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Grammarway 2
Практическое пособие по грамматике английского языка

Перевод с английского доцента Г.И. Бардиной
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Introduction

Grammarway 2 is the second book in a four-level grammar series presented in full colour. The book is designed for learners of the English language at post-elementary level, and can be used for self-study or in the classroom as a supplement to any course at this level.

The aim of the book is to help learners understand English grammar structures through comprehensive theory tables and functional examples, accompanied by a wealth of attractive photographs and illustrations.

The book consists of 20 units, each focusing on a particular grammar topic. A typical unit contains:
- presentation of the grammar structure by means of visual prompts
- simple, concise explanation of the grammar structure
- examples in everyday conversational English, together with a few expressions showing slightly more formal use
- exercises practising the new structures, to help learners use appropriate patterns in everyday situations
- speaking and writing activities to practise the new structures in oral and written form
- a revision box in each unit

A revision unit follows every five units to consolidate material presented in previous units.

The Picture Flashcards which accompany the book can be used for lively, motivating presentation of the target grammar structures.

The book adheres to the principle that every structure should first be heard, then practised in oral, and finally, in written form. Based on the use of full-colour visual stimuli, the book encourages learners to speak before writing, and allows them to practise English structures through a variety of enjoyable and useful activities.

The Student’s Book is accompanied by a Teacher’s Book containing:
- guidance on presenting the theory of each unit, with or without Picture Flashcards
- a full key to the exercises in the Student’s Book
- four tests with two different versions of each test

Thanks

The authors would like to thank Rania Dunn, Anna Miller, Laura Houston, Jonathan Harrison and Steven Davies for their help in producing this book. Many thanks to E. Mavragani (art director) and V. Sipsi (assistant director). We would also like to thank those institutions and teachers who piloted the manuscript, and whose comments and feedback were invaluable in the production of the book.
UNIT 1
Present Continuous - Present Simple

Bob and Claire aren't working today. They're on holiday. What is Bob doing now? He is taking a picture of Claire.

Настоящее продолженное время

В глаголах, оканчивающихся на -e, обычно опускается -e и прибавляется -ing.
dance - dancing NO agree - agreeing

В глаголах, оканчивающихся на ударный слог с коротким гласным между двумя согласными, конечная согласная буква удваивается и прибавляется -ing.
refer - referring run - running
get - getting NO open - opening

В глаголах, оканчивающихся на -l, эта буква удваивается и прибавляется -ing.
travel - travelling

В глаголах, оканчивающихся на -le, опускается -e и прибавляется -y + -ing.
lie - lying die - dying

1. Add -ing to the verbs and put them in the correct boxes.
   talk, dive, swim, shop, lie, study, mend, write, try, take, cook, stop, sleep, die, sit

   | + ing | -ing |
   ---|------|------|
   talking

   | -ing | double consonant |
   ---|------------------|
   reading

2. Fill in the gaps with the present continuous.
   1. We are/are tidyng (tidy) the garden.
   2. I not/do my homework.
   3. (Dad/paint) the living-room?
   4. He run.
   5. The girls (play) with their dolls.
   6. John (study) at university.
   7. Helen and I (make) dinner.
   8. (you/listen) to the radio?
Употребление

Present continuous употребляется для выражения:

- действий, происходящих в момент речи,

He is reading a book right now.

- временных действий, происходящих в настоящий период времени, но не обязательно в момент речи,

She is practising for a concert these days. (В данный момент она не играет. Она отдыхает.)

- действий, происходящих слишком часто и по поводу которых мы хотим высказать раздражение или критику (обычно со словом “always”),

“You’re always interrupting me!” (раздражение)

- действий, заранее запланированных на будущее.

He is flying to Milan in an hour. (Это запланировано.)

Маркеры* (Time Expressions)

Здесь и далее маркерами мы называем наречия и словосочетания, обозначающие время действия и частое употребление с определенной временной формой глагола. Маркеры present continuous являются: now, at the moment, these days, at present, always, tonight, still и т.д.

* В русскоязычной учебной литературе употребляются также термины "Сигналы" и "Указатели времени".

Краткие ответы

Краткие ответы строятся с помощью Yes или No, личного местоимения в именительном падеже и вспомогательного глагола is/are, и isn’t/aren’t и am/am not. Содержание вопроса не повторяется.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Вопрос</th>
<th>Ответ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are you leaving? Yes, I am/we are.</td>
<td>No, I’m not/we aren’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is he/she/it ...? Yes, he/she/it is.</td>
<td>No, he/she/it isn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are they ...? Yes, they are.</td>
<td>No, they aren’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Look at the picture in ex. 3 again. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

1 the parents / wear / sports clothes?
SA: Are the parents wearing sports clothes?  
SB: No, they aren’t. They’re wearing smart clothes.

2 the four people / have / dinner?

3 the children / talk?

4 the girl / drink / some juice?

5 the boy / eat / some ice-cream?
UNIT 1
Present Continuous - Present Simple

Настоящее простое время

Richard Taylor and Sarah Perkins work in the same office. What time do they start work? Sarah arrives at work at 9 o'clock but Richard doesn't get to the office until 10 o'clock.

Настоящее простое время (present simple*) образуется с помощью подлежащего (существительного или местоимения в именительном падеже) и смыслового глагола. В утверждениях к смысловому глаголу в 3-м лице единственного числа обычно прибавляется окончание -s. В вопросах и отрицаниях с местоимениями I, you, we, they используется вспомогательный глагол do / don't, а с местоимениями he, she, it - does / doesn't. Если смысловой глагол употребляется с does / doesn't, окончание -s к нему не прибавляется.

* Иногда употребляется термин present indefinite.

Правописание

- Большая часть глаголов в 3-м лице единственного числа приобретает окончание -s.
  I read - he reads

- К глаголам, оканчивающимся на -ss, -sh, -ch, -x и -o, прибавляется -es.
  I kiss - he kisses, I brush - he brushes,
  I teach - he teaches, I fix - he fixes, I go - he goes

- В глаголах, оканчивающихся на согласный + y, опускается y и прибавляется -ies.
  I try - he tries, I fly - he flies

- К глаголам, оканчивающимся на гласный + y, прибавляется окончание -s.
  I buy - he buys

5. Write the third person singular of the verbs in the list in the correct box.
   - dance, finish, study, open, mix, pray, put, miss,
   - like, dry, do, catch, wash, say, cry, copy, watch,
   - play, pass, begin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-s</th>
<th>-es</th>
<th>-ies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dances</td>
<td>finishes</td>
<td>studies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Fill in the gaps with the present simple.

1. A: Where is Jack? B: At school.
2. A: (you / come) here very often? B: Yes, every evening.
3. A: I (play) tennis in the summer. B: Really? So do I!
4. A: We (leave) the house at 6:30 every morning. B: That's very early.
5. A: Sam (not / know) anything about the party. B: I know. It's a surprise.
Present Continuous – Present Simple

7 Write the third person singular of the verbs in the correct box, then read them aloud.

laugh, kiss, read, look, speak, kick, put, catch, drive, brush, ride, walk, open, jump, play, know, cough, see, dance, close, help, listen, watch, wash, travel, write, lose, eat, rain, change

/s/ laughs,

/ɪz/ kisses,

/z/ reads,

Mr Gibson is a businessman. He lives in New York. (постоянное состояние)
He usually starts work at 9 am. (пояснение действие)
He often stays at the office until late in the evening. (пояснение действие)

Маркеры

Маркерами present simple являются: usually, always и т.п., every day / week / month / year и т.д., on Mondays / Tuesdays и т.д., in the morning / afternoon / evening, at night / the weekend и т.д.

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present continuous or the present simple.

1 A: Where’s James?
   B: He ...is/*s* playing... (play) football in the garden right now.

2 A: Bill ......................... (dance) very well.
   B: Yes, he’s a good singer, too.

3 A: Lucy is very busy.
   B: Yes. She ...................... (work) very hard these days.

4 A: What .................. (you/do) on Saturdays?
   B: I clean the house and go shopping.

5 A: Why .................. (you/pack) your suitcase?
   B: Because I .......................... (fly) to Paris tomorrow morning.

6 A: Fred .................. (not/now) how to swim.
   B: That’s because he’s only three.

7 A: Max looks very fit.
   B: Yes. He ........................................ (take) a lot of exercise these days.
Наречия частоты*
(Adverbs of Frequency)

С формой present simple нередко употребляются наречия частоты. Они показывают, как часто что-то происходит, и отвечают на вопрос: How often? 
Например: How often do you visit your aunt? I always/usually/sometimes visit her on Sundays.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Наречия частоты**</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usually</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>often</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sometimes</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rarely/seldom</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>never</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Указанные числа носят лишь иллюстративный характер.

Наречия частоты употребляются перед смысловым глаголом (visit, drink и т.д.), но после глагола to be, вспомогательных и модальных глаголов (can, do, must и т.д.). 
Например: Peter often visits his grandparents at the weekend. Sharon never drinks coffee. 
Jim is always on time for work.
Bob can never wake up early in the morning. Do you often go to the cinema at the weekend? 
Paul doesn't usually eat out on Sundays.

Наречия rarely, seldom и never имеют отрицательное значение и никогда не употребляются со словом not. Например: He rarely goes to the cinema. I never take sugar in my coffee.

* Общиерный русскоязычный термин отсутствует. Эти наречия относятся к наречиям неопределенного времени.

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

Charlie Foster 1) ...works... (work) at a bakery. He 2) .....(always/get up) very early because he 3) .....(start) work at four o'clock every morning. Charlie 4) .....(not/be) at work this morning. At the moment he 5) .....(pack) a suitcase because he 6) .....(go) on holiday today. Charlie 7) .....(sing) to himself. He's very happy. Right now he 8) .....(look for) his aeroplane tickets.
Where are they? He can't find them. There they are; under his bed! Charlie 9) .....(call) a taxi now. His plane 10) .....(leave) in an hour. Where 11) (Charlie/go)? To Hawaii!

Краткие ответы

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you get up early?</th>
<th>Yes, I/we do.</th>
<th>No, I/we don't.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does he/she/it ...?</td>
<td>Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they ...?</td>
<td>Yes, they do.</td>
<td>No, they don't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Примечание. В кратких ответах наречия частоты употребляются перед вспомогательным глаголом. Например: Do you watch horror films on TV? Yes, I often do. / No, I never do.

9. Rewrite the sentences putting the adverb in brackets in the correct place.

1 You must brush your teeth twice a day. (always)
   You must always brush your teeth twice a day.

2 Is he on time for work? (always)
   ..........................................................

3 Karen has cereal for breakfast. (sometimes)
   ..........................................................

4 Paul doesn't listen to music in the evening. (usually)
   ..........................................................

5 The children help with the housework. (rarely)
   ..........................................................

6 Must you play your music so loud? (always)
   ..........................................................

7 Sheila can park her car properly. (never)
   ..........................................................

11. Look at the text in ex. 10 again, then, in pairs, ask and answer questions about Charlie Foster, as in the examples.

1 Charlie / work / at a bank?
   SA: Does Charlie work at a bank?
   SB: No, he doesn't. He works at a bakery.

2 Charlie / pack / a suitcase / at the moment?
   SA: Is Charlie packing a suitcase at the moment?
   SB: Yes, he is.

3 Charlie / start work / at 4 o'clock every morning?
   ..........................................................

4 Charlie / go on holiday / next week?
   ..........................................................

5 Charlie / sing to himself?
   ..........................................................

6 Charlie / look for his tickets / right now?
   ..........................................................

7 the plane / leave / in an hour?
   ..........................................................

8 Charlie / go / Tahiti?
UNIT 1
Present Continuous - Present Simple

Сопоставление Present Simple и Present Continuous

Present Simple

- Present simple употребляется для выражения постоянных состояний, повторяющихся и повседневных действий.

Claire Bryan works as a secretary. She starts work at eight o'clock every day. She types Mr Moore's letters.

Present Continuous

- Present continuous употребляется для выражения временных действий, происходящих в момент речи или в настоящий период времени.

It's nine o'clock. Claire is still at home because she is ill. She is wearing her pyjamas and she is sitting on her bed. She isn't working today.

12 Look at the pictures and write sentences, as in the examples.

1 taxi driver / drive a taxi / wash the taxi
What does the taxi driver do?
He drives a taxi.
Is he driving a taxi now?
No, he isn't. He's washing the taxi.

2 nurse / look after patients / read a book

3 maid / clean the house / talk on the phone

4 vet / treat animals / listen to music

5 mechanic / repair cars / eat a sandwich

6 waiter / serve customers / read a newspaper
UNIT 1
Present Continuous - Present Simple

Глаголы, не имеющие формы группы Continuous

Vo временах группы Continuous обычно не употребляются глаголы:

- выражающие восприятия, ощущения (see, hear, feel, taste, smell),
  Например: This cake tastes delicious.
  (Но не: This cake is tasting delicious.)
- выражающие мыслительную деятельность
  [know, think, remember, forget, recognise(ze),
  believe, understand, notice, realise(ze), seem, sound и др.],
  Например: I don't know his name.
- выражающие эмоции, желания (love, prefer, like, hate, dislike, want и др.),
  Например: Shirley loves jazz music.
- include, matter, need, belong, cost, mean, own, appear, have (когда выражает принадлежность) и т.д.
  Например: That jacket costs a lot of money.
  (Но не: That jacket is costing a lot of money.)

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) ________ coming… (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) ________ (stay) here. He 12) ________ (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 okay while he 13) ________ (stay) here.

14) Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.
1) Jason ________ is not coming… (not/come) with us this evening.
2) What ________ (this sign/mean)?
3) We ________ (usually/meet) at the sports centre every Wednesday afternoon.
4) Greg ________ (train) for the next Olympic Games.
5) Michael Burns is very rich. He ________ (own) a department store.
6) John and Mary ________ (play) chess at the moment.
7) Peter ________ (not/usually/have) bacon and eggs for breakfast.
8) My father ________ (buy) a newspaper every day.
9) Mr and Mrs Dean ________ (not/go) to Mexico tomorrow.
10) " ________ (Pierre/speak) English?" "No, but he ________ (speak) French."

15) Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

Dear Martin,

How are you and Sally? I 11) ________ hope… (hope you’re well. I 2) ________ (write) to give you some good news. I have got a summer job for the holidays! 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.
I 8) ________ (work) very hard at the moment. To tell you the truth, I 9) ________ (be) a bit nervous because my boss 10) ________ (leave) for Scotland on business next week, so I’ll be on my own. Lizzie says I 11) ________ (worry) about it too much. She’s probably right!
Please write with your news. Say hello to Sally for me.

Best wishes,
Richard
16. Correct the mistakes.

1. Steve goes fishing tomorrow.
2. Rebecca wash her hair every day.
3. I am visiting my grandparents every week.
4. Tim doesn’t wants to do his homework.
5. He sits on the floor at the moment.
6. Do you watch TV in the evenings always?
7. Sarah is drinking coffee every morning.
8. They don’t go usually on holiday in May.
9. Does she work late? No, she does never.
10. Peter looks for a new house at the moment.

17. Fill in the gaps with one of the verbs from the list in the correct form of the present simple or present continuous.

- cost, leave, be, snow, like

1. You ........ always .............. your books on the floor!

   I’m sorry.

2. this blouse, madam?

   Yes. How much?

3. What ................. the weather like there?

   Oh, it ................. at the moment.

---

e.g. Mr Henderson usually reads his newspaper.

e.g. Mr Henderson is taking pictures.

---

UNIT 1

Present Continuous - Present Simple

Activity

Look at picture A and say what the Hendersons usually do on Saturday morning, as in the example. Then, look at picture B and say what they are doing this Saturday morning.

---

Writing Activity

Look at the Oral Activity and write about what the Hendersons usually do on Saturday mornings and what they are doing this Saturday morning. Start like this:

On Saturday mornings Mr Henderson usually reads his newspaper. Mrs Henderson ......................

This Saturday morning the Hendersons are in the countryside. Mr Henderson is taking pictures. Mrs Henderson ......................
UNIT 2
Past Simple - Used to

Past simple правильных глаголов образуется путем прибавления -ed к смысловому глаголу. Например: She watched TV last night.

Вопросы и отрицания строятся с помощью вспомогательного глагола did / did not (didn't) и смыслового глагола без -ed.

Например: Did she watch TV last night?
She did not/didn't watch TV last night.

1. Write the past simple of the verbs in the list in the correct box.

- laugh, study, travel, pray, stop, close, cry, rob, call, love, tidy, dance, miss, drop, phone, enjoy, try, live, refer, look, carry

2. Make sentences using the prompts below as in the example.

1. Olivia’s room is clean now. (clean it/an hour ago)
   She cleaned it an hour ago.

2. Helen isn’t watching TV. (turn it off/half an hour ago)

3. Steve doesn’t go to the gym any more. (stop/six months ago)

4. Mary is eating the cake. (bake it/half an hour ago)

5. Kim is having a party today. (arrange it/two weeks ago)

6. Rob doesn’t live here any more. (move/three days ago)

7. Peter’s house is tidy. (tidy it/two hours ago)
Past Simple — Used to

Произношение

Окончание -ed произносится как:

- /id/, если глаголы оканчиваются на звуки /t/ или /d/,
  posted, succeeded
- /t/, если глаголы оканчиваются на звуки /k/, /s/, /ʃ/, /ʃ/, /t/ или /p/,
  cooked, kissed, touched, wished, laughed, stepped
- /d/, если глаголы оканчиваются на другие звуки.
  arrived, prepared, showed, robbed

3 Write the past simple of the verbs in the correct box, then read them aloud.

want, open, wash, work, arrest, help, carry,
visit, cook, clean, need, finish, load, live, watch,
accept, laugh, stay, pass, type, persuade,
arrange, rub

| /id/ | wanted |
| /t/ |         |
| /d/ |         |

Julie and Brian went swimming every day.
They saw some kangaroos, but they didn’t see any crocodiles. They had a lot of fun.

Past simple неправильных глаголов образуется не путем прибавления -ed, а другими способами.
Например: leave-left, cut-cut, swim-swam
(Смотрите список неправильных глаголов на странице 152.) Вопросы и отрицания строятся с помощью вспомогательного глагола did / did not (didn’t) и корневой (основной) формы смыслового глагола. Например: They left. — Did they leave? — They didn’t leave.

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

1 A: Sorry Mum, but I ... dropped... (drop) the glass on the floor.
B: Never mind. Just be careful next time.
2 A: ........................................ (you/watch) the horror film last night?
B: Yes, but I .................................... (not/enjoy) it.
3 A: ........................................ (your neighbours/move) house yesterday?
B: Yes, we ........................................ (help) them move their boxes.
4 A: A train .................................... (crash) last night.
B: I know. Luckily, all the passengers .......................... (survive).
5 A: Susan .................................... (not/play) tennis yesterday.
B: I know. She’s playing today instead.
6 A: ........................................ (you/see) Kate yesterday?
B: Yes, We ........................................ (have) lunch together.

Утверждение

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I He/She/It</th>
<th>You/We/They</th>
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Вопрос

Did

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<tbody>
<tr>
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Отрицание

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>leave.</td>
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</table>
UNIT 2
Past Simple - Used to

Употребление

Past simple употребляется для выражения:

♦ действий, произошедших в прошлом в определенное указанное время, т.е. нам известно, когда эти действия произошли,

They graduated four years ago.
(Когда они закончили университет? Четыре года назад. Мы знаем время.)

♦ повторяющихся в прошлом действий, которые более не происходят. В этом случае могут использоваться наречия частоты (always, often, usually и т.д.),

He often played football with his dad when he was five.
(Но теперь он уже не играет в футбол со своим отцом.)

♦ действий, следовавших непосредственно одно за другим в прошлом.

They cooked the meal first.

Then they ate with their friends.

♦ Past simple употребляется также, когда речь идет о людях, которых уже нет в живых.

Princess Diana visited a lot of schools.

Маркеры

Маркерами past simple являются: yesterday, last night / week / month / year / Monday и т.д., two days / weeks / months / years ago, then, when, in 1992 и т.д.

5

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/stated time)
2 They ........................................ (not/go) on holiday to Spain last year.
3 Tina ....................................................... (not/sing) in the school concert yesterday.
4 Paul often ........................................... (fight) with his brother when they were young.
5 Mother Teresa ........................................ (help) the poor people of India.
6 Her sister ............................................ (bake) this beautiful cake on Monday.
7 .................................................... (Sam/enjoy) his trip to Wales last weekend?
8 John ......................... (fall) and ....................... (hurt) his knee.

6

Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple.

A Lesley 1) ........................................ (buy) her house two months ago. It is a beautiful cottage in the countryside. However, when Lesley 2) ........................................ (decide) to buy it, it 3) ........................................ (need) a lot of work. First, she 4) ........................................ (decorate) all the rooms. Then, she 5) ........................................ (plant) lots of flowers in the garden. After that, she 6) ........................................ (make) new curtains for all the windows. When it was ready, she 7) ........................................ (move) in. That was last week. Now, Lesley is very happy.

B Claude Monet 1) ........................................ (be) a famous artist. He 2) ........................................ (paint) lots of beautiful pictures in his lifetime. He often 3) ........................................ (take) his paints and a canvas into the countryside. He 4) ........................................ (love) to paint trees and rivers during the different seasons of the year. Monet 5) ........................................ (create) a new kind of art called Impressionism. He 6) ........................................ (die) in 1926, but many people still visit museums and galleries to look at his pictures.
8. Read the text in ex. 7 again and, in pairs, ask and answer questions as in the examples.

1. Ferdinand Magellan / be / a Portuguese sailor?
   SA: Was Ferdinand Magellan a Portuguese sailor?
   SB: Yes, he was.

2. the Emperor of Spain / give him / fifteen ships?
   SA: Did the Emperor of Spain give him fifteen ships?
   SB: No, he didn't. He gave him five ships.

3. they / leave / Spain / 1519?
4. the journey / be / long and dangerous?
5. Magellan / discover / the Pacific Ocean?
6. Magellan / die / with soldiers / in battle?
7. a Spanish sailor / complete / voyage?
8. the remaining ship / reach / Spain / 1522?

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

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

10. You have just come back from a holiday. Your friend is asking you some questions. Look at the prompts and, in pairs, ask and answer questions giving your own answers.

   1. where / go?
      SA: Where did you go?
      SB: I went to Spain.

   2. who / go with?

   3. have / a good time?

   4. stay / at a camp-site?

   5. the weather / good?

   6. what / do every day?

   7. eat / at restaurants?

   8. go / the beach?
People used to dress differently in the past. Women used to wear long dresses. Did they use to carry parasols with them? Yes, they did. They didn't use to go out alone at night.

**Used to** (+ основная форма глагола) употребляется для выражения привычных, повторявшихся в прошлом действий, которые сейчас уже не происходят. Эта конструкция не изменяется по лицам и числам.

Например: Peter used to eat a lot of sweets. (= Peter doesn’t eat many sweets any more.)

Вопросы и отрицания строятся с помощью did / did not (didn’t), подлежащего и глагола “use” без -d.*

Например: Did Peter use to eat many sweets? Mary didn’t use to stay out late.

* Отрицательные и вопросительные формы употребляются редко.

---

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of used to and the verb in brackets.**

1. I ... *didn’t use to watch...* (not/watch) the news, but now I watch it every day.
2. My aunt ......................... (drink) a lot of coffee, but now she prefers to drink tea.
3. We .............................. (live) in a flat, but we live in a big house now.
4. ...................... (you/go) to school on foot?
5. We .............................. (not/like) each other, but now we’re good friends.
6. I ................................. (not/eat) vegetables. Now I eat them every day.
7. My sister ......................... (play) the piano, but now she doesn’t.
8. They .............................. (spend) their weekends in the countryside. They don’t any more.
13 In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts as in the example.

SA: Did you use to play with your friends when you were five?
SB: Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

1 play with your friends?
2 watch many cartoons?
3 go to bed late?
4 cry a lot?
5 make your bed?
6 listen to fairy tales?
7 have a bath every day?
8 drink milk?
9 dress yourself?
10 get pocket money?

Revision Box

14 Choose the correct answer.

1 Jacques Cousteau .......... B .......... the oceans.
   A explores   B explored   C is exploring
2 Toby .......... a bicycle, but now he drives a car.
   A is riding   B used to ride   C rides
3 .......... an interesting book at the moment.
   A don't read   B read   C am reading
4 He .......... home early yesterday because he felt ill.
   A went   B is going   C used to go
5 Mr Jones .........., but he does now.
   A used to travel   B didn't use to travel   C travelled
6 .......... a noise, so I went to see what it was.
   A heard   B hear   C am hearing
7 Bobby .......... how to use a computer at present.
   A learnt   B is learning   C learns
8 My parents .......... to a party tonight.
   A used to go   B goes   C are going
9 The ferry boat .......... every day at quarter past two.
   A leaves   B leave   C is leaving
10 .......... getting up early in the morning.
   A likes   B don't like   C doesn't like

Writing Activity

Now, using the pictures and the notes from the Oral Activity, complete the text below.

Life was different sixty years ago. People 1) .......... (not/have) the things we have nowadays. First of all, they 2) .......... (not/watch) TV and they 3) .......... (talk) to each other a lot. Nowadays, people 4) .......... (not/talk) to each other much because they 5) .......... (spend) a lot of time watching TV. Sixty years ago, people 6) .......... (dress) differently. For example, women 7) .......... (wear) longer dresses and men usually 8) .......... (wear) a suit and a tie on Sundays. ..........
**UNIT 3**

**Past Continuous**

A fire broke out yesterday at Crofton Electronics. What were the people doing when the fire broke out? Look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the example.

**SA:** What was Tim doing?

**SB:** He was sitting at his desk.

---

**1**

Were Paul and Claire working at 8 o’clock last night?

No, they weren't.

They were having dinner at a restaurant.

Прошедшее продолжное время (past continuous*) образуется с помощью was / were (формы past simple глагола to be) и смыслового глагола, к которому добавляется -ing. В вопросах was / were ставятся перед подлежащим. В отрицаниях not следует после was / were.

* Употребляется также термин past progressive.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Утверждение</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I He/She/It was studying.</td>
</tr>
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<td>You/We/They were</td>
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<td>He/She/It you/We/They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were \hline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I was not studying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It you/We/They</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous.**

**A:** What 1) ...was happening... (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.
Употребление

Past continuous употребляется для выражения:

- временного действия, продолжавшегося в прошлом в момент, о котором мы говорим. Мы не знаем, когда началось и когда закончилось это действие.

At three o’clock yesterday afternoon Mike and his son were washing the dog. (Мы не знаем, когда они начали и когда закончили мыть собаку.)

- временного действия, продолжавшегося в прошлом (longer action) в момент, когда произошло другое действие (shorter action). Для выражения второго действия (shorter action) мы употребляем past simple.

He was reading a newspaper when his wife came. (was reading = longer action; came = shorter action)

- двух и более временных действий, одновременно продолжавшихся в прошлом.

The people were watching while the cowboy was riding the bull.

Past continuous употребляется также для описания обстановки, на фоне которой происходили события рассказа (повествования).

The sun was shining and the birds were singing. Tom was driving his old truck through the forest.

Маркеры

Маркерами past continuous являются:

while, when, as, all day / night / morning и т.д.

when/while/as + past continuous (longer action)
when + past simple (shorter action)

3. Match Column A with Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 While I was driving home,</td>
<td>a as he was chopping wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 We were watching the children</td>
<td>b he was sleeping in his bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 He cut his finger</td>
<td>c while they were playing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 At eight o’clock yesterday morning</td>
<td>d she slipped and fell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 As she was crossing the street,</td>
<td>e I ran out of petrol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 While they were talking</td>
<td>f the doorbell rang.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Join the sentences using as, when or while, as in the example.

1 Tina was cooking. She burnt herself.
   ...As/When/While Tina was cooking, she burnt herself.
   ...Tina was cooking when she burnt herself.

2 Laura was making some tea. She dropped the kettle.
3 Mrs Jason was sitting in the garden. It started raining.
4 Peter was driving his car. He got a flat tyre.
5 She was walking in the park. A dog attacked her.

5. 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).
UNIT 3
Past Continuous

3 John ........................................ (repair) his motor bike when his mother ................. (arrive).
4 I ........................................ (eat) my lunch when the phone ................................ (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.

7 Look at the picture in ex. 6 again and, in pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

1 the two girls / play / tennis?
SA: Were the two girls playing tennis?
SB: No, they weren’t. They were playing volleyball.

2 the young man / listen to / music?

3 the older man / read / a book?

4 the women / knit?

5 the Japanese tourists / take / pictures?

8 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) his 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 Harriet and Liam 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.

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

1 at six o’clock yesterday evening?
SA: What were you doing at six o’clock yesterday evening?
SB: I was doing my English homework.

2 at two o’clock this morning?

3 at half past nine last Sunday evening?

4 an hour ago?

5 at noon last Saturday?
Сопоставление Past Continuous и Past Simple

**Past Continuous**

- действия, которое происходило в прошлом в момент, когда мы говорим,
- двух временных действий, одновременно продолжавшихся в прошлом.

**Past Simple**

- действие, которое произошло (завершилось) в прошлом в установленное время,
- действий, следовавших непосредственно одно за другим в прошлом.

---

10. Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous or the past simple.

1. We ...went... (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. Todd often ................... (ride) horses when he was a boy.
6. Bill ...................... (write) a letter when his mother came home.
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.

11. Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous or the past simple.

A Steve 1) ...had... (have) an accident yesterday. He 2) ........................................... (drive) his car when a bird 3) ......................... (fly) into the windscreens. He 4) .................. (try to stop quickly but he 5) .................. (crash) into a wall. Luckily, he 6) .................. (not/be) hurt.

B Last week, I 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.
UNIT 3
Past Continuous

12. Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous or the past simple. Then, put the pictures in the right order.

It 1) ...was... (be) a beautiful spring morning when Emma and her father 2) ...................... (decide) to visit Seaton Castle. The sun 3) .................................. (shine) and the birds 4) ...................... (sing). Emma 5) ........................................ (feel) very excited. The castle 6) ...................... (be) very old and made of stone. They 7) .......................................................... (climb) the steps to the top of the tower. While they 8) ................................................. (admire) the view, they 9) .................................... (hear) some noises. They 10) ........................................... (look) around but they 11) .......................... (not/see) anybody. "That's funny," said Emma. "I 12) ........................................... (think) I 13) ........................................... (see) someone standing over there." After a while they 14) ................................. (decide) to visit the cellar of the castle. Emma 15) ........................... (examine) an old barrel when she 16) ........................................... (hear) the door of the cellar close behind them. "Dad," she 17) ............................................. (say), "don't close the door!" "But, I 18) .......................... (not/close) it, dear," her father said. Emma 19) ............................... (turn) around and 20) ........................................ (see) a shadow on the wall. She 21) ............................................. (know) then that the ghost of Seaton Castle 22) ......................... (watch) them!

13. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.

Dear Rick,

I'm writing to you from my hotel in Switzerland.
I'm having a lovely time here but you can't imagine what 1) ....happened... (happen) to me yesterday. I 2) ..................... (be) on the mountain with my friends and we 3) ..................... (have) a lovely time because the snow 4) ......................... (be) perfect for skiing. Unfortunately the sun 5) .................................. (shine) on the snow, so it 6) .......................... (be) difficult to see. Suddenly, I 7) .................................... (hit) a rock and I 8) .............................. (fall) over. Luckily I 9) ................... (not/be) seriously hurt — I just 10) .................. (get) a few bruises. Now I'm trying to be more careful!
I'll see you when I get back.

Best wishes,
Kevin

14. Correct the mistakes.

1 Philip was washing the car while the fire started.
2 Neil was studying when his sister was listening to music.
3 Harriet was opening the door and walked into the house.
4 We were having lunch at a lovely restaurant every day when we were on holiday.
5 Brian drank tea at five o'clock yesterday afternoon.
6 Dad was repairing the TV while Mum cooked dinner.
7 I was going to the cinema last Saturday.
8 I was buying a new dress for my party yesterday.
9 While Jeff built the garden shed, he hurt himself.
10 While the teacher were speaking, the students were listening to him.
15  
Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous, present simple, past simple or past continuous.

1 I ...was cleaning... (clean) the windows when the telephone ......................... (ring).
2 “What is that noise?” “James ........................................ (repair) his bike at the moment.”
3 He .................................. (read) a book when his mother ......................... (call) him.
4 “......... (be) you busy?” “No, what .......... (you/want) me to do?”
5 They ................................ (sing) while we ......................... (play) some music.
6 Susan is a nurse. She usually ................................. (work) at night.

16  
Choose the correct answer.

1 The earth ...B... round the sun.
   A moved       B moves      C is moving
2 Sarah ............. a new car last week.
   A is buying  B buy        C bought
3 I ............... when suddenly the dog began to bark.
   A study      B studied     C was studying
4 They .............. hard at the moment.
   A are working  B were working  C worked
5 I .............. home from work when it began to snow.
   A am walking  B walk        C was walking
6 Jane .............. the receiver and dialled the number.
   A lifts       B was lifting  C lifted
7 Walt Disney .............. Mickey Mouse.
   A was creating  B creates  C created
8 Helen .............. to the gym every day, but now she doesn’t.
   A used to go  B didn’t use to go  C was going
9 We .............. for a new house at the moment.
   A are looking  B look       C looked
10 Ted .............. his father in the garden every Sunday.
   A was helping  B helps      C is helping
11 The ferry to Calais .............. at 3 o’clock every day.
   A leave      B leaves      C was leaving
12 You .............. your music too loud! I can’t stand it!
   A were always playing  B always play
   C are always playing

ORAL Activity

Look at the picture. It shows what the people were doing/did when a bank robbery happened. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below as in the example.

e.g. SA: What was the manager doing?
     SB: He was talking on the phone.
     SA: What did he do when he saw the robbers?
     SB: He stood up.

manager / talk on the phone / stand up
cashier / count some money / put his hands up
child / sit on a chair / start to cry
old lady / wait in the queue / faint

WRITING Activity

Imagine that one of the people who saw the robbery is writing a letter to a friend to tell him/her what was happening/happened on that day. Using the picture and your notes from the Oral Activity, complete the letter.

Dear ....................... (friend’s name),

I’m writing to tell you what happened to me yesterday while I was depositing some money in the bank.

I was standing in the queue when two bank robbers suddenly appeared at the door. ..................
UNIT 4 Present Perfect Simple

Bob and Mary have been on holiday for a week. They've visited a lot of tropical beaches and they've swum in the blue sea. Have they bought any souvenirs yet? No, they haven't.

Настоящее совершенное время (present perfect simple), или просто present perfect) образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола have / has и причастия прошедшего времени (past participle). Причастие прошедшего времени правильных глаголов образуется путем добавления к глаголу окончания -ed. Например: play - played.

1. Make sentences using the prompts below as in the example.
   1. read / a newspaper / yesterday... I haven't read a newspaper since yesterday.
   2. have / a break / this morning
   3. travel / abroad / last summer
   4. watch / TV / last night
   5. buy / a present / December
   6. write / a letter / Christmas
   7. eat / dinner / at a restaurant / last month

Краткие ответы

Пример: Has she called her parents? Yes, she has.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have you ...?</th>
<th>Yes, I/we have.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No, I/we haven't.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Has he/she/it ...?</th>
<th>Yes, he/she/it has.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No, he/she/it hasn't.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have they ...?</th>
<th>Yes, they have.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No, they haven't.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Sam hasn't seen John for a long time. He wants to know what John has done since they last met. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below as in the example.

SA: Have you found a new job?
SB: Yes, I have.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>find / a new job?</th>
<th>✓</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buy / a bigger car?</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>move / house?</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get / married?</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finish / your studies?</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start / taking karate lessons?</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Употребление

Present perfect simple употребляется для выражения:

- действий, которые произошли в прошлом в неопределенное время. Конкретное время действия не важно, важен результат,

  Kim has bought a new mobile phone. (Когда она его купила? Мы это не уточняем, поскольку это не важно. Важно то, что у нее есть новый мобильный телефон.)

- действий, которые начались в прошлом и все еще продолжаются в настоящем,

  He has been a car salesman since 1990. (Он стал продавцом автомобилей в 1990 году и до сих пор им является.)

- действий, которые завершились совсем недавно и их результаты все еще ощущаются в настоящем.

  They have done their shopping. (Мы видим, что они только что сделали покупки, поскольку они выходят из супермаркета с полной тележкой.)

- Present perfect simple употребляется также со словами “today”, “this morning / afternoon” и т.д., когда обозначенное время в момент речи еще не истекло.

  He has made ten pots this morning. (Сейчас утром. Указанное время не истекло.)

Маркеры

К маркерам present perfect относятся:

for, since, already, just, always, recently, ever, how long, yet, lately, never, so far, today, this morning / afternoon / week / month / year и т.д.

В утверждениях:
- for Hanp.: I have known them for six years.
- since Hanp.: She has been ill since Monday.
- already Hanp.: We have already eaten our lunch.
- just Hanp.: I have just posted the letter.
- always Hanp.: She has always wanted to travel abroad.
- recently Hanp.: He has recently published a book.

В вопросах:
- ever Hanp.: Have you ever met anybody famous?
- how long Hanp.: How long have you lived here?
- yet Hanp.: Has Paul left yet?
- lately Hanp.: Have you seen any good films lately?

В отрицаниях:
- for Hanp.: I haven’t talked to him for days.
- since Hanp.: They haven’t been abroad since 1990.
- yet Hanp.: She hasn’t answered my letter yet.
- lately Hanp.: I haven’t seen John lately.
- never Hanp.: They have never worked abroad.

3. Fill in since or for.

1. ……for…… ten years
2. ……… I was five
3. ……… 8 o’clock
4. ……… two hours
5. ……… ages

6. ……… six months
7. ……… lunch-time
8. ……… we moved
to this town
9. ……… three minutes

4. Match Column A with Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Jerry hasn’t typed</td>
<td>a visited Japan?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 She has always</td>
<td>b talked to them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Have you ever</td>
<td>c the letter yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 We’ve already</td>
<td>d to New York twice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Tim has already been</td>
<td>e this year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 How long have you</td>
<td>f wanted to be a singer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNIT 4
Present Perfect Simple

5 Fill in the gaps with recently, how long, yet, always, ever, already, since or never.

1 A: ...How long... has she been an air hostess?
   B: ........................................... she left school.

2 A: Jonathan has moved house ............................................
    B: What's his new address?

3 A: I can't phone you. I haven't got a phone .................
    B: Well, I'll come to your house instead.

4 A: Has she finished her homework ......................?
    B: Yes. She's ................................................................. finished it.

5 A: He eats a lot of vegetables, doesn't he?
    B: Yes. He's .................................................. liked vegetables.

6 A: Have you .................................................. been to China?
    B: No, I have .................................................. been there.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present perfect simple.

1 A: Have you ever given an interview?
   B: No, I ........................................ done ... (never/do) that.

2 A: What time does the train leave?
   B: It ................................................................. (just/leave)!

3 A: Is the new restaurant good?
   B: I ................................................................. (not/eat) there yet.

4 A: Shall I do the shopping now?
   B: No, I ................................................................. (already/do) it.

5 A: Julia, are you ready?
   B: No, I ................................................................. (not/dry) my hair yet.

6 A: Would you like to have lunch with me?
   B: No, thanks. I ................................................................. (already/eat).

Have gone (to) – Have been (to)

Hello, Mrs Kerns. Can I speak to Mary, please?
She isn’t here. She’s gone to the shops.

Mrs Kerns

Where have you been?
I’ve been to the shops.

Mary

♦ They have gone to the cinema. (Это означает, что они еще не вернулись. Они все еще в кино.)
♦ She has been to London. (Это означает, что она посетила Лондон, но она уже не в Лондоне. Она уже вернулась.)

Fill in the gaps with have/has been (to) or have/has gone (to).

7 Fill in the gaps with have/has been (to) or have/has gone (to).

1 “Where are Tom and Lucy?” “They .................................... the theatre.”

2 I don’t live in London. I ........................................ only ................................ there once.

3 I am alone in the house. My parents ............................................................... on holiday.

4 “Is Philip at home?” “No, he .......................................... work.”

5 My friend wants us to go on holiday to Madrid this summer, but I ................................... already ................................ there.

6 Anita has just come home. She ................................................................. the theatre.

7 “Where are Julia and Dave?” “They .................................................. the sports centre with their friends.”

8 Fill in the gaps with have/has been (to) or have/has gone (to).

A: Hi, Roger! Where is everybody? The house is very quiet.
B: Well, Mum 1) ........................................ the cinema with Mavis.
A: How about your sister?
B: She’s having a shower right now because she 2) ................................................................. the gym.

A: I 3) ................................................................. the gym twice this week. It’s really exhausting.
B: As for Dad, he 4) ...................................................... the library to get some books.
A: So, how about going to that new cafe that’s just opened near the park?
B: Oh, I 5) ................................................................. there. It isn’t that great. Why don’t we call Steve and go to the basketball court?
A: Okay, let’s do that instead.
Сопоставление Past Simple и Present Perfect Simple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Simple</th>
<th>Present Perfect Simple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Мы употребляем past simple для выражения действия, которое:  
- произошло в прошлом в указанное время,  
- началось и закончилось в прошлом.  
(Когда? В 1992 году. Время указано.)  
Annette had a cold for two days.  
(Она больше не простужена.)  
| Мы употребляем present perfect simple для выражения действия, которое:  
- произошло в прошлом в неустановленное время,  
- началось в прошлом и продолжается сейчас.  
Ed Prior has won a lot of medals.  
(Когда? Мы не знаем. Время не указано.)  
Lucy has had a cold for two days.  
(Она до сих пор простужена.)  
|

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

| 1 | A: I...went... (go) to the new gym yesterday.  
B: It's good, isn't it? I........... (go) there a few times. |
| 2 | A: ................... (you/write) to Simon lately?  
B: Yes, I ............... (write) him a letter last week. |
| 3 | A: How long ................... (you/be) married?  
B: Only for six months. I ...................... (get) married last December. |
| 4 | A: ..................................... (not/see) Sam for a long time.  
B: Really? I ....................... (see) him yesterday at the swimming pool. |
| 5 | A: ......................... (you/type) the report yet?  
B: Yes, I ..................... (finish) it half an hour ago. |
| 6 | A: Mary .................. (know) Steven for six years.  
B: When ...................... (they/meet)?  
A: When they ................... (be) at university together. |
| 7 | A: ................................... (you/ever/play) rugby?  
B: Yes, I have. I ...................(play) for the first time last week. |
| 8 | A: James ................... (write) a new book last year.  
B: I know. I ....................... (read) some great reviews about it in the newspaper. |

10. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below as in the example.

SA: Have you ever been to the USA?
SB: Yes, I have.
SA: When did you go?
SB: I went in 1996.

- go/the USA (When)
- plant/a tree (Where)
- sing/in a choir (When)
- save/your money (Why)
- meet/a politician (Who)
- travel/by boat (When)
11. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the present perfect simple.

Dear Margaret,

Thank you very much for your letter which I 1) ... received ... (receive) last week. I 2) ... be ... really happy to hear from you after all this time.

I’ve got a lot of news to tell you about myself. I 3) ... get ... (get) a new job nine months ago. I work as a reporter for our local TV station now. I 4) ... have ... many interesting experiences so far. When I first 5) ... start ... (start) work, the manager 6) ... ask ... (ask) me to interview our old school headmaster. He 7) ... be ... (be) so surprised to see me with a microphone in my hand!

Last month, a fire 8) ... break out ... (break out) in a big factory in the area. I 9) ... be ... (be) the only reporter who 10) ... manage ... (manage) to talk to the owner! That 11) ... make ... (make) me feel very proud.

As you can see, I enjoy my job very much. I 12) ... meet ... (meet) a lot of interesting people and I 13) ... have ... (have) the opportunity to see lots of new places. I 14) ... buy ... (buy) a new car because my old one 15) ... break down ... (break down) a couple of weeks ago.

I have to go now because they 16) ... just/inform ... (inform) me that I have to fly by helicopter to Middleford. I have to talk to people whose homes were damaged by the storm which 17) ... hit ... (hit) the area last night. You see, I don’t have a moment’s rest!

Keep in touch.

Love,
Rosie

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

1 Mr and Mrs Patel 2) ... won ... (win) two free tickets to Paris in a TV show last week.
2 First, Robert 3) ... brush ... (brush) his teeth, then he 4) ... go ... (go) to bed.
3 “ 5) ... you/ever/see ... (see) a lion?” “Yes, I saw one when I 6) ... go ... (go) to Kenya in 1996.”
4 I 7) ... not/see ... (not/see) my family for two years.
5 “Where’s John?” “He 8) ... go ... (go) fishing for the day with his father.”
6 My sister 9) ... not/play ... (not/play) the violin since she was twelve.
7 I 10) ... already/see ... (already/see) this film. Let’s watch something else.
8 Last week, Fred 11) ... fall ... (fall) off a ladder and 12) ... break ... (break) his arm.
9 I 13) ... never/hear ... (never/hear) such a moving song before.
10 Jennifer 14) ... always/want ... (always/want) to get Harrison Ford’s autograph.

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

A: Hello, Billy. I 1) haven’t seen ... (not/see) you for a long time.
B: Yes, I 2) be ... (be) very busy recently.
A: Really? Tell me what you 3) do ... (do) since we last 4) see ... (see) each other.
B: Well, I 5) get ... (get) my degree last month and then I 6) move ... (move) house.
A: When 7) you ... (you/move)?
B: Last week, but I 8) not/unpack ... (not/unpack) everything yet.
A: I 9) phone ... (phone) you on Tuesday but there 10) be ... (be) no answer.
B: I 11) be ... (be) busy at my new house then.
A: Never mind, I only 12) want ... (want) to invite you to a party next week at my house.
B: Great! Thank you.

14. Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

1 Kate hasn’t phoned her mother for a week.
   phoned The last time ... Kate phoned her mother was ... a week ago.
2 They have never visited Vienna before.
   time It’s the ... Vienna.
3 It’s a long time since I ate out.
   for I ... a long time.
4 Roger hasn’t played tennis for six weeks.
   played The last time ... Roger played tennis was six weeks ago.
5 It’s years since Mr Smith went on holiday.
   has Mr Smith ... for years.
6 John hasn’t been to his country house since Easter.
   went The last time John ... was at Easter.
Correct the mistakes.

1. We have bought a new sofa last month.
2. Jim lives in Germany for three years.
3. My father has went fishing.
4. She is just moved house.
5. We have eaten lunch at one o'clock.
6. Sophie has do her homework.
7. Ann and Tim have got married ten years ago.
8. I am at school since nine o'clock.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Dear Bert,

I 1) ... *am writing*... (write) to tell you what a great time we 2) ....................... (have) at the Sour Grapes concert last weekend. It's a pity you 3) ....................... (not come).

The concert 4) ....................... (take place) in the football stadium near the university. There 5) ....................... (be) about 80,000 people there. While we 6) ....................... (wait) to get in, we 7) ....................... (see) the members of the group arrive in a big black limo. They 8) ....................... (have) bodyguards with them.

Anyway, we 9) ....................... (find) our seats and 10) ....................... (wait) impatiently for the concert to begin. The Sour Grapes 11) ....................... (recently record) an album which 12) ....................... (become) very successful.

The concert 13) ....................... (last) for two and a half hours. I 14) ....................... (send) you some photos that Alex 15) ....................... (take) when we 16) ....................... (be) there. We 17) ....................... (hear) that the Sour Grapes 18) ....................... (give) a big concert in London next month. Perhaps you can see them there.

Best Wishes,
Roger

Read the notes about Paul Vern who is a famous runner. Make sentences using the prompts given as in the example.

*example:* Paul Vern *was born* in Sussex.

- be born / in Sussex
- always want / be a runner
- start running / at the age of seven
- win / the school championship / when / be / 15 years old
- join / the national team / four years ago
- win / several medals / so far
- recently receive / the "Athlete of the Year" award
- get married / last month
- already take part / in two international championships

Imagine you want to write an article about Paul Vern for your school newspaper. Use your notes from the Oral Activity to write a short text. You can begin like this:

Paul Vern is a famous runner who competes internationally. He was born in Sussex.
UNIT 5
The Future

Будущее простое время

Future simple употребляется:

- для обозначения будущих действий, которые, возможно, произойдут, а возможно, и нет,

  We'll visit Disney World one day.

- для предсказаний будущих событий (predictions),

  Life will be better fifty years from now.

- для выражения угроз или предупреждений (threats / warnings),

  Stop or I'll shoot.

- для выражения обещаний (promises) и решений, принятых в момент речи (on-the-spot decisions),

  I'll help you with your homework.

- с глаголами hope, think, believe, expect и т.п., с выражениями I'm sure, I'm afraid и т.п., а также с наречиями probably, perhaps и т.п.

  I think he will support me.
  He will probably go to work.

Маркеры

К маркерам future simple относятся:

tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week / month / year, tonight, soon, in a week / month / year и т.д.
UNIT 5
The Future

1. **What will life be like in the 21st century? Look at the prompts and make sentences using **will** or **won't**, as in the example.**

   1. People / live longer
   - People will live longer.
   - People will live longer.
   - People / use electric cars
   - People will use electric cars
   - People / go on holiday to the moon
   - People will go on holiday to the moon

2. **Will / Shall**

   Мы употребляем:
   - **Will you ...?**, когда просим сделать что-нибудь для нас (request), Например: **Will you do the washing for me?** (Can you do the washing for me?)
   - **Shall I ...?**, когда предлагаем сделать что-нибудь для кого-то (offer), Например: **Shall I help you clean your room?** (Can you help you clean your room?)
   - **Shall we ...?**, когда предлагаем кому-то сделать что-либо вместе (suggestion), Например: **Shall we go to the theatre tonight?** (Can we go to the theatre tonight?)

3. **Ask questions using the prompts, as in the example.**

   1. The garden is very untidy. (I / cut / the grass)
   - Shall I cut the grass?
   2. It's a lovely evening. (we / go for / a walk)
   3. I need a hot drink. (I / make / some tea)
   4. It's very quiet in here. (I / turn on / the radio)
   5. The Smiths are back. (we / visit / them)
   6. I've cut my finger. (I / get / a plaster)

4. **Replace the words in italics with **Will you, Shall I or Shall we**, as in the example.**

   1. Why don't we spend our holidays in Spain this summer? **Shall we spend our holidays in Spain this summer?**
   2. Do you want me to go to the supermarket for you?
   3. Can you pick up the children from school for me, please?
   4. Why don't we listen to that new CD?
   5. Do you want me to book the tickets for you?
   6. Can you take my jacket to the dry-cleaner's for me, please?

5. **In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the example.**

   SA: **Will you have a party on your birthday this year?**
   SB: Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

   1. have a party on your birthday this year?
   2. go to university when you finish school?
   3. travel abroad if you have enough money?
   4. go out with your friends at the weekend?
   5. watch TV this evening?
   6. study hard for next term's exams?
   7. learn how to drive next summer?
6. Answer the following questions about yourself using I think/I hope/I expect I'll ... or I'm sure/I'm afraid I'll ..., as in the example.

1. Where will you be at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon?
   *I expect I'll be at home.*
2. Where will you go at the weekend?
3. Where will you spend your holidays?
4. What will you do if you fail your exams?
5. When will you buy your own car?
6. Who will you ask for help if you are in trouble?

7. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the future simple.

1. They ...will/I go... (go) to school when they ..........   
   ................................................ (be) five years old.
2. I ........................................ (call) you before I ..........   
   ................................................ (leave) for Paris.
3. He ..................................... (write) a letter to her every day while he ..........   
   ................................................ (be) at college.
4. We ....................................... (do) our homework when we ..........   
   ................................................ (get) home.
5. John .................................. (fix) the tap as soon as he ..........   
   ................................................ (come) back from work.
6. When ................................... (you/pack) your suitcase?
7. I ........................................... (not/do) anything until you ..........   
   ................................................ (be) ready.
8. When ................................... (you/phone) me?
9. I promise I ................................ (buy) you a present when I ..........   
   ................................................ (return) from my holiday.
10. When she ................................ (pass) her driving test, she ..........   
    ................................................ (buy) a car.

**Примечание**

Future simple не употребляется после слов while, before, until, as soon as, after, if и when в придаточных предложениях условия и времени. В таких случаях используется present simple.

Например: I'll make a phone call while I wait for you. (A he: ... while I will wait for you.) Please phone me when you finish work.

В дополнительных придаточных предложениях после “when” и “if” возможно употребление future simple.

Например: I don't know when/ if Helen will be back.

**Be Going to**

He is going to throw the ball.

Be going to употребляется для:

- выражения заранее принятых планов и намерений на будущее,
  Например: Bob is going to drive to Manchester tomorrow morning.

- предсказаний, когда уже есть доказательства того, что они сбудутся в близком будущем.
  Например: Look at that tree. It is going to fall down.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Утверждение</th>
<th>Полная форма</th>
<th>Краткая форма</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>'m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>'s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You/We/They</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>'re</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Вопрос**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>he/she/it</th>
<th>going to leave?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>going to leave?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You/We/They</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>going to leave?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Отрицание**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>am not</th>
<th>'m not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td>is not</td>
<td>'s not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You/We/They</td>
<td>are not</td>
<td>'re not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

34
8. Fill in each gap with be going to and one of the verbs from the list.

rescue, explode, jump, fall

1. She ...is going to jump... out of the plane.
2. The car ........................................... into the river.
3. The aeroplane ................
   ..................................................
4. He ..................................................
   the boy.

9. 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.

SA: Is Jennifer going to take her passport?
SB: Yes, she is.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jennifer</th>
<th>Mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>take/passport</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>travel/by train</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy/souvenirs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spend/much money</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hire/a car</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. 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. (5) ............................................. (probably/phone) you on Friday to tell you. Is that alright?
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.

11. Fill in the gaps with shall, will or the correct form of be going to.

1 A: The shops are closed tomorrow.
   B: I ...will... buy bread and milk today then.
2 A: ............................................. we tell Mr Peck about the accident?
   B: That's a good idea. Maybe he can help.
3 A: It's too dark in here to read.
   B: Is it? I ............................................. turn on the light.
4 A: Please come and see us.
   B: We ............................................. visit you soon, that's a promise.
5 A: ............................................. I wear a jumper or a coat?
   B: It's very cold. Take your coat.
6 A: Can we go out to play, Mum?
   B: No, we ............................................. have dinner now.
UNIT 5
The Future

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

1. "...is Gordon coming... (Gordon/come) with us tonight?" "No, he isn't... (be/not)"
2. My sister ........................................ (go) to university in September.
3. What time ........................................ (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 ............................................ (ferry/reach) Calais tomorrow afternoon?

12. A Jonathan is not satisfied with his life as it is. He has already decided to change a number of things. Look at the prompts and say what he intends to do, as in the example.

- move to the city centre
  He is going to move to the city centre.
- sell his car
- buy a bigger house
- marry Susan
- apply for a job with a law firm

B Now look at Jonathan's diary. What has he already arranged to do? Make sentences, as in the example.

- Monday, 8th April — move to the city centre
  He's moving to the city centre on Monday, 8th April.
- Tuesday, 9th April — Mr Brown come/collect the car
- Wednesday, 10th April — sign the contract for a new house
- Friday, 12th April — have an interview with Mr Ford at 10 o'clock
- Sunday, 20th June — get married

14. Fill in the gaps with one of the verbs from the list in the correct tense.

walk, come, post

1. Oh, no! I forgot to post this letter.
2. Don't worry. I ................................... it for you on my way home.
3. He ................................................. along the tightrope.
4. Tom Ford ...................................... to our town next week.
5. Really? That's great!
15 Correct the mistakes.

1 Will I take the children to the playground for you?
2 I'll call you when I will finish work.
3 Will you to clean the carpet, please?
4 The film is starting at 8 o'clock.
5 Wait here until he will come.
6 The Queen won't attend the parade tomorrow.

16 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Dear Martha,

I 1) ...'m writing... (write) to tell you my good news.
I 2) ................................ (save) enough money from my part-time job and, at last, I 3) .......... ................................ (open) a flower shop. My father 4) ......................... (own) a shop years ago and he 5) ....................... (give) me some advice and suggestions. He 6) ................................ (think) that my shop 7) ....................... (be) a success, because there isn't another flower shop in the area.

The shop isn't ready yet. My brother 8) ......................... (already/paint) the inside of the shop and tomorrow he 9) ................................ (paint) the outside. I 10) ......................... (need) to buy a new sign. My mother 11) ......................... (want) me to call the shop "Rose", but I 12) ......................... (still/think) about it. Anyway, I just hope the local people 13) ......................... (like) it.
I 14) ......................... (start) work next Monday. I 15) ......................... (probably/phone) you some time next week if I 16) ......................... (have) time. Wish me luck.

Best wishes,

Nicky
1. Rewrite the sentences putting the adverb in brackets in the correct place.

1. I go to bed after midnight. (seldom)
   *I seldom go to bed after midnight.*

2. I don't drink tea in the morning. (often)

3. She washes the dishes after dinner. (usually)

4. I eat in restaurants. (rarely)

5. Do they go for a walk on Sunday afternoons? (often)

6. Do you visit your grandparents on Saturdays? (usually)

7. Mary is late for meetings. (never)

8. They don't go abroad on holiday. (usually)

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

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

B: It leaves (leave) in half an hour. You go to Plymouth too?

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

B: I live (live) there too. I do a course at the college.

A: What subject do you study? (study)

B: Tourism.

A: That's interesting.

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

A: Yes, I think (think) that is very important. Do you like (like) the work?

B: Yes, I love (love) it.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.

1. He was watching TV when the telephone rang. (watch) TV when the telephone rang (ring).

2. I cleaned the house while he was working in the garden. (clean)

3. When we found the cat, it was playing under the bed. (find)

4. Joan had a shower while the window cleaner was coming. (have)

5. Grandma was knitting while Grandad smoked his pipe. (knit)

6. When I arrived home, Father was painting the front door. (paint)

7. Bob and Sally walked when it started to rain. (walk)

8. What do you talk about when I come in? (talk)

9. I read my newspaper when they knocked on the door. (read)

10. As Fiona washed the glass, she cut her finger. (wash)

11. Mother broke the vase while she dusted it. (break)

12. My brother built a sandcastle while I swam in the sea. (build)

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

Well-known pop singer Zippy Spring has recently signed... (recently/sign) a new record deal with Star Records in London.

Zippy's success began five years ago when he recorded a song which went to the top of the charts. However, he had a car accident six months ago and stayed in hospital for a long time.

He made his first public appearance three weeks ago and thanked his fans for all their love and support.

The music he plays is popular with older people since the beginning of his career, but recently younger people take an interest too.

Zippy only signed the deal last week but he already wrote a number of songs for his new record. He just announced that he would start to plan his next European tour.
5 Fill in the gaps with has/have been (to) or has/have gone (to).

1 A: I ... have... never ... been to... Austria, but I would love to go.
B: I .................................. there three times. It's a beautiful country.

2 A: .................................. you .................................. the Italian restaurant in town?
B: No, but Pauline .................................. there twice. She said it was lovely.

3 A: Are Mandy and Kate coming to the cinema?
B: No, they .................................. out with their cousins.

4 A: Where is Dad?
B: He .................................. work.
A: But it's Sunday. He doesn't work on Sunday!

6 Fill in the gaps with already, yet, ever, never, just, so far, since, how long, always or for. Some of them can be used more than once.

A: 1) .................................. How long... have you been in Rome?
B: I've been here 2) .................................. last week. What about you?
A: I've been here 3) .................................. only three days. Which places have you visited 4) .................................. ?
B: Well, I've 5) .................................. visited the Vatican museum twice and I've spent a whole morning in the Piazza di Spagna.
A: I haven't been to the Vatican 6) .................................., but I intend to. Have you eaten at a traditional restaurant 7) .................................. ?
B: No, I haven't. But I've 8) .................................. visited Fontana di Trevi.
A: Oh, yes. I've 9) .................................. wanted to go there and throw a coin in the water! Have you 10) .................................. been to Venice?
B: No, I have 11) .................................. been there, but I've 12) .................................. arranged to spend two days there before I return home.

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or future simple.

1 I ... will /'ll help... (help) you with the shopping before I .................................. (go) to the gym.
2 I .................................. (not / be) at home when my parents .................................. (have) the dinner party.
3 Karen .................................. (go) to the airport after she .................................. (finish) work on Friday night.
4 When we .................................. (arrive) on the island, we .................................. (go) straight to the beach.
5 They .................................. (buy) a new car when they .................................. (sell) their old one.
6 When Bob and Marie .................................. (get) married next month, they .................................. (move) into their new house.

8 Choose the correct item.

1 We ...B... on holiday next weekend.
A go B are going C goes

2 James is a good student. He .......... his homework every evening.
A do B is doing C does

3 I .......... this film. Let's watch something else.
A have seen B saw C am seeing

4 Fred fell off the ladder while he .......... the ceiling.
A used to paint B was painting C painted

5 Ted .......... his car last month.
A sold B has sold C is selling

6 The sun .......... every morning.
A is rising B rises C was rising

7 I .......... my first cassette player when I was eighteen.
A have bought B am buying C bought

8 Donna .......... her hair. It is still wet.
A has just washed B is washing C washes

9 Jennifer .......... eat vegetables, but now she does.
A used to B didn't use to C doesn't

9 Correct the mistakes.

1 Peter plays football at the moment.
2 My parents have bought a new fridge yesterday.
3 Sarah was writing three letters so far today.
4 I am going to the gym every Tuesday.
5 I expect I go shopping on Saturday.
6 Do you come with us tomorrow morning?
7 Did you see my dog? He's run away.
8 Mandy will buy a car as soon as she will pass her driving test.
UNIT 6
Relatives

A doctor is a person who/that treats sick people.

Dogs are animals which/that we can keep as pets.

This is a couple whose favourite winter sport is skiing.

Определительные придаточные предложение (relative clauses) определяют существительное в главном предложении. Обычно они соединяются с главным предложением относительными местоимениями (who, which, whose, that) или союзными словами (where, when, why). Например:
The man who owns the shop is French.

определительное придаточное предложение [Определительное придаточное предложение определяет (указывает), о каком именно человеке мы говорим.]

Мы употребляем who / that вместо личных местоимений в именительном падеже (I, you, he и т.д.), когда говорим о людях. Например:
The girl who lives next door is from India.

Мы употребляем which / that, когда говорим о предметах или животных. Например:
The horse which/that won the race is black.

Когда хотим показать принадлежность (possession), мы употребляем whose вместо притяжательных местоимений (my, your, his и др.) с существительными, обозначающими людей, предметы или животных. Например: That's the man whose car was stolen.

That's the man whose car was stolen.

That's the bag whose strap is broken.

люди who/that

предметы/животные which/that

принадлежность whose

Look at the pictures and the prompts below and ask and answer questions, as in the example.

SA: Who was Dickens?
SB: He was the man who/that wrote Oliver Twist.

Dickens / write Oliver Twist
Volta / invent the electric battery
Columbus / discover America
Von Zeppelin / build the first airship
the Kelloggs / make the first cornflakes
Cleopatra / rule Egypt

Look at the pictures and make sentences, as in the example.

e.g. A dishwahser is a machine which/that you use to wash dishes. A flamingo is a bird which/that lives in a warm climate.
3. Match column A with column B to make correct sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The girl</td>
<td>a. which you bought from the pet shop?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is this the puppy</td>
<td>b. whose wife had an accident lives next door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The doctors</td>
<td>c. whose husband is a banker?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The man</td>
<td>d. who lives next door is called Helen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The country</td>
<td>e. which I like most is Austria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bicycle</td>
<td>f. who work in this hospital are very good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is this the woman</td>
<td>g. which I was riding belongs to my brother.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Fill in the correct relative pronoun. Then, write S for subject or O for object. Finally, state if the relatives can be omitted or not, in the boxes provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>1. The cup …which/that… I bought is broken.</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>2. How old is the boy …… hit you?</td>
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<td>3. Have you used the gloves …………………… bought you yet?</td>
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<td>4. Laura is talking to the man ……………… repaired her car.</td>
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<td>5. Did you return the books ……………… you borrowed from the library?</td>
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<td>6. They live in a big house ……………… is in the countryside.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7. I’m writing a letter to my aunt …………… lives in Australia.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8. Is he the man ……………… lives on the farm?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>9. Is that the film ……………… we saw last week?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10. Is that the man ……………… stole your bag?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11. Where did you buy the dress …………. you were wearing yesterday?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12. Have you replied to all the letters ……………… you received?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

who’s [hu:z] = who is или who has
Например: “Who’s (Who is) there?” “It’s Julie.”
Who’s (Who has) got the dictionary?
whose [hu:z] = выражение принадлежности
Например: Jenny is the girl whose mother is a lawyer.

5. Fill in who’s or whose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>1. That’s the boy …who’s… going to sell me his bike.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>2. Her brother, ………………………… name is Jack, is a fireman.</td>
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<td>3. She’s the girl ……………………… run four marathons this year.</td>
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<td>4. That’s the man ……………………… house was on fire yesterday.</td>
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<td>5. Sheila is the girl ……………………… mother works in the flower shop.</td>
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<td>6. She is the woman ……………………… having a party tomorrow.</td>
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<td>7. He’s the man …………………………. just been promoted at work.</td>
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<td>8. Mike is the man ……………………… wife is in hospital.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9. I am the person ……………………… sister got married last week.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10. Rob is the one ……………………… eaten all the biscuits.</td>
</tr>
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UNIT 6
Relatives

- Обычно мы не употребляем предложи перед относительными местоимениями.
  a) The reception to which we went was held at a hotel. (официальный стиль — необычная структура)
  b) The café which/that we usually go to is near our house. (официальная структура)
  v) The café we usually go to is near our house. (разговорный стиль)

- В определительных придаточных предложениях личные местоимения в объектном падеже после предлогов не употребляются.

Сравните эти примеры:
We spent our holidays with some friends. They are from Belgium.
The friends we spent our holidays with are from Belgium.
(A not: The friends we spent our holidays with are from Belgium.)

6. Rewrite the pairs of sentences, as in the example.

1 Larry went to the cinema with a girl. The girl is his sister.
   a) The girl who/that Larry went to the cinema with is his sister.
   b) The girl Larry went to the cinema with is his sister.

2 Max talked to a man. The man was from Canada.
   a) The man ..........................................................
   b) The man ..........................................................

3 Debbie is looking at a photo album. The photo album is mine.
   a) The photo album ...........................................
   b) The photo album ...........................................

4 Anna is looking for her ring. The ring belonged to her grandmother.
   a) The ring ......................................................
   b) The ring ......................................................

5 Bob has gone to a bank. The bank is near the Town Hall.
   a) The bank ......................................................
   b) The bank ......................................................

6 Sharon had dinner with a man. He was her lawyer.
   a) The man ..........................................................
   b) The man ..........................................................

7 They invited me to a party. It wasn’t very exciting.
   a) The party ......................................................
   b) The party ......................................................

8 I was talking to a boy. He lives next door.
   a) The boy ......................................................
   b) The boy ......................................................

Союзные слова
Where/When/Why

- When употребляется для определения времени.
  1996 was the year when they went on a cruise.

- Where употребляется для определения места.
  A tennis court is a place where we play tennis.

- Why употребляется для определения причины.
  He had a fight with his best friend, that’s why he is sad.

7. Fill in the gaps with who, why, where, when, which or whose.

Dear Aunt Joan,

How are you? My new address, 1) …which … I was supposed to give you a long time ago, is at the top of this page. Sorry!
The village 2) ………………… I live now is very quiet and peaceful. In fact, that is the reason 3) ………………… I decided to rent a house here. The people 4) ………………… live next door to me are very friendly. The day 5) …………………. I moved in, they invited me for tea. The woman 6) ………………… house I’ve rented lives in the same street as you. Her name is Mrs Fitzgerald. Do you know her? I must go now, the telephone is ringing. Write to me soon.

Love,
Rachel
8. Fill in the gaps with who, which, whose, why or where.

A: Hi Helen! Where are you going?
B: I'm going round to Jane's house, the woman 1) ...whose... children I often look after. She has to
  go to the dentist this morning, that's 2) ....................
  she's asked me to go to her house.
A: Is she the woman 3) ........................................ works in the post office?
B: Yes.
A: Where does she live?
B: She lives in the big house 4) ................................
  is next to the field.
A: Which field?
B: The one 5) ........................................ Mr McGregor
  keeps his sheep.

9. Fill in the gaps with where, when, why, who or which.

Martin Foster, (1) ...who... is 50, is a gardener. 1964
was the year (2) ........................................... he got his
first job. He looked after the gardens of a huge
house (3) .............................. a very rich family lived. He
loves his job and that's the reason (4) ....................
he doesn't mind getting up very early in the morning
to water the plants and flowers. His favourite time of
year is spring (5) .............................. all the
flowers begin to open and leaves grow on the trees.
The part of the garden he likes most is the kitchen
garden (6) .............................. the vegetables
grow, because it has flowers blooming all year round.
Martin says flowers and plants make our world
beautiful. “That's (7) .............................. you must protect the environment around you — it's
something (8) ..................... can't be replaced.”

10. Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

1. That's the jumper, I knitted it myself.
   which That's the ...jumper which I knitted...
   myself.

2. He's the man. His dog often chases my cat.
   whose He's the .........................
   chases my cat.

3. That's the church. We got married there.
   where That's the ............................. married.

4. That's the shop. I bought my new dress there.
   where That's the ............................. my
   new dress.

5. Philip is the man. He lives in a castle.
   who Philip is the ..............................
   a castle.

6. These are the people. Their daughter is a rock
   singer.
   whose These are ...........................................
   is a rock singer.

7. That is the dog. His owner is a famous actor.
   whose That is the ..............................
   a famous actor.

8. Jess is the girl. She speaks eight languages.
   who Jess is the ..............................
   eight languages.

9. This is the magazine. I bought it yesterday.
   that This is the ............................. yesterday.

10. Sam is the boy. He ran away from home.
    who Sam is the ..............................
    from home.

11. That's the hospital. I was born there.
    where That's the ............................. born.

12. That's the ring. Sophie found it yesterday.
    that That's the ring .............................
    yesterday.
Типы определительных придаточных предложений

Различают два типа определительных придаточных предложений:

- **identifying relative clauses*** – определительные придаточные предложения, которые несут информацию, необходимую для понимания смысла главного предложения. Такие придаточные предложения не выделяются запятыми. **Who, which and that** могут быть опущены в случае, когда они являются дополнениями к сказуемому в придаточном предложении.
  
  Например:
  
  People risk their lives. (Какие люди? Мы не знаем. Смысл предложения не ясен.)
  
  People who drive dangerously risk their lives. (Какие люди? Те, кто опасно управляют автомобилем.)
  
  The book was exciting. (Какая книга? Мы не знаем. Смысл предложения не ясен.)
  
  The book which/that/- you lent me was exciting. (Какая книга? Та, которую ты дал мне почитать.)

- **non-identifying relative clauses*** – определительные придаточные предложения, которые несут дополнительную информацию и не существенны для понимания смысла главного предложения. Такие придаточные предложения выделяются запятыми. Относительные местоимения не могут быть опущены. Вместо who и which нельзя употребить that.

  Например:
  
  Mr Stevenson is my neighbour. (Смысл предложения ясен.)
  
  Mr Stevenson, who used to work in a bank, is my neighbour. (Придаточное предложение несет дополнительную информацию.)
  
  My car is a Fiat Uno. (Смысл предложения ясен.)
  
  My car, which I bought five years ago, is a Fiat Uno. (Придаточное предложение несет дополнительную информацию.)

* Чще употребляются термины defining/non-defining relative clauses.

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**11. Fill in the relative pronoun. Put commas where necessary. Write I for identifying, NI for non-identifying and if the relative can be omitted or not.**

1. Mr Cross, **who** lives next door, broke his leg last week.
2. That’s the woman **who** drives the school bus.
3. My sister **who** is called Sarah is younger than I am.
4. The cake **which** was covered in chocolate was delicious.
5. I know a boy **who** mother is a builder.
6. This is the pen **which** he gave me for my birthday.
7. Stuart **who** is older than me loves riding his bicycle.
8. This book **which** is very old belongs to my father.
9. Have you seen the cat **which** has only got three legs?
10. Fred **who** is thirty years old got married last week.
11. The girl **who** is sitting on the floor is called Emily.
12. That car **which** is very expensive belongs to my Uncle George.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NI</th>
<th>not omitted</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>12</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**12. Choose the correct answer.**

1. An airship is an aircraft ...B... looks like a big balloon.  
   A who  B which  C why
2. The Titanic hit an iceberg. That’s ............... it sank.  
   A where  B why  C which
3. Guy Fawkes was a man ............... tried to blow up the English Houses of Parliament in 1605.  
   A who  B which  C whose
4. The rabbit is an animal ............... only eats plants and vegetables.  
   A who  B whose  C that
5. Athens is the city ............... the first modern Olympic Games took place.  
   A that  B which  C where
6. Edison was the man ............... invented the light bulb.  
   A when  B which  C who
7. 1966 was the year ............... England won the football World Cup.  
   A when  B which  C who
8. 1492 was the year ............... Columbus discovered America.  
   A which  B where  C when
9. Whales are mammals ............... can stay under water for 20 minutes without having to come up for air.  
   A who  B that  C whose
13. Correct the mistakes.

1. He's the man which writes songs for a lot of famous singers.
2. Where's the book I bought it last week?
3. That's the woman who's house is made of glass.
4. My sister, who she is 10 years old, is called Betty.
5. The reason when I was late was that I overslept.
6. The man I was talking to him is my uncle.
7. That's the hotel which I spent my holidays last year.
8. London, that is a big city, is the capital of England.

Revision Box

14. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.

Hijackers Escape

Yesterday, a plane which (1) was flying (fly) from London to New York was hijacked. The two hijackers (2) ............................................................... (order) the pilot to fly the plane to Canada. At the time of the hijack most of the passengers (3) .................................................. (watch) the in-flight film while others (4) ........................................... (sleep). The flight attendants (5) ........................................... (get) ready to serve dinner when the two hijackers (6) ........................................... (appear). They (7) ........................................... (carry) guns and they (8) ........................................... (threaten) the passengers. When the plane finally (9) ........................................... (land) at the airport, the hijackers (10) ........................................... (manage) to escape. Luckily, nobody was hurt.

15. Choose the correct answer.

1. How long have they been together?
   A. do they know       B. have they known
   C. did they know
2. She ................ with her parents at the moment.
   A. is staying  B. stays  C. stayed
3. John ........... in the town centre and walks to work.
   A. has lived  B. lived  C. lives
4. When they ........... young, they studied a lot.
   A. was  B. were  C. have been
5. I ............ that song before.
   A. have never heard  B. never hear  C. have always heard

UNIT 6
Relatives

ORAL Activity

Erica spent a weekend at a chalet in the Swiss Alps. Who did she meet there? Look at the notes and make sentences using who or whose as in the example.

1. Ron is a ski-instructor.
   Erica met Ron who is a ski-instructor.

2. Claire's husband owns the chalet.
   .................. .................. .................. ..................

3. Jack's son is only three but he can already ski.
   .................. .................. .................. ..................

4. Jessie works for a sports magazine.
   .................. .................. .................. ..................

5. Helen is a famous writer from New York.
   .................. .................. .................. ..................

WRITING Activity

Erica is writing a letter to her friend Monica. Fill in the gaps with the correct relative clause and then continue the letter using the notes from the Oral Activity.

Dear Monica,

I'm writing to tell you my latest news. I've just been to the Alps! The day (1) ............... I decided to spend a weekend in the Swiss Alps was that I wanted to improve my skiing. The day (2) ............... I arrived at the village it was snowing heavily, but it looked beautiful. The chalet (3) ............... I stayed was small and cosy. I met some interesting people there. I met Ron who ...............
UNIT 7
Present Perfect Continuous

How long has Karen been reading the book?
She has been reading the book for three hours.

She is tired. Has she been playing?
No, she hasn’t.
She has been studying for two hours.

Настоящее совершенное продолженное время (present perfect continuous*) образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола have / has, причастия прошедшего времени глагола to be (been) и смыслового глагола, к которому добавляется -ing. Например: He has been reading his newspaper for an hour.

В вопросах have / has ставится перед подлежащим. Например: Have you been living here long?
В отрицаниях not ставится между have / has и been. Например: They have not / haven’t been waiting for a long time. She has not / hasn’t been working here long.
* Употребляется также термин present perfect progressive.

### Упражнения

1. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts given, as in the example.
   - **SA:** How long has Sam been working for this company?
   - **SB:** He has been working for this company for two years.

   1. Sam / work / for this company / two years
   2. Mary / teach / French / 1990
   3. The robbers / hide / in a farmhouse / a week
   4. Peter / make / model planes / 1992
   5. Julie / play / the guitar / four years
   6. The children / watch / TV / two hours

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present perfect continuous.

   1. What ... have you been doing... all week? (you / do) (Jim / repair)
   2. ... his car all day? (read)
   3. ... a lot this year? (Ben / swim)
   4. ... on the phone for an hour. (talk)
   5. ... to her for five years. (write)
   6. ... any homework lately. (not / do)
   7. ... with me since last month. (stay)
   8. ... on this project since December. (learn)
   9. Sam ...

### Таблица

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46
**Употребление**

Present perfect continuous употребляется для выражения:

- действий, которые начались в прошлом и продолжаются в настоящее время,

*He has been painting the house for three days. (Он начал красить дом три дня назад и красит его до сих пор.)*

- действий, которые завершились недавно и их результаты заметны (очевидны) сейчас.

*They're tired. They have been painting the garage door all morning. (Они только что закончили красить. Результат их действий очевиден. Краска на дверях еще не высокохла, люди выглядят усталыми.)*

Примечание.
1 С глаголами, не имеющими форм группы Continuous (см. стр. 12), вместо present perfect continuous употребляется present perfect simple. Например: I've known Sharon since we were at school together. (A не: I've been knowing Sharon since we were at school together.)
2 С глаголами live, feel и work можно употреблять как present perfect continuous, так и present perfect simple, при этом смысл предложения почти не изменяется. Например: He has been living/has lived here since 1994.

**Маркеры**

К маркерам present perfect continuous относятся:

for, since, all morning/afternoon/week/day и т.д., how long (в вопросах).
UNIT 7
Present Perfect Continuous

6 Fill in the gaps with one of the verbs from the list in the present perfect continuous.

work, snow, exercise, play

1 Everything is white outside. It has been snowing... all night.
2 He is hot. He ....... for two hours.
3 They are tired. They ............... volleyball all afternoon.
4 He has got a headache. He ............... hard all morning.

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect continuous.

A: Hi Liz. You look exhausted. 1) ...Have you been working... (you/work) overtime again?
B: Yes, I have. I 2) ................................ (help) my boss to update the files in the office all week. He 3) ................................ (read) the files and I 4) ................................ (write) down names, addresses, phone numbers and so on. What about you?
A: Well, I 5) ................................ (train) hard for the championship next week.
B: I see! 6) ................................ (you/lift) weights all day long?
A: Yes, for two weeks. How’s Sue? 7) ................................ (she/study) for her exams?
B: No, she hasn’t. She 8) ................................ (go) out every evening. I won’t be surprised if she fails again!

8 Look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the example.

SA: Have people been taking photos since 1751?
SB: No, they haven’t. They’ve been taking photos since 1851.
Present Perfect Continuous

Мы употребляем present perfect continuous:
- для выражения действия, начавшегося в прошлом и продолжающегося в настоящее время,

Mr Davis has been teaching for six years. (Он начал работать учителем шесть лет назад и до сих пор им работает.)
- для того, чтобы подчеркнуть продолжительность действия.

She has been painting this picture for two hours. (Она начала рисовать два часа назад и до сих пор рисует.)

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

1 A: Amanda ... has opened ... (open) a shop which sells newspapers and magazines.
   B: Really? Where is it?
2 A: Where’s Dan?
   B: He ........................................... (just/go) to the post office. He'll be back soon.
3 A: Dave ................. (learn) to drive for six months.
   B: I know. He hasn’t passed his test yet, though.
4 A: I ........................................... (know) Alison for ten years.
   B: Well, I only met her last week.
5 A: My uncle is painting his house again.
   B: Again? He ........................................... (paint) it three times this year already.
6 A: Is Paul sleeping?
   B: Yes, he ........................................... (sleep) since 10 o’clock last night.

Mary is reading some letters. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect continuous or the present perfect simple.

A .......................... I’m planning to buy a new house. I 1) ........... I’ve been looking ... (look) for one for two months now.
   So far I 2) ...................... (look) at ten houses, but I 3) ...................... (not/find) one I liked.

B .......................... My Spanish lessons are going very well. I 1) ........... I learn Spanish for five months now 
   and I love it. I 2) ...................... (already/learn) a lot.

C .......................... John 1) ........... (be) very busy recently. He 2) ...................... (paint) the living-room and the bedrooms, but he 3) ......................
   (not/start) painting the kitchen yet.
UNIT 7
Present Perfect Continuous

11. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect continuous or the present perfect simple.

A: Good evening and welcome to our show. Tonight we have Steve Connolly, the well-known director. We're glad to have you here Steve. What have you been doing... (do) lately?

B: Well, I finished my latest film, "Double Crossing".

A: That has just come out at the cinemas, hasn't it?

B: Yes. The papers give it good reviews. I hope they'll like my next film too.

A: (you/decide) what it'll be about?

B: Yes, I've read an exciting book over the last few weeks and I want to make it into a film. I've decided where to film it yet, perhaps Moscow.

A: Aha! Is it true that you have recently started learning Russian?

B: Yes, I've been studying it for three years now and I've visited the country twice.

A: Steve, thank you very much for being with us, and good luck with your new film.

5. She has been ill a week.
6. Has he been at home?
7. It's very early, but Richard has gone to work.
8. I've sent ten party invitations.
10. Have you appeared on television?

12. Fill in the blanks with time expressions from the list below.

since, all morning, already, how long, for, ever, yet, so far, just, always

1. The baby has been crying all morning...
2. Simon hasn't started school.
3. She has washed the clothes, so they are still wet.
4. Martha has wanted to go to Mexico.

13. Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

1. When did Paul sell his house?
   since Paul sold his house?
2. Mark started playing the guitar three years ago.
   has Mark been playing the guitar for three years.
3. The children haven't finished their homework yet.
   still The children haven't finished their homework.
4. When did you last decorate your living-room?
   since How long is it since you last decorated your living-room?
5. We haven't called the plumber yet.
   still We have not called the plumber yet.

14. Correct the mistakes.

1. I have looked for him all day. I can't find him.
2. He has trying to fix the car all morning.
3. I have buying lots of food this week.
4. I not have brought any shampoo.
5. It has been snowed, but it's stopped now.
6. How long they have been cleaning the house?
7. I've been knowing Lillian for two years.
8. Have you cried? Your eyes are red.
**Present Perfect Continuous**

**Revision Box**

15. **Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect continuous, the present continuous or the present simple.**

---

Dear Diary,

It's Sunday again. I 1) ...am... (be) so bored. I 2) ........................................ (not/know) what to do.

Mum is in the kitchen. She 3) ........................................ (cook). She 4) ........................................ (cook) since eight o'clock this morning. Dad's in the garden. He 5) ........................................ (mow) the lawn for two hours.

He 6) ........................................ (always/work) in the garden on Sunday mornings. Jimmy is in his room. He 7) ........................................ (do) his homework. He 8) ........................................ (study) for his history test for an hour. He 9) ........................................ (never/play) with me. Grandpa 10) ........................................ (read) his newspaper and Grandma 11) ........................................ (knit). She 12) ........................................ (knit) a jumper for me for two weeks. The jumper is yellow and I 13) ........................................ (hate) yellow. I 14) ........................................ (sit) alone in my bedroom all morning. You're my only companion...

---

16. **Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.**

A Today 1) ........................................ (be) my father's birthday. We 2) ........................................ (have) a party tonight, but he 3) ........................................ (not/know) anything about it. I 4) ........................................ (phone) all of his friends yesterday and 5) ........................................ (ask) them to come to our house at 7 o'clock. It 6) ........................................ (be) a big surprise!

B Samuel is a writer. He 1) ........................................ (write) children's books. At the moment he 2) ........................................ (write) a story about animals. He 3) ........................................ (write) another book when this one is finished.

C My dog is called Ralph. I 1) ........................................ (have) him since he 2) ........................................ (be) a puppy. Ralph 3) ........................................ (escape) from our garden once when he was young, but luckily we 4) ........................................ (find) him. He 5) ........................................ (be) very frightened. I think that's why he 6) ........................................ (not/do) it again.

---

**ORAL Activity**

The people below like doing different things. Look at the table. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

*Example:* SA: How long have you been playing football?
SB: I've been playing football for two years.
SA: How many matches have you played so far?
SB: I've played 60 matches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>How long</th>
<th>How many</th>
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<tr>
<td>Oliver Jones</td>
<td>play football</td>
<td>play 60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jessica Hill</td>
<td>paint pictures</td>
<td>paint 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amanda Price</td>
<td>take photos</td>
<td>take 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darren Mason</td>
<td>climb mountains</td>
<td>climb 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Brown</td>
<td>make pots</td>
<td>make 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiona Carson</td>
<td>write books</td>
<td>write 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WRITING Activity**

Look at your notes from the Oral Activity above and write about the people and their hobbies. Begin like this:

Oliver Jones' hobby is playing football. He has been playing football for two years. He has played sixty matches so far. Jessica Hill's hobby is ........................................
UNIT 8
Pronouns—Both/Neither—All/None—Possessives

Возвратные местоимения (Reflexive Pronouns)

They made their costumes themselves.

She has hurt herself.

Личные местоимения в именительном падеже

<table>
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<th>you</th>
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<th>she</th>
<th>it</th>
<th>we</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>they</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Возвратные местоимения

| myself | yourself | himself | herself | itself | ourselves | yourselves | themselves |

Возвратные местоимения употребляются:

- с выражениями: enjoy yourself [хорошо проведи(те) время, развлеки(тесь)], behave yourself [веди(те) себя хорошо], help yourself [угожай(ся тесь)];
- чтобы подчеркнуть существительное или местоимение в предложении. Обычно возвратные местоимения следуют непосредственно после этого существительного или местоимения либо ставятся в конце предложения. Например: I myself made this cake. (Именно я, а не кто-то другой, приготовил этот торт.) Peter met the Queen herself. (Он встретился именно с королевой, а не с кем-то другим.) Примечание. Обычно мы не употребляем возвратные местоимения с глаголами, обозначающими действия, которые люди выполняют, как правило, самостоятельно (dress, wash, shave и т.д.). Однако, когда мы хотим показать, что эти действия выполняются самостоятельно, несмотря на болезнь, возраст и т.п., мы употребляем возвратные местоимения. Например: Sarah got up and dressed in a hurry. Although Mrs Wood was ill, she managed to dress herself. Lucy is only two years old, but she can wash herself.

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct reflexive pronoun.

1 He has hurt ...himself...
2 They are enjoying ..............................................
3 She made the cake .............................................
4 He may burn .....................................................
5 You must behave ................................................
6 He went fishing by .............................................
7 She can't dress ..................................................
UNIT 8  Pronouns—Both/Neither—All/None—Possessives

2. Match column A with column B to make correct sentences.

**COLUMN A**
1. Leo burnt
2. Babies can't
3. I always enjoy
4. Did you do your homework?
5. Sandra taught
6. My mother painted the house
7. Did William draw that picture?
8. We spoke to
9. Billy fell off his bike but he
10. I don't need help. I can do it

**COLUMN B**
- a) myself at parties.
- b) by herself.
- c) herself to knit.
- d) by himself?
- e) himself on the oven.
- f) the manager himself.
- g) by yourself?
- h) didn't hurt himself.
- i) by myself.
- j) wash themselves.

---

4. Fill in myself, yourself, herself, ourselves or themselves.

**A:** I like your dress, Kate. Did you make it 1) ...yourself...?
**B:** Well, I did most of it by 2) ................................, but my mother helped with some of it.

**A:** My sister makes all of her clothes 3) ..................... and she makes other things, too.
**B:** Things would be so much cheaper if we made everything 4) ..................... . My parents used to make a lot of things 5) ..................... but they don't have the time any more.

5. Fill in the appropriate reflexive pronouns.

This morning, John and Helen got up early. Helen dressed 1) .............. herself... and John washed 2) ..................... Then, they decided to make some breakfast by 3) ..................... While they were in the kitchen, John hurt 4) ..................... when he tried to cut some bread with a sharp knife, and Helen burnt 5) ..................... while she was making some hot tea. After that, they decided never to make breakfast by 6) ..................... again!

---

3. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate reflexive pronoun or each other.

1. I look at ...myself... in the mirror every morning.
2. Tim's line is busy and Brian's line is busy too. I think they're talking to ..........................................
3. Fred and Jenny help ........................................ with their homework.
4. The boys are having fun. They are enjoying ...........................................
5. "Help ........................................... to more coffee and biscuits."
6. Fill in the appropriate reflexive pronouns.

1. Help ...yourself... to tea and cake!
2. I made ........................................ a sandwich for lunch.
3. Tommy bought ........................................ a present.
4. Joe doesn't need help; he can fix his bicycle by ........................................... .
5. Sandra painted her bedroom ........................................... ............................
6. They taught ........................................... to drive.
7. "Shall I help you?" "No, I can do it by ........................................... ."
8. "We are going to a party." "Enjoy ........................................... !"
9. We built our house
10. Terry and Annie put up the tent ........................................... ...
11. Grace is singing to ........................................... in the bath.
12. Jack, I want you to behave ........................................... at school today.
Both girls are wearing sunglasses.  
Neither girl is wearing a hat.

Both и neither употребляются применительно к двум объектам (людям, предметам и т.д.).

Both имеет утвердительное значение. За ним следует глагол во множественном числе.
Например: Both girls/Both the girls/Both of the girls/Both of them are very good students.

Neither имеет отрицательное значение. В утверждениях за ним может следовать глагол как в единственном, так и во множественном числе.
Например: Neither book is interesting. (А не: Neither book isn’t interesting.)
Neither of the books/Neither of them is/are interesting.

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All и none употребляются применительно к трем и более объектам.

All имеет утвердительное значение. За ним следует глагол во множественном числе.
Например: All the students/All of the students/All of them have studied for the test.

None имеет отрицательное значение. В утверждениях за ним может следовать глагол как в единственном, так и во множественном числе.
Например: None of these cars is/are cheap. (А не: None of these cars isn’t/aren’t cheap.)

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<tr>
<td>NONE +</td>
<td>of the/these/my/your и т.п. + сущ. во мн. ч.</td>
<td>of us/them и т.п. + is/are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both/All могут употребляться:

а) после глагола to be, Например: They were both tired. They are all here.
б) после вспомогательного глагола, но перед смысловым глаголом,  
Например: They have both finished dinner. They will all come to the party.
в) в начале предложения. Например: Both women are tall. All of the students passed the test.
Look at the pictures and describe them using all or both in as many ways as possible, as in the example.

e.g. These are all strawberries. All of them are strawberries. They are all strawberries.

Fill in the gaps with both, all, neither or none.

A: Have you seen Beth and Angela recently?
B: No. I haven't seen them since last week.
A: 1) ...Neither... of them has phoned me since Wednesday.
B: I tried to phone them yesterday, but no one was at home.
A: I think they have 2) ....................... gone away on holiday, but I'm not sure.
B: Did you phone any of their friends?
A: Yes, I phoned 3) .......................... of them, but 4) ....................... of them knows where Beth and Angela are.
B: Here's the postman. Look! There's a postcard here. It's from Beth and Angela. They are 5) ....................... in Scotland. 6) ....................... of them is having a good time, though, because it's raining there.
A: When are they coming back?
B: They are coming back next Sunday.

Fill in the gaps using both/neither of us/them.

1. George and Peter went to the cinema to see a film. ...Neither of them... enjoyed it, though, because it was quite boring.
2. My sister and I are twins. ....................................................... have the same colour hair.
3. I tried to open the cupboard, then James tried to open it, but ................................................. could do it because it was stuck.
4. I made a chocolate cake and a cherry cake, but ........................................................ tasted good because I forgot to add the sugar!
5. Samantha and Kate were bridesmaids at a wedding last week. ............................................. looked lovely in their beautiful dresses.
6. I phoned Bill and Tom yesterday. I think ............................................................... were out because no one answered the telephone.

Fill in the gaps with both, all, neither or none.

1. A: Would you like an apple or an orange?
B: Neither. I'd like a pear, please.
2. A: I looked for Helen and Jane, but ........................................ of them were there.
B: They have ........................................ gone shopping.
3. A: I've got lots of skirts but ........................................ of them fit me.
B: Well, buy some new ones.
4. A: I'm waiting for three friends. ........................................ of them are late!
B: I'm sure they will be here soon.
5. A: My sisters, Ann and Julie, are .................................. teachers.
B: Really? I'm a teacher, too.
6. A: There were lots of birds in the garden this morning.
B: Really? They have ........................................ gone now.
7. A: Steve and Dave had an accident yesterday.
B: Are they ........................................ in hospital?
A: No. Luckily, ........................................ of them were hurt.
UNIT 8
Pronouns-Both/Neither-All/None-Possessives

12 Look at the pictures and the prompts given and compare the two jobs (businessman/pilot) using both...and or neither...nor.

e.g. Both businessmen and pilots work hard.

Both ... and / Neither ... nor

The lion is a wild animal. The tiger is a wild animal, too.

Both the lion and the tiger are wild animals.
The lion doesn’t eat grass.
The tiger doesn’t eat grass, either.
Neither the lion nor the tiger eats grass.

- Both ... and используется для соединения подлежащих двух предложений в одном предложении с утвердительным значением. В этом предложении глагол употребляется во множественном числе.
  Например: Both Bob and Paul are from Scotland.

- Neither ... nor используется для соединения подлежащих двух предложений в одном предложении с отрицательным значением. В этом предложении глагол всегда употребляется в утвердительной форме и согласуется в числе со вторым подлежащим.
  Например: Neither Sheila nor Mary wants to travel abroad. (А не: Neither Sheila nor Mary don’t want to travel abroad.)

11 Rewrite the sentences using both...and or neither...nor.

1 Barry works at the bank. Mark works at the bank, too. **Both Barry and Mark work at the bank.**

2 Jenny is from Ireland. Mark is from Ireland, too.

3 I don’t like bananas and Marie doesn’t like bananas, either.

4 Jane doesn’t go to school any more and her sister doesn’t, either.

5 My mother enjoys skiing. I enjoy skiing, too.

6 Lucy didn’t spend her holidays at home. Bob didn’t, either.

7 Susan went on holiday to Spain last year. Emily went there, too.

8 Fred hasn’t got long hair and Stuart hasn’t got long hair, either.

13 Complete the article below using your notes from ex. 12.

Your choice: PILOT or BUSINESSMAN?
This week, we are looking at two different jobs which have very similar advantages and disadvantages: that of a pilot and a businessman. **Both businessmen and pilots work very hard.**

- work hard
- spend much time with their families
- earn a lot of money
- have much free time
- meet a lot of people
- make important decisions
- have stressful jobs
После притяжательных местоимений следует существительное, после абсолютной формы притяжательных местоимений — нет.
Например: This is her car. It's black. The black car is hers.

14. Join the two parts with the correct form of the possessive case:
1 the bags — the women
2 the top — the hill
3 the car — the roof
4 the shop — the owner
5 the boys — the caps
6 the manager — the hotel
7 the man — the trousers
8 the toys — the children
9 the name — the street
10 the clothes — the baby

После притяжательных местоимений следует существительное, после абсолютной формы притяжательных местоимений — нет.
Например: This is her car. It’s black. The black car is hers.

15. Rewrite the part of each sentence which is bold 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.
3 The advert is in the paper today.
4 I heard it on the news yesterday.
5 It’s on the menu this week.
6 The results this year are better.
7 I will make the phone call in five minutes.
8 That is the magazine from last month.

16. Fill in the gaps with it’s or its.
1 The dog buried ...its... bone in the garden.
2 The book isn’t mine, ................... my brother’s.
3 I can’t wear this jumper because ................... got a hole in it.
4 The bird built ................... nest in the tree in our garden.
5 ................... very cold today. I think it might snow.
6 It was raining earlier but ................... stopped now.
7 ................... quite a good novel but I didn’t enjoy the end very much.
8 The cat was cleaning ................... paws.
Look at the objects and say what belongs to each person using the possessive case.

1. Bob's trumpet
2. Pencils
3. Mary's hats
4. Toys
5. Paul's shirts
6. Susan's shoes

in the morning and mother brings back in the car every afternoon.

2 A: Whose are these football boots? Are they yours?
   B: Yes, are

3 A: Where are your parents?
   B: have gone shopping. have taken brother with

4 A: What did you and Jim do last night?
   B: went to the cinema.
   A: What did see?
   B: The new James Bond film.
   A: Was good?
   B: Yes, was excellent. Both of enjoyed

5 A: I'm going to a party tonight but I've got nothing to wear.
   B: Don't worry, I'll give one of dresses to wear.
   A: Thanks. Can take car too?
   B: I'm afraid can't. 's at the garage. Anyway, enjoy at the party!

6 A: Have you seen Georgia and Julian recently?
   B: No, but I wrote a letter to last week.
   A: Have written back ?
   B: Not yet, but I'm sure will.

7 A: Where are you going?
   B: I'm going shopping with Pauline. Do want to come with ?
   A: Yes, please would love to come.

8 A: Edward has hurt is in hospital.
   B: Really? Let's go and visit , then.

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17

Fill in the appropriate possessive adjective or pronoun (i.e. subject, object, reflexive or possessive).

1 A: Do you go to the village school?
   B: No, ... don't. My sister and go to the school in town. go there by bus

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18

Fill in the appropriate possessive adjective or pronoun (i.e. subject, object, reflexive or possessive).

1 Oh dear! I've left mine wallet at home.
2 Ours/Our video recorder is not working.
   Grandmother is lending us hers for a few days.
3 Mine/My passport has expired. I need to get a new one.
4 The Smiths' house is the third from the left. And the Porsche that is parked outside is theirs, too.
5 John and Patrick aren't at home but theirs cars are in the garage.
6 Don't wash your hair with that shampoo. It's mine.
7 Is that Danielle's coat? No, it isn't. Her is the one with the red buttons on the front.
8 Rita has left hers job as a shop assistant because she wants to be a singer.
9 Don't use my pen, please. Use yours instead.
10 Is Sue Parker your cousin? I've known her for months but she has never told me that.
20. Correct the mistakes.

1. Neither Nora nor Peter didn’t enjoy the party.
2. This is ours dog.
3. Neither Andy and Jane lives in Scotland.
4. This is Fred’s watch.
5. We enjoyed us on holiday last year.
6. Is this him suitcase?
7. These are Johns slippers.
8. Jim, Bob and Tim are both doctors.

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

When my grandfather 1) …(be) … a young boy, he 2) ………….. (like) watching the ships in the harbour of the town where he 3) ……………………. (live). A few years later, he 4) ……………………. (look) for a job when he 5) ……………………. (find) one on one of the ships in the harbour and he 6) ……………………… (become) a sailor. My grandfather 7) ………………………………. (just/retire) and he 8) ……………………… (enjoy) his free time. Now, he 9) ……………………. (work) in his garden and he 10) ……………………. (do) all the things he couldn’t do when he 11) ……………………. (work).

22. Choose the correct answer.

1. Jill and Anne …C… tennis now.
   A were playing  B play  C are playing
2. ………….. we go out for a meal on Saturday night?
   A Will  B Shall  C Are
3. Look out! You …………… hit your head on the cupboard door.
   A are going to  B won’t  C shall
4. We ………….. for Rome tomorrow morning.
   A are leaving  B left  C were leaving
5. People ………….. to the radio a lot sixty years ago.
   A were listening  B have listened  C used to listen
6. Elizabeth Wilson is the woman ………….. won the competition.
   A which  B who  C whose
Глаголы must, can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should и ought называются модальными глаголами (modal verbs), или модальными вспомогательными глаголами (modal auxiliary verbs). Они выражают возможность, долженствование, необходимость и т.п.

Основные характеристики модальных глаголов:

- к ним не добавляется -s, -ing и -ed, Например: He can cook. (A не: He can's cook.)
- вопросы, отрицания и краткие ответы с модальными глаголами строятся без глагола do в качестве вспомогательного, Например: May I go now? (A не: Do I may go now?)
- They shouldn't make any noise. (A не: They don't should make any noise.)
- за ними следует инфинитив без частицы to (за исключением глагола ought, который употребляется с "to"-инфинитивом), Например: You must fasten your seat-belt. (A не: You must to fasten your seat-belt.)
- они не образуют всех временных форм, как другие глаголы. Обычно они имеют форму настоящего и прошедшего времени.

Например: He can play water polo. (настоящее время) He could ski when he was young. (прошедшее время)

* Часто к модальным глаголам относятся не "ought", а сочетание "ought to".
** В российской школе преподавания модальные глаголы не относятся к вспомогательным глаголам.

---

**Must** и **have to** выражают долженствование (obligation) и необходимость (necessity).

Например: You must come home early.

I have to be at the office at nine o'clock.

**Must** употребляется только в настоящем времени. В других временных формах употребляется **have to**.

Например: I'll have to work late tomorrow.

He had to leave early yesterday.

(А не: He must leave early yesterday)

**Must** употребляется также, когда надо дать совет (advice).

Например: You must talk to your brother about it.

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1. Clare has got a cold. She has gone to the doctor's. Look at the prompts and say what the doctor advises her (not) to do.

- stay in bed
  *You must stay in bed.*

- go to the office for three days

- take some medicine

- drink a lot of water

- eat any ice-cream

- take your temperature twice a day

- call me if you have a high temperature

2. Look at the prompts given. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

**SA:** Why did he go to the supermarket yesterday?

**SB:** Because he had to do some shopping.

1. he / go to the supermarket / do some shopping
2. she / go to the post office / post some letters
3. they / call the babysitter / attend a meeting
4. he / call a taxi / go to the airport
5. she / buy a dictionary / translate a novel
6. they / go to a restaurant / entertain some clients
3 Fill in the gaps with don’t/doesn’t have to, didn’t have to or won’t have to.

1 Tomorrow is Saturday, so I ...won’t have to... go to school.
2 I’ve already finished my project, so I .................. do it in the holidays.
3 We bought a takeaway pizza last night, so we ...... ...................... cook dinner.
4 Tom and Mary have got a washing-machine, so they ......................... go to the laundrette.
5 Steve passed his driving test, so he ......................... take it again.
6 Sally is very rich, so she ................................ work.
7 They bought tickets in advance, so they ......................... wait in the queue.
8 Jane’s mother wakes her up, so she ......................... use an alarm clock.
9 I have already read the book, so I ......................... read it again.
10 Sam never makes a mess, so he ......................... tidy his room very often.

4 Fill in the gaps with mustn’t or needn’t/ don’t have to.

1 A: You ...mustn’t... do that again! It was very naughty!
B: I’m sorry.
2 A: Shall I put some petrol in the car?
B: No, you .............................. I did it this morning.
3 A: You .................................. be late tonight.
B: I won’t. I’ll be home early.
4 A: Shall I give you a lift?
B: No, you .............................. I’ll go by taxi.
5 A: You .................................. forget to pay the bills today.
B: I’ve already done it.
6 A: You .................................. lose the money I gave you.
B: I’ll put it in a safe place.
7 A: You .................................. buy a gift for Daisy’s birthday.
B: Alright. I’ll just send a card.
8 A: Shall we take a picnic with us on Saturday?
B: No, we .............................. We’re going to eat at a restaurant.

**Mustn’t – Needn’t**

**Must not / Mustn’t** (вам/тебе не разрешается, это против правил) выражает запрет (prohibition).
Например: You mustn’t park here.
(Это против правил.)

**Needn’t** (это не является необходимым) выражает отсутствие необходимости (lack of necessity). Вместо needn’t можно употреблять don’t / doesn’t have to, при этом смысл выражения не изменяется.
Например: You needn’t / don’t have to buy me a gift.
(У тебя нет необходимости покупать мне подарок.)

5 Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

1 It isn’t necessary to wait for us.
   have You .................................. for us.
2 Taking pictures inside the museum is forbidden.
   must You .................................. inside the museum.
3 Is it necessary for you to leave so early?
   have Do .................................. so early?
4 It isn’t necessary to go by taxi. I’ll give you a lift.
   needn’t You .................................. by taxi.
   I’ll give you a lift.
5 Keeping pets in the building is forbidden.
   must You .................................. in the building.
6 It isn’t necessary to water the flowers.
   have You .................................. the flowers.
Can – Could – Be able to (способность)

- Can выражает способность (ability), a can’t – неспособность (lack of ability) (с)делать что-то в настоящем. Например: Kate can speak a foreign language. Tim can’t play the piano.
- Could выражает способность (с)делать что-то в прошлом вообще (ability in the past). Например: Alan could sing very well when he was young. (Но сейчас уже не может.)
- Was / Were able to (удалось сделать) выражает способность (с)делать что-то в конкретной ситуации в прошлом. Например: It was a very difficult test, but Meryl was able to answer all the questions. (Ей удалось ответить на все вопросы.)
- Couldn’t выражает неспособность (с)делать что-то в прошлом вообще либо в конкретной ситуации (lack of ability in the past). Например: My little brother couldn’t ride a bicycle when he was two. (Вообще, а не в конкретной ситуации.) Helen tried but she couldn’t open the door. (Ей не удалось открыть двери – неспособность в конкретной ситуации.)

С глаголами see, hear, feel, smell, taste, understand, remember, guess и т.п. мы употребляем could (а не was / were able to).
Например: Marian could feel that something was wrong the moment she entered the room. (А не: Marian was able to feel that...)

С can имеет формам только настоящего и прошедшего времени. В других временных формах мы употребляем be able to. Например: I hope I’ll be able to take you out to dinner next week.

6. Look at the prompts given and, in pairs, make sentences, as in the example.

SA: They can't enjoy much peace and quiet now.
SB: When the children grow up, they'll be able to enjoy some peace and quiet.

NOW
- enjoy much peace and quiet
- go out in the evenings
- do lots of sports
- visit their friends often
- go to the theatre with their friends

7. 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 for themselves.
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’s busy.
8 Fill in the gaps with could, couldn't or was able to.

I was walking in the woods one evening when something terrible happened. I slipped and fell down a hill into a stream. It was quite dark and I 1) ... couldn't ... see very well. I called for help but no one 2) .............. hear me. I had hurt my ankle and I 3) ................. walk very easily, but I tried. After some time, I 4) ................. start going up the hill again.

It was late and I was cold and wet. I wanted to go home, but it was too far to walk. It took me a long time, but eventually I reached the edge of the woods. There was a house there, so I 5) ................. call my father. He came in the car and took me home. The following day, the doctor came and examined my ankle. I had to stay in bed for two days. It was a week before I 6) ................. walk properly again.

9 Choose the correct answer.

1 I ... A... understand what he was saying because he was speaking Spanish.
   A couldn't    B can't    C can

2 Steven ........ walk when he was one year old.
   A can't    B can    C could

3 The door was locked so I ........ walk inside.
   A will be able to    B wasn't able to    C can

4 We ........ walk out for a meal since we sold the car.
   A has been able to    B haven't been able to    C can

5 When I am older, I ........ live by myself.
   A can't    B have been able to    C will be able to

6 I ........ run faster than my brother now.
   A will be able to    B could    C can

7 Jenny ........ type since she went to college.
   A has been able to    B can    C can't

8 I ........ hear you very well. Please speak louder.
   A am able to    B can    C can't

9 We arrived at the shop just as it was closing, so we ........ do our shopping.
   A are able to    B can    C couldn't

10 My brother ........ drive yet. He's too young.
    A can    B can't    C couldn't

10 What do can and could express in each sentence?

1 We can watch the new show on TV. (suggestion)
2 It was cold last Saturday so we couldn't go on a picnic.
3 Can I go camping with my friends at the weekend?
4 If you are not feeling well, you could stay at home.
5 Could you shut the window, please?
6 Could I speak to you for a moment, please?
7 Can you call Greg and tell him I'll be late?
Can – Can’t
(позволение – отказ)

- Can употребляется также для того, чтобы позволить, дать разрешение (give permission) сделать что-либо.
  Например: You can sit here.
- Can’t употребляется также для того, чтобы отказать в разрешении (refuse permission).
  Например: You can’t use this computer.

11. Look at the pictures and make sentences using can or can’t.

  e.g. You can’t take photographs here.

1 take photographs
2 smoke
3 park
4 cross the road
5 ride bicycle
6 have coffee

12. Fill in the gaps with can, can’t or could.
  Then, say what they express in each sentence.

1 A: Mum, ...can... I go on holiday with my friends this year? (asking for permission)
   B: I’m afraid you ................. . You’re too young.
2 A: Sir, I need to leave work early tonight, if that’s possible.
   B: You ................. leave early if you finish all your work first.
3 A: My mum always said that I was a clever child.
   B: What do you mean?
   A: Well, I ................. read and write when I was four years old.
4 A: It’s raining, so we ................. go out tonight.
   B: Well, we’ll stay in then.
   A: But, I want to do something nice. I’m bored.
   B: We ................. play chess.
5 A: Excuse me?
   B: Yes.
   A: ................. you tell me the time, please?
   B: Yes, it’s almost two o’clock.

6 A: What skills do you have?
   B: Well, I ................. use computers and I ................. speak two foreign languages.
7 A: What shall we buy Mum for her birthday?
   B: We ................. get a big box of chocolates.
8 A: It’s hot in here. ................. you open the window, please?
   B: Of course.
9 A: I’m going to the shops. I won’t be long.
   B: Alright.
   A: Do you want anything?
   B: Yes ................. you get me a magazine?

Must – Can’t
(предположение)

- Must употребляется также для выражения утвердительных, логически обоснованных предположений (positive logical assumptions).
  Например: Jason must be at work.
   (Я уверен, что он на работе.)
- Can’t употребляется также для выражения отрицательных, логически обоснованных предположений (negative logical assumptions).
  Например: Sam can’t know about this.
   (А не. Sam mustn’t know about this.)

13. Fill in the gaps with must or can’t.

1 A: Wow! Look at that man in the beautiful car.
   B: Yes, he ................. be very rich.
2 A: I passed my exam!
   B: Congratulations. You ................. be very happy.
3 A: Aunt Sheila’s dog died.
   B: Oh no. She ................. be very sad.
4 A: That woman always wears smart clothes and lots of jewellery.
   B: I know. She ................. be poor.
5 A: I’ve been working all day without a break.
   B: Sit down, you ................. be really tired.
6 A: I’ve finished tidying my room. I’m ready to leave now.
   B: You ................. be ready so soon! You only started ten minutes ago!
14 Correct the mistakes.

1 You can go out until you finish eating.
2 Dad, must I borrow the car, please?
3 I haven’t been able to write the letter yet.
4 He can’t run long distances when he was a boy.
5 You mustn’t wake up early tomorrow. It’s a holiday.
6 He drives a Porsche. He must be poor.

Revision Box

15 Fill in the gaps with the present simple, present continuous, past simple, present perfect, future simple or be going to.

Charles Maxwell 1) ...works... (work) in a bank in the centre of London. At the moment he 2) ................. (look) for a new house. He 3) ................ (live) with his parents all of his life but now he 4) ................... (want) to move because he 5) ................... (decide) to get married. So far, he 6) .................. (look) at ten houses, but he 7) ...................... (not/like) any of them. He 8) ................. (see) another one later today. He thinks he 9) ................ (like) it because he 10) .................. (already/see) a photograph of it and it 11) .................. (be) beautiful.

Good luck, Charles!

ORAL Activity

Alan Roland has just become the director of the company he works for. Look at the information below and talk about the changes in Alan’s life, using the modal verbs in the list.

has to - will have to - needn’t/doesn’t have to -
can - will be able to - won’t be able to
e.g. Alan has to go to work earlier now.

Activity

Look at your notes from the Oral Activity and complete the letter that Alan has sent to his friend.

Dear Keith,

I’m writing to tell you that I got a promotion last month. I am the director of the company now, so our life has changed in a number of ways.

To begin with, I have to go to work earlier. .................

........................................................................

........................................................................

........................................................................

........................................................................

Good work, Charles!
UNIT 10
Infinitive - Too/Enough - The "-ing form"

They want to spend their life together.
They would like to have two children.
They may buy a car next year.

Различают два типа инфинитива:
a) "to"-инфинитив (to - infinitive) – это корневая (основная) форма глагола с частицей to,
Например: to stay, to go

б) инфинитив без to, или "гольный" инфинитив (bare infinitive), – это корневая (основная) форма глагола. Например: stay, go

Write what the following words/phrases are followed by: to - infinitive (T.I.) or bare infinitive (B.I.).

1. could + B.I. 9. make sb + ...
2. agree + 10. seem + ...
3. let + 11. expect + ...
4. must + 12. can't + ...
5. want + 13. it is nice + ...
6. learn + 14. hope + ...
7. decide + 15. may + ...
8. promise + 16. advise + ...

In pairs, say what your parents (don't) let or (don't) make you do using the prompts below.

SA: My parents don't let me watch TV late at night.
SB: My parents make me study hard.

- watch TV late at night
- study hard
- go to parties at the weekend
- wear anything I want
- tidy my room
- invite friends home
- have breakfast every morning
- play music loud

Fill in the gaps with one of the verbs from the list in the correct form.

climb, help, go, open, buy, post, stay, take, wash, ask

1. I think I will ... buy ... some flowers for my mother.
2. Bill went to the post office .......... some letters.
3. Let me ............... you with your homework.
4. I want ............... a mountain before I'm thirty.
5. We must ............... the car today. It's very dirty.
6. He's too young ............... in the house alone.
7. I don't know how ............... the windows in this room.
8. I couldn't ............... on holiday last summer.
9. Can I ............... you a question, please?
10. They made her ............... the money out of the safe.
**Unit 10**

**Infinitive - Too/Enough - The "-ing" form**

---

**"Субъект инфинитива"**

I want to play with the yellow ball.

I want you to draw a picture.

> “Субъект инфинитива” (лицо или предмет, действия которого выражает инфинитив) ставится перед инфинитивом. “Субъект инфинитива” может быть имя собственное (Mark), существительное (the boys) или личное местоимение в объектном падеже (me, you, them и т.п.). Например:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I would like</th>
<th>Lucy</th>
<th>to stay here.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the girls</td>
<td>her</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> Однако, если “субъект инфинитива” совпадает с подлежащим, мы опускаем “субъект инфинитива”.

Например: I would like to stay here.

("I" — одновременно и "субъект инфинитива" и подлежащее.)

---

**5** Fill in the gaps with one of the verbs from the list in the correct form of the infinitive.

- be - leave - do - make - meet - tell

1. I really don't know what ... **to do**...
2. You mustn't ............... anyone about this.
3. I can ............... my own clothes.
4. I want you ............... quiet.
5. I don't think the boss will let me ............... earlier today.
6. I'm pleased ............... you.

---

**6** Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the infinitive.

---

**4** Rephrase the following, as in the example.

1. You must help me.
   I want you to help me.
2. They mustn't leave now.
   I don't want ...............   I don't want
3. She must eat her dinner.
   I want ...............   I want
4. He must visit Aunt Linda.
   I want ...............   I want
5. You mustn't talk to strangers.
   I don't want ...............   I don't want
6. Fiona mustn't go on holiday by herself.
   I don't want ...............   I don't want
7. They must do their homework now.
   I want ...............   I want
8. You must go to bed now.
   I want ...............   I want

---

**Dear Emma,**

I'm writing (1) **to invite**... (invite) you to my birthday party next Saturday.

As you know, I'll be sixteen, so this is going to be a very special occasion for me. I've invited almost all of my friends and I really hope they'll all be able (2) ............ (come). Could I (3) .................... (ask) you (4) ............... (help) me with the preparations, though? I would like (5) .................... (decorate) the house with white and pink flowers, but I'm afraid I won't (6) ............... (have) time to do everything by myself. I've also decided (7) ............... (make) my own cake and I'll certainly need your help with that! Please write back soon and let me (8) ............... (know) if you can make it.

Best wishes,

Sandra
UNIT 10
Infinitive - Too/Enough - The "-ing form"

Too/Enough

He is too short to reach the biscuits.
She's tall enough to reach the top shelf.

**Too** употребляется перед прилагательными и наречиями. **Too** имеет негативный оттенок и показывает, что чего-то (какого-то качества) слишком много (больше, чем необходимо/требуется).

too + прил./наречие + "to"-инфинитив
Например: Sarah is too young to go to school. (Sarah is so young that she can't go to school.)
He speaks too quickly for me to understand him. (He speaks so quickly that I can't understand him.)

**Enough** употребляется перед существительными, но после прилагательных и наречий. **Enough** имеет позитивный оттенок и показывает, что нечто имеется в достаточном количестве, как раз столько, сколько нужно.

прил./наречие + enough + сущ. } + "to"-инфинитив
Например: She's old enough to go out on her own. (She can go out on her own.)
I've got enough butter to make a cake. (I can make a cake.)

enough ... + "to"-инфинитив (позитивный оттенок)
Например: He is strong enough to lift the suitcase.

not enough ... + "to"-инфинитив (негативный оттенок)
Например: He is not strong enough to lift the suitcase.

too ... + "to"-инфинитив (негативный оттенок)
Например: He is too weak to lift the suitcase.

too ... for somebody/something + "to"-инфинитив (негативный оттенок)
Например: The suitcase is too heavy for him to lift.

**Match column A with column B to make correct sentences.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 It's only 6 o'clock. It's too</td>
<td>a enough to live alone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 He wasn't tall</td>
<td>b cold to go out without a coat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 I'm not old</td>
<td>c enough to go to bed now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 It's too</td>
<td>d enough to reach the cupboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 The girl wasn't early</td>
<td>e expensive for me to buy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 The dress was too</td>
<td>f early to go to bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 I'm not tired</td>
<td>g rich enough to buy a yacht.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 We aren't</td>
<td>h enough to catch the train.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Complete the responses using too or enough.**

1 Can she win the race? (fast) Yes, she's fast enough.
2 Can he buy this car? (cheap) No, ..............................................
3 Can he wear this jacket? (small) No, ..............................................
4 Can she carry the bags? (heavy) No, ..............................................
5 Can he hear the music? (loud) Yes, ..............................................
6 Can he touch the ceiling? (short) No, ..............................................

**Rewrite the sentences using too or enough.**

1 Don't wear a T-shirt. It's cold outside. It's too cold outside to wear a T-shirt.
2 It's very hot today. Let's go to the beach. It's ..............................................
3 We're not going to the party yet. It's early. It's ..............................................
4 You can't touch the ceiling. You're short. You're not ..............................................
5 You can buy this sweater. It's cheap. This sweater is ..............................................
6 You can walk to school alone. You aren't too young. You're ..............................................
7 They can buy a luxury yacht. They're rich. They're ..............................................
8 You can lift this box. It's light. This box ..............................................
**Примечание**

1. После глаголов start, begin, continue, like, love, prefer и hate можно употреблять как "-ing"-форму, так и "to"-инфинитив. Например: He started writing/to write his speech last night.

2. После выражений would love / would like / would prefer употребляется только "to"-инфинитив. Например: I would love to have my own house one day. (A не: I would love having my own house one day.)

3. После глаголов see, hear, feel и watch можно употреблять как "-ing"-форму, так и инфинитив без to, однако смысл выражений будет несколько различным.
   a) I saw Peter cross the street. (Я видел весь процесс — когда я увидел, он был уже на другой стороне улицы.)
   b) I saw Peter crossing the street. (Я видел только часть процесса — не знаю, достиг ли он другой стороны улицы, поскольку я ушел раньше.)

**10.** Match column A with column B to make correct sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Writing letters to friends</td>
<td>a) is very tiring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The baby started</td>
<td>b) is bad for your teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Running long distances</td>
<td>c) crying when I left the room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Speaking foreign languages</td>
<td>d) skiing last winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. They went</td>
<td>e) is one of my hobbies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Eating lots of sugar</td>
<td>f) washing the dishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Tom doesn't like</td>
<td>g) is useful for everyone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**11.** Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

1. I would like ...to go... (go) out tonight.
2. He hates ......................... (play) cards.
3. She is too excited ................... (sleep).
4. You must ................... (get up) early in the morning.
5. I regret ......................... (spend) so much money last weekend.
6. They go ...................... (run) every Tuesday evening.
7. I saw Helen .................. (wash) the dishes. It took her only ten minutes.
8. I started .................. (learn) French two years ago.
9. He was very pleased ............... (see) her again.
10. The dentist advised him .................. (stop) eating sweets.
UNIT 10
Infinitive - Too/Enough - The "-ing form"

12 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

Last weekend, Toby's parents let him (1) go... (go) to the funfair with his friends. When they arrived, they didn't know which ride (2) .................. (try) first, but someone suggested (3) .................. (start) with the ghost train. Everyone agreed that this was a very good idea. After they had finished (4) ............... (ride) the ghost train, they moved on to the other rides. Toby admitted (5) ............... (be) afraid on the fast roller-coaster, but he was still happy enough (6) ............... (go) on it three times! He and his friends wanted (7) ............... (try) all of the rides but they were too exhausted (8) ............... (do) everything in one day. Toby suggested (9) ............... (come) back the following weekend. Then, they all decided (10) ............... (go) home. They all loved (11) ............... (visit) the funfair and they are looking forward to (12) ............... (return) this weekend.

4 A: Let's ................................. (go) to the ice-rink at the weekend.
B: You know I hate ...................... (ice-skate).
A: But you've only tried it once. Anyway, you love .................. (roller-skate). It's the same thing.
B: That's different.

5 A: Dad, Lucy has started .................. (have) riding lessons. Will you let me .................. (go) riding too?
B: Do you really want .................. (go)?
A: Yes, I'd .................. (love) to.
B: Well, I'll talk to your mother and, if she agrees, I'm sure we can .................. (arrange) some lessons for you.
A: Thanks Dad.

6 A: Did you know that Scott is going to ask Laura .................. (marry) him?
B: Really? How do you know that?
A: I saw them ........................... (look) at engagement rings in a jewellery shop.
B: Oh, that's interesting.

7 A: Are you looking forward to .................. (go) on holiday?
B: Yes, I'm busy .................. (plan) my week.
A: I suggest .................. (visit) the museums and art galleries. They're fascinating.
B: That's a good idea. Actually, I wanted ............... (ask) you what the town is like before I decide what ............... (do).

13 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

1 A: Are you busy ........reading... (read)?
B: Yes, but I don't mind ................ (help) you. What do you want?
A: Do you know the answer to this question?
B: Yes. Look, I'll show you how ................ (do) it yourself.

2 A: I've decided ................ (get) a part-time job.
B: Really? What kind of job do you want ................ (find)?
A: Well, I really enjoy ................ (look after) animals, so I wouldn't mind ................ (work) in a pet shop.

3 A: The police caught the man who burgled my house last month.
B: Really? How did they manage ................ (catch) him?
A: I don't know, but he admitted ................ (steal) things in our neighbourhood.
B: Well, I'm happy ................ (hear) that the thief was caught.

4 A: Let's ................................. (go) to the ice-rink at the weekend.
B: You know I hate ...................... (ice-skate).
A: But you've only tried it once. Anyway, you love .................. (roller-skate). It's the same thing.
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B: Do you really want .................. (go)?
A: Yes, I'd .................. (love) to.
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A: I suggest .................. (visit) the museums and art galleries. They're fascinating.
B: That's a good idea. Actually, I wanted ............... (ask) you what the town is like before I decide what ............... (do).

ДРУГИМИ СЛОВАМИ

Внимательно посмотрите на эти пары предложений. В каждой паре предложения имеют схожий смысл.

1 Jerry was so short that he couldn't reach the top shelf. 
   too Jerry was too short to reach the top shelf.
2 Fiona is too young to go out at night.
   old Fiona isn't old enough to go out at night.
3 Driving fast is dangerous.
   drive It is dangerous to drive fast.

14 Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

1 Alec is too short to be a basketball player.
   tall Alec isn't tall enough to be a basketball player.

2 Exercising regularly is good for you.
   exercise It is good regularly.

3 Mary was so late that she didn't catch the bus.
   too Mary was too late to catch the bus.

4 This book is too boring for me to read.
   enough This book isn't enough read.
15. Correct the mistakes.

1. I'm not too tall to reach the top cupboard.
2. He is enough fast to win the race.
3. I'm old enough travelling alone.
4. You must to get up now.
5. She suggested to go to the cinema on Friday night.
6. He promised sending me a postcard.
7. It's no use to try to change her mind.
8. She knocked before to open the door.
9. He is tired enough to come to the party.
10. I am poor enough to buy a new sports car.

16. Choose the correct answer.

1. I'm thirsty. I ............. for two hours.
   A. have run    C. have been running
   B. am running

2. ................. Kate and Alice enjoy going to the theatre.
   A. Both      B. Neither      C. All

3. This is the park ................. I take my dog every afternoon.
   A. where      B. what      C. which

4. The children are tired. I think they ................. to bed early tonight.
   A. are going    B. will go    C. go

5. Alice ................. to Japan four times so far.
   A. has gone    B. has been going    C. has been

6. ................. his boss let him leave early?
   A. Shall      B. Must      C. Will

7. Jack is in a hurry. He ................. his boss in twenty minutes and he has to be on time.
   A. will meet    B. is meeting    C. meets

8. My husband painted our house all by .................
   A. himself    B. him    C. his

9. The bus drivers were on strike yesterday, but Alex ................. get to work.
   A. was able to    B. has been able to    C. could

10. Robert ................. lunch when his uncle phoned.
    A. was having    B. has had    C. had

---

UNIT 10

Infinitive - Too/Enough - The "-ing" form

Activity

Jake Potts, a dangerous criminal, has escaped from prison. Look at the information in the poster below and make sentences, as in the example.

e.g. Jake Potts managed to escape from Walton Prison this morning.

WANTED: JAKE POTTS

HAVE YOU SEEN THIS MAN?

1 m 85
85 kilos
Brown hair
Brown eyes

- manage/escape/Walton Prison this morning
- make/people/trust him
- be clever enough/disguise himself
- enjoy/go/bars and cafés
- police/suggest/look out for him in these places
- police/continue/look for him
- police/advise/people/keep away from him and avoid/talk/him
- anyone who/see/him/should/contact the police on 2634197

Writing Activity

You hear a news bulletin on the radio about Jake Potts. Look at the Oral Activity again and complete the bulletin below.

This is the nine o'clock news. A dangerous criminal managed to escape from Walton Prison this morning. Jake Potts makes people
1. Look at the pictures and the prompts and make sentences using who or which.

1. Marconi invented the radio.
2. a washing-machine/ wash clothes
3. Bell invented the telephone.
4. zebras/have got stripes
5. a vacuum cleaner/ clean carpets
6. Jackie Kennedy/many Aristote Onassis

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. ...A... dog is this?
   A Whose B Who C Who's
2. That was the year .......... I bought my first car.
   A where B when C why
3. This is the restaurant .......... we ate last weekend.
   A where B who C when
4. That's the man .......... garden is always full of flowers.
   A who's B whose C who
5. That's the house .......... she lives.
   A when B where C who
6. The year .......... I was born my parents moved to the country.
   A why B where C when
7. There's no reason .......... he can't come with us.
   A where B when C why
8. Did she say .......... she was late?
   A why B who C whose

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct pronoun.

1. Rebecca has got a kitten. She found .......... in the park.
2. Where are my keys? .......... can't find .......... .
3. This is Terry. This motorbike is .......... at the party.
5. I've got a dog and Fiona has got one too, but my dog is older than .......... .
6. Mary decorated the cake .......... .
7. I left my dictionary at home. Can I use .......... please?

4. Rewrite the sentences using both ... and or neither ... nor.

1. Hilary likes skiing. Emily likes skiing, too.
   Both Hilary and Emily like skiing.
2. Samantha goes shopping on Saturdays. Eric goes shopping on Saturdays, too.
3. Brian doesn’t play football. Simon doesn’t play football, either.
4. Peter is a good dancer. Sally is a good dancer, too.
5. David doesn’t know how to drive. Linda doesn’t know how to drive, either.
6. Jane doesn’t like carrots. I don’t like carrots, either.

5. 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 windows.
   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. He .......... speak two languages when he was ten years old.
   A needn’t B could C may
   A can’t B can C was able to
6. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

Last weekend I went 1) ...camping... (camp) with my brother. I expected 2) ......................... (have) a terrible time, but, in fact, I didn’t want 3) ....................... (go) home at the end of the trip. We managed 4) ......................... (put up) our tent by ourselves and we were very pleased 5) ......................... (see) that it didn’t fall down again! After we had finished 6) ......................... (put up) the tent, we began 7) ......................... (make) some sandwiches because we were very hungry after all that hard work! During the weekend we went 8) ......................... (swim) in the river and we went 9) ......................... (walk) in the countryside. We had a lovely time. 10) ......................... (camp) is great!

7. Fill in the gaps with too or enough.

1 I’m not old ...enough... to go to nightclubs.
2 I’m not lucky ....................... to have my own bedroom. I share it with my sister.
3 My brother is ....................... young to go to school. He’s still a baby.
4 The bag is ....................... heavy for me to carry.
5 The books are small ....................... to put in this box.
6 It is ....................... hot to wear a jacket today.

8. Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

1 Mary was so tired that she couldn’t study any more. 
   too Mary was ...too tired to study... any more.
2 The boys are too young to play in the street.
   old The boys ....................... play in the street.
3 This car is too expensive for him to buy.
   not This car is ....................... to buy.
4 Jim was so shocked that he couldn’t say anything.
   too Jim was ....................... anything.
5 Alice is too short to be a model.
   tall Alice isn’t ....................... to be a model.
6 Meeting old friends is always nice.
   to It is ....................... old friends.
7 Helen was so excited that she couldn’t sleep.
   too Helen ....................... sleep.
8 A: ...met... (meet) Simon Jones last week.
    B: Really, I ....................... (not/see) him for a long time.
9 A: ....................... (you/do) anything this evening?
    B: No, I ....................... (stay) at home this evening because I ....................... (be) tired.
10 A: ....................... (Steve/phone) you yesterday?
    B: No, he ....................... (not/phone) me, I ....................... (probably/give) him a call later this evening.

9. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1 A: I ...met... (meet) Simon Jones last week.
   B: Really, I ....................... (not/see) him for a long time.
2 A: ....................... (you/do) anything this evening?
   B: No, I ....................... (stay) at home this evening because I ....................... (be) tired.
3 A: ....................... (Steve/phone) you yesterday?
   B: No, he ....................... (not/phone) me, I ....................... (probably/give) him a call later this evening.
4 A: ....................... (be) you busy?
   B: Yes, I ....................... (be).
   A: What ....................... (you/do)?
   B: I ....................... (study) for an exam at the moment.
5 A: Why are your eyes red?
   B: Because I ....................... (work) on the computer for three hours.
6 A: ....................... (you/ever/go) to France?
   B: Yes, I ....................... (go) there on holiday last year.
   A: I ....................... (never/go) there, but I want to go next year.
7 A: How long ....................... (you/live) in Russia?
   B: I ....................... (live) here since I was born.
8 A: ....................... (you/post) the party invitations yet?
   B: Yes, I ....................... (do) it this morning.
9 A: Why are you crying?
   B: Because I ....................... (just/cut) my finger.
10 A: We ....................... (go) to a restaurant last night.
    B: ....................... (be) the food good?
    A: Yes, I ....................... (enjoy) it very much.

10. Correct the mistakes.

1 He is the man who’s daughter won the competition.
2 I want he to help me in the garden.
3 Did you hear him to shout?
4 We went to the bakery for to buy some bread.
5 Would you like me do the washing-up?
6 When have you met her?
7 He is tired because he has painted the gate since this morning.
8 It’s not worth to wait any more.
### Past Perfect Simple - Past Perfect Continuous

**Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past perfect simple.**

1. Jason ...had returned... (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.

---

**It was Marie’s birthday yesterday and she gave a party for her friends. What had she done before the day of the party? Look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the example.**

**SA:** What had Marie done before the day of the party?

**SB:** She had prepared the food.

---

**Утверждение**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Полная форма</th>
<th>Краткая форма</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>had, 'd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td>finished/ left.</td>
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<tr>
<td>You/We/They</td>
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**Вопрос**

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<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>finished/ left?</td>
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<td>you/we/they</td>
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**Отрицание**

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<td>had not, hadn't</td>
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<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You/We/They</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Birthday**

1. prepare/the food
2. put up/the decorations
3. bake/a cake
4. clean/the house
5. send/the invitations
6. borrow/some CDs
Приготвление

Past perfect simple употребляется:

- для того, чтобы показать, что одно действие произошло раньше другого в прошлом. При этом то действие, которое произошло раньше, выражается past perfect, а слу-
чивающеее позже — past simple.

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.)

- для выражения действий, которые произошли до указанного момента в прошлом,

She had watered all the flowers by five o'clock in the afternoon.
(= She had finished watering the flowers before five o'clock.)

- как эквивалент present perfect simple в прошлом. То есть, past perfect simple упот-
ребляется для выражения действия, которое началось и закончилось в прошлом, а
present perfect simple — для действия, которое началось в прошлом и продолжается
(или только что закончилось) в настоящем.

Например: Jill wasn’t at home. She had gone out. (Тогда ее не было дома.)
Jill isn’t at home. She has gone out. (Сейчас ее нет дома.)

Маркерны

К маркерам past perfect simple относятся:
before, after, already, just, till/until, when, by,
by the time и т.д.

3 Match column A with column B to make correct sentences. Which is the first action in each pair?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 By the time he reached the airport c (first action: the plane had already taken off)</td>
<td>a her husband had forgotten her birthday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Mary was angry because</td>
<td>b after we had bought the tickets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 The bank robbers had escaped</td>
<td>c the plane had already taken off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 We went to the theatre</td>
<td>d after she had won the prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 The actress gave an interview</td>
<td>e before the police arrived.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.

e.g. a) After/When Sue had packed her suitcase, she called a taxi.
b) Sue had packed her suitcase before she called a taxi.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First</th>
<th>Then</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sue/pack/her suitcase</td>
<td>call/a taxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob/eat/the meal</td>
<td>pay/the bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary/read/the contract</td>
<td>sign/it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the boys/watch/the match</td>
<td>turn off/the TV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter/borrow/some money</td>
<td>buy/a car</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 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) .................................................................
UNIT 11
Past Perfect Simple - Past Perfect Continuous

Краткие ответы

Пример: Had you read the book before you saw the film? Yes, I had./No, I hadn't.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Had you ...?</th>
<th>Yes, I/we had.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No, I/we hadn't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Had he/she/it ...?</th>
<th>Yes, he/she/it had.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No, he/she/it hadn't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Had they ...?</th>
<th>Yes, they had.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No, they hadn't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

SA: Had they bought tickets before they left?
SB: Yes, they had.

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

Fast Perfect Simple – Past Continuous – Past Simple

- Употребляется для выражения действия, которое произошло раньше другого действия в прошлом.

They had eaten dinner when their friends came. (Сначала они поужинали, а потом пришли друзья.)

They were eating dinner when their friends came. (Они все еще ужинали, когда пришли друзья.)

They ate dinner when their friends came. (Они сели ужинать, как только пришли друзья.)

- Употребляется для выражения действия, продолжающегося в прошлом в момент, когда произошло другое действие.

- Употребляется для выражения действия, произошедших непосредственно одно за другим в прошлом.

Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple, past perfect 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) ................ (sun-bathe) when it 5) ................ (start)
      raining, so I 6) ................ (leave) in a hurry.

3 A: I 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) ................
      (realise) that I 5) ................ (leave) my keys somewhere.
### Past Perfect Simple - Past Perfect Continuous

#### Просшедее совершенное продолженное время

He had been working on the computer for an hour before she came to help him.

Прошедшее совершенное продолженное время (past perfect continuous)* образуется с помощью had been и смыслового глагола в "-ing"-форме. Вопросы стоятся путем постановки had перед подлежащим. Например: Had Peter been driving for two hours before he had the accident? Отрицания стоятся путем постановки not после had. Например: He had not/hadn't been driving for two hours before he had the accident.

* Употребляется также термин past perfect progressive.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Утверждение</th>
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#### Употребление

- Past perfect continuous употребляется как эквивалент present perfect continuous в прошлом. То есть, past perfect continuous подчеркивает длительность действия, которое началось и закончилось в прошлом, в то время как present perfect continuous подчеркивает длительность действия, которое началось в прошлом и продолжается (или только что закончилось) в настоящем. Например: He had been waiting for the bus for half an hour before it came. (Сейчас он уже не ждет автобуса.) He has been waiting for the bus for half an hour. (Он еще ждет автобуса.)

- Past perfect continuous употребляется для того, чтобы показать, что результат продолжавшегося в прошлом действия был заметен (очевиден) в течение некоторого времени в прошлом. A present perfect continuous — для того, чтобы показать, что результат начавшегося в прошлом действия заметен (очевиден) в настоящем. Например: She was tired. She had been working hard all day yesterday. (Мы могли видеть, что она устала. Результат был заметен в прошлом.) She is tired. She has been working hard all day. (Мы можем видеть, что она устала. Результат заметен и сейчас.)

#### Маркеры

К маркерам past perfect continuous относятся: for, since, how long, before, until и т.п.

8. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past perfect continuous.

1. Sophie ...had been painting... (paint) the walls all day before she finished them.
2. __________________________ (you/wait) long when the boss announced that he couldn't see you?
3. Tom __________________________ (look) for a job for six months when he found one.
4. We __________________________ (watch) TV for half an hour when the doorbell rang.
5. They __________________________ (sunbathe) for an hour when it started to rain.
6. Stan __________________________ (work) as a postman for forty years when he retired.
7. I __________________________ (live) in France for ten years when I met my husband.
9 Fill in the gaps with one of the verbs from the list in the past perfect continuous.

play, work, walk, wait, discuss, sit

1 She was wet. She ...had been walking... in the rain.

2 They were happy. They ...had been together for hours.

3 He was irritated. He ...had been waiting... for the bus for half an hour.

4 He was hot. He ...had been in the barn.

5 She was sunburned. She ...had been in the sun for hours.

6 They were tired. They ...had been having business problems for four hours.

my shopping and cleaned the house, Saturday was nearly over. What about you?

A: Well, I 2) ........-------- (plan) to go out with my friend but she was late and I 3) ........--------- (wait) for nearly two hours before she phoned me to say she couldn't come after all.

B: That's a shame. Next weekend, we should go somewhere nice together.

11 Put the verbs in brackets into the past perfect simple or the past perfect continuous.

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) lots of work to do yesterday. He 2) ......................... (get up) very 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.

12 Put the verbs in brackets into the past perfect simple or the past perfect continuous.

Yesterday was a bad day for Andrew. He 1) ...hadn't slept... (not/sleep) well because there was a terrible storm in the night. After he 2) ......................... (have) a shower, he made breakfast. After he 3) ......................... (eat), he got into his car and drove to work. He 4) ......................... (only/drive) for five minutes when he remembered that he 5) ......................... (leave) his briefcase at home. He turned the car around and went home again. Then, he realised that he 6) ......................... (lock) himself out. The keys were still inside the house! Andrew was already late for work, so he decided to leave the briefcase and go to work. When he arrived, his secretary told him that his boss 7) ......................... (try) to call him at home. Andrew went to find his boss. When he asked his boss why he 8) ......................... (call), he told him that it hadn't been necessary for him to come to work that day after all! Poor Andrew drove all the way home again.
Revision Box

13. Cross out the unnecessary word.

1. The woman who she lives next door is a flight attendant.
2. Sam is going to on holiday next month.
3. Karen had been finished her homework by the time her parents came home.
4. Peter couldn’t to dive when he was young.
5. Mary did used to like sweets, but now she doesn’t.
6. Neither Liz nor Kim is not tall.
7. The box was too heavy for Paul to lift it.
8. That blouse isn’t yours. It’s mine blouse.
9. He is not never late for work.
10. Jack is not too short to reach the ceiling.

14. Choose the correct answer.

1. That’s the girl _______ dog bit me last week.
   A. who  B. whose  C. that
2. I __________ the house all day, I need a break!
   A. am tidying  B. have been tidying  C. tidy
3. Charles and Monica are __________ doctors.
   A. both  B. all  C. none
4. You __________ finish your homework before you go out to play.
   A. mustn’t  B. must  C. can’t
5. Archie went __________ his uncle.
   A. phone  B. to phone  C. phoning
6. My father lets me __________ up late on Saturday nights.
   A. stay  B. to stay  C. staying
7. Marion denied __________ the window.
   A. to break  B. break  C. breaking
8. I __________ your mother three times this week.
   A. have seen  B. see  C. have been seeing
9. Roger __________ a luxury yacht.
   A. has recently bought  B. buys  C. was buying
10. I __________ fairy tales when I was a child.
    A. was reading  B. used to read  C. have read

ORAL Activity

Linda is married to Nick and they have a baby. Last weekend, Linda had to go away on business, so Nick was at home. Linda asked him to do some things. Look at the list and say what Nick had or hadn’t done by the time Linda returned home.

e.g. Nick had fed the baby.

feed the baby  ✔
cook something  ❌
do the shopping  ✔
make the beds  ❌
take the rubbish out  ❌
put the baby’s toys away  ✔
pay the phone bill  ✔

WRITING Activity

Linda is writing a letter to her friend Lucy. Look at the Oral Activity again and complete Linda’s letter.

Dear Lucy,

Hi! I hope you’re well. I’m writing to tell you what a busy weekend I had. As you know, I had to go away on business, so Nick was at home with the baby. As usual, he had done only half the things I had asked him to. He had fed the baby but he hadn’t ..........................................

.................................................................

.................................................................

.................................................................

.................................................................

.................................................................

.................................................................

When I asked him why he hadn’t done all the things, he told me he had just been lazy! I was so angry with him!

Anyways, I’ve got to go now because I have a million things to do and I haven’t got time to be lazy.

Best wishes,
Linda
UNIT 12
Modal Verbs II

May – Might – Could
(возможность – просьба)

Fill in the gaps with may or may not (возможно, не ...) 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 almost finished everything I have to do.
9. Sally ............................ home late tonight. She’s got a lot of work at the office.

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’m 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 jumper. It only has one sleeve at the moment!

May/Could I talk to you for a minute, please?
Yes, of course.

—we use may/might/could to ask for permission.
May I use your telephone? (Официально — мы недостаточно хорошо знаем человека.)
Can I use your phone? (Неофициально — мы хорошо знаем человека.)
Could I use your phone? (Более вежливо, чем "can").

May I …? / Might I …? / Can I …?,
to express possibility (可能性).
Example: 'Where’s Paul?' 'He may/might/could be at the cinema.' (Возможно / может быть, он в кино.)

Мы употребляем may / might / could для выражения возможности (possibility).
Например: 'Where’s Paul?' 'He may/might/could be at the cinema.' (Возможно / может быть, он в кино.)

Мы употребляем May I…?/ Might I…?/ Can I…? to ask for permission.
May I use your telephone? (Официально — мы недостаточно хорошо знаем человека.)
Can I use your phone? (Неофициально — мы хорошо знаем человека.)
Could I use your phone? (более вежливо, чем "can").

Когда просят разрешения у нас, мы можем ответить: Yes, of course. / Of course. / Certainly.
Если хорошо знаем человека, мы можем ответить так: Sure. / No problem.

maybe (наречие) = perhaps
Например: Jack isn’t here. Maybe he’s at home.
may be (модальный глагол + инфинитив без to)
Например: Sheila may be in the office.
UNIT 12
Modal Verbs II

3. 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.
- She doesn’t do her homework.
- She talks all the time.
- She never washes the dishes.
- She doesn’t tidy her room.
- She eats lots of chocolate.
- She argues with her sisters.
- She doesn’t put her clothes away.
- She never takes the dog for a walk.

4. Fill in the gaps with the question words from the list and shall we.

when, what, how, how much, who, where

1. ‘Where shall we go on Saturday night?’
   ‘Let’s go to a restaurant.’
2. ‘.................................. spend on a present for Jane?’
   ‘In cash.’
3. .................................................. pay?’
   ‘Just our friends.’
4. ........................................... invite to the party?’
   ‘This weekend.’
5. ............................................. do on your birthday?’
   ‘We can have a party.’
6. .................................................. do on Monday?’
   ‘Why don’t we go swimming?’
7. .................................................. take the dog for a walk?’
   ‘Let’s take him to the beach.’

5. Mrs Patterson asks the nanny to do some things while she’s gone. Use the prompts to make requests, as in the example.

e.g. Will you give the baby a bath?

- give the baby a bath
- take the rubbish out
- water the plants
- put all the toys away
- iron the clothes
### Unit 12
**Model Verbs II**

#### Funktioni modalnykh glagolov

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>MODAL VERBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>obligation/necessity</td>
<td><em>You must/have to</em> study hard. <em>(You're obliged to ...)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advice</td>
<td><em>You must/should/ought to</em> see a doctor. <em>(I advise you to ...)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prohibition</td>
<td>*You mustn't talk in the library. <em>(You aren't allowed to...)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lack of necessity</td>
<td><em>They needn't/don't have to</em> call us tonight. <em>(It isn't necessary.)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ability         | *Tony can run fast.* *(present)*  
                                         When he was young, he *could* climb trees. *(general ability in the past)*  
                                         *She was able to* get into the house. *(single action in the past)* |
| permission      | *Can/Could/May* I use your phone? *(asking for permission)*  
                                         *You can take my car tonight.* *(giving permission)*  
                                         *You can't take photographs inside the museum.* *(refusing permission)* |
| request         | *Can you lend me your pen, please?*  
                                         *Could you open the door, please?*  
                                         *Will you post this letter?*         |
| suggestion      | *We can/could watch a film tonight.*  
                                         *Shall we eat out tonight? *(Why don't we eat?/How about eating out tonight?)* |
| possibility     | *He may/might/could be ill.* *(Perhaps; it is possible.)*                  |
| offer           | *Shall I carry the shopping for you?* *(Would you like me to carry ...?)*   |
| logical assumption | *She must be at work.* *(I'm sure she is ...)*  
                                         *She can't be at work.* *(I'm sure she isn't ...)* |

### 6
Rewrite the sentences using modal verbs, as in the example.

1. *It isn't necessary for her to* wear a suit to the office.  
   *She needn't/doesn't have to* wear a suit to the office.  

2. *You aren't allowed to* take those books out of the library.  

3. *It is possible that Mark will* be at home this evening.  

4. *Would you like me to* make some sandwiches for you?  

5. *I advise you to* leave early.  

6. *Emily managed to* find a job after looking for six months.  

7. *I'm sure Paul isn't from Canada.*  

8. *We are obliged to* take exams every six months.  

9. *I'm sure the children aren't happy with your decision.*  

10. *Perhaps we will* go to Florida on holiday.  

### 7
Choose the correct answer.

1. *...C... remember to go to the bank. I haven't got any money.*  
   A: *don't have to*  
   B: *needn't*  
   C: *must*  

2. *...I take your order, please?*  
   A: *Mustn't*  
   B: *Must*  
   C: *May*  

3. *...you ride a bicycle?*  
   A: *Can*  
   B: *Should*  
   C: *May*  

4. *Steven .......... read and write until he was seven years old.*  
   A: *must*  
   B: *could*  
   C: *couldn't*  

5. *...you make dinner tonight?*  
   A: *Shall*  
   B: *Will*  
   C: *May*  

6. *Susan, .......... you come outside and play with me?*  
   A: *will*  
   B: *shall*  
   C: *may*  

7. *You .......... go to bed late during the week.*  
   A: *couldn't*  
   B: *shall*  
   C: *shouldn't*  

8. *You .......... visit your grandparents more often.*  
   A: *ought to*  
   B: *were able to*  
   C: *shall*  

9. *......... we go to the cinema at the weekend?*  
   A: *Mustn't*  
   B: *May*  
   C: *Shall*  

10. *'Where .......... we meet?' 'At my place.'*  
    A: *must*  
    B: *shall*  
    C: *ought to*
11 Peter .......... go to the dentist before his toothache gets worse.
A ought to       B shall       C can
12 You .......... do the ironing. I'll do it instead.
A needn't       B must       C mustn't
13 You .......... cross the road without looking first. It's dangerous.
A needn't       B mustn't     C must

Read what each person says and rewrite their comments using another modal verb.

1. Can you read louder, please?
2. You must be careful with the flowers.
3. You needn't sign the paper now.
4. We can go to the cinema tonight.
5. You should call them now.
6. Can I talk to you for a minute?

Match the sentences in Column A with the responses in Column B.

Column A
1. Do I have to do the shopping today?
2. Can I ask you a question?
3. Will you buy me some stamps at the post office?
4. If you're tired, we could have a short break.
5. May I borrow your mobile phone, please?
6. Edward can't be in his office.

Column B
a. Certainly.
b. Yes, that would be nice.
c. No, you don't. I did it yesterday.
d. Yes, I agree. He must be at the bank.
e. Sure. How many do you want?
f. Of course. What do you want to know?

Underline the correct item.

Dear Henry,

I'm writing to you because I need some advice. 1) Can/Should you help me, please? My boss offered me a job in Italy and I 2) could/must make a decision about it soon. I've been thinking about it since last week but I 3) haven't been able to/wasn't able to decide! I'm a bit worried that I 4) shall/may not enjoy living in another country. I 5) might/ought to find it difficult to learn Italian. However, I 6) won't have to/mustn't stay there if I don't like it. What do you think? 7) Should/Will I move to Italy or 8) could/should I stay here? 9) Could/May you write to me and tell me what you think?

I hope to hear from you soon.

Best wishes,
Ronnie
Fill in the gaps with an appropriate modal verb. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

1 A: I could roller-skate when I was young.
   B: So could I. Those were the days.

2 A: Dad's car broke down yesterday.
   B: .................. he repair it?
   A: No, he took it to the garage.

3 A: Those men look alike. They .................. be brothers.
   B: Yes, they are.

4 A: You .................. leave your toys on the floor.
   B: Why?
   A: You'll cause an accident.

5 A: Shall I do Grandma's shopping for her?
   B: No, you .......... She wants to do it herself.

6 A: You .................. tidy your bedroom today.
   B: Oh, do I .................. ?

7 A: Where is Colin?
   B: I'm not sure. He .................. be in his office.

8 A: What .................. we do at the weekend?
   B: We .................. go swimming.

9 A: My brother .................. ride a motorbike.
   B: Really? .................. he drive a car, too?

10 A: I'm really tired.
    B: You .................. go to bed early tonight.

11 A: .................. I help you, sir?
    B: No thank you. I'm just looking around.

Read the situations and complete the sentences with an appropriate modal verb.

1 You are at school. Your teacher tells you to bring your homework with you tomorrow.
   You must bring your homework with you tomorrow.

2 You have fallen over. Your arm hurts. Your friend thinks it might be broken. She advises you to go to hospital.
   You should go to hospital.

3 Your friend is having a birthday party on Saturday. You want to go. Ask your parents for permission.
   You ought to go to your friend's party on Saturday?

4 You are eating lunch with your family. You can't reach the salt. Make a request.
   ... ... ... ... ... pass the salt, please?

5 Your mother asks you where your brother is. You think he is at the cinema with his friends.
   Perhaps he be at the cinema with his friends.

6 Your parents are planning to go on holiday this summer. They can't decide where to go. You suggest going to America.
   You should go to America.

7 You are at the beach with your mother. She is going to buy a drink. She asks you if you want anything. Ask for an ice-cream.
   You must buy me an ice-cream, please?

Correct the mistakes.

1 Might we visit Mary and Tony tonight?
2 I'm not sure where Ed is. He mustn't be at work.
3 Will I help you wash the dishes?
4 You mustn't get up early tomorrow. It's a holiday.
5 Martha had a bad cold but she could do all her work at the office.
6 You shouldn't go to the dentist if you have toothache.
7 Shall I borrow your pen, please?
8 I might climb trees when I was young.

Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

1 Perhaps Nick is at the office.
   may Nick .................. office.

2 I don't think Mary is very happy at the moment.
   can't Mary .................. very happy at the moment.
15. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

A. I went (1) ...swimming... (swim) last week. Even though it is only April, it was warm enough (2) ............... (swim). I hope (3) ................ (go) again next week if the weather is good.

B. I also managed (1) ..................... (find) time to go to the cinema to see the new Brad Pitt film last week. The film is worth (2) .................... (see) because it is very exciting.

16. Choose the correct answer.

Dear Melanie,

Hi! I’m writing 1) ...B... you some good news.

My father 2) .................. for a new job for two months 3) .................. he found one last week. It is in Carrfield and that means that we 4) .................. move back. I’m very happy about this because I 5) .................. see my old friends again. I was very sad 6) ............... we left two years ago, but now I’m looking forward 7) .................. back.

Well, I must go now. I hope 8) .................. you very soon.

Best wishes,
Jenny

1. A. give  B. to give  C. giving
2. A. had looked  B. was looking  C. had been looking
3. A. until  B. after  C. while
4. A. should  B. have to  C. shall
5. A. have been able to  B. will be able to  C. was able to
6. A. when  B. while  C. as soon as
7. A. come  B. to coming  C. to come
8. A. see  B. seeing  C. to see
UNIT 13 The Passive

The Parthenon was built in the 5th century BC. It is visited by thousands of tourists every year.

Страдательный залог образуется с помощью глагола to be и причастия прошедшего времени (past participle) смыслового глагола.

to be + past participle (pp)

1. Look at the pictures and the prompts and make sentences using the present simple passive, as in the example.

   1 Volkswagen cars are made in Germany.

   2 a lot of rice/ eat/ India

   3 snails/ eat/ France

   4 Coca Cola/ produce/the USA

   5 coffee/ grow/ Brazil

   6 beer/ produce/ Germany

2. Match Column A with Column B to make correct sentences using the past simple passive. Then, in pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

   e.g. SA: Who was "Oliver Twist" written by?
       SB: It was written by Charles Dickens.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 'Oliver Twist' (write)</td>
<td>a Leonardo da Vinci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 The 'Mona Lisa' (paint)</td>
<td>b Steven Spielberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 The Eiffel Tower (build)</td>
<td>c Alexander the Great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 'Jurassic Park' (direct)</td>
<td>d Charles Dickens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 'Carmen' (compose)</td>
<td>e Georges Bizet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Alexandria (found)</td>
<td>f Gustave Eiffel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 America (discover)</td>
<td>g Christopher Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 The telephone (invent)</td>
<td>h Alexander Graham Bell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Mrs Edison is a businesswoman. She was away on a business trip but now she is back. She wants to know what has been done while she was away. Use the prompts and, in pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

   e.g. SA: Have they delivered my new desk?
       SB: No, it hasn’t been delivered yet.
       SA: Have you posted the invitations?
       SB: Yes, they have already been posted.

   1 they / deliver / my new desk? (No)
   2 you / post / invitations? (Yes)
   3 they / repair / the photocopier? (Yes)
   4 you / type / last month’s reports? (No)
   5 you / place / advertisement in the newspaper? (No)
   6 you / pay / the bills? (Yes)
4. Emma Doyle has got three children. Yesterday she had to go out. What had been done by the children by the time she got home? Look at the prompts and make sentences using the past perfect passive, as in the example.

E.g. The beds had been made.
The dishes had not been washed.

a) beds / make ✓
b) dishes / wash x
c) plants / water ✓
d) carpet / hoover ✓
e) cat / feed x
f) dinner / cook x
g) rubbish / take out ✓
h) windows / clean x

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

1. A: These flowers are great.
   B: They ................................ (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: I'm tired.
   B: So am I. But these reports must ................................. (type) before we leave.

7. A: Who looks after your baby when you're at work?
   B: Well, he ............................... (look after) by my mother.

8. A: Those pictures are beautiful.
   B: They ........................................ (paint) by my father while he was on holiday last summer.

9. A: Who does the washing-up in your house?
   B: The dishes ................................ (wash) by my brother and then they ................................... (dry) by my sister.

10. A: Why can't I use your car?
    B: Because it .................................. (service) at the moment. You can take Mum's car if you want.

11. A: Did you post the letters?
    B: No, they ........................................ (already/post) by the time I came in.

12. A: What will happen to the criminals?
    B: They ........................................... (punish) for their crimes.

13. A: That's a very pretty tablecloth.
    B: It ......................................... (give) to me last year for my birthday.

14. A: Have you moved house yet?
    B: Yes, the last boxes ................................ (just/move).

15. A: Have you heard about Jack?
    B: Yes, he .................................... (promote) to senior manager.
При преобразовании действительного оборота (предложения со сказуемым в действительном залоге) в страдательный оборот (предложение со сказуемым в страдательном залоге):
а) дополнение (object) действительного оборота становится подлежащим (subject) страдательного,
б) глагол переходит из действительного в страдательный залог,
в) подлежащее действительного оборота становится "агентом" действия (agent).

Изучите следующую таблицу:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>active</td>
<td>Kim</td>
<td>baked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive</td>
<td>A cake</td>
<td>was baked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present simple</td>
<td>She types the letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present continuous</td>
<td>She is typing the letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past simple</td>
<td>She typed the letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past continuous</td>
<td>She was typing the letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present perfect simple</td>
<td>She has typed the letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past perfect simple</td>
<td>She had typed the letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future simple</td>
<td>She will type the letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infinitive</td>
<td>She may type the letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modals (modal + be + pp)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- В страдательном залоге употребляются только те глаголы, которые могут иметь прямое дополнение (переходные глаголы). Например: Susan cleans the silver. The silver is cleaned by Susan.
- Напомним: It is snowing today. (Этот оборот может быть преобразован в страдательный, поскольку глагол snow — непереходный.)
- Слова people, one, someone/somebody, they, he и т.п. в качестве "агента" действия в страдательном обороте обычно не употребляются.
- Например: People watch TV all over the world. TV is watched all over the world (by people).
- При преобразовании действительного оборота в страдательный личные местоимения в объектном падеже (me, you, him и т.д.) заменяются личными местоимениями в инфинитивном падеже (I, you, he и т.д.). Например: He gave this book to me. I was given this book. (Мне дали эту книгу.)
- Если в действительном обороте после глагола следует предлог, этот предлог употребляется и в страдательном обороте. Например: Burglars broke into our house last night. Our house was broken into last night.

**6. 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.
7. Turn the following questions into the passive.

1. Do they make bread in this factory?
   *Is bread made in this factory?*
2. Will Susan decorate the bedroom tomorrow?
3. Did they find the ring in the garden?
4. Is Tom drawing the picture?
5. Has Simon sent the invitations yet?
6. Had Paul repaired the door before he left for work?

Примечание.
Для того, чтобы узнать, кто/что совершил/о действие, мы употребляем следующую формулу вопроса: *Who/What ... by?*
Например: *Who was America discovered by?*

8. Write questions in the passive to which the words in bold are the answers, as in the examples.

1. Captain Cook discovered Australia.
   *Who was Australia discovered by?*
2. A dog was chasing Paul.
   *What was Paul being chased by?*
3. Simon is going to organise the party.
5. Fiona cooked this delicious turkey.
6. An international company publishes these books.
7. A bomb killed the soldier.

С глаголами, допускающими два дополнения, *ask, bring, tell, send, show, teach, promise, offer, give, pay, lend* и т.п. страдательный оборот может образовываться двумя способами.

Active: *Someone sent Helen some flowers.*
Passive: a) *Helen was sent some flowers.*
   b) *Some flowers were sent to Helen.*

Первый способ употребляется чаще, поскольку обычно нас больше интересует личность (Helen), чем вещь (some flowers).

9. Rewrite the sentences in the passive in both ways, as in the example.

1. His father gave Billy a new bicycle.
   a) *Billy was given a new bicycle by his father.*
   b) *A new bicycle was given to Billy by his father.*
2. Fred has offered Mary a watch.
   a) ........................................
   b) ........................................
3. Lisa is sending Tim an invitation.
   a) ........................................
   b) ........................................
4. She brought me some oranges.
   a) ........................................
   b) ........................................
5. Sonia is going to lend me some money.
   a) ........................................
   b) ........................................
6. Jack will show me the new car.
   a) ........................................
   b) ........................................
7. They paid him a lot of money for the job.
   a) ........................................
   b) ........................................

10. Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

1. They will not deliver the new sofa on Friday.
   *The new sofa will not be delivered on Friday.*
2. You can use this saucepan for cooking spaghetti.
3. I have to finish my homework tonight.
4. You must tidy your bedroom.
5. You ought to put these clothes away.
6. The boss gave the secretary some letters to type.
7. We should eat this cake immediately.
8. Sally sent Peter a birthday card.
9. You must take the dog for a walk.
10. The cat is not chasing the mouse.
11. Do they produce oil in Spain?
12. Did a dog bite him?
13. Edward has not recorded a new song.
11 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.

12 Rewrite the following passage in the passive.

Someone started a fire in the Courtney National Park early yesterday morning. They had used a match and some petrol to start the fire. The fire had burnt a lot of trees before someone called the fire brigade. The police have arrested a man. They are still questioning him.

13 Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

1 They built the house last year.
   was The house ... built ... last year.

2 They are planting trees in the garden.
   being Trees ................................................... in the garden.

3 The dog was chasing the cat around the house.
   was The cat ................................................... around the house by the dog.

4 They haven’t cleaned the floor yet.
   been The floor ................................................... yet.

5 They had eaten all the food by the time I got there.
   had All the food ................................................... by the time I got there.

6 You must finish the project by Wednesday afternoon.
   be The project ................................................... by Wednesday afternoon.

7 Mr Brown sent us a wedding invitation.
   was A wedding invitation ................................................... to us by Mr Brown.

8 They should inform the citizens as soon as possible.
   should The citizens ................................................... as soon as possible.

14 Fill in the 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) lots 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.
15 Correct the mistakes.

1. The dishes has been washed.
2. The letters are being opened every morning in the office.
3. Your homework must finished by Monday.
4. The woman seen taking the children to school.
5. Mike has been tell about the new job.
6. The cars stole from the car park.
7. The house is been decorated recently.
8. The centre will visit by the King next month.

Revisoin Box

16 Choose the correct answer.

Pompeii is an ancient town in Italy (1) ...C... was destroyed when a volcano (2) ................. in 79 AD. The lava and ash from the eruption of Mount Vesuvius buried the town along with everything and everyone in it. Most of the site (3) ....................... studied by archaeologists (4) ......................... have uncovered many objects among the ruins. The town is now a popular tourist attraction and is visited (5) ..................... thousands of people each year. They (6) ................. walk along the streets which (7) ....................... once a part of the busy market town and (8) ....................... now an important part of history.

1 A where B who C which
2 A erupted B has erupted C had erupted
3 A has been B was being C had been
4 A whose B they C who
5 A by B from C with
6 A could B can C are able
7 A was B have been C were
8 A were B are C has been

Max Hunter has inherited an old factory and he has decided to turn it into a club. Look at the pictures and the notes below, then make sentences in the passive, as in the example.

the walls/painted, the windows/replaced, garden lights/put in, the roof/repaird, trees/planted, the sign/put up, the door/fixd.

e.g. The walls have been painted.

Dear Harry,
I have some exciting news. I've recently inherited an old factory and I've decided to turn it into a club. So far, the walls have been painted .......
UNIT 14
Reported Speech

Diana had a meeting yesterday.

Today, Diana met Alison. Alison asked her what they had said. Diana told her that they would use her plans.

We'll use your plans, Diana.

* Употребляется также термин indirect speech.

Косвенная речь (reported speech) – это речь какого-нибудь лица, переданная точно по смыслу, но не дословно. Она не заключается в кавычки. После вводящего глагола можно употребить союз that, но можно и опустить его. Например: Mary said (that) she was very tired.

Глагол say употребляется:

для введения прямой речи a) без предлога to, если после "say" не указывается, к кому обращается говорящий,
Например: Jerry said, 'I need some money.'
b) с предлогом to, если после "say" указывается, к кому обращена речь,
Например: Jerry said to me, 'I need some money.'

dля введения косвенной речи без предлога to, когда не указывается, к кому обращена речь,
Например: Jerry said (that) he needed some money.
в выражениях say good morning/afternoon and т.п., say something, say one's prayers, say so and т.п.

Глагол tell употребляется без предлога to:

dля введения косвенной речи, когда после "tell" указывается, к кому обращена речь,
Например: Jerry told me, 'I need some money.' (A не: Jerry told to me that he...)
(И не: Jerry said to me that he...)
в выражениях tell the truth, tell a lie, tell a secret, tell a story, tell the time, tell the difference, tell sb one's name, tell sb the way, tell one from another and т.п.

A Richard (1) ....told... Sarah that he was having a party on Saturday night. He (2) ................. that it would start early but it would finish quite late. He (3) ................. her to bring her sister along as well. Sarah (4) ................. she was looking forward to going. Richard (5) ................. her he would probably call again on Friday to (6) ................. her the way to his house.

B 'What shall we do?' asked Carrie. 'It's raining outside, so let's watch television,' I (1) ......................
I turned on the television and Carrie (2) ...................... to me, 'Look! That's my favourite programme. Let's watch it.' 'To (3) ...................... you the truth, I don't like it,' I (4) .................

C 'Good morning, Mr Pearson,' (1) ...................... Bella. 'Good morning, Bella,' he replied. 'I've got lots of letters for you to type today,' he (2) ...................... to her. 'Alright,' Bella (3) ...................... 'I'll type them after I finish writing this report for you.'

1 Fill in the gaps with say or tell in the correct tense.
## Высказывания в косвенной речи

Личные и притяжательные местоимения заменяются в соответствии со смыслом. Например: Sophie said, 'I bought a new camera yesterday.' Sophie said (that) she had bought a new camera the day before.

Если вводящий глагол стоит в past simple, то временные формы других глаголов изменяются следующим образом:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct Speech</th>
<th>Reported Speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Simple</td>
<td>Past Simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'I want to find a better job,' he said.</td>
<td>He said he wanted to find a better job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Continuous</td>
<td>Past Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'They're playing table tennis,' he said.</td>
<td>He said they were playing table tennis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'I've ordered a new fridge,' she said.</td>
<td>She said she had ordered a new fridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Simple</td>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Jack left the country,' they said.</td>
<td>They said Jack had left the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future (will)</td>
<td>Conditional (would)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'I'll send you a letter,' he said.</td>
<td>He said he would send me a letter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Указательные местоимения, наречия места и маркеры заменяются следующим образом:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct Speech</th>
<th>Reported Speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tonight, today, this week/month/year, etc.</td>
<td>that night, that day, that week/month/year, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>now</td>
<td>then, at that time, at once, immediately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yesterday, last night/week/month/year, etc.</td>
<td>the day before/the previous day, the previous night/week/month/year, etc. the night/week/month/year, etc. before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomorrow, next week/month/year, etc.</td>
<td>the day after/the following day, the next/ following week/month/year, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two days/months/years, etc. ago</td>
<td>two days/months/years etc. before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this, these</td>
<td>that, those/the/some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>here</td>
<td>there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNIT 14
Reported Speech

- Когда вводящий глагол стоит в present simple, future simple или в present perfect simple либо когда предложение выражает непреложную истину (general truth), временные формы глаголов в косвенной речи остаются без изменения.

Direct speech: She says, 'I don't like him.'
Reported speech: 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.

- При преобразовании прямой речи в косвенную, формы past continuous, past perfect simple и past perfect continuous не изменяются.

Direct speech: 'I was watching TV while she was cooking,' he said.
Reported speech: He said (that) he was watching TV while she was cooking.

- В косвенной речи остаются без изменения следующие модальные глаголы: would, could, might, should и ought.

Direct speech: 'I could run fast when I was young,' Tom said.
Reported speech: Tom said (that) he could run fast when he was young.

2 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 Marie said, 'We are taking our dog for a walk.'
   Bob and Marie 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 going 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 .................

7. "I can't go out tonight," she said to me.
8. "I forgot to pay the bill," he said.
9. "We've brought you a present," she said to me.
10. "I'll phone you tomorrow," she said to Peter.

3 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.

4 In which of the following sentences do the tenses not change? Why? Then, turn the following statements from direct into reported speech.

1. 'I'll paint the house next week,' he says.
   Tenses do not change because the introductory verb is in the present simple. He says (that) he will paint the house.
2. 'I've 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,' she says.
6. 'Birds can fly,' the student said.
7. 'He's 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.
UNIT 14
Reported Speech

5 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 He asked, 'Who's there?'
5 'Do you like fish?' she asked Jonathan.
6 'What have you done today?' Mother asked.
7 Jim asked, 'Did you go to work yesterday?'
8 'How did you get here?' he asked.
9 'Have you seen my blue jacket anywhere?' she asked.
10 He asked, 'Will you take me to work tomorrow?'
11 She asked, 'Where have you been?'
12 She asked, 'Will they visit us in the summer?'

6 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.
UNIT 14
Reported Speech

The teacher **suggested making** some cards. She **asked Ruth** to **sit** down. She **told the children** to **be** careful with the glue. She also **told them** **not to make** a mess.

**Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the list in the correct form.**

order, tell, ask, beg, suggest

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

**Turn the following sentences into reported speech.**

1. Be careful of the glass! The fire-fighter **told them** to **be careful of the glass**.
2. Stand back! .................................
3. Bring the light nearer! ............................
4. Pass me an axe! .................................
5. Go to the other side of the plane! ............................

**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.' ........................................ ....

*Let's make some cards. Ruth, sit down please. Be careful with the glue. Don't make a mess.*
Вводящие глаголы

Помимо "say" и "tell", могут употребляться и другие вводящие глаголы (introductory verbs, или reporting verbs). Эти глаголы более точно передают смысл речи. За ними может следовать как "to"-инфинитив, так и "-ing"-форма. Изучите следующую таблицу:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introductory Verb</th>
<th>Direct Speech</th>
<th>Reported Speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>promise</td>
<td>'I'll be home early.'</td>
<td>He promised to be home early.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refuse</td>
<td>'No, I won't wash the dishes.'</td>
<td>He refused to wash the dishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offer</td>
<td>'Can I get you an aspirin?'</td>
<td>He offered to get me an aspirin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advise</td>
<td>'You should stay in bed.'</td>
<td>He advised me to stay in bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ask</td>
<td>'Please post this letter.'</td>
<td>He asked me to post the letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beg</td>
<td>'Please, please listen to me.'</td>
<td>He begged her to listen to him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>order</td>
<td>'Don't move!'</td>
<td>He ordered me not to move.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warn</td>
<td>'Don't go near the fire.'</td>
<td>He warned me not to go near the fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suggest + -ing form</td>
<td>'Let's have some tea.'</td>
<td>He suggested having some tea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'Shall we go to Helen's party?'</td>
<td>He suggested going to Helen's party.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Choose an introductory verb and turn the following from direct into reported speech.

- advised, asked, ordered, warned, promised, begged, offered, refused, suggested

1. 'I think you should eat more vegetables,' my mother said to me.
   My mother advised me to eat more vegetables.

2. 'Please get me a glass of water,' he said to Jill.

3. 'No, I won't help you,' she said to Jim.

4. 'I'll buy you something nice for your birthday,' her mother said to her.

5. 'Don't play near the road because it's dangerous,' he said to us.

6. 'Would you like me to do the shopping?' she said.

7. 'Please, please don't leave me alone in the dark,' she said to her parents.

8. 'How about going to the cinema tonight?' he said.

9. 'Go to bed! ... Now!' his father said to him.

10. 'Shall we watch a video?' they said.

11. The people in the picture had a meeting yesterday in which they discussed some business matters. Read their comments and turn them into reported speech.

1. Tom: 'We should advertise on TV.'
   Tom suggested advertising on TV.

2. Alison: 'I'll help you organise the meeting.'

3. Alex: 'I can give you copies of the plan.'

4. Bob: 'Let's do some research on the subject.'

5. Nick: 'I'll give you all the details next week.'

6. Diana: 'Don't decide until you know the cost.'
При преобразовании косвенной речи в прямую мы следуем тем же правилам (но в обратном порядке), что и при преобразовании прямой речи в косвенную (см. стр. 93). Помимо этого мы:
• заключаем цитируемое предложение в кавычки,
• указываем говорящего перед прямой речью либо после нее,
• ставим запятую перед прямой речью либо после нее,
• начинаем прямую речь с заглавной буквы,
• ставим вопросительный знак (а не запятую) после прямой речи, если прямая речь — вопрос.

**Reported speech:**
- Jack told me that he was leaving the next day.
- The boss asked me if I enjoyed my work.
- 'Do you enjoy your work?' the boss asked me.

**Direct speech:**
- Jack said to me, 'I'm leaving tomorrow.' or 'I'm leaving tomorrow,' I said.
- The boss asked me, 'Do you enjoy your work?'

---

**12. Turn the following sentences from reported into direct speech.**

1. Trevor asked me if I had posted the letter. "Did you post the letter?" Trevor asked me.
2. Sarah told me she was looking for a new job.
3. Brian wanted to know what time the train to Leeds left.
4. She said that she didn't like jogging.
5. He said he would be back the following day.
6. He asked how much my new car had cost.
7. I asked Marie if she could do the shopping for me.
8. Jill asked Roy to close the window.
9. Adam said that he had never ridden a horse before.
10. Mr Carter told them to pick up the paper from the floor.
11. Julia begged her parents to let her go to the party.
12. Greg said, 'Let's have a party on my birthday.'

---

**13. Turn from direct into reported speech or vice versa.**

1. 'I've finished the housework,' she said.  
   *She said (that) she had finished the housework.*
2. 'Why did you do that?' he asked her.
3. Susie told her mother that *Titanic* was the best film she had ever seen.
4. He told them to put the rubbish in the bin.
5. 'Please answer the telephone,' he said to her.
6. Alex said that they were going to Hawaii for their honeymoon.
7. 'Are you going out on Saturday night?' Ben asked me.
8. Adam said that he had never ridden a horse before.
9. 'We'll go to the circus tomorrow,' said Mother.
10. Mr Carter told them to pick up the paper from the floor.
11. Julia begged her parents to let her go to the party.
12. Greg said, 'Let's have a party on my birthday.'

---

**14. Turn the underlined sentences from reported into direct speech.**

I met an old friend yesterday. I hadn't seen her for two years. I asked what she had been doing. We decided to go for a drink. We sat in a café for three hours. We talked about many different things. She asked me to give her my phone number and she wrote it down. When we left the café, I told her to call me very soon.

"What have you been doing?" I asked her.
**15 Correct the mistakes.**

1. He asked me where was the post office.
2. She suggested to visit the zoo.
3. Mother said, 'You must always say the truth.'
4. The doctor told me to not exercise a lot.
5. My parents offered giving me a lift to the railway station.
6. Our teacher said to us that the test was quite easy.
7. She asked how could she contact me.
8. He said that Kate had left the last month.
9. The old man told good night and went to bed.
10. Jenny said me, 'I hate Maths.'

**Revision Box**

**16 Underline the correct word(s).**

1. A: Where are you going/do you go?
   B: To work.
2. A: Did you do/Have you done your homework yet?
   B: Yes. I was doing/did it last night.
3. A: Did you paint the house?
   B: Yes. I did it all by me/myself.
4. A: Can you get the sugar from the shelf?
   B: No, I'm not tall too/enough to reach it.
5. A: Do you still play tennis?
   B: No, I used to/didn't use to play every week, but
      I don't any more.
6. A: Do I have to go to the shops today?
   B: No, you needn't/mustn't. I'll go instead.
7. A: Why are your clothes all wet?
   B: I was washing/have been washing the dog!
8. A: Have you read this book?
   B: Of course. It is written/was written by my aunt!
9. A: Who's that woman over there?
   B: It's the woman whose/who's son is in my class
      at school.
10. A: Shall/Must we go out tonight?
    B: Yes. Let's go to the cinema.
    A: Okay. I have to/will meet you there at 8 o'clock.
11. A: I need some paper.
    B: There is some in the drawer who/which is
        on your right.
12. A: Nicola's hair is short now.
    B: Really? It used to/didn't use to be really long.

**ORAL Activity**

Tim Stevens, the famous actor, gave a press conference yesterday. Lucy Morton, a young reporter, attended the conference. Read what Tim Stevens said. Then, in pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

**SA:** What did Tim Stevens say?

**SB:** He said that he was very happy to be in our country.

**SA:** What else did he say?

1. I'm very happy to be in your country.
2. I have already been to Venice and Florence.
3. I went to France two months ago.
4. I starred in a film called 'L'amour'.
5. I'll return with my wife in the summer.

**WRITING Activity**

Lucy is writing an article about Tim Stevens for the magazine she works for. Complete the article using the information from the Oral Activity.

**FAMOUS ACTOR VISITS OUR COUNTRY**

Tim Stevens, who I'm sure all of you know, was here for a short visit. I was lucky enough to attend the press conference he gave yesterday. This is what Mr Stevens told the reporters. He said that he was very happy to be in our country. He also said .................................................................
UNIT 15
Conditionals - Wishes

Условные предложения

 avaliaют три типа условных предложений (conditional sentences). Каждый тип состоит из двух частей: придаточного предложения (if-clause), выражающего условие (hypothesis), и главного предложения (main clause), выражающего следствие (result), которое вытекает из этого условия. Обычно условное придаточное предложение начинается со слова if.

1. if - clause
2. main clause
If you are late, you will miss the bus. (hypothesis) (result)

Когда условное придаточное предложение стоит перед главным предложением, они разделяются запятой. В обратном случае — нет. Например: If Peter has time, he will come to visit us. Peter will come to visit us if he has time.

Условные предложения первого типа

If Robert studies hard, he will pass his exams.

Water turns into ice if the temperature falls below 0°C.

If you don't understand, look at the example.

Условные предложения первого типа выражают реальную либо очень вероятную ситуацию в настоящем или будущем. Они образуются следующим образом:

If + present simple → future simple
→ present simple
→ imperative
→ can/must/may, etc. +
+ bare infinitive

В условиях придаточных предложениях вместо if ... not можно использовать unless. После unless глагол всегда употребляется в утвердительной форме.

Например: If you don't hurry, we'll be late for school. Unless you hurry, we'll be late for school. (А не: Unless you don't hurry...)

Look at the pictures and the prompts and make sentences, as in the example.

e.g. If you go to London, you can see Big Ben.
2. Match column A with column B in order to make correct type 1 conditional sentences, as in the example.

**Example:**
If you are tired, go to bed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tired</td>
<td>a. make a sandwich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hungry</td>
<td>b. get something to drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bored</td>
<td>c. go to bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirsty</td>
<td>d. take one of these pills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seasick</td>
<td>e. read a good book</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Fill in unless or if.

1. We won't go on holiday unless we can take our dog with us.
2. We don't buy it now, we'll have to get it later.
3. You go to bed late, you'll be tired in the morning.
4. I can't finish my homework unless you help me.
5. We'll have a picnic on Saturday if the weather is bad.
6. You'll catch a cold if you wear your coat.
7. I'll open the window if I get too hot.

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

1. If you have toothache, go to the dentist.
2. If Peter does lots of exercise he'll be fit and healthy.
3. Please call me if you need any help.
4. Sarah is angry if we don't go to her party.
5. Cathy will be able to go on holiday if she saves enough money.
6. Unless it rains we'll go for a walk.
7. If you work hard you may be promoted.
8. You give me a call if you have time tomorrow.
9. If you don't do your homework I let you watch TV.
10. Mary won't go to Australia unless I pay for her tickets.
11. He arrives on time we'll have dinner before we go out.

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. A: I'd like a cup of coffee.
   B: Well, if you 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.

6. Rewrite the sentences, as in the examples.

1. If Harry doesn't phone, we'll leave without him.
   Unless Harry phones, we'll leave without him.
2. Unless Sheila returns the money she owes me, I won't be able to pay my rent.
   If Sheila doesn't return the money she owes me, I won't be able to pay my rent.
3. Sarah will be disappointed if you don't send her a birthday card.
4. Maria won't go to the theatre if Peter doesn't go with her.
5. If you don't pay the electricity bill, it will be cut off.
6. Unless Kate comes home soon, her parents will call the police.
7. If the children don't behave themselves, they won't go to the zoo.
8. Unless my mother offers to help me, I won't have time to make all the preparations.
9. Unless you tidy your room, I won't take you to the party.
10. If Dennis doesn't write soon, I will be very upset.
UNIT 15
Conditionals - Wishes

Условные предложения второго типа

If I had a lot of money, I would buy a big house and I'd go on a cruise round the world.

- Условные предложения второго типа выражают нереальную, воображаемую либо маловероятную ситуацию, которая вряд ли реализуется в настоящем или будущем. Они образуются следующим образом:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If - clause</th>
<th>Main clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If + past simple</td>
<td>would/could/might + bare infinitive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Например: If I had the time, I would take up a sport. (Сейчас у меня нет времени, поэтому я вряд ли займусь спортом. — маловероятная ситуация.)
- Мы можем употреблять were вместо was для всех лиц. Например: If Peter was/were here, he would tell us what to do.
- Для того, чтобы дать совет можно употребить выражение If I were you ... . Например: If I were you, I'd talk to him about my problem.

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

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.

8. Look at the pictures and the prompts. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

   e.g. SA: Shall I paint the fence red or green?
   SB: If I were you, I'd paint it red.

   1. paint the fence/red/green
   2. order a salad/a sandwich
   3. have some coffee/orange juice
   4. buy a dog/a goldfish
   5. go to Japan/ France
   6. take up golf/baseball

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

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

Read the story below and write type 3 conditional sentences, as in the example.

Ben offered to help his neighbour fix the roof so he climbed up the ladder. He fell off the ladder and broke his leg. He went to hospital. He met Linda there. They fell in love and got married six months later.

1. If Ben hadn’t offered to help his neighbour fix the roof, he wouldn’t have climbed up the ladder.
2. If he hadn’t climbed up the ladder, ………………………
3. ………………………
4. ………………………
5. ………………………
6. ………………………
7. ………………………
UNIT 15
Conditionals - Wishes

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 (be) you, I (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) it to the police.

10 A: Ouch! I dropped a glass and cut my finger.
B: Well, if you (be) careful, you (not/cut) yourself.

14 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1 If you ...had looked... (look) both ways before crossing the street, you wouldn't have been knocked down.

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 (have) 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 hadn't woken up early, I (be) late for work.

8 If I (have) more time, I would tidy the garden.

9 If John (phone), can you take a message?

10 If I were you, I (get) someone to help me.

15 Henry is lost in the forest and he's thinking. Use his thoughts to write conditional sentences, as in the example. Then, state the type of conditional (1, 2 or 3).

1 I left the map at home. I lost my way.
2 I'll cut some wood, so I can make a fire.

3 I don't have any food. I'm hungry.

4 I'll sit under a tree. I won't get wet.

5 No one can hear me. I can't shout for help.

6 I'll get some water from the stream. I can have a drink.

7 It's dark. I can't find the path.

1 If I hadn't left the map at home, I wouldn't have lost my way. (3):

2

3

4

5

6

7
Выражение желания

Мы употребляем глагол wish или сочетание if only для выражения пожеланий, сожалений, желаний (wishes). If only выражает желание более убедительное, чем I wish.

шив/if only + past simple, когда нам хотелось бы, чтобы что-то было по-другому в настоящем.
например: I wish/if only I had a lot of money. (Но на самом деле у меня мало денег.)

шив/if only + past perfect, когда хотим выразить сожаление по поводу того, что произошло (или не произошло) в прошлом.
например: I wish I had come to your party last night. (Но я, к сожалению, не был на вашей вечеринке.)
If only I had listened to your advice. (Жаль, что я не послушал твоего совета.)

шив/if only + would для выражения:
а) вежливого требования,
например: I wish you would put your things away.
б) желания изменить ситуацию, желания изменить чье-то поведение (поскольку оно нас раздражает).
например: I wish it would stop raining. (желание изменить ситуацию)
If only Susan would stop playing the music so loud. (желание изменить чье-то поведение)

Примечание а) После wish или if only в первом и третьем лице единственного числа вместо was можно употреблять were. Употребление were является более официальным.
например: I wish I were taller. (официальный стиль)
I wish I was taller. (разговорный стиль)

б) После личных местоимений I и we вместо would мы употребляем could.
например: I wish I could help you. (А не: If I would help you.)

16. Tony has got a bad cold. He has to stay in bed. Read what he says and make sentences, as in the example.

E.g. I wish I didn't have a temperature.
- I've got a temperature.
- I've got a sore throat.
- I want to play outside in the snow, but I can't.
- I have to take medicine.
- I have to stay in bed.
- I can't go to my friend's party tonight.
- None of my friends are here with me.

17. Scott has been on holiday. He had a terrible time. Read what he says and make sentences, as in the example.

E.g. I wish it hadn't rained every day.
- It rained every day.
- The beach was a long way from the hotel.
- The hotel was dirty.
- My hotel room was small.
- I lost my luggage.
- My wallet was stolen.
UNIT 15
Conditionals - Wishes

18. Mrs Taylor is annoyed with her neighbours. What does she say? Look at the pictures and the prompts and make sentences, as in the example.

e.g. I wish Alan wouldn’t play his trumpet late at night.

1. Alan/play his trumpet late at night
2. Mrs Parker’s dog/bark all day
3. Mr Fox/mow the lawn at 5 am
4. Mrs Edison/leave rubbish on the pavement
5. the Smiths/ have a party every weekend
6. Miss Brown/pick my flowers

20. Read the following sentences. What wishes would you make corresponding to the words in bold?

1. Your car has broken down so you have to walk to work.
   I wish I didn’t have to walk to work.

2. You want to bake a cake, but you can’t remember the recipe.

3. It is raining heavily and you can’t find your umbrella.

4. You didn’t remember to lock the front door and thieves broke in.

5. You are on a diet, but you want to eat some chocolate.

6. You are having an exam today, but you haven’t studied at all.

7. You want to go on holiday, but you haven’t got enough money.

21. Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

1. Peter regrets spending his holidays with his family.
   had Peter ...wishes he hadn’t spent... his holidays with his family.

2. Why don’t you stop spending your money on useless things?
   wish I ...spending your money on useless things.

3. You should go on a diet, Sheila.
   would If I ...on a diet, Sheila.

4. Why don’t you tidy your room more often?
   wish I ...tidy your room more often.

22. Correct the mistakes.

1. I wish I would go home now.

2. If I were you, I will ask my father’s advice.

3. Unless you don’t ask her, she won’t come.

4. I wish you will listen to me.

5. I wish I saw the play when it was on at the theatre.

6. I wish I will go on long holidays to hot places.

7. If I will have time, I will tidy up before I go out.
Rewrite the following sentences in the passive.

1. Mother threw that box away weeks ago.
   That box was thrown away weeks ago (by Mother).

2. The maid polished the silver yesterday.

3. We must take the dog to the vet.

4. The mayor will open the new cinema tomorrow.

5. We couldn't put out the fire because of the wind.

6. Have you done the washing yet?

Choose the correct answer.

1. I ... A. ... you as soon as I get there.
   A. will phone   B. phone   C. am phoning

2. Jason said that he ............ to Florida before.
   A. had never been   B. have never been   C. will never be

3. You ...... tidy your room before you go to the cinema.
   A. may to   B. must   C. must to

4. James ............ the newspaper when the phone rang.
   A. reads   B. is reading   C. was reading

5. This photograph ............ by my grandfather.
   A. was taken   B. took   C. taken

6. My sister made this cake all by ............
   A. herself   B. her   C. she

7. 'Whose bag is this?' 'It's ............'
   A. me   B. mine   C. my

8. Liz is tired. She ............ the windows all morning.
   A. has been cleaning   B. is cleaning   C. has cleaned

9. When I arrived, Paul ............
   A. leaves   B. already left   C. had already left

10. Michael and Steven are friends. They ............ like football.
    A. both   B. all   C. neither
1 Choose the correct item.

1. James ...A... when Wendy came into the room.
   A was sleeping  B slept  C has been sleeping
2. I think I ............ go to university when I leave school, but I'm not sure yet.
   A should  B will  C am going
   A is washing  B has washed  C washes
4. They .......... here for twenty years.
   A work  B have been working  C were working
5. Greg .......... down, opened the book and began to read.
   A had sat  B sat  C was sitting
6. He .......... a magazine once a week, but now he doesn't.
   A used to buy  B had bought  C didn't use to buy
7. We .......... on holiday to Italy tomorrow.
   A have gone  B go  C are going
8. The train to London .......... at six o'clock in the morning.
   A leaves  B leave  C has left
9. At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Chris .......... his birthday presents.
   A opens  B was opening  C has opened
10. The children .......... to bed by the time the guests arrived.
    A have already gone  B will go  C had already gone

2 Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

1. It isn't necessary for you to wear a suit.
   have  You .......... have to wear .......... a suit.
2. You are not allowed to go out after dark.
   must  You .......... after dark.
3. It's possible that she'll visit us tomorrow.
   may  She .......... tomorrow.
4. I'm sure they're on holiday.
   must  They .......... on holiday.
5. I'm bored. Let's go somewhere else.
   shall  I'm bored. .......... somewhere else?
6. You don't have to go to work on Saturday.
   needn't  You .......... on Saturday.
7. I advise you to look for a job soon.
   ought  You .......... a job soon.

3 Rewrite the following sentences in the passive.

1. You must wash the car today.
   The car must be washed today.
2. They are taking him to hospital now.
   .......... are taking .......... to hospital now.
3. Who will make the speech?
   .......... will make the speech?
4. The cat has destroyed the flowers.
   .......... has destroyed .......... flowers.
5. Shakespeare wrote 'Hamlet'.
   .......... wrote ..........
6. Someone sent Susan a red rose.
   .......... sent .......... a red rose.
7. The fire had burnt down the house by the time the fire brigade arrived.
   .......... had burnt .......... by the time .......... arrived.
8. Who invented the television?
   .......... invented the television?

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. A: I've lost my purse. Have you seen it?
   B: No. If you .......... more careful, you wouldn't have lost it.
2. A: Did you buy that dress you saw?
   B: No, but I wish I .......... to buy it. It was lovely.
3. A: You should read this article. It's really interesting.
   B: Pass me my glasses. I can't see unless I .......... (wear) them.
4. A: If only I .......... to the party.
   B: You can go if you help me first.
5. A: Can you lend me some money?
   B: I would if I .......... (have). any, but I'm broke at the moment.
6. A: You failed your exam because you didn't study.
   B: I know. I wish I .......... (study) more.
7. A: Do you want to come on holiday with me this year?
   B: I will come if I .......... (have) enough money.
8. A: If only I .......... (not/spend) so much money this month.
   B: Yes, we'd be able to go out for a meal tonight.
9. A: That music is very loud.
   B: I wish Tom .......... (not/play) his music so loud. It gives me a headache.
10. A: Shall we go to the party on Friday night?
    B: We'll go unless I .......... (be) too tired.
Choose the correct item.

1. You ...B... borrow my notebook if you want to.
   A are able to B can C might

2. I .......... stay late at work tonight. There is lots of work to do.
   A have to B can C needn't

3. Charlie .......... speak German when he was young, but now he can.
   A can't B could C couldn't

4. You .......... ask for directions if you get lost.
   A should B are able to C mustn't

5. .......... you water the plants for me?
   A May B Will C Shall

6. Bill .......... get a new job after he had completed the training course.
   A should B can C was able to

7. .......... I help you, sir? 'Yes please.'
   A May B Must C Will

8. She .......... visit us on Sunday if she has time.
   A might B shall C mustn't

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

My best friend is called Pam. She likes (1) ...going... (go) to the theatre and she also enjoys (2) ................. (read). She is always happy (3) .................... (help) anybody and doesn't mind (4) .................... (do) the housework for her mother every week. She tries to avoid (5) ......................... (argue) with other people and usually manages (6) .................... (keep) a happy smile on her face. She has got lots of nice clothes and she lets me (7) .................. (borrow) them sometimes when we go out together. I always look forward to (8) .................... (see) Pam because she is very funny and she makes me (9) .................. (laugh).

Turn from direct into reported speech. Use an appropriate introductory verb where necessary.

1. Janet said, 'I'm leaving for Jamaica tomorrow.'
   Janet said that she was leaving for Jamaica the following day.

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. Brian said, 'No, I won't type the report.'

11. 'Can you give me a lift?' she asked her father.

Underline the correct word(s).

1. This is my picture. I drew it me/myself.

2. The reason why/where I'm late is that I missed the bus.

3. Is this bicycle your/yours?

4. That house was built/built by Harry and Sally.

5. If only he hadn't forgotten/didn't forget to post the letter.

6. That's the girl who/whose father is a policeman.

7. That's your coat. Put it/its away now, please.

8. He has worked/is working in this factory for twenty years.

9. Tommy is living/lived by himself at the moment.

10. This vase was a gift from my parents. They gave it to l/me.

11. Laura was able to/could repair her bicycle when it got a flat tyre.

12. This is the bag which/who I bought in France.

13. If I will see/see Peter, I'll give him your message.

14. That's the house that/where I lived when I was a child.

15. Shall/Will I answer the door for you?

16. Gary, which/who lives next door, owns a dog and two cats.
UNIT 16
Adjectives-Adverbs-Comparisons

Fill in the gaps with the correct adjective from the list.
lovely, fresh, quiet, cosy, bright, excellent, tall, comfortable

The cottage was beautiful. It had a 1) ...cosy... atmosphere. The rooms were small but 2) ................. . There was a 3) ................. fire burning in the fireplace, and the smell of 4) ................. roses filled each room. The old furniture was in 5) ................. condition. The garden was 6) ................. . There were 7) ................. trees all round the garden and colourful flowers near the cottage. It was very 8) ................. and peaceful. I didn't want to leave.

Fill in the correct adjective.
oval, careful, thick, adventurous, long, generous

1 Explorers are brave and .............adventurous..............
2 Rugby balls aren't round, they're ......................
3 Uncle Sam is a very ...................... man. He always brings us gifts when he visits us.
4 This book is very ...................... It doesn't fit in my bag.
5 This dress is too ...................... I need to shorten it.
6 Ricky is a ...................... driver.

You have inherited the following things from your grandmother. Describe them by putting the adjectives in the right order.
e.g. a small wooden table

1 a wooden/small/table
2 some round/china/beautiful plates
3 a crystal/Venetian/blue/vase
4 a(n) gold/expensive/ring
5 two silver/old/candlesticks
6 a(n) antique/wooden/lovely/radio

This is a small village. It looks peaceful. There are some lovely old houses.

- Прилагательные (adjectives) характеризуют существительные (a big car). Прилагательные имеют одну и ту же форму для единственного и для множественного числа. Например: a small house — small houses

- Прилагательные обычно ставятся перед существительными. Например: a beautiful girl. После глаголов to be и глаголов look, smell, sound, feel, taste и т.п. прилагательные могут употребляться без существительного. Например: Jack is tall. You look sad.

- Прилагательные можно разделить на два вида: opinion adjectives (beautiful, good и т.п.) — прилагательные, выражающие мнение говорящего о ком-то или о чем-то, и fact adjectives (long, strong, young и т.п.) — прилагательные, характеризующие возраст, размер, цвет и т.д.

ПОРЯДОК СЛЕДОВАНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

- Opinion adjectives обычно употребляются перед fact adjectives. Например: a beautiful silk dress

- Когда существительное описывается двумя или более прилагательными, они обычно следуют в таком порядке:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Material</th>
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<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>old</td>
<td>square</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>Thai</td>
<td>silk</td>
</tr>
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</table>

- Однако, длинный ряд прилагательных обычно не употребляется. Как правило, существительное описывается одним, двумя или, в крайнем случае, тремя прилагательными. Например: an expensive Persian silk carpet
Наречия

 Farmers wake up early in the morning.
 They work hard all day.
 They go home late in the evening.

 Наречие (adverb) может быть как одним словом (carefully), так и целым выражением* (in the park). Наречия указывают образ действия (how), место (where), время (when), частоту (how often) и т.д.
 Например: He drives carefully. (How does he drive? Carefully. — adverb of manner — наречие образа действия)
 Your coat is here. (Where is it? Here. — adverb of place — наречие места)
 He left for Italy yesterday. (When did he leave? Yesterday. — adverb of time — наречие времени)
 He usually eats out. (How often does he eat out? Usually. — adverb of frequency — наречие частоты)

* Обычно такое выражение не называют наречием, а относят к более общему понятию adverbial group.

 Наречия обычно следуют после глаголов.
 Например: He walks slowly.

 Наречия часто следуют после вспомогательных глаголов и глагола to be, но перед смысловыми глаголами. Например:
 He is always on time for appointments.
 He has never visited Paris.
 He always comes to work on time.

 Образование наречий

 Обычно наречия образуются путем прибавления -ly к прилагательному.
 Например: dangerous - dangerously

 В прилагательных, оканчивающихся на -le, опускается -e и прибавляется -ly.
 Например: gentle - gently

 В прилагательных, оканчивающихся на согласный + y, опускается -y и прибавляется -ly. Например: easy - easily

 В прилагательных, оканчивающихся на -l, прибавляется -ly.
 Например: wonderful - wonderfully

 ПОРЯДОК СЛЕДОВАНИЯ НАРЕЧИЙ

 Когда в предложении есть два или более наречий, они обычно следуют в таком порядке:

 manner — place — time

 (how) (where) (when)

 He was studying hard in his room last night.

 Если в предложении есть глагол, выражающий движение (go, come, leave и т.д.), то наречия следуют в таком порядке:

 place — manner — time

 (where) (how) (when)

 She came home by bus yesterday.

 Write the adverbs of the adjectives in the list in the correct box.
 bad, quiet, impossible, easy, noisy, careful, horrible, lazy, simple

 -ly | x → ly | consonant + x → lly

 Put the words from the list below into the correct column.
 good, nicely, well, monthly, sadly, cheap, tall, strongly, fast, cold, early, softly, wide, carefully, late, pretty, loudly, hard

 Adjective | Adverb | Adjective and Adverb

 "UNIT 16"
UNIT 16
Adjectives-Adverbs-Comparisons

6. Put the adverbs from the list below into the correct box.
sadly, quickly, here, last month, always, never, there, slowly, somewhere, tomorrow, cheerfully, often, now, last week, sometimes, anywhere

<table>
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<th>how</th>
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<td>(adverbs of time)</td>
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<th>how often</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(adverbs of frequency)</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

8. Underline the correct word.

1. A: I'm going to the shops now.
   B: Make sure you carry the eggs carefully/carefully. Don't break them.

2. A: I'm going to Alison's house for dinner tonight.
   B: You'll enjoy it. Alison is a very good/well cook.

3. A: Have you finished that puzzle already?
   B: Yes, it was really easily/easily.

4. A: Mr Jones shouted angrily/angrily today.
   B: I know. He was in a very bad/badly mood all day.

5. A: Your mother is always cheerful/cheerfully, isn't she?
   B: Yes, she is always in a well/good mood.

9. Underline the correct word.

I organised a surprise party for my friend, Edith, last weekend. All the guests arrived early and waited 1) quiet/quietly until Edith got there. When she walked through the door, we all cheered 2) loud/loudly. We went into the garden because it was a very 3) warm/warmly day. The guests all gave Edith 4) nice/nicely presents and Edith thanked them 5) sincerely/sincerely. We danced 6) happily/happy to the music and had a 7) wonderful/wonderfully time. The party was 8) successful/successfully.

7. Choose an appropriate adjective from the list, turn it into an adverb and put it in the correct sentence.
careless, fluent, proud, polite, happy, angry, heavy, serious, quick, careful

1. The children were playing ..........happily.................
2. The man drove ................................ and crashed his car.
3. The teacher shouted ............................... because the students were making too much noise.
4. Jonathan speaks English .................................
5. It was raining ................................ yesterday, so we stayed indoors.
6. The shop assistant placed the crystal vase ............... on the shelf.
7. I asked the man ................................ to help me cross the road.
8. Harry ran ................................ to catch the bus, but it had already left.
9. The actor who won the Academy Award was smiling ......................... on the stage.
10. He looked at me .................................. and told me never to lie to him again.

10. Put the words in the correct order.

1 always / wake up / I / early
   I always wake up early.

2 by plane / we / to Spain / went ....................................

3 to work / she / ran / quickly ........................................

4 every afternoon / sleeps / my dog / in the garden / peacefully ...........................................................

5 they / in the kitchen / quietly / were talking ..........................................................

6 all morning / happily / he / played / in his room ..........................................................

7 they / the street / carefully / crossed ..........................................................

8 yesterday / by taxi / I / went / to work ..........................................................

9 in winter / they / never / go / to the beach ..........................................................

10 sometimes / takes / he / to the park / his children ..........................................................
Сравнения

SIZE: 6 metres
COST: £3,000
The speedboat is big. It is also expensive.

SIZE: 35 metres
COST: £4,000,000
The yacht is bigger than the speedboat. It is also more expensive.

SIZE: 80 metres
COST: £30,000,000
The cruise ship is the biggest and the most expensive of all.

- Прилагательные имеют две степени сравнения: сравнительную (comparative) и превосходную (superlative).
- Сравнительная степень + than употребляется для сравнения двух людей, предметов и т.п. Например: Bob is shorter than Paul. My car is more expensive than yours.
- The + превосходная степень + of/in употребляется для сравнения человека (предмета и т.п.) с людьми (предметами и т.п.), принадлежащими к одной и той же группе. Например: Rick is the shortest of all. When talking about the position of the object, we use in. Например: Stella is the most beautiful woman in the world. (A not the world)

Образование степеней сравнения прилагательных
- Односложные и двусложные прилагательные образуют сравнительную степень путем прибавления -er, а превосходную - est. Например: tall - taller - tallest
- Прилагательные, имеющие больше двух слогов, образуют сравнительную степень с помощью more, а превосходную с помощью most. Например: intelligent - more intelligent - most intelligent
- Некоторые двусложные прилагательные (clever, stupid, narrow, gentle, friendly и т.д.) могут образовывать степени сравнения обоими способами (-er/-est and more/most).
  Например: narrow - narrower - narrowest

Правописание

- К односложным прилагательным, оканчивающимся на -e, прибавляется -r в сравнительной степени и -est - в превосходной. simple - simpler - simplest
- В двусложных прилагательных, оканчивющихся на -y, эта буква заменяется на -i и прибавляется -er/-est. easy - easier - easiest
- В прилагательных, оканчивающихся на ударный слог с кратким гласным между двумя согласными, конечная согласная буква удваивается и прибавляется -er/-est.
  fat - fatter - fattest
  hot - hotter - hottest
  cold - colder - coldest

11. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>...longer...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>expensive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>difficult</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>intelligent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>close</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>popular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>safe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>important</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>loud</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>tasty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>comfortable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>delicious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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14. Use the prompts below to make sentences, as in the example.

1. Have you read Sheldon's new novel? It's exciting, isn't it?
   Yes, it's the most exciting novel I've ever read.

2. Have you seen the new Harvey film? It's frightening, isn't it?

3. Have you met Mary's cousin? She's beautiful, isn't she?

4. Have you tasted my mum's cheesecake? It's delicious, isn't it?

5. Have you heard Michael's new record? It's bad, isn't it?

15. Fill in the gaps with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives/adverbs in brackets.

A: Excuse me, is there a 1) ________ way to get to Clovelly?

B: If you take that road, which is 2) ___________________________ (narrow) than the others, it's only 15 minutes' walk. That's the 3) ___________________________ (quick) way.

A: Ah, thanks. We've been walking for 35 minutes and we thought we would get there 4) ___________________________ (soon). We can't even see Clovelly yet.

B: It's hidden by the trees, they're 5) ___________________________ (tall) than the houses. You'll like Clovelly. It's one of the 6) ___________________________ (beautiful) villages in north Devon.

A: That's what we've heard. It has some of the 7) ___________________________ (pretty) houses, hasn't it?

B: Yes, and the 8) ___________________________ (tasty) fish you've ever eaten!

A: Thank you very much for your help. Bye.

16. Fill in the gaps with the comparative or superlative form of the adverbs in brackets, adding any necessary words.

1. Al swims ...faster than... you do. (fast)

2. My sister drives ...carelessly... us all. (carelessly)

3. I left the party .......... you did. (late)

4. Catherine dances .......... all. (beautifully)

5. The leading actress speaks .......... all. (clearly)

6. My uncle gives .......... to the poor my father does. (generously)

7. Jill Thomas works .......... all. (hard)

8. My best friend plays chess .......... I do. (well)
Adjectives-Adverbs-Comparisons

17. Fill in the gaps with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets, adding any necessary words. Then, answer the questions.

1 Which is ...the coldest... (cold) planet in our solar system? Pluto.
2 Is the Gobi desert ........................................... (large) the Sahara desert?
3 Which is ........................................... (heavy) animal in the world?
4 Which is ........................................... (long) wall in the world?
5 Is Mount Everest ........................................... (high)
Kilimanjaro?
6 Which is ........................................... (small) continent in the world?
7 Does the cheetah run ........................................... (fast)
the lion?
8 Does the blue whale make a ........................................... (loud)
sound ........................................... the polar bear?
9 Which are ........................................... (tall) buildings in the world?
10 Has a falcon got ........................................... (good) eyesight
........................................... a human?

18. Fill in the gaps with very or much.

A: This book isn’t ...very... interesting.
B: Try reading this one.

A: That’s a beautiful car, isn’t it?
B: Yes, but it’s ........................................... more expensive
than anything I can afford.

A: This jewellery is nice.
B: Yes, but the necklace is ........................................... long,
isn’t it?

A: I hate geometry, don’t you?
B: Actually, I find geometry ........................................... more
interesting than algebra.

A: Peter thinks Laura is a ........................................... polite girl.
B: I know. Barry does, too.

A: I want to lose weight, so I’ve taken up jogging.
B: That’s good, but did you know that aerobics is a
........................................... more energetic form of
eexercise than jogging?

19. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form adding any necessary words.

A: What do you think of this dress, Julia?
B: It’s lovely. It’s 1) ...the nicest... (nice) of all you’ve tried on yet.

A: Yes, but I prefer short dresses.
B: Well, it’s true that this dress is 2) ...........................................
(long) the blue one, but it’s also 3) ...........................................
........................................... (elegant).

A: Yes, but it’s 4) ........................................... (expensive)
dress we’ve seen so far.
B: I know. The blue one is much 5) ...........................................
(cheap), but it doesn’t look as good as the black one.

A: Oh! I can’t decide. What time is it?
B: It’s only 6 o’clock. We’ve got plenty of time.

A: Really! I thought it was 6) ........................................... (late)
that.
B: Why don’t we go to another shop?
A: No, I’ve decided. I like the black dress 7) ...........................................
........................................... (good). It’s 8) ...........................................
(expensive), but it doesn’t matter.
B: OK. Let’s go and pay for it.

20. Fill in the gaps with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets, adding the where necessary.

My sister went on a school trip to a large outdoor swimming pool last week. Early in the morning, all the children got onto a bus with their teacher. It was 1) ...the smallest... (small) bus my sister had ever seen, so it was 2) ........................................... (uncomfortable) journey she’d ever been on. After two hours, they reached their destination. It was 3) ........................................... (hot) day of the year. When they saw the pool, the children couldn’t believe their eyes. It was 4) ........................................... (big) swimming-pool they had ever seen. There was even a huge water-slide! My sister said it was much 5) ........................................... (enjoyable) than the rollercoaster at the funfair. Everyone had a fantastic time. When their teacher asked if they had enjoyed the trip, they all agreed that it was much 6) ........................................... (good) than having lessons at school!
UNIT 16
Adjectives-Adverbs-Comparisons

Типы сравнений

The motorbike is as fast as the car.
The motorbike isn't as/so comfortable as the car.
The bicycle is less expensive than the motorbike.
The bicycle is the least expensive of all.

Мы употребляем as + прилагательное + as, когда хотим сказать, что два человека (предмета и т.п.) обладают одинаковыми качествами. В отрицаниях мы употребляем not as/so ... as.
Например: Peter is as tall as Tom.
Tom is not as/so strong as Peter.

Мы употребляем less + прилагательное + than для сравнения двух людей (предметов и т.п.).
Например: This book is less interesting than that one.

Мы употребляем the least + прилагательное + of/in для сравнения трех и более людей (предметов и т.п.).
Например: The film we saw last night was the least interesting of all I've seen this month.

Другими словами
Внимательно посмотрите на эти пары предложений. В каждой паре предложения имеют схожий смысл.

1  Paul is stronger than Alan.
   as  Alan is not as strong as Paul.
2  I have never read such an exciting book.
   the  It's the most exciting book I have ever read.
3  The blue car is more expensive than the black one.
   less  The black car is less expensive than the blue one.
4  This book has got 160 pages. That book has got 160 pages, too.
   thick  This book is as thick as that one.

22. Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

1  Lisa is prettier than Clare.
   as  Clare is ... not as pretty as... Lisa.
2  It's the biggest house I've ever seen.
   such    I .......................................................... a big house.
3  I've never heard such a beautiful song.
   the     It's .......................................................... I have ever heard.
4  Meat isn't as healthy as vegetables.
   than    Vegetables are .................................................. meat.
5  Betty is 70 years old. Graham is 70 years old, too.
   old    Betty is .......................................................... Graham.
6  My car is old. Your car is new.
   than    Your car .......................................................... mine.
7  Samantha speaks French better than Josephine.
   well    Josephine doesn't ........................................... Samantha does.
8  I have never worn such a warm sweater.
   the     It's .......................................................... I have ever worn.
9  This necklace costs £200. That necklace costs £200, too.
   expensive  This necklace ........................................... that one.
10 Peter is more handsome than Roger.
     less    Roger is .......................................................... Peter.

21. Complete the sentences to make correct statements about the three means of transport above, as in the example.

1  The car is faster than the bicycle.
2  ... is slower than ...
3  ... is the slowest of all.
4  ... is more expensive than ...
5  ... is as fast as ...
6  ... is not as cheap as ...
7  ... is not as safe as ...
8  ... is more dangerous than ...
9  ... is the most dangerous of all.
10 ... is the cheapest of all.
11 ... is not as convenient as ...
12 ... is more comfortable than ...
13 ... is the safest of all.
14 ... is the most expensive of all.
Revision Box

23. Choose the correct answer.

On 2nd September, 1666 a fire (1) .................. in a baker's house in London. It was an accident (2) .................. was the beginning of the (3) .................. fire in London's history. The wind (4) .................. hard, so the fire spread quickly through the city. It burned for three days and (5) .................. a large part of the city, including a cathedral, several churches and thousands of homes. People tried to escape with (6) .................. belongings in boats on the river, as their houses burnt down. Finally, the fire was put out and the rebuilding of London began. A magnificent new cathedral (7) .................. and the people returned to new houses.

1 A was started B started C had started
2 A which B who C why
3 A worse B bad C worst
4 A blew B was blowing C had blown
5 A destroyed B had destroyed C has destroyed
6 A theirs B them C their
7 A was built B is built C was being built

24. Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

1 Simon gave Rachel a gold ring for her birthday. Rachel was given a gold ring by Simon for her birthday.
2 They are repairing the old bridge at the moment. ...........................................
3 Someone had informed the police about the planned robbery. ...........................................
4 They will announce the results early tomorrow morning. ...........................................
5 Alfred Hitchcock directed the film 'The Birds.' ...........................................
6 You must clean your room more often. ...........................................
7 Someone was following Clare while she was walking home. ...........................................
8 Someone guards the entrance to the embassy twenty-four hours a day. ...........................................
UNIT 17
Nouns - Articles

Множественное число (The Plural)

Dennis lives on a farm with his parents. What have they got on their farm?
They've got one horse, four rabbits, two geese, four ducks, two cockerels, two hens and three turkeys.

Правописание

♦ Множественное число большей части существительных образуется путем добавления окончания -s.
  one book - three books

♦ К существительным, оканчивающимся на -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o, добавляется -es.
  bus - buses, dress - dresses, dish - dishes, peach - peaches, box - boxes, potato - potatoes

♦ Но некоторые существительные, оканчивающиеся на -o, приобретают только -s.
  radio - radios, piano - pianos, studio - studios, video - videos, kilo - kilos, rhino - rhinos

♦ К существительным, оканчивающимся на гласную + -y, добавляется -s.
  toy - toys, boy - boys

♦ Но существительные, оканчивающиеся на согласную + -y, теряют -y и приобретают -ies.
  cherry - cherries, lady - ladies

♦ Существительные, оканчивающиеся на -f или -fe, теряют соответственно -f или -fe и приобретают -ves.
  loaf - loaves, wife - wives

♦ Но некоторые существительные, оканчивающиеся на -f или -fe, приобретают только -s.
  roof - roofs, giraffe - giraffes, cliff - cliffs

Исключения (Irregular Plurals)

Некоторые существительные образуют форму множественного числа не по приведенным выше правилам. К ним относятся:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>child</td>
<td>children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woman</td>
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<td>tooth</td>
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<td>mouse</td>
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<td>sheep</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ox</td>
<td>oxen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deer</td>
<td>deer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNIT 17
Nouns - Articles

1. Write the plural.

1 orange ...oranges... 9 tall man
2 baby .......................... 10 roof
3 watch ........................... 11 radio
4 tomato .......................... 12 fast car
5 chair ............................. 13 life
6 key ............................... 14 party
7 knife .............................. 15 beautiful day
8 foot ............................... 16 class

2. First, say the words in the plural, then, write them in the correct box.

basket, bush, ferry, cage, key, myth, bus, flower, desk, church, apple, dolphin, chair, hat, baby, dress, skirt, cherry, fox, bag, clock, piano, onion, bird, ball, cliff, box, radio, shirt, rose, dish, roof, song

/s/ baskets,
/z/ bushes,
/z/ ferries,

3. Put the words in brackets into the plural where necessary.

A: Did you go shopping on Saturday?
A: Yes, I did. I bought lots of things.
A: What did you buy?
B: I bought two (1) scarves... (scarf) and three (2) T-shirts.
A: Did you buy anything else?
B: Yes. I went to a lovely shop and bought six (3) cups and four crystal (4) glasses.
A: Gosh! You really bought lots of things!
B: And I also bought two silver (5) candlesticks for my aunt.

B: I went to the zoo yesterday.
B: Really? Which animals did you see?
A: Well, first I saw a (1) lion, and then I saw two (2) giraffes.
B: Is that all?
A: No. I also saw three (3) deer and two (4) rhinos.
B: Did you go to the monkey house?
A: Yes, and there were three (5) monkeys there. It was a great day.

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct number and one of the words from the list. Use the plural where necessary.

cucumber, tomato, radish, onion, pepper

A: What do you need for the salad?
B: Well, I need (1) four peppers...

(2) ................................, and
(3) ................................

A: Is that all?
B: Not quite. I also need (4) ...................................

................. and (5) .................
Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные

Исчисляемые существительные (countable nouns) обозначают то, что можно сосчитать. Они имеют формы единственного и множественного числа.
Например: one book, two books, three books

Перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе употребляется a/an.
a + согласный (/b/, /d/, /g/, /h/, /l/, /p/ и т.д.)
an + гласный (/ə/, /ə/, /ʌ/, /ɒ/, /ɪ/ и т.д.)

* Исчисляемые существительные (countable nouns) обозначают то, что нельзя сосчитать. Как правило, они не имеют формы множественного числа. К ним относятся существительные, обозначающие:
edu: cheese, butter, meat, salt, pepper, bacon,
      bread, chocolate, honey, jam и т.д.,
жидкости: coffee, milk, water, tea, wine,
      lemonade, petrol, oil и т.д.,
материалы: gold, iron, silver, wood, paper и т.д.,
отделенные понятия: beauty, love, happiness и т.д.,
другое: hair, money, news, snow, furniture,
      weather, advice и т.д.
* Соответствующие существительные в русском языке — исчисляемые.

Неисчисляемые существительные употребляются в формах единственного числа. С этими существительными нельзя употреблять a/an или one, но можно использовать some. Some употребляется также с существительными в форме множественного числа.
Например: There is some meat in the fridge.
(A he: There are some meats in the fridge.)
There is some bread on the table.
(A he: There is some bread on the table.)

some + uncountable noun
some + plural countable noun

For 'C' for countable and 'U' for uncountable.

1 coffee .U.
2 book .... 6 beauty .... 9 oil ....
3 furniture .... 7 money .... 11 friend ....
4 car .... 8 plate .... 12 advice ....

Fill in a, an or some.

1 some cherry ........ telephone ........ lemons
2 ........ bread ......... tea ........ onion
3 ........ apple .......... suitcase ........ biscuits
4 ........ orange juice ........ flowers ........ coins

Для указания количества исчисляемых и неисчисляемых существительных могут употребляться с такими словами, как a jar / bottle / piece / loaf / cup / bar / glass / kilo / carton / bowl / can / jug / slice / tin / packet и т.д. + of.
Например: Don't forget to buy me a jar of olives. They opened ten bottles of champagne.

Choose an appropriate noun + of to indicate quantity.

1 some biscuits - four ....packets of biscuits.....
2 some bread - three ....................................
3 some tea - two ...........................................
4 some soap - two ........................................
5 some pie - three .......................................-
6 some meat - two ........................................
7 some sugar - three ....................................
8 some water - six ......................................
8. Read the note Julia left for Jack and fill in the gaps with one of the words from the list. Use the plural where necessary.

Jack,
I’ll be late home from work tonight. Can you do the shopping for me? We need:

- two 1) cartons... of milk, six 2)
- of Coke, a 3)
- of pasta, a 4)
- of strawberry jam, three 5)
- of cat food, and a 6)
- of champagne.

It’s our wedding anniversary. I hope you haven’t forgotten!

Love,
Julia

9. Underline the correct word.

1. How many children is/are there in your class?
2. Some people never do/does any exercise.
3. There is/are a pair of socks under the bed.
4. His new clothes was/were very expensive.
5. I can’t find the stairs in this building. Where is/are they?
6. The police is/are looking for the criminal.
7. I want to cut some paper. Where is/are the scissors?
8. Your hair need/needs cutting.
9. Your pyjamas is/are on the bed.
10. The information you gave me was/were very helpful.
11. There was/were a lot of people at the cinema last night.
12. My shorts is/are made of silk.
13. His shoes is/are too small. He needs a new pair.
14. My parents is/are walking the dog at the moment.
15. These earrings was/were given to me by my grandmother.

10. Fill in the gaps with one or ones.

1. A: Which trousers do you want?  
B: The black ones.
2. A: I don’t like this shirt.  
B: Try on this instead.
3. A: Which is your car?  
B: The red one.
4. A: These socks are wet.  
B: Put on some dry.
5. A: Your glasses are broken.  
B: I know. I’m going to buy some new.
6. A: Which flowers do you prefer?  
B: I think I prefer the white.
7. A: Can I borrow a pen, please?  
B: I’m sorry, I haven’t got one.
UNIT 17
Nouns - Articles

Неопределенный артикль "A" / "An"

Неопределенный артикль a/an употребляется:

♦ с исчисляемыми существительными в форме единственного числа после глагола to be, когда существительное обозначает, кем или чем является лицо (предмет и т.п.), о котором говорят,

She's an actress. It's a passport.

♦ с рядом выражений, показывающих, как часто что-то происходит.

Например: We play tennis once a week. They go on holiday twice a year.

Неопределенный артикль a/an не употребляется:

♦ с неисчисляемыми существительными и исчисляемыми существительными в форме множественного числа. В этом случае вместо a/an можно использовать some,

some bread some eggs

♦ перед прилагательным, после которого не следует существительное. Но в противном случае перед прилагательным, начинающимся с согласного звука, употребляется a, а перед прилагательным, начинающимся с гласного, — an.

It's a hat. It is green. It is a green hat.

11 Fill in the gaps with a or an.

1... an ancient city 6... interesting book
2... woman 7... rose
3... old building 8... August evening
4... carrot 9... owl
5... film 10... businessman

12 What are the following people's jobs? Look at the pictures and the professions in the list and make sentences, as in the example.

basketball player, electrician, photographer, mechanic, optician, pilot, painter, typist

e.g. Jack is a painter.

1 Jack 2 Tim 3 Bob
4 Peter 5 Fiona 6 Sarah
7 Rick 8 Annie

13 Fill in a, an or some.

1 A: I bought... some... 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've 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'm going to the post office. Do you need anything?
   B: Could you get me ............... stamps and .......... envelope, please?
Определенный артикль “The”

Определенный артикль the употребляется с существительными как в единственном, так и во множественном числе. Например: the horses, the farm, the man

Мы употребляем “the”:

- перед существительными, когда говорим об определенном предмете (объекте) из данного класса. Например, когда упоминаем предмет не в первый раз, либо он уже известен собеседнику по ситуации. Другими словами, когда можем ответить на вопросы “Who?” (Кто именно?) или “Which” (Какой/ая/ое именно? / Который/ая/ое?),

  The elephants in the picture are in a circus. (Which elephants? The elephants we can see in the picture.)

- перед существительными, обозначающими уникальные объекты,

  the Colosseum, the earth, the sky, the sun

- перед названиями рек (the Amazon), морей (the Baltic Sea), океанов (the Pacific), горных массивов (the Rocky Mountains), пустынь (the Gobi), групп островов (the Dodecanese) и стран, когда название страны включает такие слова как “state”, “kingdom” и т.д. (the United States),

- перед названиями музыкальных инструментов в сочетаниях типа to play the piano, ... the guitar, ... the saxophone,

- перед названиями отелей (the Hilton Hotel), (кино)театров (the Apollo Theatre), кораблей (the Titanic), организаций (the EU), gazet (The Guardian), музеев (the Louvre),

- перед словами, обозначающими национальности (the French) и фамилии, когда говорим о всем семействе (the Taylors),

- перед титулами, если не указываем имя, the Queen, the Prince of Wales,

- перед существительными morning, afternoon, evening в определенных сочетаниях. He goes to work in the morning.

Мы не употребляем “the”:

- с существительными во множественном числе, когда мы говорим о чем-то вообще, то есть, когда не можем ответить на вопросы “Who?” или “Which”,

  Elephants live in the jungle. (Which elephants? Elephants is general.)

- с именами собственными,

  This is Helen.

- с названиями стран (England), городов (Paris), улиц (Mason Avenue), парков (Central Park), гор (Everest), отдельных островов (Santorini), озер (Lake Michigan) и континентов (Europe),

- с названиями приемов пищи (breakfast, lunch, dinner и т.д.), игр, видов спорта (golf, tennis, basketball и т.д.),

  Golf is a relaxing sport.

- если перед существительными стоят this / that / these / those,

  this bag, those cars (A не: this bag)

- с притяжательными местоимениями и с существительными в притяжательном падеже,

  That isn’t my car — it’s Keith’s.

- с титулами, если указываем имя,

  Queen Elizabeth, President Clinton

- с существительными school, church, bed, hospital, prison, если мы имеем в виду только их предназначение, а не конкретное здание или предмет.

  a) Mary goes to school at 8:30 in the morning. (= Mary — ученица.)

  Mary’s mother went to the school to get Mary’s school report. (= Мама Mary была в школе (в здании), она не учится в школе.)

  b) Grandma is in hospital. (= Он болен, он лечится в больнице.)

  Grandma went to the hospital to see Grandpa. (= Бабушка навестила его в больнице (в здании), она не лечится в больнице.)
UNIT 17
Nouns - Articles

17 Fill in a or the.

A: Have you made all (1) ... the ... arrangements for our holiday yet?
B: Yes, I think so. I've booked (2) ............... flight to Paris.
A: Did you find (3) ............... good hotel?
B: Well, it isn't (4) ............... luxurious hotel, but it's near (5) ............... centre of (6) ............... city and each bedroom has (7) ............... private bathroom.
A: Good. Did you go to (8) ............... bank to change (9) ............... money into French francs?
B: Yes, I've done that. Is there anything else?
A: I don't think so. I'll pack (10) ............... suitcases tomorrow night.
B: I'll book (11) ............... taxi to take us to (12) ............... airport, so we can leave our car at home.
A: Good idea. I think we're going to have (13) ............... very good holiday.

18 Underline the correct form.

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

16 Fill in a or the.

At (1) ... the ... weekend, Roy's parents took him to (2) ............... funfair. They parked their car in (3) ............... big field and then went off to have some fun. Roy bought (4) ............... hot dog and (5) ............... doughnut from (6) ............... stall at (7) ............... entrance to (8) ............... funfair.
Roy went on lots of (9) ............... rides, but his favourite was (10) ............... roller-coaster. It was very scary! They talked to fortune-tellers and they went into rooms full of strange mirrors. They stayed until Roy was exhausted.
That night, Roy dreamed about (11) ............... wonderful time he'd had at (12) ............... funfair that day.

19 Correct the mistakes.

1 We go to the bed at 9 o'clock every night.
2 Can you give me some advices, please?
3 These trousers is very expensive.
4 The police is here.
5 Jonathan went to the Brazil on holiday last year.
6 There are a lot of sheeps in that field.
7 The news about the accident were shocking.
8 My car is the red ones which is parked outside.
9 Aunt Lucy gave me a pair of glove for my birthday.
10 They play golf once the week.
Revision Box

20. Choose the correct answer.

1. They ... A... by 7 o’clock.
   A. had already  B. were eating  C. eat
   eaten
2. I ............... for an hour before he came home.
   A. am sleeping  B. had been  C. sleep
   sleeping
3. You ............... buy some bread.
   A. ought  B. must  C. shall
4. The house ............... in 1901. It is very old.
   A. is built  B. built  C. was built
5. She is ............... young to stay up late.
   A. –  B. too  C. enough
6. I have toothache. I ............... see my dentist soon.
   A. mustn’t  B. need  C. must
7. I ............... a book when the door bell rang.
   A. am reading  B. read  C. was reading
8. That’s the man ............... son is a famous actor.
   A. whose  B. who  C. where
9. She ............... a new book at the moment.
   A. writes  B. is writing  C. was writing

21. Look at the pictures and say what each item can’t be and what each item must be.

   e.g. It can’t be a camel. It must be a lion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Can’t be</th>
<th>Must be</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. lion or camel?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. star or starfish?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. umbrella or coat-hanger?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. violin or guitar?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. chair or table?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. TV or computer?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. old coins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. old typewriter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. mask</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. hourglass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. old black telephone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. pair of woollen gloves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ORAL Activity

Simon tidied the attic a few days ago and came across some old objects. Look at the pictures and say what Simon found, using a, an or some.

   e.g. Simon found an old black telephone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Can’t be</th>
<th>Must be</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. old black telephone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. pair of woollen gloves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. old books</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. hourglass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. mask</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. green radio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. old coins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. old typewriter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WRITING Activity

Simon is writing a letter to his sister. He is telling her what he found in the attic. Complete the letter.

Dear Emma,

You can’t imagine what I found while I was tidying the attic a few days ago.

I found the old black telephone that we used to have in the hall twenty years ago. I also found the pair of woollen gloves which Grandma gave me when I was five. ..............................................
UNIT 18
Some/Any/No - A lot of/Much/Many - (A) little/(A) few

Some / Any / No

- Some, any и no употребляются как с неисчисляемыми существительными (tea, water и т.д.), так и с исчисляемыми существительными (book, trees и т.д.). Например: some tea, some books

- Some обычно означает немного или несколько. Some используется в утверждениях. Например: He's got some money. (= У него есть немного денег.) She's got some books. (= У нее есть несколько книг.)

- Any обычно используется в вопросах, а not any в отрицаниях. Например: Have you got any coffee? No, I haven't got any coffee.

- В отрицаниях можно употреблять no вместо not any. Например: They haven't got any friends. They've got no friends.

- Мы употребляем some в вопросах, когда что-то предлагаем или просим. Например: Would you like some tea? (offer) Can I have some water, please? (request)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countable nouns</th>
<th>Утверждение</th>
<th>Вопрос</th>
<th>Отрицание</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>some</td>
<td></td>
<td>any</td>
<td>not any/no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncountable nouns</td>
<td>some</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>not any/no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Look at the picture. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts, as in the example.

clouds, traffic, children, snow, trees, ice, houses, fog

e.g. SA: Are there any clouds in the picture?
SB: No, there aren't.

1 Fill in the gaps with some, any or no.

A: I'm very tired. I haven't had (1) ...any... sleep.
B: If I were you, I'd go to bed and get (2) ............ sleep.
A: I haven't got (3) ................... time. I have to do (4) ................... shopping, because there is (5) ................... food left in the fridge.
B: Don't worry. I've got (6) ................... free time. I'll go shopping, so you can get (7) ............... rest.
Choose the correct answer.

1. Does ... A... know where Peter is?
   A anyone   B someone   C anywhere

2. It's very dark in here. I can't see ...........
   A any   B nothing   C anything

3. I'm going to buy ............ oranges.
   A no   B any   C some

4. ‘Who was at the door?’ ‘...........’
   A No one   B Something   C Anyone

5. There is .......... milk left in the fridge.
   A not   B no   C any

6. I'm bored. There is .......... to do here.
   A something   B anything   C nothing

7. Please can I have .......... water?
   A some   B any   C no

8. There's .......... at the door. Go and open it.
   A somebody   B nobody   C anybody

9. I'm afraid there is .......... tea left.
   A some   B any   C no

10. I must buy .......... for Pam's birthday.
    A nothing   B anything   C something

Когда мы употребляем any, anyone/anybody, anything и anywhere в утверждениях, их значение будет другим.

a) You can call me any time you like.
   (He важно когда.)

b) Anyone/Anybody can go to the new sports centre. (He важно кто.)

c) You can ask me anything you want.
   (He важно что.)

d) We can go anywhere you wish.
   (He важно куда.)

4. Fill in the gaps with any, anyone/anybody, anything or anywhere.

1 A: What time do you want dinner?
   B: Oh, ....any... time you like.

2 A: What shall I wear for the party?
   B: Wear ...................... you like. It's up to you.

3 A: When can we meet for lunch?
   B: Oh, ...................... day next week. I haven't made
      any plans.

4 A: Where can I find this magazine?
   B: At ...................... shop in the town centre.

5 A: Where shall we go for our holidays?
   B: ......................, as long as it's hot!

6 A: Who can drive the company car?
   B: ...................... who has a driver's licence.
UNIT 18
Some/Any/No - A lot of/Much/Many - (A) little/(A) few

Every употребляется перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе.
Например: Every student must come to school on time.

Местоимения everyone / everybody / everything и наречие everywhere употребляются в утверждениях, вопросах и отрицаниях. С этими словами употребляются глаголы в форме единственного числа.
Например: Is everybody/everyone here? (Are everybody...)
Everything you need is on that desk.

5 Fill in the gaps with every, everyone/everybody/everything or everywhere.

1 ...Every... person in my family has their own car.
2 My uncle knows ................................ about gardening.
3 Your desk is untidy. There are papers ......................
4 When I arrived home, .................................. had gone out.
5 I like walking, so I go .................................. on foot.
6 My grandmother goes shopping ....................... day.

6 Fill in each gap with a suitable verb from the list in the singular.
be - know - live - smell - feel

1 It's a beautiful day. Everybody ...is... in the garden.
2 Everybody I know ................................ near my house.
3 Everyone ......... the answer to that question. It's easy.
4 Everything .............. ready for the party this evening.
5 Everyone .................. happy when summer comes.
6 Everything ................... delicious!

7 Fill in the gaps with the derivatives of some, any or every.

1 A: What's the matter, John?
   B: There's ...something... in my shoe, Mum. My foot hurts.
2 A: Did ...................... see you go into the house?
   B: I don't think so. The street was empty.
3 A: Look at this mess!
   B: Oh! There are toys ......................
4 A: Are you going ...................... this weekend?
   B: No, I'm staying at home.
5 A: Are you hungry?
   B: Yes, I want ...................... to eat.
6 A: Who gave you this book?
   B: ...................... at work.
7 A: Is there ...................... good on television tonight?
   B: Not really.

There is a lot of bread in the picture.
Is there much flour? No, there isn't much.
Are there many mushrooms? No, there aren't many.

A lot of / lots of обычно употребляются в утверждениях с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе и с неисчисляемыми существительными. Если после a lot / lots нет существительного, то of опускается.
Например: Helen's got a lot of/lots of friends.
There's a lot of sugar in that bowl.
Ho Have you got many photos? Yes, I've got a lot.

Much и many обычно употребляются в вопросах и отрицаниях. Much — с неисчисляемыми существительными, а many — с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе.
Например: Is there much milk in the fridge? There isn't much tea left. Have you got many friends? I haven't got many friends.

В вопросах употребляется how much, когда имеется в виду количество (amount) чего-то, выражаемого неисчисляемым существительным, и how many — когда интересуется числом (number) людей (предметов и т.д.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinal</th>
<th>Uтверждение</th>
<th>Вопрос</th>
<th>Отрицание</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Countable nouns</td>
<td>a lot (of)</td>
<td>(how) many</td>
<td>many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncountable nouns</td>
<td>a lot (of)</td>
<td>(how) much</td>
<td>much</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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UNIT 18
Some/Any/No - A lot of/ Much/ Many - (A) little/ (A) few

8 Fill in the gaps with how much or how many and then answer the following questions about yourself.

1 ...How many... apples do you eat every day? About three.
2 .................................. milk do you drink every day?
3 .................................. books do you buy every month?
4 .................................. pocket money do you get every week?
5 .................................. people did you meet on your last holiday?
6 .................................. films do you watch every month?
7 .................................. sugar do you take in your tea?

9 Fill in many, much or a lot of.

1 A: I've got ...a lot of... spare time today.
   B: Great! Let's go shopping together.
2 A: Are there ..................... cinemas in this town?
   B: No, there's only one.
3 A: There isn't ..................... snow on the ground.
   B: No. The sun has melted it.
4 A: There are ..................... flowers in the garden.
   B: Yes, they're beautiful, aren't they?
5 A: How ......................... times did you have a shower yesterday?
   B: Three! It was a very hot day.
6 A: I've got ..................... things to do today.
   B: I'm busy today, too.
7 A: There isn't ..................... water in that vase. The flowers will die.
   B: I'll put some more in.
8 A: Helen is always alone.
   B: No she isn't. She's got ..................... friends.
9 A: Are there ..................... fish in this river?
   B: No. not any more.
10 A: Can you lend me some money?
    B: No, sorry - I haven't got ..................... money with me.

10 Complete the answers with a lot, much or many.

1 'Have you got any money?' 'Yes, ........a lot...........
2 'Is there any milk in the fridge?' 'Yes, but not ........
3 'Have you got any vegetables?' 'Yes, but not ........
4 'How many letters have you typed?' 'Not ........
5 'Are there any eggs in the basket?' 'Yes, ........
6 'How much salt did you put in the soup?' 'Not ........
7 'Did you get any presents for your birthday?' 'Yes, ........
8 'How much did your dress cost?' 'Not ........
9 'Are there many children in your class?' 'Yes, ........
10 'How much homework do you have each day?' 'Not ........

11 Fill in the gaps with too much or too many.

1 A: If you eat ...too much... chocolate, you'll get fat.
   B: Then I'll only eat a little bit!
2 A: You bought ..................... oranges at the market yesterday.
   B: Never mind, we can use some for juice.
3 A: Don't spend ..................... money tonight.
   B: I won't. I want to save some for another day.
4 A: There are ..................... flowers in that vase.
   B: I know, but I couldn't find another one.
5 A: All the students failed the exam.
   B: I know, ..................... of the questions were difficult.
6 A: How did you spoil the soup?
   B: I put ..................... salt in it.
7 A: I don't like this coffee.
   B: Why not?
   A: There's ..................... sugar in it.
Use a few or a little for each of the nouns in the list.

_Example:_
- a few plates
- a little coffee

| plates, coffee, honey, cars, ice-cream, milk, women, sheep, water, cups, flour, forks, babies, apple juice, pepper, dolls, marmalade, dresses |

Fill in a few, a few, little or a little.

1. Shall I make _a few…_ cakes for tea on Sunday?
2. I hope there are _........._ people I know at the party.
3. Could I have _............._ milk in my cup, please?
4. The trains are on strike. Very _.............._ people came to work.
5. I hope you've almost finished. There is very _.............._ time left.
6. It's cold. That's why there are very _............._ children in the park today.
7. Do you need _........._ more days to think about my proposal?
8. We must go shopping. There's very _.............._ food in the fridge.
9. I'm bored. There's very _............._ to do on Wednesday evenings.
10. I'm sorry. I'll be _............._ late. We've had _........._ problems at work.

Underline the correct word.

1. A: When will you be back?
   B: Soon. I'm only going away _for a few/a little_ days.
2. A: How do you like your coffee?
   B: I think you've put _too many/too much_ milk in it.
3. A: When can I come and visit you?
   B: Come on _every/any_ Tuesday. I'm free on that day.
4. A: What would you like to eat?
   B: Can I have _some/any_ of that cake, please? It looks delicious.
5. A: Who's coming to the party?
   B: I've invited _everyone/anyone_ from the office.
6. A: Do you know _many/much_ foreign people?
   B: No. Actually, I know _very few/a few_.
7. A: I've lost my keys. I can't find them _anywhere/norhere_.
   B: Don't worry. I'm sure they're _everywhere/somewhere_ in this room.
8. A: I asked _everyone/someone_, but nobody/anybody wants to help me with my project.
   B: Okay. I'll give you _no/some_ help.
9. A: Did you buy the biscuits I wanted?
   B: No, they didn't have _any/no_ in the supermarket.
15. Correct the mistakes.

1. Could you lend me any money, please?
2. How many time have we got left?
3. There aren’t too much chocolates in the box.
4. I don’t know nothing about chemistry.
5. I’m looking for anything in the cupboard.
6. I want to go nowhere nice and quiet for my holidays.
7. I don’t need some help with my homework.
8. You can have something you want. Just ask for it.
9. Did you catch some fish in the river?
10. Everybody know that the earth is round.

16. Choose the correct answer.

The Titanic was a luxurious large passenger ship (1) ... A...
Everyone thought was unsinkable. It set sail from Southampton, England on (2) .......... first voyage. It (3) ............ to New York, in the USA. (4) ............. were over two thousand people on board the ship for the journey. On April 14th, 1912, the Titanic hit an iceberg and water started (5) ............. into the ship. Nothing (6) ............. be done to stop it and so, eventually, at 2.20 am on April 15th, the ship (7) ............. into the icy water. About 1,500 people died on that terrible night. On September 1st, 1985, experts (8) ............. the wreck of the Titanic on the ocean floor.

1. A which  B it  C who
2. A it  B its  C it's
3. A went  B had gone  C was going
4. A There  B They  C These
5. A to flow  B flow  C flows
6. A can  B could  C couldn’t
7. A sunk  B sank  C had sunk
8. A had discovered  B have discovered  C discovered
UNIT 19
Questions

Общие вопросы

A: Have you been here before?
B: No, I haven’t.
A: Do you think we’ll catch many fish?
B: Yes, I do. It looks like a good spot.

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.

3 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.
1 Jonathan / when / could / he / swim / three / was?
   Could Jonathan swim when he was three?
2 you / this / tomorrow / will / finish?
   Will you finish this tomorrow?
3 eggs / buy / you / some / to / did / remember?
   Did you remember to buy some eggs?
4 has / house / yet / George / moved?
   Has George moved into a new house yet?
5 help / clean / me / can / the / you / kitchen?
   Can you help me clean the kitchen?

4 Tony and Erica are at a party. They have just been introduced. Read the dialogue and fill in the gaps with the correct auxiliary or modal verb.

T: ... Do... you know Mary well?
E: Yes, we work together.
T: .............. you enjoying the party?
E: Yes, there are lots of people here.
T: .............. I get you a drink?
E: No, thank you. I’m not thirsty.
T: .............. you know everyone here?
E: No, only Mary. She invited me.
Отрицательная форма общих вопросов (negative questions) образуется с помощью not, причем порядок слов в полной (full form) и краткой формах (short form) различен.

Full form: auxiliary + subject + not + verb
Например: Do you not want to watch that film?

Short form: auxiliary + n't + subject + verb
Например: Don't you want to watch that film?

Мы употребляем отрицательную форму в разговорной речи: a) когда хотим услышать подтверждение, (например: Didn't you see James yesterday?) и b) для выражения:
• удивления,
  Например: Can't you ride a bicycle?
• восхищения,
  Например: Doesn't he speak English well!
• раздражения, досады.
  Например: Can't you stop talking?

Write the short form of the following negative questions.

1. Have I not told you to be careful with the knife? Haven't I told you to be careful with the knife?
2. Do you not know what the capital of Italy is?
3. Do you not find him handsome?
4. Have you not ever swum in the sea?
5. Can you not keep quiet while I'm on the phone?
6. Did they not know that the meeting was cancelled?
7. Have you not paid the bill yet?
8. Are you not taking the children with you?
UNIT 19 Questions

What – Which – How

What stories do you like?

Which dress shall I buy?

What + noun/auxiliary/modal
Мы обычно употребляем эту структуру, когда спрашиваем о чем-то, что имеет неограниченный выбор.
Например: What films do you like? (Существует неограниченный выбор фильмов: вестерн, комедии, приключенческие и т.д.)
What can I get you?

Which + noun/auxiliary/one/ones
Мы употребляем эту структуру, когда спрашиваем о ком-то / чем-то с ограниченным выбором.
Например: Which author do you like best — Agatha Christie or Ian Fleming? (Ограниченный выбор, поскольку выбираем одного из двух авторов.)
Which would you prefer to buy - a car or a bike?
‘Which one did you buy?’ ‘Neither.’

How + adjective/adverb/much/many/auxiliary
Мы употребляем эту структуру, когда интересуемся числом, количеством или хотим узнать, каким образом (как) происходит что-то.
Например: ‘How tall is he?’ ‘About 1.70m.’
‘How fast can you run?’ ‘Not very fast.’
‘How much money did you spend?’ ‘A lot.’
‘How many sisters have you got?’ ‘Two.’
‘How do you get to work?’ ‘By bus.’

Fill in the gaps with how or what.

1. ....... How ...... old are your grandparents?
2. ............ number did you dial?
3. ................ can I get you to drink?
4. ................ are you?
5. ............ many people were at the wedding?
6. ............ can I do to help you?
7. ............ colour hair has Jane got?
8. ............ long is she going to stay here?

Fill in the gaps with many, much, far, often or long.

1 A: How ....far....... is it from your house to the airport?
   B: About an hour’s drive.
2 A: How .................. did you stay in the US?
   B: Not very long, a couple of weeks.
3 A: How .................. do you go shopping?
   B: Every Saturday morning.
4 A: How .................. people have you invited to the party?
   B: Just a few.
5 A: How .................. sugar did you put in my coffee?
   B: Not much. Why?
   A: It’s too bitter.
6 A: How ............... is it from the capital to the border?
   B: About a day’s journey, I’d say.
7 A: How .................. times have I asked you to knock before coming into my office?
   B: I’m sorry. I won’t do it again.
8 A: How .................. does your husband take you out to dinner?
   B: Only once a year — on our anniversary!
   A: Oh!
9 A: How .................. will I have to wait before the doctor can see me?
   B: He’ll be with you in a few minutes.
**Fill in the gaps with the correct question word(s). Then, choose the correct answer to each question.**

**How much do you know about Switzerland?**

1. **Where**... is Switzerland?
   A. In eastern Europe.
   B. In central Europe.
   C. In northern Europe.

2. .......... is the capital of Switzerland
   A. Bern
   B. Zürich
   C. Geneva?

3. .......... countries surround Switzerland
   A. France, Italy, Austria and Germany,
   B. France, Germany and Austria, or
   C. France, Italy, Austria, Germany and Lichtenstein?

4. .......... was Johann Spyri?
   A. A Swiss inventor who designed the first watch.
   B. A Swiss writer who wrote 'Heidi.'
   C. A Swiss skier who won four Olympic medals.

5. .......... official languages are spoken in Switzerland?
   A. Two
   B. Three
   C. Four

**Fill in what, how long, when, how, how much, how many, why or where.**

Travel Agent: Good morning, sir. 1) .......... can I do for you?
Customer: I'd like to go on holiday.
Travel Agent: Certainly. 2) .......... do you want to go?
Customer: I'd like to go somewhere hot and sunny.
Travel Agent: 3) .......... do you want to go for?
Customer: Two weeks.
Travel Agent: 4) .......... do you want to leave?
Customer: On 2nd August.
Travel Agent: 5) .......... people will be going?
Customer: Four people.
Travel Agent: Good. I suggest two weeks in the south of France.
Customer: 6) .......... will it cost?
Travel Agent: Two hundred pounds per person.
Customer: 7) .......... will we get there?
Travel Agent: By plane. 8) .......... do you ask?
Customer: Because I hate travelling by boat.

**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 his party.

5. .......... It's only a ten-minute walk from my house to the cinema.

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.


11. .......... Fifty people were invited to Helen's wedding.

Вопросы к подлежащему и дополнению

- **Вопросы к подлежащему** (subject questions) — это вопросы, в которых мы спрашиваем, кто или что выполняет действие, то есть нас интересует подлежащее. Такие вопросы обычно начинаются со слов **who**, **what** или **which**. Глагол употребляется в утвердительной форме.
  
  Например: *Who sent you this postcard?* (A не: *Who did send you this postcard?*)
  *What happened while I was away?* (A не: *What did happen while I was away?*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>loves</td>
<td>Tom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>loves</td>
<td>Tom.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Вопросы к дополнению** (object questions) — это вопросы, в которых мы интересуемся дополнением. Они также начинаются со слов **who**, **what** или **which**, но глагол употребляется в вопросительной форме.

  Например: *Who did you meet at the theatre?*
  *What do you have to tell me?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>loves</td>
<td>Tom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>does Mary love?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. **Choose the correct answer.**

1. Who spoke to Paul?
   A. Paul spoke to Mary.
   B. Mary spoke to Paul.

2. What did Helen give you?
   A. Helen gave me a book.
   B. I gave Helen a book.

3. Who invited Sheila to the party?
   A. Sheila invited Bob to the party.
   B. Bob invited Sheila to the party.

4. Who was Jane looking for?
   A. Jane was looking for Peter.
   B. Peter was looking for Jane.

5. What was in the box?
   A. The dress was in the box.
   B. The box was in the dress.

6. Who likes children?
   A. I like children.
   B. Children like me.

14. 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.*


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.*

Если глагол употребляется с предлогом, то в вопросах к дополнению предлог ставится в конце вопроса. Например: *Who shall I give it to? What is Bill waiting for?*

15. Write questions to which the words in bold are the answers.

1. *Who did you get a message from?*
   I got a message from Jack.

2. *Linda is talking to Paul.*

3. *He's looking at some old photos.*

4. *Sandra bought a present for her parents.*

5. *Paul comes from Britain.*

6. *The children went to the park with their nanny.*

7. *She borrowed this dress from Ann.*

8. *Tim is looking for his pen.*
Мини-вопросы (Question Tags)

- Мини-вопросы — это краткие вопросы в конце высказываний*. Мы обычно употребляем их в устной речи, когда ожидаем, что с нами согласятся, либо когда хотим проверить справедливость нашего мнения.

She has got a lot of bags, hasn’t she?

They’re binoculars, aren’t they?

Cows don’t eat meat, do they?

- Мини-вопрос строится с помощью вспомогательного или модального глагола и соответствующего личного местоимения.

Например: Don is leaving tomorrow, isn’t he?
Tina can’t knit, can she?

- Если глагол в предложении стоит в present simple, мини-вопрос строится с помощью вспомогательного глагола do / does и личного местоимения. Если глагол стоит в past simple, мини-вопрос строится с помощью вспомогательного глагола did и личного местоимения.

Например: Sharon doesn’t like dancing, does she?
They paid the bill, didn’t they?

- Если высказывание утвердительное, то мини-вопрос, как правило, отрицательный. Например: He robbed the bank, didn’t he?

- Если высказывание отрицательное, то мини-вопрос, как правило, утвердительный. Например: She won’t leave without us, will she?

- Если высказывание содержит слово с отрицательным значением (never, hardly, seldom или rarely), то мини-вопрос утвердительный. Например: She hardly goes anywhere, does she?

- С некоторыми глаголами и выражениями мини-вопросы строятся иначе. Обратите внимание на приведенные примеры.

I am → aren’t I?
Повелительное → will/won’t you?
Наклонение
Don’t → will you?
Let’s → shall we?
I have (got) → haven’t I?
(=иметь)
I have → don’t I?
(другое значение)
There is/are → isn’t/aren’t there?
There is a woman in the room, isn’t there?
This/That is → isn’t it?
You have a big breakfast every day, don’t you?
He has got a car, hasn’t he?

* Все предложение — высказывание плюс мини-вопрос — называется разделительным (расчерченным) вопросом (tag question).

Интонация

- Мы поникаем интонацию в мини-вопросе, когда уверены в ответе и ожидаем, что с нами согласятся.

Например: These are penguins, aren’t they?

- Мы повышаем интонацию в мини-вопросе, когда не уверены в ответе и хотим что-либо узнать.

Например: He isn’t working at the moment, is he?
16 Underline the correct answer.

1 A: You're going on holiday soon, aren't you/are you?
   B: Yes, I am. You've been to Spain before, have you/haven't you?
   A: Yes. It was great. You'll enjoy it. You'll send me a postcard, will you/won't you?
   B: Of course!

2 A: Your brother has got a dog, hasn't he/has he?
   B: Yes, he has. You don't want a puppy, do you/don't you?
   A: Well, actually I do. You haven't got any, haven't you/have you?
   B: Yes, you can have one if you want.

3 A: Tom bought you these flowers, didn't he/did he?
   B: Yes, he did. They're beautiful, are they/aren't they?

17 Fill in the correct question tag.

1 You don't like cheese, ...do you...?
2 She is tired, ...................................
3 We have got enough money, ...................................
4 He doesn't live with his parents, ...................................
5 They haven't got a dog, ...................................
6 He likes eggs, ...................................
7 She isn't a teacher, ...................................
8 They are married, ...................................
9 We aren't late, ...................................
10 Paul can swim, ...................................
11 That jacket isn't too small, ...................................
12 Bessie did her homework, ...................................
13 I am early, ...................................
14 You didn't eat all of it, ...................................

18 Fill in the correct question tags and short answers.

1 'Patrick is a soldier, ...isn't he...?''Yes, ...he is...'.
2 'She has broken her leg, ......................?' 'Yes, unfortunately ......................'.
3 'He's very rich, ......................?' 'Yes, that's right, ......................'.
4 'He doesn't draw very well, ......................?' 'No, ......................'.
5 'They often go on holiday, ......................?' 'Yes, ......................'.
6 'You've been to Egypt, ......................?' 'Yes, ......................'.
7 'You live in England, ......................?' 'No, ....................... I live in Scotland.'
8 'He's having lunch now, ......................?' 'No, ....................... He's in a meeting.'
9 'Penny lives with Ruby, ......................?' 'Yes, ......................'.
10 'The bathroom is at the end of the hall, ......................?' 'No, ....................... It's at the top of the stairs.'
11 'You and Martin have the same birthday, ......................?' 'Yes, ......................'.
12 'She wears glasses, ......................?' 'Yes, ......................'.

19 Fill in the question tags and then read the sentences aloud with the correct intonation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sure</th>
<th>not sure</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

20 Correct the mistakes.

1 Did she returned from her trip to Paris?
2 What one do you like best?
3 Who did phone last night?
4 Did not they enjoy their journey?
5 You never drive at night, don't you?
6 Let's go shopping, will we?
7 There are lots of flowers, aren't they?
8 Do he know the answer?
9 Who are you going?
10 Who do you with live?
Revision Box

21. Turn from direct into reported speech.

1 Sandra said to him, 'I have arranged everything for the wedding.'
   Sandra told him that she had arranged everything for the wedding.

2 He said to me, 'Can you give me directions to the post office, please?'

3 The boy said, 'I'm going to the park today.'

4 Father said to me, 'I'll tidy the garden tomorrow.'

5 'Turn off the light, please,' John said to me.

22. Choose the correct answer.

1 She told me ...B... home.
   A go  B to go  C going

2 If we ........... now, we will reach the airport in an hour.
   A leave  B will leave  C are leaving

3 I wish she ............ talking in class.
   A is stopping  B has stopped  C would stop

4 Susan told me she ........... the following morning.
   A left  B would leave  C will leave

5 This is the house ........... I was born.
   A when  B that  C where

6 ........... money did you save last year?
   A How much  B How many  C How long

7 This is my ............... car.
   A mother's  B mothers'  C mothers

8 Dinner ............... yet.
   A is served  B has been served  C hasn't been served

9 Help me carry these bags, ...............?
   A wouldn't you  B will you  C don't you

10 My hair was wet. I ............... in the rain.
   A had been walking  B had walking  C have been walking
Предлоги времени используются для указания времени действия. Чаше всего употребляются **at**, **in** и **on**.

*Например*: He wakes up **at** seven o'clock **in** the morning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>AT</strong></th>
<th><strong>IN</strong></th>
<th><strong>ON</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>время:</td>
<td>at 4 o'clock</td>
<td>in April, in June и т.д.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>праздники:</td>
<td>at Christmas</td>
<td>(the) winter/spring/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>at Easter</td>
<td>autumn и т.д.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>в выражениях:</td>
<td>at the weekend</td>
<td>в the 20th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>at the moment</td>
<td>in the morning/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>at present</td>
<td>afternoon/evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>at dawn</td>
<td>in an hour/in a minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>at noon</td>
<td>in a week/few days/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>at night</td>
<td>month/year</td>
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<td></td>
<td>at midnight</td>
<td></td>
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<td>дни:</td>
<td>Friday,</td>
<td>on January/</td>
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<td></td>
<td>on New Year's Day</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>даты:</td>
<td>on July 4th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>часы суток</td>
<td></td>
<td>а bug day</td>
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<tr>
<td>конкретный день:</td>
<td>on Monday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>прилагательное + день:</td>
<td>evening</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ**

1) **From** ... **to** употребляется для указания временных рамок.  
*Например*: He goes to school **from** Monday **to** Friday. She works **from** 9 to 5 every day.

2) Предложи времени не употребляются:  
a) со словами **today**, **tomorrow**, **tonight** и **yesterday**,  
*Например*: I saw him **yesterday evening**.

b) перед словами **this**, **last**, **next**, **every**, **all**, **some**, **each**, **one** и **any**.  
*Например*: You can visit me **any** Sunday.

**First, fill in the gaps with the correct preposition, then answer the questions.**

1. What time do you get up **...in...** the morning?  
   I usually get up **at half past seven**.

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**?  


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 ...next... Wednesday, next week.
3 A: What time do you want to have your appointment?
   B: Oh, any time ...this... the morning.
4 A: They got married ...in... 1992, you know.
   B: Really? I thought it was 1991.
5 A: Do you go to bed early?
   B: No, I usually go to bed ...at... midnight.
6 A: What time shall we have lunch?
   B: I’d like to eat ...at... noon, if that’s all right.
7 A: When are you going shopping?
   B: Probably ...next... the weekend.
8 A: When was she baby born?
   B: ...last... July 27th.
9 A: I love summer holidays.
   B: I prefer to go on holiday ...next... winter.
10 A: When is your next exam?
    B: ...next... Tuesday afternoon.

3 Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

A: Hello Hannah. I hear you’re married now.
B: That’s right. I got married last year, 1) ...at... Easter.
A: Congratulations! And when did you have your baby?
B: 2) ...at... Christmas. Actually, he was born
    3) ...at... Christmas Day.
A: Well, I’m getting married 4) ...at... the summer.
Will you come to the wedding?
B: Of course. When exactly is it?
A: It’s 5) ...at... July 31st. It will be at the village
    church in Sunnyside.
B: Oh, that’s lovely. Listen, can we meet for coffee
    next week?
A: I go to the gym 6) ...at... Wednesdays, but I
    don’t do anything 7) ...at... Friday mornings.
B: Great! I’ll meet you 8) ...at... eleven o’clock
    in the new café on the High Street.
A: Okay. See you 9) ...at... Friday, then.

4 Choose the correct answer.

1 My birthday is ...on... November 10th.
   A at B on C in
2 Let’s go swimming ...at... tomorrow afternoon.
   A at B on C in
3 Farmers usually get up ...at... dawn.
   A in B at C on
4 We went to Spain ...at... last summer.
   A at B on C in
5 We always buy chocolate eggs ...at... Easter.
   A in B at C on
6 My parents are moving house ...at... May.
   A in B at C on
7 The plane leaves ...at... twenty minutes.
   A at B in C on
8 The last train to London leaves ...at... midnight.
   A in B at C on

5 How good is your knowledge of history?
Look at the pictures and the list of answers given. In pairs, ask and answer
questions, as in the example.

e.g. SA: When was America discovered?
SB: It was discovered in 1492.

1 When was America discovered?
2 When was Ghandi first put in prison?
3 When was the Acropolis built?
4 When was the Mona Lisa painted?
5 When was the telephone invented?
6 When was Mozart invented?
7 When did Marilyn Monroe die?
8 When did Neil Armstrong land on the moon?
Предлоги мест

Предлоги места употребляются для указания местонахождения. К ним относятся: on, under, in front of, behind, beside/next to, near, at, in, between, among и opposite. Предлог between указывает на место между двумя объектами (душевленными или недушевленными). Предлог among указывает на место среди трех или более объектов.

Мы употребляем at:

✈ в выражениях:
at school/university/college, at work, at home, at the top of ..., at the bottom of ...
✈ с адресами, когда указываем номер дома.
at 15 Rose Street  HO  in Rose Street

Мы употребляем in:

✈ в выражениях:
in the middle, 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,
✈ с названиями городов, стран и континентов.
in Paris, in Turkey, in Europe, in Africa

Мы употребляем on:

✈ в выражениях:
on the left, on the right on the first/second и т.д. floor,
on a chair  HO  in an armchair

6. Underline the correct word(s).

1. There is a nice picture of our town on/at/in this magazine.
2. The dog is hiding in/under/on the chair.
3. Let's go shopping in/at/opposite Oxford Street.
4. Read the note at/under/in the bottom of the page.
5. The Jacksons live at/in/on the second floor.
6. John is in/near/behind bed at the moment. He's not feeling very well.
7. The bakery is at/opposite/on the park.
8. Grandmother loves sitting on/at/in her favourite armchair by the fire.
9. Sarah sits under/beside/in me at school.
10. There is a playground at/under/near the bank.
11. Look at the stars between/in/at the sky.
12. My house is between/on/among the bank and the post office.
13. After the party, there was rubbish in/at/on the floor.
14. Let's meet on/between/at the theatre.
15. There's a very interesting article about UFOs in/on/at the newspaper today.
Fill in the gaps with at, on, in, behind or next to. Some of them can be used more than once.

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.

Fill in the gaps with on, in front of, under, in, opposite, between, near or behind.

There is a lot of furniture (1) ................ in the room. There is a fire-guard (2) .................... the large fireplace. (3) ...................... the fireplace there is a table. There’s a rug (4) ...................... the table. There is a small round table (5) ...................... two armchairs. There is a piano (6) ...................... the armchairs. There is a small yellow sofa (7) ...................... the green sofa. There are some pictures (8) ...................... the walls.

Choose the correct item.

1 I’m going to a party …C… the weekend.
   A in   B –   C at
2 We have a big garden …A…… our house.
   A among B behind C between
3 I’m going to the dentist’s …B…… tomorrow morning.
   A at   B on   C –
4 Sit …A…… the fire. It will keep you warm.
   A beside B in   C under
5 I found a gold coin …B…… some shells on the beach.
   A among B at   C in
6 Joan sits …B…… Mary and Anne at school.
   A at   B among C between
7 Put the chicken …A…… the oven.
   A at   B behind C in
UNIT 20
Prepositions - Linking Words

Предлоги движения употребляются для указания направления(ий) движения относительно каких-либо объектов. К ним относятся: along, across, up, down, into, out of, over, from ... to ..., round, onto и through.

The train is going over the bridge. It's going from London to York.
The Big Wheel is going round.

The lorry is going along the road.
They’re walking across the street.
He’s jumping over the bar.
She’s climbing onto the boat.

They’re going up the steps.
They’re coming down the steps.
The planes are going through the clouds.

He’s getting into the taxi.
He’s coming out of the building.

Примечание.
Когда имеем в виду способ передвижения, мы употребляем предлог by. Например: by car / bus / train / taxi / plane / boat. Ho on foot.
Мы не употребляем предлог by, когда перед словами, обозначающими транспортное средство, стоит артикль, местоимение (my, your и т.д.) или существительное в притяжательном падеже. Например: on the train (A he: by the train) in my car (A he: by my car) on the 6 o’clock bus / in a taxi / on the plane / in Ted’s car.
1. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

1. A: Where is Mr Brown?
   B: He has just gone...into...his office.

2. A: Why are you looking at the map?
   B: Because I want to see if there's another way of
getting to the village instead of going .................the forest.

3. A: What's that noise?
   B: There's a plane flying ..............the house.

4. A: Where does this train go?
   B: It goes ............Newcastle ..............Edinburgh.

5. A: How do I get to the post office from here?
   B: Just walk .............the corner and you'll see it.

6. A: Where is your football?
   B: It rolled ..............the hill and fell into the river.

7. A: When did you see Betty?
   B: I saw her when I came ..............the office this morning.

8. A: Why are you tired?
   B: Because I just ran ..............the hill.

12. Underline the correct preposition.

The two men are (1) on/over the floor. They have been fighting and they have just fallen (2) up/down the stairs together. One of them is crawling (3) along/through the floor. He is trying to escape. The other man, who is (4) between/behind him, is also (5) on/at the floor. They are both quite (6) near/in the door. The first man wants to get (7) out/of/through the room. (8) Near/Over the two men there is a table which has a plant (9) onto/on it.

13. Correct the mistakes.

1. The car is going over the street.
2. Uncle Jim fell through the stairs yesterday.
3. I live in 14, South Grove.
4. The Eiffel Tower is on Paris.
5. Let's have a party on next Saturday.

14. Choose the correct item.

1. Diana ...C... her house at the moment.
   A: had painted B: paints C: is painting

2. Bob ........ fish every weekend, but he doesn't any more.
   A: used to go B: goes C: has gone

3. The sun ........ yesterday, so we went to the beach.
   A: shines B: was shining C: is shining

4. I ............ for two hours when I decided to stop for a rest.
   A: had been driving B: drove C: was driving

5. ............ we invite Tom and Mary to the party on Saturday?
   A: Shall B: Will C: Do

6. My parents ........... buy me a computer for my birthday.
   A: shall B: are going to C: should

7. This table ........... by my father.
   A: has made B: made C: was made

8. They ........... dinner and then they went for a walk.
   A: are eating B: ate C: had eaten

9. The party ........... when I arrived.
   A: had already started B: is starting C: starts

10. The man ........... to hospital by ambulance.
    A: was taken B: is taken C: has taken

15. Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

1. The plants will die if you don't water them.
   unless The plants ...will die unless you water... them.

2. I think you should move to a bigger house.
   would If I ................................................ move to a bigger house.

3. Sandra regrets not going to university.
   had Sandra ................... to university.

4. Why don't you tidy your room?
   wish I ........................................ your room.

5. Unless I have a ladder, I won't be able to paint the ceiling.
   if I won't be able to paint the ceiling .................a ladder.

6. I was late because I didn't set the alarm clock.
   had If I ...................... the alarm clock, I wouldn't have been late.
UNIT 20
Prepositions - Linking Words

Союзные слова

Для объединения двух предложений в одно обычно используются союзные слова (linking words) и союзы. Та часть нового предложения, которая содержит союзное слово, называется придаточным предложением времени (clause of time), причины (clause of reason), уступительным придаточным предложением (clause of contrast) и т.д., а оставшаяся часть — главным предложением (main clause).

Например: I was angry. I didn’t say anything. Although I was angry, I didn’t say anything.
clause of contrast main clause

Выражение причины / следствия

♦ Слово because вводит придаточное предложение причины. Если придаточное предложение причины идет перед главным предложением, то они разделяются запятыми. Например: Because it was hot, I opened the window. I opened the window because it was hot.

♦ Слово so вводит придаточное предложение следствия (clause of result). Придаточное предложение следствия всегда следует после главного предложения и отделяется от него запятыми. Например: It was hot, so I opened the window.

16. Rewrite the sentences using so or because, as in the examples.

1 Simon was put in prison because he robbed a bank.
Simon robbed a bank, so he was put in prison.

2 Lisa was cold, so she put on a sweater.
Lisa put on a sweater because she was cold.

3 Because I was hungry, I made a sandwich.

4 It was my birthday, so I had a party.

5 I went to bed late last night, so I feel tired today.

6 I washed my clothes because they were dirty.

7 She forgot to turn off the oven, so the food was burnt.

8 Because we were bored, we went for a walk.

9 The boss was angry because Jenny was late.

10 Frank’s hair was too long, so he went to the hairdresser’s.

Выражение времени

Для введения придаточных предложений времени употребляются слова: when, while, before, after, till/ until и т.д.

♦ Если придаточное предложение времени идет перед главным предложением, то они разделяются запятыми. Например: Before you leave for Paris, please phone me. Please phone me before you leave for Paris.

♦ В придаточных предложениях времени соблюдается правило согласования времен. Если в главном предложении глагол употребляется в present/future tense или в полевательном наклонении, то в придаточном предложении времени глагол ставится в present tense. В придаточных предложениях времени future tense не употребляется (см. стр. 34).

Present tenses: present simple/continuous, present perfect simple/continuous.
Например: You can stay here as long as you like. He will give us the money after he is/has been paid. Tidy your room before you go out. Keep quiet while I’m working.

Если в главном предложении глагол стоит в past tense, то и в придаточном предложении времени глагол употребляется в past tense.

Past tenses: past simple/continuous, past perfect simple/continuous.
Например: She had breakfast after she had taken a shower. Before he left, he called a taxi. He had been reading a novel for two hours before he went out.

Внимательно посмотрите на таблицу:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main clause</th>
<th>Time clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present / future / imperative</td>
<td>present / present perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past simple / past perfect</td>
<td>past simple / past perfect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prepositions - Linking Words

UNIT 20

17. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. I won’t leave until you …are… (be) ready.
2. She was playing the piano while I …................. (read) a book.
3. The guests arrived after she …...................... (clean) the house.
4. He thought about my proposal carefully before he …........................ (make) a decision.
5. When I …................................. (see) him, I will recognise him.

18. Fill in the gaps with although/even though or in spite of.

1. …Although/E ven though… we were late, we caught the bus.
2. The plate broke, ….............................. it landed on the carpet.
3. ….............................. her rudeness, she’s actually a nice person.
4. They didn’t find the ring …........................ looking everywhere for it.
5. He’s got grey hair ….............................. he’s only twenty-five.
6. He wasn’t wearing a coat …........................ the cold weather.
7. ….............................. being old, my grandmother loves playing tennis.
8. ….............................. they are brothers, they don’t look alike.

19. Complete the sentences.

1. They like going on holiday, but they don’t like flying. Although they like going on holiday, they don’t like flying.
2. The car is old, but it’s in good condition. Though the car …..............................
3. It was snowing, but we went out for a walk. In spite of the fact …..............................
4. Danny is tall, but Sandra is short. Danny is tall. However, …..............................
5. It was a hot day, but he wore a warm coat. Although it …..............................
6. Bill was busy. He helped me with my homework. Even though Bill was …..............................
7. She fell over, but she didn’t hurt herself. Despite falling …..............................

20. Match column A with column B in order to make correct sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Bob phoned Ed,</td>
<td>a After she had packed every-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Kate called a taxi</td>
<td>thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Tom was fired</td>
<td>b So they lit a fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 They were cold,</td>
<td>c But he wasn’t at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Although I like Joan,</td>
<td>d I don’t think she’s suitable for the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e Because he was late for work every day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Choose the correct item.

1. They ...B... for a new house at the moment.
   A. have been looking  
   B. are looking  
   C. look

2. She .......... her driving test.
   A. has just passed  
   B. is passing  
   C. passes

3. I think I .......... shopping on Saturday afternoon.
   A. to go  
   B. have been  
   C. will go

4. Be careful! You .......... that plate!
   A. are dropping  
   B. are going to drop  
   C. drop

5. Ben looks tired. He .......... hard all day long.
   A. had been working  
   B. has been working  
   C. is working

6. When I left home this morning, it .......... .
   A. was raining  
   B. is raining  
   C. rains

7. By the time I got there, Bill .......... 
   A. had already left  
   B. left  
   C. is leaving

8. I .......... three years old when my sister was born.
   A. am  
   B. was being  
   C. was

   A. has drunk  
   B. is drinking  
   C. drinks

    A. was  
    B. is being  
    C. has been

Complete the sentences with an appropriate modal verb.

1. Why don't we buy some new furniture for the house?
   Shall we buy some new furniture for the house?

2. You aren't allowed to use the office computers.

3. It is possible that Kelly is at her brother's.

4. Would you like me to call your parents for you?

5. I advise you to go to university.

6. Richard managed to buy a new car after saving for months.

7. I'm sure Alex isn't at work.

8. Perhaps Eric will have time to come shopping with us.

9. It isn't necessary for you to do the washing-up now.

10. I'm sure he is French.

Fill in the gaps with must, mustn't or needn't.

1. A: You ...needn't... hurry at the shop. I won't start cooking until you get back.
   B: Alright. I'll take my time.
   A: You .......... remember to buy eggs. You .......... forget because I need them for the cake.

2. A: Can I use the scissors?
   B: Yes, but you .......... use them unless there is an adult with you, and you .......... be very careful. You might hurt yourself.

3. A: .......... I tidy my room today, Mum?
   B: No, you .......... do it today, but you .......... do it before your friends come on Saturday.

   B: Okay, but first I .......... take off my boots.
   A: It's alright. You .......... do that because I haven't cleaned the floor yet.
   B: No, really, I .......... take them off because they're very dirty.

5. A: I'm going to the supermarket. Are you coming with me?
   B: .......... I come?
   A: You .......... come if you don't want to. I'll go by myself.

Fill in the gaps with the correct relative adverb or pronoun where necessary.

Yesterday, Amanda met a very interesting man in the library 1) .......... where she works. He was looking for a book 2) .......... he needed for some research he was doing about ancient Egypt. He told her that he worked for a director 3) .......... was making a TV programme about ancient civilizations. Amanda showed him the books 4) .......... he was looking for. She asked him for the date 5) .......... the programme would be shown on TV. When she watched it the following month, the presenter said, 'I'd like to thank the lady 6) .......... help in the library was very useful.' Amanda was very pleased and that's 7) .......... she's decided to start watching that programme more often.
**Revision 4 (Units 1 - 20)**

5. **Rewrite the sentences in the passive.**

1. They must prepare the food tonight.
   \[ \text{The food must be prepared tonight.} \]

2. Someone attacked Sam on Saturday night.

3. The maid makes the beds every morning.

4. He will write the letter next week.

5. Gary had finished the project.

6. Catherine is baking the birthday cake.

7. Did Alison inform the police?

8. The police were watching the burglars.

9. We have to wash the dishes before we go out.

10. You must complete your homework tonight.

11. They may paint their house this summer.

12. They teach three languages at that school.

13. Tara was driving the car.

14. Who wrote that poem?

15. Mrs Jefferson was tidying the kitchen.

16. The boss is going to offer Andrew a better post.

7. **Turn the following into reported speech.**

1. 'I'll cook dinner tonight,' Mary said to Anna.
   \[ Mary told Anna that she would cook dinner that night. \]

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 policemen.

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.

8. **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.

1. **Who is Peter's neighbour?**

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

10. 

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Choose the correct item.

1. Don't take that money from the table. It's ... B...  
   A me    B mine    C my
2. Dora is crying. She has cut ...............  
   A she    B her    C herself
3. Is that ............ book?  
   A your    B yours    C you
4. ............ William and Thomas enjoy playing cricket.  
   A Both    B All    C Neither
5. That's my pencil. Please give it to ...........  
   A I    B my    C me
6. Sam, Paul and Terry are .......... in the same class at school.  
   A both    B all    C neither
7. There's the shopping. Please put ........... away in the kitchen.  
   A itself    B its    C it
8. Enjoy ........... at the party, Beth. Have a good time!  
   A your    B you    C yourself
9. ........... Ruth nor Wendy has got curly hair.  
   A All    B Both    C Neither
10. Jeff, Alice and Rosie are all young. ........... of them are old.  
    A None    B All    C Both

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

1. Danny is clever, but Melanie is .......... cleverer than ... he is.
2. Russia is a big country. In fact, it is ................. country ................. the world.
3. Many fruits are sweet, but I think that grapes are ................. fruit ................. all.
4. I'm tall, but my sister is ................. I am.
5. My grandfather is a very generous man. He is ................. anyone else I know.
6. Chocolate ice-cream tastes good, but strawberry ice-cream tastes even ................. chocolate.
7. I am young, but my brother is ................. person ................. our family.
8. Pamela's parents are rich, but Brian's parents are ................. Pamela's.
9. Apple pie is delicious, but cherry pie is ................. all.
10. Billy and Steven are funny. They are ................. boys ................. my class.

Fill in the gaps with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets, adding any necessary words.

1. This is .......... very boring book. I don't want to read it.
2. ................. film was very exciting — I enjoyed it.
3. Tom is ................. teacher at ................. school I used to go to.
4. Do you know ................. answer to this question?
5. I watched ................. interesting programme on TV last night.
6. ................. bakery is closed every Saturday afternoon.
7. Simon hasn't got ................. job at ................. moment, but he's going for ................. interview next week.
8. ................. amazing thing happened to me the other day; I won ................. lottery!
9. ................. man who lives next door to me is ................. vet. He's ................. really nice man.
10. My father is ................. doctor and he works at ................. hospital which is near our house.
11. Don't forget to lock ................. door when you leave.
12. Terry sold his old bicycle so that he could buy ................. new one.
13. I found ................. old coin on the beach the other day.
14. Mr Willis is ................. only person I know in this area.

1. The town is .......... bigger than ... the village.
2. The village is ................. (small) all.
3. The city is ................. (big) all.
4. There is ................. (much) traffic in a city ................. in a village.
5. The city has ................. (many) offices ................. the town.
6. The village is ................. (quiet) all.
7. The city is ................. (noisy) all.
8. There are ................. (many) people in the city ................. in the village.
9. There are ................. (few) shops in the village ................. in the city.
10. There are ................. (good) cinemas in the city ................. in the town.
13. Underline the correct answer.

A: Why are you crying, William?
B: Because I've lost my favourite toy car. I left it
   (1) nowhere/somewhere/anywhere but I can't
   remember where.
A: Have you looked for it?
B: Yes, but I can't find it (2) anywhere/everywhere/
   nowhere.
A: Did you ask (3) someone/no one/anyone if they
   had seen it?
B: I asked (4) everyone/someone/no one in my
   class and (5) any/no/some teachers too, but (6)
   anybody/nobody/somebody had seen it.
A: Well, never mind, I'll buy you (7)
   anything/everything/something else.
B: I don't want (8) nothing/anything/everything else
   - I want my favourite toy car!
A: William, what's that in your pocket?
B: It's my car! It was here all the time!

6 A: Do you often go to the gym?
   B: Yes. I go ................................... day.
7 A: Do you know where the new café is?
   B: It's .................................................. in the shopping centre.
8 A: Sorry, what did you say?
   B: .................................................. I only coughed.
9 A: This exercise is very difficult.
   B: It's easy Jack! .................................. could do it!
10 A: Who told you about it?
    B: .................................................. I found out myself.
11 A: Mum, I've baked a cake!
    B: I know. The kitchen's a mess. There's flour
    .................................................. !
12 A: Where did you go on holiday last year?
    B: .................................................. I stayed at home.

15. Put the verbs in brackets into the
   infinitive or the -ing form.

1 A: Did you enjoy ....travelling... (travel) around
    Europe?
   B: Yes, but it's nice .................................. (be) back home.
2 A: Where's Mum?
   B: She's gone to the shop .................. (buy)
      some eggs and milk.
3 A: Have you finished your letter yet?
   B: No. I only started .................. (write) it five
      minutes ago.
4 A: What did you do on Saturday afternoon?
   B: I went .................................. (cycle) with
      my family.
5 A: We must .................................. (go) in a minute.
   B: I know. I'm almost ready.
6 A: I don't like .................................. (do) all the
      housework by myself.
   B: I'll help you with it.
7 A: Was Uncle John pleased .................. (see) you?
   B: Yes. He was very surprised.
8 A: Can I ask you something?
   B: I'm busy .................................. (work) at
      the moment. Ask me later.

14. Fill in the gaps with some, any, no,
   every or one of their derivatives.

1 A: I would like .................................... jam on my toast.
   B: I'm sorry, I haven't got ...................................
2 A: Mum, there's .................................. toothpaste left.
   B: There's a new tube in the bathroom cupboard.
3 A: Can I do .................................. to help?
   B: No, thank you.
4 A: Would you like .................................. cheese?
   B: No, thank you. Don't put .................. on my plate.
5 A: Did you know many people at the party?
   B: Yes! I knew .................................. !

16. Correct the mistakes.

1 Neither John and Sally likes swimming.
2 I don't want nothing to eat at the moment.
3 You needn't run across the road. It's dangerous.
4 Have you never been to Italy?
5 I was running very fast when I was young, but I can’t
   now.
6 Tom was the man which helped me paint my house.
7 Sandra had visited the zoo with her friends
   yesterday.
## Irregular Verbs

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Grammarway 2 – Словарь

А

a bit of = немного
abroad = (to be ~) за границей, (to go ~) за границу
accept = принимать
accident = несчастный случай, авария
AD = н.э. (нашей эры)
admit = признавать, принимать
adult = взрослый
advantage = преимущество
adventurous = рискованный, смелый
advertisement = реклама, объявление
afford = позволить себе
air hostess = стюардесса
aircraft = самолет, летательный аппарат
airship = дирижабль
alarm clock = будильник
alike = одинаковый, одинаково
amazing = поразительный, изумительный, замечательный
ambulance = скорая помощь
ancient = древний
ankle = лодыжка
anniversary = годовщина
announce = объявлять, заявлять, извещать
ant = муравей
appear = появляться, казаться
appearance = появление, выступление, внешность
apply for a job with = подавать заявление о приеме на работу в
appointment = прием, встреча, назначение
argue = спорить, доказывать
arrange = устраиваться, организовывать, назначать
arrangements = приготовления
ask for directions = спрашивать дорогу
attend = посещать, присутствовать на
attic = чердак, мансарда
avoid = избегать
axe = топор

Б

babysitter = приходящая няня
bake = печь, испечь
bakery = булочная, пекарня
barefoot = босой, босиком
bark = лай, лаять
barn = амбар, сараи
barrel = бочка
battle = битва, сражение, сражаться
be bored = скучать
be fit = быть в хорошей форме, здоровым
be in a hurry = спешить
be on strike = бастовать
be thirsty = хотеть пить, испытывать жажду
tee = пчела

beg = просить, умолять
belongings = вещи, принадлежности, пожитки
bench = скамья, скамейка
bill = счет
bin = мусорное ведро
bitter = горький
bloom = цветок, цвети
blow = дуть
blow up = взрывать(ся), разражаться
bone = кость
book = книга, заказывать, бронировать
border = граница
boring = скучный
borrow = занимать, брать на время
borrow books = брать книги (в библиотеке)
brave = смелый, храбрый
break = перерыв, разбивать, ломать
break down = ломаться, сломаться
break in = врываться, вмешиваться
break out = разражаться, сбегать
bride = невеста
bridesmaid = подружка невесты
bruise = синяк
brush = щетка, кисть, подметать/чистить (щеткой)
bunch (of flowers) = букет (цветов)
burglar alarm = сигнализация
burglar = совершать кражу со взломом
bush = куст
busy = занятой, оживленный, шумный

cage = клетка
call = звонок, звонить, вызывать
camp-site = кемпинг
cancel = отменять
candlestick = подсвечник
canvas = холст
car park = автостоянка
carpet = ковер
cartoon = мультфильм, комикс
cash = наличные (деньги)
cashier = кассир
castle = замок
cathedral = собор
cause = причина, являться причиной, вызывать
ceiling = потолок
celebration = праздник, празднование
cellar = подвал
cereal = злак, хлопья (к завтраку)
chalet = шале (небольшой деревянный дом в горах или зоне отдыха)
championship = чемпионат
charity = благотворительность
charts = хит-парад
chase = погоня, гнаться, гоняться
cheer = приветствовать
cheerful = веселый
cheesecake = творожный кекс, ватрушка
cheetah = гепард
chop = рубить, резать
citizen = гражданин, горожанин
cliff = скала, утес
climb = подниматься, взбираться
coat-hanger = вешалка
collar = воротник
collect = собирать, коллекционировать, забирать
comfortable = удобный, комфортабельный
competition = соревнование, конкурс
complain = жаловаться
complete = полный, закончивший, завершать
compose = сочинять, писать (музыку)

Congratulations! Поздравляю!

considerate = удобный
cornflakes = кукурузные хлопья
cosy = уютный, удобный
cough = кашель, кашлять
counsellor = советник, консультант
countryside = сельская местность
crash = потерпеть аварию, разбиться, врезаться
crawl = ползать, ползти
crayon = цветной мелок
crime = преступление
criminal = преступник, преступный
cry = крик, плакать, кричать
crystal = хрусталь, хрустальный
curtain = занавеска
customer = покупатель, клиент
cut off (electricity) = отключать (электричество)
cycle = велосипед, ездить на велосипеде

damage = ущерб, повреждение, повреждать
dangerous = опасный
dawn = рассвет, заря, рассветать
deal = сделка
decide = решать, убеждать
decorate = украшать, отделять
degree = степень, учёная степень, градус
delay = задержка, откладывать, задерживать
delicious = очень вкусный, восхитительный
deliver = доставлять, вручать
deny = отрицать, отвергать
department store = универсальный магазин
deposit = вклад, вкладывать, помещать
desert = пустыня
destination = место назначения, цель
destroy = разрушать, уничтожать
dial = набирать (номер по телефону)
direct = руководить, ставить (фильм)
director = директор, руководитель, режиссер
disadvantage = недостаток
disappointed = разочарованный, разочарован
discover = обнаруживать, открывать
disease = болезнь
disguise = маскироваться, переодеваться
dishwasher = посудомоечная машина
disturb = беспокоить, мешать
doughnut = пончик
drawer = ящик (выдвижной)
driver's license = водительские права
drop = капля, падать, ронять
dry = сухой, суšить, сохнуть
dry-cleaner's = химчистка
dust = пыль, вытирать пыль

ear = зарабатывать, заслуживать
earrings = серьги
Easter = Пасха, пасхальный
effect = эффект, действие
electric battery = электрическая батарея
electrician = электромонтер, электрик
embassy = посольство
emperor = император
employee = служащий, работник
engagement ring = обручальное кольцо
enjoyable = приятный
entertain = развлекать, принимать, обслуживать
entrance = вход
environment (the) = окружающая среда
erupt = извергаться, извергнуться (о вулкане)
escape = побег, выход, убежать, сбежать
eventually = в конце концов
examine = рассматривать, осматривать
exciting = восхитительный
exhausted = истощенный, изможденный
expect = ожидают, полагать
expire = истекать, истечь (о сроче действия документа)
explode = взрывать(ся)
expose = исследовать, изучать
explorer = исследователь
eyesight = зрение

factory = фабрика
fail an exam = провалить экзамен
faint = слабый, падать в обморок
falcon = сокол
farmhouse = фермерский дом
fascinating = захватывающий, очаровательный
fatty = жирный
fault = вина
feather = перо
ferry boat = паром
fight = драка, драться
find out = узнавать, распознавать
fire-fighter = пожарник, пожарный
fire-guard = каминая решетка
fireman = пожарник, пожарный
fireplace = камин
fix = устанавливать, налаживать, чинить
flat tyre = спущенная шина
flight = полет, рейс (самолета)
flight attendant = стюард (стюардесса)
fluently = бегло, свободно
forbid = запрещать
fortune-teller = предсказатель(ница) судьбы, гадалка
frightened = испуганный, испуган
frightening = страшный, ужасный
funfair = луна-парк, парк аттракционов

G

gardener = садовник, садовод
gardening = садоводство
generous = щедрый
get a promotion = получить повышение в должности
ghost = привидение, призрак
gift = подарок
give a lift = подвезти, подвезти
glove = перчатка
go camping = отправляться в поход
go on a diet = сесть на диету
gosh = Боже мой!
grade = оценка
glasse = трава, газон
greengrocer's = лавка зеленщика
guard = охрана, охранять
guest = гость, постоялец (в гостинице)
gym = спортивный зал

H

hairdresser's = парикмахерская
harbour = гавань
headmaster = директор школы
helicopter = вертолет
hide = прятаться
hijack = угнать, угнать
hijacker = угнавщик
hill = холм, небольшая гора
hit = ударять, стопоить
honeymoon = медовый месяц
hoover = пылесос, пылесосить
horrible = ужасный, отвратительный
however = однако
hurry = спешка, спешить, торопиться
hurt = причинять боль, обижать, повреждать

I

ice-rink = каток
ice-skate = кататься на коньках
icy = ледяной, покрытый льдом
impossible = невозможный, невероятный
in advance = заранее, предварительно
indoors = в помещении, дома
in-flight = на борту самолета, во время полета
inform = информировать, сообщать
inherit = наследовать, наследовать
injured = раненый, пострадавший
intelligent = умный, разумный
intend = намереваться
invent = изобретать
involve = вовлекать
irritated = раздраженный
island = остров
it's (not) worth to = стоить (не стоит) что-либо делать

J

jewellery shop = ювелирный магазин
jogging = бег трусцой

K

keep away from = держаться подальше от
Keep in touch. = Не пропадай (поддерживай связь)./Писи.
kick = удар, ударить ногой, лягаться
kitten = котёнок
knit = вязать
knock down = сбивать

L

ladder = лестница
land = земля, высаживаться, приземляться
laundrette (launderette) = прачечная самообслуживания
lawn = газон
lawnmower = газонокосилка
lawyer = адвокат, юрист
lazy = ленивый
leaflet = листовка
lend = одолживать, одолжить
lifetime = жизнь
light = свет, светильник, легкий, зажигать, освещать
light bulb = электрическая лампочка
limo (sокр. от limousine) = лимузин
lonely = одинокий
look after = ухаживать за, заботиться о
look around = осматриваться
look for = искать
look forward to = ждать с нетерпением
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<th>Russian</th>
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<td>худеть, похудеть</td>
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<td>к счастью</td>
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<td>на борту</td>
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<td>приказ, заказ, заказывать</td>
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<td>organise (organize)</td>
<td>организовывать, устраивать</td>
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<td>outside</td>
<td>снаружи, вне (помещения), на улице</td>
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<td>быть должным</td>
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<td>pack</td>
<td>паковать, упаковывать</td>
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<td>paint</td>
<td>краска, красить, рисовать</td>
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<td>panic</td>
<td>паника, паниковать</td>
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<td>park keeper</td>
<td>смотритель парка</td>
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<td>part-time job</td>
<td>работа на неполной ставке</td>
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<td>pass an exam</td>
<td>сдать экзамен</td>
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<td>pass the driving test</td>
<td>сдать экзамен по вождению</td>
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<td>пассажир</td>
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<td>макароны, изделия</td>
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<td>patient</td>
<td>пациент</td>
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<td>pavement</td>
<td>тротуар, дорожное покрытие</td>
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<td>paw</td>
<td>лапа</td>
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<td>мирный</td>
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<td>penfriend</td>
<td>друг по переписке</td>
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<tr>
<td>permission</td>
<td>разрешение, позволение</td>
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<td>persuade</td>
<td>убеждать, уговаривать</td>
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<td>бензин</td>
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<td>photocopier</td>
<td>ксерокс</td>
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<td>pick (flowers)</td>
<td>собирать/рвать (цветы)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pick up</td>
<td>забрать, зайти за, заехать за</td>
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<td>pie</td>
<td>пирог, пирожок</td>
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<td>plant</td>
<td>растение, сажать растения</td>
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<td>playground</td>
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<td>plumber</td>
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<td>pocket money</td>
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<td>polar bear</td>
<td>белый медведь</td>
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<td>polish</td>
<td>полировать, чистить</td>
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<td>политик</td>
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<td>афиша, плакат</td>
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<td>pot</td>
<td>горшок, чайник, кофейник</td>
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<td>pound</td>
<td>фунт</td>
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<td>power cut</td>
<td>отключение электроэнергии</td>
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<td>pray</td>
<td>молиться, молитать, умолять</td>
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<td>produce</td>
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<td>promise</td>
<td>обещание, обещать</td>
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<td>promote</td>
<td>продвигать по службе, повышать в должности</td>
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<td>prompt</td>
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<td>properly</td>
<td>должным образом, как следует</td>
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<td>защищать</td>
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<td>proud</td>
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<td>punish</td>
<td>наказывать</td>
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<td>puppy</td>
<td>щенок</td>
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<tr>
<td>purse</td>
<td>кошелек, сумочка</td>
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<tr>
<td>put away</td>
<td>убирать, прясть</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put out (the fire)</td>
<td>тушить (пожар)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put up (a tent)</td>
<td>разбивать, ставить (палатку)</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Q
queue = очередь

R
railway station = железнодорожный вокзал, железнодорожная станция
ran out of petrol (l - I) = (у меня) кончился бензин
reach = достигать, доставать, дотягиваться
realise (realize) = осознавать, понимать
rebuilding = реконструкция, восстановление
receiver = телефонная трубка
reception = регистрация, прием
recipe = рецепт
recognise (recognize) = узнавать, признавать
record = запись, записывать
refer = отсылать, направлять, передавать
regret = сожаление, сожалеть
remaining = сохранившийся, оставшийся
rent = квартира, плата, снимать/снять (дом, квартиру)
repair = ремонт, чинить, ремонтировать
replace = заменить, заменить
reply = ответ, отвечать
rescue = спасение, спасть
research = исследование, исследовать
responsibly = ответственно
retire = выход на пенсию
review = рецензия, рецензировать
rhino (rhinoceros) = носорог
rob = обкрадывать, красть
robber = грабитель
robbery = ограбление, грабеж
rollercoaster = американские горки (аттракцион)
roller-skate = кататься на роликах
rub = тереть, натирать, вытирать
rubbish = мусор
rudeness = грубость
rug = коврик, плед
ruins = руины, развалины
rule = правило, власть, управлять, править

S
safe = безопасный, надежный
sail = парус, плывать
sailor = моряк
sandcastle = замок из песка
satisfactorily = удовлетворительно
saucer = кастриол
save = спасать, экономить, откладывать, сохранять
scarf = шарф
scary = страшный
scissors = ножницы
senior manager = главный управляющий
serve = служить, обслуживать, подавать
set off = отправляться, отправиться
share a room with = проживать в комнате, совместно с
sharp = острый, резкий
shed = сараи, навес
sheep = овца
shelf = полка
shock = потрясать, шокировать
shoelace = шнурок
shop assistant = продавец
shorten = укорачивать
sign = знак, вывеска, подписывать
sincere = искренний
sink = тонуть, тонуть
skill = навык, умение
sleeve = рукав
slip = скользить, поскользнуться
slippers = тапочки
smart = опрятный, модный
so far = пока, до сих пор
sock = носок
solar system = солнечная система
sore throat = больное горло
spoil = портить, испортить
spoon = ложка
staff = персонал, штат
stage = сцена
stairs = лестница
still = ларек, киоск
star = звезда, играть главную роль
starfish = морская звезда
stay up late = не ложиться спать, додопоздна
steal = воровать, красть
stick = палка, клей, застревать, застрять
swing = жалю, жалить
stock room = склад
store = запас, хранилище
stranger = незнакомец, посторонний
stream = ручей, поток
stressful job = напряженная работа
strike = забастовка, удар, ударять
stripe = полоса, полоска
success = успех, удача
successful = успешный, удачный
suede = замша, замшевый
suggest = предлагать, предполагать
suit = костюм
sunbathe = загорать
sunglasses = солнцезащитные очки
sunscreen = солнцезащитный крем
sunshine = солнечный свет
suntanned = загорелый
support = поддержка, поддерживать
survive = выжить, уцелеть
Grammarway 2 – Словарь

T

tablecloth = скатерть
take control of = взять в свои руки управление
takeaway pizza = пицца на вынос
tap = кран
taste = вкус, пробовать, иметь вкус
term = четверть (в школе), триместр (в университете, колледже)
thick = толстый
thief = вор
threaten = грозить, угрожать
throw = бросать, бросить
tidy = опрятный, прибрать, наводить порядок
tightrope = натянутый канат
till = касса (в магазине)
time off = свободное время
traffic = движение
train = поезд, учить, тренировать
training course = курс профессиональной подготовки
travel agent = работник туристического агентства
tricky question = трудный, каверзный вопрос
trip = поездка, прогулка, путешествие
trouser = брюки
trumpet = труба
trust = доверие, доверять, верить
T-shirt = футболка
tube = тюбик
turkey = индейка
turn into = превращать в
turn off = выключать, сворачивать
turn on = включать
TV series = телевизионный сериал

U

UFO = НЛО (неопознанный летающий объект)
uncover = открывать, обнаруживать
unfortunately = к сожалению
unsinkable = непотопляемый
untidy = неопрятный, неаккуратный
up-and-coming = перспективный, подающий надежды
update = вносить изменения и дополнения
upset = расстроенный, расстраивать
useless = непригодный, бесполезный

V

vacuum cleaner = пылесос
vet = ветеринар
view = вид, взгляд, рассматривать
voyage = путешествие (морское), плавание, полет, путешествовать

W

walk a dog = выгуливать собаку
wallet = бумажник
washing-machine = стиральная машина
waste-paper basket = корзина для бумаг
wedding = свадьба
well-known = известный
wet = мокрый, влажный, сырой
whale = кит
windscreen = лобовое стекло (автомобиля)
woollen = шерстяной
wreck = обломки, остов (затонувшего корабля)
Unit 1

1 + ing: studying, mending, trying, cooking, sleeping;
   -je = y + ing: lying, dying; -er = ing: diving, writing,
   taking; двоянная согласная + ing: swimming,
   shopping, stopping, sitting.

2 2 am/m not doing, 3 Is Dad painting, 4 is/s running,
   5 are playing, 6 is/s studying, 7 are making,
   8 Are you listening.

3 2 are having, 3 are wearing, 4 is wearing, 5 are smiling,
   6 are talking, 7 are listening, 8 is drinking, 9 is eating,
   10 are enjoying.

4 2 SA: Are the four people having dinner?
   SB: Yes, they are.
   3 SA: Are the children talking?
   SB: No, they aren’t. They are listening.
   4 SA: Is the girl drinking some juice?
   SB: No, she isn’t. She is drinking some wine.
   5 SA: Is the boy eating some ice-cream?
   SB: No, he isn’t. He is eating some bread.

5 -s: opens, prays, puts, likes, says, plays, begins;
   -es: mixes, misses, does, catches, washes, watches, passes;
   -ies: dries, cries, copies.

6 2 Do you come, 3 play, 4 leave, 5 does not/n’t know.

7 / / looks, speaks, kicks, puts, walks, jumps, coughs,
   helps, writes, eats; / / catches, brushes, dances,
   does, watches, washes, loses, changes; / / drives,
   rides, opens, plays, knows, sees, listens, travels, rains,

8 2 dances; 3 is/s working; 4 do you do; 5 are you
   packing, am/m flying; 6 doesn’t know; 7 is/s taking.

9 2 Is he always on time for work?
   3 Karen sometimes has cereal for breakfast.
   4 Paul doesn’t usually listen to music in the evening.
   5 The children rarely help with the housework.
   6 Must you always play your music so loud?
   7 Sheila can never park her car properly.

10 2 always gets up, 3 starts, 4 is not/n’t, 5 is packing,
    6 is going, 7 is singing, 8 is looking for, 9 is calling,
    10 leaves/is leaving, 11 is Charlie going.

11 3 SA: Does Charlie start work at 4 o’clock every
    morning? SB: Yes, he does.
   4 SA: Is Charlie going on holiday next week?
    SB: No, he isn’t. He is going on holiday today.
   5 SA: Is Charlie singing to himself? SB: Yes, he is.
   6 SA: Is Charlie looking for his tickets right now?
    SB: Yes, he is.
   7 SA: Is the plane leaving/Does the plane leave in an
    hour? SB: Yes, it is/does.
   8 SA: Is Charlie going to Tahiti?
    SB: No, he isn’t. He is going to Hawaii.

12 2 What does the nurse do? She looks after patients.
   Is she looking after patients now? No, she isn’t.
   She is reading a book.
   3 What does the maid do? She cleans the house.
   Is she cleaning the house now? No, she isn’t.
   She is talking on the phone.
   4 What does the vet do? He treats animals. Is he treating
    animals now? No, he isn’t. He is listening to music.
   5 What does the mechanic do? He repairs cars. Is he
    repairing cars now? No, he isn’t. He is eating a sandwich.
   6 What does the waiter do? He serves customers. Is he
    serving customers now? No, he isn’t. He is reading a
    newspaper.

13 2 Do I know, 3 think, 4 is starring, 5 is/s, 6 is he coming,
    7 need, 8 loves, 9 enjoys, 10 is he staying, 11 wants,
    12 doesn’t like, 13 is/s staying.

14 2 does this sign mean, 3 usually meet, 4 is/s training,
    5 owns, 6 are playing, 7 doesn’t usually have, 8 buys,
    9 are not/n’t going, 10 Does Pierre speak, speaks.

15 2 ‘m writing, 3 am/m repairing, 4 usually ride, 5 start,
    6 finish, 7 have, 8 ‘m working, 9 ‘m, 10 is leaving,
    11 worry.

16 1 Steve is going fishing tomorrow.
   2 Rebecca washes her hair every day.
   3 I visit my grandparents every week.
   4 Tim doesn’t want to do his homework.
   5 He is sitting on the floor at the moment.
   6 Do you always watch TV in the evenings?
   7 Sarah drinks coffee every morning.
   8 They don’t usually go on holiday in May.
   9 Does she work late? No, she never does.
   10 Peter is looking for a new house at the moment.

17 1 are/re always leaving; 2 Do you like, does it cost;
    3 is, is/s snowing.

Unit 2

1 + ed: prayed, called, missed, enjoyed, looked;
   + d: closed, loved, danced, phoned, lived;
   -ed + ed: studied, cried, tidied, tried, carried;
   двоянная согласная + ed: travelled, stopped, robbed,
   dropped, referred.

2 She turned it off half an hour ago. 3 He stopped six
   months ago. 4 She baked it half an hour ago.
   5 She arranged it two weeks ago. 6 He moved three
   days ago. 7 He tidied it two hours ago.

3 / / arrested, visited, needed, loaded, accepted,
   persuaded; / / washed, worked, helped, cooked,
   finished, watched, laughed, passed, typed;
   / d /: opened, carried, cleaned, lived, stayed, arranged,
   rubbed.
2 A Did you watch, B didn’t enjoy; 
3 A Did your neighbours move, B helped; 
4 A crashed, B survived; 5 A didn’t play; 
6 A Did you see, B had. 

2 didn’t go (definite/stated time); 
3 didn’t sing (definite/stated time); 
4 fought (repeated past action); 
5 helped (people who are no longer alive); 
6 baked (definite/stated time); 
7 Did Sam enjoy (definite/stated time); 
8 fell, hurt (actions happening immediately one after the other). 

A 2 decided, 3 needed, 4 decorated, 5 planted, 6 made, 
7 moved; B 2 painted, 3 took, 4 loved, 5 created, 6 died. 

2 wanted, 3 gave, 4 left, 5 began, 6 discovered, 7 died, 
8 took, 9 set off, 10 survived, 11 arrived, 12 were. 

3 SA: Did they leave Spain in 1619? 
SB: No, they didn’t. They left Spain in 1519. 
4 SA: Was the journey long and dangerous? 
SB: Yes, it was. 
5 SA: Did Magellan discover the Pacific Ocean? 
SB: Yes, he did. 
6 SA: Did Magellan die with soldiers in a battle? 
SB: Yes, he did. 
7 SA: Did a Spanish sailor complete the voyage? 
SB: Yes, he did. 
8 SA: Did the remaining ship reach Spain in 1523? 
SB: No, it didn’t. It reached Spain in 1522. 

2 worked, 3 did you do, 4 took, 5 Did you earn, 6 spent, 
7 did you spend, 8 went, 9 Did you have, 10 was. 

2 SA: Who did you go with? 
SB: I went with my parents and my sister. 
3 SA: Did you have a good time? 
SB: Yes, we did. It was wonderful. 
4 SA: Did you stay at a camp-site? 
SB: No, we didn’t. We stayed at a hotel. 
5 SA: Was the weather good? 
SB: Yes, it was. It was hot almost every day. 
6 SA: What did you do every day? 
SB: We drove around the countryside and visited the town. 
7 SA: Did you eat at restaurants? 
SB: No, we didn’t. We usually ate at the hotel, or we went on picnics. 
8 SA: Did you go to the beach? 
SB: Yes, we did. We often went to the beach in the morning. 

2 Peter used to go to work by bus, but now he goes to work by car. 
3 Peter used to eat at home, but now he eats out. 
4 Peter used to watch TV, but now he goes to the theatre. 
5 Peter used to spend his holidays at a camp-site, but now he spends his holidays travelling. 

2 used to drink, 3 used to live, 4 Did you use to go, 
5 didn’t use to like, 6 didn’t use to eat, 7 used to play, 
8 used to spend. 

2 B, 3 C, 4 A, 5 B, 6 A, 7 B, 8 C, 9 A, 10 B. 

Unit 3

2 SA: What were Jim and Robert doing? 
SB: They were checking some reports. 
3 SA: What was Sarah doing? 
SB: She was talking on the phone. 
4 SA: What were the directors doing? 
SB: They were having a meeting. 
5 SA: What was Mary doing? 
SB: She was working on the computer. 
6 SA: What was Kim doing? 
SB: She was reading a letter. 

2 was sitting, 3 was talking, 4 were putting, 5 were doing, 6 was standing, 7 were wearing, 8 were holding, 
9 were shouting, 10 was waiting. 

2 c, 3 a, 4 b, 5 d, 6 f. 

2 As/When/While Laura was making some tea, she dropped the kettle. 
Laura was making some tea when she dropped the kettle. 
3 As/When/While Mrs Jason was sitting in the garden, 
it started raining. Mrs Jason was sitting in the garden when it started raining. 
4 As/When/While Peter was driving his car, he got a flat tyre. 
Peter was driving his car when he got a flat tyre. 
5 As/When/While she was walking in the park, a dog attacked her. 
She was walking in the park when a dog attacked her. 

2 were walking, began – “Walking” is the longer action. 
3 was repairing, arrived – “Repairing” is the longer action. 
4 was eating, rang – “Eating” is the longer action. 
5 was riding, dropped – “Riding” is the longer action. 
6 saw, were driving – “Driving” is the longer action. 
7 was watching, broke down – “Watching” is the longer action. 
8 were talking, came – “Talking” is the longer action. 

The young man was listening to music. The two women were talking. The older man was reading his newspaper. 
Two Japanese tourists were drinking soft drinks. 

2 SA: Was the young man listening to music? 
SB: Yes, he was. 
3 SA: Was the older man reading a book? 
SB: No, he wasn’t. He was reading a newspaper. 
4 SA: Were the women knitting? 
SB: No, they weren’t. They were talking. 
5 SA: Were the Japanese tourists taking pictures? 
SB: No, they weren’t. They were drinking soft drinks.
Grammarway 2 – Ответы к упражнениям

2 SA: Have you bought a bigger car? SB: Yes, I have.
SA: Have you moved house? SB: No, I haven’t.
SA: Have you got married? SB: No, I haven’t.
SA: Have you finished your studies? SB: Yes, I have.
SA: Have you started taking karate lessons?
SB: Yes, I have.

3 2 since, 3 since, 4 for, 5 for, 6 for, 7 since, 8 since, 9 for.

4 2 f, 3 a, 4 b, 5 d, 6 e.

5 1 Since; 2 recently; 3 yet; 4 yet, already; 5 always;
6 ever, never.

6 2 has just left, 3 haven’t eaten, 4 have already done,
5 haven’t dried, 6 have already eaten.

7 2 have ... been, 3 have gone, 4 has gone to,
5 have ... been, 6 has been to, 7 have gone to.

8 2 has been to, 3 have been to, 4 has gone to,
5 have been.

9 1 have been; 2 Have you written, wrote; 3 have you
been, got; 4 haven’t seen, saw; 5 Have you typed,
finished; 6 has known, did they meet, were; 7 Have you
ever played, played; 8 wrote, have read.

10 (Вариант ответов)
SA: Have you ever planted a tree? SB: Yes, I have.
SA: Where did you plant it? SB: I planted it in my garden.
SA: Have you ever sung in a choir? SB: Yes, I have.
SA: When did you sing in it?
SB: I sang in a choir when I was at school.
SA: Have you ever saved your money? SB: Yes, I have.
SA: Why did you save it?
SB: Because I wanted to buy a new bicycle.
SA: Have you ever met a politician? SB: Yes, I have.
SA: Who did you meet? SB: I met the Prime Minister.
SA: Have you ever travelled by boat? SB: Yes, I have.
SA: When did you travel?
SB: I travelled by boat last summer.

11 2 was, 3 got, 4 have had, 5 started, 6 asked, 7 was,
8 broke out, 9 was, 10 managed, 11 made, 12 have
met, 13 have had, 14 have bought, 15 broke down,
16 have just informed, 17 hit.

12 2 have been, 3 have done, 4 saw, 5 got, 6 moved,
7 did you move, 8 haven’t unpacked, 9 phoned, 10 was,
11 was, 12 wanted.

13 2 brushed, went; 3 Have you ever seen, went;
4 haven’t seen; 5 has gone; 6 hasn’t played;
7 have already seen; 8 fell, broke; 9 have never heard;
10 has always wanted.

14 2 first time they have visited, 3 have not eaten out for,
4 Roger played, 5 has not been on holiday, 6 went to
his country house.
Grammarway 2 – Ответы к упражнениям

15 1 We bought a new sofa last month.
   2 Jim has lived in Germany for three years.
   3 My father has gone/been fishing.
   4 She has just moved house.
   5 We ate lunch at one o'clock.
   6 Sophie has done her homework.
   7 Ann and Tim got married ten years ago.
   8 I have been at school since nine o'clock.

16 2 had, 3 didn't come, 4 took, 5 were, 6 were waiting,
    7 saw, 8 had, 9 found, 10 waited, 11 have recently recorded,
    12 has become, 13 lasted, 14 am sending,
    15 took, 16 were, 17 have heard, 18 are giving.

Unit 5

1 2 Robots will do most of the work. 3 People won't use electric cars. 4 Pollution will disappear. 5 People won't die of serious diseases. 6 Children won't stop going to school. 7 People will go on holiday to the moon.

2 Shall we go for a walk? 3 Shall I make some tea?
   4 Shall I turn on the radio? 5 Shall we visit them?
   6 Shall I get a plaster?

3 2 prediction, 3 offer, 4 on-the-spot decision, 5 request.

4 2 Shall I go to the supermarket for you? 3 Will you pick up the children from school for me, please? 4 Shall we listen to that new CD? 5 Shall I book the tickets for you?
   6 Will you take my jacket to the dry-cleaner's for me, please?

7 1 are; 2 will/Il call, leave; 3 will/Il write, is;
   4 will/Il do, get; 5 will/Il fix, comes; 6 will you pack;
   7 will not/won't do, are; 8 will you phone;
   9 will buy, return; 10 pass, will/Il buy.

8 2 is going to fall, 3 is going to explode,
   4 is going to rescue.

9 SA: Is Jennifer going to travel by train? SB: No, she isn't.
   SA: Is Mark going to travel by train? SB: Yes, he is.
   SA: Is Jennifer going to buy any souvenirs?
   SB: Yes, she is.
   SA: Is Mark going to buy any souvenirs? SB: Yes, he is.
   SA: Is Jennifer going to spend much money?
   SB: Yes, she is.
   SA: Is Mark going to spend much money?
   SB: No, he isn't.
   SA: Is Jennifer going to hire a car? SB: Yes, she is.
   SA: Is Mark going to hire a car? SB: No, he isn't.

10 2 am/m going to help, 3 Will you help, 4 shall I come,
    5 will/Il probably phone, 6 will/Il be, 7 Shall we go,
    8 is/Il going to rain.

11 2 Shall, 3 will/Il, 4 will/Il, 5 Shall, 6 are/re going to.

12 A He is going to sell his car. He is going to buy a bigger house. He is going to marry Susan. He is going to apply for a job with a law firm.
   B Mr Brown is coming to collect the car on Tuesday, 9th April. He's signing the contract for a new house on Wednesday, 10th April. He's having an interview with Mr Ford at 10 o'clock on Friday, 12th April. He's getting married on Sunday, 20th June.

13 2 is going, 3 does the play start, 4 is having, 5 is singing,
    6 leaves, 7 are moving, 8 does the ferry reach.

14 1 will/Il post, 2 is/is/Il's going to walk, 3 is coming.

15 1 Shall I take the children to the playground for you?
   2 I'll call when I finish work.
   3 Will you clean the carpet, please?
   4 The film starts at 8 o'clock.
   5 Wait here until he comes.
   6 The Queen won't attend the parade tomorrow.

16 2 have/Il saved, 3 am/m going to open, 4 owned,
    5 has/s given, 6 thinks, 7 will/Il be, 8 has/s already painted, 9 is/s going to paint, 10 need, 11 wants,
    12 am/m still thinking, 13 will like, 14 am/m starting,
    15 will/Il probably phone, 16 have.

Revision 1

1 2 I don't often drink tea in the morning.
   3 She usually washes the dishes after dinner.
   4 I rarely eat in restaurants.
   5 Do they often go for a walk on Sunday afternoons?
   6 Do you usually visit your grandparents on Saturdays?
   7 Mary is never late for meetings.
   8 They don't usually go abroad on holiday.

2 2 leaves, 3 Are you going, 4 am/m visiting, 5 lives,
   6 live, 7 am/m doing, 8 are you studying, 9 come,
   10 am/m working, 11 think, 12 Do you like, 13 love.

3 2 was cleaning, was working, 3 found, was playing,
   4 was having, came, 5 was knitting, was smoking,
   6 arrived, was painting, 7 were walking, started.
   8 were you talking, came, 9 was reading, knocked,
   10 was washing, cut, 11 broke, was dusting,
   12 was building, was swimming.

4 2 began, 3 recorded, 4 went, 5 had, 6 stayed, 7 made, 8
   thanked, 9 has been, 10 have started, 11 signed,
   12 has already written, 13 has just announced, 14 has started.

5 1 have been; 2 Have ... been to, has been;
   3 have gone; 4 has gone to.

6 2 since, 3 for, 4 so far/already, 5 already, 6 yet, 7 yet,
   8 already/just, 9 always, 10 ever, 11 never,
   12 just/already.
Grammarway 2 – Ответы к упражнениям

7 1. To go; 2. will not/won't be, have; 3. will go, finishes;
4. arrive, will /'ll go; 5. will /'ll buy, sell; 6. get, will /'ll move.
8 2 C, 3 A, 4 B, 5 A, 6 B, 7 C, 8 A, 9 B.
9 1. Peter is playing football at the moment.
2. My parents bought a new fridge yesterday.
3. Sarah has written three letters so far today.
4. I go to the gym every Tuesday.
5. I expect I will go shopping on Saturday.
6. Will you come with us tomorrow morning?
7. Have you seen my dog? He's run away.
8. Mandy will buy a car as soon as she passes her driving test.

Unit 6

1 2 SA: Who was Volta? SB: He was the man who / that invented the electric battery.
3 SA: Who was Columbus?
SB: He was the man who / that discovered America.
4 SA: Who was Von Zeppelin?
SB: He was the man who / that built the first airship.
5 SA: Who were the Kelloggs?
SB: They were the men who / that made the first cornflakes.
6 SA: Who was Cleopatra?
SB: She was the woman who / that ruled Egypt.

2 3 A lawnmower is a machine which / that you use to cut grass. 4 A typewriter is a machine which / that you use to type letters. 5 A lion is an animal which / that lives in the jungle. 6 A photocopier is a machine which / that you use to make photocopies.
3 2 a, 3 f, 4 b, 5 e, 6 g, 7 c.
4 2 who / that S not omitted, 8 who / that S not omitted,
3 which / that O omitted, 9 which / that O omitted,
4 who / that S not omitted, 10 who / that S not omitted,
5 which / that O omitted, 11 which / that O omitted,
6 which / that S not omitted, 12 which / that O omitted,
7 who / that S not omitted.
5 2 whose, 3 who's (has), 4 whose, 5 whose, 6 who's (is),
7 who's (has), 8 whose, 9 whose, 10 who's (has).

6 2 a) who / that Max talked to was from Canada.
   b) Max talked to was from Canada.
3 a) which / that Debbie is looking at is mine.
   b) Debbie is looking at is mine.
4 a) which / that Anna is looking for belonged to her grandmother.
   b) Anna is looking for belonged to her grandmother.
5 a) which / that Bob has gone to is near the Town Hall.
   b) Bob has gone to is near the Town Hall.
6 a) who / that Sharon had dinner with was her lawyer.
   b) Sharon had dinner with was her lawyer.
7 a) which / that they invited me to wasn't very exciting.
   b) they invited me to wasn't very exciting.

8 2 a) who / that I was talking to lives next door.
   b) I was talking to lives next door.

7 2 where, 3 why, 4 who, 5 when, 6 whose.
8 2 why, 3 who, 4 which, 5 where.
9 2 when, 3 where, 4 why, 5 when, 6 where, 7 why, 8 which.
10 2 man whose dog often, 3 church where we got, 4 shop where I bought, 5 man who lives in,
   6 the people whose daughter, 7 dog whose owner, 8 girl who speaks, 9 magazine that I bought,
   10 boy who ran away, 11 hospital where I was, 12 that Sophie found.
11 2 who / that I not omitted;
   3 who, is called Sarah, NI not omitted;
   4 which / that I not omitted, 5 whose I not omitted;
   6 which / that I not omitted;
   7 who is older than me, NI not omitted;
   8 which, is very old, NI not omitted;
   9 which / that I not omitted;
   10 who, is thirty years old, NI not omitted;
   11 who / that I not omitted;
   12 which, is very expensive, NI not omitted.
12 2 B, 3 A, 4 C, 5 C, 6 C, 7 A, 8 C, 9 B.
13 1 He's the man who / that writes songs for a lot of famous singers.
   2 Where's the book I bought last week?
   3 That's the woman whose house is made of glass.
   4 My sister, who is 10 years old, is called Betty.
   5 The reason why I was late was that I overslept.
   6 The man I was talking to is my uncle.
   7 That's the hotel where I spent my holidays last year.
   8 London, which is a big city, is the capital of England.
14 2 ordered, 3 were watching, 4 were sleeping.
   5 were getting, 6 appeared, 7 were carrying,
   8 threatened, 9 landed, 10 managed.
15 2 A, 3 C, 4 B, 5 A.

Unit 7

1 2 SA: How long has Mary been teaching French?
   SB: She has been teaching French since 1990.
3 SA: How long have the robbers been hiding in a farmhouse?
   SB: They have been hiding in a farmhouse for a week.
4 SA: How long has Peter been making model planes?
   SB: He has been making model planes since 1992.
5 SA: How long has Julie been playing the guitar?
   SB: She has been playing the guitar for four years.
6 SA: How long have the children been watching TV?
   SB: They have been watching TV for two hours.
Grammarway 2 – Ответы к упражнениям

2 2 Has Jim been repairing, 3 have been reading.
   4 Has Ben been swimming, 5 has been talking,
   6 have been writing, 7 has not been doing, 8 has been staying, 9 have been working, 10 has been learning.

3 2 a, 3 h, 4 b, 5 c, 6 d, 7 e, 8 g.

4 2 My mum has been cooking for three hours.
   3 The teams have been playing football for twenty minutes. 4 The headmaster has been speaking for two hours. 5 Bill has been building his house for six months. 6 I have been doing my homework for three hours.

5 (Вариант ответов)
   2 SA: Who is/’s your best friend? SB: Alison.
      SA: How long have you known her?
      SB: I’ve known her for ten years.
   3 SA: What is/’s your favourite TV programme?
      SB: The Travel Show.
      SA: How long have you been watching it?
      SB: I have been watching it for three years.
   4 SA: What is/’s your address? SB: 21, South Grove.
      SA: How long have you lived/’been living there?
      SB: I have lived/’been living there since I was five years old.
   5 SA: What is/’s your favourite magazine? SB: Teenclub.
      SA: How long have you been reading it?
      SB: I have been reading it for two years.

6 2 has/’s been exercising, 3 have/’ve been playing,
   4 has/’s been working.

7 2 have/’ve been helping, 3 has/’s been reading,
   4 have/’ve been writing, 5 have/’ve been training,
   6 Have you been lifting, 7 Has she been studying,
   8 has/’s been going.

8 2 SA: Have people been listening to the radio since 1824?
   SB: No, they haven’t. They’ve been listening to the radio since 1894.
   3 SA: Have people been riding bicycles since 1771?
   SB: No, they haven’t. They’ve been riding bicycles since 1791.
   4 SA: Have people been travelling by plane since 1903?
   SB: Yes, they have.
   5 SA: Have people been printing books since 1450?
   SB: Yes, they have.
   6 SA: Have people been using fridges since 1836?
   SB: No, they haven’t. They’ve been using fridges since 1856.
   7 SA: Have people been using light bulbs since 1868?
   SB: No, they haven’t. They’ve been using light bulbs since 1878.
   8 SA: Have people been storing food in tins since 1709?
   SB: No, they haven’t. They’ve been storing food in tins since 1809.

9 2 has/’s just gone, 3 has/’s been learning, 4 have/’ve known, 5 has/’s painted, 6 has/’s been sleeping.

10 A 2 have/’ve looked, 3 have not/haven’t found;
    B 1 have/’ve been learning, 2 have/’ve already learned;
    C 1 has/’s been, 2 has/’s painted, 3 has not/hasn’t started.

11 2 have/’ve finished, 3 has/’s just come out, 4 have given,
    5 Have you decided, 6 have/’ve been reading *.
    7 have not/haven’t decided, 8 have/’ve recently started,
    9 have/’ve been studying, 10 have/’ve visited.
    * ("over the last few weeks" – indicates duration)

12 2 yet, 3 just, 4 always, 5 for, 6 How long, 7 already,
    8 so far, 9 since, 10 ever.

13 2 has been, 3 still have not/haven’t finished, 4 since you last decorated, 5 still have not/haven’t called.

14 1 I have been looking for him all day. I can’t find him.
    2 He has been trying to fix the car all morning.
    3 I have bought lots of food this week.
    4 I haven’t/have not brought any shampoo.
    5 It has been snowing, but it’s stopped now.
    6 How long have they been cleaning the house?
    7 I’ve known Lilian for two years.
    8 Have you been crying? Your eyes are red.

15 2 don’t know, 3 is cooking, 4 has been cooking,
    5 has been mowing, 6 always works, 7 is doing,
    8 has been studying, 9 never plays, 10 is reading,
    11 is knitting, 12 has been knitting, 13 hate,
    14 have been sitting.

16 A 2 are having/go to have, 3 doesn’t know,
    4 phoned, 5 asked, 6 will/’/’s going to be;
    B 1 writes, 2 is writing, 3 will/’/’s going to write;
    C 1 have had, 2 was, 3 escaped, 4 found, 5 was,
    6 has not/hasn’t done.

Unit 8

1 2 themselves, 3 herself, 4 himself, 5 yourself, 6 himself,
   7 herself.

2 3 j, 3 a, 4 g, 5 c, 6 b, 7 d, 8 f, 9 h, 10 i.

3 2 each other, 3 each other, 4 themselves,
   5 yourself/’yourselves.

4 2 myself, 3 herself, 4 ourselves, 5 themselves.

5 2 himself, 3 themselves, 4 himself, 5 herself,
   6 themselves.

6 2 myself, 3 himself, 4 himself, 5 herself, 6 themselves,
   7 myself, 8 yourselves, 9 ourselves, 10 themselves,
   11 herself, 12 yourself.

7 2 These are both rabbits. Both of them are rabbits.
   They are both rabbits.
Grammarway 2 – Ответы к упражнениям

19 2 Our, hers, 3 My, 4 theirs, 5 their, 6 mine, 7 Hers, 8 her, 9 yours, 10 your.

20 1 Neither Nora nor Peter enjoyed the party. 2 This is our dog. 3 Neither Andy nor Jane lives in Scotland. 4 This is Fred's watch. 5 We enjoyed ourselves on holiday last year. 6 Is this his suitcase? 7 These are John's slippers. 8 Jim, Bob and Tim are all doctors.

21 2 liked, 3 lived, 4 was looking, 5 found, 6 became, 7 has just retired, 8 is enjoying, 9 works, 10 does, 11 was working.

22 2 B, 3 A, 4 A, 5 C, 6 B.

Unit 9

1 You mustn't go to the office for three days.
You must take some medicine.
You must drink a lot of water.
You mustn't eat any ice-cream.
You must take your temperature twice a day.
You must call me if you have a high temperature.

2 2 SA: Why did she go to the post office yesterday?
SB: Because she had to post some letters.
3 3 SA: Why did they call the babysitter yesterday?
SB: Because they had to attend a meeting.
4 4 SA: Why did he call a taxi yesterday?
SB: Because he had to go to the airport.
5 5 SA: Why did she buy a dictionary yesterday?
SB: Because she had to translate a novel.
6 6 SA: Why did they go to a restaurant yesterday?
SB: Because they had to entertain some clients.

3 2 won't have to, 3 didn't have to, 4 don't have to,
5 doesn't/won't have to, 6 doesn't have to,
7 didn't have to, 8 doesn't have to,
9 don't/won't have to, 10 doesn't have to.

4 2 needn't/don't have to, 3 mustn't, 4 needn't/don't have to, 5 mustn't, 6 mustn't, 7 needn't/don't have to, 8 needn't/don't have to.

5 2 must not/mustn't take pictures, 3 you have to leave,
4 needn't go, 5 must not/mustn't keep pets, 6 do not/don't have to water.

6 SA: They can't go out in the evenings now.
SB: When the children grow up, they'll be able to go out in the evenings.
SA: They can't do lots of sports now. SB: When the children grow up, they'll be able to do lots of sports.
SA: They can't visit their friends often now.
SB: When the children grow up, they'll be able to visit their friends often.
SA: They can't go to the theatre with their friends now.
SB: When the children grow up, they'll be able to go to the theatre with their friends.
Grammarway 2 – Ответы к упражнениям

7 2 were able to, 3 can, 4 Could, 5 was able to, 6 couldn’t, 7 were able to, 8 can’t.
8 2 could, 3 couldn’t, 4 was able to, 5 was able to, 6 could/was able to.
9 2 C, 3 B, 4 B, 5 C, 6 C, 7 A, 8 C, 9 C, 10 B.
10 2 lack of ability, 3 asking for permission, 4 suggestion, 5 request, 6 request, 7 request.
11 You can’t smoke here. You can park here. You can cross the road here. You can’t ride a bicycle here. You can have coffee here.
12 1 can’t (refusing permission), 2 can (giving permission), 3 could (ability in the past), 4 can’t (lack of ability), can/could (suggestion), 5 Could (request), 6 can (ability), can (ability), 7 can/could (suggestion), 8 Can/Could (request), 9 Can/Could (request).
13 2 must, 3 must, 4 can’t, 5 must, 6 can’t.
14 1 You can’t go out until you finish eating. 2 Dad, can I borrow the car, please? 3 I haven’t been able to write the letter yet. 4 He couldn’t run long distances when he was a boy. 5 You needn’t wake up early tomorrow. It’s a holiday. 6 He drives a Porsche. He can’t be poor.
15 2 is looking, 3 has lived, 4 wants, 5 has decided, 6 has looked, 7 didn’t like, 8 is going to see/ is seeing, 9 will like, 10 has already seen, 11 is/was.

Unit 10

2 to post, 3 help, 4 to climb, 5 wash, 6 to stay, 7 to open, 8 go, 9 ask, 10 take.
4 2... want them to leave now. 3... her to eat her dinner. 4... him to visit Aunt Linda. 5... you to talk to strangers. 6... Fiona to go on holiday by herself. 7... them to do their homework now. 8... you to go to bed now.
5 2 tell, 3 make, 4 to be, 5 leave, 6 to meet.
6 2 to come, 3 ask, 4 to help, 5 to decorate, 6 have, 7 to make, 8 know.
7 2 d, 3 a, 4 b, 5 h, 6 e, 7 c, 8 g.
8 2 it isn’t cheap enough. 3 it’s too small. 4 they’re too heavy. 5 it’s loud enough. 6 he’s too short.
9 2 hot enough to go to the beach. 3 too early to go to the party. 4 tall enough to touch the ceiling.

Revision 2

1 2 A washing-machine is a machine which washes clothes. 3 Bell was the man who invented the telephone. 4 Zebras are animals which have got stripes. 5 A vacuum cleaner is a machine which cleans carpets. 6 Jackie Kennedy was the woman who married Aristotle Onassis.
2 2 B, 3 A, 4 B, 5 B, 6 C, 7 C, 8 A.
3 2 I, them; 3 his; 4 yourselves; 5 They, us; 6 hers, herself; 8 yours.
4 2 Both Samantha and Eric go shopping on Saturdays. 3 Neither Brian nor Simon plays football. 4 Both Peter and Sally are good dancers. 5 Neither David nor Linda knows how to drive. 6 Neither Jane nor I like carrots.
5 2 A, 3 C, 4 C, 5 B, 6 C.
6 2 to have, 3 to go, 4 to put up, 5 to see, 6 putting up, 7 making/to make, 8 swimming, 9 walking, 10 Camping.
7 2 enough, 3 too, 4 too, 5 enough, 6 too.
Grammarway 2 – Ответы к упражнениям

8 2 are not/aren’t old enough to, 3 not cheap enough for him, 4 too shocked to say, 5 tall enough, 6 always nice to meet, 7 was too excited to.

9 1 haven’t seen; 2 Are you doing, am/i’m staying, am/i’m; 3 Did Steve phone, didn’t phone, will’ll probably give; 4 Are, am, are you doing, am/i’m studying; 5 have’ve been working; 6 Have you ever been, went, have’ve never been; 7 have you lived, have’ve been living/have’ve lived; 8 Have’ve you posted, did; 9 have’ve just cut; 10 went. Was, enjoyed.

10 1 He is the man whose daughter won the competition. 2 I want him to help me in the garden. 3 Did you hear him shout? 4 We went to the bakery to buy some bread. 5 Would you like me to do the washing-up? 6 When did you meet her? 7 He is tired because he has been painting the gate since this morning. 8 It’s not worth waiting any more.

Unit 11

1 2 Had Lucy packed, 3 had finished. 4 Had Julie typed, 5 had not/hadn’t finished, 6 had done, 7 had not/hadn’t repaired, 8 had not/hadn’t been.

2 2 She had put up the decorations. 3 She had baked a cake. 4 She had cleared the house. 5 She had sent the invitations. 6 She had borrowed some CDs,

3 2 a (first action: her husband had forgotten her birthday), 3 e (first action: the bank robbers had escaped), 4 b (first action: we had bought the tickets), 5 d (first action: she had won the prize).

4 a) After/When Bob had eaten the meal, he paid the bill. b) Bob had eaten the meal before he paid the bill. a) After/When Mary had read the contract, she signed it. b) Mary had read the contract before she signed it. a) After/When the boys had watched the match, they turned off the TV. b) The boys had watched the match before they turned off the TV.

5 2 When I had found a solution to my problem, I felt happier. I felt happier when I had found a solution to my problem. 3 The boys had finished their homework before they went out to play. 4 The phone rang after he had locked the door. After he had locked the door, the phone rang. 5 Sarah had washed the dishes by the time her husband arrived. By the time her husband arrived, Sarah had washed the dishes. 6 The fans left the stadium when the concert had finished. When the concert had finished, the fans left the stadium. 7 The play had already started when Henry arrived at the theatre. When Henry arrived at the theatre, the play had already started.

6 6 SA: Had they locked the house before they left? SB: Yes, they had.
SA: Had they left the car at the garage before they left? SB: No, they hadn’t.
SA: Had they booked a hotel room before they left? SB: No, they hadn’t.
SA: Had they set the burglar alarm before they left? SB: Yes, they had.
SA: Had they fed the cat before they left? SB: Yes, they had.
SA: Had they phoned the neighbours before they left? SB: No, they hadn’t.

7 1 2 was, 3 was watching, 4 broke out, 5 did it happen, 6 had dropped;
2 1 Did you go, 2 went, 3 Did you have, 4 was sunbathing, 5 started, 6 left;
3 1 lost, 2 did you lose, 3 went, 4 realised, 5 had left.

8 2 Had you been waiting, 3 had been looking, 4 had been watching, 5 had been sunbathing, 6 had been working, 7 had been living.

9 2 had been playing, 3 had been waiting, 4 had been watching, 5 had been sunbathing, 6 had been working, 7 had been sitting, 6 had been discussing.

10 1 2 had been standing, 3 had escaped; 2 1 had done, 2 had planned, 3 had been waiting.

11 A 2 took, 3 sat, 4 left, 5 hadn’t caught;
B 1 was, 2 had forgotten, 3 got, 4 was;
C 1 had, 2 got up, 3 had finished, 4 had;
D 1 went, 2 had, 3 got, 4 realised, 5 had forgotten, 6 went.

12 2 had had, 3 had eaten, 4 had only been driving, 5 had left, 6 had locked, 7 had been trying/had tried, 8 had been calling/had called.

13 1 she, 2 to, 3 been, 4 to, 5 did, 6 not, 7 it, 8 blouse, 9 not/never, 10 not.

14 2 B, 3 A, 4 B, 5 B, 6 A, 7 C, 8 A, 9 A, 10 B.

Unit 12

1 2 may not cut, 3 may be, 4 may not buy, 5 may not visit, 6 may enjoy, 7 may cook, 8 may leave, 9 may come.

2 2 might, 3 must, 4 might, 5 must, 6 mustn’t, 7 Could, 8 must.

3 You shouldn’t talk all the time. You should wash the dishes. You should tidy your room. You shouldn’t eat lots of chocolate. You shouldn’t argue with your sisters. You should put your clothes away. You should take the dog for a walk.
Grammarway 2 – Ответы к упражнениям

4 2 How much shall we, 3 How shall we, 4 Who shall we, 5 When shall we, 6 What shall we, 7 What shall we, 8 Where shall we.

5 Will you take the rubbish out? Will you feed the baby? Will you water the plants? Will you put all the toys away? Will you iron the clothes?

6 2 You mustn't take ..., 3 Mark may/might/could be ..., 4 Shall I make ..., 5 You should/ought to/must leave ..., 6 Emily was able to find ..., 7 Paul can't be ..., 8 We have to/must take ..., 9 The children can't be ..., 10 We may/might/could go ...

7 2 C, 3 A, 4 C, 5 B, 6 A, 7 C, 8 A, 9 C, 10 B, 11 A, 12 A, 13 B.

8 2 You have to/should/ought to be careful with the flowers. 3 You don't have to sign the paper now. 4 We could go to the cinema tonight. 5 You ought to call them now. 6 Could I talk to you for a minute?

9 2 f, 3 e, 4 b, 5 a, 6 d.

10 2 must, 3 haven't been able to, 4 may, 5 might, 6 won't have to, 7 Should, 8 should, 9 Could.

11 2 Was ... able to; 3 must; 4 mustn't/shouldn't/ought not to; 5 needn't/don't have to; 6 ought to/should/have to/ must, have to; 7 may/might/could; 8 shall, could/can; 9 can, can; 10 should/ought to; 11 May.

12 2 can't be, 3 Shall we watch, 4 must be, 5 ought to stop eating, 6 may be in the, 7 must come from Spain./must be Spanish.

13 2 You ought to/should/must ..., 3 Can/Could I ..., 4 Could/Can you ..., 5 He may/might/could ..., 6 You/We could/can ..., 7 Could/Can/Will you ...

14 1 Shall we visit Mary and Tony tonight? 2 I'm not sure where Ed is. He might/may/could be at work. 3 Shall I help you wash the dishes? 4 You needn't/ don't have to get up early tomorrow. It's a holiday. 5 Martha had a bad cold but she was able to do all her work at the office. 6 You should go to the dentist if you have toothache. 7 Can/Could/May I borrow your pen, please? 8 I could climb trees when I was young.

15 A 2 to swim, 3 to go; B 1 to find, 2 seeing.

16 2 C, 3 A, 4 B, 5 B, 6 A, 7 B, 8 C.

Unit 13

1 2 A lot of rice is eaten in India. 3 Snails are eaten in France. 4 Coca Cola is produced in the USA. 5 Coffee is grown in Brazil. 6 Beer is produced in Germany.

2 2 a, 3 f, 4 b, 5 e, 6 c, 7 g, 8 h.

A: Who was the ‘Mona Lisa’ painted by?
B: It was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.
A: Who was the Eiffel Tower built by?
B: It was built by Gustave Eiffel.
A: Who was ‘Jurassic Park’ directed by?
B: It was directed by Steven Spielberg.
A: Who was ‘Carmen’ composed by?
B: It was composed by Georges Bizet.
A: Who was Alexandria founded by?
B: It was founded by Alexander the Great.
A: Who was America discovered by?
B: It was discovered by Christopher Columbus.
A: Who was the telephone invented by?
B: It was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

3 4 SA: Have they repaired the photocopier?
SB: Yes, it has already been repaired.
4 SA: Have you typed last month’s reports?
SB: No, they haven’t been typed yet.
5 SA: Have you placed the advertisement in the newspaper?
SB: No, it hasn’t been placed yet.
6 SA: Have you paid the bills?
SB: Yes, they have already been paid.

4 c The plants had been watered.
d The carpet had been hoovered.
e The cat had not been fed.
f The dinner had not been cooked.
g The rubbish had been taken out.
h The windows had not been cleaned.

5 2 was recently asked/have recently been asked;
3 will be delivered; 4 was informed; 5 is being repaired;
6 be typed; 7 is looked after; 8 were painted; 9 are washed, are dried; 10 is being serviced; 11 had already been posted; 12 will be punished; 13 was given;
14 have just been moved; 15 has been promoted.

6 2 Dinner hasn’t been made by the chef.
3 A dinosaur egg has been found by an explorer.
4 The baby will be looked after by Mrs Gates.
5 He won’t be taken home (by them) after the party.
6 The front door was left open.
7 The window wasn’t broken by Jenny.
8 The computer is being used.
9 He was taught to drive by his brother.
10 English is spoken by many people.
11 He had already been told by the doctor to go on a diet/to go on a diet by the doctor.
12 A new book is being written by the author.

7 2 Will the bedroom be decorated by Susan tomorrow?
3 Was the ring found in the garden? 4 Is the picture being drawn by Tom? 5 Have the invitations been sent by Simon yet? 6 Had the door been repaired by Paul before he left for work?

8 3 Who is the party going to be organised by?
4 What was he stung by?
5 Who was this delicious turkey cooked by?
6 Who are these books published by?
7 What was the soldier killed by?

9 2 a Mary has been offered a watch by Fred.
b A watch has been offered to Mary by Fred.
3 a Tim is being sent an invitation by Lisa.
b An invitation is being sent to Tim by Lisa.
4 a I was brought some oranges.
b Some oranges were brought to me.
5 a I am going to be lent some money by Sonia.
b Some money is going to be lent to me by Sonia.
6 a I will be shown the new car by Jack.
b The new car will be shown to me by Jack.
7 a He was paid a lot of money for the job.
b A lot of money was paid to him for the job.

10 2 This saucepan can be used for cooking spaghetti.
3 My homework has to be finished tonight.
4 Your bedroom must be tidied.
5 These clothes ought to be put away.
6 The secretary was given some letters to type by the boss by her boss to type.
7 This cake should be eaten immediately.
8 Peter was sent a birthday card by Sally.
9 The dog must be taken for a walk.
10 The mouse is not being chased by the cat.
11 Is oil produced in Spain?
12 Was he bitten by a dog?
13 A new song has not been recorded by Edward.

11 I was sent a bunch of flowers. They were delivered to my house by the man from the flower shop. I was told that they were a present. They had been ordered by a young man. No card had been put in the flowers. I still don’t know who they were sent by.

12 A fire was started in the Courtney National Park early yesterday morning. A match and some petrol had been used to start the fire. A lot of trees had been burnt (by the fire) before the fire brigade was called. A man has been arrested (by the police). He is still being questioned.

13 2 are being planted, 3 was being chased,
4 has not hasn’t been cleaned, 5 had been eaten,
6 must be finished, 7 was sent, 8 should be informed.

14 2 is taken, 3 is driven, 4 goes, 5 are carried, 6 buys,
7 needs, 8 has been invited, 9 will be held is being held,
10 is looking forward.

15 1 The dishes have been washed.
2 The letters are open every morning in the office.
3 Your homework must be finished by Monday.
4 The woman was seen taking the children to school.
5 Mike has been told about the new job.
6 The cars were stolen from the car park.
7 The house has been decorated recently.
8 The centre will be visited by the King next month.

16 2 A, 3 A, 4 C, 5 A, 6 B, 7 C, 8 B.

Unit 14

1 A 2 said, 3 told, 4 said, 5 told, 6 tell;
B 1 said, 2 said, 3 tell, 4 said;
C 1 said, 2 said, 3 said.

2 2 he, his; 3 they, their; 4 his, him; 5 he, his;
6 he, me, his, him.

3 2 He said (that) they were working in the garden.
3 She told us (that) they had got married six months before.
4 He said (that) he would go shopping the following next day.
5 He said (that) he had bought a new car the previous week the week before.
6 They said (that) they weren’t doing anything the next following week.
7 She told me (that) she couldn’t go out that night.
8 He said (that) he had forgotten to pay the bill.
9 She told me (that) they had brought me a present.
10 She told Peter (that) she would phone him the following next day the day after.

4 3, 6, 8 and 12 do not change tense because they are general truths.
5 does not change because the introductory verb is in the present simple.

2 Rose said (that) she had put the washing in the washing machine. 3 He said (that) a giraffe is bigger than a mouse. 4 She said (that) they hadn’t seen Tom for two weeks. 5 She says (that) she hasn’t phoned her uncle since last month. 6 The student said (that) birds can fly. 7 She said (that) he was studying for an exam at that time. 8 He said (that) leaves fall from the trees in autumn. 9 They said (that) they had visited the circus the previous weekend the weekend before.
10 Tony said (that) she had dropped the vase on the floor. 11 She said (that) he had taken the money to the bank that morning. 12 The teacher said (that) the earth moves round the sun.

5 2 She asked George when he would call her.
3 She asked if/whether I could play the piano.
4 He asked who was there.
5 She asked Jonathan if/whether he liked fish.
6 Mother asked what I had done that day.
7 Jim asked if/whether I had gone to work the previous day the day before.
8 He asked how I had got there.
9 She asked if/whether I had seen her blue jacket anywhere.
10 He asked if/whether I would take him to work the following next day the day after.
11 She asked where I had been.
12 She asked if/whether they would visit us in the summer.

6 2 who had called the fire brigade.
3 if/whether we they had asked people to leave the building.
4 if/whether anyone had been injured.
5 how many fire-fighters were there then at that time.
6 if/whether any of the houses had been damaged.
Grammarway 2 – Ответы к упражнениям

7 2 told, 3 asked, 4 ordered, 5 begged.

8 2 The fire-fighter told/ordered them to stand back.
   3 The fire-fighter told/ordered them to bring the light nearer.
   4 The fire-fighter told/ordered them to pass him an axe.
   5 The fire-fighter told/ordered them to go to the other side of the plane.

9 2 The shop assistant told the child not to touch anything.
   3 The secretary asked me to wait there.
   4 She suggested going swimming.
   5 The park keeper told them not to walk on the grass.
   6 He told them not to stay out late that night.
   7 Annie begged Barry to help her.

10 2 He asked Jill to get him a glass of water.
    3 She refused to help Jim. 4 Her mother promised to buy her something nice for her birthday.
    5 He warned us not to play near the road because it was dangerous.
    6 She offered to do the shopping.
    7 She begged her parents not to leave her alone in the dark.
    8 He suggested going to the cinema that night.
    9 His father ordered him to go to bed at once/ immediately.
    10 They suggested watching a video.

11 2 Alison offered to help organise the meeting.
    3 Alex offered to give them copies of the plan.
    4 Bob suggested doing some research on the subject.
    5 Nick promised to give them all the details the following week.
    6 Diana warned them not to decide until they knew the cost.

12 (Вариант ответов)
   2 Sarah said to me, 'I'm looking for a new job.'
   3 Brian asked, 'What time does the train to Leeds leave?'
   4 She said, 'I don't like jogging.'
   5 'I'll be back tomorrow,' he said.
   6 He asked, 'How much did your new car cost?'
   7 'Can you do the shopping for me, please?' I asked Marie.
   8 Jill said to Roy, 'Please close the window.'

13 (Вариант ответов)
   2 He asked her why she had done that.
   3 'Titanic is the best film I've ever seen,' Susie said to her mother.
   4 'Put the rubbish in the bin,' he said to them.
   5 He asked her to answer the telephone.
   6 'We're going to Hawaii for our honeymoon,' Alex said.
   7 Ben asked me if/whether I was going out on Saturday night.
   8 'I've never ridden a horse before,' said Adam.
   9 Mother said that we would go to the circus the following day.
   10 'Pick up the paper from the floor,' Mr Carter said to them.
   11 'Please, please let me go to the party,' Julia asked her parents.
   12 Greg suggested having a party on his birthday.

14 (Вариант ответов)
   'Can you give me your phone number, please?' she asked me. 'Call me very soon,' I said to her.

15 1 He asked me where the post office was. 2 She suggested visiting the zoo. 3 Mother said, 'You must always tell the truth.' 4 The doctor told me not to exercise a lot. 5 My parents offered to give me a lift to the railway station. 6 Our teacher told us that the test was quite easy. 7 She asked how she could contact me. 8 He said that Kate had left the previous month the month before. 9 The old man said good night and went to bed. 10 Jenny said to me, 'I hate Maths.'

16 2 Have you done, did; 3 myself; 4 enough; 5 used to; 6 needn't; 7 have been washing; 8 was written; 9 whose; 10 Shall, will; 11 which; 12 used to.

Unit 15

1 2 If you go to Rome, you can see the Colosseum.
   3 If you go to New York, you can see the Empire State Building.
   4 If you go to Paris, you can see the Eiffel Tower.
   5 If you go to Egypt, you can see the Pyramids.
   6 If you go to Sydney, you can see the Sydney Opera House.
   7 If you go to Venice, you can see some gondolas.
   8 If you go to Hawaii, you can see some palm trees.

2 2 a - If you are hungry, make a sandwich.
   3 e - If you are bored, read a good book.
   4 b - If you are thirsty, get something to drink.
   5 d - If you are seasick, take one of these pills.

3 2 If, 3 if, 4 unless, 5 unless, 6 unless, 7 if.

4 2 does ... (exercise), 3 need, 4 Will ... be, 5 saves, 6 rains, 7 work (hard), 8 Will ... give, 9 (homework), ... won't let, 10 pay, 11 arrives (on time).

5 1 will'll make, 2 leave, will'll get, 3 wash, will'll cook.
   4 will'll go, have, 5 finish, will'll give, 6 look, will'll find.

6 3 Sarah will be disappointed unless you send her a birthday card.
   4 Maria won't go to the theatre unless Peter goes with her.
   5 Unless you pay the electricity bill, it will be cut off.
   6 If Kate doesn't come home soon, her parents will call the police.
   7 Unless the children behave themselves, they won't go to the zoo.
   8 If my mother doesn't offer to help me, I won't have time to make all the preparations.
   9 If you don't tidy your room, I won't take you to the party.
   10 Unless Dennis writes soon, I will be very upset.

7 2 If a shop assistant were rude to me, I would complain to the manager.
   3 If I fell over and broke my arm, I would go to hospital.
   4 If I burnt my dinner, I would order a pizza.
   5 If there was a power cut in my house, I would light some candles.
   6 If I caught a bad cold, I would stay in bed.

8 2 SA: Shall I order a salad or a sandwich?
   SB: If I were you, I'd order a salad.
   3 SA: Shall I have some coffee or some orange juice?
   SB: If I were you, I'd have some orange juice.
Gramarway 2 – Ответы к упражнениям

16 I wish I didn’t have a sore throat.  
I wish I could play outside in the snow.  
I wish I didn’t have to take medicine.  
I wish I didn’t have to stay in bed.  
I wish I could go to my friend’s party tonight.  
I wish I some of my friends were here with me.

17 I wish the beach hadn’t been a long way from the hotel.  
I wish the hotel hadn’t been dirty. I wish my hotel room hadn’t been small. I wish I hadn’t lost my luggage.  
I wish my wallet hadn’t been stolen.

18 I wish Mrs Parker’s dog wouldn’t bark all day.  
I wish Mr Fox wouldn’t mow the lawn at 5 am.  
I wish Mrs Edison wouldn’t leave rubbish on the pavement.  
I wish the Smiths wouldn’t have a party every weekend.  
I wish Miss Brown wouldn’t pick my flowers.

19 2 had seen, 3 had done, 4 would remember, 5 didn’t have, 6 was/were, 7 hadn’t cost, 8 could.

20 2 I wish I could remember the recipe.  
3 I wish I could find my umbrella.  
4 I wish I had remembered to lock the front door.  
5 I wish I wasn’t on a diet.  
6 I wish I had studied.  
7 I wish I had enough money to go on holiday.

21 2 wish you would stop; 3 were you, I would go; 4 wish you would.

22 1 I wish I could go home now.  2 If I were you, I would ask my father’s advice.  3 Unless you ask her, she won’t come.  4 I wish you would listen to me.  5 I wish I had seen the play when it was on at the theatre.  6 I wish I could go on long holidays to hot places.  7 If I have time, I will tidy up before I go out.

23 2 The silver was polished (by the maid) yesterday.  
3 The dog must be taken to the vet.  4 The new cinema will be opened (by the mayor) tomorrow (by the mayor).  
5 The fire couldn’t be put out because of the wind.  
6 Has the washing been done yet?

24 2 A, 3 B, 4 C, 5 A, 6 A, 7 B, 8 A, 9 C, 10 A.

Revision 3

1 2 B, 3 C, 4 B, 5 B, 6 A, 7 C, 8 A, 9 B, 10 C.

2 2 must not/mustn’t go out, 3 may visit us, 4 must be, 5 Shall we go, 6 needn’t go to work, 7 ought to look for.

3 2 He is being taken to hospital now.  3 Who will the speech be made by?  
4 The flowers have been destroyed by the cat.  5 ‘Hamlet’ was written by Shakespeare.  6 Susan was sent a red rose.  7 A red rose was sent to Susan.  8 The house had been burned down (by the fire) by the time the fire brigade arrived.

8 Who was the television invented by?
Grammarway 2 – Ответы к упражнениям

4 2 had bought, 3 am wearing, 4 could go, 5 had, 6 had studied, 7 have, 8 hadn’t spent, 9 wouldn’t play, 10 am.

5 2 A, 3 C, 4 A, 5 B, 6 C, 7 A, 8 A.

6 2 Paul asked me to open the door for him.
3 Anna suggested going ice-skating that weekend.
4 He asked me what time it was. 5 Jonathan begged them not to go without him. 6 Amanda told me (that) she had found a new job. 7 Samantha promised to send Tim a postcard from Italy. 8 Mother said (that) she would bake a cake for the party. 9 He asked her father to give her a lift. 10 Brian refused to type the report. 11 She asked her father if he could give her a lift.

7 2 reading, 3 to help, 4 doing, 5 arguing, 6 to keep, 7 borrow, 8 seeing, 9 laugh.

8 2 why, 3 yours, 4 was built, 5 hadn’t forgotten, 6 whose, 7 it, 8 has worked, 9 is living, 10 me, 11 was able to, 12 which, 13 see, 14 where, 15 Shall, 16 who.

Unit 16

1 2 comfortable, 3 bright, 4 fresh, 5 excellent, 6 lovely, 7 tall, 8 quiet.

2 2 oval, 3 generous, 4 thick, 5 long, 6 careful.

3 2 some beautiful round china plates, 3 a blue Venetian crystal vase, 4 an expensive gold ring, 5 two old silver candlesticks, 6 a lovely antique wooden radio.

4 –ly: badly, quietly, carefully;
   –ly: impossibly, horribly, simply;
   согласная + –ly: easily, noisily, lazily.

5 Adjective: good, cheap, tall, cold, wide, pretty.
   Adverb: nicely, well, sadly, strongly, softly, carefully, loudly.
   Adjective and Adverb: monthly, fast, early, late, hard.

6 how: quickly, slowly, cheerfully;
   where: here, there, somewhere, anywhere;
   when: last month, tomorrow, now, last week;
   how often: always, never, often, sometimes.

7 2 carelessly, 3 angrily, 4 fluently, 5 heavily, 6 carefully, 7 politely, 8 quickly, 9 proudly, 10 seriously.

8 2 good; 3 easy; 4 angrily, bad; 5 cheerfully, good.

9 2 loudly, 3 warm; 4 nice, 5 sincerely, 6 happily, 7 wonderful, 8 successful.

10 2 We went to Spain by plane. 3 She ran to work quickly.
   4 My dog sleeps peacefully in the garden every afternoon.
   5 They were talking quietly in the kitchen.
   6 He played happily in his room all morning.
   7 They crossed the street carefully. 8 I went to work by taxi yesterday.
   9 They never go to the beach in winter.
   10 He sometimes takes his children to the park.

11 2 more expensive, most expensive;
   3 stronger, strongest; 4 more difficult, most difficult;
   5 more intelligent, most intelligent; 6 closer, closest;
   7 more popular, most popular; 8 safer, safest;
   9 more important, most important; 10 louder, loudest;
   11 weaker, weakest; 12 tastier, tastiest;
   13 more comfortable, most comfortable;
   14 more delicious, most delicious.

12 2 harder, hardest; 3 faster, fastest;
   4 more noisily, most noisily; 5 earlier, earliest;
   6 more satisfactorily, most satisfactorily.

13 2 Gold is more expensive than silver.
   3 Canada is colder than Brazil.
   4 Feathers are lighter than stones.
   5 A car is faster than a bicycle.

14 2 Yes, it’s the most frightening film I’ve ever seen.
   3 Yes, she’s the most beautiful girl/woman I’ve ever met.
   4 Yes, it’s the most delicious cheesecake I’ve ever tasted. 5 Yes, it’s the worst record I’ve ever heard.

15 2 narrower/more narrow, 3 quickest, 4 sooner, 5 taller,
   6 most beautiful, 7 prettiest, 8 tastiest.

16 2 the most carelessly of, 3 later than, 4 the most beautifully of, 5 the most clearly of, 6 more generously, 7 the hardest of, 8 better than.

17 2 larger than – The Sahara desert is larger than the Gobi desert.
   3 the heaviest – The blue whale.
   4 the longest – The Great Wall of China.
   5 higher than – Mount Everest is higher than Kilimanjaro.
   6 the smallest – Australia.
   7 faster than – The cheetah runs faster than the lion.
   8 louder than – The blue whale makes a louder sound than the polar bear.
   9 the tallest – The Petronas Twin Towers in Malaysia.
   10 better than – A falcon has got better eyesight than a human.

18 2 much, 3 very, 4 much, 5 very, 6 much.

19 2 longer than, 3 more elegant, 4 the most expensive, 5 cheaper, 6 later than, 7 the best, 8 the most expensive.

20 2 the most uncomfortable, 3 the hottest, 4 the biggest, 5 more enjoyable, 6 better.

21 (Вариант ответов)
   2 The bicycle, the motorbike; 3 The bicycle;
   4 The car, the bicycle; 5 The motorbike, the car;
Grammarway 2 – Ответы к упражнениям

6 The motorbike, the bicycle; 7 The motorbike, the car;
8 The motorbike, the bicycle; 9 The motorbike;
10 The bicycle; 11 The bicycle, the motorbike;
12 The car, the bicycle; 13 The car; 14 The car.

22 2 have never seen such, 3 the most beautiful song,
4 healthier than, 5 as old as, 6 is newer than,
7 speak French as well as, 8 the warmest sweater,
9 is as expensive as, 10 less handsome than.

23 1 B, 2 A, 3 C, 4 B, 5 A, 6 C, 7 A.

24 2 The old bridge is being repaired at the moment.
3 The police had been informed about the planned
robbery. 4 The results will be announced early tomorrow
morning. 5 The film ‘The Birds’ was directed by Alfred
Hitchcock. 6 Your room must be cleaned more often.
7 Clare was being followed while she was walking
home. 8 The entrance to the embassy is guarded
twenty-four hours a day.

Unit 17

1 2 babies, 3 watches, 4 tomatoes, 5 chairs, 6 keys,
7 knives, 8 feet, 9 tall men, 10 roofs, 11 radios, 12 fast
cars, 13 lives, 14 parties, 15 beautiful days, 16 classes.

2 /s/ : myths, desks, hats, skirts, clocks, cliffs, shirts, roofs;
/iz/ : cages, buses, churches, dresses, foxes, boxes,
roses, dishes; /z/ : keys, flowers, apples, dolphins,
chairs, babies, cherries, bags, pianos, onions, birds,
balls, radios, songs.

3 A 2 T-shirts, 3 cups, 4 glasses, 5 candlesticks;
B 1 lion, 2 giraffes, 3 deer, 4 rhinos, 5 monkeys.

4 2 two tomatoes, 3 one onion, 4 two radishes,
5 one cucumber.

5 2 C, 3 U, 4 C, 5 C, 6 U, 7 U, 8 C, 9 U, 10 C, 11 C, 12 U.

6 2 a, 3 some, 4 some, 5 some, 6 an, 7 an, 8 a, 9 some,
10 some, 11 some, 12 some.

7 2 loaves/slices/pieces of bread,
3 cups/packets of tea,
4 bars of soap, 5 pieces/slices of pie,
6 kilos/slices/pieces of meat,
7 packets/cups/spoons of sugar,
8 glasses/bottles/cups/bowls/jars of water.

8 2 cans, 3 packet, 4 jar, 5 tins, 6 bottle.

9 2 do, 3 is, 4 were, 5 are, 6 are, 7 are, 8 needs, 9 are,
10 was, 11 were, 12 are, 13 are, 14 are, 15 were.

10 2 one, 3 one, 4 ones, 5 ones, 6 ones, 7 one.

11 2 a, 3 an, 4 a, 5 a, 6 an, 7 a, 8 an, 9 an, 10 a.

12 2 Tim is a mechanic. 3 Bob is a pilot. 4 Peter is an
electrician. 5 Fiona is an optician. 6 Sarah is a typist.
7 Rick is a basketball player. 8 Annie is a photographer.

13 1 some, a; 2 an, 3 A, some; 4 some; 5 some;
6 some, an.

14 The /ðə/ : box, boy, table, ship, helicopter, spoon,
carpet. The /æ/ : octopus, artist, umbrella, antenna,
egg, ant, object.

15 2 --; 3 the; 4 --; 5 --; 6 the; 7 The, the; 8 the.

16 2 the/a, 3 a, 4 a, 5 a, 6 a, 7 the, 8 the, 9 the, 10 the,
11 the, 12 the.

17 2 the, 3 a, 4 a, 5 the, 6 the, 7 a, 8 the, 9 the, 10 the,
11 a, 12 the, 13 a.

18 2 Melanie, 3 Europe, 4 President Clinton, 5 home,
6 the Mayor, 7 the afternoon, 8 cat, 9 the violin,
10 Swimming, 11 the Colosseum, 12 the Bridgeford.

19 1 We go to bed at 9 o'clock every night.
2 Can you give me some advice, please?
3 These trousers are very expensive.
4 The police are here.
5 Jonathan went to Brazil on holiday last year.
6 There are a lot of sheep in that field.
7 The news about the accident was shocking.
8 My car is the red one which is parked outside.
9 Aunt Lucy gave me a pair of gloves for my birthday.
10 They play golf once a week.

20 2 B, 3 B, 4 C, 5 B, 6 C, 7 C, 8 A, 9 B.

21 2 It can't be a star. It must be a starfish.
3 It can't be a coat-hanger. It must be an umbrella.
4 It can't be a violin. It must be a guitar.
5 It can't be a table. It must be a chair.
6 It can't be a TV. It must be a computer.

Unit 18

1 SA: Is there any traffic in the picture?
SB: No, there isn't.
SA: Are there any children in the picture?
SB: No, there aren't.
SA: Is there any snow in the picture? SB: Yes, there is.
SA: Are there any trees in the picture?
SB: Yes, there are.
SA: Is there any ice in the picture? SB: Yes, there is.
SA: Are there any houses in the picture?
SB: Yes, there are.
SA: Is there any fog in the picture? SB: No, there isn't.

2 2 some, 3 any, 4 some, 5 no, 6 some, 7 some.

3 2 C, 3 C, 4 A, 5 B, 6 C, 7 A, 8 A, 9 C, 10 C.
**Grammarway 2 – Ответы к упражнениям**

4 2 anything, 3 any, 4 any, 5 Anywhere,
   6 Anyone/Anybody.

5 2 everything, 3 everywhere, 4 everyone/everybody,
   5 everywhere, 6 every.

6 2 lives, 3 knows, 4 is, 5 feels/is, 6 smells/is.

7 2 anyone/anybody, 3 everywhere, 4 anywhere,
   5 something, 6 Someone/Somebody, 7 anything.

8 2 How much, 3 How many, 4 How much, 5 How many,
   6 How many, 7 How much.

9 2 many, 3 much, 4 a lot of, 5 many, 6 a lot of, 7 much,
   8 a lot of, 9 many, 10 much.

10 2 much, 3 many, 4 many, 5 a lot, 6 much, 7 a lot,
    8 much, 9 a lot, 10 much.

11 2 too many, 3 too much, 4 too much, 5 Too many,
    6 too much, 7 too much.

12 a little honey, a few cars, a little ice-cream, a little milk,
   a few women, a few sheep, a little water, a few cups,
   a little flour, a few forks, a few babies, a little apple juice,
   a little pepper, a few dolls, a little marmalade,
   a few dresses.

13 2 a few; 3 a little; 4 few; 5 little; 6 few; 7 a few; 8 little;
   9 little; 10 a little; 11 a few.

14 2 too much; 3 any; 4 some; 5 everyone;
   6 many, very few; 7 anywhere, somewhere;
   8 everyone, nobody, some; 9 any.

15 1 Could you lend me some money, please?
   2 How much time have we got left?
   3 There aren’t many chocolates in the box.
   4 I don’t know anything about chemistry.
   5 I’m looking for something in the cupboard.
   6 I want to go somewhere nice and quiet for my holidays.
   7 I don’t need any help with my homework.
   8 You can have anything you want. Just ask for it.
   9 Did you catch any fish in the river?
   10 Everybody knows that the earth is round.

16 2 B, 3 C, 4 A, 5 A, 6 B, 7 B, 8 C.

**Unit 19**

1 2 Can he swim, too?
   3 Does Sharon like playing tennis, too?
   4 Did Mike read a book last week, too?
   5 Has Anne bought a new car, too?
   6 Are you wearing a red dress, too?

2 2 Does, 3 Have, 4 Can, 5 Have, 6 Did.
1. 1 haven't you, won't you; 2 hasn't he, do you, have you; 3 didn't he, aren't they.
2. 1 isn't she, 2 haven't we, 3 does he, 4 have they, 5 don't they, 6 is she, 7 aren't they, 8 are we, 9 can't he, 11 is it, 12 didn't she, 13 aren't I, 14 did you.
3. 2 hasn't she, she has; 3 isn't he, he is; 4 does he, he doesn't; 5 don't they, they do; 6 haven't you, I have; 7 don't you, I don't; 8 isn't he, he isn't; 9 doesn't she, she does; 10 isn't it, it isn't; 11 don't you, we do; 12 doesn't she, she does.
4. 1 Did she return from her trip to Paris? Has she returned from her trip to Paris? / 2 Which one do you like best? 3 Who phoned last night? / Who did you phone last night? 4 Did they enjoy their journey? 5 You never drive at night, do you? 6 Let's go shopping, shall we? 7 There are lots of flowers, aren't there? 8 Does he know the answer? 9 Where are you going? 10 Who do you live with?
5. 1 The car is going along the street. 2 Uncle Jim fell down the stairs yesterday. 3 I live at 14, South Grove. 4 The Eiffel Tower is in Paris. 5 Let's have a party next Saturday.
6. 2 under, 3 in, 4 at, 5 on, 6 in, 7 opposite, 8 in, 9 beside, 10 near, 11 in, 12 between, 13 on, 14 at, 15 in.
7. 2 on, 3 in, 4 at, 5 On, 6 in, 7 next to, 8 behind, 9 near, 10 Over, 11 to, 12 between.
8. 2 next to, 3 beside, 4 under, 5 between, 6 on, 7 in, 8 in, 9 in, 10 On, 11 to, 12 between.
9. 2 in front of, 3 Opposite, 4 under, 5 between, 6 near, 7 behind, 8 near.
10. 2 B, 3 C, 4 A, 5 A, 6 C, 7 C.
11. 2 through, 3 over, 4 from ... to, 5 round, 6 down, 7 out of, 8 up.
12. 2 down, 3 along, 4 behind, 5 on, 6 near, 7 out of, 8 Near, 9 on.
13. 1 The car is going along the street. 2 Uncle Jim fell down the stairs yesterday. 3 I live at 14, South Grove. 4 The Eiffel Tower is in Paris. 5 Let's have a party next Saturday.
14. 2 A, 3 B, 4 A, 5 A, 6 B, 7 C, 8 B, 9 A, 10 A.
15. 2 were you, I would; 3 wishes she had gone; 4 wish you would tidy; 5 if I don't have/haven't got; 6 had set.
16. 3 I was hungry, so I made a sandwich. 4 I had a party because it was my birthday. 5 I feel tired today because I went to bed late last night. 6 My clothes were dirty, so I washed them. 7 The food was burnt because she forgot to turn off the oven. 8 We were bored, so we went for a walk. 9 Jenny was late, so the boss was angry. 10 Frank went to the hairdresser's because his hair was too long.
17. 2 was reading, 3 had cleaned, 4 made, 5 see.
18. 2 although/even though, 3 In spite of, 4 In spite of, 5 although/even though, 6 in spite of, 7 In spite of, 8 Although, 9 Even though.
19. 2 ... is old, it's in good condition. 3 ... that it was snowing, we went out for a walk. 4 ... Sandra is short. 5 ... was a hot day, he wore a warm coat. 6 ... busy, he helped me with my homework. 7 ... over, she didn't hurt herself.
20. 2 a, 3 e, 4 b, 5 d.
Grammarway 2 – Ответы к упражнениям

Revision 4

1 2 A, 3 C, 4 B, 5 B, 6 A, 7 A, 8 C, 9 A, 10 C.

2 1 must, mustn't; 2 mustn't, must; 3 Must, needn't, must; 4 must, must, needn't, must; 5 Must, needn't.

3 2 You mustn't use, 3 Kelly may/might/could be, 4 Shall I call, 5 You ought to/should go, 6 Richard was able to buy, 7 Alex can't be, 8 Eric may/might have, 9 You needn't/don't have to do, 10 He must be.

4 2 that/which−−, 3 who, 4 that/which−−, 5 when, 6 whose, 7 why.

5 2 Sam was attacked on Saturday night, 3 The beds are made every morning (by the maid), 4 The letter will be written next week, 5 The project had been finished (by Gary), 6 The birthday cake is being baked by Catherine, 7 Were the police informed by Alison? 8 The burglars were being watched by the police, 9 The dishes have to be washed before we go out, 10 Your homework must be completed tonight, 11 Their house may be painted this summer, 12 Three languages are taught at that school, 13 The car was being driven by Tara, 14 Who was that poem written by? 15 The kitchen was being tidied by Mrs Jefferson, 16 Andrew is going to be offered a better post by the boss. A better post is going to be offered to Andrew by the boss.

6 2 leave, 3 would not/wouldn't buy, 4 would stop, 5 had been, 6 had paid, 7 did not/didn't have to, 8 would not/wouldn't make.

7 2 Mother asked Tommy why he was crying, 3 The woman begged the rich man to lend her some money, 4 Mr Smith told the children not to knock on the door so loudly, 5 The teacher told the students that coffee is grown in Brazil, 6 Rick asked me if I could go at four instead of five the following afternoon, 7 The man told the policemen that he had never seen the woman before, 8 Grandpa told promised Alex that he'd buy him a new toy train for his birthday, 9 I asked what time Paul was coming, 10 The boss told me to call him as soon as I heard about the results.

8 2 Where does she live? 3 How old is she? 4 What are her favourite hobbies? 5 How often does she go swimming? 6 What do Doris and Peter do every Saturday morning? 7 How do they come home? 8 Why does Peter admire Doris?

9 2 C, 3 A, 4 A, 5 C, 6 B, 7 C, 8 C, 9 C, 10 A.

10 2 The; 3 a, the; 4 the; 5 an; 6 The; 7 a, the, an; 8 An, the; 9 The, a, a; 10 a, the; 11 the; 12 a; 13 an; 14 the.

11 2 the biggest ... in; 3 the sweetest ... of; 4 taller than, 5 more generous than, 6 better than, 7 the youngest ... in; 8 richer than, 9 the most delicious of, 10 the funniest ... in.

12 2 the smallest of; 3 the biggest of; 4 more, than; 5 more, than; 6 the quietest of; 7 the noisiest of; 8 more, than; 9 fewer, than; 10 better, than.

13 1 somewhere, 2 anywhere, 3 anyone, 4 everyone, 5 some, 6 nobody, 7 something, 8 anything.

14 1 any, 2 no, 3 anything, 4 some, any, 5 everyone, 6 every, 7 somewhere, 8 Nothing, 9 Anyone, 10 No one, 11 everywhere, 12 Nowhere.

15 1 to be, 2 to buy, 3 writing/to write, 4 cycling, 5 go, 6 doing, 7 to see, 8 working.

16 1 Neither John nor Sally likes swimming, 2 I don't want anything to eat at the moment, 3 You mustn't run across the road. It's dangerous, 4 Have you ever been to Italy? 5 I could run very fast when I was young, but I can't now. 6 Tom was the man who helped me paint my house, 7 Sandra visited the zoo with her friends yesterday.
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