19. _____ – Ted loves **Mary**.
20. _____ – Jim is waiting for **Tom**.

UNIT 19**REPORTED SPEECH****Reported Statements**

Sarah told Ann that she was enjoying her new job.

Ann said that she couldn't find a job.

When we report **statements** (that is, a positive or negative sentence) we use the verb **say** or **tell** to introduce the statement. Pronouns and possessive adjectives change according to the meaning.

e.g. Sophie said, "My son doesn't like school".

*Sophie said (that) **her** son didn't like school.*

When the introductory verb is in the past simple, the verb tenses change as follows:

<i>Direct speech</i>	<i>Reported speech</i>
Present Simple <i>"I want to find a better job," he said.</i>	Past Simple <i>He said he wanted to find a better job.</i>
Present Continuous <i>"They are playing tennis," he said.</i>	Past Continuous <i>He said they were playing tennis.</i>
Present Perfect <i>"I have ordered a new fridge," she said.</i>	Past Perfect <i>She said she had ordered a new fridge.</i>
Past Simple <i>"Jack left the country," they said.</i>	Past Perfect <i>They said Jack had left the country.</i>
Future (will) <i>"I'll send you a letter," he said.</i>	Conditional (would) <i>He said he would send me a letter.</i>

Certain words and time expressions change as follows:

<i>Direct speech</i>	<i>Reported speech</i>
Today, tonight; this week/month/year, etc.	That day, that night; that week/month/year, etc.
Now	Then, at that time; at once, immediately
Yesterday; last night/week/month/year, etc.	The day before / the previous day; the previous night/week/month/year, etc.
Tomorrow; next week/month/year, etc.	The day after / the following day / the next day; the next/following week/month/year, etc.
Two days/months/years, etc. ago	Two days/months/years, etc. before
This, these	That, those
Here	There

- The past continuous, past simple and past perfect continuous do not change in reported speech.

e.g. *"I was watching TV while she was cooking," he said. – He said (that) he was watching TV while she was cooking.*

- Modal verbs **would, could, might, should** and **ought to** do not change in the reported speech.

e.g. *"I could run fast when I was young," Tom said. – Tom said (that) he could run fast when he was young.*

! When the introductory verb is in the present, future or present perfect simple or when the sentence expresses something which is always true (general truth), there are no changes in the verb tenses in reported speech.

e.g. *She says, "I don't like him." – She says (that) she doesn't like him.*

"It is cold in the Arctic," said the teacher. – The teacher said (that) it is cold in the Arctic.

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with the correct pronouns or possessive adjectives.

1. Mary said, "I want to go out with my friends". – Mary said (that) she wanted to go out with her friends.

2. Tom said, "I have lost my keys". – Tom said (that) _____ had lost _____ keys.

3. Bob and Mary said, "We are taking our dog for a walk". – Bob and Mary said (that) _____ were taking _____ dog for a walk.

4. Andrew said, "My sister is coming to visit me next week". – Andrew said (that) _____ sister was coming to visit _____ the following week.

5. Mr Jones said, "I need to buy a present for my wife". – Mr Jones said (that) _____ needed to buy a present for _____ wife.

6. Father said, "I want you to wash my car for me". – Father said (that) _____ wanted _____ to wash _____ car for _____.

Exercise 2. Turn from direct into reported speech.

1. "I can't find my bag", she said. – She said (that) she couldn't find her bag.

2. "They are working in the garden," he said. – _____

3. "We got married six months ago," she said to us. – _____

4. "I'll go shopping tomorrow," he said. – _____

5. "I bought a new car last week," he said. – _____

6. "We aren't doing anything next week," they said. – _____

7. "I can't go out tonight," she said to me. – _____

8. "I forgot to pay the bill," he said. – _____

9. "We have brought you a present," she said to me. – _____

10. "I'll phone you tomorrow," she said to Peter. – _____

Exercise 3. Turn the following statements from direct into reported speech. In which sentences do the tenses not change?

1. "I'll paint the house," she says. – She says (that) she will paint the house.
2. "I have put the washing in the washing machine", Rose said.
3. "A giraffe is bigger than a mouse," he said.
4. "We haven't seen Tom for two weeks," she said.
5. "I haven't phoned my uncle since last month", he says.
6. "Birds can fly," the student said.
7. "He is studying for an exam now," she said.
8. "Leaves fall from the trees in autumn," he said.
9. "We visited the circus last weekend," they said.
10. "She dropped the vase on the floor," Tony said.
11. "He took the money to the bank this morning," she said.
12. "The Earth moves round the Sun," the teacher said.

Reported Questions

- We introduce reported questions with **ask**. In reported questions the verb is in the affirmative and the question mark is omitted. Verb tenses, pronouns and time expressions change as in statements.
e.g. "**Are you working tomorrow morning?**" Paul asked her. – Paul asked her **if she was working the next morning.**
- When the direct question begins with a question word (**who, when, why, what**, etc.), then the reported question begins with the same question word.
e.g. "**Why are you late?**" Mother asked me. – Mother asked me **why I was late.**
- When the direct question begins with an **auxiliary (is, do, does, have, has**, etc.) or a **modal verb (can, could, may, might**, etc.), then the reported question begins with **if** or **whether**.
e.g. "**Can you speak French?**" they asked me. – They asked me **if/whether I could speak French.**

Exercise 4. Turn the questions from direct into reported speech.

1. "How old are you?" he asked me. – He asked me how old I was.
2. "When will you call me?" she asked George.
3. She asked, "Can you play the piano?"
4. "Do you like fish?" she asked Jonathan.
5. "What have you done today?" mother asked.
6. John asked, "Did you go to work yesterday?"
7. "How did you get there?" he asked.
8. "Have you seen my blue jacket anywhere?" she asked.
9. He asked, "Will you take me to work tomorrow?"
10. She asked, "Where have you been?"

Exercise 5. There has been a fire in a busy area of your town. Read the reporter's questions and turn them into reported speech.

1. How did the fire start? – The reporter asked how the fire had started.
2. Who called the fire brigade? – The reporter wanted to know _____.
3. Did you ask people to leave the building? – The reporter asked _____.
4. Was anybody injured? – The reporter wanted to know _____.
5. How many fire-fighters are here now? – The reporter asked _____.
6. Have any of the houses been damaged? – The reporter wanted to know _____.

Exercise 6. Report the police-officer's questions to the shop owner.

1. What's your name? – The police-officer asked him what his name was.
2. Did you see the robbers?
3. What were they wearing?
4. How do you think they got in?
5. What did they take?
6. Has this ever happened before?

Reported Commands, Requests, Suggestions

○ To report commands or instructions we use the verbs **order** or **tell** + **smb** + **(not) to-infinitive**.

e.g. "Give me your money!" he said to me. – He **ordered me to give** him my money.
 "Don't shoot!" he said to them. – He **ordered them not to shoot**.

○ To report requests we use the verbs **ask** or **beg** + **smb** + **(not) to-infinitive**.
 The sentence in direct speech usually contains the word "please".

e.g. "Listen to me, please," Laura said to Bob. – Laura **asked Bob to listen** to her.
 "Please, please, don't tell anyone I'm here!" she said to him. – She **begged him not to tell** anyone (that) she was there.

○ To report **suggestions** we use the verb **suggest** + **ing-form**.

e.g. "Let's play a game," father said to us. – Father **suggested playing** a game.

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the list in the correct form.

order, tell, ask, beg, suggest

1. "Please, stay a little longer," Kate said to her sister. – Kate asked her sister to stay a little longer.
2. "Fire!" the General said to the soldiers. – The General _____ the soldiers to fire.
3. "Let's call Brian," Susan said to me. – Susan _____ calling Brian.
4. "Don't make any noise," Mother said to us. – Mother _____ us not to make any noise.
5. "Please, please, forgive me!" she said to him. – She _____ him to forgive her.

Exercise 8. Turn from direct into reported speech.

1. Mary said to me, "Come with me, please." – Mary asked me to go with her.
2. The shop assistant said to the child, "Don't touch anything."
3. The secretary said to me, "Wait here, please."
4. She said, "Shall we go swimming?"
5. The park keeper said to them, "Don't walk on the grass."
6. He said to them, "Don't stay out late tonight."
7. Annie said to Barry, "Please, please, help me!"

Exercise 9. Report what Mrs Lane told her babysitter to do.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Don't answer the door to anyone! – <u>Mrs Lane told her babysitter not to answer the door to anyone.</u> 2. Close all the windows! 3. Phone me if there is an emergency. 4. Don't let the children eat any sweets! | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Send the children to bed at 9 o'clock! 6. Give the children a bath before they go to bed. 7. Don't take the dog into the children's bedroom. 8. Put the toys away in the cupboard! |
|--|--|

Exercise 10. Turn from direct into reported speech.

1. Janet said, "I'm leaving for Jamaica tomorrow."
2. Paul said to me, "Open the door for me, please."
3. Anna said, "Let's go ice-skating this weekend."
4. "What time is it?" he said to me.
5. Jonathan said to them, "Please, please, don't go without me."
6. Amanda said to me, "I have found a new job."
7. Samantha said to Tim, "I'll send you a postcard from Italy."
8. Mother said, "I'll bake a cake for the party."
9. The fire-fighter said to the people, "Don't go into the house."
10. "Can you give me a lift?" she asked her father.
11. The boy said, "I'm going to the park today."
12. Father said to me, "I'll tidy the garden tomorrow."
13. "Turn off the light, please" John said to me.

Exercise 11. Turn the following sentences into direct speech.

1. Adam said that he had never ridden a horse before. – "I have never ridden a horse before," Adam said.
2. He asked her to answer the phone. – _____
3. Alex said that they were going to Hawaii for their honeymoon. – _____
4. She told her son to take his books with him. – _____
5. She said that she didn't like skiing. – _____
6. Julia begged her parents to let her go to the party. – _____
7. Greg suggested having a party on his birthday. – _____

UNIT 20**PREPOSITIONS**

Prepositions of Time. We use:

at for the time of day: <i>at 5 o'clock at 11.30 at midnight at noon at sunset at dawn etc.</i>
on for days and dates: <i>on Friday on 25 May on Christmas Day on my birthday on a cold day etc.</i>
in for months, seasons, years, centuries, etc. <i>in April in June in 2007 in the 20th century etc.</i>

! **in** a moment, **in** two days, **in** a few weeks, etc.

! **in** the morning, **in** the afternoon, **in** the evening

! **on** Monday morning / **on** Friday afternoon / **on** Sunday evening, etc.

! **at** night, **at** the weekend, **at** the same time, **at** the moment (but **in** a moment)

! **at** Christmas (but **on** Christmas **day**)

We use **from... to** to show duration:

e.g. The shop is open from nine to six.

He goes to school from Monday to Friday.

We do not use prepositions:

○ with the words **today, tonight, tomorrow** and **yesterday**.

e.g. I'm not going out tonight.

I'll see you tomorrow morning. (not ~~tomorrow in the morning~~)

○ before the words **this, last, next, every**.

e.g. I visited him last Sunday.

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions, then answer the questions.

1. What time do you get up in the morning? – I usually get up at seven o'clock.
2. What do you like doing ____ the weekend? – _____ .
3. Where do you usually go ____ Easter? – _____ .
4. What do you usually do ____ Friday evenings? – _____ .
5. What do you wear ____ a cold winter day? – _____ .
6. What are you doing ____ the moment? – _____ .
7. What time do you go to bed ____ night? – _____ .
8. Did you go on holiday ____ July? – _____ .
9. Do you eat lunch ____ noon? – _____ .
10. What do you usually do ____ Christmas day? – _____ .

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

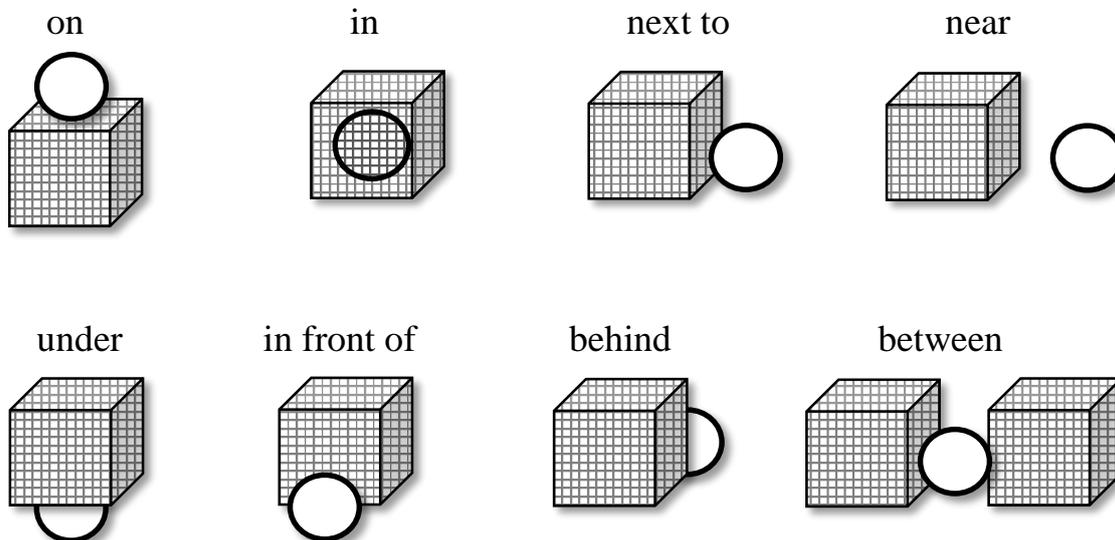
1. **A:** What time shall we meet?
B: Let's meet at 8 o'clock.
2. **A:** When is the next meeting?
B: It's _____ Wednesday, next week.
3. **A:** What time do you want to have your appointment?
B: Oh, any time _____ the morning.
4. **A:** They got married _____ 2005, you know.
B: Really? I thought it was 2004.
5. **A:** Do you go to bed early?
B: No, I usually go to bed _____ midnight.
6. **A:** What time shall we have lunch?
B: I'd like to eat _____ noon, if that's all right.
7. **A:** When are you going shopping?
B: Probably _____ the weekend.
8. **A:** When was her baby born?
B: _____ 27 July.
9. **A:** I love summer holidays.
B: I prefer to go on holiday _____ winter.
10. **A:** When is your next exam?
B: _____ Tuesday afternoon.
11. **A:** Are the banks open on Saturdays?
B: Yes, they are open _____ nine _____ twelve.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition if necessary.

1. My birthday is on 10 November.
2. Farmers usually get up _____ dawn.
3. We went to Spain _____ last summer.
4. The last train to London leaves _____ midnight.
5. We always buy chocolate eggs _____ Easter.
6. I don't go out _____ Sunday evening. I have to get up early _____ Monday.
7. Let's go swimming _____ tomorrow afternoon.
8. We are moving house _____ next week.
9. The plane leaves _____ twenty minutes.
10. It is so nice to lie on a beach _____ hot summer day.
11. After working hard during the day, I like to relax _____ evening.
12. The Mona Lisa was painted _____ the 16th century.
13. He's having a party _____ his birthday.
14. I don't like driving _____ night.
15. They are getting married _____ two weeks.

Prepositions of Place

We use prepositions of place to say where somebody or something is.



We use **between** to say that somebody or something is in the middle of two other things or people. We use **among** to say that somebody or something is in the middle of three or more things or people.

We use **at**:

- in the expressions: **at school/university/colledge, at work, at home, at the top of..., at the bottom of..., at the beginning of..., at the end of...**
- with addresses when we mention the house number: **at 15 Rose street** (but **in Rose street**).

We use **in**:

- in the expressions: **in the middle of..., in the air, in the sky, in bed, in hospital, in prison, in a newspaper/magazine/book, in a picture, in a street, in the world.**
- with the names of **cities, countries, and continents**: *in Paris, in Turkey, in Europe, in Africa.*

We use **on** in the expressions: **on the left/right, on a bus/train/plane/ship** (but **by bus/train, etc**), **on the first/second/etc. floor, on a chair** (*but in an armchair*).

Exercise 4. Underline the correct preposition.

1. There is a nice picture of our town *on/at/in* this magazine.
2. The dog is hiding *in/on/under* the chair.
3. Let's go shopping *in/on/between* Oxford Street.
4. Read the note *in/at/on* the bottom of the page.
5. The Jacksons live *in/at/on* the second floor.
6. John *is in/near/behind* bed at the moment. He is not feeling very well.
7. The bakery is *at/near/on* the park.
8. Grandmother loves sitting *on/at/in* her favourite armchair by the fire.
9. Sarah sits *under/on/in front of* me at school.
10. There is a playground *at/near/under* the bank.
11. Look at the stars *at/between/in* the sky.
12. My house is *between/on/among* the bank and the post-office.
13. After the party, there was rubbish *on/at/in* the floor.
14. Let's meet *at/on/between* the theatre.
15. There is a very interesting article *at/in/on* the newspaper.
16. My car has broken down, so I came to work *on/in/at* a bus today.

Exercise 5. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate preposition.

1. **A:** Where are my keys?
B: Probably _____ your pocket.
2. **A:** I like to sit _____ the window on the plane.
B: So do I. I like to see the clouds.
3. **A:** Where shall I put the cups?
B: _____ the table, please.
4. **A:** Where is the cat? I can't see it.
B: It's _____ the table.
5. **A:** Where is your house?
B: It's _____ the supermarket and the greengrocer's.
6. **A:** Where's the newspaper?
B: It's _____ the floor.
7. **A:** Where's the post-office in this town?
B: It's _____ Mill Street.
8. **A:** Were you born _____ England?
B: No, I was born _____ Italy.
9. **A:** Where does your dog sleep?
B: _____ the garden.
10. **A:** Where shall I put this table?
B: _____ the sofa and the armchair.

REVISION 5 (Units 17 – 20)

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. I will help you with the shopping later if I _____ (have) time.
2. Unless you _____ (leave) now, you'll miss the train.
3. If I were you, I _____ (not/buy) a second-hand car.
4. If it _____ (stop) snowing, we would go outside.
5. If William _____ (pay) the electricity bill, it wouldn't have been cut off.
6. What would you do if you _____ (win) a million pounds?
7. I _____ (buy) a new coat if I had enough money.
8. If you finish work early I _____ (take) you to the theatre.

Exercise 2. Turn the following into reported speech.

1. "I'll cook dinner tonight," Mary said to Anna.
2. "Why are you crying?" Mother asked Tommy.
3. "Please, please, lend me some money," the woman said to the rich man.
4. "Don't knock on the door so loudly," Mr Smith said to the children.
5. "Coffee is grown in Brazil," the teacher said to the students.
6. "Can you come at four instead of five tomorrow afternoon?" Rick asked me.
7. "I have never seen that woman before," the man said to the policeman.
8. "I'll buy you a new toy train for your birthday," Grandpa said to Alex.
9. "What time is Paul coming?" I asked.
10. "Call me as soon as you hear about the results," the boss said to me.

Exercise 3. Write questions to which the words in bold are the answers.

Doris Alder is Peter's neighbour. She lives **in the house which is opposite his**. She is **67 years old**, but she still does many things for herself. Her favourite hobbies are **knitting and swimming**. She goes swimming **twice a week**. Every Saturday morning, Doris and Peter **go shopping** together. They take the bus into town and they come home **by taxi**. Peter admires Doris **because she is a very active person**.

Exercise 4. Underline the correct preposition.

1. Put the bags on the floor *on/in* the kitchen, please.
2. The play begins *to/at* seven o'clock in the evening.
3. We are going on holiday *in/at* August this year.
4. The bed is *between/among* the desk and the wardrobe.
5. Mr Bell wanted to go somewhere warm and sunny *in/at* Easter.
6. *In/On* 25 April we are flying to Greece.
7. They reached the village *in/at* two o'clock *in/at* the afternoon.
8. The children are not *in/at* home, they are *in/at* school.

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Translation
be [bi:]	was [wɒz], were [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	быть, находиться
become [bi'kʌm]	became [bi'keɪm]	become [bi'kʌm]	становиться
begin [bi'gɪn]	began [bi'gæn]	begun [bi'gʌn]	начинать(ся)
break [breɪk]	broke [brəʊk]	broken ['brəʊkən]	ломать(ся), разбивать(ся)
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	приносить
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]	строить
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	гореть, жечь
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	покупать
catch [kæʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	ловить, поймать
choose [tʃu:z]	chosen [tʃəʊz]	chosen ['tʃəʊzən]	выбирать
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]	приходить, приезжать
cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	стоить
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	резать
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]	делать
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	пить
drive [draɪv]	drove [drəʊv]	driven ['drɪvən]	водить
eat [i:t]	ate [et], [eɪt]	eaten ['i:tən]	есть
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen ['fɔ:lən]	падать
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]	кормить
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	чувствовать
fight [faɪt]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]	бороться, драться
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]	находить
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [fləʊn]	летать

forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒtən]	забывать
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	получать
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given ['gɪvən]	давать
go [gəʊ]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]	идти, ехать
grow [grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	grown [grəʊn]	расти
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	иметь
hear [hɪə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	слышать
hold [həʊld]	held [held]	held [held]	держать
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	ранить, ушибить
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	хранить
know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [nəʊn]	знать
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	учить
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	оставлять, покидать
lend [lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]	занимать, одалживать
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]	позволять
lie [laɪ]	lay [lei]	lain [leɪn]	лежать
light [laɪt]	lit [lit]	lit [lit]	освещать, зажигать
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]	терять
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]	делать
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	встречать
pay [peɪ]	paid [peɪd]	paid [peɪd]	платить
put [put]	put [put]	put [put]	класть, ставить
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	читать
ride [raɪd]	rode [rəʊd]	ridden ['rɪdən]	ехать верхом
ring [rɪŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]	звонить, звенеть
rise [raɪz]	rose [rəʊz]	risen ['rɪzən]	подниматься
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]	бежать
say [seɪ]	said [sed]	said [sed]	говорить

see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	видеть
sell [sel]	sold [səuld]	sold [səuld]	продавать
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	посылать
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]	ставить, устанавливать; садиться (о солнце)
shoot [ʃu:t]	shot [ʃɒt]	shot [ʃɒt]	стрелять
show [ʃəu]	showed [ʃəu]	shown [ʃəun]	показывать
sing [siŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	петь
sit [sit]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	сидеть
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	спать
smell [smel]	smelt [smelt]	smelt [smelt]	нюхать, пахнуть
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəuk]	spoken ['spəukən]	говорить
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	тратить
stand [stænd]	stood [stu:d]	stood [stu:d]	стоять
steal [sti:l]	stole [stəul]	stolen ['stəulən]	красть, воровать
swim [swim]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]	плавать
take [teik]	took [tuk]	taken ['teikən]	брать
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]	учить, обучать
tell [tel]	told [təuld]	told [təuld]	рассказывать
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	думать
throw [θrəu]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θrəun]	бросать
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd]	understood [ˌʌndə'stu:d]	understood [ˌʌndə'stu:d]	понимать
wake [weik]	woke [wəuk]	woken ['wəukən]	просыпаться
wear [weə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]	носить (одежду)
win [win]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]	выигрывать, побеждать
write [rait]	wrote [rəut]	written ['ritən]	писать

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