

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
КАЗАНСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
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**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
(UPPER-INTERMEDIATE)**

Практикум

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Учебное издание предназначено для обучающихся 1 курса по направлению подготовки бакалавриата 45.03.01 «Филология», профиль «Зарубежная филология: Английский язык и литература, переводоведение», изучающих английский язык с уровнем подготовки не ниже среднего (upper-intermediate).

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ	4
Part I. PRESENT TENSE	5
The Present Simple / The Present Continuous	5
The Present Perfect / Present Perfect Continuous	9
TEST (PRESENT TENSE)	15
Part II. PAST TENSE	19
The Past Simple / The Past Continuous	19
The Past Perfect / The Past Perfect Continuous	24
TEST (PAST TENSE)	30
Part III. FUTURE TENSE	34
The Future Simple / The Future Simple Continuous	34
The Future Perfect / The Future Perfect Continuous	39
TEST (FUTURE TENSE)	43
Part IV. THE PASSIVE VOICE	50
TEST (PASSIVE VOICE)	59
СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ	63

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебное издание составлено в соответствии с программой дисциплины «Практическая грамматика английского языка» и предназначено для бакалавров 1-го курса направления подготовки 45.03.01 «Филология», профиль «Зарубежная филология: Английский язык и литература, переводоведение». Пособие может быть использовано как самостоятельно, так и в качестве дополнительного к другим учебникам по грамматике.

Пособие состоит из четырех основных частей, каждый из которых включает в себя объяснение формы, значения, употребления грамматических структур и упражнения разного типа: аналитические, подстановочные, трансформационные, упражнения на перевод, тестовые задания. Цель упражнений – введение и первичное закрепление формы и функции грамматической структуры, а также обучение коммуникативно-обусловленному употреблению грамматических структур в разных видах речевых ситуаций. Упражнения в данном пособии подобраны таким образом, чтобы не дублировать уже существующие пособия по практической грамматике, а дополнять их заданиями, направленными на совершенствование грамматических навыков студентов.

В связи с тем, что введение грамматического материала носит теоретико-практический характер, а предъявление теоретического материала по разделам дисциплины происходит на английском языке для его последующего использования при объяснении соответствующих грамматических явлений, одной из основных трудностей для студентов может быть устное или письменное воспроизведение грамматических правил. При работе с пособием рекомендуется заучивать правила наизусть и повторять их при выполнении практических упражнений в рамках как аудиторной, так и самостоятельной работы. Таким образом, формируются языковые грамматические навыки, направленные на осознанное оперирование грамматическими явлениями.

В конце каждой темы – тест для самоконтроля, направленный на закрепление пройденного материала. Учебное издание составлено на английском языке с целью формирования способности понимать грамматические конструкции английского языка и применять их в речи.

Список используемых источников приведен в конце учебного издания.

Part I. PRESENT TENSE

The Present Simple / The Present Continuous

Present Simple	Present Continuous
<p>We use the Present Simple: for permanent states, repeated actions and daily routines. <i>He works in the office (permanent state) He takes the bus to work every morning (repeated actions daily routine)</i></p>	<p>We use the Present Continuous: for actions taking place now, at the moment of speaking <i>He is reading an article at the moment.</i></p>
<p>for general truths and laws of nature <i>The sun sets in the west.</i></p>	<p>for temporary actions; that is actions that are going on around now, but not at the actual moment of speaking <i>I'm looking for a new job these days (not at the moment of speaking)</i></p>
<p>for timetables and programme <i>The plain from Italy arrives at 9 a.m.</i></p>	<p>for actions which happen very often, usually to express annoyance, irritation or anger <i>You're constantly interrupting me when I'm talking (expressing annoyance, irritation)</i></p>
<p>for sport commentaries, re-views and narration <i>Peterson overtakes Williams and wins the race (sports commentary). Mike Dalton plays the part of Macbeth (review) Then the prince gets on his horse and quickly rides away (narration).</i></p>	<p>for actions which we have already arranged to do in the near future, especially when the time and place have been decided <i>They are going to the theatre next week (the time has been decided)</i></p>
<p>to give instructions or directions <i>You sprinkle some cheese on the pizza and then you bake it.</i></p>	<p>for changing or developing situations <i>More and more species are becoming extinct.</i></p>
<p>Time expressions: <i>usually, often, always, every day\week\month\year, in the morning\afternoon, evening, at night, at the weekend, on Mondays.</i></p>	<p>Time expressions: <i>now, at the moment, at present, these days, still, nowadays, today, tonight, etc.</i></p>

EXERCISES

1. Read about the daily routine of three friends and make sentences using the given prompts.

Joanna	Sally	Markus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drink mint tea • cook oatmeal porridge • visit relatives • do the laundry • tidy up • go to the exhibition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read the Sunday papers • buy new clothes • eat pasta • get a haircut • go swimming • visit the dentist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dance and sing • surf the Internet • eat out in the Chinese restaurant • read a book • go to the park • practice yoga

2. Match the two parts of these collocations and make up the sentence using the Present Simple or Continuous.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. unbounded | a. quantity |
| 2. bumper | b. amount |
| 3. astronomical | c. enthusiasm |
| 4. infinite | d. patience |
| 5. fair | e. fees |
| 6. endless | f. few |
| 7. inordinate | g. supply |
| 8. sheer | h. crop |

3. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English concentrating on the use of Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. Во всех номерах отеля есть телевизор.
2. Кстати, что здесь происходит?
3. Ты знаешь, как он любит автомобили.
4. «Где Марк?» – В саду. «Что он там делает?»
5. «Я не сплю в доме» - сказал он.
6. Я не знаю, почему я плачу.
7. Я очень занят новой школой, которую мы строим.
8. Он знает, что мы уходим?
9. «Кейт где-то здесь?» - Она принимает ванную.
10. Не груби, тебе это не идет.

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

1. (he/come over) tonight?
2. (you/drink) coffee every day?
3. (she/watch) a movie at the moment.
4. (he/play) the guitar now.
5. (you/go) home for the weekend?
6. (I/visit) my grandmother every Sunday.
7. (he/often/come) late to class.
8. (she/not/usually/go) out on weekdays.
9. (you/study) every day?
10. Sara is busy at the moment, (she/work).

5. Answer the questions. Use the present simple or present continuous negative.

1. Does your mother get up at eight every day? – No, she ... get up at the same time.
2. Is he drinking tea right now? – No, he _____ tea right now.
3. Are your friends travelling to university at the moment? – No, they _____ to university at the moment.
4. Do your parents help you with your homework? – No, they _____ me with my homework.
5. Do you play tennis on Saturdays? – No, I _____ tennis on Saturdays.
6. Does your father come from Manchester? – No, he _____ come from Manchester.
7. Are we going to the same class? – No, we _____ to the same class.
8. Do people in your country speak French? – No, they _____ French.
9. Look out of the window. Is it still snowing? – No, it _____.
10. Are your friends coming to the party? – No, my friends _____ to the party.

6. Read answers in the dialogues and make present simple and present continuous questions.

1. What time _____ every day? – I wake up at 7 every day.
2. _____ on Fridays? – No, I don't work on Fridays.
3. What _____? She's painting a picture.
4. _____ to school at weekends? – No, she doesn't go to school at weekends.
5. _____ anything special tonight? – No, I'm not doing anything special.
6. _____ at a hotel? – No, he's not staying at a hotel.
7. _____ the performance? – Yes, I'm enjoying it.
8. Which colour _____? – I prefer the blue colour,

9. How long _____ every day? – I study every day for two hours.
10. What _____ about? – I'm thinking about my presentation.

7. Read the paragraph and answer the questions:

Brian is a doctor. He looks after sick people. He usually gets up at 6.00 o'clock. Today he is late, it is 6.30 and he is still in bed. He usually goes to work by train but today he is driving to work. He arrives at work at 6.30 every morning but it is 7.30 now and he is still driving.

It's 12.00 o'clock now. He always has his lunch at 12.00 but today he isn't having lunch at 12.00, he is looking after his sick patients. It is half past seven now, Brian is watching TV. He usually watches TV at half past seven because his favorite programme starts at half past seven. Brian has his dinner at 8.30 everyday and he is having dinner now.

It is 24.00 now Brian is going to bed. He always goes to bed at 24.00.

1. What does Brian do?
2. What time does he usually get up?
3. How does he usually go to work?
4. Why is he driving to work today?
5. What time does he arrive at work everyday?
6. When does he always have his lunch?
7. What is he doing at 12.00 today?
8. Why does he usually watch TV at 7.30?
9. What time does he go to bed?
10. What time is he going to bed now?

8. Ask questions for the underlined words:

- 1) George *often* has a bath.
- 2) Mike eats *corn-flakes* for breakfast every morning.
- 3) The teacher is *writing some examples on the board*.
- 4) *Tom* is watching a film now.
- 5) My parents *never* smoke cigarettes.
- 6) Peter and Rob go to school by *service bus*.
- 7) Sam is doing his homework *in his room*.
- 8) I read *two* books every month.
- 9) I can't understand Hans *because I don't know German*.
- 10) *No*, Sally isn't writing a letter now.

The Present Perfect / Present Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
<p>We use the present perfect: for an action which started in the past and continues up to the present, especially with state verbs such as <i>be, have, like, know</i>, etc.</p> <p><i>Kate has had a cat for two years (She got the cat two years and she still has it)</i></p>	<p>We use the present perfect continuous: to put emphasis on the duration of an action which started in the past and continues up to the present, especially with time expressions such as <i>for, since, all morning/day/year</i>.</p> <p><i>Sam has been talking on the phone for half an hour (He began talking on the phone half an hour ago and he is still talking).</i></p>
<p>for an action which has recently finished and whose result is visible in the present</p> <p><i>She has just washed her hair (She has now wrapped her hair in a towel, so the action has finished)</i></p>	<p>for an action which started in the past and lasted for some time. The action may have finished or may still be going on. The result of the action is visible in the present.</p> <p><i>Her feet hurt. She has been walking all morning. (The result of the action is visible in the present – her feet hurt).</i></p>
<p>for an action which happened at an unstated time in the past. The exact time is not mentioned because it is either unknown or unimportant. The emphasis is played on the action.</p> <p><i>The Browns have bought a new sailing boat. (The exact time is unknown or unimportant. What is important is the fact that they now own a sailing boat).</i></p>	<p>to express anger, irritation or annoyance.</p> <p>Note: with the verbs <i>live, work, teach and feel</i> (have a particular emotion) we can use the present perfect or present perfect continuous with no difference in meaning.</p> <p><i>We have lived \ have been living here for twenty hours.</i></p>
<p>for an action which has happened within a specific time period which is not over at the moment of speaking. We often use words or expressions such as <i>today, this morning/evening /week/month</i>, etc.</p> <p><i>She has taken fifteen pictures today (The time period – today – is not over yet. She may take more pictures).</i></p>	<p>Time expressions: <i>for, since, how long, lately, recently.</i></p>

<p>Note: We use present perfect to announce a piece of news and the past simple or past continuous to give more details about it.</p> <p><i>The police have finally arrested Peter Duncan. He was trying to leave the country when they caught him.</i></p>	
<p>Time expressions: for, since, already, yet, always, just, ever, never, so far, today, this week\month, etc. how long, lately, recently.</p>	

9. Use the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous in the following sentences:

1. Imagine how much they (to learn) since they (to be) here.
2. There (to be) no guests at all since I left?
3. He's an old friend. I (to know) him for ages.
4. You (to see) anything of Mary lately?
5. My son is not a bad boy. But he's going through a difficult phase. He (to go) through this difficult phase for fifteen phrase.
6. I know the names of everyone in the village. I (to live) here all my life.
7. But I (to cook, to clean) and (to dig) for three days and I'm tired.
8. I'm very fond of Alice but I (not to see) much of her lately.
9. I (not to read) anything for ages.
10. We (to be engaged) for nearly two years.

10. Translate the following sentences into English concentrating on the use of the Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Последнее время я замечаю в тебе какие-то изменения.
2. Мы с вашим братом говорили об этом сегодня. Поэтому я и решил повидаться с вами.
3. Моя жена рисует уже 5 лет, но еще не продала ни одной картины.
4. Мои руки грязные. Я работала в саду.
5. Я очень доволен тем местом, которое выбрал. Я буду питаться ягодами и рыбой и читать все те книги, которые я давно хотел прочитать. - А где вы возьмете их? - Я привез их с собой.
6. - Ну как ты? - Немного устала, весь день скребла стены.
7. Последние несколько месяцев я занимаюсь на курсах по истории музыки.
8. Мальчишке нужна порка. Он уже несколько месяцев напрашивается на нее.

9. - Ну, ты ведь слышала о Молли? - Я слышу о ней уже два года.

10. - Грузовик все еще там? - Да. Они уже два часа работают, пытаются сдвинуть его. Но им это еще не удалось.

11. Match words from each box to form collocations and use them in your own sentences.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1) reject | a. a promise |
| 2) break | b. someone's trust |
| 3) reaffirm | c. a question |
| 4) dodge | d. a commitment |
| 5) offer | e. a charge |
| 6) betray | f. an explanation |

12. Tick the correct sentences. If a tense is not correct, underline it and write the correct form.

1. Look. The man has been buying ten books!
2. I haven't finished this assignment yet.
3. Let's take a break. You've worked for five hours.
4. Have you ever been seeing a ghost?
5. He's been sitting too long. He needs to go outside for a while.
6. How long have you been living here?
7. I've been watching this film several times.
8. He is sunburnt because he's been working outside all day.
9. I've studied English for two years now.
10. You haven't paid attention during the lesson.

13. Use the underlined words to make questions.

1. Jenny works in a big law firm. – How long _____ she _____ in that law firm?
2. I am learning German. – _____ you _____ German before?
3. This man is waiting for you. – How long _____ he _____ waiting?
4. I met Peter when I was in school. I know him. – How many years _____ you _____ him?
5. She's been writing books all her life. – How many books _____ she _____? _____ you
6. I'm an entrepreneur. I run my own business. – How long _____ _____ your own business?
7. They really like travelling. – _____ coun- tries? They _____ to other

8. I like to draw in my free time. – _____ you _____ for a long time?
9. We prefer living in Moscow. – How long _____ you _____ there?
10. I have finished reading this book. – How long _____ you _____ it?

14. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences

1. We (clean) our room and we can relax now.
2. We (clean) this room for an hour and there's still much to do.
3. She (do) her homework for 2 hours. She's very tired.
4. She (do) her homework for today.
5. I (look for) my keys for 20 minutes but still can't find them.
6. I (look for) my keys everywhere but I haven't found them.
7. He (not work) anywhere since he finished school.
8. He (not work) these days because he is ill.
9. How many years (he/have) this car?
10. How long (he/have) the shower? I need the bathroom.

Oral activity

Choose one photo and describe it using present tense



State Verbs

State verbs are verbs which describe a state rather than an action and therefore do not normally have continuous tenses. These include:

- verbs which express likes and dislikes: *like, love, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer, adore, etc.*
I love chocolate ice cream.
- verbs of the senses: *see, hear, smell, taste, feel, look, sound.* We often use can or could with these verbs when we refer to what we see, hear, etc. at the moment of speaking.
Jim must be at home. I can see his car parked outside.
- verbs of perception: *know, believe, understand, realize, remember, forget, notice, recognize, think, seem, see (=understand), expect (=think), etc.*
I expect they will be late.
- some other verbs such as *be, contain, include, belong, fit, need, matter, cost, mean, own, want, owe, have (=possess), require, weigh, wish, keep (=continue), etc.*
My uncle owns a hotel.

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

1. *I think he's lying (=believe).*
I'm thinking about the plan (=am considering).
2. *The food tastes delicious (=has a delicious flavor).*
He is tasting the food (is tasting the flavor of).
3. *I can see some people (=perceive with my eyes).*
I see what you mean (=understand).
I'm seeing my doctor tomorrow (=am meeting).
4. *It looks as if they've finished the job (=appears).*
Mike is looking out of the window (is directing his eyes).

15. Complete the gaps using the following verbs: see (x2), look (x2), represent, have (x2), admire, think (x2).

1. I _____ dinner right now, can I call you back later?
2. She is in her room. She _____ at her childhood pictures.
3. I _____ Hannah's personal qualities. She is a very organized and dedicated employee.
4. The snake in this picture _____ the forces of evil.
5. He _____ about leaving his job because he doesn't like his boss.

6. _____ you _____ that woman over there? She is my children's school teacher.

7. I'm looking forward to our holiday. The hotel _____ lovely in the photographs.

8. I can't go to the party because I _____ my friend Michael tonight.

9. I _____ not _____ time for this right now. Can we talk about this tomorrow?

10. What _____ you _____ about this proposal?

16. Translate the following sentences into English concentrating on the use of the state and action verbs.

1. Я с ним еще не разговаривал, но он кажется очень приятным человеком.

2. Питера еще нет? Я думаю, что он забыл о нашей встрече.

3. Эми пробует вино, чтобы понять его вкус.

4. Это вино на вкус хорошее.

5. Ты сегодня молчишь. О чем ты думаешь?

6. Я думаю, это хорошая идея.

7. Этот проект включает в себя несколько этапов.

8. Я слышу шум. Посмотри, что случилось.

9. Я предпочитаю проводить выходные дома с семьей.

10. Сколько ты вешишь? Примерно 60 кг.

17. Correct the mistakes in the use of the state and action verbs. Two of the sentences are correct.

1. My husband always tastes the food while I'm cooking. It's very annoying.

2. I'm having my phone on me right now.

3. Luke sees the doctor now.

4. He's having lunch in a restaurant today.

5. This cake is tasting delicious!

6. I see my friend this weekend.

7. What do you think about the war?

8. It's being hot today.

9. They're not having their own house.

10. I'm not seeing anything. Please turn the light on.

TEST (PRESENT TENSE)

1. _____ a sandwich?
 - a) are you wanting
 - b) do you want
 - c) does you want
 - d) are you want
 - e) is you wanting
2. I _____ and my legs are tired now.
 - a) have cycling
 - b) have cycled
 - c) am cycling
 - d) cycle
 - e) have been cycling
3. Look! What _____?
 - a) is happen
 - b) does happen
 - c) happens
 - d) is happening
 - e) are happening
4. They _____ this many times before.
 - a) do
 - b) have been doing
 - c) have did
 - d) have done
 - e) are doing
5. She _____ a new jumper this week.
 - a) are wearing
 - b) wears
 - c) wear
 - d) has worn
 - e) is wearing
6. _____ English?
 - a) do your parents speak
 - b) do your parents speaks
 - c) are your parents speaking
 - d) have your parents spoken
 - e) your parents speak

7. This company _____ dominated the market for several years now.
- a) has been dominating
 - b) dominates
 - c) has dominated
 - d) is dominating
 - e) are dominating
8. I can't give you back your book yet. I _____ it.
- a) still read
 - b) still reads
 - c) am still reading
 - d) have read
 - e) have been reading
9. Who _____ this ticket?
- a) is wanting
 - b) does want
 - c) want
 - d) wants
 - e) has wanted
10. I _____ my favourite film about five times.
- a) am seeing
 - b) have been seeing
 - c) have seen
 - d) has seen
 - e) see
11. _____ to the party tomorrow?
- a) you coming
 - b) have you been
 - c) have you come
 - d) do you come
 - e) are you coming
12. She _____ her essay and _____ it to her professor.
- a) write/send
 - b) has been writing/has been sending
 - c) writes/sends
 - d) has written/has sent
 - e) is writing/is sending
13. We _____ our grandparents every year.
- a) visits

- b) have visited
 - c) visit
 - d) are visiting
 - e) have been visiting
14. I _____ the housework yet.
- a) don't do
 - b) haven't been doing
 - c) am not doing
 - d) doesn't do
 - e) haven't done
15. Excuse me. What times _____ on Wednesdays?
- a) do the morning trains leave
 - b) are the morning trains leaving
 - c) have the morning trains left
 - d) the morning trains leave
 - e) have the morning trains been leaving
16. She _____. She looks much slimmer now.
- a) has worked out
 - b) works out
 - c) does working out
 - d) has been working out
 - e) is working out
17. Do you see James over there? He _____ to Rachael.
- a) talks
 - b) has been talking
 - c) have been talking
 - d) is talking
 - e) has talked
18. I _____ our living room. I think it looks a lot better
- a) have been painting
 - b) am painting
 - c) paint
 - d) have painted
 - e) paints
19. How many candidates for this job _____ already?
- a) have you interview
 - b) have you interviewed
 - c) are you interviewing

- d) do you interview
 e) have you been interviewing
20. Somebody _____ my cookies. There aren't any left.
- a) is eating
 b) eat
 c) has been eating
 d) have eaten
 e) has eaten

When you arrive at an airport, you should go straight to the check-in desk where your ticket and luggage_(21)_. You_(22)_ your hand luggage with you but your suitcases_(23)_ to the plane on a conveyor belt. You can now go to the departure lounge. If you are on an international flight, your passport__(24)__, and then you and your bags_(25)_by security cameras; sometimes you_(26)_a body search and your luggage_(27)_by a security officer. You_(28)___in the departure lounge until your flight (29)___and you__(30)___ which gate number to go. Finally you__(31)___your plane and you_(32)_your seat by a flight attendant.

21. A) are checked B) control C) check D) is changed
 22. A) kept B) keeping C) wait D) keep
 23. A) take B) took C) are taken D) taking
 24. A) check B) checked C) is checking D) is checked
 25. A) are x-rayed B) x-rayed C) control D) check
 26. A) give B) are given C) gave D) giving
 27. A) is searched B) searching C) searched D) search
 28. A) waiting B) waits C) wait D) waited
 29. A) calling B) call C) is called D) called
 30. A) are told B) telling C) told D) tell
 31. A) boarded B) boarding C) sit D) board
 32. A) show B) are shown C) showing D) come

Part II. PAST TENSE

The Past Simple / The Past Continuous

Past Simple	Past Continuous
<p>We use past simple: for an action which happened at a definite time in the past. The time is stated, already known or implied. <i>They went camping by the lake last month (When did they go camping? Last month. The time is stated)</i></p>	<p>We use past continuous: for an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not mention when the action started or finished. <i>At 7 o'clock yesterday evening they were having dinner (We do not know when they started or finished their dinner).</i></p>
<p>the actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past. <i>First she paid the driver, then she got out of the taxi.</i></p>	<p>for an action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use the past continuous for the action in progress (longer action) and the past simple for the action which interrupted it (shorter action). <i>He was walking down the street when he ran into an old friend.</i></p>
<p>for the past habits or states which are now finished. In such cases we can also use the expression <i>used to</i>. <i>Kitchens were used to be very different a hundred years ago.</i></p>	<p>for two or more simultaneous actions. <i>She was talking on her mobile phone while she was cooking dinner.</i></p>
<p>Time expressions: yesterday, then, when. How long ago? Last night\week\month\year\Tuesday, in 2010.</p>	<p>to describe the atmosphere, setting, etc. in the introduction to a story before we describe the main events. <i>One beautiful autumn afternoon, Kate was strolling down a quiet country lane. The birds were singing and the leaves were rustling in the breeze.</i></p>
	<p>Time expressions: while, when, as all morning\evening\day\night.</p>

Exercises

1. Match the two parts of these collocations and make up your own sentences with each of these collocations using the Past Form of the verbs.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. juicy | a. promise |
| 2. broad | b. generalisations |
| 3. exchange | c. gambit |
| 4. take | d. question |
| 5. four-letter | e. seriously |
| 6. tough | f. word |
| 7. rash | g. gossip |
| 8. opening | h. news |

2. Fill in the blanks with the Past Form of the verbs:

Benjamin Franklin *was born* (be born) in Boston in 1706. He _____ (be) the fifteenth of the seventeen children of a poor candlemaker. He _____ (go) to school only one year. He _____ (begin) to work when he was twelve. At the age of fourteen he _____ (decide) to be a writer. He _____ (copy) the great stories of famous writers and later he _____ (become) the best known writer in his time.

When he _____ (be) seventeen, he _____ (leave) Boston and _____ (arrive) in Philadelphia with only a few pennies in his pocket. He _____ (get) a job as a publisher of a newspaper and _____ (retire) from business as a very rich man at forty-two. Then he _____ (spend) the next forty years for his government. He _____ (play) an important role in the founding of the USA.

Franklin _____ (be) also an important scientist and inventor. He _____ (draw) electricity from a cloud on a kite string. He _____ (write) one of the first text books on electricity. He _____ (invent) a simple lightning rod and many other practical tools. He _____ (make) a study of water and _____ (discover) many principles of hydrodynamics. He even _____ (invent) bifocal glasses when he was seventy-eight and _____ (need) them himself. Franklin _____ (do) all these things and many more because he _____ (believe) he _____ (can).

3. Read the following story and rewrite the story using Past Simple:

Example: *Bob was a young sailor.*

Bob is a young sailor. He lives in England, but he is often away with his ship. One summer he comes back from a long voyage and finds new neighbors near his mother's house. They have a pretty daughter, and Bob soon loves her and he wants to marry her when he comes back. Bob promises the girl to send a present from every port. Bob's first port is Capetown in Africa, and he sends the girl a parrot from there. The parrot speaks three languages. When Bob's ship reaches Australia, a letter comes from the girl. The letter says, "Thank you for the parrot, Bob. It tasted much better than a chicken."

4. Answer the questions about the story:

1. What was Bob?
2. What change did he find when he was back home?
3. How was their daughter?
4. How did Bob feel about the girl?
5. What did Bob tell the girl?
6. What did Bob send the girl from Capetown?
7. Where is Capetown?
8. How many languages did the parrot speak?
9. What did the girl do with the parrot?

5. How did it happen? Make up the sentences using the prompts in parentheses.

1. How did Alice hurt herself? (play soccer)
Example: *She hurt herself while she was playing soccer.*
2. How did Martin burn himself? (iron his clothes)
3. How did Helen cut herself? (slice onions)
4. How did Jennifer meet her husband? (fix a flat tire)
5. How did Marvin break his arm? (skate)
6. How did you lose your wallet? (ride my bicycle)
7. How did Jeff meet his wife? (swim at the beach)
8. How did Bob get a black eye? (fight with his brother)
9. How did your children burn themselves? (make breakfast)
10. How did Martha fall? (dance)

6. Translate the following sentences into English concentrating on the use of Past Continuous:

- 1) В этот момент он увидел своего брата. Он стоял по другую сторону стеклянных дверей.
- 2) Он проснулся. Возле его кровати звонил телефон.
- 3) Когда мальчик заснул, он все еще держал новую игрушку.
- 4) Женщина что-то сказала мальчику, который шел рядом с ней.
- 5) Она сидела в глубине комнаты, лицом к двери. На ней было то же самое платье, и она смело смотрела на трех мужчин, которые стояли в другой стороне комнаты. Когда Джек подошел к ней, она улыбнулась ему. Он ясно чувствовал, что трое мужчин наблюдают за ним.
- 6) Пока Роберт путешествовал по Америке, его брат-близнец Лукас, известный оперный певец, выступал в Париже.
- 7) Когда отец открыл дверь и зашел в комнату, сын слушал музыку.

- 8) Мы не посетили вчера этот замок, потому что он был закрыт.
- 9) Пока Алекс мыл машину, собака играла с красным мячом.
- 10) Кошка следовала за нами пока мы прогуливались по парку.
- 11) Съюзан убиралась на кухне до того, как пришел ее друг.
- 12) Почему твои дети заливались слезами, когда я видел их вчера на улице?
- 13) Твой муж постоянно лежал на диване и ничего не делал!

7. Complete the sentences using the words in parentheses. Use the Past Simple or the Past Continuous. Identify the time clauses.

- 1) I (buy) a small gift before I (go) to the hospital yesterday to visit my friend.
- 2) Yesterday afternoon I (go) to visit the Smith family. When I (get) there around two o'clock, Mrs. Smith (be) in the yard. She (plant) flowers in her garden. Mr. Smith (be) in the garage. He (work) on their car. He (change) the oil. The children (play) in the front yard. In other words, while Mr. Smith (change) the oil in the car, the children (play) with a ball in the yard.
- 3) I (hit) my thumb while I (use) the hammer. Ouch! That (hurt).
- 4) As soon as we (hear) the news of the approaching hurricane, we (begin) our preparations for the storm.
- 5) It was a long walk home. Mr. Chu (walk) until he (get) tired. Then he (stop) and (rest) until he (be) strong enough to continue.
- 6) While I (lie) in bed last night, I (hear) a strange noise. When I (hear) this strange noise, I (turn) on the light. I (hold) my breath and (listen) carefully. A mouse (chew) on something under the floor.
- 7) I work at a computer all day long. Yesterday while I (look) at my computer screen, I (start) to feel a little dizzy, so I (take) a break. While I (rake) a short break outdoors and (enjoy) the warmth of the sun on my face, an elderly gentleman (come) up to me and (ask) me for directions to the public library. After I (tell) him how to get there, he (thank) me and (go) on his way. I (stay) outside until a big cloud (come) and (cover) the sun, and then I reluctantly (go) back inside to work. As soon as I (return) to my desk, I (notice) that my computer (make) a funny noise. It (hum) loudly, and my screen was frozen. I (think) for a moment, then I (shut) my computer off, (get) up from my desk, and (leave). I (spend) the rest of the day in the sunshine.

8. Complete the sentences using the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. The hailstorm started while we 2) Alice was skating while her husband 3) I met my neighbour while he 4) Sally saw her friends while they 5) Peter fell asleep while he 6) Chris who was *in high spirits* was chatting to the barman when 7) I switched on the radio and listened to the news while my cousin
- 8) Mr. and Mrs. Brown were baking cookies while their puppy.... 9) Tommy was working to meet the deadline while 10) She was answering an important e-mail

when 11) Bob stepped on Jane's feet while they 12) Maggie was *blowing her own trumpet* about her financial successes when suddenly.... 13) When I was jogging in the Park a raccoon

9. Match the beginnings with appropriate endings

1. We were intending to call in and see you on our way back, but...
2. I was expecting to hear something today, but...
3. They were thinking about coming on holiday with us, but...
4. I was thinking of changing my car, but...
5. I was meaning to phone you all day, but...
- A. ...I never got round to it – there are always so many things to do.
- B. ...I'll wait and see what deals are available.
- C. ...it was getting late and everyone was tired.
- D. ...the phone hasn't rung all morning.
- E. ...they changed their minds when they realised we preferred sightseeing to beach parties.

10. Choose one photo and describe it using past tense (Oral activity).



The Past Perfect / The Past Perfect Continuous

Past Perfect	Past Perfect Continuous
<p>We use the past perfect: for an action which happened before another past action or before a stated time in the past <i>She had finished work when she met her friends for coffee (She finished work first and then she met her friends)</i></p>	<p>We use the past perfect continuous: to put emphasis on the duration of an action which started and finished in the past before another past action or a stated time in the past, usually with <i>since</i> or <i>for</i>. <i>They had been looking for a flat for 5 months before they found one they liked.</i></p>
<p>for an action which finished in the past and whose result was visible in the past <i>He was happy. He had signed an important contract (The action finished in the past and its result was visible in the past too).</i></p>	<p>for an action which lasted for some time in the past and whose result was visible in the past. <i>Last Monday Bob had to fly to Spain. His flight was delayed. He was annoyed He had been waiting at the airport for 4 hours (He waited at the airport 4 hours and the result of the action was visible in the past, too).</i></p>
<p>Note: the past perfect is the past equivalent of the present perfect. <i>He had fixed the old armchair. It looked brand new. (The action – had fixed – happened in the past. The result – looked brand new – was also visible in the past).</i> <i>He has fixed the old armchair. It looks brand new. (The action – has fixed – happened in the past. The result – looks brand new – is still visible in the present).</i></p>	<p>Note: the past perfect continuous is the past equivalent of the present perfect continuous. <i>I had been driving for 8 hours, so I felt exhausted. (The action - had-been driving - lasted for some time in the past. The result – felt exhausted – was also visible in the past).</i> <i>I have been driving for 8 hours, so I feel exhausted (The action – have been driving – started in the past. The result – feel exhausted – is still visible in the present).</i></p>
<p>Time expressions: before, after, already, just, for since, till/until, when, by, by the time, never.</p>	<p>Time expressions: for, since, how long, before, until.</p>

11. Match the two parts of these collocations and make up your own sentences with each of these collocations using the Past Perfect and the Past Perfect Continuous:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. blatantly | a. ashamed |
| 2. downright | b. clean |
| 3. spotlessly | c. inaccurate |
| 4. thoroughly | d. obvious |
| 5. wildly | e. rude |
| 6. unveil | f. every eventuality |
| 7. stick to | g. a lot of support |
| 8. make | h. something a reality |
| 9. leave it | i. a schedule |
| 10. drum up | j. a plan |
| 11. cover to | k. someone's discretion |

12. Fill in the following sentences by using Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

1. We _____ (play) football for half an hour when it started to rain.
2. I _____ (study) English for a short time when the electricity went off.
3. She _____ (do) her homework before you came in.
4. His knees and hands were very dirty. He _____ (crawl) in the garden.
5. I _____ (drive) the car for five years when I sold it.
6. We were very tired. We _____ (travel) for about sixteen hours.
7. They were out of breath. They _____ (run) for a long time.
8. He _____ (live) in London for ten years when he had an accident.
9. He was tired because he _____ (write) letters all morning.
10. He _____ (repair) the radio for an hour when you arrived.
11. I was tired because I _____ (type) for a long time.
12. Her boss was very angry with her because she _____ (come) to work very late.
13. I didn't know about the earthquake because I _____ (not / watch) television.
14. She was too fat because she _____ (not / keep) her doctor's advice.
15. I took my car to the garage because the brakes _____ (not / work).
16. She had to go to the dentist because she _____ (not / clean) her teeth.
17. He got bad marks because he _____ (not / study) hard.
18. She wasn't at home. She _____ (go) out with her boyfriend.
19. I thought I _____ (behave) like an idiot.
20. He _____ (study) English very hard for the last few days.

13. Complete the following sentences:

1. After I had watched that horror film, I _____
2. She finished her homework after _____
3. When I came home, my sister _____ already _____
4. Before he went out, _____
5. They had telephoned me before _____
6. They were hungry because they _____ all day.
7. Sarah decided to study in America after she _____ for a while.
8. We (dream) about a holiday in Greece since our last holiday. I couldn't believe it when ___!
9. Lizzy had to have a break. She _____ so long.
10. Before we parked our car we _____ the ticket.
11. I arrived on Sunday. I _____ for two days.
12. The roads were blocked in the morning. It _____ all night.
13. They got to the beach after they _____ for hours.
14. His English was perfect. He _____ since he started school.
15. When we moved to Park Street, the Johnsons _____ there for ages.

14. Use the expressions in brackets to answer the question.

Example: *Why did he call you? (because - just arrived)*

He called me because he had just arrived.

1. When did they finish the house? (after - build it for a year)
2. Why didn't she eat anything? (because - have lunch)
3. What did he tell her? (that - see her before)
4. Why was he so exhausted? (because - cut the grass all day)
5. When did they land? (when - the storm end)
6. Why was he so dirty? (because - dig the hole in the rain)
7. When did they accept your offer? (after - refuse it for a month)
8. What did you forget? (that - want to buy some bread)
9. How did she know that? (because - someone - tell her before)
10. Why was it so hot in the kitchen? (because - Sue - bake cakes)

15. Use the following expressions to answer the questions.

try to get Jill on the	lose his temper	forget the	pillars	not buy any food	not
phone repair my comput-	map not take a sunbath		ask me	already drive for	
er all night go to a wrong	all day take too many		hours		
departure lounge					

1. Why did Sam have a headache? Because he _____
2. Why did you miss the plane? Because I _____
3. Why were you so sleepy in the morning? Because I _____
4. Why didn't you call me earlier? Because I _____

5. Why wasn't Liz sunburnt in the afternoon? Because she _____
6. Why did the teacher shout? Because he _____
7. Why didn't you eat anything? Because I _____
8. Why did you get lost? Because we _____
9. Why did you stop to have a rest? Because I _____
10. Why didn't you help him? Because he _____

16. Tick the correct sentences. If a tense is not correct, underline it and write the correct form.

Example: *Before that I had never been seeing a ghost. had never seen* _____

1. We sold our new house after we had bought a new one. _____
2. The road was blocked because a tree had been falling on it. _____
3. The street was icy in the morning as it had frozen all night. _____
4. I was full of energy because I had been having big lunch. _____
5. Had you ever slept in a tent before your holiday in Italy? _____
6. He'd been sleeping too long. That's why he was so morose! _____
7. There was no egg left. How many eggs had you been cooking? _____
8. I'd been calling Jane five times before she picked up the phone. _____
9. We had repaired the car for an hour when John appeared. _____
10. She had taught for 40 years by the time she retired. _____
11. In 2016 I had gone to France for five years. _____
12. I didn't give up even if I had been failing so many times. _____

17. Fill in the following sentences by using the Past Simple, the Past Perfect and the Past Perfect Continuous Tenses:

THE ASS WITH A SACK OF SALT

(A Fable)

An ass, who (to carry) a large sack of salt which his master (to place) on his back, (to come) to a stream over which there (to be) a bridge. As he (to cross) the bridge he (to slip) and (to fall) into the stream. The salt (to melt) in the water and the ass (to be) glad that his sack (to become) so light. The next day the ass (to cross) the bridge with another bag of salt. He (to remember) what (to happen) the day before, (to fall) into the stream on purpose and (to stay) there until the salt (to melt). After he (to do) the same thing a third time, his master (to decide) to cure the lazy animal of his tricks. He (to fill) the bag with sponges and (to tie) it on the ass's back. When the ass (to come) to the stream, he (to plunge) into the water at once, expecting that the bag (to become) still lighter. He (to be), however, greatly disappointed when a few minutes later he (to find) that the bag (to be) ten times heavier than it (to be) before.

18. Translate from Russian into English using Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Как долго ты не видел их?

2. Мы увидели их еще до того, как они узнали нас.
3. Где ты был? — Я только что вернулся из командировки.
4. Где он провел прошлые каникулы? — Он провел их на морском побережье.
5. Когда он пошел на работу, он вспомнил, что забыл выключить свет.
6. Когда я выходил из кабинета, пришла телеграмма.
7. Он ждал встречи с ней с 2001 года. Тогда он впервые встретил ее и не смог забыть.
8. Сейчас я впервые управляю автомобилем.
9. Это было впервые, когда я попал на выставку современной живописи.
10. Посмотри! Ты порвал карман на брюках.
11. Когда я пришел домой, я увидел, что моя собака рвет книгу, которую я взял у своего друга.
12. На прошлой неделе она разорвала все письма от своего друга.
13. Когда Джеймс пришел домой, он увидел, что его ждет человек в военной форме.
14. Она сказала, что провела медовый месяц в Италии.
15. Он пролил краску на пол, когда красил стены.
16. Мы не смогли узнать друг друга, потому что не виделись с того времени, как были подростками.
17. У него выпал зуб, когда он жевал жвачку.
18. Она решила остаться дома, потому что целый день рисовала портрет на заказ для ее коллеги.
19. Ты уже решил, что делать? — Я только что принял решение пойти в кино.
20. Мы подумали, что он принял правильное решение.

19. Choose the sentence, which is closer in meaning to the original.

1. I had already seen the film but I decided to watch it again last night.
 - a. I watched the film last night for the first time.
 - b. Last night wasn't the first time that I had seen the film.
2. The boys were playing football while it was raining.
 - a. The boys were playing football until it started to rain.
 - b. The boys played football in the rain.
3. I was writing an e-mail when our computer broke down.
 - a. Our computer broke down before I wrote an e-mail.
 - b. I had started writing an e-mail and then our computer broke down.
4. My aunt bought me a lovely gift after she had spent the summer holiday with us.
 - a. When the summer holiday was over, my aunt bought me a lovely gift.
 - b. While my aunt was spending the summer holiday with us, she bought us a lovely gift.

20. Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Until a few years ago, no one 1. _____ (hear) of Harry Potter, the young wizard and hero of the children's book Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone. The writer, J K Rowling, 2. _____ (already / write) several stories and books, but this was the first book that was published. She 3. _____ (get) the idea for the story of a wizard at magic school while she 4. _____ (travel) on a train to London. By the time the train 5. _____ (reach) King's Cross station, she 6. _____ (invent) most of the characters. When the book was published in 1997, no one 7. _____ (imagine) it would be such a tremendous success, but it quickly 8. _____ (become) a bestseller. While millions of young readers in many countries 9. _____ (enjoy) her first Harry Potter book, J K Rowling 10. _____ (think) of ideas for the next book in this incredibly popular series.

TEST (PAST TENSE)

- 1) When I was young, I _____ that people over forty were very old. Now that I am forty myself, I do not think so..
- A. had thought
 - B. thought
 - C. used to think
 - D. was thinking
- 2) The trouble started when Mrs. Leslie Cady _____ control of her car on a narrow mountain road.
- A. lost
 - B. had lost
 - C. was losing
 - D. had been losing
- 3) Greg didn't want to be late for the theatre. He drove as fast as he could. The play _____ as he walked in the door of the theatre.
- A. was just beginning
 - B. had just began
 - C. just began
 - D. had been just beginning
- 4) Tom _____ breakfast this morning because he didn't have any time
- 1) wasn't eating
 - 2) didn't eat
 - 3) hadn't been eating
 - 4) hadn't eaten
- 5) While I _____ a burglar climbed into the room through the window.
- A. slept
 - B. was sleeping
 - C. had been sleeping
 - D. had slept
- 6) Robert didn't answer the phone when Mary called. He _____ a shower and didn't hear the phone ring.
- A. had been taking
 - B. was taking
 - C. had taken
 - D. took
- 7) Before I went to bed I decided to check the front door. I was sure my sister _____ it. And I was right!
- A. didn't lock
 - B. had locked
 - C. hadn't locked
 - D. locked

- 8) Rescue workers _____ a man, a woman, and two children from cold rushing water.
- A. were pulling
 - B. had pulled
 - C. had been pulling
 - D. pulled
- 9) In 1912 the Titanic _____ an iceberg on its first trip across the Atlantic, and it sank four hours later.
- A. had been hitting
 - B. was hitting
 - C. hit
 - D. had hit
- 10) A strong wind _____ and I decided to put on a warm coat.
- A. blew
 - B. was blowing
 - C. had blown
 - D. had been blowing
- 11) Before Adam got married, he _____ hiking to the mountains every summer. Now he goes to the seaside with his wife.
- A. went
 - B. had been going
 - C. had gone
 - D. would go
- 12) I got lost in the forest because I took the road I _____ before.
- A. didn't never take
 - B. had never taken
 - C. didn't take
 - D. never took
- 13) It wasn't raining when I left my office in the evening, but the ground was wet. It _____ all day.
- A. rained
 - B. had been raining
 - C. was raining
 - D. had rained
- 14) The two boys came into the house. One had a black eye and the other a cut lip. They _____.
- A. fought
 - B. were fighting
 - C. had fought
 - D. had been fighting
- 15) Her face was stained with tears and her eyes were red. She _____.
- A. had cried

- B. cried
C. had been crying
D. was crying
- 16) When Mary came back, she looked very red from the sun. She _____ in the sun too long.
A. had lain
B. had been lying
C. was lying
D. lay
- 17) I saw Paul at the airport. He _____ for his brother's plane to arrive from Canada.
A. had been waiting
B. was waiting
C. waited
D. had waited
- 18) He didn't see me as he was reading when I _____ into the room.
A. had come
B. came
C. had been coming
D. was coming
- 19) Tom _____ breakfast this morning because he didn't have any time
A. wasn't eating
B. hadn't eaten
C. didn't eat
D. hadn't been eating
- 20) I handed Betsy today's newspaper, but she didn't want it. She _____ it during her lunch.
A. read
B. had been reading
C. had read
D. was reading
- 21) When Mary came back, she looked very red from the sun. She _____ in the sun too long.
A. had been lying
B. was lying
C. had lain
D. lay
- 22) I got lost in the forest because I took the road I _____ before.
A. didn't never take
B. never took
C. had never taken
D. didn't take

- 23) When I first _____ to England in 1938, I thought I knew English fairly well.
- A. came
 - B. had come
 - C. was coming
 - D. had been coming
- 24) Our neighbours called the police when they found out that somebody _____ into their house.
- A. broke
 - B. was breaking
 - C. had broken
 - D. had been breaking
- 25) Rescue workers _____ a man, a woman, and two children from cold rushing water.
- A. had pulled
 - B. pulled
 - C. were pulling
 - D. had been pulling

Part III. FUTURE TENSE

The Future Simple / The Future Simple Continuous

Future Simple	Be going to
<p>We use the future simple: in predictions about the future usually with the verbs <i>think, believe, expect</i>; the expressions <i>be sure, be afraid</i>; the adverbs <i>probably, perhaps, certainly</i>. <i>I'm afraid we won't be on time for the meeting.</i></p>	<p>We use be going to: for plans, intentions or ambitions we have for the future. <i>I'm going to become a famous musician one day (ambition).</i> <i>They are going to buy a big house (intention/plan).</i></p>
<p>for on-the-spot decisions <i>I'll take this leg of lamb.</i></p>	<p>for actions we have already decided to do in the near future. <i>They are going to get married in two months (They have decided and arranged to do it).</i></p>
<p>for promises (usually with the verbs <i>promise, swear, guarantee</i>), threats, warnings, requests, hopes and offers. - <i>I don't understand this exercise. Will you help me with it? (request).</i> - <i>Of course! I'll explain it to you (offer).</i></p>	<p>in predictions when there is evidence that something will happen in the near future <i>Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.</i></p>
<p>for actions, events, situations which will definitely happen in the future and which we cannot control. <i>The temperature will reach 40 C tomorrow.</i></p>	<p>we normally use <i>be going to</i> to talk about something we intend to do and <i>will</i> to give details or make comments. <i>I'm going to have a party next week. I'll invite all my friends.</i></p>
	<p>we normally use the present continuous rather than <i>be going to</i> with verbs which express movement, especially the verbs <i>go</i> and <i>come</i>. <i>Sam is going to the market in a few minutes. Kate is coming to my house for tea this afternoon.</i></p>

The future simple and be going to are used with the following time expressions: tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, tonight, soon, next week\month\year, in two days\weeks.

Exercises

1. Match the two parts of these collocations and make up your own sentences with each of these collocations.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. adopt | a) asset |
| 2. concentrate | b) ease |
| 3. enlist | c) help |
| 4. immense | d) a method |
| 5. instantly | e) the mind |
| 6. perfect | f) recall |
| 7. perfectly | g) rule |
| 8. remarkable | h) simple |
| 9. simple | i) a technique |
| 10. take | j) the time |

2. Read the text about an unusual play and use the correct future form of the verbs below to complete gaps 1-8.

*sell out know find out talk meet perform give
not effect*

Mike Leigh is a playwright who works without a script, so the actors have to improvise. For this reason, his new play does not even have a title. But by next Friday morning, Leigh 1 whether his new play 2 with the approval of the critics or not. On Thursday evening, the cast 3 'A New Play by Mike Leigh' for the first time and before an audience who 4 virtually nothing about it.

The fact that this is his first play for 12 years is unlikely to be a problem and 5 its performance at the box office. Theatregoers expect that tickets for the play 's first run of performances 6 long before the first night, when it is hoped the play 7 a title. One thing, however, is certain - whatever the play is about, Leigh fans 8 about it for many weeks to come.

3. Use the prompts to write questions for the answers.

Example: How many *people* was the *Titanic* carrying when it left *Southampton*.

The *Titanic* was carrying over 2,200 people when it left *Southampton*.

a) How fast

The *Titanic* was going at 22.5 knots when it hit the iceberg.

b) Where

The *Carpathia* was travelling from New York to Europe when the disaster happened.

c) Who

A reporter and his wife were travelling on the *Carpathia*.

d) What

As they were travelling back to New York they interviewed the survivors.

e) When

As the Carpathia was entering the harbor the reporter threw his notes to a colleague.

f) What

The dock reporters sent the story to the newspaper.

4. Complete the sentences using the words in parentheses. Use the future simple or going to.

1. Lionel Messi (play) for Real Madrid this season.
2. I'm writing to let you know that I (move) to Devon.
3. Next year I (be) fifteen years old.
4. If you are a good boy, your mum (buy) you a big ice cream.
5. We don't want to go by car. We (walk) instead.
6. I hope Ben (recover) from his illness sooner or later.
7. I've already decided. I (not/give) him any money.
8. I can see your luggage is quite heavy. I (take) it.
9. The weather forecast says it (warm) up soon.
10. Do you need an architect, because you (open) a new shop?

5. Translate the sentences using the future simple or going to.

1. Мэрион завтра будет в школе.
2. Во сколько ты уйдешь?
3. Что Мэтт подумает о моей новой прическе?
4. Ты можешь одолжить мне эту книгу? – Нет, я скоро буду ее читать.
5. Понравится ли концерт Мистеру и Миссис Грегсон?
6. Зачем ты покупаешь так много пирожных? – У меня будет вечеринка.
7. Эта машина едет так быстро! Будет авария!
8. Я так рада! Я уезжаю в отпуск в Египет завтра.
9. Возьми с собой зонт. Будет дождь.
10. Я иду сегодня в кино. У меня уже есть билет.

6. Correct the mistakes. Two sentences are correct.

1. Sam doesn't want to work in the garden. He's going to relax.
2. You can't take all this luggage on your own. I'm going to help you.
3. Please, put the vase on the table or you'll break it.
4. When Bill will arrive?
5. I've bought this old house, because I will reconstruct it.
6. Your mom won't work late tonight.
7. Where are you going? – To the garden. I (trim) the hedges.
8. I am going to the cinema tonight. - Yes? I am going to join you.

9. Why are you wearing the swimsuit? - I will take a bath.
10. Can you see the grey sky? It will snow soon. Definitely.

7. Complete the sentences with the future simple (will). Keep the same meaning.

1. You can't take my car. I use it at weekends. (need) – You can't take my car. I _____ it next weekend.
2. Waiter, we would like two glasses of orange juice. (have) - Waiter, we _____ two glasses of orange juice.
3. Do you think our English teacher is preparing a test for tomorrow? (write) – Do you think we _____ a test tomorrow?
4. I don't mind going to the cinema if you help me with the housework. (go) – I _____ to the cinema if you help me with the housework.
5. I have a lot of work to do in the evening. (work) – I _____ a lot in the evening.
6. Dad can't take you to the station because there is a football match on TV. (want) – Dad can't take you to the station because he _____ to see a football match.
7. This film is worth the money! (watch) – I _____ this film!
8. There is a museum on our programme for tomorrow. (visit) – We _____ a museum tomorrow.

8. Fill in the blanks with the correct FUTURE forms (Will / Going to / Present Continuous / Simple Present)

1. A: What _____ you _____ (do) when you grow up?
B: I _____ (be) an acrobat in a circus.
2. I haven't seen him for a long time but I think I _____ (recognize) him.
3. A: I need some tokens to telephone my friend.
B: I _____ (give) you some.
4. I got the plane tickets. I _____ (fly) on Sunday.
5. A: Have you got any plans for the summer?
B: Yes, we _____ (go) to Italy in June.
6. Don't play with those matches; you _____ burn yourself.
7. A: Whose is that night dress?
B: It's mine. I _____ (wear) it at John's graduation party.
8. A: Why did you call your grandma?
B: I _____ (visit) her at the weekend.
9. If your passport isn't valid any more, you _____ (not / be able to) go abroad this month.
10. A: What are you doing with that brush?
B: I _____ (paint) my room.

11. A: Why are you wearing your anorak?

B: I _____ (go) out.

12. I don't know the meaning of this word so I _____ (look) it up in the dictionary.

13. Look out! You _____ (hurt) yourself with that knife.

14. A: I've got a terrible headache.

B: Have you? Wait there and I _____ (get) an aspirin for you.

15. Mother: Your face is dirty.

Child: All right. I _____ (wash) it.

16. A: What time _____ the next bus _____ (arrive)?

B: 13 minutes later.

17. _____ you _____ (open) the door for me, please?

18. We're early. The film _____ (start) at 2:30. Why don't we go and have something to drink?

19. He _____ (call) the police as soon as he gets home.

20. A: What _____ you _____ (do) with that dress?

B: I _____ (shorten) the skirt.

9. Make future simple and continuous questions with the jumbled words in brackets.

1) I am not sure if I can offer the room in such a condition. (it/our guest/like)?

2) Jane, can I borrow your laptop tonight? (it/you/use) at about 9 o'clock?

3) According to the itinerary, we'll arrive in Aberdeen at 1 o'clock. (have/we/lunch)?

4) The late night show starts at 10 o'clock. Please, (there/you/drive me)?

5) Your journey will be so long. How (you/your time/spend) while you are on the train?

6) I've just missed the 7.15 bus. How (get/to school/I)now?

7) I'd like to see your geography project. If I come at 4.30, (work/you/on it)?

8) If your English teacher asks you, (translate/the text/you)for her?

9) What (you/do) while I am cleaning the windows? Do you think you could help me?

10) (you/taxi/take) if the coach is booked?

11) Don't call me this time tomorrow. I'll be on the plane. - Where (you/travel)?

12) My parents want to travel a lot when they are retired. - Which countries (they/visit)?

The Future Perfect / The Future Perfect Continuous

Future Continuous	Future Perfect
<p>We use the future continuous: for an action which will be in progress at a stated future time <i>This time next week, we'll be cruising round the islands.</i></p>	<p>We use the future perfect: for an action which will be finished before a stated future time <i>She will have delivered all the newspapers by 8 o'clock.</i></p>
<p>for an action which will definitely happen in the future as the result of a routine or arrangement <i>Don't call Kate. I'll be seeing her later, so I'll pass the message on.</i></p>	<p>Time expressions: before, by, by then, by the time, until\ till. Until and till are only used in negative sentences. <i>She won't have completed the report until\ till 5 o'clock.</i></p>
<p>when we ask politely about someone's plans for the near future <i>e.g. Will you be using the photocopier for long? I need to make some copies.</i></p>	<p>We use the future perfect continuous: to emphasise the duration of an action up to a certain time in the future <i>e.g. By the end of next month, she will have been teaching for 20 years.</i></p>

Present Simple.

We use the present simple for future actions when we refer to programmes, timetables, etc.

e.g. The bus arrives in London at 6 p.m.

Present Continuous.

We use the present continuous for actions we have decided and arranged to do in the near future.

e.g. I'm flying to Spain tomorrow morning.

We use the present simple or present perfect, and not future forms, after words and expressions such as *while, before, after, until\ till, as, unless, when, whenever, if, suppose, once, as soon as, as long as, by the time, in case, on condition that.*

e.g. Call me as soon as you get back.

We use the future forms:

- 1) With *when* when it is used as a question word. When it is used as a time word we use the present simple.

e.g. When will they get married? I'm not sure when they will visit us.

BUT: *I will let you know when I decide.*

- 2) With *if* (whether) when it is used after expressions which show ignorance, uncertainty, such as I don't know, I wonder, I doubt.

e.g. I don't know if/whether he'll move the house.

I doubt if/whether she'll pass her exams.

BUT: If you call her, give her my regards.

8. Complete the sentences. Use the present simple, present continuous, the future perfect or the future continuous.

1. Attention, please! The next race (start) at 9.30.
2. The flight number BA 308 (leave) at 11.15.
3. I can't eat anything today. I (have) an appointment at the hospital tomorrow.
4. Fasten your seatbelts, please. The plane (land) in five minutes.
5. I can't wait till tomorrow. We (fly) to Madrid.
6. In twenty years' time most people (use) the Internet.
7. By this time next year we (move) into our new house.
8. When he retires, he (work) for fifty years.
9. By 2050 holidaymakers (travel) to the Moon.
10. As soon as we reach the coast, we (sail) for a week.

9. Correct the mistakes. Two sentences are correct.

1. I'm sorry. We can't come at 10 o'clock. We will have met a veterinary doctor because of our cat.
2. They open another supermarket in our town on 1 September.
3. Have you heard the news? Our boss Irene will have promoted to a group manager next month.
4. I will meet Charlotte for lunch tomorrow.
5. My wife and I have a party this weekend.
6. They will have built the station by November.
7. I will have looked for a new job while you are in Madrid.
8. He will come back in summer. By then he will be staying in Cork for two years.
9. At midnight the speakers will present their projects for ten hours.
10. When we go to see our kids, they will have been at the camp for a fortnight.

10. Translate the sentences into English. Use the present simple, present continuous, the future perfect or the future continuous.

1. Я навещу тетю в больнице завтра.
2. Я дам свой ответ завтра. К тому времени я приму решение.
3. Самолет вылетит в 6 утра.
4. Я успешно прошел собеседование, и с понедельника начинаю новую работу.

5. К тому моменту, когда ты приедешь в следующий раз, мы уже переедем в другой дом.

6. Сесили переезжает в Чикаго в этом месяце. Она устроилась там на работу.

7. Мария не придет сегодня на совещание. Она садится на самолет в 2 часа.

8. Я буду работать весь вечер.

9. Я буду готовиться к экзаменам на выходных, поэтому я останусь дома в субботу.

10. Ты приедешь на ужин в воскресенье? – К сожалению, я буду работать все воскресенье.

11. Disagree with the statements. Use going to or present tenses for intentions, plans and arrangements.

1. The exhibition opens on 1 May. – The exhibition _____ on 1 May.

2. I am setting off soon. – I _____ soon.

3. My parents are coming back in the morning. – My parents _____ in the morning.

4. My brother is going to correct this exercise. – My brother _____ this exercise.

5. The TV series starts tonight. – The TV series _____ tonight.

6. We are going to get married in July. – We _____ in July.

7. Kate is flying to Paris on Sunday. – Kate _____ to Paris on Sunday. She to Paris.

8. The plane takes off at 3.25. – The plane _____ at 3.25.

12. Complete the dialogues. Use the same future forms.

1. They are going to take part in the show. – What _____? (do)

2. She is giving a concert in Prague on 3 June. – What time _____? (play)

3. They open a new shop in Italy next month. – When exactly _____ it? (open)

4. I am going to leave Rome this week. – Which city next week _____? (visit)

5. The train leaves at 8.25. Which platform _____ from? (depart)

6. I'm coming back tomorrow. – _____ in the morning or in the afternoon? (return)

7. She is not going to give you a hand. Who _____? (help)

8. The Olympics start on 13 August. And when _____? (end)

9. We are travelling to Alaska this year. _____ by plane? (go)

13. Choose one photo and describe it using future tense (Oral activity).



TEST (FUTURE TENSE)

1. I must go. I _____ tennis with John _____ at 5.30.
 - a) will play
 - b) play
 - c) am playing
 - d) will be playing
 - e) will have played
2. I can't watch this film or I _____ cry again.
 - a) am going to cry
 - b) will have cried
 - c) will cry
 - d) cry
 - e) am crying
3. Hurry up. The train _____ in ten minutes.
 - a) is leaving
 - b) is going to leave
 - c) will have left
 - d) leaves
 - e) will leave
4. I'm taking driving lessons because I _____ a car.
 - a) am going to buy
 - b) am buying
 - c) will buy
 - d) buy
 - e) will have bought
5. OK. At 5 o'clock we _____, you outside the shopping centre.
 - a) are meeting
 - b) meet
 - c) will have met
 - d) will meet
 - e) are going to meet
6. I don't know what to do. Perhaps I _____ stay at home.
 - a) am going to stay
 - b) am staying
 - c) will be staying
 - d) stay
 - e) will stay

7. I can't come at two o'clock. I _____ Mr. Jones
- a) am going to meet
 - b) will have meet
 - c) meet
 - d) am meeting
 - e) will meet
8. Don't forget. The summer term _____ on 29 April.
- a) will be beginning
 - b) will begin
 - c) is beginning
 - d) will have begun
 - e) begin
9. By the end of this month I . _____ on my campaign for a year.
- a) will work
 - b) will be working
 - c) am going to work
 - d) will have worked
 - e) work
10. Wait a minute, please. The concert _____ soon.
- a) is ending
 - b) end
 - c) ends
 - d) will end
 - e) will have ended
11. Do you know Sharon's address? I _____ to her tonight.
- a) will write
 - b) will be writing
 - c) write
 - d) am writing
 - e) am going to write
12. What _____ on Friday evening? Do you want to watch a movie?
- a) are you doing
 - b) will you do
 - c) will you have done
 - d) are you going to do
 - e) do you do

13. Are you hungry? I _____ you a sandwich.
- a) will be making
 - b) make
 - c) am making
 - d) will have made
 - e) will make
14. In fifty years' time thousands of species _____ from this planet.
- a) will disappear
 - b) will be disappearing
 - c) disappear
 - d) will disappearing
 - e) will have disappeared
15. We _____ shopping later today to buy Sean a gift. Do you want to tag along?
- a) will have gone
 - b) going
 - c) go
 - d) are going
 - e) will go
16. In a few hours' time we _____ on the plane.
- a) will be sitting
 - b) will have sat
 - c) sit
 - d) are sitting
 - e) will sit
17. I'll meet you at four o'clock. – At four? I'm afraid I _____ English.
- a) will teach
 - b) will have taught
 - c) will be teaching
 - d) teach
 - e) am going to teach
18. We _____ the wheels before you come back from the shop.
- a) will replace
 - b) will be replacing
 - c) replace
 - d) will have replaced
 - e) have replaced

19. Shall I buy a pizza? – There's no need. I _____ as usual.

- a) will have cooked
- b) cook
- c) will cook
- d) have cooked
- e) will be cooking

20. I'm sorry, we can't come tonight. We _____ the new documentary on TV.

- a) will be watching
- b) will have watched
- c) watch
- d) will watch
- e) are watching

MIXED TENSES

I. Choose the best answer a), b), c) or d).

1. Andrew_____lunch by the time they arrived.
a) finished c) had finished
b) was finished d) has finished
2. I have a terrible headache. I_____another aspirin.
a) take c) am taking
b) 'll take d) will be taking
3. A cold wind_____for the last week.
a) has been blowing c) blows
b) is blowing d) blew
4. We'll meet in September when she_____back.
a) will come c) came
b) will have come d) comes
5. Maria_____a comic when the teacher asked her to come to the black-board.
a) was reading c) read
b) has been reading d) has read
6. You won't need the jacket. It_____warmer.
a) gets c) 's got
b) 's getting d) 'd got
7. Bryan_____when the meeting started.
a) hasn't arrived c) hasn't been arriving
b) hadn't arrived d) wasn't arriving
8. To be honest, I_____she will be able to handle this properly.
a) doubt c) am doubting
b) have doubted d) will doubt
9. They_____for 5 years at the end of this year.
a) will date c) will be dating
b) will have been dating d) are going to date
10. I am not surprised they've broken up. She never knew if she could trust him and was afraid he_____her.
a) will leave c) would leave
b) is going to leave d) will have left
11. Call the police. Our apartment_____into.
a) was broken c) is broken
b) has been broken d) will be broken

12. She can't go hiking with us. She _____ on her new book all day tomorrow.

- a) will be working c) is working
b) will work d) will have worked

13. By the time you finish my dress it _____ old-fashioned.

- a) will become c) is becoming
b) will be becoming d) will have become

14. They _____ for some time when their mother told them to be silent.

- a) had shouted c) had been shouting
b) have shouted d) have been shouting

15. The letter _____ by the end of the week.

- a) is not going to be delivered c) is not delivered
b) won't be delivered d) won't have been delivered

II. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Some verbs are negative

1. I _____ (start) looking for a new flat 2 weeks ago, but I still _____ (find) anything suitable. I _____ (live) with my parents these days.

2. We _____ (see) Mike yesterday, but Ann _____ (want) to meet him so we _____ (cross) the street.

3. In a few minutes' time, when the clock _____ (strike) 5, I _____ (wait) here half an hour.

4. Mrs. Blake _____ (arrange) the flowers yet, but she _____ (do) it before she _____ (go) home.

5. You must be hungry. Let me just put this away and I _____ (make) you some sandwiches.

6. Let's meet at the station. The train _____ (leave) at 7 p.m.

7. You _____ (eat) the whole pie! You _____ (be) sick.

8. She won't be able to come in the afternoon. She _____ (see) her lawyer at 4 o'clock.

9. Don't expect us to come at 6 o'clock. We _____ (still, play) tennis.

10. They _____ (date) for 5 years before he finally _____ (propose) to her.

11. What _____ (you, do) the whole evening while we _____ (look for) you?

12. When we _____ (go) to see him last night, he _____ (play) computer games; he _____ (play) since lunch time.

13. By the end of last year they _____ (finished) three large projects, and by next year they _____ (finish) two more. I _____ (be) with them since last month, but I _____ (believe) they _____ (work) on presentations at present.

14. Look at that little boy in the corner. He _____ (wait) for three hours now and no one _____ (come) to take him home.

15. Look at this mess! You _____ (always, leave) your clothes all over the room! _____ (be) with them since last month, but I _____ (believe) they _____ (work) on presentations at present.

16. Look at that little boy in the corner. He _____ (wait) for three hours now and no one _____ (come) to take him home.

17. Look at this mess! You _____ (always, leave) your clothes all over the room!

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate tense.

Passive will be needed sometimes

Einstein's Chauffeur

This is (be) a true anecdote about Albert Einstein, and his theory of relativity.

After having propounded his famous theory, Albert Einstein 1 _____ (tour) the various Universities in the United States, delivering lectures wherever he 2 _____ (go). He 3 _____ always (accompany) by his faithful chauffeur, Harry, who 4 _____ (listen to) each of these lectures while he 5 _____ (sit) in the back row! One fine day, after Einstein 6 _____ (finish) a lecture and 7 _____ (come out) of the auditorium into his vehicle, Harry 8 _____ (address) him and 9 _____ (say), "Professor Einstein, 10 _____ (hear) your lecture on Relativity so many times, that if I 11 _____ ever (give) the opportunity, I 12 _____ (be) able to deliver it to perfection myself!" "Very well," 13 _____ (reply) Einstein, "I 14 _____ (go) to Dartmouth next week, and I 15 _____ (meet) some young scientists there. They 16 _____ (know) me. You 17 _____ (deliver) the lecture as Einstein, and I 18 _____ (take) your place as Harry!" And so it 19 _____ (go) to be... Harry 20 _____ (deliver) the lecture to perfection, without a word out of place, while Einstein 21 _____ (relax) in the back row playing "chauffeur". He 22 _____ (enjoy) a snooze for a change. After Harry 23 _____ (give) the lecture, while he 24 _____ (descend) from the podium, however, one of the research assistants 25 _____ (intercept) him, and 26 _____ (begin) to ask him a question on the theory of relativity... one that 27 _____ (involve) a lot of complex calculations and equations. Harry 28 _____ (reply) to the assistant "The answer to this question 29 _____ (be) very simple! In fact, it's so simple, that I 30 _____ (let) my chauffeur answer it!"

Part IV. THE PASSIVE VOICE

We use the passive:

a) when the person who carries out the action is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context

e.g. My flat was broken into last week (We do not know who broke into the flat).

e.g. Coffee beans are grown in Brazil (It is not important to know who grows the coffee).

b) when the action itself is more important than the person who carries it out, as in news headlines, newspaper articles, formal notices, instructions, advertisements, processes, etc.

e.g. The new hospital will be opened by the Queen on May 15 th.

c) when we refer to an unpleasant event and we do not want to say who or what is to blame

e.g. A lot of mistakes have been made.

Changing from active into passive

To change a sentence from the active into the passive:

- the object of the active sentence becomes the subject in the passive sentence
- the active verb remains in the same tense, but changes into a passive form
- the subject of the active sentence becomes the agent, and is either introduced with the preposition *by* or omitted.

Active – Tom (subject) invited (verb) me (object). Pas-

sive – I (subject) was invited (verb) by Tom (agent).

- Only transitive verbs (verbs followed by an object) can be changed into the passive.

e.g. active Grandma knitted my jumper (transitive verb)

passive My jumper was knitted by Grandma.

But: They travelled to Lisbon last summer (intransitive verb)

Some transitive verbs such as *have, fit, suit, resemble*, etc. cannot be changed into the passive.

e.g. I have a shower every morning.

- We use *by* + agent to say who or what carries out the action. We use *with* + instrument/material/ingredient to say what the agent used.

e.g. The pancakes were made by Claire. They were made with eggs, flour and milk.

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

e.g. active: Somebody has rearranged the furniture.

passive: The furniture has been rearranged.

But: the agent is not omitted when it is a specific or important person or when it is essential to the meaning of the sentence.

e.g. *The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.*

- Object pronouns (me, you, him, etc.) become subject pronouns (I, you, he, etc.) in the passive.

e.g. active: *They arrested him.*

passive: *He was arrested.*

- With verbs which take two objects such as *bring, tell, send, show, teach, promise, buy, throw, write, award, hand, sell, owe, grant, allow, feed, pass, post, read, take, offer, give, pay, lend* we can make two different passive sentences.

e.g. active: *Patrick gave Laura some flowers.*

a) *Laura was given some flowers by Patrick.*

b) *Some flowers were given to Laura by Patrick.*

- When the verb of the active sentence is followed by a preposition, the preposition is kept in the passive sentence as well.

e.g. active: *They presented him with a medal.*

passive: *He was presented with a medal.*

- When we want to find out who or what did something, then the passive question form is as follows: Who/What...by?
- The verbs *hear, help, see, make* are followed by the bare infinitive in the active but by the to-infinitive in the passive.

e.g. active: *They saw him leave the building.*

passive: *He was seen to leave the building.*

But: *hear, see, watch* + ing form (active and passive)

e.g. active: *They saw him running down the stairs.*

passive: *He was seen running down the stairs.*

Personal/Impersonal Construction

The verbs *think, believe, say, report, know, expect, consider, understand* are used in the following passive patterns in personal and impersonal constructions.

e.g. active: *People believe that he lied in court.*

passive: a) *It is believed (that) he lied in court (impersonal construction)*

b) *He is believed to have lied in court (personal construction).*

The Passive – Have something done

We use *have+object+past participle* to say that we have arranged for someone to do something for us. e.g. *We had new cupboards made by the carpenter. (We didn't make them ourselves. The carpenter made them for us).*

- Questions and negations of the verb *have* are formed with *do/does* or *did*.

e.g. *Did you have your car serviced?*

- We can also use *have something done* to say that something unpleasant hap-

pened to somebody.

e.g. Paul had his bike stolen yesterday (=Paul's bike was stolen).

- We can use the verb *get* instead of the verb *have* only in formal conversation.
e.g. You must get/have your hair cut this week.

Exercises

1. Read the text about an arts academy. Then rewrite each sentence beginning with the words in bold and using the passive form.

BOWLANDS ACADEMY OF ARTS

Someone established **Bowlands Academy of Arts** five years ago. The Department of Education has now officially recognised **the establishment**. The academy offers students **a programme of short, intensive courses**, as well as three-year degree courses. Students can take **a range of examinations** throughout the year. Staff instruct **students** in small groups and they assign every student a personal tutor. Anyone requiring **accommodation in a hall of residence** must book it in advance. Students need to enclose **a deposit** with the enrolment form. The Academy will request **the balance** before the course starts. Students need to inform **the Academy** immediately if they intend to withdraw from their course.

Example

Bowlands Academy of Arts was established five years ago.

2. Complete dialogues 1-7 using the prompts in brackets and a verb below in the correct form.

steal service investigate confiscate pierce dry-clean test

1 A: I can't read the small print in this document.

B: Maybe you should go to the optician's and (get/ eyes)

2 A: What's Jill done to herself? She looks different.

B: It's the earrings. She (have / ears) last week.

3 A: Look at this stain on my sleeve!

B: You'll have to (get/ jacket)

4 A: I'd forgotten I had this pair of scissors in my hand-luggage.

B: They're bound to (get).....by airport security staff.

5 A: The engine won't start.

B: I don't believe it. We only(have/car).....last week.

6 A: The central locking's broken so I've had to leave the car unlocked.

B: Let's hope it (not/get)

7 A: Have you heard anything more about that enormous tax bill you were sent?

B: Actually, I (have/ matter).....by my accountant at this very moment.

3. Rewrite statements a-e using the passive form of the word in italics and beginning with the prompts given.

a There's a *rumour* that the government is going to resign.

It

b Financial experts *predict* interest rates are about to rise.

Interest rates

c Everyone *assumed* the missing gangland leader had been murdered .

The missing

d They *think* the plane crash was due to human error.

It

e People *believe* terrorists are hiding out in the north of the country.

Terrorists

4. Make up situations of your own using the following common sentence openings in which the verbs are used in the passive voice:

1. It is well known that ...
2. It is hoped that ...
3. It is believed that ...
4. It has been decided that ...
5. It was widely assumed that ...
6. It was taken for granted that ...
7. It has now been proved that ...
8. It has been pointed out that ...
9. It was announced that ...
10. It was discovered that ...

5. Translate the following sentences into English using passive constructions:

1. Детей угостили пирожным.
2. Посмотри! Кто-то пролил молоко на скатерть.
3. Студентам велели подождать за дверью.
4. Тебе скажут, когда отправляется поезд.
5. В футбол играют во всем мире.
6. На день рождения ему подарили новый велосипед.
7. Говорят, что его не видно уже три месяца.
8. Ему дали первоклассное музыкальное образование.
9. Было решено, что он вернется в среду.
10. Ему было указано, что громко разговаривать в аудитории запрещено.

11. Ходят слухи, что он уехал в США.
12. Мне предложили сначала попить.
13. Договорились, что она подождет его на улице.
14. Сообщение было объявлено по радио.
15. Я был поражен ее красотой.

6. Write these newspaper headlines as full sentences. Continue the stories to make a complete news bulletin, e.g. *Oil discovered in city centre - Massive reserves of crude oil were discovered in the city centre acim when butions started d digging the foundations for a new office block...*

- Mobiles banned in class
- Whale seen in Thames
- Trapped girl saved
- Titanic to be raised |
- Man abducted by aliens
- Dog taught to drive
- Robbers thwarted by OAP (Old Age Pensioner)
- Aussies beaten — at last
- Woman hit by comet
- Cure for cancer

7. Complete the sentences using the passive forms.

1. The classroom ... an hour ago.
2. The blackboard ... now.
3. English ... in the world.
4. This unit ... next week.
5. No letters ... since
6. His bike ... last week.
7. My car ... now.
8. After the meal ...,
9. She is believed
10. He is said

8. Rewrite the sentences using *have something done*.

1. Their windows need to be cleaned.
e.g. They need to have their windows cleaned.
2. The hairdresser was styling Mrs's Browns hair.
3. She told her son to carry the shopping to the house.
4. Dad id going to arrange for someone to cut the grass.

5. They used to employ a cleaner who cleaned the house.
6. Did the mechanic repair Paul's motorbike?
7. The boss asked his assistant to type the letter.
8. A plumber fixed the dripping tap for Joe.
9. Have you told the secretary to make some photocopies?
10. The chef was cooking Tom's lunch.
11. Did you tell the shop to deliver the sofa to you?
12. My purse was stolen last Friday.
13. Did you employ a painter to decorate your house?
14. The builders are putting a new roof on Adam's house at the moment.
15. She asked the maid to polish the silver.
16. The man had asked the porter to take his luggage to his room.
17. Did you ask Jenny to arrange the flowers for you?
18. When will your glasses be made?
19. I hired a professional to cater for my party.
20. Did you ask anyone to sweep the chimney?

9. Rewrite the sentences in the active.

1. Her excuse may not be believed by her parents.
e.g. Her parents may not believe her excuse.
2. The painting has been valued by an expert.
3. He likes being given presents.
4. The bill must be paid immediately.
5. Hot water is provided by the hotel 24 hours a day.
6. Our newspaper is delivered by a boy every morning.
7. The meeting was attended by several important art critics.
8. Preparations are being made by the event organisers.
9. Her wedding dress will be made by a designer in Paris.
10. An interesting book has been published by the company.

10. Transform the sentences from active into passive.

1. The police arrested the man.
2. People in Britain send 350 million letters every year.
3. Nora has conducted the research for this report.
4. A co-worker is reviewing Nora's report.
5. They had already eaten all the cookies when I arrived.
6. Elena took the minutes at today's meeting.
7. People eat turkey at Christmas in the UK.
8. Where did they invent gun-powder?
9. They are holding the election next week.

10. You must put coins into the slot machine.
11. Sharon will meet you at the airport and take you to the hotel.
12. You can obtain further information at the desk.
13. They have never opened the door before.
14. Have they delivered the new music system yet?
15. Some dangerous looking men were following me the whole evening.

11. Choose the passive or active voice in the text.

Alice Hancock _____ (give) her first piano by her parents when she was 6. They thought it _____ (be) a big gift for a young girl but they _____ (convince) by her piano teacher, who _____ (tell) them that their daughter was a genius. Unfortunately, the piano _____ (not touch) by Alice after the first week of having it. However, Alice's brother Mike _____ (turn out) to be a prodigy, and he _____ (enter) for a musical competition by Alice's teacher. He _____ (win), and from then on the piano belonged to him.

12. Use passive or active, in any appropriate tense, for the verbs in brackets.

1. The Amazon valley is extremely important to the ecology of the earth. Forty percent of the world's oxygen (produce) there.
2. The game (win, probably) by the other team tomorrow. They're a lot better than we are.
3. There was a terrible accident on a busy downtown street yesterday. Dozens of people (see) it, including my friend, who (interview) by the police.
4. In my country, certain prices (control) by the government, such as prices for medical supplies. However, other prices (determine) by how much people are willing to pay for a product.
5. Yesterday the wind (blow) my hat off my head. I had to chase it down the street. I (want, not) to lose it because it's my favourite hat and it (cost) me a lot.
6. Right now Alex is in the hospital. He (treat) for a bad burn on his hand and arm.
7. Yesterday a purse-snatcher (catch) by a dog. While the thief (chase) by the police, he (jump) over a fence into someone's yard, where he encountered a ferocious dog. The dog (keep) the thief from escaping.
8. Frostbite may occur when the skin (expose) to extreme cold. It most frequently (affect) the skin of the cheeks, chin, ears, fingers, nose, and toes.
9. The first fish (appear) on the earth about 500 million years ago. Up to now, over 20,000 kinds of fish (name) and (describe) by scientists. New species (discover) every day, so the total increases continually.
10. Proper first aid can save a victim's life, especially if the victim is bleeding heavily, has stopped breathing, of (poison).

13. Translate into English.

1. Он сможет прочесть эту статью, если она будет переведена на португальский язык.
2. Сэр Джон уедет из Москвы, когда договор будет подписан.
3. Фирма получит письмо в понедельник, если оно будет отослано сегодня.
4. Когда эта работа будет сделана, я покажу ее директору.
5. Как только документы будут подписаны, мы отошлем их в ООН.
6. Они уедут в Париж после того, как будут решены все вопросы в отношении наследства.
7. Мы не сможем решить эти вопросы до того, как будут получены эти сведения от нашего надежного агента.
8. Как только журналы будут получены, мы покажем их вам.
9. Я думаю, он согласится поехать туда, если его попросят.
10. Не хочу показывать вам свою работу, пока она не будет закончена.
11. Над нами смеялись, когда он сказал это.
12. На них смотрели с большим интересом, когда они появились в зале.
13. Послали ли уже за доктором?
14. На статью этого ученого часто ссылаются.
15. Почему ты думаешь, что над Беном будут смеяться?
16. Об этой книге уже говорят два года.
17. На эти сведения можно положиться.
18. Господина Н. всегда слушают с большим интересом.
19. Я уверен, что на этом плане будут настаивать.
20. О цене на эти товары надо договориться.

14. Choose the best way of continuing after each sentence.

1. He lives in a small house. a) Somebody built it about forty years ago.
b) It was built about forty years ago.
2. English is worth learning. a) People speak it in a lot of countries.
b) It is spoken in a lot of countries.
3. He got a sport car, but he didn't like it. a) So he sold it again.
b) So it was sold again.
4. My nephew is an artist. a) He has just painted another picture.
b) Another picture has just been painted by him.
5. The new Virginia Meyer film is marvellous.
a) They are showing it at our local cinema.
b) It is being shown at our local cinema.

15. Change the passive sentences in the letter into the active.

Dear Madame,

It is with regret that we now give the formal notice that your account has been closed. Your credit limit has been exceeded by over \$ 200. Customers are asked to apply in writing if they wish their credit to be extended, and this was not done. You were warned last month that this would be the result. In accordance with the conditions of use, a copy of which has already been sent to you, the whole of the balance is payable with immediate effect.

You are required to return to us your credit card, but before doing so it should be cut in half for security.

A pre-addressed envelope (not pre-paid) is enclosed. Yours faithfully,
R. J. Box, General Manager

16. Imagine that, rich and famous, you returned to your old home after 50 years. A lot of things are different. Make sentences, using words from the list below and the Present Perfect Passive. E.g.: The Cafe Royal has been turned into a casino.

Cafe Royal	house boats	new car park	new schools
opera house	old fire station	ring road station	streets
town centre	statue of you	Super Cinema	your house

build modernise put up in park rebuild widen

turn into casino (floating restaurant / museum / supermarket / theatre / pedestrian precinct

17. Imagine you arrive back in your home town after some time away and you discover that the local government has made a lot of changes. Look at the pictures and write passive sentences to describe these changes.



TEST (PASSIVE VOICE)

1. The Remembrance day and the Veteran's day _on the 11th of November every year.
 - a) celebrated
 - b) are celebrated
 - c) will be celebrated
 - d) was celebrated
 - e) is celebrated
2. I hope that the truth _____ very soon.
 - a) will find out
 - b) will be finding out
 - c) is found out
 - d) will be found out
 - e) shall find out
3. Everything _____ before you came.
 - a) is done
 - b) was done
 - c) has done
 - d) had been done
 - e) has been done
4. The sports competition which ___ on Sunday _by a lot of people.
 - a) are held /will be visited
 - b) was held / will visit
 - c) will held / will visit
 - d) have been held / have visited
 - e) will be held / will be visited
5. The inspector is not in the town. He _____ to another place some days ago.
 - a) was sent
 - b) sent
 - c) will be sent
 - d) will send
 - e) sends
6. The business letter _____ just _____.
 - a) is /written
 - b) has / been written
 - c) was / written
 - d) were / written
 - e) is / going to write
7. Business letters _____ usually on special forms.
 - a) will be written

- b) are written
 - c) are being written
 - d) is written
 - e) write
8. Sometimes a lot of guests _____ to his birthday party.
- a) had invited
 - b) was invited
 - c) were inviting
 - d) are invited
 - e) is inviting
9. The business letters _____ tomorrow.
- a) are sent
 - b) is sent
 - c) will be sent
 - d) will send
 - e) would be sent
10. Houses _____ very quickly now.
- a) builds
 - b) are building
 - c) built
 - d) are built
 - e) were built
11. In 1834 the Houses of Parliament with the exception of Westminster Hall _____ by fire, they _____ later.
- a) destroyed / was rebuilt
 - b) was being destroyed / rebuilt
 - c) were destroyed / were rebuilt
 - d) is destroyed / has been rebuilt
 - e) destroys / rebuilds
12. Many modern apartments _____ in Berlin since 1980.
- a) are built
 - b) are building
 - c) were built
 - d) have been built
 - e) has been built
13. Nobody likes _____ for at night.
- a) be sent
 - b) is sent
 - c) was sent

- d) to be sent
e) sent
14. Heroes _____ by people because they served their people and their country.
a) is remembered
b) was remembered
c) are remembered
d) had been remembered
e) would be remembered
15. By the time we came to the bookshop all books _____.
a) are sold
b) were sold
c) had been sold
d) are being sold
e) is being sold
16. The people next door disappeared 6 months ago. They _____ since then.
a) aren't seen
b) haven't been seen
c) weren't seen
d) weren't being seen
e) aren't being seen
17. The man _____ after the explosion.
a) are said to be arrested
b) said to be arrested
c) are said to being arrested
d) are said to have been arrested
e) are said to arrest
18. We can't get there in time. By the time we get there the papers _____.
a) will be destroyed
b) would be destroyed
c) will have been destroyed
d) are destroyed
e) have been destroyed
19. I had an unpleasant feeling that I _____.
a) watched
b) was watched
c) have been watched
d) was being watched
e) will be watched

20. Today acupuncture _____ effectively in our country.
- a) were used
 - b) are used
 - c) is used
 - d) has been used
 - e) had used

On Tuesday August 11th 1911 a young artist, Louis Beraud, (21) at the Louvre in Paris to complete a painting of the Salon Carre. This was the room where the world's famous paintings, the Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci, was on display. To his surprise, there was an empty space where the painting (22). A guard told him it probably (23). An hour later several visitors had complained about the missing picture, and so the guard went enquire about it. At eleven o'clock the museum authorities realised that the painting (24). The police (25), but it was 3 p.m. before the exits (26). The newspapers (27) at 4 p.m., and the next day headlines all over the world announced the theft.

Actually the Leonardo (28) for more than 24 hours before anyone noticed it was missing.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 21. A) has arrived | 25. A) had been called |
| B) arrived | B) were called |
| C) had been arrived | C) was called |
| 22. A) should be | 26. A) were locked |
| B) is | B) locked |
| C) should have been | C) had been locked |
| 23. A) being photographed | 27. A) have been told |
| B) was being photographed | B) has been told |
| C) was photographed | C) were told |
| 24. A) had been stolen | 28. A) had gone |
| B) was stolen | B) had been gone |
| C) had stolen | C) was gone |

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