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академия»**

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**ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В НАУЧНОЙ И
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В СФЕРЕ АПК**

**Методические рекомендации с заданиями для студентов-
бакалавров направления подготовки «Экономика»**



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Методические рекомендации с заданиями предназначены для студентов-бакалавров направления подготовки 38.03.01 «Экономика» по изучению дисциплины «Иностранный язык в научной и профессиональной деятельности в сфере АПК».

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Раздел 1. Методические указания для обучающихся по освоению дисциплины «Иностранный язык в научной и профессиональной деятельности в сфере АПК»

Обучение по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в научной и профессиональной деятельности в сфере АПК» предполагает изучение курса на аудиторных занятиях и самостоятельную работу обучающихся.

Обучение студентов по данной программе организуется в форме практических занятий. Самостоятельная работа заключается в изучении соответствующих учебных пособий и выполнении индивидуальных заданий с последующим контролем преподавателя.

Методика преподавания дисциплины предполагает проведение практических занятий, выполнение заданий, консультаций по отдельным (наиболее сложным) вопросам курса.

Предусмотрена также самостоятельная внеаудиторная работа студентов в процессе подготовки к практическим занятиям, тестированию, которая заключается в самостоятельном изучении основной и дополнительной литературы.

Осваивая курс «Иностранный язык в научной и профессиональной деятельности в сфере АПК», студенту необходимо научиться работать, проявлять творчество и деятельную активность на практических занятиях и организовывать самостоятельную внеаудиторную деятельность.

Очень важно активно участвовать в дискуссиях, анализе творческих задач, моделировании и решении различных проблемных ситуаций, предлагаемых преподавателем.

К практическому занятию необходимо готовиться заблаговременно. Для этого необходимо изучить лексико-грамматический материал, соответствующий теме занятия и рекомендованный преподавателем материал из учебной литературы. А также подготовить необходимый материал, информацию, предложенные для самостоятельного выполнения на предыдущем занятии.

В процессе подготовки к занятиям необходимо воспользоваться материалами рабочей программы дисциплины.

Важнейшей особенностью обучения в высшей школе является высокий уровень самостоятельности студентов в ходе образовательного процесса. Эффективность самостоятельной работы зависит от таких факторов как:

- уровень мотивации студентов к овладению конкретными знаниями и умениями;
- наличие навыка самостоятельной работы, сформированного на предыдущих этапах обучения;
- наличие четких ориентиров самостоятельной работы.

Приступая к самостоятельной работе, необходимо получить следующую информацию:

- цель изучения конкретного учебного материала;
- место изучаемого материала в системе знаний, необходимых для

формирования специалиста;

- перечень знаний и умений, которыми должен овладеть студент;
- порядок изучения учебного материала;
- источники информации;
- наличие контрольных заданий;
- форма и способ фиксации результатов выполнения учебных

заданий;

- сроки выполнения самостоятельной работы.

Эта информация представлена в рабочей программе дисциплины.

При выполнении самостоятельной работы рекомендуется:

- записывать ключевые слова и основные термины,
- составлять словарь основных понятий,
- выполнять различные типы заданий.

Следует выполнять рекомендуемые задания, анализировать вопросы.

Результатом самостоятельной работы должна быть систематизация и структурирование учебного материала по изучаемой теме, включение его в уже имеющуюся у студента систему знаний.

После изучения учебного материала необходимо проверить усвоение учебного материала с помощью предлагаемых тестов и контрольных работ и при необходимости повторить учебный материал.

Виды самостоятельной работы

Условно самостоятельную работу обучающихся по цели можно разделить на базовую и дополнительную.

Базовая самостоятельная работа (БСР) обеспечивает подготовку обучающегося к текущим занятиям и контрольным мероприятиям. Результаты этой подготовки проявляются в активности обучающегося на занятиях и в качестве выполненных тестовых заданий, сделанных докладов и других форм текущего контроля.

БСР может включать следующие виды работ:

- поиск (подбор) и обзор литературы и электронных источников информации по индивидуально заданной проблеме курса;
- выполнение домашнего задания или домашней контрольной работы, предусматривающих решение задач, выполнение упражнений и выдаваемых на практических занятиях;
- изучение материала, вынесенного на самостоятельную проработку;
- подготовка к практическим занятиям;
- подготовка к групповой дискуссии;
- подготовка к зачету и аттестациям;
- написание реферата (эссе, доклада) по заданной проблеме.

Дополнительная самостоятельная работа (ДСР) направлена на углубление и закрепление знаний обучающегося, развитие аналитических навыков по проблематике учебной дисциплины.

ДСР может включать следующие виды работ:

- подготовка к экзамену;
- исследовательская работа и участие в научных конференциях молодых учёных, семинарах и олимпиадах;
- анализ научной публикации по заранее определённой преподавателем теме.

Обучающийся, приступающий к изучению учебной дисциплины, получает информацию обо всех видах самостоятельной работы по дисциплине с выделением **базовой самостоятельной работы (БСР)** и **дополнительной самостоятельной работы (ДСР)**, в том числе по выбору.

Виды заданий для самостоятельной работы:

- **для овладения знаниями:** чтение текста (учебника, первоисточника, дополнительной литературы); составление плана текста; графическое изображение структуры текста; конспектирование текста; работа со словарями и справочниками; учебно-исследовательская работа; использование аудио- и видеозаписей; компьютерной техники, Интернет и др.;
- **для закрепления и систематизации знаний:** повторная работа над учебным материалом (учебника, первоисточника, дополнительной литературы, аудио- и видеозаписей); составление плана и тезисов ответа; составление таблиц для систематизации учебного материала; ответы на контрольные вопросы; аналитическая обработка текста (аннотирование, рецензирование, реферирование, конспект, анализ и др.); подготовка сообщений к выступлению на семинаре, конференции; подготовка рефератов, докладов; составление библиографии; тестирование и др.;
- **для формирования умений:** решение задач и упражнений по образцу; решение вариантных задач и упражнений; решение кейсов; подготовка к деловым играм; проектирование и моделирование разных видов и компонентов профессиональной деятельности и др.

Формы самостоятельной работы

Самостоятельная работа обучающихся складывается из:

- самостоятельной работы в учебное время,
- самостоятельной работы во внеурочное время,
- самостоятельной работы в Интернете.

Формы самостоятельной работы обучающихся в учебное время

1. Работа на практических занятиях.

Групповая дискуссия образуется как процесс диалогического общения участников, в ходе которого происходит формирование практического опыта совместного участия в обсуждении и разрешении теоретических и практических проблем. Обучающийся учится выражать свои мысли в докладах и выступлениях, активно отстаивать свою точку зрения, аргументированно возражать, опровергать ошибочную позицию сокурсника.

Данная форма работы позволяет повысить уровень интеллектуальной и личностной активности, включенности в процесс учебного познания.

«Мозговой штурм». Группа делится на «генераторов» и «экспертов». Генераторам предлагается ситуация (творческого характера). За определённое время обучающиеся предлагают различные варианты решения предложенной задачи, фиксируемые на доске. По окончании отведённого времени «в бой» вступают «эксперты». В ходе дискуссии принимаются лучшие предложения и команды меняются ролями. Предоставление обучающимся на занятии возможности предлагать, дискутировать, обмениваться идеями не только развивает их творческое мышление и повышает степень доверия к преподавателю, но и делает обучение «комфортным».

Деловые игры. Такое занятие удобнее проводить при повторении и обобщении темы. Группа разбивается на команды (2–3). Каждая команда получает задание и затем озвучивает их решение. Проводится обмен задачами.

Круглый стол. Характерной чертой круглого стола является сочетание тематической дискуссии с групповой консультацией. Выбирается ведущий и 5–6 комментаторов по проблемам темы. Выбираются основные направления темы, и преподаватель предлагает обучающимся вопросы, от решения которых зависит решение всей проблемы. Ведущий продолжает занятие, он даёт слово комментаторам, привлекает к обсуждению всю группу. Коллективное обсуждение приучает к самостоятельности, активности, чувству сопричастности к событиям. При этом происходит закрепление информации, полученной в результате прослушивания лекций и самостоятельной работы с дополнительным материалом, а также выявление проблем и вопросов для обсуждения.

Формы самостоятельной работы обучающихся во внеучебное время

1. Конспектирование. Существуют два разных способа конспектирования – непосредственное и опосредованное.

Непосредственное конспектирование – это запись в сокращённом виде сути информации по мере её изложения. При записи лекций или по ходу дискуссии этот способ оказывается единственно возможным, так как и то и другое разворачивается у вас на глазах и больше не повторится.

Опосредованное конспектирование начинают лишь после прочтения (желательно – перечитывания) всего текста до конца, после того, как будет понятен общий смысл текста и его внутренние содержательно-логические взаимосвязи. Сам же конспект необходимо вести не в порядке его изложения, а в последовательности этих взаимосвязей: они часто не совпадают, а уяснить суть дела можно только в его логической, а не риторической последовательности. Естественно, логическую последовательность содержания можно понять, лишь дочитав текст до конца и осознав в целом его содержание. При такой работе станет ясно, что в каждом месте

существенно, что будет заведомо перекрыто содержанием другого пассажа, а что можно вообще опустить. Естественно, что при подобном конспектировании придется компенсировать нарушение порядка изложения текста всякого рода пометками, перекрестными ссылками и уточнениями. Но в этом нет ничего плохого, потому что именно перекрестные ссылки наиболее полно фиксируют внутренние взаимосвязи темы. Опосредованное конспектирование возможно применять и на лекции, если перед началом лекции преподаватель будет раздавать обучающимся схему лекции (табличка, краткий конспект в виде основных понятий, алгоритмы и т. д.).

2. Реферирование литературы. Реферирование отражает, идентифицирует не содержание соответствующего произведения (документа, издания) вообще, а лишь **новое, ценное и полезное содержание** (приращение науки, знания).

3. Аннотирование книг, статей. Это предельно сжатое изложение основного содержания текста. Годится в особенности для поверхностной подготовки к коллоквиумам и семинарам, к которым задано проработать определенную литературу. Так же подходит для предварительных библиографических заметок «самому себе». Строится на основе конспекта, только очень краткого. В отличие от реферата дает представление не о содержании работы, а лишь о ее тематике. Аннотация строится по стандартной схеме: предметная рубрика (выходные данные; область знания, к которой относится труд; тема или темы труда); поглавная структура труда (или, то же самое, «краткое изложение оглавления»); подробное, поглавное перечисление основных и дополнительных вопросов и проблем, затронутых в труде.

Аннотация включает: характеристику типа произведения, основной темы (проблемы, объекта), цели работы и ее результаты; указывает, что нового несет в себе данное произведение в сравнении с другими, родственными ему по тематике и целевому назначению (при переиздании – что отличает данное издание от предыдущего). Иногда приводятся сведения об авторе (национальная принадлежность, страна, период, к которому относится творчество автора, литературный жанр), основные проблемы и темы произведения, место и время действия описываемых событий. В аннотации указывается читательское назначение произведения печати.

4. Доклад, реферат, контрольная работа.

Доклад – вид самостоятельной работы, используется в учебных занятиях, способствует формированию навыков исследовательской работы, расширяет познавательные интересы, приучает практически мыслить. При написании доклада по заданной теме следует составить план, подобрать основные источники. Работая с источниками, следует систематизировать полученные сведения, сделать выводы и обобщения. К докладу по крупной теме привлекается несколько обучающихся, между которыми распределяются вопросы выступления.

Реферат – краткое изложение в письменном виде или в форме публичного доклада содержания научного труда или трудов, обзор

литературы по теме. Это самостоятельная научно-исследовательская работа обучающегося, в которой раскрывается суть исследуемой проблемы. Изложение материала носит проблемно-тематический характер, показываются различные точки зрения, а также собственные взгляды на проблему. Содержание реферата должно быть логичным. Объем реферата, как правило, от 10 до 20 машинописных страниц. Темы реферата разрабатывает преподаватель, ведущий данную дисциплину. Перед началом работы над рефератом следует наметить план и подобрать литературу. Прежде всего, следует пользоваться литературой, рекомендованной учебной программой, а затем расширить список источников, включая и использование специальных журналов, где имеется новейшая научная информация.

Структура реферата:

- Титульный лист.
- Содержание.
- Введение (дается постановка вопроса, объясняется выбор темы, ее значимость и актуальность, указываются цель и задачи реферата, даётся характеристика используемой литературы).
- Основная часть (состоит из глав и подглав, которые раскрывают отдельную проблему или одну из ее сторон и логически являются продолжением друг друга).
- Заключение (подводятся итоги и даются обобщенные основные выводы по теме реферата, делаются рекомендации).
- Список литературы. В списке литературы должно быть не менее 8 – 10 различных источников.

Допускается включение таблиц, графиков, схем, как в основном тексте, так и в качестве приложений.

Критерии оценки реферата: соответствие теме; глубина проработки материала; правильность и полнота использования источников; владение терминологией и культурой речи; оформление реферата.

Контрольная работа – одна из форм проверки и оценки усвоенных знаний, получения информации о характере познавательной деятельности, уровня самостоятельности и активности обучающихся в учебном процессе, эффективности методов, форм и способов учебной деятельности. Отличительной чертой письменной контрольной работы является большая степень объективности по сравнению с устным опросом. Для письменных контрольных работ важно, чтобы система заданий предусматривала как выявление знаний по определенной теме (разделу), так и понимание сущности изучаемых предметов и явлений, их закономерностей, умение самостоятельно делать выводы и обобщения, творчески использовать знания и умения.

При выполнении таких контрольных работ следует использовать предложенную основную литературу и подбирать дополнительные источники. Темы контрольных работ разрабатывает преподаватель, ведущий

данную дисциплину. Ответы на вопросы должны быть конкретны, логичны, соответствовать теме, содержать выводы, обобщения и показывать собственное отношение к проблеме, где это уместно.

Самостоятельная работа в Интернете

Новые информационные технологии (НИТ) могут использоваться для:

- **поиска информации в сети** – использование web-браузеров, баз данных, пользование информационно-поисковыми и информационно-справочными системами, автоматизированными библиотечными системами, электронными журналами;
- **организации диалога в сети** – использование электронной почты, синхронных и отсроченных телеконференций.

Возможности новых информационных технологий.

Формы организации учебных занятий

1. Поиск и обработка информации

1. написание реферата-обзора
2. рецензия на сайт по теме
3. анализ существующих рефератов в сети на данную тему, их оценивание
4. написание своего варианта плана лекции или ее фрагмента
5. составление библиографического списка
6. подготовка фрагмента практического занятия
7. подготовка доклада по теме
8. подготовка дискуссии по теме

2. Диалог в сети

- обсуждение состоявшейся или предстоящей лекции в списке рассылки группы
- общение в синхронной телеконференции (чате) со специалистами или аспирантами других групп или вузов, изучающих данную тему
- обсуждение возникающих проблем в отсроченной телеконференции
- консультации с преподавателем и другими обучающимися через отсроченную телеконференцию

Раздел 2. Лексико-грамматические упражнения для самостоятельной работы студентов

Unit 1

1. Use personal pronouns instead of the nouns.

Dog_____, girl_____, boyfriend_____, students_____, grandfather_____, book_____, I and my mother_____, parents_____, desks_____.

2. Complete the information about Magdalena with forms of the verb *to be*.

My name_____ Magdalena. I_____ a manager. I_____ German and I_____ from Berlin. I_____ married with two children. They_____ both in high school. Their school_____ near my office.

My husband_____ an engineer. We_____ interested in travel and the cinema. My sister_____ a doctor.

3. Make up sentences.

Example: This is a man. (teacher) – He is a teacher.

1. This is a woman. (doctor) _____
2. This is a man. (my father) _____
3. This is a boy. (my brother) _____
4. This is a man. (driver) _____
5. This is Kate. (student) _____
6. This is Mike. (pop star) _____

4. Complete the sentences with negative forms of the verb *to be*.

Example: I'm Russian, but I'm not from Moscow.

1. They're Japanese, but _____ from Tokyo.
2. He's French, but _____ from Paris.
3. You're in Poland, but _____ in Warsaw.
4. Her name is Magdalena, but _____ German.

5. Complete the sentences with the forms of the verb *to be*.

1. We _____ from Wales.
2. (not) We _____ at school now.
3. My sister and I _____ in London now.
4. My sister _____ a teacher.
5. My grandfather _____ eighty.
6. What _____ their names?
7. (not) I _____ seventeen.
8. My name _____ Tom.
9. What _____ your surname?
10. (not) My parents _____ at the cinema now.

6. Translate into English.

1. Я продавец. Я сейчас на работе.
2. Моя сестра – студентка. Она сейчас в университете.
3. Нашему менеджеру 30 лет. Он сейчас в Бразилии.
4. Сейчас утро.
5. Мои друзья из Франции. Они французы.
6. Он врач. Он сейчас дома.
7. Моему другу 17 лет. Он сейчас в Англии, но он не англичанин. Он русский.
8. Моя мама – дизайнер. Ее сейчас нет дома. Она в офисе.
9. Это не твоя сумка. Это моя сумка.
10. Я не из Аргентины, я из Мексики.
11. Мой

друг умный и сильный. 12. Все студенты в нашей группе серьезные и трудолюбивые.

Unit 2

1. Answer the questions.

Example: Is the man fat or thin? – He's not thin. He's fat.

1. Is it hot or cold? 2. Is the man young or old? 3. Is the cat thin or fat? 4. Is the woman short or tall? 5. Is the street dirty or clean? 5. Is the girl happy or sad? 6. Are the jeans cheap or expensive? 7. Is he in the finance or in the production department? 8. Is he a manager or an accountant? 9. Is she a designer or a receptionist? 10. Are you police officers or customs officers?

2. Make up questions to these answers.

1. Yes, it's a notebook. 2. No, it's not a good film. 3. Yes, he's a student. 4. No, she's not a journalist. 5. Yes, it's my dog. 6. No, it isn't his wallet. 7. I'm Tom. 8. No, she isn't. She is a teacher. 9. I'm fine, thanks. 10. He is from Germany. 11. He is 20 years old. 12. No, she isn't American. She's Russian. 13. No, they aren't. They're in the finance department. 14. Yes, he's a technician.

3. Give short answers to the questions.

1. Are you a secretary? – No, _____. 2. Is your friend a sportsman? – Yes, _____. 3. Are you from Russia? – Yes, _____. 4. Is it a dog? – No, _____. 5. Are they at home? – Yes, _____. 6. Are you students? – Yes, _____. 7. Is she in the office? – No, _____. 8. Are they in the human resources department? – No, _____. 9. Is he hard-working? – Yes, _____. 10. Are you interested in traveling? – Yes, _____.

4. Write short answers to the questions.

Example: Is Lazlo from Turkey? – No, he isn't. He's from Hungary.

1. Are you in Production too, Maria? - _____. I'm the Assistant Production Manager. 2. Am I in Room 243 tomorrow? - _____. You're in 112. 3. Am I late for the meeting? - _____. But just by five minutes, so don't worry. 4. Is Linda English too? - _____. She's from Australia. 5. Is the new sales assistant French? - _____. He's from Lyons. 6. Are you from Switzerland, Brigitte? - _____. I'm from Belgium. 7. Are you and Lucille in Marketing? - _____. We're both in Finance.

5. Make up negative and affirmative sentences.

Example: Mary is a secretary. What about her sister Jane? (actress) – Her sister isn't a secretary. She's an actress.

1. Miss Reed is a teacher. What about her sister? (chemist) 2. Peter is a student. What about Ann? (sales assistant) 3. Mr. Hall is an architect. What about his son? (musician) 4. Hans is a dentist. What about his friend? (pilot) 5. Tom is a farmer. What about his brother? (lawyer) 6. Philip is a journalist. What about Harry? (taxi driver)

6. Put the questions into the correct order.

1. you / a student / are? 2. you / are / twenty? 3. from / is / Britain / your / teacher?
 4. what / your / e-mail address / is? 5. old / how / is / your / mother? 6. where /
 from / Jennifer Lopez / is? 7. where / Manchester / is? 8. you / single / are? 9. you /
 from / are / a big city? 10. your father / a businessman / is? 11. your / Ingrid / name
 / is? 12. Spain / are / Isabel and Luis / from? 13. a / you / are / programmer? 14.
 Marketing / in / you and Tom / are?

7. Correct the mistakes.

1. His English very good. 2. Where they from? 3. What her name? 4. My office in
 London, but I not British. 5. Mr. Philips a lawyer. 6. Anna and Stella from Italy. 7.
 I'm a engineer. 8. He a cook. 9. She are from Britain. 10. Are you an dancer? 11.
 My wife is receptionist. 12. His friends is a customs officer.

8. Complete the sentences with the article a / an.

1. He is ____ American doctor. 2. She is ____ engineer. 3. He is ____ businessman.
 4. My brother is ____ electrician. 5. My friend is ____ Italian model. 6. Our father
 is ____ intelligent man.

9. Complete the sentences with one word from each column.

a an	American	car
	French	company
	international	university
	English	city
	German	drink
	Italian	language
	Japanese	car

Example: A Cadillac is an American car.

1. Champagne _____. 2. Oxford _____. 3. English _____. 4. Sony
 _____. 5. Milan _____. 6. A Mercedes _____.

10. Underline the correct pronoun.

1. *They / Their* father is a teacher. 2. *We / Our* surname is Williams. 3. *They / Their*
 are from Spain. 4. *You / Your* brother isn't here now. 5. *He / His* mum is a
 secretary. 6. *She / Her* is fifteen. 7. *We / Our* are brothers. 8. *I / My* family is from
 Italy. 9. Where are *we / our* parents? 10. How old are *you / your*?

Unit 3**1. Write the verbs in the third person singular.**

fly, run, catch, play, hurry, stay, do, see, take, go, come, wash, dance, laugh, drive,
 smoke, sleep, swim, watch, close, know, ride, open, teach, speak, change, sit

2. Write the words in brackets in the correct place in the sentence.

1. She gets up early (usually).
2. They start their first meeting at 9 o'clock (always).
3. We are late for meeting (never).
4. I am busy in the afternoon (often).
5. The office closes at 3 p.m. (sometimes).

3. Complete these expressions of frequency. Use the words from the box. Make up sentences with these expressions.

- | | | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|--------|------|------|
| three | then | twice | Sunday | week | time |
|-------|------|-------|--------|------|------|
1. from ... to time
 2. now and ...
 3. once a ...
 4. ... a month
 5. every ...
 6. ... times a week

4. Answer the questions.

How often do you ...

1. play sports?
2. use a mobile phone?
3. drive to university?
4. go to a gym?
5. entertain at home?
6. go on business trips?
7. go abroad on holiday?
8. buy a newspaper / magazine?

5. First write about Jane, Kim and Greg, then about yourself.

	be late	drink tea	play tennis	watch TV	smoke
Jane	always	usually	often	seldom	never
Kim and Greg	never	always	sometimes	often	seldom
You					

Example: Jane is always late. She usually drinks tea. She often...

6. Talk about your leisure activities. Use the verbs and the time phrases from the box.

love	at the weekend
like	on Friday night
quite like	in the summer/winter
don't like	in August/December/March etc.
	in the morning/afternoon/evening

Example: I love to run at the weekend. I don't like to swim in winter.

7. Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in the correct form.

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|-------|------|-----|------|-------|
| start | go | study | live | fly | play | speak |
|-------|----|-------|------|-----|------|-------|
1. He ____ four languages.
 2. Bernadette ____ in a flat in Paris.
 3. She's a pilot. She ____ all over the world.
 4. In winter Alice ____ skiing and in summer she ____ tennis.
 5. My daughter ____ French and German at university.
 6. John ____ to work at six o'clock every day.

8. Circle the correct form in each sentence.

1. Anna *live* / *lives* in a beautiful flat in Liverpool. 2. My mother and father *get* / *gets* up early. 3. You *ride* / *rides* your bike to school. 4. My mother *watch* / *watches* music shows on TV. 5. My brother *work* / *works* in a restaurant. 6. Mark and Leila *read* / *reads* books in English. 7. Andy *do* / *does* his homework at night.

9. Use the underlined verb to complete the second sentence.

Example: I like chess. My brother likes computer games.

1. I go to Manchester University. My sister _____ to Bristol University. 2. I study languages. My boyfriend _____ medicine. 3. I watch films on TV. My father _____ sport. 4. I do my homework on Friday. My sister _____ her homework on Sunday. 5. I play the guitar. My mother _____ the piano. 6. I like the radio. My cat _____ TV.

10. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. My son ____ (live) in Los Angeles, so I ____ (go) there every year to see him. 2. Most people ____ (like) going abroad on holiday. 3. The sun ____ (go) down in the west. 4. The Smiths ____ (be) very kind. They ____ (do) a lot of work for people in hospital. 5. He's so clever! He always ____ (do) well at his exams. 6. More than 11 million people ____ (live) in Tokyo. 7. My neighbour ____ (like) rock music, unfortunately. 8. Tony ____ (read) a lot of books on economics. 9. Pat's favourite music ____ (be) reggae. He ____ (listen) to it all the time. 10. My father ____ (work) in an international company. He ____ (travel) all over the world. 11. I have a friend called Fabrice. He ____ (come) from France. 12. The hotels here ____ (be) very expensive. The rooms ____ (cost) a lot! 13. My mother ____ (be) good at languages. She ____ (speak) French, German, Russian and Arabic. 14. Andrea ____ (be) a tourist guide. She ____ (know) everything about the history of the city.

Unit 4

1. Complete the sentences with *am*, *is*, *are*, *do* or *does*.

1. I ____ an accountant. 2. ____ he like his job? 3. Where ____ they live? 4. ____ New York exciting? 5. Why ____ you want to learn English? 6. We ____ American. 7. What ____ he do at weekends? 8. ____ the office close at 5 pm? 8. ____ your job exciting?

2. Complete the sentences with *do* or *does*.

1. ____ your dog like to run? 2. ____ you go for a walk in the evening? 3. ____ your sister like to play computer games? 4. ____ chickens fly? 5. What ____ he do in the evenings? 6. When ____ your mother go to work? 7. How ____ your friend study? 8. Why ____ Peter like reading? 9. Where ____ your grandparents live? 10. What ____ you like to do at home? 11. ____ you like your street? 12. ____ your friend live near you? 13. What ____ you see in your street? 14. What marks ____ you usually get? 15. When ____ Mary have breakfast? 16. ____ you often stay with your friend? 17. ____ Mike often invite you to his house? 18. ____ you like to work

outside? 19. ____ your friend know Peter's phone number? 20. ____ your brother speak English?

3. Choose the correct sentence.

1. a) She comes from Japan. b) She come from Japan.
2. a) What he do in his free time? b) What does he do in his free time?
3. a) Where lives she? b) Where does she live?
4. a) He isn't married. b) He doesn't married.
5. a) When does he gets up? b) When does he get up?
6. a) He doesn't play football. b) He not play football.
7. a) She doesn't love Peter. b) She doesn't loves Peter.
8. a) What's he's address? b) What's his address?

4. Complete the sentences with a negative.

Example: I like swimming but I don't like tennis.

1. I like coffee, but I ____.
2. We like playing tennis, but we ____.
3. Sue likes cats, but she ____.
4. I speak French, but I ____.
5. Tom speaks Spanish, but he ____.
6. Mr. and Mrs. Green have a son, but they ____.
7. Peter likes Japanese food, but he ____.
8. Tom studies mathematics, but he ____.
9. They like playing chess, but they ____.
10. Father watches sport on TV, but he ____.
11. I go skiing, but I ____.
12. Mother does gardening, but she ____.

5. Complete the sentences with *don't* or *doesn't*.

1. Tom ____ like ice cream.
2. I ____ understand you.
3. My father ____ smoke.
4. We ____ like classical music.
5. She ____ want to play the piano.
6. Mr. Hill ____ live in London.
7. Rice ____ grow in cold climate.
8. They ____ like tea.
9. We ____ know that man.
10. Harry ____ brush his teeth very often.
11. Jack ____ have high salary.
12. They ____ work flexible hours.
13. The waitress ____ serve coffee.
14. We ____ meet colleagues after work.
15. The shop ____ close at 6 p.m.
16. The shop assistants ____ wear uniform.

6. Make the sentences opposite.

Example: She's French. – She isn't French. I don't like cooking. – I like cooking.

1. She doesn't speak German.
2. They want to learn English.
3. We're tired and want to go to bed.
4. Roberto likes watching football on TV, but he doesn't like playing it.
5. I work at home because I have a computer.
6. Anna isn't happy because she isn't married.
7. I smoke, I drink and I don't go to bed early.
8. Her sister studies at the University.
9. My mother usually comes home at 6 o'clock.
10. We often go to university together.
11. They play football very well.
12. His brother finishes his work at 5 p.m.
13. I meet my girlfriend every day.
14. His friend lives in Paris.
15. I get up late on Sundays.
16. The nurse looks after sick people.
17. The chairman doesn't meet customers.
18. I don't like to make trips to foreign countries.

7. Complete the second sentence with the negative form of the underlined verb.

Example: I work in an office. I don't work at home.

1. My parents like TV. They ____ the radio. 2. Tanya learns Spanish. She ____ Portuguese. 3. Tommy lives in a hostel. He ____ in a flat. 4. We live in Moscow. We ____ in St. Petersburg. 5. He works in a shop. He ____ in an office. 6. I play football. I ____ hockey. 7. We produce shoes in the factory. We ____ clothes. 8. She spends her holidays in Europe. She ____ them in America. 9. I cook meat for dinner. I ____ fish. 10. They like rock music. They ____ jazz.

8. Answer the questions with short answers.

1. Are you American? 2. Do you speak English? 3. Are you Russian? 4. Do you work in a hotel? 5. Are you a teacher? 6. Do you like learning English? 7. Do your parents speak English? 8. Does your friend live in Moscow? 9. Is your brother 17? 10. Are your parents retired? 11. Does Mike like to play football? 12. Do the children like to play chess? 13. Does Nick like to play hockey? 14. Do you like to play volleyball? 15. Does your girlfriend like to play computer games? 16. Does Bob like to play tennis? 17. Do Kate and Sam like to play badminton? 18. Does his brother like to play snowballs?

9. Answer the questions about you. Use the phrases in the box to help you.

every morning / evening every day every (Friday)
once a week three or four times a year

1. How often do you go swimming? 2. How often do you eat in restaurants? 3. How often do you have a shower? 4. How often do you go shopping? 5. How often do you read a newspaper? 6. How often do you go to the cinema?

10. Answer the questions about you. Use an adverb of frequency in your answer.

1. How do you come to university? 2. What's the first thing you do in the morning? 3. Do you have tea or coffee for breakfast? 4. What do you do in the evenings? 5. What do you do on Sundays? 6. Where do you go on holiday? 7. Do you have a winter holiday? 8. What does your family do at Christmas?

Unit 5

1. Rewrite the sentences using short forms.

1. I have got a new mobile phone. 2. They have got credit cards. 3. He has got a printer but he has not got a fax machine. 4. We do not have an email address. 5. She has got a new CD player in her car. 6. He does not have an English dictionary.

2. Complete the questions with the correct forms of the verb to have (got).

1. ____ a watch? 2. ____ long hair? 3. ____ a bag? 4. ____ glasses? 5. ____ ruler? 6. ____ a wallet in his pocket? 7. ____ a good job? 8. ____ grandparents? 9. ____ a

garden near their house? 10. ____ a digital camera? 11. ____ a calculator on her desk? 12. ____ scissors in your bag?

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have (got)*.

1. I think her parents are rich – they ____ four cars. 2. Sorry, I ____ (not) a pen with me. 3. We ____ a dog. His name's Ben. 4. Lisa's from a very big family. She ____ six brothers. 5. (you) ____ your ID card with you? 6. (your friend) ____ a motorbike? 7. He ____ a TV. 8. You ____ (not) an envelope. 9. He ____ (not) a dictionary. 10. (you) ____ a laptop? 11. (you) ____ a pet? – Yes, I have. 12. We ____ (not) a big garden. 13. My bedroom ____ a red carpet. 14. (your bedroom) ____ white walls? 15. (your parents) ____ a piano? 16. They ____ a new photocopier. 17. My sister ____ (not) a job. 18. We ____ a pencil and a rubber. 19. My brother ____ ten posters on his bedroom wall. 20. Peter and John ____ (not) a desktop computer.

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have (got)* or *be*:

1. My sister ____ fair hair and blue eyes. She ____ nice, but very quiet. 2. Dimitri ____ tall. He ____ dark hair and blue eyes. He ____ married. 3. Sara ____ long hair. She ____ very pretty and she ____ friendly, too. 4. Nick and Tom ____ twins. They ____ fair hair and brown eyes. They ____ nice. 5. I ____ small. I ____ short hair and blue eyes. I ____ 4 years old. 6. My brother ____ good-looking. He ____ married. He ____ two children. 7. Her parents ____ very friendly. Her mother ____ 46 and her father ____ 50.

5. Complete the table. Write sentences about Tom, Sara, your partner and yourself.

	Tom	Sara	You	Your partner
Have a computer at home	yes	no		
Have a digital camera	no	yes		
Write emails	yes	no		
Have a website	no	no		
Have a mobile phone	yes	yes		
Use a computer to find information	yes	no		
Like new technologies	yes	no		
Use the internet	yes	no		
Have an email address	yes	no		

Example: Tom has a computer at home, but he doesn't have a digital camera.

6. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

1. He has a computer *and* / *but* she has a computer. 2. He has a computer *and* / *but* he doesn't use it. 3. She has a computer *and* / *but* she uses it. 4. She uses the

internet *and / but* she writes emails. 5. He has a mobile phone *and / but* he doesn't have a work telephone.

7. Write questions with the correct forms of *have (got)* or *be*.

1. _____ a car? 2. _____ married? 3. _____ a big family? 4. _____ at university? 5. How old _____? 6. _____ a job? 7. _____ a garden? 8. _____ a pet? 9. _____ easy to use? 10. _____ top quality? 11. _____ an up-to date computer? 12. _____ reliable? 13. _____ digital camera? 14. _____ convenient?

8. Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of *have got*.

Example: 1. She has a dog. She doesn't have a cat. – She's got a dog. She hasn't got a cat. 2. Do you have a dog? – Yes, I do. – Have you got a dog? – Yes, I have.

1. Does he have a computer? - No, he doesn't. 2. He has a bicycle. He doesn't have a car. 3. They have a CD player. They don't have a DVD player. 4. Do you have any pencils? – Yes, I do. 5. Does she have an interesting job? – Yes, she does. 6. Does he have a new printer? – No, he doesn't.

9. Complete the sentences with the phrases from the box. Put the verbs into the correct form.

have a cup or two	have a bath	have a party	have a swim
have a rest	have a look		have a chat

1. Jack likes to keep fit, so he _____ every day. 2. We _____ every month and invite all our friends. 3. – How often _____? – Not very often. I don't like washing. 4. Excuse me, can I _____ at your newspaper, please? 5. I usually _____ in the office when I'm very tired. 6. I like to _____ with my best friend. He always tells me interesting stories. 7. I don't like coffee very much, but when I feel sleepy, so I _____.

10. Make negative sentences with *have*.

Example: I can't read the email. (my glasses) – I haven't got (don't have) my glasses.

1. We can't visit the museum. (enough time) 2. He can't find Pushkin Street. (a map) 3. She can't pay her bills. (money) 4. I can't make an omelette. (eggs) 5. We can't print the documents. (printer) 6. I can't make a phone call. (my mobile phone) 7. She can't get into the office. (her key) 8. They can't take photos. (their camera) 9. We can't go out in the rain. (umbrella) 10. He can't sing. (voice)

Unit 6

1. Divide the following words into countable and uncountable nouns.

furniture, coffee, leaf, food, computer, list, blood, job, work, language, country, advice, information, money, progress, luggage, beach, traffic, weather, window, knowledge, air, water, holiday, damage, sugar, pigeon, bread, mountain, news, accident, flour

2. Give the plural forms of the nouns.

man, child, fish, mouse, woman, family, knife, foot, chief, tooth, potato, watch, piano, clock, magazine, dictionary, pen-friend, newspaper, box, family, house, paintbrush, tomato, goose, baby, boy, class, sales manager, bush, sportsman, wolf, nephew, toy, radio, grandmother, bus, person, disc jockey, leaf, dress, roof, housewife, sister-in-law, zebra, key, thief, stepmother, witch, diary, mosquito, shop assistant, businesswoman, fox, story, music center, lady, banana, sheep, valley, army, hero, way, match, pony, day, bus driver, fisherman, customs house, mother-in-law, try, speech, fly

3. Give the singular forms of the nouns wherever possible.

taxes, scissors, pyjamas, goods, subjects, clothes, lights, trousers, eyes, photos, feet, headquarters, phenomena, journeys, people, babies, fish, data, wives, teeth, sportsmen, families, jeans, languages, skis, hairdos, taxis, girlfriends, parties, loaves

4. Use the words from the box with uncountable nouns.

Example: Coke. Two cans / bottles of coke.

kilo sheet bottle glass cup piece loaf bar spoon packet

1. Furniture. Three _____. 2. Milk. Two _____. 3. Soap. Two _____. 4. Water. Four _____. 5. Advice. Several _____. 6. Bread. Six _____. 7. Tea. Two _____. 8. Coffee. Three _____. 9. Meat. Two _____. 10. Chocolate. Three _____. 11. Sugar. Three _____. 12. Paper. Ten _____.

5. Choose the correct variant.

1. There are many _____ in the big cities.
a) thieffes b) thieves c) thieves
2. We should throw away these _____.
a) teethbrush b) toothbrushes c) teethbrushes
3. _____ and _____ are domestic animals.
a) sheeps, geese b) sheep, geese c) sheep, geese
4. He always tells interesting _____.
a) storys b) storyes c) stories
5. Our _____ are very polite.
a) chiefs b) chieves c) chiefs
6. Scientists study natural _____.
a) phenomenons b) phenomens c) phenomena

6. Write the sentences in the plural. Make all the necessary changes.

1. My cat is black.
2. This dog is white.
3. He is an old man.
4. She is a good teacher.
5. That is a book.
6. His house is big.
7. This woman is old.
8. She is a lazy student.
9. My brother is a driver.
10. That is a white cat.
11. My car is old.
12. This is a good book.
13. That baby is nice.
14. His brother is a businessman.
15. Her aunt is American.
16. My teacher is in that room.
17. That woman is from

Australia. 18. His bag is not here. 19. She has a black goose. 20. This is my child in the garden. 21. This is my good friend. 22. That mobile phone is very cheap. 23. My sister is a managing director. 24. His book is on the table. 25. Her bag is in that room. 26. He has got a red pencil.

7. Write the sentences in the singular.

1. We are from Russia. 2. My friends have computers. 3. These dogs are white. 4. Those sheep are big. 5. These bags are black. 6. These sportsmen are tired. 7. We are doctors. 8. They are businessmen. 9. Those people are taxi drivers. 10. These teeth are bad. 11. They are housewives. 12. They haven't got potatoes. 13. We would like fish. 14. Our chiefs are angry. 15. Their families are friendly. 16. Our babies are here. 17. The children are in their rooms. 18. Their children study very well. 19. They keep their documents in the boxes. 20. In these countries women are equal to men. 21. Put these knives on the tables.

8. Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Translate them into Russian.

glasses	physics	species	economics	a means	series
athletics	scissors	jeans	shorts	mathematics	

1. Footballers don't wear trousers when they play. They wear _____. 2. The bus is _____ of transport. 3. I want to cut this piece of cloth. I need _____. 4. In our forest you can see 10 different _____ of birds. 5. My favourite sport is _____. 6. I can't read the advertisement. I haven't got my _____. 7. I like these _____ but I haven't got enough money to buy them. 8. 'Friends' is my favourite television _____. 9. I study _____ at the university. 10. I like _____ but I hate _____.

9. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Gymnastics *is / are* my favourite sport. 2. The trousers *don't / doesn't* fit me. 3. Fortunately the news *aren't / isn't* very bad. 4. The police *looks for / look for* criminals. 5. Where *does / do* your family live? 6. My scissors *isn't / aren't* sharp enough. 7. The government *want / wants* to reduce taxes. 8. The staff *isn't / aren't* happy with the new working conditions.

10. Complete the sentences with the forms of the verb *to be*.

1. Her clothes _____ very fashionable. 2. Your advice _____ always useful. 3. The information _____ very important. 4. A little money _____ better than nothing. 5. No news _____ good news. 6. The equipment _____ too expensive. 7. Twenty sheep _____ in the field. 8. Where _____ my glasses? 9. The phenomena _____ unusual. 10. Mathematics _____ difficult for me. 11. The staff _____ very experienced. 12. The police _____ responsible for these actions. 13. The traffic _____ very heavy in this street. 14. The work _____ not very hard. 15. Her knowledge _____ very deep. 16. Our headquarters _____ in London. 17. The money _____ in the wallet. 18. The weather _____ terrible.

Unit 7

1. Complete the table with possessive pronouns.

my	
	yours
	his
her	
our	
	theirs

2. Complete the sentences with possessive pronouns.

1. This stereo is Mike's. The CDs are _____, too. 2. We usually go on holidays with _____ friends, Jane and Nick, and _____ baby. 3. My aunt collects hats – these two are _____. 4. Mary hasn't got a bike – this bike isn't _____, it's _____ sister's. 5. This book is _____, don't touch it! 6. Our neighbours travel a lot - these backpacks are _____.

3. Choose the correct pronoun.

1. This wallet is *my / mine*. 2. *My / mine* friend is in London. 3. *He / his* brother has got a dog. 4. This belt is *her / hers*. 5. These gloves are *our / ours*. 6. *Their / theirs* parents are at work. 7. Whose car is this? – *My / Mine*. 8. These aren't *your / yours* books. They're *our / ours*. 9. This T-shirt is *my / mine*. 10. Mr. Smith is *their / theirs* teacher. 11. This is *our / ours* house. 12. *My / Mine* computer is black. 13. The white skirt is *her / hers*. 14. This calculator is *their / theirs*. 15. Dr. Black is *her / hers* doctor. 16. This is *their / theirs* classroom. 17. *Our / ours* neighbours are very kind. 18. The black bag is *my / mine*. 19. This equipment is *their / theirs*. 20. *Their / theirs* grandparents are in the country.

4. Match sentences (1-5) to the responses (a-e). Then underline the correct word in each response.

1. Our swimming lesson is at half past two.
 2. How old are you?
 3. Our school holidays start next week.
 4. When's your birthday?
 5. Why have you got Annie's hat?
- a) Seventeen. But *my / mine* birthday is next week.
 - b) Really? *Our / ours* is at two o'clock.
 - c) In September. When's *your / yours*?
 - d) It isn't her/hers. It's *my / mine*.
 - e) *Our / ours* start on the 10th of May.

5. Underline the correct word.

1. – Is this my money? – No, *yours / mine* is on the table.
2. – Is this Paul's football shirt? – No, *his / mine* is in his sports bag.

3. – Have you got Louise's passport? – No, *yours / hers* is at the hotel.
4. – Is this your jacket or is it Sally's? – It's *mine / hers*. Look. It's got my name on it.
5. – Is this black car your parents'? – No, *yours / theirs* is red.
6. – Peter, is this our train? – No, *his / ours* is at half past six.
7. – I think that's my place. – I don't think it's *yours / hers*. Can I see your ticket, please?
8. – Is this Elizabeth's T-shirt? – No, *hers / ours* has got a big red E on it.
9. – Have you got Simon's mobile phone? – No, he always takes *mine / his* with him to work.

6. Read the argument on the basketball court. Complete it with the correct possessive pronouns.

- "Ann thinks the ball is _____," says John.
 "Is the ball _____, Ann?" the teacher asks.
 "Yes, it's _____," says Ann.
 "It isn't _____," says Andy. "Fred owns it. It's _____!"
 "No, Andy. The ball belongs to my brothers," explains Fred. "It's _____!"
 "Yes, it's _____!" says Fred's brothers, Mark and Paul.

7. Paraphrase the sentences as in the example.

Example: I write letters to one of my friends. – I write letters to a friend of mine.

1. We know one of your relatives. – We know a ...
2. Andrew has one of my books. – Andrew ...
3. Bob invites some of his friends to his flat. – Bob ...
4. We have dinner with one of our neighbours. – We ...
5. Ann is in love with one of her colleagues. – Ann ...
6. They go on holidays with two of their friends. – They ...

8. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. I really hate (do) _____ exams.
2. I'm shy and I don't like (go) _____ to parties very much.
3. I prefer (meet) _____ people in small groups.
4. In French lessons I can't stand (talk) _____ in front of the class.
5. I love (talk) _____ to my friends.
6. When I'm tired I enjoy (listen) _____ to music and I also like (read) _____.
7. I quite like (sit) _____ and (do) _____ nothing.
8. I enjoy (be) _____ alone.
9. Would you like (come) _____ to a party?
10. Do you mind (travel) _____ by train?
11. Ann loves (cook) _____ but she hates (wash up) _____.
12. I can't stand people (tell) _____ me what to do.
13. I wouldn't like (live) _____ in this house.
14. Do you like (drive) _____ a car?
15. I hate (listen) _____ to classical music.
16. I'd like (learn) _____ Japanese.

9. Answer the questions using the verbs given in brackets.

Example: Why do you never fly? (hate) – I hate flying.

1. Why do you always wear a hat? (like)
2. Why does Tom watch horror films so often? (enjoy)
3. Why do you never go to night clubs? (dislike)
4. Why does Jack

take photographs? (like) 5. Why don't you work in the mornings? (hate) 6. Why does she never swim in winter? (can't stand) 7. Why doesn't he do his homework? (hate) 8. Why do they go to the country? (enjoy)

10. Make your own sentences.

Say whether you like or don't like the things below. Use the verbs *like, love, hate, enjoy, don't mind, can't stand*. Then ask your partner questions with these verbs.

a) smoking b) playing cards c) visiting museums d) doing exercises e) learning foreign languages f) lying on the beach g) shopping h) washing up i) being alone j) swimming in the sea k) buying presents

Unit 8

1. Give short answers to the questions.

1. Are there twelve months in the year? 2. Are there six days in a week? 3. Are there three months in each season? 4. Is there snow in Russia in winter? 5. Is there a pen in your hand now? 6. Is there a mobile phone in your bag? 7. Is there money in your pocket? 8. Are there girls in your group? 9. Are there computers in the classroom? 10. Is there a TV in your room? 11. Are there mountains in your country? 12. Is there a river near your home? 13. Are there English books in your bookcase? 14. Are there mice in your room? 15. Are there pencils on your desk?

2. Choose the correct variant.

There is / are one window in my room. There is / are white curtains on the window. Near the window there is / are a desk. There is / are a vase on it. There is / are three roses in the vase. To the right of the window there is / are a lamp. In front of the desk there is / are a chair. There is / are a computer to the left of the desk and there is / are a box of CDs next to the computer. On the wall behind the computer there is / are a calendar. There is / are a picture between the lamp and the door. There is / are a lamp above the picture. There is / are a bed near the wall. Next to the bed there is / are a table with a telephone on it. There is / are pillows on the bed. There is / are a rug near the bed.

3. Fill in *there is / there are*.

_____ a man and a woman in the living-room. _____ two children. _____ a TV. _____ two chairs and _____ two armchairs. _____ a table in front of the fireplace and _____ some books on it. _____ a vase with flowers on the table, too. _____ a carpet on the floor. _____ two pictures on the wall. _____ a small round table near the window and _____ a telephone on it.

4. Put the words in the correct order and write affirmative sentences with *there is / there are*.

1. cinema / my / in / there / street / is / a 2. in / six / my / schools / town / are / there 3. in / two / this / there / railway / are / town / stations 4. old / an / TV / in / is / there / my room 5. shopping center / there / two / are / new / sports shops / in / the

6. in / street / my / gym / good / is / there / a 7. are / living-room / soft / there / armchairs / in / the

5. Make up sentences with *there is/there are*.

Example: my desk / book – There is a book on my desk.

1. my desk / pencils 2. this room / three windows 3. bookshelf / books 4. classroom / students 5. book / nice picture 6. kitchen / fridge 7. house / cellars 8. garage / cars 9. attic / old things 10. bedroom / big sofa 11. your town / football team 12. this city / discos 13. this university / swimming pool 14. the park / hotel 15. our group / bright students 16. cinema / new film

6. Fill in the articles where necessary.

1. There is ____ river in ____ forest. 2. There are ____ books and ____ magazines in my bag. 3. There is ____ notebook on ____ table. 4. There is ____ hot tea and ____ cheese on the table. 5. There are ____ students and ____ teacher in ____ classroom. 6. There is ____ museum in ____ city. 7. There is ____ book and ____ magazines on ____ shelf.

7. Make negative sentences as in the example.

Example: There is a picture on the wall. – There isn't a picture on the wall.

1. There is a pen on the table. 2. There is white bread on the plate. 3. There are books on the shelf. 4. There are blue curtains on the window of his study. 5. There is a vase on the coffee-table. 6. There is a big shop in this street. 7. There are newspapers on the desk.

8. Make questions as in the example.

Example: There are many people in the hall. – Are there many people in the hall?

1. There are many trees in our garden. 2. There is a bus stop near my office. 3. There are some mistakes in his dictation. 4. There is a ruler on the table. 5. There is snow in the street. 6. There are flowers in the vase. 7. There are sunglasses in my bag.

9. Complete the sentences with *there is / there are* or *there isn't / there aren't*.

Dear Lucy,

My name is Kathy and I'm your new penfriend. I live in Sutton. It's a very small village. _____ one shop and _____ five streets. _____ a post office opposite our house. My mum works there. My dad goes to work in Leeds. _____ offices and factories here in Sutton.

What are your interests? I love dancing. At weekends I go to Leeds because _____ a disco in our village. _____ discos in your area? _____ there a lot to do?

Write back soon,

Kathy

10. Fill in *there is / there are*.

1. ____ two beds in the bedroom. 2. ____ students in the classroom? 3. ____ a dog

in the garden. 4. _____ money in the bag. 5. _____ a board in the classroom? 6. How many books _____ in the bookcase? 7. _____ a pen and two pencils on the desk. 8. _____ a wardrobe in the bedroom. 9. _____ a bookcase in the classroom? 10. _____ some flowers in the garden. 11. _____ two pens in the bag. 12. _____ bedrooms in the house? 13. How many cars _____ in the car park? 14. _____ a pen on the table? 15. _____ a picture on the wall. 16. _____ dogs in the street. 17. _____ water in the bottle? 18. _____ boys in the group? 19. How many cats _____ on the sofa? 20. _____ a key on the table. 21. _____ a lamp in the room? 22. _____ children in the street? 23. How many students _____ in the classroom? 24. _____ salt in the soup? 25. _____ birds in the tree? 26. _____ lemonade in the glass. 27. _____ trousers on the chair. 28. _____ clothes in the wardrobe? 29. _____ fish in the lake? 30. _____ mice in the house.

Unit 9

1. Choose the correct preposition. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Please look *at / for / after* the lost keys! 2. My sister looks *at / for / after* the kids on Saturday.
3. Why do you always look *at / for / after* me like that? 4. Look *at / for / after* those lovely flowers over there. 5. This car is very expensive. Please look *at / for / after* it! 6. In the museum a lot of people look *at / for / after* beautiful paintings.

2. Choose the correct preposition.

1. He turns _____ the radio when he wants to listen _____ music
a) off, to b) on, to c) on, -
2. I get on the bus _____ the corner.
a) in b) at c) on
3. The sun goes _____ the West.
a) up, in b) down, at c) down, in
4. Get some books _____ the library.
a) from b) on c) off
5. I put _____ my clothes _____ the morning.
a) on, in b) out, in c) from, at
6. I take _____ my clothes when I go _____ bed.
a) on, to b) off, to c) at, in
7. We live far _____ the factory.
a) to b) off c) from
8. There is nobody _____ the building.
a) for b) in c) across
9. You can get there _____ bus or _____ foot.
a) by, by b) with, with c) by, on
10. The plane flies _____ the Atlantic Ocean.
a) in b) on c) over
11. Take care! Don't fall _____ the roof!
a) at b) up c) off

12. I like to travel _____ summer.
 a) at b) in c) on
13. I buy shirts _____ \$10.
 a) of b) for c) with
14. Come _____ please! Welcome to our company!
 a) at b) on c) in
15. Get _____! I don't want to talk to you!
 a) in b) out c) on
16. Get _____ the bus here and _____ at the next stop.
 a) on, in b) out, off c) on, off
17. Every day I go _____ a walk _____ my dog.
 a) to, with b) for, with c) on, on

3. Fill in prepositions *to, in, on, off, by*.

- Tom, are you busy today _____ the evening?
- No, it's my day _____.
- Let's go _____ the cinema then.
- What is _____?
- 'Terminator' is _____. They say it's a very interesting film.
- OK, let's go.
- Do we go _____ bus or _____ tram?
- It's not too far. Let's go _____ foot.
-

4. Fill in the necessary prepositions.

1. Mary is _____ university now. She goes _____ university every day. She goes _____ foot or _____ bus. She enters her classroom _____ 8.30. She is never late _____ class, she is always _____ time. 2. When does the train _____ London? The train arrives _____ a small village _____ 4.45. We usually arrive _____ home _____ 6 p.m. What time do you arrive _____ the hotel? She never arrives _____ the parties _____ time. The train from London arrives _____ the Platform 4. What time do you usually arrive _____ work _____ the morning? It's a strange feeling when you first arrive _____ the foreign country.

5. Fill in the prepositions where necessary.

1. Pete and Sam like to walk _____ the park. 2. Anna wants to play _____ Mary. 3. Do you have a fridge _____ home? 4. Look _____ the photo! 5. What do you do _____ the evening and _____ the morning? 6. I usually come _____ home _____ 5 o'clock. 7. Don't sit _____ the floor! 8. Every day I go _____ work _____ 8 a.m. 9. My mother works _____ an office. 10. What's the matter _____ you? 11. Mary lives _____ Park Street. 12. Tom lives _____ 10, Park Street. 13. Wolves live _____ forests. 14. Domestic animals live _____ home or _____ farms. 15. I come _____ home _____ work _____ the afternoon. 16. What do you do _____ the English lessons? 17. We have dinner _____ two o'clock. 18. My parents work _____ Saturday and don't work _____ Sunday. 19. We travel _____ summer and _____ winter. 20. Peter goes _____ school _____ foot because the school is _____ his house. 21.

Mother goes shopping ____ bus. 22. They go ____ the bus stop ____ their house and wait ____ the bus. 23. When the bus comes they get ____ and go ____ the shopping center. 24. We get ____ when our bus stops ____ our house. 25. Would you like to see the football match ____ Barcelona and Chelsea? 26. Tell me ____ your city, please. 27. The children run ____ the room trying to catch ____ the cat. 28. There are interesting programs ____ TV ____ the weekends. 29. They are absent ____ the staff meeting. The managing director is angry ____ them. 30. See you ____ Friday ____ 5 p.m. 31. Scotland is famous ____ wool and whiskey. 32. I am fond ____ rock music. 33. A friend ____ mine is good ____ Maths.

6. Fill in *a* or *an*.

____ guitar, ____ accountant, ____ room, ____ armchair, ____ mirror, ____ office building, ____ entrance, ____ living room, ____ balcony, ____ attic, ____ fountain, ____ airport, ____ city, ____ ugly city, ____ university, ____ post office, ____ crossing, ____ disco, ____ hotel, ____ stadium, ____ kitchen

7. Fill in *a*, *an* or *-*.

____ tea, ____ elephant, ____ train station, ____ boxes, ____ house, ____ children, ____ hour, ____ horse, ____ cup, ____ trousers, ____ union, ____ office, ____ plates, ____ advice, ____ blouse, ____ farmer, ____ uncle, ____ water, ____ information, ____ milk, ____ statue, ____ news, ____ knowledge, ____ computer

8. Fill in *a*, *an* or *the*.

- a) - Are these Mother's things?
 - What are they?
 - ____ hat, ____ orange dress, ____ coat and ____ pair of glasses.
 - ____ hat and ____ coat are mine. ____ orange dress and ____ pair of glasses are your mother's.
- b) - Here you are. ____ stamp, ____ envelope, ____ pen and ____ notebook.
 - Oh, ____ envelope is too big and ____ pen isn't blue, it's red. Can I have ____ small envelope and ____ blue pen, please?

9. Fill in *a*, *an* or *the* where necessary.

1. This is ____ calculator. 2. Where is ____ post office? 3. Lucy's uncle is ____ teacher. 4. Today is ____ 1st of September. 5. Julie has got ____ orange. 6. This is ____ way to the main square. 7. It's ____ long way to ____ office. 8. There are ____ flowers in ____ garden. 9. ____ Italians like pizza. 10. ____ white hat is Mother's. 11. ____ roof of ____ house is old. 12. ____ Peter and ____ Ben are ____ brothers. 13. ____ Eiffel Tower is in ____ Paris. 14. We live in ____ Gorky Street. 15. ____ Big Ben is in ____ London. 16. There's ____ sugar in ____ coffee. 17. Open ____ door, please! 18. These are ____ our cats. 19. ____ a bottle of ____ mineral water, please! 20. Give me ____ advice, please. 21. ____ Ivanovs have ____ four children. 22. ____ English like ____ tea. 23. ____ small

black dog is mine. 24. _____ my sister's eyes are blue. 25. _____ woman in _____ black T-shirt is Olga.

10. Fill in *a, an* or *the* where necessary.

_____ Mrs Smith has _____ new office. It has _____ desk, _____ telephone and _____ expensive computer. On _____ desk there is _____ notebook, _____ printer, _____ scanner, _____ calculator, _____ pens and _____ pencils. There are _____ chairs and _____ armchair near _____ window. There is _____ notice board on _____ wall above _____ desk. On the desk there is _____ photo of _____ Mrs Smith's children. _____ Mrs Smith is on _____ phone now and her secretary is at _____ computer. They are very busy in _____ office today.

Unit 10

1. Explain the use of *some/any/no* in the following sentences:

- There are some flowers in my arm. – В моей руке цветы (какое-то количество цветов).
- I need some presents for my friends. – Мне нужны подарки для моих друзей (несколько подарков).
- I don't need any help. – Мне не нужна помощь (любая помощь).
- I don't want any candies. – Я не хочу конфет (каких-нибудь конфет).
- There is no water in my bath. – В моей ванной нет воды (нисколько воды).
- They have no paper. – У них нет бумаги (никакой бумаги).
- Have you any problems? – Есть ли у вас проблемы (любые проблемы)?
- Do you need any help? – Нужна ли вам помощь (какая-нибудь помощь)?
- I need to wear a swimsuit every time I'm going to swim. – Мне нужно надеть купальник всякий раз, когда я собираюсь поплавать.
- Every time you smile I get happy. – Каждый раз, когда ты улыбаешься, я становлюсь счастливым.

2. Fill in the blanks with *some/any/no*.

1. Only _____ of his friends came. Not all of them.
2. There isn't _____ food in the refrigerator, is there?
3. We are broke. We have _____ money to buy grandpa a gift.
4. I bought a loaf of bread and _____ cheese at the supermarket yesterday.
5. Don't you know the proverb: '_____ news is good news'?
6. We don't have _____ sugar or flour to make the cake.
7. _____ place he chooses to go will be fine.
8. Don't close the door. There are still _____ children outside.
9. Why don't you decorate the room with _____ white flowers?

10. I'm busy. I have ___ time to chat with you now.
11. ___ people prefer to study in the morning; others at night.
12. If you have ___ problem, call me.
13. There aren't ___ books on this topic in the library.
14. ___ book about camping will tell you how to put up a tent.
15. I gave him ___ medicine for his headache, so he feels much better now.
16. The teacher has ___ time to correct the compositions now. She has a meeting with the school director.
17. I have ___ dictionaries in my room that you are welcome to use.
18. Here are ___ nice ripe apples.
19. ___ matter what he does, they will not accept him in the group.
20. They haven't asked us ___ questions so far.
21. He doesn't want ___ dessert, for he's on a diet.
22. He always gives ___ money to charity. He's a very generous person.
23. We are taking a short ride. There's ___ time for a long one.
24. The poor man has ___ food to eat. He's starving.

3. Fill in the gaps with some, any or no.

1. There are ... pictures in the book.
2. Are there ... new students in your group?
3. There are ... old houses in our street.
4. Are there ... English textbooks on the desks? - - Yes, there are ...
5. Are there ... maps on the walls? —No, there aren't ...
6. Are there ... pens on the desk? - - Yes, there are....
8. Are there ... sweets in your bag? - - Yes, there are ...
9. Have you got ... English books at home? -- Yes, I have ...
10. There are ... beautiful pictures in the magazine. Look at them.
11. There is ... ink in my pen: I cannot write.

4. Fill in the gaps with something, anything, nothing or everything

1. ... is all right, the patient is much better today!
2. Is there ... interesting in the program of the concert?
3. I could see ... : it was quite dark.
4. Give me ... to drink.
5. I didn't take any money with me so I couldn't buy ...
6. My new eyeglasses are very good, I can see ... now.
7. I saw ... near the wood that looked like a tent.

5. Fill in the gaps with something, anything, nothing or everything

1. Give me ... to read, please. - - With pleasure,
2. I don't know ... about your town. Tell me .., about it.
3. Please give me ... warm: it is cold here.
4. I understand ... now. Thank you for your explanation.
5. There is ... white in the box. 'What is it?'
6. Is there ... that you want to tell me?
7. Where is the book? — It is on the table. - No, there is . . there.

6. Fill in the gaps with words in brackets

1. We haven't ... black stockings (no, any).
2. They have ... red boots, Kate (any, no).
3. I don't want... today, thank you (nothing, anything).
4. "I haven't got ... clean exercise-books, Mother," said the boy (any, no).
5. "We shall not buy ... in this shop, children," said the mother (nothing, anything).
6. Didn't you buy ... potatoes yesterday (any, no)?
7. I didn't see ... in the street when I went out

(anybody, nobody). 8. We did not play ... games in the yard because it was raining all day long (no, any). 9. There is ... at home (anybody, nobody). 10. How much did you pay for these boots? - I didn't pay ... (nothing, anything). They are a present from my grandmother. 11. Have you lost ... (anything, nothing)? - - No, nobody here has lost .. (nothing, anything).

7. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative

1. They have done something. 2. He has given them some money. 3. You have brought something for us. 4. I have taken some English books from you. 5. She was reading something. 6. He has written a letter to somebody. 7. Somebody by the name of Petrov lives on the third floor. 8. They have some English books. 9. There are some tall trees in front of their house. 10. Peter has something in his box. 11. There are some parks in this town, 12. There are some good book shops in our district.

8. Fill in the gaps with some/ane/no and their derivatives

1. Here are ... books by English writers. Take ... book you like. 2. There are ... boys in the garden because they are at school. 3. I can see ... on the snow, but I don't know what it is. 4. Are there ... desks in the classroom? - Yes, there are many. 5. There are ... books on this desk, but there are.... exercise-books. 6. Did he say ... about it? - - No, he said 7. What shall I do now, Mom? I have done my homework. - You can do ... you like. 8. There was ... in the street because it was Very late. 9. ... wants to see him. 10 Is there ... here who knows this man? 11. Have you ... books on Dickens? I want to read ... about him. I have read ... books by Dickens and I am interested in the life of the writer. 12. Can ... tell me how to get to the Public Library? - - Yes, take ... bus that goes from here towards the railway station and get off at the third stop. 13. Please, bring me ... apples, Mary. 14. That is a very easy question - - ... can answer it.

9. Translate the following phrases into English

Много тетрадей, много молока, много воды, много дней, много газет, много мела, много снега, много лет, много картин, много музыки, много мальчиков, много девочек, много чая, много лимонов, много мяса, много комнат, много учителей, много работы, много воздуха, много птиц, много машин.

10. Fill in the gaps with *much* or *many*.

1. Please don't put ... pepper on the meat. 2. There were ... plates on the table. 3. I never eat... . I eat... bread with soup. 4. Why did you eat so ... ice-cream? 5. She wrote us ... letters from the country. 6. ... of these students don't like to look up words in the dictionary. 7. ... in this work was too difficult for me. 8. ... of their answers were excellent. 9. ... of their conversation was about the institute. 10. There are ... new pictures in this room. 11. There are ... teachers at our school, and ... of them are women. 12. ... of these plays are quite ... new. 13. Thanks awfully for the books you sent me yesterday. - Don't mention it, it wasn't ... bother. 14. ... of her advice was useful. 15. He had ... pairs of socks.

Unit 11

1. Use the words in brackets in *Present Continuous*

(NOW) 1. The boys (to run) about in the garden. 2 I (to do) my homework. 3. John and his friends (to go) to the library. 4. Ann (to sit) at her desk. She (to study) geography. 5. A young man (to stand) at the window. He (to smoke) a cigarette. 6. The old man (to walk) about the room. 7. The dog (to lie) on the floor. 8. You (to have) a break? 9. What language you (to study)? 10. Who (to lie) on the sofa? 11. What they (to talk) about? 12. It still (to rain).

2. Use the words in brackets in *Present Continuous*

(NOW)

1. My book (to lie) on the table.
2. They (to work).
3. The doctor and her patient (to talk).
4. We (to cook) dinner. My mother (to make) a salad.
5. A young man (to drive) a car. He (to listen) music.
6. My grandfather (to read) a book.
7. The pen (to lie) on the floor.
8. You (to have) a break?
9. She still (to sing).

3. Translate into English using *Present Continuous*.

(NOW)

1. Мы пишем.
2. Они не читают.
3. Она не работаем.
4. Вы смотрите?
5. Он не читает.
6. Они не играют на пианино.
7. Я не пеку торт.
8. Она не поет.
9. Ее сестра не спит.
10. Бабушка не пьет чай?
11. Твои друзья пьют кофе?
12. Она работает за столом.
13. Я пишу письмо.
14. Я делаю упражнение.
15. Мальчики не плавают в бассейне.
16. Они играют в футбол?
17. Моя сестра моет пол.
18. Моя подруга помогает своему ребенку.
19. Ты помогаешь папе?
20. Ученики читают интересную историю.

21. Они читают книгу.
21. Она идет в школу.
22. Они читают?
23. Твоя бабушка кушает конфеты?
24. Джон готовит ужин.
25. Билл бегают в парке.

4. Make interrogative sentences in present continuous

1. What/ you/ do/ now?
2. Why/ you/ put on/ the coat?
3. You/ do/ anything/ afternoon?
4. Why/ she/ cry?
5. He/ lie/ on the/ sofa?
6. Why/ you/ sit/ at my desk?

5. Use the following verbs in proper form in the sentences

Build, come, have, play, cook, stand, swim

1. Listen! John _____ the piano.
2. They _____ a new hotel in the city center at the moment.
3. Look! Somebody _____ in the river.
4. 'You _____ on my foot.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'
5. Hurry up! The bus _____.
6. 'Where are you, George?' 'In the kitchen. I _____ a meal.'
7. (по телефону) 'Hello. Can I speak to Ann, please?' 'She _____ a shower at the moment. Can you phone again later?'

6. Translate into Russian.

1. But standards in this area are evolving as quickly as the technology is.
2. Microsoft and Intel are now going in separate directions, both marketing-and technology-wise, in their quest for consumer market share.
3. Now we are using traditional power sources, that is, oil, natural gas, coal and water power with the consumption of more than 50 billion barrels per year.
4. But this year, in the US, radio broadcasting is making its own digital leap.
5. Two start-ups are introducing a new type of radio broadcasting - subscription-based digital audio sent from satellites.
6. Globalization is forcing compounds to meet over more exacting and repeatable delivery and quality standards.
7. Others are using partnerships, alliances, and licensing agreements to carve exclusive technology positions.
8. The companies are entering one of the hottest software arenas in commercial computing.
9. Korea is not only implementing systems and networks, it's making research and development efforts, as well.

10. The Manitoba centre designed circuit boards using off-the shelf components, developed all requisite software, and now is working in the system's third-generation hardware.
11. The company is designing local area networks for clients in the financial services industry.
12. He is developing now curricular on information technology for business and information science programs.
13. He is also working to introduce more economics and social science into the computer science and engineering curriculum.
14. We are also creating other work group applications that ride on top of the e-mail network.
15. You are doing something because your colleagues need this output from you.

7. Ask questions using the words in brackets.

1. The company is working with Japanese auto parts molders on in-mold decoration. (who?)
2. Today, however, voice mail systems are rapidly gaining credibility. (how?)
3. Voice mail systems are finding their way into the customer service area. (what?)
4. Most of these dealers are adding value with little help from vendors. (who?)
5. But I am gaining seniority at Abt – and my clients like me. (where?)
6. He is looking at the strange apparatus. (what?)
7. They are organizing this kind of work at their laboratory. (where?)
8. The post-graduates are listening to the professor with great attention. (how?)
9. Now he is working at his thesis. (when?)

8. Here are some sentences taken from real conversations. Can you put the beginnings and ends together?

<i>Beginnings</i>	<i>Ends</i>
Dad is always teasing me	a party in one of the houses.
He's always arguing	about my clothes.
Her friend is always dropping in	and chest problems.
He's always giving people	her family.
I hate those cartoons	making up stories about people.
Jamie is always having colds	new products.
My wife's always buying	or fighting.
She's always criticizing	she wishes she was prettier.
Someone is always giving	to criticize the way she lives her life.
That old hag is always	where Tom is always chasing Jerry.

9. A friend of yours is planning to go on holiday soon. You ask her about her plans. Use the words in brackets to make your questions.

1. (where/go?) Where are you going? Scotland.

2. (how long/stay?) Ten days.
3. (when/go?) Next Friday.
4. (go/alone?) No, with a friend of mine.
5. (travel/by car?) No, by train.
6. (where/stay?) In a hotel.

1. Decide whether the verb underlined refers to present or future time.

1. Where are you staying on Saturday night?
2. George retires at the end of next week.
3. What are we doing when the guests arrive?
4. I'm trying really hard to understand this book.
5. Wait for me here until I get back.
6. Sue is leaving in the morning.
7. I'm waiting for the bus.
8. I'm off now, and I'm taking the car.
9. They're showing a Woody Allen film on Channel 4 tonight.
10. I'm going for a walk this evening.
11. Nancy is considering moving to Scotland.
12. I'm meeting Janet this evening actually.

Unit 12

1. Write the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives.

1. small; young; thin; thick; tall; fine; new; straight; few; easy; busy; dirty.
2. famous; beautiful; difficult; serious; comfortable; expensive; suitable; charming.
3. good; much; bad; little; many.

2. Group the following adjectives into three columns:

1	2	3
nice	nicer	nicest
modern; reasonable; many; more; dearer; best; most important; good; worse, high; cheapest; light; less; more polite; higher; dear; most modern; bad; cheap; more important; little; better; important; highest; dearest; polite; worst; lighter; most polite; more modern; most reasonable; cheaper; most reasonable; most; least; lightest.		

3. Answer the questions in writing.

Example: Which is longer: a mile or a kilometer? A mile is. A mile is longer than a kilometer.

1. Which is longer: an hour or a minute?
2. Which is higher: a mountain or a hill?

3. Which is bigger: a ship or a bus?
4. Which is longer: a sea or a river?
5. Which is more difficult: to go on foot or to go by train?
6. Which is more convenient: to ride a horse or to go by Cadillac?

4. Ask your partner a question and write down the answers.

1. Which do you like better: fish or meat?
2. What do you like better: summer or winter?
3. Which do you like better: tea or coffee?
4. Which of the seasons do you like best of all?
5. Which of the school subject do you like best of all?
6. Which of the fruits do you like best?

5. Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form.

1. February is (cold) than March.
2. John Williams is (young) than me.
3. Lake Baikal is (deep) than this lake.
4. Peter is (tall) than Boris.
5. Our flat is (more/less) comfortable than yours.
6. This dictation is (more/less) difficult than yesterday's one.
7. This bird is (more/less) beautiful than ours.
8. Alex's wrist-watch is (more/less) expensive than mine.

6. Complete the sentences as in the example.

Example: This cat is ..., but that cat is ... (fat)

This cat is fat, but that cat is fatter.

- 1) This monkey is ..., but that monkey is ... (funny)
- 2) This shirt is ..., but that shirt is ... (nice)
- 3) This house is ..., but that house is ... (big)
- 4) This milk is ..., but that milk is ... (hot)
- 5) This boy is ..., but that boy is ... (lazy)
- 6) This puppy is ..., but that puppy is ... (small)
- 7) This book is ..., but that book is ... (better)
- 8) This pig is ..., but that pig is ... (dirty)
- 9) This ball is ..., but that ball is ... (bad)
- 10) This girl is ..., but that girl is ... (tall)

7. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative degree.

Пример: This cat is ...than that cat. (big)

This cat is bigger than that cat.

- 1) This monkey is ... than that monkey. (funny)
- 2) This cat is ... than that cat. (lazy)
- 3) This woman is ... than that woman. (busy)
- 4) This book is ... than that book. (bad)
- 5) This pig is ... than that pig. (fat)

6) This tomato is ... than that tomato. (small)

8. Put the adjectives in brackets into the superlative degree.

Пример: Jane is ... girl in our class. (tall)

Jane is the tallest girl in our class.

- 1) This house is ... house in our town. (big)
- 2) This classroom is ... classroom in my school. (large)
- 3) This book is ... book in this library. (bad)
- 4) Peter is ... boy in her class. (short)
- 5) Ann is ... girl in their class. (lazy)
- 6) This film is ... (good)

9. Complete the sentences with the words from the box using the proper degree.

Busy few famous convenient well-read kind-hearted straight hot
--

1. She is easy to deal with. I think she is ___ than her sister. 2. I suppose the works of this artist are ___ abroad than in his country. 3. This armchair is ___ of all. 4. He knows a lot. He is ___ than his schoolmates. 5. Let's take this path. It's ___. 6. The street you live in is ___ than mine. 7. Days are getting ___ in July. 8. He made ___ mistakes in his class.

10. Match the adjectives on the left with their definitions on the right.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1) further | a) after some time |
| 2) farther | b) the second of two things or persons already mentioned |
| 3) last | c) the smallest |
| 4) latter | d) coming immediately after, in space or in order |
| 5) elder | e) additional |
| 6) nearer | f) at a greater distance |
| 7) next | g) least good |
| 8) least | h) coming after all others in time or order |
| 9) later | i) senior of members of the family |
| 10) worst | j) closer |

Unit 13
Can/could.

1. Fill in the blanks with can /can't or be (not able) to in the proper form.

1. Sam ____ speak French rather fluently, but that time she ____ say a word.
2. Roy has never ____ speak in public.
3. I used to ____ speak English very well.

4. You _____ marry her but you _____ make her love you.
5. Mrs. Garret _____ do it on Saturday, but I _____ do it next week.
6. There are so many things we _____ work for together, such as finding a cure of cancer, protecting our world from pollution, and exploring the worlds outside of our own.
7. May be our hopes and prayers together _____ help with this changes.
8. If you _____ take a trip to anywhere in the world, where would you go?
- 9." Then I _____ marry you, my pretty maid " he said.
10. You _____ learn so much by doing, that is one of our guiding principles; and you _____ do so much at our museum.
11. I would like to _____ ski very well.
12. Meteorologists _____ see a picture of the weather for large areas on a map.
13. Catherine _____ play the piano very well a year ago.
14. He who loves not his country _____ love nothing (Byron).
15. If a family in Britain _____ have a holiday, their children will feel in so way inferior to other children.
16. Elizabeth wanted to go there, but we _____ refuse her.
17. Mary sighed. I _____ feel her hands shaking.
18. He _____ do it.

2. Translate into Russian.

1. Mike can run very fast.
2. They can understand French.
3. Kate can speak English well.
4. My brother can come and help you in the garden.
5. Can you speak Spanish?
6. Can your brother help me with mathematics?
7. His little sister can walk already.
8. The children cannot carry this box: it is too heavy.
9. My friend cannot come in time.
10. This old woman cannot sleep at night.
11. His sister can cook very well.
12. I can sing, but I cannot dance.

3. Translate into English using *can (could)*.

1. Я умею говорить по-английски.
2. Мой папа не умеет говорить по-немецки.
3. Ты умеешь говорить по-французски?
4. Моя сестра не умеет кататься на коньках.
5. Ты можешь переплыть эту реку?
6. Я не могу выпить это молоко.
7. Она не может вас понять.
8. Ты умел плавать в прошлом году?
9. В прошлом году я не умел кататься на лыжах, а сейчас умею.
10. Вы не можете мне сказать, как доехать до вокзала?
11. Не могли ли бы вы мне помочь?
12. Я не могу перевести это предложение.
13. Никто не мог мне помочь.
14. Где тут можно купить хлеб?
15. Твоя бабушка умела танцевать, когда была молодая? — Да, она и сейчас умеет.

4. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Change *can (could)* into *to be able to* where it's necessary.

1. I can give you my book for a couple of days (after I have read it).
2. He can ski (for ten years).
3. We knew that she could swim (since a child).
4. You cannot take part in this serious sport competition (until you have mastered good skills).
5. I could not solve the problem (before he explained it to me).
6. They can (never)

appreciate your kindness. 7. I was sure you could translate that article (after you had translated so many texts on physics). 8. You can go to the country (when you have passed your last examination). 9. We can pass to the next exercise (when we have done this one).

May/might

5. Open the brackets and fill in the blanks with may/might to in the proper form.

1. Under the law you ____ (make) one photocopy for your personal use but you can't make multiple copies.
2. The difference is that nobody worries that they ____ (be) inferior.
3. ____ I (ask) you a question?
4. This ____ (be) the reason why he has refused to join us.
5. ____ I (go) with you, my pretty maid?
6. I ____ have to (take) him to hospital; he ____ (break) his arm in the accident.
7. You ____ (warn) me about it beforehand.
8. The weather is changing. It ____ start snowing.
9. He ____ (not notice) me.
10. The professor says that I ____ rewrite the essay.
11. ____ we use your name as a referee?
12. She ____ (help) him when he was in trouble.
13. You ____ (come)! I needed your help.
14. I don't like the way you study. I think you ____ (work) harder.
15. ____ I take your pencil?
16. They ____ (make) a mistake.
17. ____ I smoke here?
18. Let's wait a little. He ____ (come).

6. Fill in *may* or *can*.

1. I ... finish the work tomorrow if no one bothers me any more.
2. ... we come and see you next Sunday at three o'clock in the afternoon?
3. What time is it? — It ... be about six o'clock, but I am not sure.
4. Only a person who knows the language very well ... answer such a question.
5. ... I come in?
6. Let me look at your exercises. I ... be able to help you.
7. I ... not swim, because until this year the doctor did not allow me to be more than two minutes in the water. But this year he says I ... stay in for fifteen minutes if I like, so I am going to learn to swim.
8. Libraries are quite free, and anyone who likes ... get books there.
9. I ... come and see you tomorrow if I have time.
10. Take your raincoat with you: it ... rain today.
11. Do you think you ... do that?

7. Fill in *may* or *can*.

1. You ... come in when you have taken off your boots.
2. Be careful: you ... spill the milk if you carry it like that.
3. Most children ... slide on the ice very well.
4. I don't think I ... be here by eleven o'clock tomorrow, but I ... be.
5. ... you see

anything in this inky darkness? 6. You ... go when you have finished your compositions. 7. What shall we do if the train is late? It ... be late, you know, after the terrible snowstorms we've had. 8. When ... you come and see me? — Let me see: I ... not come tomorrow, for I must be at the meeting, but on Sunday I'll find time. Yes, you ... expect me on Sunday about three o'clock. Will that be all right?

8. Fill in *may (might)* or *can (could)*.

1. ... I use your pen? 2. ... I find a pen on that table? 3. You ... read this book: you know the language well enough. 4. You ... take this book: I don't need it. 5. ... I help you? 6. ... I ask you to help me? 7. ... you help me? 8. I ... not imagine her speaking in public: I knew that she was so shy. 9. Something was wrong with the car: he ... not start it. 10. A fool ... ask more questions than a wise man ... answer. 11. She asked me if she ... use my telephone. 12. The school was silent: nothing ... be heard in the long dark corridors. 13. Waiting ... be endless, you know. 14. ... you tell me the nearest way to the city museum? 15. They ... think that I am too weak to take part in the excursion, but I am strong enough to do any kind of hard work, indeed. 16. He knew this period of history very well: he had read everything on the subject he ... find in the rich university library.

Must

9. Translate into Russian.

1. You must work hard at your English. 2. You must learn the words. 3. Must we learn the poem today? 4. It must be very difficult to learn Chinese. 5. You must not talk at the lessons. 6. Everybody must come to school in time. 7. Don't ring him up: he must be very busy. 8. You must not make notes in the books. 9. I must help my mother today.

10. Translate into English using *must*.

1. Я должна упорно работать над своим английским. 2. Вы должны внимательно слушать учителя на уроке. 3. Ты должен делать уроки каждый день. 4. Вы не должны забывать о своих обязанностях. 5. Вы должны быть осторожны на улице. 6. Она должна быть дома сейчас. 7. Мои друзья, должно быть, в парке. 8. Вы, должно быть, очень голодны. 9. Должно быть, очень трудно решать такие задачи. 10. Я должен сегодня повидать моего друга.

11. Open the brackets and fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs *must*, *have to* or *be to*.

1. You _____ (not tell) about it. It is a secret.
2. It looks like rain. You _____ (take) your raincoats.
3. Remember that we _____ (be) at this place not later than noon.
4. He _____ (wait) at the station till it stopped raining.
5. As he did not look like a shepherd, I at once concluded that he _____ (be) - could only be an art-dealer.
6. Then his family _____ (move) to Moscow and then to London.

7. He ____ (leave) for Africa that night.
8. ____ I (do) it by myself?
9. The conservation craftsman ____ (be) trained as their skills become more in demand.
10. Look ! All people in the street are going with their umbrellas up. It ____ be raining.
11. He ____ (not prepare) all this work, I will help him.
12. We ____ (conduct) a series of experiments this week.
13. Stay here till she is free. I think you ____ (not wait) long.
14. Where is Robyn? I haven't seen her for a long time. She ____ be staying at her friends.
15. He wants us to obey him. We ____ (do) exactly what he says.
16. They ____ (not tell) him anything about it before they get further instructions.
17. If you want to teach something, you should never tell a thing; you ____ (illustrate) it.
18. You ____ (not do) that again.

Should/ought

12. Match the parts of the sentences 1-10 and a-j.

1. I have a bad toothache.
 2. Sasha has a test tomorrow but here is a film on TV he has wanted to see much.
 3. She looks bad.
 4. I think the policeman was right.
 5. He has a bad cough but he goes on smoking.
 6. My room is in a mess and my friends coming to visit me tonight.
 7. It is a secret.
 8. I am afraid, I was rude to Alison yesterday.
 9. Tracey has put on weight recently.
 10. Phil drives the without headlights.
-
- a) He ought to give up smoking.
 - b) She should be more careful about her health.
 - c) You ought to put it in order.
 - d) He should record the film. Has he got a VCR?
 - e) She should not have exceeded the speed.
 - f) He should always turn them on in the dark otherwise he may have an accident.
 - g) You should go to the dentist's.
 - h) You should ring her up and apologize.
 - i) You ought not to have revealed it to anybody.
 - j) She ought to go on a diet.

13. Write advice using *should* and the words in brackets.

Example: Her diction is not very good, (to read aloud) She should read aloud.

1. The boy is a little pale, (to play out-of-doors)
2. I am afraid you will miss that train, (to take a taxi)
3. There is no one in. (to try the room next door)
4. I have a slight irritation in my throat, (to smoke less)
5. TK's child doesn't want to eat soup, (not to give her sweets before dinner)
6. She makes a lot of spelling mistakes, (to copy passages out of a book)
7. The dog is afraid of him. (not to shout at the dog)
8. The students are unable to follow what I am saying, (not to speak so fast)

Need

14. Open the brackets.

1. My shoes needs (clean).
2. The cottage needs to be (repair).
3. She needs (prepare) harder for her exams.
4. My room needs (tidy).
5. The walls need to be (paper).
6. I need (get) this book somewhere.
7. You need (book) a ticket beforehand.
8. You need (come) here at three o'clock.
9. She needs her article to be (publish).

Additional exercises

15. Fill in *can* / *can't* / *could* / *couldn't* + one of the verbs: *come, eat, hear, run, sleep, wait*.

1. I'm afraid I can't come to your party next week.
2. When Tim was 16, he was a fast runner. He _____ 100 metres in 11 seconds.
3. "Are you in a hurry?" "No, I've got plenty of time. I _____."
4. I was feeling sick yesterday. I _____ anything.
5. Can you speak up a bit? I _____ you very well.
6. "You look tired." "Yes, I _____ last night."

16. Fill in *must* or *can't*.

- 1 You've been travelling all day. You must be very tired.
- 2 That restaurant _____ be very good. It's always full of people.
- 3 That restaurant _____ be very good. It's always empty.
- 4 You're going on holiday next week. You _____ be looking forward to it.
- 5 It rained every day during their holiday, so they _____ have had a very nice time.
- 6 Congratulations on passing your exam. You _____ be very pleased.
- 7 You got here very quickly. You _____ have walked very fast.

Bill and Sue go away on holiday very often, so they _____ be short of money

17. Fill in *must*, *mustn't* or *needn't*.

- 1 We haven't got much time. We must hurry.
 - 2 We've got plenty of time. We needn't hurry.
 - 3 We have enough food at home so we _____ go shopping today.
 - 4 Jim gave me a letter to post. I _____ remember to post it.
 - 5 Jim gave me a letter to post. I _____ forget to post it.
 - 6 There's plenty of time for you to make up your mind. You _____ decide now.
 - 7 You _____ wash those tomatoes. They've already been washed.
 - 8 This is a valuable book. You _____ look after it carefully and you lose it.
- "What sort of house do you want to buy? Anything big?" "Well, it _____ be big - that's not important. But it _____ have a nice garden - that's essential."

18. Fill in *can* or (*be*) *able to*.

1. George has travelled a lot. He can speak four languages.
2. I haven't been able to sleep very well recently.
3. Sandra _____ drive but she hasn't got a car.
4. I can't understand Martin. I've never _____ understand him.
5. I used to _____ stand on my head but I can't do it now.
6. I can't see you on Friday but I _____ meet you on Saturday morning.
7. Ask Catherine about your problem. She might _____ help you.

19. Fill in *could*, *couldn't* or *was/were able to*.

1. My grandfather was a very clever man. He could speak five languages.
 2. I looked everywhere for the book but I couldn't find it.
 3. They didn't want to come with us at first but we were able to persuade them.
 4. Laura had hurt her leg and _____ walk very well.
 5. Sue wasn't at home when I phoned but I _____ contact her at her office.
 6. I looked very carefully and I _____ see a figure in the distance.
 7. I wanted to buy some tomatoes. The first shop I went to didn't have any but I _____ get some in the next shop.
 8. My grandmother loved music. She _____ play the piano very well.
 9. A girl fell into the river but fortunately we _____ rescue her.
- I had forgotten to bring my camera so I _____ take any photographs.

20. Read the sentences and use the words in brackets to make sentences with *must*, *have* or *can't*.

1. The phone rang but I didn't hear it. (I / asleep) I must have been asleep.
2. Jane walked past me without speaking. (she / see / me) She can't have seen me.
3. The jacket you bought is very good quality, (it / very expensive) .
4. I haven't seen the people next door for ages, (they / go away) .

5. I can't find my umbrella. (I / leave / it in the restaurant last night) .
 6. Don passed the exam without studying for it. (the exam / very difficult) .
 7. She knew everything about our plans, (she / listen / to our conversation) .
 8. Fiona did the opposite of what I asked her to do. (she / understand / what I said) .
 9. When I woke up this morning, the light was on. (I / forget / to turn it off) .
 10. The lights were red but the car didn't stop, (the driver / see / the red light) .
- I was woken up in the middle of the night by the noise next door, (the neighbours / have / a party) .

21. Rewrite the sentences using *may* or *might*.

1. *Perhaps Margaret is in her office. She might be in her office.*
2. Perhaps Margaret is busy. _____.
3. Perhaps she is working. _____.
4. Perhaps she wants to be alone. _____.
5. Perhaps she was ill yesterday. _____.
6. Perhaps she went home early. _____.
7. Perhaps she had to go home early. _____.
8. Perhaps she was working yesterday. _____.

Use *may not* or *might not*:

9. Perhaps she doesn't want to see me. _____.
10. Perhaps she isn't working today. _____.
11. Perhaps she wasn't feeling well yesterday. _____.

22. Complete the dialogues using *might not* or *couldn't*.

1. A: Do you think she saw you?
B: No, she was too far away. She couldn't have seen me.
2. A: I wonder why she didn't say hello. Perhaps she didn't see me.
B: That's possible. She might not have seen you.
3. A: I wonder why Ann didn't come to the party. Perhaps she wasn't invited,
B: Yes, it's possible. She _____.
4. A: Tom loves parties. I'm sure he would have come to the party if he'd been invited.
B: I agree. He _____.
5. A: I wonder how the fire started. Do you think it was an accident?
B: No, the police say it _____.
6. A: How did the fire start? I suppose it was an accident.
B: Well, the police aren't sure. They say it _____.

23. Fill in *must* or *have to* (in the correct form). Sometimes both are possible.

- 1 It's later than I thought. I must или have to go now.
- 2 Jack left before the end of the meeting. He had to go home early.
- 3 In Britain many children _____ wear uniform when they go to school.
- 4 When you come to London again, you _____ come and see us.

- 5 Last night Don became ill suddenly. We _____ call a doctor.
- 6 You really _____ work harder if you want to pass the examination.
- 7 I'm afraid I can't come tomorrow. I _____ work late.
- 8 I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I _____ work late.
- 9 Paul doesn't like his new job. Sometimes he _____ work at weekends.
- 10 Caroline may _____ go away next week.
- 11 We couldn't repair the car ourselves. We _____ take it to a garage.
- 12 Julia wears glasses. She _____ wear glasses since she was very young.

24. Complete the sentences using *don't* / *doesn't* / *didn't have to* + one of the following verbs:

do, got up, go, go, pay, shave, wait, work
--

- 1 I'm not working tomorrow, so I don't have to get up early.
- 2 The car park is free – you _____ to park your car there.
- 3 I went to the bank this morning. There was no queue, so I _____.
- 4 Sally is extremely rich. She _____.
- 5 We've got plenty of time. We _____ yet.
- 6 Jack has got a beard, so he _____.
- 7 I'm not particularly busy. I've got a few things to do but I _____ them now.
- 8 A man was slightly injured in the accident but he _____ hospital.

25. Fill in *mustn't* or *don't/doesn't have to*.

- 1 I don't want anyone to know. You mustn't tell anyone.
- 2 He doesn't have to wear a suit to work but he usually does.
- 3 I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I _____ go to work.
- 4 Whatever you do, you _____ touch that switch. It's very dangerous.
- 5 There's a lift in the building, so we _____ climb the stairs.
- 6 You _____ forget what I told you. It's very important.
- 7 Sue _____ get up early. She gets up early because she wants to.
- 8 Don't make so much noise. We _____ wake the baby.
- 9 I _____ eat too much. I'm supposed to be on a diet.
- 10 You _____ be a good player to enjoy a game of tennis.

26. For each situation write a sentence with *should* or *shouldn't* + one of the following:

go away for a few days; go to bed so late; look for another job; put some pictures on the walls; take a photograph; use her car so much
--

- 1 (Liz needs a change.) She should go away for a few days.
- 2 (My salary is very low.) You _____.
- 3 (Jack always has difficulty getting up.) He _____.
- 4 (What a beautiful view!) You _____.
- 5 (Sue drives everywhere. She never walks.) She _____.

6 (Bill's room isn't very interesting.) _____.

27. Read the situations and write sentences with *I think* / *I don't think...should...*

1 Peter and Judy are planning to get married. You think it's a bad idea.
(get married) I don't think they should get married.

2 You don't like smoking, especially in restaurants.
(be banned) I think _____.

3 I have a very bad cold but I plan to go out this evening. You don't think this is a good idea.

You say to me: (go out) _____.

4 You are fed up with the government. You think they have made too many mistakes.
(resign) _____.

28. Fill in *should* (*have*) + verb in brackets.

1 Margaret should pass the exam. She's been studying very hard. (pass)

2 You missed a great party last night. You should have come. (come)

3 We don't see you enough. You _____ and see us more often. (come)

4 I'm in a difficult position. What do you think I _____? (do)

5 I'm sorry that I didn't take your advice. I _____ what you said. (do)

6 I'm playing tennis with Jill tomorrow. She _____ - she's much better than me. (win)

7 We lost the match but we _____. We were the better team. (win)

8 "Is John here yet?" "Not yet, but he _____ here soon." (be)

9 I posted the letter three days ago, so it _____ by now. (arrive)

29. Translate the sentences into English using modal verbs.

1. Моя сестра умеет играть на скрипке.

2. Можно мне взять твою тетрадь?

3. Они не смогли купить билеты на поезд.

4. Ты сможешь прийти к нам?

5. Вы не должны выносить книги из библиотеки. (must)

6. Ты, должно быть, замёрз. Одень куртку. (must)

7. Уже поздно. Я должен идти домой. (have)

8. Ей не следовало брать ребёнка в ресторан. (should)

9. Вам стоит достать эту книгу.

10. Ты заешь, что делать. Тебе не нужен мой совет.

30. Complete the sentences using the modal verbs "can", "may", "must".

1. The performance _____ (be over) as there are many people leaving the theatre.

2. I don't believe that he said it. He _____ (say) such a thing.

3. I am sure they knew everything about it. Mary _____ (tell) them. She can't keep her word.

4. I am sure that she did not do anything of the kind. They_____ (take) her sister for her.
5. It is impossible that they should have refused to help you. They_____ (break) their promise.
6. Perhaps it was true, I am not sure. She_____ (be ashamed) to tell you the truth.
7. There was probably some misunderstanding. They_____ (sent) the contract to the wrong address.
8. _____ you really mean it? .
9. There is no doubt that it was all prepared beforehand. He_____ (watch) you.
10. It is impossible. They_____ (leave) already. I was watching the door of the house.
11. I don't believe that they didn't recognize you. They_____ (fail to recognize) you.
12. His teacher_____ (help) him; his English is quite decent now.
13. I'm quite sure, my students_____ (be) at a lecture now. They never miss classes.
14. I don't believe it. He _____ (write) the letter but the signature is certainly not his.
15. _____ this old man (be) your brother?
16. The message _____ (be delivered) in time as we received an immediate answer.
17. _____ you (not remember) our talk?

31. Fill in the blanks with "can/could" or "may/might" (or the negative forms).

1. _____ we leave the room? Is the lesson over? 2. _____ you stand on your head? - I _____ when I was at school but I _____ now. 3. _____ I smoke here? - No, you _____, smoking is not allowed. 4. _____ you type? - Yes, I _____ type but I _____ do shorthand. 5. _____ I come in? - Please, do. 6. Where _____ I buy fruit?. 7. He _____ answer the teacher's questions yesterday, but he _____ answer the same questions today. 8. _____ I come and see you this evening? - Of course you _____.
9. When I first went to Spain I _____ read Spanish but I _____ speak it. 10. He said that we _____ use his flat whenever we liked. 11. There was a lot of noise in the street last night, and I _____ sleep. 12. _____ I borrow your umbrella? 13. The boys _____ wait for him, they have no time for that. 14. It's very cold. _____ I shut the windows?

32. Fill in the blanks with "can/could" (or the negative forms).

- 1 ... you stand on your head? ~ I ... when I was at school but I ... now. (2nd verb negative)
- 2 When I've passed my driving test I ... hire a car from our local garage.
- 3 At the end of the month the Post Office will send him an enormous telephone bill which he ... pay. (negative)
- 4 I ... remember the address, (negative) ~ . . . you even remember the street?

(negative)

5 When the fog lifts we ... see where we are.

6 You've put too much in your rucksack; you never . . . carry all that.

7 When I was a child I ... understand adults, and now that I am an adult I ... understand children, (negative, negative)

8 When you have taken your degree you ... put letters after your name?

9 Don't try to look at all the pictures in the gallery. Otherwise when you get home you . . . remember any of them, (negative)

10 When I first went to Spain I ... read Spanish but I ... speak it. (2nd verb negative)

11 ... you type?- Yes, I ... type but I ... do shorthand. (2nd verb negative)

12 I'm locked in. I... get out! (negative)- . . . you squeeze between the bars? (negative) -No! I. . . ; I'm too fat. (negative)

33. Fill in the blanks with could and was able

1 He was very strong; he ... ski all day and dance all night.

2 The car plunged into the river. The driver ... get out but the passengers were drowned.

3 I was a long way from the stage. I ... see all right but I ... hear very well. (2nd verb negative)

4 We . . . borrow umbrellas; so we didn't get wet.

5 ... you walk or did they have to carry you?

6 I had no key so I ... lock the door. (negative)

7 I knew the town so I ... advise him where to go.

8 When the garage had repaired our car we ... continue our journey.

9 At five years old he ... read quite well.

10 When I arrived everyone was asleep. Fortunately I ... wake my sister and she let me in.

11 The swimmer was very tired but he ... reach the shore before he collapsed.

12 The police were suspicious at first but I ... convince them that we were innocent.

34. Fill in the blanks with can/could for polite requests and as a conditional.

1 ... I speak to Mr Pitt, please? - I'm afraid he's out at the moment. . . . you ring back later?

2 If you stood on my shoulders . . . you reach the top of the wall? ~ No, I'm afraid I ... (negative)

3 If I sang . . . you accompany me on the piano? ~ No, I..., I... play the piano! (negative, negative)

4 If a letter comes for me ... you please forward it to this address?

5 She made the wall very high so that boys . . . climb over it. (negative)

6 They took his passport so that he ... leave the country, (negative)

7... you tell me the time, please? ~

I'm afraid I. ... I haven't got a watch, (negative)

8 If you had to, ... you go without food for a week? ~ I suppose I ... if I had plenty

of water.

9 ... you lend me J5? -No, I... (negative)

10 They used to chain valuable books to library desks so that people . . . take them away, (negative)

35. Insert the correct form of may/might except in 10 and 36, where a be allowed form is necessary.

1 It... rain, you'd better take a coat.

2 He said that it ... rain.

3 We ... as well stay here till the weather improves.

4 ... I borrow your umbrella?

5 You . . . tell me! (/ think I have a right to know.)

6 Candidates ... not bring textbooks into the examination room.

7 People convicted of an offence . . . (have a right to) appeal.

8 If he knew our address he ... come and see us.

9 ... I come in? ~ Please do.

10 When he was a child he ... (they let him) do exactly as he liked. Ill think I left my glasses in your office. You . . . ask your secretary to look for them for me. (request)

12 He ... be my brother (I admit that he is) but I don't trust him.

13 I ... never see you again.

14 He ... be on the next train. We ... as well wait.

15 If we got there early we ... get a good seat.

16 The police . . . (have a right to) ask a driver to take a breath test.

17 You ought to buy now; prices ... go up.

18 I'll wait a week so that he ... have time to think it over.

19 He isn't going to eat it; I ... as well give it to the dog.

20 You ... at least read the letter. (I think you should.)

21 You . . . have written. (I am annoyed/disappointed that you didn't.)

22 We'd better be early; there ... be a crowd.

23 Nobody knows how people first came to these islands. They . . . have sailed from South America on rafts.

24 You . . . (have permission to) use my office.

25 He said that we ... use his office whenever we liked.

26 I don't think I'll succeed but I ... as well try.

27 You ought to go to his lectures, you . . . learn something.

28 If we can give him a blood transfusion we ... be able to save his life.

29 Two parallel white lines in the middle of the road mean that you . . . not overtake.

30 If I bought a lottery ticket I ... win J1,000.

31 If you said that, he ... be very offended.

32 I wonder why they didn't go. ~ The weather . . . have been too bad.

33 Warning: No part of this book ... be reproduced without the publisher's permission.

34 He has refused, but he ... change his mind if you asked him again.

35 ... I see your passport, please?

36 He ... (negative) drive since his accident. (They haven't let him drive.)

36. Fill the spaces in the following sentences by inserting must or the present, future, or past form of have to.

1 She . . . leave home at eight every morning at present.

2 Notice in a picture gallery: Cameras, sticks and umbrellas ... be left at the desk.

3 He sees very badly; he ... wear glasses all the time.

4 I ... do all the typing at my office.

5 You . . . read this book. It's really excellent.

6 The children . . . play in the streets till their mothers get home from work.

7 She felt ill and . . . leave early.

8 Mr. Pitt . . . cook his own meals. His wife is away.

9 I hadn't enough money and I ... pay by cheque.

10 I never remember his address; I always . . . look it up.

11 Employer: You . . . come to work in time.

12 If you go to a dentist with a private practice you . . . pay him quite a lot of money.

13 Father to small son: You ... do what Mummy says.

14 My neighbour's child . . . practise the piano for three hours a day.

15 Doctor: I can't come now.

Caller: You . . . come; he's terribly ill.

16 English children . . . stay at school till the age of 16.

17 In my district there is no gas laid on. People . . . use electricity for everything.

18 Notice above petrol pump: All engines ... be switched off.

19 Mother to daughter: You . . . come in earlier at night.

20 The shops here don't deliver. We . . . carry everything home ourselves.

21 The buses were all full; I... get a taxi.

22 Notice beside escalators: Dogs and push chairs ... be carried.

23 'Au pair' girls usually ... do quite a lot of housework.

24 Tell her that she ... be here by six. I insist on it.

25 When a tyre is punctured the driver . . . change the wheel.

26 Park notice: All dogs ... be kept on leads.

27 She . . . learn how to drive when her local railway station is closed.

28 Railway notice: Passengers . . . cross the line by the footbridge.

29 I got lost and . . . ask a policeman the way.

30 Farmers ... get up early.

31 If you buy that television set you . . . buy a licence for it.

32 When I changed my job I ... move to another flat.

33 Waiters . . . pay tax on the tips that they receive.

34 Father to son: I can't support you any longer; you . . . earn your own living from now on.

35 Railway notice: Passengers ... be in possession of a ticket.

36 Whenever the dog wants to go out I ... get up and open the door.

37. Use must not or need not to fill the spaces in the following sentences.

- 1 You . . . ring the bell; I have a key.
- 2 Notice in cinema: Exit doors ... be locked during performances.
- 3 You . . . drink this: it is poison.
- 4 We . . . drive fast; we have plenty of time.
- 5 You . . . drive fast; there is a speed limit here.
- 6 Candidates . . . bring books into the examination room.
- 7 You . . . write to him for he will be here tomorrow.
- 8 We . . . make any noise or we'll wake the baby.
- 9 You . . . bring an umbrella. It isn't going to rain.
- 10 You ... do all the exercise. Ten sentences will be enough.
- 11 We . . . reheat the pie. We can eat it cold.
- 12 Mother to child: You . . . tell lies.
- 13 You . . . turn on the light; I can see quite well.
- 14 You . . . strike a match; the room is full of gas.
- 15 You . . . talk to other candidates during the exam.
- 16 We . . . make any more sandwiches; we have plenty now.
- 17 You . . . put salt in any of his dishes. Salt is very bad for him.
- 18 You . . . take anything out of a shop without paying for it.
- 19 You . . . carry that parcel home yourself; the shop will send it.
- 20 You . . . clean the windows. The window-cleaner is coming tomorrow.
- 21 Mother to child: You . . . play with matches.
- 22 Church notice: Visitors . . . walk about the church during a service.
- 23 I ... go to the shops today. There is plenty of food in the house.
- 24 You . . . smoke in a non-smoking compartment.
- 25 Police notice: Cars ... be parked here.
- 26 We . . . open the lion's cage. It is contrary to Zoo regulations.
- 27 You . . . make your bed. The maid will do it.
- 28 I want this letter typed but you ... do it today. Tomorrow will do.
- 29 I'll lend you the money and you . . . pay me back till next month.
- 30 We . . . climb any higher; we can see very well from here.
- 31 You . . . look under the bed. There isn't anybody there.
- 32 You . . . ask a woman her age. It's not polite.
- 33 You've given me too much. ~ You . . . eat it all.
- 34 We . . . forget to shut the lift gates.
- 35 Mother to child: You . . . interrupt when I am speaking.
- 36 If you want the time, pick up the receiver and dial 8081; you . . . say anything.

38. Make sentences using *need not/need* or a negative or interrogative *have to* form.

- 1 It isn't necessary for him to go on working. He has already reached retiring age. (He . . .)
- 2 Was it necessary for you to wait a long time for your bus?
- 3 It isn't necessary for me to water my tomato plants every day.
- 4 It will be necessary for them to get up early when they go out to work every day.

- 5 We had to stop at the frontier but we were not required to open our cases.
- 6 It wasn't necessary to walk. He took us in his car. (We . . .)
- 7 My employer said, 'I shan't require you tomorrow.' (You . . . come.)
- 8 It is never necessary for me to work on Saturdays.
- 9 When I am eighteen I'll be of age. Then it won't be necessary to live at home if I don't want to.
- 10 New teacher to his class: It isn't necessary for you to call me 'Sir'; call me 'Bill'.
- 11 Will it be necessary for us to report this accident to the police?
- 12 When you buy something on the instalment system you are not required to pay the whole price at once.
- 13 Did you know enough English to ask for your ticket?
It wasn't necessary to say anything. I bought my ticket at a machine.
- 14 It isn't necessary to buy a licence for a bicycle in England. (We . . .)
- 15 Is it essential for you to finish tonight?
- 16 Is it necessary for people to go everywhere by boat in Venice?
- 17 Will it be necessary for me to sleep under a mosquito net?
- 18 Most people think that civil servants are not required to work very hard.
- 19 It wasn't necessary to swim. We were able to wade across.
- 20 It isn't necessary for you to drive me to the station. I can get a taxi.
- 21 Our plane was delayed so we had lunch at the airport. But it wasn't necessary to pay for the lunch. The airline gave it to us.
- 22 Is it obligatory for us to vote?
- 23 When you were a child were you required to practise the piano?
- 24 I saw the accident but fortunately it wasn't necessary for me to give evidence as there were plenty of other witnesses.
- 25 Small boy to friend: It won't be necessary for you to work hard when you come to my school. The teachers aren't very strict.
- 26 They had plenty of time. It wasn't necessary for them to hurry.
- 27 Is it necessary for you to take your dog with you everywhere?
- 28 What time was it necessary for you to leave home?
- 29 I brought my passport but I wasn't required to show it to anyone.
- 30 I missed one day of the exam. Will it be necessary for me to take the whole exam again?
- 31 Is it really necessary for you to practise the violin at 3 a.m.?
- 32 Everything was done for me. It wasn't necessary for me to do anything.
- 33 Are French children obliged to go to school on Saturdays?
- 34 I was late for the opera. ~
Was it necessary for you to wait till the end of the first act before finding your seat?
- 35 He repaired my old watch so it wasn't necessary for me to buy a new one after all.
- 36 Were you required to make a speech?

39. Fill in *may*, *must* or *need*.

1.... we hand in our compositions tomorrow? — No, you ... not, you ... hand them in after Sunday. 2. ... John really do this today? — No, he ... not, he ... do it tomorrow if he likes. 3. You ... not let this cup fall: it ... break. 4. ... I help you with your coat on? 5. ... I take this book for a little while? — I am sorry, but I ... return it to the library at once. 6. Alec ... practise this sound specially, but the other pupils ... not: they all pronounce it properly. 7. They ... come at any time they like between ten and twelve in the morning, but they ... not come if they don't want to. 8. ... I go there right now? — Yes, you

40. Fill in *can, may, must* or *need*.

1. I ... not go out today: it is too cold. 2. ... I take your pen? — Yes, please. 3. We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs: it is too heavy. 4. We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs ourselves: the workers will come and do it. 5. When ... you come to see us? — I ... come only on Sunday. 6. Shall I write a letter to him? — No, you ... not, it is not necessary. 7. ... you cut something without a knife? 8. Peter ... return the book to the library. We all want to read it. 9. Why ... not you understand it? it is so easy. 10. ... we do the exercise at once? Yes, you ... do it at once. 11. ... you pronounce this sound? 12. You ... not have bought this meat—we have everything for dinner.

41. Fill in *can, may* or *must*.

1. ... What ... we see on this map? 2. ... you speak Spanish? — No, unfortunately I... 3. At what time ... you come to school? 4. ... I come in? 5. You ... not smoke here. 6. ... take your book? — I am afraid not: I need it. 7. He ... not speak English yet. 8. I have very little time: I ... go. 9. They ... not go to the park today because they are busy. 10. You ... read this text: it is easy enough.

42. Fill in *must, can, need*.

1. If you want to improve your English, you ... work very hard. 2. ... I take this book? — Certainly, but you ... not give it to anybody. 3. Mother, ... I go to the country tomorrow? — No, you ... not. The doctor says you ... stay at home for a day or two. 4. There is something wrong with your television-set. You ... call a repair-man. — Oh, we ... not do, it! My brother ... fix it himself. 5. ... we bring these text-books every day? — No, you ... not: you ... take them from the library. 6. ... you go to the country with us? — No, I am afraid I ... not: I ... go to the library.

43. Fill in *must, may, can, need, to have to, to be able to*.

1. You ... not come to help them tomorrow: the work is done. 2. You ... not change the whole text as the beginning is all right. You ... only rewrite the second part of it. 3. ... you help me now? — I am afraid not: I am in a great hurry. I shall be free in the evening. Come to my place at about eight, and I ... help you. 4. John ... not tell us the rules of the game: we know them. 5. ... I return the book to you on Friday? I am afraid I ... not finish it before. — No, that is too late. You ... bring it to me not later than Wednesday. 6. It is already six o'clock. We ... hurry if we don't want to be late. 7. ... you translate this text into English? — I think I ... 8. They

spent all the morning on the river bank. Only Ann ... return home as she ... not stay in the sun for such a long time.

Unit 14

1. Give the Past Simple of the following verbs.

Supply, employ, marry, drop, carry, play, imply, tend, watch, plan, live, greet, found, want, stay, stop, try, apply, study, scan, love, look, land, wait, manufacture, produce.

2. Complete the sentences. Use *I/she was etc.* or *we/they were etc.*

Example: Chris worked very late yesterday (tired). – He was very tired.

1. Jane lost her job yesterday (furious).
2. We laughed a lot at the sitcom last night (very funny).
3. Peter and Greg fell into the river last week (wet and cold).
4. Yesterday was a stormy day (awful).
5. They watched a horror film on Friday night (really frightened).
6. They didn't have anything to eat yesterday (hungry).
7. I had a gorgeous holiday last year (really happy).

3. Where were you at these times? Use *I was at/in* + a place.

Example: I was in the bed at 7.30 yesterday morning.

1.last Friday night.
2.at 8 o'clock yesterday evening.
3.last Monday afternoon.
4.at 1 a.m. two days ago.
5.at 1 o'clock yesterday.
6.six minutes ago.

4. Write questions with *was/were* + the words in brackets, and give short answers.

EXAMPLE: MAX: My grandmother died in 1976.

OSCAR: WAS SHE OLD? (old)

MAX: NO, she wasn't.

1.

ELSA: James and Ruth had an examination yesterday.

BETH: ... ? (difficult)

ELSA: No,

2.

SALLY: I had a little red sports car in 1993.

TONY: ... ? (fast)

SALLY: Yes,

3.

DAVE: Mike got some tickets for the World Cup.

SUE: ... ? (expensive)

DAVE: No,... .

4.

ALAN: I didn't like school when I was young.

KATE:... ? (lazy)

ALAN: No,... .

5.

BEN: Julia wasn't at work yesterday.

MARK:... ? (ill)

BEN: Yes,... .

6.

RUTH: WHEN My grandfather was 25, he met the comedian Charlie Chaplin.

TOM:... ? (famous)

RUTH: Yes,... .

5. Use the verbs from the box in the past simple, negative.

snow, visit, watch, walk, play, talk, cook
--

1. It... much last winter; it rained a lot.
2. We ... the computer games; we did some sport.
3. Barbara and Charlie... TV last night; they went to the cinema.
4. They... dinner yesterday; they went to the restaurant.
5. Tim... his parents last week; he telephoned them.
6. We... to the city centre; we took a bus.
7. Sally... to George last week – they quarreled.

6. A father asked his son some questions at the end of the day. Write the questions in the past simple. Use the words from the box to make verb phrases.

Example: Did you play volleyball?

play	a big lunch
have	volleyball
visit	school
have	a history lesson
watch	any money
do	your grandmother
spend	your homework
	your favourite TV programme

7. Put the verbs in brackets in the following sentences in the past simple.

1. He (watch) the Semi-Finals on TV.
2. Boss (talk) about our strategy.
3. The representative (travel) around Europe.
4. He (book) a ticket in advance.
5. They (study) the order carefully.

6. He (cry) with fear.
7. The company (expand) slowly – and stealthily.
8. He (lower) his tone of voice.
9. The passengers (fasten) the belts.
10. They (discuss) the trip.
11. We (reach) the destination.
12. He (die) soon after the war came to an end.
13. I (stop) in Miami on my way home.
14. He always (stay) at this hotel when he (visit) this town.
15. Our accountant (live) in Ukraine before moving to Russia.
16. The pedestrian slowly (cross) the road.
17. Only few people (wait) for the bus at the stop.
18. The ship (sail) away.
19. The ferry (drown) in the sea.
20. The tourist (call) the police after he was attacked in the street.

8. Put the sentences into (a) the negative (b) the interrogative.

1. He looked at the picture.
2. She talked about the weather.
3. The secretary arranged the meeting.
4. He covered a letter with his hand.
5. She founded a company a decade ago.
6. His personal assistant (arrive) on time.
7. He earned enough money.
8. His wife appeared at 8.00.
9. We were in New York at that time.
10. Jane cleaned the table.
11. He carried a leather case.
12. Jack robbed the bank.
13. He talked slowly.
14. She saved a little money.
15. Juan dialed the number.
16. The sun disappeared behind the clouds.
17. The girls started to laugh.
18. The man smoked a cigarette.
19. He greeted us.
20. The criminal appealed to the jury.

Unit 15

1. Give the Past Simple of the following verbs.

a) Can, blow, break, build, choose, come, cost, do, drink, eat, fly, give, have, know, lead, leave, lie, make, meet, put, ride, rise, see, send, shoot, sink, sleep, spend, stand, take, tell, throw, wake, wear, win, write.

b) Be, become, bring, buy, catch, cost, deal, dream, drive, fall, get, go, hear, keep, lay, learn, let, lose, mean, pay, read, run, say, sell, set, shut, sit, speak, spread, swim, teach, think, understand, wear, write.

2. Choose the correct word/s.

1. A: Did you *get/got* the email I sent you yesterday? B: Yes, thanks, I *did/got*.

2. How you *felt/did you feel* when they *told/did tell* you about moving offices?

3. A: Did you *tell/told* him about the change of plans? B: Yes, I *told/did*.

4. I *didn't see/didn't saw* the reason for the delay, so I *got/did get* angry.

3. Put the verbs in the following sentences into the simple past tense.

1. I go to work by bus.
2. I meet her on Tuesdays.
3. He always wears black.
4. I make cakes every week.
5. She gets up at 6.30.
6. He understands me.
7. He shuts the shop at 6.00.
8. She speaks slowly.
9. He leaves the house at 9.00.
10. I read a chapter every night.
11. You eat too much.
12. I see him every day.
13. Who knows the answer? I think I know it.
14. We buy them here.
15. I usually pay him £5.
16. It costs 30p.
17. My back hurts.
18. I lie down after lunch.
19. We drink water.
20. He puts up his prices every year.

4. Put the verbs in the brackets into the past simple.

1. Michael (make) some notes and (start) writing.
2. This Internet connection (be) slower than before.
3. In the past, the factory (produce) 4,000 units every month.
4. Franz (leave) before my arrival.
5. When I (be) younger I (use) to go skiing a lot.
6. The meeting (finish) late so we went straight back to the hotel.

5. Put the verbs in the following sentences into (a) the negative (b) the

interrogative.

1. She saw your brother.
2. We heard a terrible noise.
3. He slept till 10.00.
4. They drank all the wine.
5. She thought about it.
6. The police caught the thief.
7. She found her watch.
8. My mother chose this hotel.
9. She lent you enough money.
10. Keiko taught Japanese.
11. He lost his wallet.
12. They flew to New York.
13. Tom laid the table.
14. Mr Pitt fell downstairs.
15. She lost her way.
16. I sent it to the laundry.
17. Jack kept the money.
18. They spent it all.
19. She sold the car.
20. He shook the bottle.

6. Interview Julia. First complete the story of Julia's day, using the words from the list below.

a pizza	half an hour later
2 p.m.	my friend
the sports centre	a birthday present
9 a.m.	bus
an Italian restaurant	did some washing
<u>8 a.m.</u>	

1. I left home at 8 a.m. yesterday morning and went to college by
2. I arrived there
3. My classes began atand finished at.....
4. I went to.....for lunch.
5. I metthere and we had lunch together.
6. We both were very hungry and ate..... each.
7. After lunch, I boughtfor my father, and my friend went toto play tennis.
8. In the evening I stayed at home and

7. Now complete the questions that you asked Julia.

Example: When did you leave home?

1. How.....?

2. When.....?
3. What time.....?
4. What time.....?
5. Where.....?
6. Who.....?
7. What.....?
8. What.....?
9. Where.....?
10. What.....?

8. Put in *had*, *didn't have* or *Did ... have*?

Example: When I was a student I was rather poor. I *didn't have* a laptop then.

1. I arrived home very late yesterday. – a lot of work to do at your office?
2. Ann couldn't go to New York last year because she..... the correct visa.
3. When I was a child, we..... two parrots, two dogs and two cats.
4. Rosie..... a problem with her Internet last night?
5. Not many people..... their own cars in the 1930s.
6. The customs officers at the airport stopped my parents when they arrived. – What..... in their suitcases? – Nothing – only their personal things.

9. Two friends meet after the weekend. Anna had a good weekend but Ted didn't. Write the other half of the conversation. (Read Anna's answers first.)

Ted: How are you?

ANNA: I'm fine, thanks.

Ted: Did you have a good weekend?

Anna:.....

Ted: Did you enjoy the film?

Anna:.....excellent.

Ted: What did you do after that?

Anna:.....

Ted: That sounds nice. What was the food like?

ANNA:, but.....too much! What about you? How was your weekend?

TED: Terrible!.....with the car.

ANNA: Oh dear! I'm sorry to hear that. Are you all right?

Ted: Yes, I'm fine now but Ia bad headache for two days.

Anna: And what about the car? Was there a lot of damage?

Ted: It wasn't too bad. The garageand I can drive it again now.

ANNA: Oh, well. Come and have some lunch with me and forget about the weekend.

10. Complete this e-mail that Toby received from his friend Jerry. Use a verb in the past simple (e.g. arrived) or *was/were*. One verb is in the negative.

Hi Toby!

*I'm in Los Angeles now. We arrived here yesterday. Before that, we (2)... 7 days in New York. It (3)... wonderful. Pete and I (4)... a lot of interesting places including the Empire State Building. We (5)... to the top – it (6)... very high, and we (7)... both a bit frightened. We (8)... a boat along the river to see the Statue of Liberty. We (9)... through Greenwich Village and watched many artists at work. The paintings (10)... expensive so I bought one. We also (11)... to the theatre and saw new musical – I (12)... it very much. The weather (13)... OK – a bit wet sometimes. But now in Los Angeles, it's hot and sunny.
See you soon.*

Love Jerry (and Pete)

Now, you write a postcard to a friend from your last holiday place. Use this as a model for your story

Повторение видовременных форм английского глагола
Настоящее простое время и настоящее продолженное в сравнении
(The Present Simple vs the Present Continuous)
Простое прошедшее время и прошедшее продолженное в сравнении
The Past Simple vs the Past Continuous

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

1. Cuckoos (not build) nests. They (use) the nests of other birds.
2. You can't see Tom now: he (have) a bath.
3. He usually (drink) coffee but today he (drink) tea.
4. What she (do) in the evenings? – She usually (play) cards or (watch) TV.
5. I won't go out now as it (rain) and I (not have) an umbrella.
6. The last train (leave) the station at 11.30.
7. He usually (speak) so quickly that I (not understand) him.
8. Ann (make) a dress for herself at the moment. She (make) all her own clothes.
9. Hardly anyone (wear) a hat nowadays.
10. I'm afraid I've broken one of your coffee cups. – Don't worry. I (not like) that set anyway.
11. Tom can't have the newspaper now because his aunt (read) it.
12. The kettle (boil) now. Shall I make the tea?
13. You (enjoy) yourself or would you like to leave now? – I (enjoy) myself very much. I (want) to stay to the end.
14. How you (get) to work as a rule? – I usually (go) by bus but tomorrow I (go) in Tom's car.
15. Why you (put) on your coat? – I (go) for a walk. You (come) with me? – Yes, I'd love to come.
16. How much you (owe) him? – I (owe) him £5. – You (intend) to pay him?
17. You (read) a lot? – Yes, quite a lot.
18. Mary usually (learn) languages very quickly but she (not seem) able to learn

modern Greek.

19. I always (buy) lottery tickets but I never (win) anything.
20. You always (write) with your left hand?
21. You (love) him? – No, I (like) him very much but I (not love) him.

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

1. What Tom (think) of the Budget? – He (think) it most unfair.
2. What this one (cost)? – It (cost) forty pence.
3. You (see) my car keys anywhere? – No, I (look) for them but I (not see) them.
4. He never (listen) to what you say. He always (think) about something else.
5. You (understand) what the lecturer is saying? – No, I (not understand) him.
6. What you (have) for breakfast usually? – I usually (eat) a carrot and (drink) a glass of cold water.
7. You (recognize) that man? — I (think) that I have seen him before but I (not remember) his name.
8. Look at that crowd. What they (wait) for?
9. Stop! You (not see) the notice? – I (see) it but I can't read it because I (not wear) my glasses.
10. She always (borrow) from me and she never (remember) to pay me back.
11. You (need) another blanket or you (feel) warm enough?
12. I (save) up because I (go) abroad in July.
13. I (think) it is not good that you don't do sport. You (get) fat.
14. The plane that you (look) at now just (take) off for Paris.
15. Tom never (do) any work in the garden; he always (work) on his car.
16. What he (do) to his car now? – I (think) he (polish) it.
17. These workmen are never satisfied; they always (complain).
18. We (use) this room today because the window in the other room is broken.
19. You (know) why an apple (fall) down and not up?
20. Tom and Mr Pitt (have) a long conversation. I (wonder) what they (talk) about.
21. You (believe) all that the newspapers say? – No, I (not believe) any of it.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the simple present or the present continuous and translate the story into Russian.

- This story is about a boy who (make) friends with a snake which he (find) in his garden. Then he (go) away but he (not forget) the snake and some years later he (return) and (look) for it. He (find) the snake who (recognize) its old friend and (coil) round him affectionately. But, unfortunately, the snake is by now a full-grown boa-constrictor and its embrace (kill) the poor boy.
- The snake (feel) sorry about this?
- I (not know). The story (end) there.

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

1. I lit the fire at 6.00 and it (burn) brightly when Tom came in at 7.00.
2. When I arrived the lecture had already started and the professor (write) on the overhead projector.

3. I didn't want to meet Paul so when he entered the room I (leave).
4. He (watch) TV when the phone rang. Very unwillingly he (turn) down the sound and (go) to answer it.
5. When I arrived she (have) lunch.
6. He always (carry) an umbrella when he walked to the office.
7. What you (think) of his last book? – I (like) it very much.
8. I (share) a flat with him when we were students.
9. He suddenly (realize) that he (travel) in the wrong direction.
10. The burglar (open) the safe when he (hear) footsteps. He (put) out his torch and (crawl) under the bed.
11. When I (look) for my passport I (find) this old photograph.
12. You looked very busy when I (see) you last night. What you (do)?
13. He (clean) his gun when it accidentally (go) off and (kill) him.
14. As I (cross) the road I (step) on a banana skin and (fall) heavily.
15. When I came in they (sit) round the fire. Mr Pitt (do) a crossword puzzle, Mrs Pitt (knit), the others (read). Mrs Pitt (smile) at me and (say), 'Come and sit down.'
16. She was very extravagant. She always (buy) herself new clothes.
17. Her mother often (tell) her that she (spend) too much money but she never (listen).

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

Mr Smith never (wake) up in time in the mornings and always (get) into trouble for being late; so one day he (go) to town and (buy) an alarm clock. To get home he (have to) go through a field where a bad-tempered bull usually (graze). This bull normally (not chase) people unless something (make) him angry. Unfortunately, as Mr Smith (cross) the field, his alarm clock (go) off. This (annoy) the bull, who immediately (begin) to chase Mr Smith. Mr Smith (carry) an open umbrella as it (rain) slightly. He (throw) the umbrella to the ground and (run) away as fast as he could. The bull (stop) and (begin) to attack the umbrella. While he (do) this Mr Smith escaped.

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

1. When he (awake) she (sit) by the window. She (look) at something in the street, but when he (call) her she (turn) and (smile) at him.
2. The murderer (carry) the dead body down the stairs when he (hear) a knock on the door.
3. When I (arrive) at the station Mary (wait) for me. She (wear) a blue dress and (look) very pretty. As soon as she (see) me she (wave) and (shout) something, but I couldn't hear what she (say) because everybody (make) such a noise.
4. The prisoner (escape) by climbing the wall of the garden where he (work).
5. As we (come) here a policeman (stop) us.
6. Ann said that she (be) on holiday. I (say) that I (hope) that she (enjoy)

herself.

7. When I last (see) her she (hurry) along the road to the station. I (ask) her where she (go) and she (say), 'London', but I don't think she (speak) the truth because there (not be) any train for London at that time.

8. While I (swim) someone (steal) my clothes and I (have to) walk home in my swimsuit.

9. I (come) in very late last night and unfortunately the dog (wake) up and (start) to bark. This (wake) my mother who (come) to the top of the stairs and (say), 'Who is there?'

10. I (say), 'It is me,' but she (not hear) me because the dog (bark) so loudly, so she (go) back to her room and (telephone) the police.

7. What were you doing yesterday at...? Use the Past Continuous.

At 10.30 a.m. yesterday I.....

10.30 a.m.

12.30 p.m.

4.00 p.m.

8.30 p.m.

1.00 a.m.

8. Complete the conversations. Use *was/were*, or use *the past simple* (I did, etc.) or *the past continuous* (was doing, etc.) of the verb in brackets.

1)

POLICEMAN: What *were* you *doing* (you/do) when the accident *happened* (happen)?

COLIN: I... at the bus-stop. I... (wait) for a bus.

POLICEMAN:... (you / see) the accident?

COLIN: No, because I... (read) the newspaper.

2)

NICOLA: I... (telephone) you at 9 o'clock last night but you were not at home.

MARTIN: AT 9 o'clock? I... (sit) in a cafe,... (drink) hot chocolate.

NICOLA:... Jane with you?

MARTIN: No, she... (work) in the library.

NICOLA: Where... (you / go) after the cafe?

MARTIN: I... (go) home.

3)

MUM: Oh no! My beautiful new plate. What happened?

ANGELA: I'm really sorry, Mum. I... (break) it when I... (wash) it.

MUM: How?

ANGELA: My hands... wet and I... (drop) it on the floor.

4)

SOPHIE:... (you/think) yesterday's exam... difficult?

EDWARD: No, not really, but I... (not / write) very much.

SOPHIE: Why not?

EDWARD: Because I... (dream) about my holidays.

5)

ANDREW: There... a crash outside my house yesterday.

PIPPA: What... (happen)?

ANDREW: I don't know. It... (rain) but the drivers... (not/go) fast.

PIPPA: Were they hurt?

ANDREW: One man... (break) his arm and the other man... (cut) his head.

6)

TRACY: Pardon? I didn't hear you. Could you repeat that, please?

NEIL: I... (not/talk) to you.

TRACY: Who... (you/talk) to?

NEIL: Sarah.

TRACY: Oh, sorry.

9. At 10.05 a.m. yesterday, there was a robbery at the Midwest Bank. You are a police officer and you are asking a man some questions about what he was doing, what other people were doing, and what he saw. Write the questions. Use *was/were*, the past simple (*did you ...*) and the past continuous (*were*)

Now then, Mr Smith, I know you saw the robbery yesterday. I would like to ask you to some questions. First of all, ...

1. What / you / do / at 10.05 a.m. yesterday?
2. How many robbers / go / into the bank?
3. they / carry / guns?
4. Where / the big car / wait?
5. driver / a man or a woman?
6. you / see / a man in an old jacket on the corner?
7. some men / repair / the road?
8. anyone / wait / at the bus stop?
9. Thank you, Mr Smith, that was very helpful.'

Now write Mr Smith's answers.

10. Look at this information about Marco and Jill.



Name: Marco

Age: 15

Home town: Rome

Job: Student

Education/study: 12 subjects at school

Likes: Playing football, cinema

Last holiday: 2 weeks in Greece last summer; hotel by the sea, lots of water sports

Name: Jill

Age: 29

Home town: Dublin

Job: Computer programmer

Education/study: Mathematics at university

Likes: Travelling, swimming, chocolate

Last holiday: 1 month in Indonesia last month; camping, lots of walking



Write questions about Marco. Use a verb in the present or past.

1 (old?)

2 (live?)

3 (do?)

4 (study?)

5 (like?)

6 (last holiday?)

7 (stay?)

8 (do on holiday?)

Read the paragraph about Marco.

Marco is 15 and he comes from Rome. He is a student and is studying 12 subjects at school. He likes playing football and going to the cinema. Last summer he went to Greece for 2 weeks. He stayed in a hotel by the sea and he played lots of water sports.

Write a similar paragraph for Jill.

Now do the same for yourself.

Unit 16

1. Change the sentences using the Present Perfect.

1. I am eating my breakfast. 2. We are drinking water. 3. He is bringing them some meat and vegetables. 4. You are putting the dishes on the table. 5. They are having tea. 6. She is taking the dirty plates from the table. 7. The children are putting on their coats. 8. The students are writing a dictation. 9. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem. 10. I am learning a poem. 11. She is telling them an interesting story. 12. Kate is sweeping the floor. 13. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him. 14. Susan is making a new dress for her birthday party. 15. She is opening a box of chocolates.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous or Present Perfect.

1. What are you (to talk) about? 2. We have just (to talk) about it. 3. He has just (to say) something about it. 4. She is (to tell) them some interesting story. 5. He has (to tell) us nothing about it. 6. She has (to tell) them some stories about dogs. 7. We have (to have) two lessons today. 8. They are (to have) a meeting. 9. She has not (to speak) yet. 10. They have (to ask) me several questions. 11. He has already (to learn) the rule. 12. I am (to write) an exercise. 13. What is he (to do)? — He is

(to read) a newspaper. 14. Have you (to read) any stories by Jack London? 15. What are you (to do) here? — I am (to write) a letter to my friends. 16. Who has (to write) this article?

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. We (to travel) around Europe last year. 2. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot. 3. I (to see) Pete today. 4. She (to see) this film last Sunday. 5. Alex (to meet) his friend two hours ago. 6. I just (to meet) our teacher. 7. The children already (to decide) what to do with the books. 8. Yesterday they (to decide) to help their grandmother. 9. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 10. She (to live) there last year. 11. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again. 12. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 13. Mary (to buy) a new hat. 14. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday. 15. The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it. 16. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect and complete the short answers.

1. I (be) to the dentist. 2. You (have) breakfast? ~ Yes, I ... 3. The post (come)? ~ Yes, it... 4. You (see) my watch anywhere? ~ No, I'm afraid I ... 5. Someone (wind) the clock? ~ Yes, Tom ... 6. I (not finish) my letter yet. 7. He just (go) out. 8. Someone (take) my bicycle. 9. The phone (stop) ringing. 10. You (hear) from her lately? - No, I ... 11. I just (wash) that floor. 12. The cat (steal) the fish. 13. You (explain) the exercise? ~ Yes, I... 14. There aren't any buses because the drivers (go) on strike. 15. You (have) enough to eat? ~ Yes, I (have) plenty, thank you. 16. Charles (pass) his exam? ~ Yes, he ...

5. Complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the present perfect and the verb in brackets.

- a) Jane doesn't work at this company now. – Jane... this company (leave).
- b) This is the first time I've been to the United States. – I ... to the US before (never, be).
- c) That's strange! My wallet isn't here! – That's strange! My wallet ... (disappear).
- d) I saw a friend of yours a few moments ago. – I... a friend of yours (just, see).
- e) I'm still writing this report. – I... this report yet (finish).
- f) We started working here three years ago. – We... for three years (be).
- g) Is this your first visit to Latin America? – Have you... there before (be)?
- h) Is Anna still out of the office? – ... Anna... back yet (come)?

6. Complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the verbs from the box.

have eaten, have been, has gone, haven't seen (x2), have left,
--

have forgotten, haven't finished

- a) I'm sorry, but Rachel Dawson isn't here. – I'm sorry but Rachel Dawson... out (go).
- b) I last saw David in 1996. – I... since 1996.
- c) I came to live here three months ago. – I... here three months.
- d) How stupid of me! My laptop is still in the car. – How stupid of me! I... my laptop in the car.
- e) I'm still reading this report. – I ... reading this report yet.
- f) This is the first time I've eaten snails. – I... never... snails before.
- g) I don't remember Helen's phone number. – I... Helen's phone number.
- h) The last time I saw Margaret was Monday. – I... since Monday.

7. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or Simple Past.

1. This is my house. – How long you (live) here?— I (live) here since 1970. 2. He (live) in London for two years and then (go) to Edinburgh. 3. You (wear) your hair long when you were at school? ~ Yes, my mother (insist) on it. 4. But when I (leave) school I (cut) my hair and (wear) it short ever since. 5. Shakespeare (write) a lot of plays. 6. My brother (write) several plays. He just (finish) his second tragedy. 7. I (fly) over Loch Ness last week. – You (see) the Loch Ness monster? 8. I (not see) him for three years. I wonder where he is. 9. He (not smoke) for two weeks. He is trying to give it up. 10. Chopin (compose) some of his music in Majorca. 11. When he (arrive)? – He (arrive) at 2.00. 12. You (lock) the door before you left the house? 13. I (read) his books when I was at school. I (enjoy) them very much. 14. I can't go out because I (not finish) my work. 15. I never (drink) whisky. – Well, have some now. 16. I (write) the letter but I can't find a stamp.

8. Complete the sentences. Use the Present Perfect.

- 1. How long _____ you _____ (use) this car? You should buy a newer one.
- 2. How long _____ you _____ (know) her?
- 3. (You are retired now.) How long _____ you _____ (work) as a deputy chief executive officer?
- 4. Since leaving school, both men _____ (work) in fast food restaurants.
- 5. They _____ (live) in the same town all their lives.
- 6. Both the brothers _____ (be married) to a woman called Linda for several years before divorcing her in 2005.
- 7. She _____ (study) tourism for 3 years at university. Now she is a travel agent.
- 8. I _____ (start) learning English 5 years ago.

9. Insert the appropriate word and complete the sentences.

Use: for, since, ago, (always), all one's life, how long

- 1. Both of them _____ (suffer) tension headaches _____ they were young.
- 2. I _____ (know) her _____.
- 3. Jan _____ (have an accident) – they've taken her to hospital.
- 4. Jan _____ (have an accident) – don't worry, she's okay now.

5. I _____ (see) her this morning (now it's evening).
6. I _____ (see) her today – she looks tired and exhausted.
7. I _____ (live) in New York _____.
8. He _____ (live) in Europe _____.

10. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect. Use contractions where possible. The first one has been done for you

1. Are you sure it isn't working? Have you tried (you/try) it?
2. I... (never/see) such a boring presentation.
3. Luckily, our customers... (not/complain) about the price rise.
4. We... (already/spend) quite a lot of money on this project.
5. ... (they/reply) to your last email?
6. I... (not/get) the figures to hand – can I call you back later?
7. Unemployment... (go/up) by 2% since January.
8. I'm sorry, she's not here. She... (just/leave).
9. Their shares (fall) by 15% since the merger.
- 10.... (you/ever/take) *the Eurostar* to Brussels?

Unit 17

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses (Conditional I).

1. If I see him, I (give) him a lift.
2. If I find your passport I (telephone) you at once.
3. The police (arrest) him if they catch him.
4. If he (read) in bad light, he will ruin his eyes.
5. Someone (steal) your car if you leave it unlocked.
6. What will happen if my parachute (not open)?
7. If he (wash) my car I'll give him £10.
8. If you put on the kettle, I (make) the tea.
9. He'll be late for the train if he (not start) at once.
10. If you come late, they (not let) you in.
11. Unless he (sell) more, he won't get much profit.
12. Ice (turn) to water if you heat it.
13. Unless you are more careful, you (have) an accident.
14. Tell him to ring me up if you (see) him.
15. If I tell you a secret, you (promise) not to tell it to anyone else?
16. If he (like) the house, will he buy it?

2. Complete each sentence 1-6 with an ending a)-f).

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Please take a seat until | a) you leave. |
| 2. They won't accept our order unless | b) Dr Rihal is ready to see you. |
| 3. Helen wants to see you before | c) we give a bank guarantee. |
| 4. As soon as Helen arrives | d) finish, we can talk. |
| 5. I can't wait! This time next week I'll | e) I'll ask her to phone you. |
| 6. Will you wait a moment? When I'll | f) be lying on a beach in Greece. |

3. Choose the correct variants and translate the sentences.

1. If we 're/we would be late, they'll start/they'd start without us.
2. If we will take/take a taxi, we'll arrive/we arrive sooner.
3. If we worked/would work for ADC, we'll get/we'd get a better salary.
4. If we don't hurry/won't hurry, we would be/we'll be late.
5. If you change/are changing your mind, give me/you will give me a ring.
6. Unless you click/would click on that icon, it didn't/it won't print out.
7. If I lend/will lend you this book, when do you return/will you return it?
8. If you heard/hear anything in the next few days, let me/letting me know.

4. Complete the sentences (Conditional I).

1. If they (promote) the brand better, they (get) a market share.
2. If your second interview (go) well, I'm sure they (offer) you the job.
3. If my train (not come) late, I (be) in Paris at six.
4. If you (tell) me what you want, I (get) it for you at the airport.
5. If we (send) the goods by sea, the transport costs (be) much lower.
6. When anyone from Head Office (visit), they (stay) in a five star hotel.
7. If you (enter) the date in the wrong format, the computer (not recognize) the information.

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses (Conditional II).

1. If I had a fax, I (send) it myself.
2. If I (know) his address, I'd give it to you.
3. He (look) a lot better if he shaved more often.
4. If he worked more slowly he (not make) so many mistakes.
5. I shouldn't drink that wine if I (be) you.
6. More tourists would come to this country if it (have) a better climate.
7. If I were sent to prison you (visit) me?
8. If someone (give) you a helicopter what would you do with it?
9. I (buy) shares in that company if I had some money.
10. If you (not belong) to a union you couldn't get a job.
11. If I (win) a big prize in a lottery I'd give up my job.
12. I could tell you what this means if I (know) Greek.
13. If everybody (give) £1 we would have enough.
14. He might get fat if he (stop) smoking.
15. I (be) ruined if I bought her everything she asked for.
16. I could get a job easily if I (have) a degree.

Unit 18

1. Translate into English. Use the Past Simple Active or the Past Simple Passive.

1. Я рассказал – Мне рассказали.
2. Я показал – Мне показали

3. Она привела – Ее привели
4. Мы спросили – Нас спросили
5. Мы ответили – Нам ответили
6. Мы послали – Нас послали
7. Они дали — Им дали
8. Он помог – Ему помогли
9. Он посоветовал – Ему посоветовали
10. Он забыл – Его забыли
11. Он вспомнил – Его вспомнили
12. Мы пригласили – Нас пригласили
13. Он позвал – Его позвали

2. Use the verbs in brackets in the Present, Past or Future Simple Passive.

1. Bread (to eat) every day.
2. The letter (to receive) yesterday.
3. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.
4. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday.
5. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday.
6. Many houses (to build) in our town every year.
7. This work (to do) tomorrow.
8. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
9. These trees (to plant) last autumn.
10. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.
11. My question (to answer) yesterday.
12. Hockey (to play) in winter.
13. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.

3. Translate into English using the Present, Past or Future Simple Passive.

1. Мне расскажут — Мне рассказали — Мне рассказывают
2. Мне покажут — Мне показали — Мне показывают
3. Ее привели — Ее приводят — Ее приведут
4. Нас спросили – Нас спрашивают – нас спросят
5. Нам ответили – нам отвечают – нам ответят
6. Нас послали – нас посылают – нас пошлют
7. Им дали – им дают – им дадут
8. Ему помогли – Ему помогают – Ему помогут.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the right form

1. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room.
2. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift.
3. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloak-room downstairs.
4. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs.
5. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel.
6. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum.
7. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel bureau.

8. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs.

5. Translate into English

1. Он каждый день рассказывает нам что-нибудь интересное.
2. Ему каждый день рассказывают что-нибудь интересное.
3. Я часто посылаю письма друзьям.
4. Меня часто посылают на юг.
5. Я всегда хвалю моих друзей.
6. Меня всегда хвалят дома.
7. Мы часто вспоминаем вас.
8. Нас часто вспоминают в деревне.
9. Меня часто приглашают в кино.
10. Он пишет много писем.
11. Когда в вашей семье пьют чай?

6. Rewrite each sentence with a passive verb as in the example.

Example: The authorities have closed the casino. – The casino has been closed.

1. People all over the world speak English.
2. The local authorities have finally opened the new motorway.
3. Someone left this umbrella in reception.
4. They have just serviced all our machines.
5. They printed some business cards with the new logo.
6. They refused my request for credit.

7. Rewrite each sentence with a passive verb as in the example.

1. Example: Someone checked these figures for me last week. – These figures were checked for me last week.
2. They grow much less coffee in Colombia these days. – These days much less coffee...
3. Someone delivered this package this morning. – This package was...
4. They've put up interest rates again. – Interest rates have been...
5. We'll discuss your idea in the meeting tomorrow. – Your idea will be...
6. The technician installed some new software on my PC yesterday. – Yesterday... on my PC.
7. Tokyo is my place of birth. – I... in Tokyo.
8. When is your date of birth? – When exactly... born?
9. Someone stole Peter's car last week. – ... stolen last week.
10. Did anyone tell Alex about the meeting? – Was Alex... about the meeting?

Unit 18

1. Complete the sentences below with *should* (следует) or *shouldn't* (не следует) and a phrase from the box.

prepare well	lose your nerve
develop a better website	be late
stay three days	go to the job interview
buy an expensive computer	
find a part-time job	
waste so much money	
speak to our boss	

1. Our online business is bad. We...
2. Our team is working too many hours. We...
3. The meeting is very important. We...
4. She wants to visit a lot of customers in Spain. She...
5. He has a lot of debts. He...
6. We have to cut costs. You...
7. You need this job. You...
8. This presentation is very important. We...
9. I don't have money to pay for my university course. I...
10. Try to keep calm when your boss is shouting at you. You...

2. Give the opposite advice by using *should*, *shouldn't* or *I don't think*.

Example: I think he should go to Paris next week. – *I don't think he should go to Paris next week.*

1. You should buy a franchise.
2. She shouldn't take the customers to an expensive restaurant.
3. I think we should launch the new product now.
4. My boss thinks it is too late to send the report now.
5. We should order online.
6. You shouldn't apply for a higher-paid job.
7. You shouldn't be careful with your cash on holidays.
8. The country's car industry should put a little effort into research and development.
9. I think we should expand into European markets.
10. If you are highly qualified, you shouldn't ask for promotion.

3. Use the notes to write suggestions to a colleague going on a business trip for the first time.

Example: *You shouldn't write on business cards.*

write on business cards	be late
use surnames	come on time
give an expensive gift	drink a lot at the business lunch
shake hands	look your colleagues straight in the eyes

4. Complete the sentences with *had better*.

- a) I need some money. I'd better go to the bank.
- b) John is expecting you to phone him. You... better do it now.
- c) Shall I leave the window open? – No, you'd better... it.
- d) We'd better ... as soon as possible, the train won't wait for us.

- e) The government had better ... something about the problem.
- f) You'd better ... start thinking about yourself.
- g) The boss ... better raise our wages.
- h) You'd better ... some sport – you are getting fat.
- i) The computer won't switch on – you'd ... take it to the repair shop.
- j) He had... call me Blake – I don't like when he calls me by my first name.

5. Read the situations and write sentences with *had better*. Use the words in brackets.

Example: You're going out for a walk with Tom. It might rain. You say to Tom: (an umbrella) We'd better take an umbrella.

- 1. Jack has cut himself. It's quite a bad cut. You say to him: You ... (a plaster)
- 2. You and Ann plan to go to a restaurant this evening. It's a very popular restaurant. You say to Ann: We... (reserve)
- 3. Jill doesn't look very well – not well enough to go to work. You say to her: You... (work)
- 4. You received your phone bill four weeks ago but you haven't paid it yet. If you don't pay very soon, you could be in trouble. You say to yourself: I... (pay)
- 5. You want to go out but you're expecting an important phone call. You say to your friend: I... (go out)
- 6. You and Fiona are going to the theatre. You've missed the bus and you don't want to be late. You say to Fiona: We... (a taxi)

6. Put in *had better* or *should*. Sometimes either is possible.

Example:

I have an appointment in ten minutes. *I'd better* go now or I'll be late.

It's a great film. You *should* go and see it. You'll really like it.

- 1. I... get up early tomorrow. I've got a lot to do.
- 2. When people are driving, they ... come more often.
- 3. She'll be upset if we don't' invite her to the wedding, so we ... invite her.
- 4. The biscuits are delicious. You ... try one.
- 5. I think everybody... learn a foreign language.

7. Which do you prefer? Write sentences using *I prefer (something) to (something else)*. Put the verbs into the correct form where necessary.

Example: (drive/travel by train) I *prefer driving to travelling* by train.

(tennis/football) I prefer...

(phone people/write letters) I... to...

(go to the cinema/watch films or TV) ...

Now write these sentences using the structure *I prefer to (do something) rather than...*

Example: I prefer to drive rather than travel by train.

8. Write sentences using *than* and *rather than*.

Example: (get a taxi/walk home) I'd prefer to get a taxi *rather than* walk home. =
I'd *rather* get a taxi *than* walk home.

1. (go for a swim/play tennis) I'd rather...
2. (wait a few minutes/leave now) I'd rather...
3. (eat at home/go to a restaurant) I'd prefer...
4. (think about it/decide now) I'd rather...

9. Write sentences using *I'd prefer* or *I'd rather* + one a phrase from the box:

eat at home get a taxi go alone go for a swim listen to some music stand
 think about it for a while wait a few minutes wait till later

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Shall we walk home? | (prefer) I'd prefer to get a taxi. |
| 2. Do you want to eat now? | (rather) I'd rather wait till later. |
| 3. Shall we watch TV? | (prefer) |
| 4. What about a game of tennis? | (rather) |
| 5. Shall we leave now? | (rather) |
| 6. Do you want to go to a restaurant? | (prefer) |
| 7. I think we should decide now? | (rather) |
| 8. Would you like to sit down? | (rather) |
| 9. Do you want me to come with you? | (prefer) |

10. Write a few recommendations for visiting your or some other town/city/place. Use as many of the following phrases as you can:

- You must see...
- You should visit...
- It's famous for...
- It's one of the most beautiful ... in...
- It's aboutkilometres from.....
- It takes about ...hours to get there.
- It's on the way to Moscow
- is separated into two parts.
- It's often known as...
- It is considered to be...
- It's situated on the River Dnieper.
- It is another famous tourist attraction
- The scenery is superb.
- I'd (I would) really recommend you to ...
- I wouldn't recommend you to ...
- You must try the local wine/the local pizza...
- Be really careful with your wallet/on the streets

1. Fill in the verb to be in the correct form.

- a) I ... a student.
- b) ... your sister an accountant? No, she
- c) ... this your laptop? – Yes, it
- d) My aunt ... an office-worker.
- e) All my friends... from one city.

2. Complete the sentences with have got, has got, hasn't got, haven't got.

Ruth is 18. She 1)... black hair and brown eyes. She 2)... two brothers, but she 3)... any sisters. One of her brothers is married and he 4)... one kid. Ruth lives with her parents in a flat. Her parents 5)... a car, an old Ford. She can drive too but she 6)... a car.

3. Write questions about Ruth using have got in the correct form and answer them.

- a) У нее есть машина?
- b) Есть ли у родителей Рут старый «форд»?
- c) У нее много братьев?
- d) Есть ли у нее сестры?
- e) Есть ли у нее машина?

4. Translate into Russian. Pay attention to the underlined pronouns.

- a) Сколько стоят эти джинсы?
- b) Сколько стоит этот телевизор?
- c) Сколько стоит тот CD-плеер?
- d) Сколько стоят те сапоги?

5. Use the possessive case to transform the following sentences.

Example: the goods of this firm – this firm's goods

- a) The room of my friend.
- b) The poems of Pushkin.
- c) The letter of Pete.
- d) The room of the boys

6. Fill in the possessive pronouns.

- a) Do you like... present?
- b) I really like... new car.
- c) When are we moving to... new house?
- d) Oliver has got two sisters. ... sisters are married.
- e) The cat opened ... eyes and said “meow!”.

7. Make up questions and answer them.

- a) What/your/address/is?
- b) How/you/old/are?
- c) How/sisters/many/have/got/you?
- d) Where/from/you/are?
- e) What/nationality/is/your?

8. Write the following sentences in the 3d person singular, Present Simple.

Example: They trade on the Russian markets. – The company trades on the Russian market.

- a) They write a test. (The student)
- b) You watch too much sport on TV. (Your boy/girlfriend)
- c) Do you like coffee with milk? (your mother)
- d) I don't use a computer. (The secretary)

9. Write the sentences using the verb in the brackets in the Present Simple.

Put the adverbs into their places in the sentences

- a) Tina (miss) the bus to college. (sometimes)
- b) We (have) a holiday in August. (usually)
- c) Jim and Helen (go) to the bar. (often)
- d) I (sing) in the shower. (often)
- e) Ted (play) football on Sunday. (sometimes)
- f) You (finish) your work. (never)
- g) Our boss (wear) a tie. (always)

10. Copy the story about the Inditex group using the verbs in the brackets in the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

The Inditex group (own) six fashion chains including Zara. It (have) around 1,500 stores worldwide. It (operate) in 44 countries. Inditex (employ) 27,000 people and (have) more than 200 fashion designers. Currently, the fashion designers (work) on next year's designs. The Inditex group (do) very well at the moment, and it (try) to become a global fashion leader. Amancio Ortega, the founder of Inditex, also (invest) in property and hotels. Most of this year's investment (stay) in Spain.

11. Write the four forms of the verbs.

Example:

infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Participle I
get	got	got	getting

play	played	played	playing
------	--------	--------	---------

Be, begin, become, bring, buy, cut, do, eat, fall, feel, find, found, give, go, have, read, rise, set, sing, wear, win, write, want, stay, marry, put, stop, drop, carry, play.

12. Put the sentences in the Past Simple into the negative form and make general questions (общий вопрос).

Example: We went down Alphabet Street to Ginger Street. – We didn't go down Alphabet Street to Ginger Street. Did you go down Alphabet Street to Ginger Street?

- He did a lot of work.
- They carried out a big survey.
- There were a lot of disasters in the 20th century.
- The actress gave a great performance in the Aldwych in London.
- Hobbs was a founding partner in the Atlantic Financial Markets.
- They got out of the place.

13. Put the sentences into the Present Perfect and Past Continuous.

Example: I am eating my breakfast. (Я завтракаю) – (Present Perfect) I have eaten my breakfast. (Past Continuous) I was eating my breakfast.

- We are waiting for the negotiations to start.
- He is offering to the company some interesting ideas.
- You are putting the new machines into operation.
- They are having a meeting.
- She is doing research in IT.
- The employees are demanding a pay rise.
- The students are earning money as part-time workers.

14. Put in somebody, anybody, nobody or everybody.

- Has ... in this group got a laptop?
- ... left a magazine in the conference-room yesterday.
- The question was so difficult that ... could answer it.
- I am afraid I shan't be able to find ... in the office now: it is too late.
- ... knows that water is necessary for life.
- Is there ... here who knows Spanish?
- You must find ... who can help you.
- ... knew anything about America before Columbus discovered it.

15. Make the sentences negative and interrogative (questions).

- They have done something.
- He has given them some money.
- You have brought something for us.

- d) I have taken some English books from you.
- e) She was reading something.
- f) He has written a letter to somebody.
- g) There are some parks in this town.
- h) There are some good book shops in our district.

16. Put in somewhere, anywhere, everywhere, nowhere.

- a) I put my passport... yesterday and now I can't find it – Of course, that is because you leave your things
- b) I cannot find my glasses ... I always put them ... and then look for them for hours.
- c) You must go ... next summer – you look tired.
- d) Did you go ... on Sunday? – No, ...
- e) Let's go The weather is fine.

17. Translate into English.

- a) Много молока, много воды, много дней, много снега, много лет, много картин, много музыки, много студентов, много чая.
- b) Мало домов, мало чая, мало окон, мало бумаги, мало кофе, мало статей, мало радости, мало сока, мало книг, мало цветов, мало друзей, мало офисов.
- c) Немного денег, мало денег, несколько стульев, мало стульев, несколько песен, мало песен, несколько человек, мало воды, мало воздуха, мало столов, несколько минут, несколько кошек, немного удачи, несколько дней, мало работы, немного соли, несколько машин, немного сахара, мало яиц, мало сыра.

18. Put in much, many, little or few.

- a) I know I very ... about this marketing strategy. I'm just a student.
- b) The employees of the company ask too ... questions to their bosses. They want to know everything.
- c) You do not make ... mistakes in your spelling. Do you work hard at it? —Oh, yes, I do, I work very ...
- d) Does your sister read ...? – Yes, she does. And your brother? —Oh, he doesn't. He has so ... books, but he reads very ...
- e) Have you ... work to do today? – No, not very ...
- f) Walk quicker, please. We have very ... time.
- g) I am sorry to say, I have read very ... books by Walter Scott.

19. Put in little/a little or few/a few.

- a) I have ... money, so we can drop in into the café.
- b) I have ... money, so we cannot anywhere.
- c) This student works very ..., that's why she knows nothing.
- d) He did not like it at the camp: he had very ... friends there.
- e) This lemon drink is sour; if you put ... sugar in it, it will be sweeter.

- f) The hall was almost empty: there were ... people in it.
- g) I can't buy this expensive tour: I have too ... money.
- h) She left and returned in ... minutes.

20. Make these sentences interrogative (questions).

Example: There is a picture on the wall. Is there a picture on the wall?

- a) There is a lift in the house.
- b) There is some bread on the plate.
- c) There are a few cups on the table.
- d) There is much furniture in the hall.
- e) There was a big diagram on the wall.
- f) There were many seminars last week.
- g) There will be a lot of people at the conference.
- h) Soon there will be free Wi-Fi in our hostel.

21. Make these sentences negative.

- a) There is some coffee in my cup.
- b) There is some cheese in the fridge.
- c) There were old buildings in the city.
- d) There will be a lot of exams next term.
- e) There will be a seminar next week.
- f) There will be a new sporting complex in a year.

22. Answer the questions.

- a) How many days are there in January?
- b) How many minutes are there in an hour?
- c) How many rooms are there in your flat?
- d) How many students are there in your group?
- e) How much money is there in your wallet?
- f) How much water is there in the kettle?
- g) What is there on the table?
- h) In whose room are there two windows?

23. Ask questions to the words in bold.

- a) There is a **big** park in the centre of the city.
- b) There are **two** reasons for that.
- c) There are **twelve** months in a year.
- d) There were **50 000** roubles in my bag.
- e) There will be no wars **in future**.
- f) There will be a party **tomorrow**.

24. Use the adjectives in the brackets in the suitable form (degrees of comparison).

- a) Oil is (light) than water.

- b) A plane is (fast) than a car.
- c) Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the sweets in that box.
- d) He worked (hard) and (hard) as the end of the term came nearer.
- e) The (tall) trees in the world grow in California.
- f) Bobby was a (quiet) child. He was (quiet) than his sister.
- g) Who is the (attentive) student in your group?
- h) It is spring. Every day the air becomes (warm), everything gets (green and fresh).
- i) This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life.

25. Put the following words into the correct categories in the chart.

Africa	Asia	Baltic Sea	Broadway	Brazil	Channel Islands	China	Far
East	Hilton	Holiday Inn	India	London	Middle East		
Netherlands	New York	Oxfordshire	Pennsylvania	Avenue			
Philippines	Punjab	Ritz	Sahara	Texas	Thames	United Kingdom	
United States of America	Vancouver	West Indies					

No article	The
Continents and most countries	Countries whose name includes unions or plurals
States and counties	Geographical features and most geographical regions
Towns and cities	Island groups
Most streets	Hotels

Приложение 1

Irregular Verbs

Таблица неправильных глаголов

Verb	Past Simple	Past Participle	
arise	arose	arisen	<i>возникать, подниматься</i>
be	was, were	been	<i>быть</i>
bear	bore	born	<i>носить, нести</i>
beat	beat	beaten	<i>бить, колотить, побеждать</i>
become	became	become	<i>становиться</i>
begin	began	begun	<i>начинать</i>
bend	bent	bent	<i>сгибать, гнуть</i>
bet	bet	bet/betted	<i>держать пари</i>
bind	bound	bound	<i>связывать; привязывать</i>
bite	bit	bitten/bit	<i>кусать(ся)</i>
bleed	bled	bled	<i>истекать кровью</i>
blow	blew	blown	<i>дуть</i>
break	broke	broken	<i>ломать</i>
breed	bred	bred	<i>разводить (животных)</i>
bring	brought	brought	<i>приносить</i>
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	<i>вещать (по радио, ТВ)</i>
build	built	built	<i>строить</i>
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	<i>гореть; обжигать</i>
burst	burst	burst	<i>лопаться, взрываться</i>
buy	bought	bought	<i>покупать</i>
can	could	been able to	<i>иметь способность ч-т делать</i>
catch	caught	caught	<i>ловить, поймать</i>
choose	chose	chosen	<i>выбирать</i>
come	came	come	<i>приходить</i>
cost	cost	cost	<i>стоить</i>
creep	crept	crept	<i>ползать; красться</i>
cut	cut	cut	<i>резать</i>
deal	dealt	dealt	<i>иметь дело (с); вести дела</i>
dig	dug	dug	<i>копать</i>
do	did	done	<i>делать</i>
draw	drew	drawn	<i>чертить; тянуть</i>
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	<i>мечтать; видеть во сне</i>
drink	drank	drunk	<i>пить</i>
drive	drove	driven	<i>водить, вести (машину)</i>
eat	ate	eaten	<i>есть, кушать</i>
fall	fell	fallen	<i>падать</i>
feed	fed	fed	<i>кормить; содержать</i>
feel	felt	felt	<i>чувствовать</i>
fight	fought	fought	<i>бороться, драться</i>
find	found	found	<i>находить, обнаруживать</i>
flee	fled	fled	<i>убегать, сбежать</i>
fly	flew	flown	<i>летать, пролетать</i>
forbid	forbade	forbidden	<i>запрещать, препятствовать</i>
forget	forgot	forgotten	<i>забывать</i>
forgive	forgave	forgiven	<i>прощать</i>
freeze	froze	frozen	<i>морозить, замораживать</i>
get	got	got	<i>доставать, добираться</i>
give	gave	given	<i>давать</i>

go	went	gone	<i>идти, ходить; ехать</i>
grind	ground	ground	<i>молоть</i>
grow	grew	grown	<i>расти</i>
hang	hung	hung	<i>висеть</i>
have	had	had	<i>иметь</i>
hear	heard	heard	<i>слышать</i>
hide	hid	hidden	<i>прятать(ся), скрывать(ся)</i>
hit	hit	hit	<i>ударять, поражать</i>
hold	held	held	<i>держать; владеть</i>
hurt	hurt	hurt	<i>ранить; причинить боль</i>
keep	kept	kept	<i>держать; хранить; беречь</i>
kneel	knelt	knelt	<i>становиться на колени</i>
know	knew	known	<i>знать</i>
lay	laid	laid	<i>класть, положить</i>
lead	led	led	<i>вести, возглавлять</i>
lean	leant/leaned	leant/leaned	<i>наклонять, нагибать</i>
leap	leapt/leaped	leapt/leaped	<i>прыгать</i>
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	<i>учить, изучать</i>
leave	left	left	<i>оставлять, покидать, уходить</i>
lend	lent	lent	<i>одалживать</i>
let	let	let	<i>позволять</i>
lie	lay	lain	<i>лежать</i>
light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted	<i>освещать; прояснять</i>
lose	lost	lost	<i>(по)терять</i>
make	made	made	<i>делать</i>
mean	meant	meant	<i>значить</i>
meet	met	met	<i>встречать</i>
pay	paid	paid	<i>платить</i>
put	put	put	<i>класть, положить</i>
read	read	read	<i>читать</i>
ride	rode	ridden	<i>ездить (верхом)</i>
ring	rang	rung	<i>звонить; звенеть</i>
rise	rose	risen	<i>вставать, подниматься</i>
run	ran	run	<i>бегать</i>
say	said	said	<i>сказать</i>
see	saw	seen	<i>видеть</i>
seek	sought	sought	<i>искать</i>
sell	sold	sold	<i>продавать</i>
send	sent	sent	<i>посылать</i>
set	set	set	<i>устанавливать</i>
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed	<i>шить</i>
shake	shook	shaken	<i>трясти</i>
shine	shone	shone	<i>светить</i>
shoot	shot	shot	<i>стрелять; снимать (на камеру)</i>
show	showed	shown	<i>показывать</i>
shrink	shrank	shrunk	<i>уменьшать(ся), садить(ся)</i>
shut	shut	shut	<i>закрывать(ся), запирать</i>
sing	sang	sung	<i>петь</i>
sink	sank	sunk	<i>тонуть</i>
sit	sat	sat	<i>сидеть</i>
sleep	slept	slept	<i>спать</i>
slide	slid	slid	<i>скользить; поскользнуться</i>
smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled	<i>пахнуть; обонять</i>
speak	spoke	spoken	<i>говорить</i>
speed	sped/speeded	sped/speeded	<i>мчаться, спешить</i>
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled	<i>произносить по буквам</i>
spend	spent	spent	<i>проводить; тратить</i>
spill	spilt/spilled	spilt/spilled	<i>проливать(ся), разливать(ся)</i>
spin	spun	spun	<i>прясть; крутить(ся)</i>
spit	spat	spat	<i>плевать(ся); брызгать</i>
split	split	split	<i>расщеплять; ракалывать(ся)</i>
spoil	spoilt/spoiled	spoilt/spoiled	<i>портить</i>
spread	spread	spread	<i>распространять(ся)</i>

spring	sprang	sprung	<i>прыгать, скакать; отскочить</i>
stand	stood	stood	<i>стоять</i>
steal	stole	stolen	<i>красть</i>
stick	stuck	stuck	<i>втыкать; закалывать; липнуть</i>
sting	stung	stung	<i>жалить, жечь, кусаться</i>
strike	struck	struck	<i>ударять, наносить удар, бить</i>
swear	swore	sworn	<i>клясться; ругаться</i>
sweep	swept	swept	<i>мести, подметать</i>
swim	swam	swum	<i>плыть, плавать, купаться</i>
swing	swung	swung	<i>качать(ся); вертеть(ся)</i>
take	took	taken	<i>брать</i>
teach	taught	taught	<i>учить, преподавать</i>
tear	tore	torn	<i>рвать, разрывать</i>
tell	told	told	<i>рассказывать</i>
think	thought	thought	<i>думать</i>
throw	threw	thrown	<i>бросать</i>
understand	understood	understood	<i>понимать</i>
wake	woke	woken	<i>будить</i>
wear	wore	worn	<i>носить (одежду)</i>
weave	wove/weaved	woven/weaved	<i>ткать, плести</i>
weep	wept	wept	<i>плакать</i>
win	won	won	<i>выигрывать, побеждать</i>
wind	wound	wound	<i>вить(ся), изгибаться, заводить (часы)</i>
write	wrote	written	<i>писать</i>

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ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В СФЕРЕ АПК**

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