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GRAMMAR

IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

Электронное
учебно-методическое пособие



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Целью учебно-методического пособия является углубление приобретенных
в средней школе знаний по практической грамматике английского языка
и формирование навыков их использования в процессе иноязычной коммуника-
ции при изучении дисциплины «Английский язык».

Пособие предназначено для студентов бакалавриата неязыковых направлений
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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие «Grammar in theory and practice» подготовлено в соответствии с Государственным образовательным стандартом и отвечает требованиям программы по дисциплине «Английский язык» (для неязыковых направлений подготовки) высших учебных заведений.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие представляет собой часть учебно-методического комплекса по дисциплине «Английский язык» для студентов неязыковых направлений подготовки бакалавров всех форм обучения.

Пособие предназначено для преподавателей курса «Английский язык» и для студентов, обучающихся по данному курсу, и направлено на систематизацию имеющихся компетенций в этой области. Представленный в пособии материал помогает подготовить студентов к сдаче итогового экзамена по дисциплине «Английский язык».

Разработанное учебно-методическое пособие может быть использовано в качестве вспомогательного при изучении таких дисциплин, как «Иностранный язык», «Академический английский».

Цели и задачи дисциплины

Целью данного издания является углубление приобретенных в средней школе знаний по практической грамматике английского языка и формирование навыков их использования в процессе иноязычной коммуникации.

Пособие рассчитано на 200 часов (140 аудиторных и 60 часов самостоятельной работы).

Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из теоретической и практической частей, а также содержит задания для аудиотекстов.

- *Теоретическая часть* предполагает поэтапную самостоятельную работу студентов и проверку преподавателем изученного ими теоретического материала во время аудиторных занятий.
- *Практическая часть* предназначена для закрепления теоретических знаний. Систематическое выполнение содержащихся в ней заданий позволит студентам эффективно подготовиться к прохождению промежуточных и итоговых тестирований по дисциплине.

Задачи дисциплины:

- 1) коррекция и систематизация имеющихся знаний и умений в области практической грамматики английского языка;
- 2) формирование умений и знаний в области коммуникативной грамматики на среднем уровне и выше среднего;
- 3) развитие умений использовать основные грамматические конструкции (времена активного, пассивного залогов и некоторые конструкции с неличными формами глаголов) в уместных коммуникативных контекстах;
- 4) обобщение и закрепление знаний в области грамматики английского языка.

В результате изучения дисциплины студент должен знать:

- грамматические конструкции современного английского языка;
- основные дискурсивные способы реализации коммуникативных целей высказывания применительно к особенностям текущего коммуникативного контекста (время, место, цели и условия взаимодействия);

уметь:

- свободно выражать свои мысли, адекватно используя разнообразные грамматические средства с целью выделения информации;
- осуществлять письменный и устный перевод с соблюдением лексических, грамматических и коммуникативных норм;

владеть:

- основными способами коммуникации с соблюдением грамматических норм;
- способностью видеть междисциплинарные связи изучаемых дисциплин и понимать их значение для будущей профессиональной деятельности.

Авторы предлагают систематизированный контроль знаний: один тест на определение уровня знаний на первом занятии, пять срезовых тестов, пять контрольных аудирований в течение года и итоговая контрольная работа.

При разработке учебно-методического пособия авторы придерживались *традиционных принципов* организации структуры изложения материала:

- 1) от простого к сложному;
- 2) преемственности;
- 3) коммуникативной направленности.

Текстовый материал, система упражнений и задания для аудирования представляют собой базу для взаимосвязанного развития навыков и умений основных видов речевой деятельности, систематизации изученного в средней школе грамматического материала, расширения словарного запаса обучаемых, ликвидации языкового барьера при иноязычной коммуникации и для основательной подготовки студентов к сдаче зачетов и экзаменов по дисциплине «Английский язык».

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ДЛЯ ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЯ ПО ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ЗАНЯТИЙ СО СТУДЕНТАМИ

1. Организация аудиторной работы

Предлагаемое пособие обеспечивает подготовку студентов к выполнению основных требований в области коммуникативной грамматики – использовать основные грамматические конструкции (времена активного, пассивного залогов и некоторые конструкции с неличными формами глаголов) в уместных коммуникативных контекстах; выполнять письменный и устный перевод среднего уровня сложности; узнавать, определять, применять изученные грамматические конструкции в различных видах деятельности (чтение, говорение, письмо). При этом предлагается следующая схема работы.

Для начала работы необходимо пройти тест на определение уровня знаний. Согласно полученным результатам, начать изучение теоретического материала первой части, который необходимо отрабатывать, закреплять и контролировать с помощью практических упражнений, аудирования и тестов, представленных во второй части.

Два раза за семестр рекомендовано проведение текущих аудиторных тестов и аудирования. В конце каждого семестра осуществляется рубежный или итоговый контроль (зачет или экзамен), предполагающий перевод текста, выполнение теста, составление монологического или диалогического высказывания.

2. Организация самостоятельной работы

Самостоятельная работа студентов заключается в дополнительном изучении некоторых теоретических вопросов грамматического материала, выполнении определённого количества практических письменных заданий, а также подготовке к монологическим высказываниям по заданным темам с использованием изученных грамматических конструкций.

3. Формы, критерии и нормы текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

3 семестр

Формы контроля текущей успеваемости студентов по дисциплине «Английский язык»: индивидуальные домашние задания, аудирование

и тесты с целью контроля уровня сформированности знаний, умений и навыков.

Критерии и нормы оценки индивидуальных домашних заданий, аудирования и тестов:

1. Выполнение заданий в полной мере.
2. Изложение прослушанного материала в полном объёме.
3. Использование необходимой лексики в полном объёме.
4. Правильное использование грамматических конструкций.
5. Орфографическая грамотность при изложении предложенного лексико-грамматического материала.

Нормы оценки зачтено/не зачтено:

«зачтено» – 60–100% корректно выполненных заданий домашней и контрольной работы;

«не зачтено» – 0–59% корректно выполненных заданий домашней и контрольной работы.

Форма проведения промежуточной аттестации

Зачет проводится в устной и письменной форме, состоит из двух заданий.

1. Выполнить тест.
2. Составить монологическое или диалогическое высказывание, используя заданные грамматические конструкции.

Объем теста – 20 заданий за 20 минут.

Объем монологического или диалогического высказывания – 200–300 знаков (2–3 минуты).

Условия допуска к зачету: выполнение индивидуальных домашних заданий (с оценкой «зачтено»); выполнение тестов и аудирования (с оценкой «зачтено»).

Критерии и нормы оценки зачетной работы:

«зачтено»: 60–100% корректно выполненных заданий. Тест выполнен правильно не менее чем наполовину, при монологическом или диалогическом высказывании отсутствуют грубые языковые и стилистические ошибки;

«не зачтено»: 0–59% корректно выполненных заданий. Выполнено меньше половины теста, присутствуют грубые языковые и стилистические ошибки.

4 семестр

Формы контроля текущей успеваемости студентов по дисциплине «Английский язык»: индивидуальные домашние задания, аудирование и тесты с целью контроля уровня сформированности знаний, умений и навыков.

Критерии и нормы оценки индивидуальных домашних заданий, аудирования и тестов:

1. Выполнение заданий в полной мере.
2. Изложение прослушанного материала в полном объёме.
3. Использование необходимой лексики в полном объёме.
4. Правильное использование грамматических конструкций.
5. Орфографическая грамотность при изложении предложенного лексико-грамматического материала.

Нормы оценки зачтено/не зачтено:

«зачтено» – 60–100% корректно выполненных заданий домашней и контрольной работы;

«не зачтено» – 0–59% корректно выполненных заданий домашней и контрольной работы.

Форма проведения промежуточной аттестации

Экзамен проводится в устной и письменной форме, состоит из трех заданий.

1. Выполните тест.
2. Определите время и залог выделенной грамматической конструкции в заданном отрывке, переведите конструкцию на (английский) русский язык.
3. Составьте монолог или диалог, используя предложенные грамматические конструкции.

Объем теста – 20 заданий за 20 минут.

Объем отрывка для грамматического анализа – 500–700 знаков (15 минут).

Объем монологического или диалогического высказывания – 300–500 знаков (3–5 минут).

Условия допуска к экзамену: выполнение индивидуальных домашних заданий (с оценкой «зачтено»); выполнение аудирования и тестов (с оценкой «зачтено»).

Критерии и нормы оценки экзаменационной работы

«Отлично»: тест выполнен в полном объёме (допускается 2 непра-

вильных ответа); конструкции определены правильно, грамматические нормы перевода их на русский (английский) язык соблюдены; допускается до 2-х лексических и грамматических ошибок; монологическое или диалогическое высказывание: линейность речи, отсутствие пауз, повторов, полнота передачи информации.

«Хорошо»: тест выполнен в полном объёме (допускается до 6 неправильных ответов); допускается до двух ошибок при определении грамматических конструкций, нормы перевода их на русский (английский) язык соблюдены; могут быть допущены небольшие смысловые ошибки; допускается до 4-х лексических, грамматических или стилистических ошибок; монологическое или диалогическое высказывание: линейность речи, допускаются небольшие паузы и повторы.

«Удовлетворительно»: тест выполнен в полном объёме (допускается до 10 неправильных ответов), допускается до пяти ошибок при определении грамматических конструкций; нормы их перевода на русский (английский) язык соблюдены не полностью; могут быть допущены небольшие смысловые ошибки; допускается до 6-ти лексических, грамматических или стилистических ошибок.

«Неудовлетворительно» — тест не выполнен (дано свыше 10 неправильных ответов); при определении грамматических конструкций допущено свыше 6 ошибок, нормы перевода их на русский (английский) язык не соблюдены; присутствуют грубые языковые ошибки, присутствуют смысловые ошибки; более 6-ти лексических, грамматических или стилистических ошибок; монолог или диалог не подготовлены.

4. Образовательные технологии

Дисциплина «Английский язык» предполагает использование различных форм работы и методов обучения с целью интенсификации процесса обучения.

Курс обучения в 3 и 4 семестрах состоит исключительно из практических занятий, на которых студенты знакомятся с тематикой и проблематикой дисциплины и совершенствуют грамматические умения и навыки, а также обогащают свой словарный запас словами и выражениями различной тематической направленности. На аудиторных занятиях преподаватель организует индивидуальную, парную, групповую, коллективную работу студентов; студенты обсуждают различные варианты перевода тех или иных грамматических конструкций,

учатся правильно использовать изученные грамматические конструкции в различных формах устной и письменной речи. Помимо традиционных форм занятий (письменный перевод текстов, обсуждение перевода грамматических конструкций, выполнение тестов, аудирования и выполнение специализированных заданий; предусмотрено также использование **интерактивных технологий** (*методы, позволяющие обучающимся взаимодействовать между собой*), которые реализуются с помощью различных методов обучения, например, работа в парах, работа в группах, учебная дискуссия, аудирование, работа с компьютером в он-лайн режиме с различными источниками при поиске необходимой информации или вариантов перевода определенной грамматической конструкции. Парная, групповая или коллективная работа рекомендуется на каждом занятии при обсуждении письменного перевода изученных грамматических конструкций или их практического использования в устной коммуникации и письменной речи.

Технология коммуникативного обучения направлена прежде всего на формирование коммуникативной компетентности учащихся, которая является базовой, необходимой для адаптации к современным условиям межкультурной коммуникации.

Технология модульного обучения предусматривает деление содержания дисциплины на вполне автономные разделы/модули, интегрированные в общий курс.

Информационно-коммуникативные технологии (ИКТ) в целом расширяют рамки образовательного процесса, повышая его практическую направленность, способствуют интенсификации самостоятельной работы учащихся и повышению познавательной активности. В рамках ИКТ выделяются два вида технологий:

технология использования компьютерных программ позволяет эффективно дополнить процесс обучения технике использования грамматических конструкций для эффективной коммуникации на иностранном языке. Разработанные компьютерные программы направлены на самостоятельную работу учащихся, на развитие их грамматических и лексических навыков;

интернет-технологии представляют широкие возможности для поиска информации, разработки проектов, ведения исследований.

Часть I. ПОНЯТИЕ ОБ ОСНОВНЫХ ЯВЛЕНИЯХ ГРАММАТИКИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Учебные вопросы

1. Имя существительное
2. Множественное число имён существительных.
3. Падежи имен существительных
4. Глагол to be
5. Обороты there is (there are)
6. Времена группы Indefinite (Indefinite Tenses)
7. Времена группы Continuous (Continuous Tenses)
8. Времена группы Perfect (Perfect Tenses)
9. Страдательный залог (The Passive Voice)

Изучив часть I, студент должен

иметь представление:

- о формировании и использовании базовых грамматических конструкций английского языка, включая конструкции образования времен групп Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect активного и пассивного залогов;
- частях речи, роде, падеже и числе имён существительных;
- случаях (закономерностях и исключениях) употребления тех или иных грамматических конструкций;

знать:

- формы образования множественного числа имён существительных и их падежи;
- изменение глагола to be в Present, Past и Future Simple;
- формы образования времён группы Indefinite (Indefinite Tenses);
- формы образования времён группы Continuous (Continuous Tenses);
- формы образования времён группы Perfect (Perfect Tenses);
- формы образования страдательного залога (The Passive Voice).

Теоретический материал, представленный в первой части, необходимо отрабатывать, закреплять и контролировать с помощью практических упражнений, аудирования и тестов, представленных во второй части.

При освоении части I необходимо:

- а) выполнить тест на определение начального уровня знаний;
- б) изучить теоретический материал по теме;
- в) акцентировать внимание на понятиях, тех грамматических явлениях и конструкциях, которые не имеют аналогов в русском языке;
- г) заучить формы образования времён и исключения;
- д) использовать для отработки, закрепления и контроля практические задания и тесты из *части II*, согласно каждой изученной теме *части I*.

Имя существительное (The Noun)

Существительные в английском языке могут обозначать предметы и вещества (*a chair* – стул, *a glass* – стакан), живые существа (*a dog* – собака, *a boy* – мальчик), а также отвлеченные понятия и явления (*snow* – снег, *lesson* – урок).

Отличие существительных в английском языке от русского языка в том, что:

1. Перед существительным ставится особая частица – артикли *a, an, the*:

I am a boy.	Я мальчик.
Shut the window, please.	Закройте окно, пожалуйста.

2. Только одушевленные существительные имеют два падежа: *общий* (*a girl, girls*) и *притяжательный* (*girl's, girls'*):

What is the girl's name?	Как имя девочки?
Where are the boys' balls?	Где мячи мальчиков?

3. Существительные в английском языке соответствуют прилагательным в русском языке, если употребляются в качестве беспредложного определения к другим существительным:

You must hear your class teacher.	Вы должны слушать классного руководителя.
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Множественное число имен существительных

Множественное число в английском языке образуется, в основном, путем прибавления окончания *-s*:

a table – стол tables – столы;
a girl – девочка girls – девочки.

Если исходное существительное, оканчивается на *-ch*, *-x*, *-sh*, *-ss*, *-o*, то во множественном числе оно имеет окончание *-es*:

a fox – лисица foxes – лисицы;
a glass – стакан glasses – стаканы.

Если существительное, оканчивается на *-f*, *-fe*, то во множественном числе оно меняет *-f*, *-fe* на *-v* и принимает окончание *-es*:

a knife – нож knives – ножи.

Если существительное, оканчивается на *-y* с предшествующей согласной, то во множественном числе оно меняет *y* на *i* и принимает окончание *-es*:

a laboratory – лаборатория laboratories – лаборатории.

Существительные-исключения принимают множественное число, путем изменения корневой гласной, не затрагивая окончание:

a man – мужчина men – мужчины;
a woman – женщина women – женщины.

Также имеются существительные, употребляемые только в единственном числе:

snow – снег money – деньги work – работа.

Падежи имен существительных

Существительные в английском языке имеют два падежа: общий (*the Common Case*) и притяжательный (*the Possessive Case*).

Для образования притяжательного падежа существительного **в единственном числе** (в основном, обозначающего одушевленный предмет) прибавляется апостроф и буква *s* к форме существительного в общем падеже.

Общий падеж

student – студент
Mike – Миша

Притяжательный падеж

the student's dictionary – словарь студента
Mike's friends – Мишины друзья

Для образования притяжательного падежа существительных во множественном числе, оканчивающихся на **-(e)s**, добавляется только апостроф.

Общий падеж

cats – кошки

Притяжательный падеж:

cats' masters – хозяйки кошек

Глагол to be

Глагол **to be** может употребляться в качестве смыслового глагола, глагола-связки в составном именном сказуемом, а также в качестве вспомогательного глагола.

Глагол **to be** имеет следующие формы:

Число	Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Настоящее время (Present Indefinite)			
Ед.	I am . You are . He (she, it) is .	Am I? Are you? Is he (she, it)?	I am not . You are not . He (she, it) is not .
Мн.	We (you, they) are .	Are we (you, they)?	We (you, they) are not .
Прошедшее время (Past Indefinite)			
Ед.	I (he, she, it) was . You were .	Was I (he, she, it)? Were you?	I (he, she, it) was not . You were not .
Мн.	We (you, they) were .	Were we (you, they)?	We (you, they) were not .
Будущее время (Future Indefinite)			
Ед.	I shall be . You (he, she, it) will be .	Shall I be? Will you (he, she, it) be?	I shall not be . You (he, she, it) will not be .
Мн.	We shall be . – You (they) will be .	Shall we be? Will you (they) be?	We shall not be . You (they) will not be .

Времена группы *Indefinite (Indefinite Tenses)*

Времена группы *Indefinite* используются для выражения факта совершения действия, а также для выражения обычных, регулярно повторяющихся действий в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем.

Настоящее неопределенное время (The Present Indefinite Tense)

Для образования неопределенного времени для всех лиц, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа, берется основная форма глагола (т. е. инфинитив без частицы *to*).

Для образования 3-го лица единственного числа к основной форме глагола прибавляется окончание *-(e)s*.

I read.	We read.
You read.	You read.
He, she, it reads.	They read.

Порядок слов в утвердительном предложении:

Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Остальная часть предложения
He	reads	newspapers every morning.

Порядок слов в вопросительном предложении:

Вопросительное слово	Вспомогательный глагол	Подлежащее	Смысловый глагол	Остальное предложение
When	does/do	he/you	go	home?

Порядок слов в отрицательном предложении:

Подлежащее	Сказуемое			Остальная часть предложения
	вспомогательный глагол	отрицание	смысловый глагол	
I	do	not	drink	milk every day

Общая таблица случаев употребления Present Indefinite

1. Действие постоянное, обычное	I get up at six o'clock.	Я встаю в шесть часов.
2. Действие, происходящее в момент речи (в некоторых случаях)	You don't understand me.	Ты не понимаешь меня.
3. Будущее действие в придаточных предложениях условия и времени	If he comes, I shall ask him about it.	Если он придет, я спрошу его об этом.
4. Будущее действие с глаголами <i>to leave, to start, to go, to come, to sail, to arrive, to return</i>	My friend returns tomorrow.	Мой друг возвращается завтра.

Прошедшее неопределенное время (The Past Indefinite Tense)

Все глаголы в зависимости от способа образования ***Past Indefinite*** делятся на *правильные* и *неправильные*. Все правильные глаголы образуют ***Past Indefinite*** путем добавления окончания ***-ed*** к основной форме спрягаемого глагола. Неправильные глаголы образуют ***Past Indefinite*** не по этому правилу, их надо просто выучить наизусть.

Answer	answered
Live	lived
Divide	divided

Способ построения предложения в ***Past Indefinite*** тот же, что и в ***Present Indefinite***, но вспомогательный глагол имеет форму ***did***:

Did you go to the forest yesterday? Вы ходили вчера в лес?

Общая таблица употребления Past Indefinite

1. Действие, совершившееся в истекшем отрезке времени.	I saw him yesterday.	Я видел его вчера.
2. Последовательные происшедшие действия.	He left the hotel, took a taxi and drove to the station.	Он вышел из гостиницы, взял такси и поехал на вокзал.
3. Обычное, повторявшееся действие.	In summer I went for long walks after breakfast.	Летом я ходил на длинные прогулки после завтрака.

Будущее неопределенное время (The Future Indefinite Tense)

Для образования будущего неопределенного времени в 1-м лице единственного и множественного числа используют вспомогательный глагол ***shall*** и основную форму спрягаемого глагола. В остальных случаях используют вспомогательный глагол ***will*** и основная форма глагола.

I shall read.	We shall read.
You will read.	You will read.
He, she, it will read.	They will read.

При построении вопроса вспомогательный глагол ***shall*** или ***will*** ставится перед подлежащим.

Will you go to play football tomorrow?	Ты пойдешь завтра играть в футбол?
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Соответственно, при отрицании после вспомогательных глаголов ***shall*** или ***will*** ставится частица ***not***.

He will not go to play
football tomorrow.

Он не пойдет играть
в футбол завтра.

Времена группы Continuous (Continuous Tenses)

Настоящее продолженное время (The Present Continuous Tense)

Для образования *Present Continuous* используется вспомогательный глагол **to be** в настоящем времени и причастие настоящего времени смыслового глагола.

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I am standing.	Am I standing?	I am not standing.
He (she, it) is standing.	Is he (she, it) standing?	He (she, it) not standing.
We are standing.	Are we standing?	We are not standing.
You are standing.	Are you standing?	You are not standing.
They are standing.	Are they standing?	They are not standing.

Общая таблица употребления Present Continuous Tense

1. Длительное действие, совершающееся в момент речи.	He is hearing music now.	Он слушает музыку сейчас.
2. Длительное действие, совершающееся в данный период времени.	He is reading an interesting book.	Он читает интересную книгу.
3. Будущее длительное действие в придаточных предложениях условия и времени.	If I am sleeping when you come, wake me up.	Если я буду спать, когда вы придете, разбудите меня.

Прошедшее длительное время (The Past Continuous Tense)

Для образования *Past Continuous* используется вспомогательный глагол **to be** в прошедшем времени (**was, were**) и причастие настоящего времени смыслового глагола.

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I was reading.	Was I reading?	I was not reading.
He (she, it) was reading.	Was he (she, it) reading?	He (she, it) was not reading.
We were reading.	Were we reading?	We were not reading.
You were reading.	Were you reading?	You were not reading.
They were reading.	Were they reading?	They were not reading.

Общая таблица употребления Past Continuous

1. Длительное действие, совершавшееся в определенный момент в прошлом.	I was writing a letter at 8 o'clock yesterday.	Я писал письмо вчера в восемь часов вечера.
2. Длительное действие, совершавшееся в определенном отрезке времени, но не происходящее непрерывно.	Mike was going to school when he met his friend.	Миша шел в школу, когда он встретил своего друга.

Будущее продолженное время (The Future Continuous Tense)

Для образования ***Future Continuous*** используется вспомогательный глагол ***to be*** в будущем времени (***shall be, will be***) и причастие настоящего времени смыслового глагола.

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I shall reading.	Shall I be reading?	I shall not be reading.
He (she, it) will be reading.	Will he (she, it) be reading?	He (she, it) will not be reading.
We shall be reading.	Shall we be reading?	We shall not be reading.
You will be reading.	Will you be reading?	You will not reading.
They will be reading.	Will they be reading?	They will not be reading.

Общая таблица употребления Future Continuous

1. Длительное действие, которое будет совершаться в определенный момент в будущем.	She still be sleeping at seven o'clock.	Она все еще будет спать в семь часов.
2. Длительное действие, которое будет совершаться в определенном отрезке времени, но не будет происходить непрерывно.	I shall be preparing for my examination in May.	Я буду готовиться к экзамену в мае.
3. Недлительное действие, когда выражается намерение совершить действие или уверенность в его совершении.	She will be waiting for me at bus stop.	Она будет ждать меня на автобусной остановке.

Времена группы Perfect (Perfect Tenses Perfect Tense)

Настоящее совершенное время (The Present)

Для образования *Present Perfect* используется вспомогательный глагол *to have* в настоящем времени (*have, has*) и причастие прошедшего времени смыслового глагола.

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I have finished. He (she, it) has finished.	Have I finished? Has (she, it) he finished?	I have not finished. He (she, it) has not finished.
We have finished. You have finished. They have finished.	Have we finished? Have you finished? Have they finished?	We have not finished. You have not finished. They have not finished.

Present Perfect употребляется для выражения закончившегося действия, когда время его совершения неопределенно, а результат действия налицо в настоящий момент.

Общая таблица употребления Present Perfect

1. Действие, результат которого налицо в данный момент.	We have bought a television Set.	Мы купили телевизор.
2. Вместо Present Perfect Continuous.	I have learnt English for two years.	Я изучаю английский два года.
3. Будущее совершенное действие в придаточных предложениях времени и условия.	After I have written the letter, I shall send it to my sister.	После того, как я напишу письмо, я отошлю его своей сестре.

Прошедшее совершенное время (The Past Perfect Tense)

Для образования *Past Perfect* используется вспомогательный глагол *to have* в прошедшем времени (*had*) и причастие прошедшего времени смыслового глагола.

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I had finished. He (she, it) had finished. We had finished. You had finished. They had finished.	Had I finished? Had he (she, it) finished? Had we finished? Had you finished? Had they finished?	I had not finished. He (she, it) had not finished. We had not finished. You had not finished. They had not finished.

Past Perfect употребляется для выражения действия, совершенного к какому-нибудь моменту в прошлом.

He had finished his work	Он закончил работу
by 5 o'clock.	к 5 часам.

Past Perfect также употребляют в сложном предложении, если хотят подчеркнуть последовательность в действиях:

- We send him a telegram yesterday as we had not received any letters from him for a long time.
- Мы послали вчера ему телеграмму, так как долго не получали от него писем.

Будущее совершенное время (The Future Perfect Tense)

Для образования **Future Perfect** используется вспомогательный глагол **to have** в будущем времени (**shall have, will have**) и причастие прошедшего времени смыслового глагола.

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I shall have finished.	Shall I have finished?	I shall have not finished.
He (she, it) will have finished.	Will he (she, it) have finished?	He (she, it) will not finished.
We shall have finished.	Shall we have finished?	We shall have not finished.
You will have finished.	Will you have finished?	You will have not finished.
They will have finished.	Will they have finished?	They will have not finished.

Future Perfect употребляется для выражения будущего действия, которое совершится к определенному моменту в будущем.

Общая таблица употребления Future Perfect

1. Будущее действие, совершающееся до определенного момента в будущем.	The train will have left by the time we get to the station.	Поезд уже уйдет к тому времени, как мы приедем на вокзал.
2. Предполагаемое прошедшее действие.	The reader will have observed an upward tendency in rising of prices on the market.	Читатель, вероятно, заметил тенденцию к повышению цены на рынке.

Страдательный залог (The Passive Voice)

Глагол в английском языке имеет два залога: действительный (*The Active Voice*) и страдательный (*The Passive Voice*).

Если подлежащее является действующим лицом, то имеет место действительный залог:

- I woke up at seven o'clock every morning.
- Я просыпаюсь ежедневно в семь утра.
- Если же действие направлено на подлежащее, то имеет место страдательный залог:
- The letter was sent by my sister.
- Письмо отослала моя сестра.

Для образования страдательного залога используется вспомогательный глагол *to be* в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и причастие прошедшего времени смыслового глагола.

to be	+	Past Participle
(в соотв. времени, лице, числе)		смыслового глагола
This book can be bought in any bookshop		Эту книгу можно купить в любом магазине
The bridge will be built next year		Мост будет построен в будущем году

Страдательный залог употребляется:

1. Когда неизвестно лицо, совершающее действие, или мы не хотим упоминать его:

- A lot of different books are published in our country every year.
- Много разнообразных книг издается ежегодно в нашей стране.

2. Когда предмет действия более интересен, чем действующее лицо:

The house was built last year.	Дом был построен в прошлом году.
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Часть II. ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАНЯТИЯ

Теоретический материал, представленный в первом разделе необходимо отрабатывать, закреплять и контролировать с помощью практических упражнений, аудирования и тестов, представленных во втором разделе.

При освоении раздела II необходимо:

- выполнить тренировочные упражнения по каждому уроку.
- выполнить проверочные тесты “ Stop and check”.
- прослушать аудирование и выполнить задания “Tasks for audio texts”

Все практические занятия по иностранному языку рекомендовано проводить в рамках языковой группы (8-14 человек), отобранной по результатам входного тестирования.

При прохождении конкретного раздела предусматривается промежуточный контроль знаний в виде теста.

На аудиторных занятиях необходимо организовывать индивидуальную, парную, групповую, коллективную работу студентов; обсуждать различные варианты перевода тех или иных грамматических конструкций, учить правильно использовать изученные грамматические конструкции в различных формах устной и письменной речи, организовывать дискуссии. При прохождении каждого раздела проводить аудирование. При поиске необходимой информации или вариантов перевода определенной грамматической конструкции, можно использовать различные интернет – технологии или различные интернет – ресурсы и источники.

Lesson 1. Тест на определение уровня знаний грамматики английского языка

YOUR NAME, SURNAME	
GROUP NUMBER	
SPECIALITY	
MARK FOR ENGLISH	

15. Call me at the office. I _____ at 6 o'clock today.

- a) shall be working b) will work c) am working d) always work

16. There _____ in the picture.

- a) is a little girl, two ducks and two geese
b) is a little girl, two ducks and two goose
c) are a little girl, two ducks and two geese
d) are a little girl, two ducks and two goose

17. This book is not _____.

- a) my b) mine c) of me d) to me

18. The man at the bus stop told me that he _____ for a bus.

- a) waits b) waited c) of me d) was waiting

19. Last Friday the bus was full and we _____ wait for the next bus.

- a) must b) had to c) shall d) should

20. He _____ us he usually went skiing or skating on Sunday.

- a) spoke b) said c) told d) talked

21. Yesterday I _____ to school.

- a) go b) am going c) went d) have gone

22. The train _____ at 10 to-morrow.

- a) left b) leaves c) is leaving d) has left

23. I'll call you if you _____ at home tomorrow.

- a) were b) will be c) are d) is

24. I promise not to try to see Robert again till he _____ for me.

- a) asked b) ask c) asks d) will ask

25. Next Sunday we _____ to the theatre.

- a) go b) shall go c) went d) have gone

26. _____ last summer we went to Sochi.

- a) in b) at c) ----- d) by

27. The teacher asks the pupils _____ the homework for today.

- a) have they done b) did they do
c) if they had done d) if they have done

28. *Yesterday the children _____ to the museum.*

- a) were taken b) was taken c) have been taken d) were taking

29. *This interesting book _____ years ago.*

- a) is wrote b) was wrote c) is written d) was written

30. *In Grandma's garden there _____ apple trees and cherry trees. They give a lot of fruit.*

- a) is a few b) are a few c) is a little d) are a little

Lesson 2. Употребление глагола to be в настоящем времени

1. Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

am	is	are
am not	is not	are not

- David's new bicycle _____ blue.
- A: Are these your books?
B: No, they _____
- My children _____ 8 and 6 years old.
- I _____ interested in baseball. I think it's boring.
- We can walk to the supermarket. It _____ far.
- A: Are you a teacher?
B: Yes, I _____
- A: _____ those birds from South America?
B: The red one _____ but the blue one _____
- When _____ your birthday?
- Kate and Sandra _____ at work today because it is a holiday.
- You _____ wrong. 9×9 is 81, not 82.
- _____ this is the right bus for the city centre?
- A: Where _____ my shoes?
B: In your bedroom.

2. Complete the sentences. Use one of the question forms in the box + is or are.

Where	Who	What
How	Why	How much
What colour		How old

1. A: _____ my keys?
B: On the table.
2. A: _____ the time, please?
B: Half past five.
3. A: _____ your headache now?
B: Much better, thank you.
4. A: _____ the holiday photographs?
B: In your handbag.
5. A: _____ that clock?
B: Three hundred years old.
6. A: _____ your new shoes?
B: Red.
7. A: _____ Simon happy today?
B: Because it's his birthday.
8. A: _____ Maria from?
B: Spain, I think.
9. A: _____ these trousers?
B: They're £40.
10. A: _____ that man in the car?
B: My uncle.
11. A: _____ the banks closed today?
B: Because it's holiday.

3. Write positive or negative sentences. Begin in Box A and choose an ending from Box B.

- A**
1. Peter's parents
 2. The Andes
 3. New York
 4. Football
 5. Paul
 6. Britain
 7. All the shops
 8. I
 9. Too many chocolates
 10. Sally's teacher

am / am not
is / isn't
are / aren't

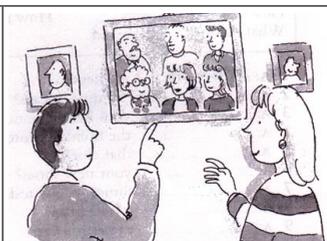
- B**
1. at work this week. I'm on holiday.
 2. the capital of the USA.
 3. a hot country.
 4. good for you.
 5. very high mountains.
 6. British. She's American.
 7. on holiday.
 8. closed at lunchtime.
 9. 21 years old today.
 10. a popular sport in Britain.

4. Put in AM, ARE, IS.

1. This _____ a spider.
2. My brother _____ a journalist.
3. Their parents _____ from St. Petersburg.
4. _____ you a good student?
5. I _____ a little tired today.
6. What _____ your name?
7. She _____ French, She comes from France.
8. Where _____ you from?
9. What colour _____ your car?
10. _____ you American?
11. How old _____ you?
12. I _____ seventeen.

5. Look at the picture of a family group, and ask questions about the people. Read the answers to the questions first.

YOU: (1) *Who's that man?*
 MARIA: That's my father. He's a dentist.
 YOU: (2) _____?
 MARIA: He's 45.
 YOU: (3) _____ that _____ mother?
 MARIA: Yes, it is. She's a dentist, too.
 YOU: (4) _____?
 MARIA: That's my sister, Laura.
 YOU: (5) _____?
 MARIA: She's 23.
 YOU: (6) _____ your brother?
 MARIA: No, it's Laura's husband.
 YOU: (7) _____?
 MARIA: Ferdinand.
 YOU: (8) _____ those _____ grandparents?
 MARIA: Yes, they are. That's my mother's father and my father's mother!



You

Maria

6. Ask questions to the words marked as bold.

1. My brother is **12**.
2. He is a **pupil**.
3. His bag is **on the desk**.
4. Her name is **Ann**.
5. Her car is **yellow**.
6. She is **American**.
7. My parents are from **Tokyo**.
8. **My boy-friend** is an engineer.
9. Judy is **intelligent and pretty**.
10. **Sam** is good-looking.
11. **His** job is interesting.
12. Her eyes are **black**.
13. It's **our** cat.

Lesson 3. Употребление глагола to be в прошедшем времени (was / were)

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

1. Liz worked very late last night. _____ tired.
2. Jack lost his job yesterday. _____ angry.
3. We laughed a lot at last night's film. _____ very funny.
4. Joe and Sam fell into the river yesterday. _____ wet and cold.
5. Yesterday was a beautiful day. _____ sunny.
6. We saw a horror film last Saturday. _____ really frightened.
7. David and Sue didn't have anything to eat
yesterday. _____ hungry.
8. I had a wonderful holiday last year. _____ happy.

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

1. I was at the swimming pool at 6.30 yesterday morning.
2. _____ last Saturday.
3. _____ at 7 o'clock yesterday evening.
4. _____ last Tuesday afternoon.
5. _____ at midnight last night.
6. _____ at 1 o'clock yesterday.
7. _____ ten minutes ago.

3. Write questions with was / were + the words in brackets (), and give short answers.

1. MAX: My grandmother died in 1976.
OSCAR: Was she very old? (old)
MAX: No, she wasn't.
2. ELSA: James and Ruth had an oral examination yesterday
BETH: _____? (difficult)
ELSA: No, _____
3. SALLY: I had a little red sports car in 1993.
TONY: _____? (fast)
SALLY: Yes, _____

4. DAVE: Mike got some tickets for the World Cup.
 SUE: _____? (expensive)
 DAVE: No, _____
5. ALAN: I didn't like school when I was young.
 KATE: _____? (lazy)
 ALAN: No, _____
6. BEN: Julia wasn't at work yesterday.
 MARK: _____? (ill)
 BEN: Yes, _____
7. RUTH: My grandfather met the comedians Laurel and Hardy in 1950.
 TOM: _____? (famous)
 RUTH: Yes, _____

Lesson 4. Употребление глагола to be в будущем времени (shall be / will be)

1. Read what George says about his life at the moment and his future.

Friday 25th

At the moment I have to work hard. I study at home every night and tonight is the same. I'll be at home as usual. I'll be in my bed with my books.

But tomorrow is Saturday – no college and no work! So tomorrow morning I'll probably be in the city centre. I want to buy some clothes. College finishes next month so at the end of the month I'll be on holiday in Paris with my friends.

A few years from now I'll probably be married.

In 2030 I'll be 40 years old. My children will probably be at school.

I don't know where I'll be in 2050.

Are these sentences true? Correct the sentences that are wrong. Use *will* and *won't*.

1. George will be at the cinema this evening. No, he won't. He'll be at home.
2. He'll be in his bedroom. _____
3. Tomorrow morning he'll be at college. _____
4. Next month he'll be in Paris. _____
5. He'll be on his own. _____

6. A few years from now, he'll probably be married. _____
7. He'll be 28 in 2010. _____
8. His children will probably be at university. _____
9. He'll be in Paris in 2020. _____

And you? Where will you be? Write sentences about yourself. Use *I'll be ... / I'll probably be ... / I don't know where I'll be.*

1. This evening _____
2. Tomorrow morning _____
3. Next month _____
4. A few years from now _____
5. In 2030 _____

2. Fill in "to be" in Present, Past, Future.

1. 'Are you hungry?' 'No, but, I _____ thirsty.'
2. Tomorrow I _____ in Moscow.
3. 'How _____ your parents?' 'They're very well.'
4. Where _____ he yesterday?
5. 'Is Linda at home?' 'No, she _____ at work.'
6. 'Where _____ my keys?' 'In the kitchen'
7. Why _____ they upset last week?
8. Where is Pete from? _____ he American or British?
9. It _____ hot today. The temperature is 35 degrees.
10. She _____ happy next summer as she's going to England.
11. 'Are you a teacher?' 'No, I _____ a student.'
12. 'What colour _____ your umbrella?' 'Green'

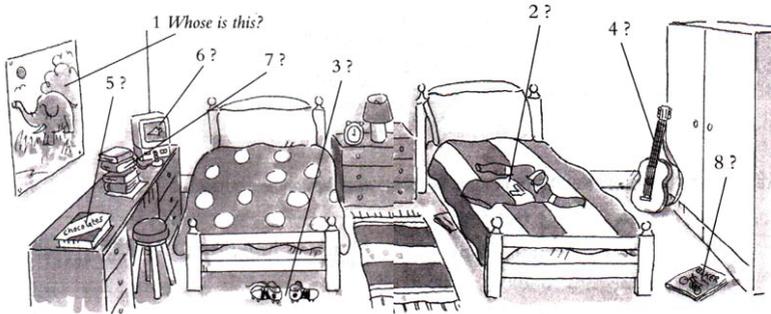
Lesson 5. Употребление притяжательного падежа (possessive case)

1. Complete the sentences. Use *-'s* or *-s'* + a noun.

1. David and Sue are husband and wife. David is _____.
2. This car belongs to Ann. It's _____.
3. The king lives in a very beautiful palace. The _____ is very beautiful.
4. I was with Elena at her house last night. I was at _____ last night.
5. All the students have put their books on the table. All ___ are on the table.
6. My sister was born on 28th June. The 28th June is _____.

7. Mrs Penn makes delicious cakes. _____ are delicious.
8. My grandparents have a house next door to us. My _ is next door to ours.
9. Mr and Mrs Smith have a daughter, Chris. Mr and Mrs Smith are _____.

2. This is Mike and Alan's room. Whose are the objects in the room – Mike's or Alan's?



1. Mike likes: football, motorbikes, chocolate, wild animals.
2. Alan likes: reading, playing the guitar, computer games, running.

Ex. The elephant poster is Mike's

3. Complete the sentences. Use -s / -s' / the ...of... .

1. What's the name of this street? (the name / this street)
2. When's Alice's birthday? (the birthday / Alice)
3. Which is _____? (the favourite team / John)
4. When's _____? (the end / the programme)
5. When's _____? (the anniversary party / your parents)
6. How big are _____? (the windows / the house)
7. What's _____? (the telephone number / the station)
8. Do you know _____? (the daughter / Mr Turner)
9. Did you go to _____? (the wedding / your aunt)

Lesson 6. Употребление оборота места (there is / there are)

1. *Kenham is a small town. Look at the information in the box and write sentences about Kenham with There is / are or There isn't / aren't.*

1) a castle?	No	Ex.: There isn't a castle
2) any restaurants?	Yes (a lot)	Ex.: There are a lot of restaurants
3) a hospital?	Yes	
4) a swimming pool?	No	
5) any cinemas?	Yes (two)	
6) a university	No	
7) any big hotels?	No	

2. *Write sentences about your town (or a town that you know). Use There is / are / isn't / aren't.*

1. *There are a few restaurants.*
2. *There's a big park.*
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.
6. _____.

3. *Put in there is / there isn't / is there / there are / there aren't / are there.*

1. Kenham isn't an old town. *There aren't* any old buildings.
2. Look! _____ a photograph of your brother in the newspaper!
3. 'Excuse me, _____ a bank near here?' 'Yes, at the end of the street.'
4. _____ five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and me.
5. 'How many students _____ in the class?' 'Twenty.'
6. 'Can we take a photograph?' 'No, _____ a film in the camera.'
7. '_____ a bus from the city centre to the airport?' 'Yes. Every 20 minutes.'
8. '_____ any problems?' 'No, everything is OK.'
9. _____ nowhere to sit down. _____ any chairs.

4. *Write sentences with There are Choose from the boxes.*

<u>seven</u>	letters	September
fifteen	<u>days</u>	the solar system
twenty-six	players	the USA
thirty	days	<u>a week</u>

nine fifty	planets states	a rugby the English alphabet
---------------	-------------------	---------------------------------

Ex.: There are seven days in a week

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

5. Put in there's / is there / it's / is it.

1. 'There's a train at 10.30.' 'Is it a fast train?'
2. I'm not going to buy this shirt. _____ very expensive.
3. 'What's wrong?' '_____ something in my eye.'
4. _____ a red car outside the house. _____ yours?'
5. '_____ anything on television tonight?' 'Yes, _____ a film at 8.15.'
6. 'What's that building?' '_____ a school.'
7. '_____ a restaurant in this hotel?' 'No, I'm afraid not.'

6. Put in ARE, IS in the sentences with there is / there are. Sometimes you need to make a negative sentence.

1. There _____ some newspapers on the desk.
2. There _____ a cat and three dogs in their house.
3. There _____ a lot of books on the shelf.
4. There _____ five photos in her hand bag.
5. _____ there anything to eat in the fridge?
6. _____ there any photos in your album?
7. There _____ any old buildings.
8. _____ there a bus from the city center to the airport?
9. There _____ five people in my family: my mum, my dad, my brother, my sister and me.
10. 'Can we take a photo?' 'No, there _____ a film in the camera.'

7. Translate from Russian. Use there is / there are.

1. В английском алфавите 26 букв.
2. В солнечной системе 9 планет.
3. В США 50 штатов.
4. В сентябре 30 дней.

5. В команде по игре в регби 15 игроков.
6. В неделе 7 дней.
7. Сколько студентов в вашей группе? В нашей группе 20 студентов.
8. В саду растет несколько красивых деревьев.
9. На дорогах происходит много аварий.
10. В этом ресторане не много людей.
11. На улице нет снега.
12. На крыше сидит мужчина.
13. В нашем городе есть бассейн.
14. Какие-то проблемы? Нет, все в порядке.
15. В мой глаз что-то попало.
16. Посмотри! В газете фото твоего брата.
17. Для меня есть письма?

Lesson 7. Употребление конструкции (have got / has got)

1. Complete the story about Ruth. Put in has got ('s got), have got ('ve got), hasn't got or haven't got.

Ruth is 21. She (1) has got fair hair and blue eyes. She (2) _____ two brothers, William and Phillip, but she (3) _____ any sisters. Her brothers (4) _____ brown hair and brown eyes. One of her brothers, Phillip, is married and (5) _____ two children, so she's an aunt. Ruth lives with her parents in an apartment. It (6) _____ five rooms but it (7) _____ a garden. She (8) _____ her own room in the apartment. In it she (9) _____ her computer and a TV. She (10) _____ a car but her parents (11) _____ one because they can't drive.

2. What about you? What have you got? Look at Ruth's story and then write about yourself.

1. hair / eyes? _____
2. brothers / sisters / parents etc.? _____
3. house / apartment? _____
4. computer / car / bicycle / a lot of books etc.? _____

3. Write questions. Use *have you got*, *has it got...?* etc.

1. MARY: Tim is a good photographer.
PAT: What kind of camera *Has he got?*
2. STUART: I'm rich!
VAL: How much money _____?
3. TONY: Kate is going to the dentist this afternoon.
ALICE: _____ toothache?
4. DEREK: Jane and Jim are buying a new house.
PETER: How many rooms _____?
5. DIANA: Tony wants to talk to you.
ALEX: _____ my telephone number?
6. MARTIN: My sister and brother-in-law have been married for six years.
ROSE: _____ any children?
7. HELEN: My neighbours love cats.
PAM: How many _____?
8. LAURA: My bag is very heavy.
ADAM: What _____ in it?

4. Put in *has got* ('s got), (*ve got*). Use the positive, negative or question forms.

1. Those flowers are really beautiful and they *'ve got* a wonderful smell.
2. I must write down John's telephone number. _____ a pen?
3. Mary works very hard so she _____ time for many hobbies.
4. New York _____ a very interesting modern art museum.
5. I can't show you the photographs because I _____ them with me.
6. Tigers _____ strange, yellow eyes.
7. 'What kind of Walkman _____ Carol _____?' 'A Sony, I think.'

Lesson 8.1. Stop and check I

VARIANT 1

1. Put the verb *to be* into the gaps in Present, Past or Future Simple.

1. The students ... in the Russian Museum.
2. Last month they ... in the Hermitage. There ... an interesting exhibition there.
3. In two weeks they ... in the Tretyakov Gallery. They ... lucky.
4. My father ... a teacher.
5. He ... a pupil twenty years ago.
6. I ... a doctor when I grow up.
7. My

sister ... not ... at home tomorrow. 8. She ... at school tomorrow. 9. ... you ... at home tomorrow? 10. ... your father at work yesterday? 11. My sister ... ill last week. 12. She ... not ill now. 13. Yesterday we ... at the theatre. 14. Where ... your mother now? – She ... in the kitchen. 15. Where ... you yesterday? – I ... at the cinema. 16. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home. 17. ... your little sister in bed now? – Yes, she ... 18. ... you ... at school tomorrow? – Yes, I 19. When my granny ... young, she ... an actress. 20. My friend ... in Moscow now. 21. He ... in St. Petersburg tomorrow. 22. Where ... your books now? – They ... in my bag.

2. Translate the sentences into English. Pay attention to the use of 'to be' in Present, Past and Future Simple.

1. Вчера они были в библиотеке. 2. Сейчас они в школе. 3. Завтра они будут в театре. 4. В данный момент его здесь нет. 5. В воскресенье он будет на концерте. 6. В прошлую субботу он был на стадионе. 7. Мой брат сейчас в школе. 8. Мой брат был вчера в кино. 9. Мой брат будет завтра дома. 10. Ты будешь завтра дома? 11. Она была вчера в парке? 12. Он сейчас во дворе? 13. Где папа? 14. Где вы были вчера? 15. Где он будет завтра? 16. Мои книги были на столе.

3. Paraphrase the following sentences using Possessive Case.

1. The ball of the dog.
2. The skateboard of that man.
3. The songs of the children.
4. The umbrella of my grandmother.
5. The room of my friend.
6. The questions of my son.
7. The wife of my brother.
8. The table of our teacher.
9. The poems of Pushkin.
10. The voice of this girl.

4. Translate into English. Pay attention to the use of 'there is / there are'.

1. На стене висит картина.
2. В мамином фотоальбоме много фотографий.
3. В комнате стоят три стула.
4. В ее сумке много книг.
5. В вагоне едет один мужчина и несколько женщин.

6. На кровати лежат брюки брата.
7. В моей комнате есть компьютер.
8. На улице дети.
9. На полке лежит много дисков.
10. Во дворе гуляет курица и утки.

VARIANT 2

1. Put the verb to be into the gaps in Present, Past or Future Simple.

a) 1. Ronald Frank ... a managing director of the First Bank of Kingsville on Main Street. 2. He ... always on a business trip. 3. Yesterday he ... in Geneva. 4. Tomorrow he ... in London. 5. Last week he ... in Chicago. 6. Next week he ... in New Orleans. 7. At the moment he ... in Amsterdam. 8. In two hours he ... in the Hague. 9. Three days ago he ... in Paris. 10. At the end of his trip he ... usually very tired but happy. 11. He ... with his family now. 12. His sons ... so much excited. 13. They have got new toys from their father. 14. Everybody in the family ... very glad to see him at home again.

b) 1. '... your parents?' 'They're very well.' 2. 'Is Linda at home?' 'No, ... at work.' 3. '... my keys?' 'In the kitchen'. 4. Where is Pete from? ... American or British? 5. ... hot today. The temperature is 35 degrees. 6. 'Are you a teacher?' 'No, ... a student.' 7. '... your umbrella?' 'Green'

2. Translate the sentences into English. Pay attention to the use of 'to be' in Present, Past and Future Simple.

1. Где мои книги сейчас? 2. Моя мама вчера не была на работе. Она была дома. 3. Мой друг не в парке. Он в школе. 4. Завтра в три часа Коля и Миша будут во дворе. 5. Мы не были на юге прошлым летом. 6. Мы были в Москве. 7. Завтра мой дедушка будет в деревне. 8. Когда твоя сестра будет дома? 9. Ты будешь летчиком? – Нет, я буду моряком. 10. Моя сестра была студенткой в прошлом году, а сейчас она врач. 11. Я буду инженером. 12. Они не были в кино. 13. Они не были дома. 14. Они были в школе. 15. Вы были в парке вчера? 16. Он был в школе вчера? 17. Она была учительницей.

3. Paraphrase the following sentences using Possessive Case.

1. The ball of that boy.
2. The work of that man.
3. The toys of these children.

4. The umbrella of my grandmother.
5. The discs of my friends.
6. The advice of my mother.
7. The brother of my mother.
8. The dress of my girl-friend.
9. The novels of Tolstoy.
10. The voice of this girl.

4. Translate into English. Pay attention to the use of ‘there is / there are’.

1. На столе лежат книги.
2. В моем компьютере много программ.
3. В комнате играют дети.
4. В ее кошельке много денег.
5. В вагоне едет один мужчина и несколько женщин.
6. На кровати лежат брюки брата.
7. В моей комнате есть компьютер.
8. На улице весна.
9. На столе стоят стаканы.
10. Во дворе гуляет курица и утки.

Lesson 8.2. Tasks for audio texts I

Listening

Topic: Love

Listening aim: Listening for specific information - choose between words.

Grammar: revise to be.

Task 1. Listen to the love poem and choose the correct words to fill the gap.

Roses are/is/were. (red / dead)

Violets are/was/is blue

Sugar is/are/were (a treat / sweet)

And so is/ are you, Stu!

Post-listening: Remember some poems about love in Russian and English.

Compare.

Lesson 9. Present Simple Active

1. Which of the underlined verbs is right? The information is about the USA.

1. Most shops usually open / opens at 8.30 a.m. and close/closes at 6.00 p.m.
2. The banks doesn't / don't usually close at lunchtime.
3. Many children has / have a computer at home.
4. The New York subway usually works / work very well.
5. It doesn't / don't often snow in California.
6. Most people don't / doesn't work on Sundays.
7. The capital city, Washington, have / has a population of about one million.
8. Many people in Los Angeles speak / speaks Spanish.
9. Schoolchildren don't / doesn't usually wear uniform.

2. Complete the sentences. Use these verbs:

boil	close	cost	cost	like	like
meet	open	speak	teach	wash	

1. Margaret _____ four languages.
2. In Britain the banks usually _____ at 9.30 in the morning.
3. The City Museum _____ at 5 o'clock in the evening.
4. Tina is a teacher. She _____ mathematics to young children.
5. My job is very interesting. I _____ a lot of people.
6. Peter _____ his hair twice a week.
7. Food is expensive. It _____ a lot of money.
8. Shoes are expensive. They _____ a lot of money.
9. Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.
10. Julia and I are good friends. I _____ her and she _____ me.

3. Ten sentences are wrong and two sentences are right. Correct the mistakes where necessary.

1. David never take the bus to work _____
2. Go you to the office every day? _____
3. My car don't work when it is cold. _____
4. What time the film starts? _____
5. Ben's sister don't speak French but Ben do. _____
6. How many eggs you want for breakfast? _____

7. Does the 9.30 train stop at every station? _____
8. What does do your father? _____
9. I not write many letters. I usually use the telephone _____
10. What Sue usually have for lunch? _____
11. How much do these apples cost? _____
12. Charlie plays basketball but he doesn't enjoys it _____

4. First, read and complete the text with phrases from the box.

wakes the children up	10 p.m.	a nurse	bus
20 children	6 o'clock	many times	St Johns Hospital
gives them breakfast	very tired	taxi	

My name is Jennie. I'm (1) _____ and I work at (2) _____ I look after sick children at night. I start work at (3) _____ and finish early at (4) _____ in the morning. I go to work by (5) _____ but I come home in the morning by (6) _____ because I'm tired. I have (7) _____ in my section. I look after the children (8) _____ during the night. Sometimes I sit and talk to a child. The children sleep most of the time. At 6 o'clock the day nurse arrives and (9) _____. She (10) _____ at 7 o'clock. I go home and go bed at 8 o'clock. I usually feel (11) _____

Now use this information to complete the questions that John asks Jennie.

1. What do you do?
2. Where
3. What time
4. What time
5. How
6. How
7. How many
8. How often
9. When
10. Whatat 7 o'clock?
11. Howwhen you go home?

5. Paula is in the city centre. She is asking a woman some questions about her visits to the local cinema. First, read the answers that the woman gives. Then, write the questions that Paula asks.



Paula: (1) How often do you go to the cinema?

Woman: Usually once a week.

Paula: (2) _____ alone?

Woman: No, with a friend.

Paula: (3) _____ there?

Woman: I walk because I live nearby.

Paula: (4) _____?

Woman: £ 4.00.

Paula: (5) _____?

Woman: At the back of the cinema.

Paula: (6) _____?

Woman: All kinds of films, especially comedies.

Paula: (7) _____ film?

Woman: My favourite is 'Silent Streets'.

Paula: (8) _____ anything, for example, ice-cream?

Woman: No, I don't, but I usually have a Coke.

Paula: Thank you for answering my questions.

Woman: You're welcome.

Now write the woman's answers in a short paragraph.

She usually (9) goes to the cinema once a week with a friend. She (10) _____ to the cinema because she (11) _____ nearby. The ticket (12) _____ £ 4.00 and she (13) _____ at the back of the cinema. She (14) _____ all kinds of films, especially, comedies. Her favourite film (15) _____ 'Silent Streets'. She (16) _____ anything but she usually (17) _____ a coke.

What about you? Do you go to the cinema? Write a short paragraph like the one above:

I _____

6. Write questions. Use the words in brackets + do/does. Put the words in the right order.

1. (Where / live / your parents?)
2. (you / early / always / get up?)
3. (how often / TV / you / watch?)
4. (you / want / what / for dinner?)
5. (like / you / football?)
6. (your brother / like / football?)
7. (what / you / do / in the evening?)
8. (your sister / work / where?)
9. (to the cinema / often / you / go?)
10. (what / mean / this word?)
11. (often / snow / it / here?)
12. (go / usually / to bed / what time / you?)
13. (how much / to phone New York / it / cost?)
14. (you / for breakfast / have / usually / what?)

Lesson 10. Present Continuous Active

1. Complete the sentences. Use one of the verbs:

build	cook	go	have
stand	stay	swim	
	work		

1. Please be quiet. I _____.
2. 'Where's John?' 'He's in the kitchen. He _____.'
3. 'You _____ on my foot.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'
4. Look somebody _____ in the river.
5. We're here on holiday. We _____ at the Central Hotel.
6. 'Where's Ann?' 'She _____ a shower.'
7. They _____ a new theatre in the city-centre at the moment.
8. I _____ now. Goodbye.

2. Complete the text about Jane and Mary who are in their office. Use the present continuous (*is / are +ing*) of the verbs in the box. Sometimes the verb is negative (*isn't / aren't + -ing*).

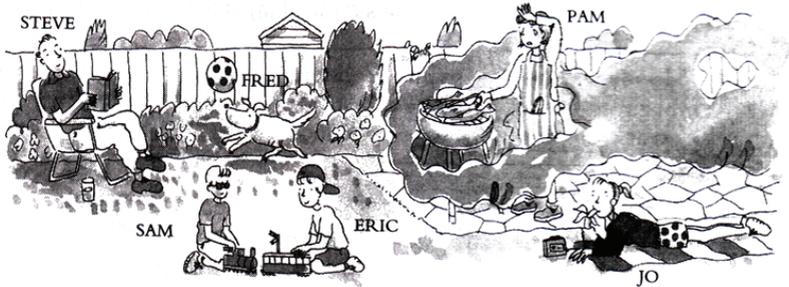
write	drink	read	work	ring	listen		
have	think	make	sing	give	talk	stand	sit



- 10.30 a.m.** Jane is in her office. She (1) *is reading* some letters and (2) _____ her replies. Her secretary, Mary, (3) _____ some coffee. She (4) _____ a song.
- 10.40 a.m.** Jane and Mary (5) _____ their coffee. Jane (6) _____ about her holiday plans, but Mary (7) _____ to her. She (8) _____ about her new car. They (9) _____ at the moment; they (10) _____ their coffee break.
- 10.50 a.m.** The telephone (11) _____ and that is the end of their break. Now it's back to work.

10.55 a.m. Jane (12) _____ at her desk. She (13) _____ next to the window and (14) _____ some information to an important customer.

3. Look at the picture and description to make it correct.



Steve is reading a newspaper. The children, Sam and Eric, are playing with a ball. They are both wearing sunglasses. Pam is cooking chicken. She is laughing because the smoke is getting in her eyes. Jo is standing with her mother and listening to music on her personal stereo. She is eating an orange. Fred, the dog, is lying on the grass asleep.

1. Steve isn't reading the newspaper. He's reading a book..
2. Sam and Eric _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.
6. _____.
7. _____.
8. _____.

4. Write questions from these words. Use is or are and put the words in order.

- 1) working / Paul / today?
- 2) what / doing / the children?
- 3) you / listening / to me?
- 4) where / going / your friends?
- 5) your parents / television / watching?
- 6) what / cooking / Ann?
- 7) why / you / looking / at me?
- 8) coming / the bus?

5. Practice using Present Continuous in dialogues.

	<p>A. Are you busy? B. Yes, I am. I'm studying. A. What are you studying? B. I'm studying English.</p>	 <p>1. Helen <i>cooking</i> (spaghetti)</p>	 <p>2. Tom <i>reading</i> (the newspaper)</p>	
 <p>3. Bobby and Judy <i>studying</i> (mathematics)</p>	 <p>4. you <i>typing</i> (a letter)</p>	 <p>5. you and your brother <i>cleaning the basement</i></p>	 <p>6. Jane <i>knitting</i> (a sweater)</p>	 <p>7. Mr. and Mrs. Watson <i>baking</i> (cookies)</p>
 <p>8. Beethoven <i>composing</i> (a new symphony)</p>	 <p>9. Whistler <i>painting</i> (a portrait of his mother)</p>			

6. Song. Fill in the gaps with appropriate verbs in Present Continuous.

step sit waste wait drive hang turn

<p>Lemon Tree (Fool's Garden) I _____ here in a boring room It's just another rainy Sunday afternoon I _____ my time, I got nothing to do I _____ around, I _____ for you But nothing ever happens, and I wonder I _____ around in my car I _____ too fast, I _____ too far I'd like to change my point of view I feel so lonely, I _____ for you But nothing ever happens, and I wonder</p>	<p>I _____ here, I miss the power I'd like to go out taking a shower But there's a heavy cloud inside my head I feel so tired, put myself into bed Where nothing ever happens, and I wonder Isolation, is not good for me Isolation, I don't want to sit on a lemon tree I _____ around in a desert of joy Baby, anyhow I'll get another toy And everything will happen, and you'll wonder I wonder how, I wonder why</p>
---	---

<p>I wonder how, I wonder why Yesterday you told me 'bout the blue blue sky And all that I can see is just a yellow lemon tree I _____ my head up and down I _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ around And all that I can see is just another lemon tree Sing! Da, da da dee da, etc.</p>	<p>Yesterday you told me 'bout the blue blue sky And all that I can see is just a yellow lemon tree I _____ my head up and down I _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ around And all that I can see is just another lemon tree And I wonder, wonder, I wonder how I wonder why Yesterday you told me 'bout the blue, blue sky And all that I can see (dit dit dit) And all that I can see (dit dit dit) And all that I can see is just a yellow lemon tree</p>
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Lessons 11-13. Сопоставительное употребление Present Simple Active и Present Continuous Active

1. Choose words from the box and make sentences as shown. Use a verb in the present continuous and any other words you need.

<p>My boyfriend I My father My sister My classmates My family Our teacher None of my friends Our neighbor My best friend My wife</p>

1. My boyfriend's *studying* for his final exams this term.
2. My sister *is working* at home this week.
3. _____ this year.
4. _____ at the moment.
5. _____ right now.
6. _____ this month.

2. Ask questions.

1. My granny is baking a delicious pie now.
2. She plants beautiful flowers every year.
3. They are playing football now.
4. Girls go dancing every Saturday.

3. 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.

(where/go?) <i>Where are you going?</i>	Scotland.
(how long/stay?) _____	Ten days.
(when/go?) _____	Next Friday.
(go/alone?) _____	No, with a friend of mine.
(travel/by car?) _____	No, by train.
(where/stay?) _____	In a hotel.

4. Have you arranged to do anything at these times? Write (true) sentences about yourself.

1. (this evening) *I'm going out this evening....* or *...I'm not doing anything this evening....* or *...I don't know what I'm doing this evening.*
2. (tomorrow morning) I _____.
3. (tomorrow evening) _____.
4. (next Sunday) _____.
5. (choose another day or time) _____.

5. Put the verb into the more suitable form, present continuous or present simple.

1. *I'm going* (go) to the theatre this evening.
2. *Does the film begin* (the film / begin) at 3.30 or 4.30?
3. We _____ (have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
4. The art exhibition _____ (open) on 3 May and _____ (finish) on 15 July.
5. I _____ (not/go) out this evening. I _____ (stay) at home.
6. '_____ (you/do) anything tomorrow morning?' 'No, I'm free. Why?'
7. We _____ (go) to a concert tonight. It _____ (begin) at 7.30.
8. You are on the train to London and you ask another passenger: Excuse me. What time _____ (this train / get) to London?
9. You are talking to Ann: Ann, I _____ (go) to town _____ (you/come) with me?
10. Sue _____ (come) to see us tomorrow. She _____ (travel) by train and her train _____ (arrive) at 10.15. I _____ (meet) her at the station.
11. I _____ (not/use) the car this evening, so you can have it.
12. You and a friend are watching television. You say: I'm bored with this programme. When _____ (it/finish)?

6. Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the verbs that are wrong.

1. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. _____
2. The water boils. Can you turn it off? _____
3. Look! That man tries to open the door of your car. _____
4. Can you hear those people? What do they talk about? _____
5. The moon goes round the earth. _____
6. I must go now. It gets late. _____
7. I usually go to work by car. _____
8. 'Hurry up! It's time to leave.' 'OK. I come.' _____
9. I hear you've got a new job. How do you get on? _____

7. Put the verb in the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

1. Let's go out. It _____ (not/rain) now.
2. Julia is very good at languages. She _____ (speak) four languages very well.
3. Hurry up! Everybody _____ (wait) for you.
4. '_____ (you/listen) to the radio?' 'No, you can turn it off.'
5. '_____ (you/listen) to the radio every day?' 'No, just occasionally.'
6. The River Nile _____ (flow) into the Mediterranean.
7. Look at the river. It _____ (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
8. We usually _____ (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we _____ (not/grow) any.
9. 'How is your English?' 'Not bad. It _____ (improve) slowly.'
10. Ron is in London at the moment. He _____ (stay) at the Park Hotel. He _____ (always/stay) there when he's in London.
11. Can we stop walking soon? I _____ (start) to feel tired.
12. 'Can you drive?' 'I _____ (learn). My father _____ (teach) me.'
13. Normally I _____ (finish) work at 5.00, but this week I _____ (work) until 6.00 to earn a bit more money.
14. My parents _____ (live) in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where _____ (your parents/live)?
15. Sonia _____ (look) for a place to live. She _____ (stay) with her sister until she finds somewhere.
16. 'What _____ (your father/do)?' 'He's an architect but he _____ (not/work) at the moment.'

17. (at a party) Usually I _____ (enjoy) parties but I _____ (not / enjoy) this one very much.
18. The train is never late. It _____ (always/leave) on time.
19. Jim is very untidy. He _____ (always/leave) his things all over the place.

8. Finish B's sentences. Use always -ing (see Section B).

1. A: I'm afraid I've lost my key again.
B: Not again! You're always losing your key
2. A: The car has broken down again.
B: That car is useless! It. _____.
3. A: Look! You've made the same mistake again.
B: Oh no, not again! I _____.
4. A: Oh, I've left the lights on again.
B: Typical! You _____.

The following verbs are not normally used in continuous tenses:

like	love	hate	want	need	prefer	know	realise	suppose	mean
understand	believe	remember	belong	contain	consist	depend	seem		

9. Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

1. I'm seeing the manager tomorrow morning. _____
2. I'm feeling hungry. Is there anything to eat? _____
3. Are you believing in God? _____
4. This sauce is great. It's tasting really good. _____
5. I'm thinking this is your key. Am I right? _____

10. Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

1. Are you hungry? _____ something to eat? (you/want)
2. Jill is interested in politics but she _____ to a political party. (not/belong)
3. Don't put the dictionary away. I _____ it. (use)
4. Don't put the dictionary away. I _____ it. (need)
5. Who is that man? What _____? (he/want)
6. Who is that man? Why _____ at us? (he/look)
7. George says he's 80 years old but nobody _____ him. (believe)
8. She told me her name but I _____ it now. (not/remember)

9. I _____ of selling my car. (think) Would you be interested in buying it?
10. I _____ you should sell your car. (think) You _____ it very often, (not/use)
11. I used to drink a lot of coffee but these days I _____ tea. (prefer)
12. Air _____ mainly of nitrogen and oxygen, (consist)

11. Complete the sentences using the most suitable form of be. Sometimes you must use the simple (am / is / are) and sometimes the continuous is more suitable (am / is / are being).

- I can't understand why he's being so selfish. He isn't usually like that.
- Jack _____ very nice to me at the moment. I wonder why.
- You'll like Jill when you meet her. She _____ very nice.
- Normally you are very sensible, so why _____ so silly about this matter?
- Why isn't Sarah at work today? _____ ill?

12. Practice using Present Simple and Present Continuous in dialogues.

1. Whistler <i>painting</i> (a portrait of his mother)		A. What are you doing? B. I'm practicing the piano. A. Do you practice the piano very often? B. Yes, I do. I practice the piano whenever I can.			
1. Edward <i>bake bread</i>	2. Janet <i>swim</i>	3. Mr. and Mrs. Green <i>exercise</i>	3. you <i>read Shakespeare</i>	5. you and your friend <i>study English</i>	6. Mary <i>write to her grandparents</i>
7. your neighbor <i>play baseball with his son</i>		8. Mr. and Mrs. Baker <i>meditate</i>		A. Do you like to ski? B. No, I don't. I'm not a very good skier.	
1. Does Jim like to dance? <i>dancer</i>	2. Does Rita like to sing? <i>singer</i>	3. Do Mr. and Mrs. Brown like to skate? <i>skaters</i>	4. Do you like to type? <i>typist</i>	5. Do you and your friend like to play tennis? <i>tennis players</i>	6. Does Shirley like to swim? <i>swimmer</i>
7. Does David like to study? <i>student</i>	8. Do you like to play sports? <i>athlete</i>		A. Who are you calling? B. I'm calling my brother in Chicago. A. How often do you call him? B. I call him every Sunday evening.		
A. What are George and Herman talking about? B. They're talking about their grandchildren. A. How often do they talk about them? B. They talk about them all the time.					

<p>A. What are George and Herman talking about? B. They're talking about their grandchildren. A. How often do they talk about them? B. They talk about them all the time.</p>					
1. Who is Mrs Lopez calling? <i>daughter in San Francisco</i>	2. Who are you writing to? <i>uncle</i>	3. Who is Walter visiting? <i>neighbors across the street</i>	4. Who is Mrs Morgan writing to? <i>son in the army</i>	5. Who is Mr. Davis arguing with? <i>landlord</i>	6. What are the students complaining about? <i>homework</i>
7. What are you complaining about? <i>electric bill</i>		8. Who is Mr. Crabapple shouting at? <i>employees</i>		9. Who is Little Red Riding Hood visiting? <i>grandmother</i>	

13. Practice using Present Simple and Present Continuous.

My sisters, my brother, and I are busy this afternoon. We're staying after school, and we're practicing different things. I'm practicing basketball. I practice basketball every day after school. My basketball coach tells me I'm an excellent basketball player, and my friends tell me I play basketball better than anyone else in the school. I want to be a professional basketball player when I grow up. That's why I practice every day.

1. What am I doing?
2. How often do I practice?
3. What does my basketball coach tell me?
4. What do my friends tell me?
5. What do I want to be when I grow up?

My brother Jimmy is practicing football. He practices football every day after school. His football coach tells him he's an excellent football player, and his friends tell him he plays football better than anyone else in the school. Jimmy wants to be a professional football player when he grows up. That's why he practices every day.

1. What's Jimmy doing?
2. How often does he practice?
3. What does his football coach tell him?
4. What do his friends tell him?
5. What does he want to be when he grows up?

My sister Susan is practicing the violin. She practices the violin every day after school. Her music teacher tells her she's an excellent violinist, and her friends tell her she plays the violin better than anyone else in the

school. Susan wants to be a professional violinist when she grows up. That's why she practices every day.

1. What's Susan doing?
2. How often does she practice?
3. What does her music teacher tell her?
4. What do her friends tell her?
5. What does she want to be when she grows up?

My sisters Patty and Melissa are practicing ballet. They practice ballet every day after school. Their dance teacher tells them they're excellent ballet dancers, and their friends tell them they dance ballet better than anyone else in the school. Patty and Melissa want to be professional ballet dancers when they grow up. That's why they practice every day.

1. What are Patty and Melissa doing?
2. How often do they practice?
3. What does their dance teacher tell them?
4. What do their friends tell them?
5. What do they want to be when they grow up?

14. Tell your own story about studying English.

Why are you studying English?	Tell about the other students in your class.
Do you go to English class? Where?	What are their names?
When do you go to class?	Where are they from?
What's your teacher's name?	Why are they studying English?
Do you practice English after class?	
How do you practice?	
Who do you practice with?	

Lessons 14-16. Past Simple Active

1. Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs in the past simple:

die enjoy finish happen open rain start stay clean

1. I _____ my teeth three times yesterday.
2. It was hot in the room, so I _____ the window.
3. The concert _____ at 7.30 and _____ at 10 o'clock.
4. When I was a child, I _____ to be a doctor.

5. The accident _____ last Sunday afternoon.
6. It's a nice day today but yesterday it _____ all day.
7. We _____ our holiday last year. We _____ at a very nice place.
8. Ann's grandfather _____ when he was 90 years old.

2. Read about Lisa's journey to Madrid. Put the verbs in the correct form.

<p>Last Tuesday Lisa (1) _____ from London to Madrid. She (2) _____ up at six o'clock in the morning and (3) _____ a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she (4) _____ home and (5) _____ to the airport. When she (6) _____ she (7) _____ the car and then (8) _____ to the airport cafe where she (9) _____ breakfast. Then she (10) _____ through airport control and (11) _____ for her flight. The plane (12) _____ on time and (13) _____ in Madrid two hours later. Finally she (14) _____ a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the centre of Madrid.</p>	<p>fly get, have leave, drive arrive, park go, have go wait, depart arrive take</p>
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3. Write sentences about the past (yesterday / last week etc.).

1. Jim always goes to work by car. Yesterday _____.
2. Rachel often loses her keys. She _____ last week.
3. Kate meets her friends every evening. She _____ yesterday evening.
4. I usually buy two newspapers every day. Yesterday I _____.
5. We usually go to the cinema on Sundays. Last Sunday we _____.
6. I eat an orange every day. Yesterday I _____.
7. Tom always has a shower in the morning. This morning he _____.
8. Our friends come to see us every Friday. They _____ last Friday.

4. Write sentences about what you did yesterday.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

5. Read what Sharon says about a typical working day.



SHARON

I usually get up at 7 o'clock and have a big breakfast. I walk to work, which takes me about half an hour. I start work at 8.45. I never have lunch. I finish work at 5 o'clock. I'm always tired when I get home. I usually cook a meal in the evening. I don't usually go out. I go to bed at about 11 o'clock. I always sleep well.

Yesterday was a typical working day for Sharon. Write what she did or didn't do yesterday.

1. <u>She got up at 7 o'clock.</u>	7. _____ at 5 o'clock.
2. She _____ a big breakfast.	8. _____ tired when _____ home.
3. She _____.	9. _____ a meal yesterday evening.
4. It _____ to get to work.	10. _____ out yesterday evening.
5. _____ at 8.45.	11. _____ at 11 o'clock.
6. _____ lunch.	12. _____ well last night.

6. Put one of these verbs in each sentence:

buy catch cost drink fall hurt sell spend teach throw win write

- Mozart _____ more than 600 pieces of music.
- 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father _____ me.'
- We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we _____ it.
- I was very thirsty. I _____ the water very quickly.
- Paul and I played tennis yesterday. He's much better than me, so he _____ easily.
- Don _____ down the stairs this morning and _____ his leg.
- Jim _____ the ball to Sue, who _____ it.
- Ann _____ a lot of money yesterday. She _____ a dress which _____ £600.

7. A friend has just come back from holiday. You ask him about it. Write your questions.

1. (where / go?) <u>Where did you go?</u>	6. (how / travel?) _____
2. (go alone?) _____	7. (the weather / fine?) _____
3. (food / good?) _____	8. (what / do in the evenings?) _____
4. (how long / stay there?) _____	9. (meet anybody interesting?) _____
5. (stay / at a hotel?) _____	

8. Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

1. It was warm, so I _____ off my coat. (take)
2. The film wasn't very good. I _____ it very much. (enjoy)
3. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I _____ her. (disturb)
4. I was very tired, so I _____ to bed early. (go)
5. The bed was very uncomfortable. I _____ very well. (sleep)
6. Sue wasn't hungry, so she _____ anything. (eat)
7. We went to Kate's house but she _____ at home. (be)
8. It was a funny situation but nobody _____. (laugh)
9. The window was open and a bird _____ into the room. (fly)
10. The hotel wasn't very expensive. it _____ very much. (cost)
11. I was in a hurry, so I _____ time to phone you. (leave)
12. It was hard work carrying the bags. They _____ very heavy. (be)

9. Complete these sentences with use(d) to... + a suitable verb.

1. Dennis gave up smoking two years ago. He used to smoke 40 cigarettes a day.
2. Liz _____ a motorbike, but last year she sold it and bought a car.
3. We came to live in Manchester a few years ago. We _____ in Nottingham.
4. I rarely eat ice cream now but I _____ it when I was a child.
5. Jim _____ my best friend but we aren't friends any longer.
6. It only takes me about 40 minutes to get to work since the new road was opened. It _____ more than an hour.
7. There _____ a hotel opposite the station but it closed a long time ago.
8. When you lived in London _____ to the theatre very often?

10. Brian changed his lifestyle. He stopped doing some things and started doing other things:

He stopped	{	studying hard going to bed early running three miles every morning	He started	{	smoking going out in the evening spending a lot of money
------------	---	--	------------	---	--

Write sentences about Brian with used to and didn't use to.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 3. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ | 6. _____ |

11. Compare what Carol said five years ago and what she says today:

FIVE YEARS AGO	TODAY
I travel a lot.	I eat a lot of cheese now.
I play the piano.	I work very hard these days.
I'm very lazy.	I don't know many people these days.
I don't like cheese.	I work in a bookshop now.
I've got a dog.	I don't go away much these days.
I go to a lot of parties.	My dog died two years ago.
I'm a hotel receptionist.	I read a newspaper every day.
I've got lots of friends.	I haven't been to a party for ages.
I never read newspapers.	I haven't played the piano for ages.
I don't drink tea.	Tea's great! I like it now.

12. Practice using Past Simple.

Difficult experiences

Miss Henderson usually teaches very well, but she didn't teach very well this morning. In fact, she taught very badly. While she was teaching, her supervisor was sitting at the back of the room and watching her. It was a very difficult experience for Miss Henderson. She realized she wasn't teaching very well, but she couldn't do anything about it. She was too nervous.

1. Did Miss Henderson teach very well this morning?
2. How did she teach?
3. Why?
4. Why was it a difficult experience for Miss Henderson?
5. Why couldn't she do anything about it?

Stuart usually types very well, but he didn't type very well today. In fact, he typed very badly. While he was typing, his boss was standing behind him and looking over his shoulder. It was a difficult experience for Stuart. He realized he wasn't typing very well, but he couldn't do anything about it. He was too upset.

1. Did Stuart type very well today?
2. How did he type?
3. Why?
4. Why was it a difficult experience for Stuart?
5. Why couldn't he do anything about it?

The Johnson Brothers usually sing very well, but they didn't sing very well last night. In fact, they sang very badly. While they were singing, their parents were sitting in the audience and waving at them. It was a difficult experience for The Johnson Brothers. They realized they weren't singing very well, but they couldn't do anything about it. They were too embarrassed.

1. Did The Johnson Brothers sing very well last night?
2. How did they sing?
3. Why?
4. Why was it a difficult experience for The Johnson Brothers?
5. Why couldn't they do anything about it?

The President usually speaks very well, but he didn't speak very well this afternoon. In fact, he spoke very badly. While he was speaking, several demonstrators were standing at the back of the room and shouting at him. It was a difficult experience for the President. He realized he wasn't speaking very well, but he couldn't do anything about it. He was too angry.

1. Did the President speak very well this afternoon?
2. How did he speak?
3. Why?
4. Why was it a difficult experience for the President?
5. Why couldn't he do anything about it?

13. Tell your own story about a difficult experience.

A Difficult Experience

I usually _____ very well, but I remember a day when I didn't _____ very well at all. In fact, I _____ very badly. On that day, while I was _____ ing, _____. It was a very difficult experience for me. I realized I was ___-ing very badly, but I couldn't do anything about it. I was too _____.

Lesson 17. Past Continuous Active

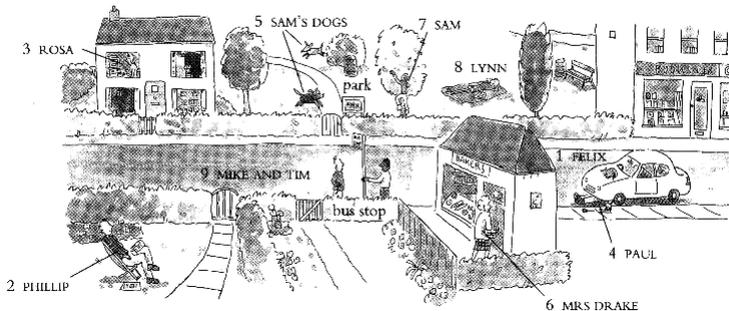
1. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon? And what were they doing? Write two sentences for each situation.

1. Ann / home / watch TV Ann was at home. She was watching TV.
2. Carol and Jack / the cinema / watch a film
3. Tom / his car / drive
4. Catherine / the station / wait for a train
5. Mr and Mrs Hall / the park / walk

2. What were you doing at the following times? Write one sentence as in the examples. The past continuous is not always necessary (see the second example).

1. (at 8 o'clock yesterday evening) I was having dinner with some friends.
2. (at 5 o'clock last Saturday) _____
3. (at 10.15 yesterday morning) _____
4. (at 4.30 this morning) _____
5. (at 7.45 yesterday evening) _____
6. (half an hour ago) _____

3. Look at the picture. This was the scene in Rosamund Street at 10.30 am yesterday. Write what was happening and where it was happening. Use the past continuous.



1. Felix was sleeping on a car.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

4. Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use past continuous.

1. Tom burnt his hand while he _____.
2. The doorbell rang while _____.
3. We saw an accident while we _____.
4. Marry fell asleep while she _____.
5. The television was on but nobody _____.

Lesson 18. Сопоставительное употребление Past Simple Active и Past Continuous Active

1. Put the verbs in the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1. Carol _____ (break) her arm last week. It _____ (happen) when she _____ (paint) her room. She _____ (fall) off the ladder.
2. The train _____ (arrive) at the station and Paula _____ (get) off. Two friends of hers, John and Jenny, _____ (wait) to meet her.
3. Yesterday Sue _____ (walk) along the road when she _____ (meet) Jim. He _____ (go) to the station to catch a train and he _____ (carry) a bag. They _____ (stop) to talk for a few minutes.

2. Put the verb into the past continuous or past simple.

1. A: What were you doing (you / do) when the phone rang (ring)?
B: I was watching (watch) television.
2. A: Was Jane busy when you went to see her?
B: Yes, she _____ (study).
3. A: What time _____ (the post / arrive) this morning?
B: It _____ (come) while I _____ (have) breakfast.
4. A: Was Margaret at work?
B: No, she _____ (not / go) to work. She was ill.
5. A: How fast _____ (you / drive) when the police _____ (stop) you?
B: I don't know exactly but I _____ (not / drive) very fast.
6. A: _____ (your team / win) the football match yesterday?
B: No, the weather was very bad, so we _____ (not / play).
7. A: How _____ (you / break) the window?
B: We _____ (play) football. I _____ (kick) the ball and it _____ (hit) the window.

8. A: _____ (you / see) Jenny last night?
 B: Yes, she _____ (wear) a very nice jacket.
9. A: What _____ (you / do) at 2 o'clock this morning?
 B: I was asleep.
10. A: I _____ (lose) my key last night.
 B: How _____ (you / get) into your room?
 A: I _____ (climb) in through a window.

3. 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 was at the bus-stop. I was waiting (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: 9 o'clock? I _____ (sit) in a café, _____ (drink) hot chocolate.
 NICOLA: _____ Jane with you?
 MARTIN: No, she _____ (work) in the library.
 NICOLA: Where _____ (you / go) after the café?
 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.

4. Put the verb into Past Continuous or Past Simple.

1. Jane _____ (wait) for me when I _____ (arrive).
2. 'What _____ (you / do) this time yesterday?' 'I was asleep.'
3. '_____ (you / go) out last night?' 'No, I was too tired.'
4. 'Was Carol at the party last night?' 'Yes, she _____ (wear) a really nice dress.'
5. How fast _____ (you / drive) when the accident _____ (happen)?
6. John _____ (take) a photograph of me while I _____ (not look).
7. We were in a very difficult position. We _____ (not / know) what to do.
8. I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last _____ (see) him, he _____ (try) to find a job in London.
9. I _____ (walk) along the street when suddenly I _____ (hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody _____ (follow) me. I was frightened and I _____ (start) to run.
10. When I was young, I _____ (want) to be a bus driver.

5. Complete this description of the life of a musician, using the verbs given. Use Past Simple or Past Continuous.

Colin Boyle was born in 1973 near Dublin, Ireland. In 1983 he became seriously ill. While he (1) *was recovering* (recover) his uncle (2) *gave* (give) him an old violin. He enjoyed playing and practiced at his school every day after lessons. One day in 1987, John Leaf, the manager of several successful musicians, (3) _____ (have) a meeting with the headmaster when he (4) _____ (hear) Colin practicing. He immediately (5) _____ (contact) Colin's teacher and (6) _____ (invite) Colin to appear in one of the concerts he (7) _____ (organize) that year. Colin, however, (8) _____ (refuse) Leaf's invitation, because just then he (9) _____ (prepare) for some important school exams. Colin (10) _____ (pass) his exams and (11) _____ (go) to college to study engineering. At college he (12) _____ (meet) Kim O'Malley, who (13) _____ (study) chemistry. Kim was also a keen amateur

musician. Being students, they rarely (14) _____ (have) much money and they usually (15) _____ (work) as waiters at weekends. One evening in April 1992, while Colin and Kim (16) _____ (serve) customers, the manager (17) _____ (announce) that there would be no live music in the restaurant that night as the regular band could not come. Colin and Kim (18) _____ (persuade) him to let them play to the customers. Everyone (19) _____ (be) amazed to hear how good they (20) _____ (be). Six months later they (21) _____ (decide) to leave college because they (22) _____ (earn) so much money as musicians. Their success has continued ever since.

6. Complete the following paragraphs with suitable verbs. Use either Past Simple or Past Continuous tense.

A. John Blake was born in London in 1969. He (1) went (to work) in France when he was nineteen. While he (2) _____ in a restaurant in Paris, he _____ Luisa, an Italian student. He (4) _____ her to marry him, but she wouldn't. Heartbroken, he (5) _____ to England. Three years later, John (6) _____ along a street in London when he (7) _____ Luisa. She (8) _____ London with a friend called Maria. When John and Maria (9) _____, they fell in love at first sight, and got married the following year.

B. I had a terrible time last Saturday. It was rather cold, but quite sunny, so after lunch I (10) walked into town. I (11) _____ to buy a pullover. I (12) _____ in the window of a clothes shop when someone (13) _____ wallet. While I (14) _____ home, it (15) _____ to rain and I arrived home cold and miserable. I (16) _____ to have a hot bath. I (17) _____ have my bath when the doorbell (18) _____. It was a salesman and it took me several minutes to get rid of him. Unfortunately, all the time he (19) _____ to me the water (20) _____. You can imagine the state of the bathroom.

Lesson 19.1. Stop and check II

Present / Past, Simple / Continuous

VARIANT 1

Complete the conversations. Put the verb in the correct form in the Present or Past.

1. IM: 1) _____ you _____ (go) shopping when I saw you yesterday morning?
KATE: No, I 2) _____ (be) on my way to the bank.
JIM: I 3) _____ (go) to the bank every Friday, before the weekend.
KATE: Me too usually. But this week I 4) _____ (not / have) time, so I 5) _____ (go) yesterday.
2. JAN: (6) _____ you _____ (see) that science programme on TV last night?
SAM: No, (7) _____ never _____ (watch) TV.
JAN: It (8) _____ wonderful. It (9) _____ (show) a new way of repairing a heart.
SAM: Oh.
3. JILL: Why (10) _____ you _____ (look) at me?
TONY: Because you (11) _____ (wear) a new dress and you look very good in it.
JILL: Thank you. I (12) _____ (buy) it yesterday.
4. VAL: What (13) _____ Jim _____ (do) this morning?
IAN: He's at the doctor's at the moment.
VAL: Oh dear. What (14) _____ (happen)?
AN: He (15) _____ (fall) and (16) _____ (hurt) his leg yesterday when he (17) _____ (run) for a bus.
5. VIC: (18) _____ Sally _____ (work) at half past seven last night?
PAM: No, she (19) _____ (help) me with the dinner. She often (20) _____ (help) in the kitchen.
VIC: When (21) _____ she _____ (go) out?
PAM: She didn't. She (22) _____ (stay) at home all evening.

VARIANT 2

Complete the conversation with a famous film actor. Put the verb in the correct form in the Present or Past.

INTERVIEWER: When (1) _____ (you / start) acting?

ACTOR: When I (2) _____ (be) 12. I (3) _____ (go) to a drama school, and one day I (4) _____ (sit) in the classroom and Nigel Stewart, the famous film director, (5) _____ (visit) the school. he (6) _____ (see) me, and that (7) _____ (be) the beginning.

INTERVIEWER: What (8) _____ (be) your first film?

ACTOR: 'Holiday Home' with Terry Veale, who (9) _____ (be) now my husband! We (10) _____ (make) the film in Italy. he (11) _____ (be) 17 and I (12) _____ (be) 13!

INTERVIEWER: I know that Terry Veale (13) _____ (have) an accident in that film. How (14) _____ (it / happen)?

ACTOR: Well, one day near the end of the filming we (15) _____ (both / ride) horses and Terry's horse suddenly (16) _____ (stop) and he (17) _____ (fall) off. He (18) _____ (break) his arm.

INTERVIEWER: I know you are very busy but what (19) _____ (you / do) in your free time?

ACTOR: Terry and I (20) _____ (like) swimming. And of course, I (21) _____ (love) cooking. The dish I (22) _____ (make) for lunch today is a new dish of mine.

Lesson 19.2. Tasks for audio texts II

Listening

Topic1: Video Games

Listening aims: Listening for specific information – choosing correct sentences; reordering sentences.

Grammar: Present Simple.

New vocabulary: influence, message, ache, bend, hand-eye coordination

Pre-listening: Let the students discuss the question: "Do you play video games? And why?"

Task1. Listen to some teenagers talking about video games. Tick (./) the things that you hear them mention about video games and put a cross (X) next to the things that you don't hear them mention.

- a) They're fun.
- b) They help you make friends.
- c) They improve your memory.
- d) They help you do your homework.
- e) Some people play them all the time.
- f) They make you want to steal cars.
- g) They're boring.
- h) They are addictive.

Task2. Listen again and put the sentences in the order you hear them.

- a) They show you how to steal or shoot a gun.
- b) Do you like video games?
- c) Everybody always talks about video games.
- d) But video games have some advantages.
- e) I love football and basketball video games.
- f) It gets boring.

Post-listening: Do you think video games are good or bad? What is your opinion?

Listening

Topic2: Food

Listening aim: Listening for specific information completing a table

Grammar: Present Simple/Past Simple

New vocabulary: curry, apple crumble, mustard, sophisticated, portion, lamb chop, mashed potato

Pre-listening: Work in pairs and discuss what you ate the previous day. Tell your partner if you think he or she ate healthily or not!

Task1. Listen to some teenagers talking about what they ate yesterday and complete the information in the chart. The words in the box will help you.

Lamb chops, chocolate cake, chicken curry, cornflakes, chicken burger, apple crumble, chicken and chips, croissants, chips, smoked salmon, vegetable lasagne(a)

	breakfast	lunch	dinner
Sophie			burger.....and peas
Ryan	white toast with butter		pizza
Jack	Weetabix		
louise		tuna sandwich	chocolate cake

Task2. Listen to Sally's family ordering their food. Listen again to the fast food restaurant assistant's part of the dialogue. Answer her questions.

Assistant: Hello. Can I help you?

You: (Order a cheese burger)

Assistant: Would you like any fries with that?

You: (Order a large fries)

Assistant: Would you like a drink?

You:(Order an orange juice)

Assistant: Would you like anything else?

You: (Order a doughnut)

Assistant: That's £3.75, please

Post-listening: Now speak to the recording. Practise in pairs. You can change the dialogue slightly if you wish.

Lessons 20–21. Present Perfect Active

1. You are writing a letter to a friend. In the letter you give news about yourself and other people. Use the words given to make sentences. Use the Present Perfect.

Dear Chris,

Lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you.

1. I / buy / a new car. *I've bought a new car.*
2. my father / start / a new job _____
3. I give up / smoking _____
4. Charles and Sarah / go / to Brazil _____
5. Suzanne / have / a baby _____

2. What has happened in these situations?

1. Jack had a beard. Now he hasn't got a beard. *He has shaved off his beard.*
2. Linda was here five minutes ago. Now she's in bed. She _____.

3. The temperature was 25 degrees. Now it is only 17. The temperature _____.
4. The light was off. Now it is on. Somebody _____.
5. The tree was only three metres high. Now it is four. The tree _____.
6. The plane was on the runway a few minutes ago. Now it is in the air. The plane _____.

3. Write sentences about yourself using the ideas in brackets.

- 1) (something you haven't done today) *I haven't eaten any fruit today.*
- 2) (something you haven't done today) _____.
- 3) (something you didn't do yesterday) _____.
- 4) (something you did yesterday evening) _____.
- 5) (something you haven't done recently) _____.
- 6) (something you've done a lot recently) _____.

4. Read the situations and write sentences. Choose one of the following:

arrive break go up grow improve lose

1. Mike is looking for his key. He can't find it. *He has lost his key.*
2. Margaret can't walk and her leg is in plaster. She _____.
3. Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is much better. _____.
4. Tim didn't have a beard last month. Now he has a beard _____.
5. This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it. _____.
6. Last week the bus fare was 80 pence. Now it is 90. _____.

5. Complete the sentences. Use the Present Perfect in the correct form.

1. A: Is it raining at the moment?
B: *No, it's just stopped* (it / just / stop).
2. I can't find my keys. *Have you seen* (you / see) them?
3. A: Where's your dictionary?
B: I don't know _____ (it / disappear).
4. A: Let's go and see 'Lions of Africa' at the Cannon cinema.
B: _____ (I / already / see) it.
A: Oh well, _____ (you / see) 'Green Beans'?
B: No, let's go to that.
5. A: Please can I have my book back?
B: Oh dear _____ (I / not / finish) it.

6. A: Are Steve and Martha at home?
 B: No, _____ (they / go) out.
7. John looks thinner. _____ (he / lose) weight?
8. A: Is Sally enjoying her new job?
 B: I don't know. _____ (I / not / hear) from her.
9. A: Why doesn't this tape recorder work?
 B: I think _____ (you / break) it.
10. Mary, you're very late. I was worried about you.
 Where _____ (you / be)?
11. A: How many times _____ (you / take) your driving test?
 B: Twice. My third one is next week.
12. This music is new to me. I'm sure _____ (I / not / hear) it before.

6. Complete B's sentences. Use the verb in brackets + just / already / yet (as shown).

A	B
1. Would you like something to eat?	No, thanks. <i>I've just had lunch.</i> (just / have)
2. Do you know where Julia is?	Yes, I _____ her. (just / see).
3. What time is David leaving?	He _____ (already / leave).
4. What's in the newspaper today?	I don't know. I _____ (not / read / yet).
5. Is Ann coming to the cinema with us?	No, she _____ the film (already / see).
6. Are your friends here yet?	Yes, they _____ (just / arrive).
7. What does Tim think about your plan?	I _____ (not / tell / yet).

7. Read the situations and write sentences with just, already or yet.

1. After lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says 'Would you like something to eat?'
 You say: No, thank you. *I've just had lunch.* (have lunch)
2. Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says 'Can I speak to Joe?'
 You say: I'm afraid _____. (go out)
3. You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away.
 You say: Wait a minute! _____. (not/finish)

4. You are going to a restaurant this evening. You phone to reserve a table.
Later your friend says 'Shall I phone to reserve a table?'
You say: No, _____ it. (do)
5. You know that a friend of yours is looking for a job. Perhaps she has been successful. Ask her.
You say: _____? (find)
6. Ann went to the bank, but a few minutes ago she returned. Somebody asks 'Is Ann still at the bank?'
You say: No, _____. (come back)

8. Complete the sentences with *already* (*I've already...* / *She's already...*) or *yet* (*He hasn't... yet* / *They haven't... yet*).

1. MARK: Let's go to the new Spielman exhibition at the Modern Art Museum.
JANE: *I've already seen it.* It's not very good. (see)
2. DAVID: Don't forget to tell Mary the good news.
LIZ: I _____ and she was very happy. (tell)
3. SUE: What does John say in his letter?
CHRIS: I don't know. I _____ I've been too busy. (read)
4. TIM: Did Sue's operation go well?
PAT: She _____ The hospital were too busy. (have)
5. JOHN: I enjoyed reading that new novel by Sarah Dunmore. Is it her first book?
JILL: No, she _____ three, but I think this one is her best. (write)
6. PETE: Is that your father's new car?
PAUL: Yes, it arrived last week but he _____. (drive)
7. KATE: When are Tony and Chris going to sell their house?
MICK: They _____. They're moving to London next week. (sell)

9. Put in *been* or *gone*.

1. Jim is on holiday. *He's gone to Italy.*
2. Hello! I've just _____ to the shops. I've bought lots of things.
3. Alice isn't here at the moment. She's _____ to the shop to get a newspaper.
4. Tom has _____ out. He'll be back in about an hour.
5. 'Are you going to the bank?' 'No, I've already _____ to the bank.'

10. Complete these sentences using today / this year / this term etc.

1. I saw Tom yesterday but I haven't seen him today.
2. I read a newspaper yesterday but I _____ today.
3. Last year the company made a profit but this year _____.
4. Tracy worked hard at school last term but _____.
5. It snowed a lot last winter but _____.
6. Our football team won a lot of games last season but we _____.

11. You are asking somebody questions about things he or she has done.

Make questions from the words in brackets.

- 1) (ever / ride / horse?) Have you ever ridden a horse?
- 2) (ever / be / California?) _____
- 3) (ever / run / marathon?) _____
- 4) (ever / speak / famous person?) _____
- 5) (always / live / in this town?) _____
- 6) (most beautiful place / ever / visit?) What _____

12. You work for a travel agency. A customer, Jack, is interested in one of your walking holidays in the tropical rain forests of South America. You are asking him some questions beginning with "Have you ever...?"

YOU:

1. Can you walk a long distance?
Have you ever walked (walk) more than 40 kms?
2. Are you healthy?
_____ (have) a serious illness?
_____ (break) an arm or a leg?
3. Can you swim?
_____ (travel) in a canoe?
4. Do you like flying?
_____ (fly) in a helicopter?
5. Can you read a map?
_____ (lose) your way?
6. Do you sleep well?
_____ (sleep) outside?
7. Are you afraid of heights?
_____ (climb) a high mountain?

JACK:

- Yes, no problem.
Yes, often.
Yes, very.
No, never.
My leg, twice.
Yes.
Yes, once.
Not very much.
Yes, a few times.
I think so.
No, never.
Yes, always.
Yes, many times.
No.
Yes, once.

Now write 3 sentences saying what Jack has done, and 3 sentences saying what Jack hasn't done.

Jack has done a lot of things at different times in his life.

He has (often) walked more than 40 kms, ...

but

He has never ridden an elephant or a camel, ...

And what about you?

I've never walked more than 40 kms.

13. Complete B's answers. Some sentences are positive and some negative.

Use a verb from this list:

be be eat happen have meet play read see see try

A	B
1. What's George's sister like?	I've no idea. <i>I've never met her.</i>
2. How is Amy these days?	I don't know. I.....her recently.
3. Are you hungry?	Yes. I..... much today.
4. Can you play chess?	Yes, but..... for ages.
5. Did you enjoy your holiday?	Yes, it's the best holiday...for a long time.
6. What's that book like?	I don't know. it.
7. Is Brussels an interesting place?	I've no idea. there.
8. Mike was late for work again today.	Again? Heevery day this week.
9. Do you like caviar?	I don't know. it.
10. The car broke down again yesterday.	Not again! That's the second time this week.
11. Who's that woman by the door?	I don't know. before.

14. Read the situations and write sentences as shown in the examples.

1. Jack is driving a car but he's very nervous and not sure what to do.

You ask: *Have you driven a car before?*

He says: *No, this is the first time I've driven a car.*

2. Len is playing tennis. He's not very good and he doesn't know the rules.

You ask: Have _____

He says: No, this is the first _____

3. Sue is riding a horse. She doesn't look very confident or comfortable.

You ask: _____

She says: _____

4. Maria is in London. She has just arrived and it's very new for her.

You ask: _____

She says: _____

15. Practice using Present Perfect.

We Can't Decide

My friends and I can't decide what to do tonight. I don't want to see a movie. I have already seen a movie this week. Jack doesn't want to go bowling. He has already gone bowling this week. Nancy doesn't want to eat at a restaurant. She has already eaten at a restaurant this week. Betsy and Philip don't want to play cards. They have already played cards this week. And nobody wants to go dancing. We have all gone dancing this week. It's already 9 p.m. and we still haven't decided what we're going to do tonight.

1. What don't I want to do tonight?
2. Why not?
3. What doesn't Jack want-to do tonight?
4. Why not?
5. What doesn't Nancy want to do tonight?
6. Why not?
7. What don't Betsy and Philip want to do tonight?
8. Why not?
9. Who wants to go dancing?
10. Why not?

A Very Bad Cold

Alvin has a very bad cold. He has felt miserable all week, and he still feels miserable now. He's very upset. He has tried very hard to get rid of his cold, but nothing he has done has helped. At the beginning of the week, he went to a clinic and saw a doctor. He followed the doctor's advice all week. He stayed home, took aspirin, drank orange juice, ate chicken soup, and rested in bed. At this point, Alvin is extremely frustrated. Even though he has gone to a clinic and seen a doctor, stayed home, taken aspirin, drunk orange juice, eaten chicken soup, and rested in bed, he still has a very bad cold! Nothing he has done has helped. We hope you feel better soon, Alvin!

1. What's the matter with Alvin?
2. How long has he felt miserable?
3. Why is he upset?
4. What did he do at the beginning of the week?

5. What did he do, according to his doctor's advice?
6. Why is Alvin extremely frustrated?

Working Overtime

I'm an employee of the Goodwell Computer Company. This is a typical Friday afternoon at our office. All the employees are working overtime. We haven't gone home because we haven't finished our work yet. Friday is always a very busy day.

The secretary hasn't typed two important letters yet. The bookkeeper still hasn't written all the paychecks. The office clerks haven't delivered all the mail yet. And the boss hasn't spoken to three important people who are waiting to see him.

I haven't finished my work yet either. I'm the custodian, and I still haven't cleaned all the offices. I haven't cleaned them because my co-workers haven't gone home yet! I'm not surprised. As I said, Friday is always a very busy day at our office.

1. Have the employees of the Goodwell Computer Company gone home yet?
2. Why not?
3. Why hasn't the secretary gone home yet?
4. Why hasn't the bookkeeper gone home yet?
5. Why haven't the office clerks gone home yet?
6. Why hasn't the boss gone home yet?
7. Why hasn't the custodian gone home yet?
8. Why hasn't he cleaned all the offices?
9. Why isn't he surprised?

Sharon Likes New York

Sharon has lived in New York for a long time. She has done a lot of things in New York. She has seen several plays, she has gone to the top of the Empire State Building, she has visited the Statue of Liberty, and she has taken a tour of the United Nations. However, there's a lot she hasn't done yet. She hasn't gone to a concert yet, she hasn't spent time at any art museums yet, and she hasn't gone to the top of the World Trade Center yet. Sharon likes New York. She has done a lot of things, and there's a lot more to do.

1. What has Sharon done in New York?
2. What hasn't she done yet?

Tell about your experiences in the area where you live.

1. What have you done?
2. What haven't you done yet?
3. Where have you gone?
4. Where haven't you gone yet?

16. Read the conversation. Pay your attention to the use of Present Perfect.

IT'S BEEN A LONG TIME

A: George!

B: Tony! I can't believe it's you! I haven't seen you in years.

A: That's right, George. It's been a long time. How have you been?

B: Fine. And how about you?

A: Everything's fine with me, too.

B: Tell me, Tony. Do you still live on Main Street?

A: No. I haven't lived on Main Street for several years.

B: Where do you live NOW?

A: I live on River Road. And how about you? Do you still live on Central Avenue?

B: No. I haven't lived on Central Avenue since 1975.

A: Where do you live now?

B: I live on Park Boulevard.

A: Tell me, George. Are you still a barber?

B: No. I haven't been a barber for several years.

A: Really? What do you do now?

B: I'm a taxi driver. And how about you? Are you still a painter?

A: No. I haven't been a painter for a long time

B: Really? What do you do now?

A: I'm a carpenter.

B: Tell me, Tony. Do you still play the violin?

A: No. I haven't played the violin for many years. And how about you? Do you go fishing on Saturday mornings?

B: No. I haven't gone fishing on Saturday mornings since I got married.

A: Well, George. I'm afraid I have to go now. We should get together soon.

B: Good idea, Tony. It's been a long time.

Pretend that it's ten or fifteen years from now. You're walking along the street and suddenly you meet a student who was in your English class. Try this conversation. Remember, you haven't seen this person for ten or fifteen years.

Lessons 22–23. Сопоставительное употребление Past Simple Active и Present Perfect Active

1. *Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, Present Perfect or Past Simple.*

1. ‘Where’s your key?’ ‘I don’t know. I _____ it.’ (lose)
2. I _____ very tired, so I lay down on the bed and went to sleep. (be)
3. Mary _____ to Australia for a while but she’s back again now. (go)
4. ‘Where’s Ken?’ ‘He _____ out. He’ll be back in about an hour.’ (go)
5. I did German at school but I _____ most of it. (forget)
6. I meant to phone Diane last night but I _____ (forget)
7. I _____ a headache earlier but I feel fine now. (have)
8. Look! There’s an ambulance over there. There _____ an accident, (be)
9. They’re still building the new road. They _____ it. (not/finish)
10. ‘Is Helen still here?’ ‘No, she _____ out.’ (just/go)
11. The police _____ three people but later they let them go. (arrest)
12. Ann _____ me her address but I’m afraid I _____ it. (give, lose)
13. Where’s my bike? It _____ outside the house. It _____! (be, disappear)
14. What do you think of my English? Do you think I _____? (improve)

2. *Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.*

1. Do you know about Sue? She’s given up her job. *RIGHT*.
2. The Chinese have invented printing. *WRONG: The Chinese invented*
3. How many plays has Shakespeare written? _____
4. Have you read any of Shakespeare’s plays? _____
5. Aristotle has been a Greek philosopher _____
6. Ow! I’ve cut my finger. It’s bleeding. _____
7. My grandparents have got married in London. _____
8. Where have you been born? _____
9. Mary isn’t at home. She’s gone shopping _____
10. Albert Einstein has been the scientist who has developed the theory of relativity. _____

3. Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

1. I've lost my key. I can't find it anywhere. *RIGHT*
2. Have you seen the news on television last night? *WRONG: Did you see?*
3. I've bought a new car. Do you want to see it? _____
4. I've bought a new car last week. _____
5. Where have you been yesterday evening? _____
6. Jenny has left school in 1991. _____
7. I'm looking for Mike. Have you seen him? _____
8. I'm very hungry. I haven't eaten anything today. _____
9. Diane hasn't been at work yesterday. _____
10. When has this book been published? _____

4. Write complete sentences. Use the Present Perfect and the Past Simple.

1. You / be / tired / all day. What time / you / go to bed / last night?
You've been tired all day. What time did you go to bed last night?
2. Francis / leave / home / 6 o'clock this morning. He / drive / since then.
Francis left home at 6 o'clock this morning. He has been driving since then.
3. Brasilia / the capital of Brazil / since 1960. Before 1960, Rio de Janeiro / the capital. _____.
4. Carol / move / to Oxford / in 1975. She / live / in Oxford / since 1975. _____.
5. I / not / see / the new manager / yet. When / she / start working for the company? _____.
6. You / speak / good French / on the telephone / yesterday. How long / you / learn / it? _____.
7. Paula and Laurence / be / married / since last year. They / meet / at university. _____.
8. Peter / never / try / Japanese food. He / go Japan / last year but he / eat / hamburgers. _____.
9. I / break my arm / six months ago. I / use / a computer for my work / since then. _____.
10. My brother / be / a professional footballer / since 1994. But when he / be / younger he / not / like / sport very much. _____.

5. Make sentences from the words in brackets. Use the Present Perfect or Past Simple.

- 1) (it / not / rain / this week) *It hasn't rained this week.*
- 2) (the weather / be / cold / recently) The weather. _____.
- 3) (it / cold / last week) It _____.
- 4) (I / not / read / a newspaper yesterday) I _____.
- 5) (I / not / read / a newspaper today) _____.
- 6) (Ann / earn / a lot of money / this year) _____.
- 7) (she / not / earn / so much / last year) _____.
- 8) (you / have / a holiday recently?) _____.

6. Put the verb into the correct form, Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. I don't know where Amy is. *Have you seen* (you/see) her?
2. When I _____ (get) home last night, I _____ (be) very tired and I _____ (go) straight to bed.
3. Your car looks very clean. _____ (you/wash) it?
4. George _____ (not/be) very well last week.
5. Mr Clark _____ (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up.
6. Molly lives in Dublin. She _____ (live) there all her life.
7. '_____ (you/go) to the cinema last night?' 'Yes, but it _____ (be) a mistake. The film _____ (be) awful.'
8. My grandfather _____ (die) 30 years ago. I _____ (never / meet) him.
9. I don't know Carol's husband. I _____ (never / meet/him).
10. A: Is your father at home?
B: No, I'm afraid he _____ (go) out.
A: When exactly _____ (he / go) out?
B: About ten minutes ago.
11. A: Where do you live?
B: In Boston.
A: How long _____ (you / live) there?
B: Five years.
A: Where _____ (you / live) before that?
B: In Chicago.
A: And how long _____ (you / live) in Chicago?
B: Two years.

7. Put the verb in the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

Here is the six o'clock news from ITC, on Monday the 25th April. Our reporter in Nepal (1) *telephoned* (telephone) us ten minutes ago and (2) *said* (say) that Jane Tomkins and her partner, Ann Beckett, are on top of the world today. They (3) _____ (reach) the top of Mount Everest half hour ago. Our reporter spoke to another climber on the expedition.

REPORTER: Are Jane and Ann still on the top of Mount Everest?

CLIMBER: No, they (4) _____ (start) their return journey.

REPORTER: How long (5) _____ they _____ (spend) up there?

CLIMBER: About 10 minutes. They (6) _____ (take) some photographs of each other.

REPORTER: Are they in good health?

CLIMBER: Well, they're both tired, but they're fine. But there is one problem: the weather (7) _____ (change). There is more cloud and the wind is quite strong.

Last night, Manchester United (8) _____ (win) the football league championship. The team (9) _____ (win) the championship three times now – the first time (10) _____ (be) in 1986. In their final game yesterday, Bryan Riggs (11) _____ (score) the winning goal. Riggs (12) _____ (be) with the team since he (13) _____ (leave) school.

The President of Volponia, Madame Fernoff, (14) _____ (arrive) in Britain last night. Madame Fernoff (15) _____ (be) President since 1985. She said she was very happy to be in Britain.

At yesterday's meeting of European finance ministers, Jack Delaney, the Irish Finance Minister, (16) _____ (say), 'I am going to leave my job soon. I (17) _____ (work) very hard and I want to spend more time with my family'. Mr Delaney (18) _____ (be) Irish Finance Minister for 5 years.

And the weather. We (19) _____ (have) a lot of rain over the country since the beginning of the week and unfortunately this will continue until the weekend. For your information, last week (20) _____ (be) the wettest April week for 100 years.

8. Complete the dialogues. Use the Present Perfect or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets ().

1. CLARE: Have you seen John?

COLIN: No, why?

CLARE: He's broke (break) his leg.

COLIN: Really? When did he do (do) that?

CLARE: Yesterday.

2. ADAM: Oh no! I _____ (lose) my car keys.

TONY: When _____ you last _____ (see) them?

ADAM: This morning when I _____ (leave) the house.

3. MARY: Alan's going to sell his car.

SIMON: Really? He only _____ (buy) it last month.

MARY: I know. He loves changing cars.

SIMON: How many cars _____ he _____ (have) in his life?

MARY: At least 20!

4. BEN: Can I look at the newspaper, please?

VAL: In a minute. I _____ (not / finish) with it yet.

BEN: You're very slow. You _____ (start) it this morning after breakfast!

5. JULIA: There was a good programme on TV last night about elephants.
_____ you _____ (see) it?

SARAH: Yes, it was wonderful! _____ you ever _____ (see) a live elephant?

JULIA: Yes, and I _____ (touch) one, too.

SARAH: When _____ (be) that?

JULIA: Two years ago when I _____ (be) on holiday in Kenya.

6. PATRICK: Connie looks really fed up. What's the matter?

JOSIE: She _____ (fail) her driving test yesterday.

PATRICK: Not again! How many times _____ she _____ (fail)?

JOSIE: I think it's four.

Lesson 24. Past Perfect

1. Read the situations and write sentences from the words in brackets.

1. You went to Jill's house but she wasn't there. (she / go / out) She had gone out.
2. You went back to your home town after many years. It wasn't the same as before. (it / change / a lot) _____
3. I invited Rachel to the party but she couldn't come. (she / arrange / to do something else) _____
4. You went to the cinema last night. You arrived at the cinema late. (the film / already / begin) _____
5. I was very pleased to see Tim again after such a long time. (I / not / see / him for five years) _____
6. I offered Sue something to eat but she wasn't hungry. (she / just / have / breakfast) _____

2. Read the situations and write sentences ending with before. Use the verb given in brackets.

1. The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. It was his first flight.
(fly) He had never flown before OR He hadn't flown before.
2. A woman walked into the room. She was a complete stranger to me.
(see) I _____ before.
3. Simon played tennis yesterday. He wasn't very good at it because it was his first game.
(play) He _____.
4. Last year we went to Denmark. It was our first time there.
(be) We _____.

3. Use the sentences on the left to complete the paragraph on the right. These sentences are in the order in which they happened – so (1) happened before (2), (2) before (3) etc. But your paragraph begins with the underlined sentence, so sometimes you need the past perfect.

1	(1) Somebody broke into the office during the night. (2) We arrived at work in the morning. (3) We called the police.	We arrived at work in the morning and found that somebody <u>had broken</u> into the office during the night. So we _____.
---	---	--

2	(1) Ann went out. (2) I tried to phone her this morning. (3) There was no answer.	I tried to phone Ann this morning but _____ no answer. She _____ out.
3	(1) Jim came back from holiday a few days ago. (2) I met him the same day. (3) He looked very well.	I met Jim a few days ago. He _____ just _____. He _____.
4	(1) Kevin wrote to Sally many times. (2) She never replied to his letters. (3) Yesterday he had a phone call from her. (4) He was very surprised.	Yesterday Kevin _____ . He _____ very surprised. he _____ many times but she _____.

4. Put the verb into the correct form, Past Perfect (I had done etc.) or Past Simple (I did etc.).

1. 'Was Tom at the party when you arrived?' 'No, he had gone (go) home.'
2. I felt very tired when I got home, so I _____ (go) straight to bed.
3. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody _____ (go) to bed.
4. Sorry I'm late. The car _____ (break) down on my way here.
5. We were driving along the road when we _____ (see) a car which _____ (break) down, so we _____ (stop) to see if we could help.

Lesson 25.1. Stop and check III

Present and Past Continuous, Present and Past Simple, Present and Past Perfect

VARIANT 1

1. Put the verb into the most suitable form.

1. Who _____ (invent) the bicycle?
2. 'Do you still have a headache?' 'No, _____ (it/go). I'm alright now.'
3. I am the last to leave the office today. Everybody else _____ already _____ (go) home.
4. What _____ (you/do) last weekend? _____ (you/go) away?
5. I like your car. How long _____ (you/have) it?
6. We decided not to go out because _____ (it/rain) quite hard.

7. Jill is an experienced teacher. _____ (she/teach) for 15 years.
8. (I/buy) a new jacket last week but _____ (I/not/wear) it yet.
9. A few days ago _____ (I/see) a man at a party whose face _____ (be) very familiar. At first I couldn't think where _____ (I/see) him before. Then suddenly _____ (I/remember) who _____ (it/be).
10. _____ (you/hear) of Agatha Christie? _____ (she/be) a writer who _____ (die) in 1976. _____ (she/write) more than 70 detective novels. _____ (you/read) any of them?
11. A: _____ (you/arrive) at the theatre in time for the play last night?
 B: No, we were late. By the time we got there ____ (it/already/begin).
12. A: What _____ (this word / mean)?
 B: I've no idea _____ (I/never/see) it before. Look it up in the dictionary.
13. A: Was Linda at the party on Saturday?
 B: I don't think so. I _____ (see) her there.
14. I went to John's room and _____ (knock) on the door but there _____ (be) no answer. Perhaps _____ (he/not/want) to see anyone.
15. Angela is asking Sam how to use the photocopier. _____ (she/never/use) it before, so _____ (she/not/know) what to do.
16. Mary _____ (go) for a swim after work yesterday. _____ (she/need) some exercise.

VARIANT 2

Read the letter from Chris to her friend, Jo. Chris is from San Francisco and has just had a holiday with Jo in London. Complete the sentences. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form.

Dear Jo,

Well, I (1) _____ (arrive) back safely two weeks ago. The flight (2) _____ (be) fine, but a bit long. I (3) _____ (watch) two films and (4) _____ (eat) two breakfasts!

Thank you for everything. I (5) _____ (have) a really good time with you in London. I hope you (6) _____ (enjoy) it too.

Everything here is very different from London. I (7) _____ (write)

this letter outside in the garden. I (8) _____ (sit) under a big umbrella because the sun is very hot today. I know we (9) _____ (have) some sunny days in London but I remember there (10) _____ (be) also some rain! My mum said that (11) _____ (it / rain) heavily for some times before I came back home.

It was difficult for me to start work after my wonderful holiday, but it's OK now. I (12) _____ (be) in a new department since I (13) _____ (come) home and it's interesting. I (14) _____ (have) a new manager now, and that's good because the old one (15) _____ (be) horrible.

(16) _____ (you / like) rock music? My brother (17) _____ (be) a drummer in a new group. He (18) _____ (practise) in his bedroom at the moment and it's quite loud! I (19) _____ (just / send) you some of his cassettes. I hope you'll like them.

By the way, (20) _____ (you / find) a black leather photo album? I think I (21) _____ (leave) it in the bedroom. Could you send it to me sometime?

Jill (22) _____ (sit) in the garden with me and she sends her love to you. Before I went to London (23) _____ already _____ (she / be) there twice.

Please write soon, and thank you again for a wonderful time.

Love,

Chris

Lesson 25.2. Tasks for audio texts III

Listening

Topic 1: Holiday Romance

Listening aim: Listening for specific information – dictation

Grammar: Past Simple

New vocabulary: puppy love, cupboard love, adore, blind, cottage, sunbathe, romantic, excursion, heart-broken

Pre-listening: What do these expressions with 'love' mean? Choose the correct answer.

1 puppy love	a) a love of little dogs b) two very young people in love
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2 cupboard love	a) a display of affection because you want something b) a love of food
3 no love lost between those two people	a) two people adore each other b) two people dislike each other a lot
4 love is blind	a) when you are in love you can't see what is obvious b) if you fall in love, you need glasses
5 love-birds	a) birds which love each other b) two people very much in love
6 not for love or money	a) you won't do something even if someone begs you to b) you can't get what you want no matter how much you pay

Task 1. You'll listen to Mel telling Asif about a holiday romance she had.

Dictation. Listen to the sentences describing Mel's holiday romance.

Do not write while you are listening. You will have to remember them. You may have to listen more than twice. Each line represents one letter of one word.

1. We _____ cottage.
2. He _____ me _____ the _____.
3. We _____ day _____.
4. I _____.
5. He'd _____ a _____ and _____ me a shell.
6. _____ me.
7. I _____, _____ never _____.

Post- listening: *Imagine that a friend invites Mel to a Christmas party. At the party, she sees the boy she felt in love with in the summer. What happens? Write the story.*

Topic 2: Australia

Listening aims: *Listening for specific information – multiple choice*

Grammar: *Present Perfect/Past simple/Present Simple*

New vocabulary: *immigrants, coral, incredible, scuba dive, inhabitant, miniature, current, lizard, toad, weird, hot air balloon, mosquito.*

Pre-listening: *What do you know about Australia? Has anyone been there?*

Task 1. *Choose the correct ending to the sentences.*

1 Oliver likes Bondi Beach because....

a) it's trendy b) it's cool and everyone has really fit bodies. c) it's full of nightlife.

2 *The only thing Oliver doesn't like about Bondi Beach is...*

a) *there are too many surfers in the water.*

b) *there are too many tourists* c) *there are sharks and a dangerous current*

3 *Alexis enjoyed...*

a) *going to the beach.* b) *the wildlife.* c) *riding camels across the desert.*

4 *Steven enjoyed...*

a) *bungee jumping.* . b) *driving across the Outback.* c) *doing a hot air balloon ride at dawn*

5 *Steven didn't enjoy...*

a) *being bitten by mosquitoes.* b) *the Outback because it was empty.* c) *the heat, it was too much for him.*

Post-listening

The tourist must ask as many questions as possible and the other needs to give as much advice as possible

Topic3. Anna's Story

Listening aims: *Listening for specific information true/false; multiple choice; answering questions*

Grammar: *Past simple/Con-s/Past Perfect*

New vocabulary: *cuddle, share, unsterilised, pierce, blood transfusion, by accident, lottery, paradise, crucial, precaution, irreversible, telepathy, hostile, desperate, frightened, angry, hopeful, worried, selfish, moody, two-faced, apologetic, unfriendly, prejudiced*

Pre-listening *This exercise is to find out how much you know about AIDS. Work through it in pairs.*

What do you know about HIV and AIDS. Tick the statements which are correct.

You can get AIDS:

a) *if you share a toothbrush with someone who has AIDS.*

b) *if you share a plate of food with someone who has AIDS.*

c) *if you cuddle someone who has AIDS.*

d) *if you go swimming with someone who has AIDS.*

e) *if you use an unsterilised needle.*

f) *if you have your ears pierced using unclean tools.*

g) *if you shake hands with someone who has AIDS.*

h) *if you take care of someone who has AIDS.*

i) *if you have an infected blood transfusion.*

Task 1. Listen to Anna telling her story and mark the sentences below with F if they are false and T if they are true.

a) Many people thought the girl's mother should have told her she was HIV positive immediately.

b) The girl suspected her mother was HIV positive after she listened to her telephone conversation.

c) The girl's mother knew she was listening.

d) The girl's mother must have told the girl's aunt she was HIV positive before she told her children.

Post-listening: Read through the adjectives and match them with the characters: moody, desperate, frightened, prejudiced, angry, two-faced, apologetic; unfriendly, bigoted, hopeful, selfish, worried

Lesson 26. Употребление будущего времени в английском языке to be going to do

1. Answer the questions. You are going to do all these things but you haven't done them yet. Use "to be going to" and the word(s) in brackets.

1. Have you cleaned the car? (tomorrow) Not yet. I'm going to clean it tomorrow.
2. Have you phoned Sally? (later) Not yet _____.
3. Have you done the shopping? (this afternoon) Not yet _____.
4. Have you read the paper? (after dinner) Not _____.
5. Have you had dinner? (just) _____.

2. Write a question with going to for each situation.

1. Your friend has won some money. You ask: (what / do with it?) What are you going to do with it?
2. Your friend is going to a party tonight. You ask: (what/wear?) _____.
3. Your friend has just bought a new table. You ask: (where /put it?) _____.
4. Your friend has decided to have a party. You ask: (who / invite?) _____.

3. Read the situations and complete the dialogues. Use "going to".

1. You have decided to write some letters this evening.

FRIEND: Are you going out this evening?

YOU: No, I'm going to write some letters.

2. You are a smoker but you have decided to give it up soon.

FRIEND: Smoking is very bad for you.

YOU: I know. _____.

3. You have been offered a job but you have decided not to take it.

FRIEND: I hear you've been offered a job.

YOU: That's right, but _____.

4. You are in a restaurant. The food is awful and you've decided to complain.

FRIEND: This food is awful, isn't it?

YOU: Yes, it's disgusting. _____.

4. What is going to happen in these situations? Use the words in brackets.

1. There are a lot of black clouds in the sky. (rain) *It's going to rain.*

2. It's only 7 o'clock in the morning but the sun is shining and it's warm.

It's going to be a beautiful day.

3. It is 8.30. Jack is leaving his house. He has to be at work at 8.45 but the journey takes 30 minutes.

(late) He _____.

4. There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. A lot of water is coming in through the hole.

(sink) The boat _____.

5. Emma is driving. There is very little petrol left in the tank. The nearest petrol station is a long way away.

(run out) She _____.

6. John is driving on the wrong side of the road!

_____ an accident!

7. Carol is eating her third box of chocolates!

_____ sick!

8. What a fantastic race! Roger is nearly there! Only 50 meters to the finish.

_____ win!

9. Look at those boys on that big bicycle! They're not safe.

_____ fall off!

10. This film is making me feel very sad.

_____ cry.

5. Complete the sentences with was/were going to + one of these verbs:

give up have phone play travel

1. We were going to travel by train but then we decided to go by car instead.
2. We _____ tennis yesterday but it rained all day.
3. I _____ Jim, but I decided to write him a letter instead.
4. When I last saw Tim, he _____ his job but in the end he decided not to.
5. We _____ a party last week but some of our friends couldn't come, so we cancelled it.

6. Write questions with going to.

1. BEN: What / Dad / do? What's Dad going to do?
MUM: Paint the kitchen walls.
BEN: What colour / he / do them? What colour's he going to do them?
2. JILL: What / you / buy / for Paul's birthday? _____?
MEG: I don't know yet.
JILL: He / have / a party? _____?
MEG: Yes, on Saturday.
3. TOM: You / buy / a new computer? _____?
SUE: Yes.
TOM: What kind / you / get? _____?
SUE: An Apple Mac, I think.
4. MARY: What / Sarah / do / after university? _____?
JACK: First, she's going to travel.
MARY: How long / she / be away? _____?
JACK: About six months.
5. PAUL: Joe and Kate / get married? _____?
SALLY: Yes, in the autumn.
PAUL: Where / they / live? _____?
SALLY: With her parents.

7. Practice using be going to.

Plans for the Weekend

It's Friday afternoon, and all the employees at the Acme Insurance Company are thinking about their plans for the weekend. Doris is going to plant flowers in her yard. Michael is going to paint his house. Tom and Jane are going to go to the beach. Peter is going to play baseball with his

children. Rita is going to go camping in the mountains. Karen and her friends are going to have a picnic. Unfortunately, the employees at the Acme Insurance Company are going to be very disappointed. According to the radio, it's going to rain cats and dogs all weekend!

1. What's Doris going to do this weekend?
2. What's Michael going to do?
3. What are Tom and Jane going to do?
4. What's Peter going to do?
5. What's Rita going to do?
6. What are Karen and her friends going to do?
7. Why are they all going to be disappointed?
8. What are YOU to do this weekend? What's the weather forecast?

Saying Good-bye

Mr. and Mrs. Anastas are at the Athens Airport. They're saying good-bye to their son Dimitri and his family. It's a very emotional day. In a few minutes, Dimitri and his family will get on a plane and fly to the United States. They won't be coming back. They're leaving Greece permanently, and Mr. and Mrs. Anastas won't see them for a long, long time. Dimitri and his family are going to live in Chicago. They're going to stay with his wife's relatives. Dimitri will work in the family's restaurant. His wife Anna will take any job she can find during the day, and she'll study English at night. Their children will begin school in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Anastas are both happy and sad. They're happy because they know that their son and his family will have a good life in their new home. However, they're sad because they know they're going to be very lonely. Their house will be quiet and empty, they'll have to celebrate holidays by themselves, and they won't see their grandchildren grow up.

Someday Mr. and Mrs. Anastas will visit Chicago, or perhaps they'll even move there. But until then, they're going to miss their family very much. As you can imagine, it's very difficult for them to say goodbye.

9. Where are Mr. and Mrs. Anastas?
 1. What are they doing?
 2. What will Dimitri and his family do in a few minutes?
 3. Why won't Mr. and Mrs. Anastas be seeing them for a long time?
 4. Where are Dimitri and his family going to live?
 5. Who are they going to stay with?

6. What will Dimitri do?
7. What will his wife Anna do?
8. What will their children do?
9. Why are Mr. and Mrs. Anastas happy?
10. Why are Mr. and Mrs. Anastas sad?
11. Why are they going to be lonely?
12. What will they do someday?

Tell about your plans for the future.

1. How long are you going to study English?
2. What are you going to do after you finish?
3. What kind of work are you going to do?
4. Where are you going to live?

Lesson 27. Future Simple

1. Read what George says about his life at the moment and his future.

Friday 25th

At the moment I have to work very hard I study at home every night and tonight is the same. I'll be at home as usual. I'll be in my bedroom with my books.

But tomorrow is Saturday – no college and no work! So tomorrow morning I'll probably be in the city centre. I want to buy some clothes.

College finishes next month so at the end of the month I'll be on holiday in Paris with my friends.

A few years from now I'll probably be married.

In 2010 I'll be 40 years old. My children will probably be at school.

I don't know where I'll be in 2020.

Are these statements true? Correct the sentences that are wrong. Use *will* and *won't*.

1. George'll be at the cinema this evening. No, he won't. He'll be at home.
2. He'll be in his bedroom. True
3. 3Tomorrow morning he'll be at college _____.
4. Next month he'll be in Paris _____.
5. He'll be on his own _____.
6. A few years from now, he'll probably be married _____.
7. He'll be 28 in 2001 _____.

8. 8. His children will probably be at university _____.
9. 9. He'll be in Pans in 2020 _____.

And you? Where will you be? Write sentences about yourself. Use *I'll be ... / I'll probably be ... / I don't know where I'll be.*

1. This evening _____.
2. Tomorrow morning _____.
3. Next month _____.
4. A few years from now _____.
5. In 2010 _____.

2. Complete the sentences. Use will ('ll) or won't + a verb from the box.

see tell stay win get

1. JANE: I'm going to the big baseball match tonight. My team 'Dallas Cowboys' are playing.
DEN: Do you think they 'll win?
JANE: Of course. They're the best!
2. KATH: The new man in the sales department doesn't look very happy.
LUCY: No, I don't think he _____ very long,
3. PAT: Don't say anything to John about the surprise party on Saturday.
SUE: Don't worry. I _____ him.
4. FRED: You look sad. What's the matter?
ZOE: My grandparents are on their way to Australia. They're going to live there, so I probably _____ again.
FRED: Why not? You can go there for a holiday.
5. SAM: Tony and Maria have known each other for a long time.
TINA: Yes. I think they _____ married soon.
SAM: I don't think so. They haven't got any money.

3. Your grandmother has a few problems. Offer to help her. Write sentences with Shall I...?

My eyes are not good. I can't read Jane's letter.	1. <u>Shall I read</u> it to you?
I'm thirsty.	2. _____ you a cup of tea?
It's a bit cold in here.	3. _____ the window?
I can't open this packet of biscuits.	4. _____ it for you?
I can't hear what that man on TV is saying.	5. _____ it up?

The dog needs some exercise.	6. _____ him for a walk?
I think the kitchen floor is dirty.	7. _____ it for you?

4. Joe and Phil went camping in Portugal last year. Now they are planning their next holiday. Write questions with Shall we ...? Look at the answers first.

JOE: It's time to start planning this summer's holiday. Where (1)

Shall we go?

PHIL: Let's go to Portugal again. I enjoyed it last year.

JOE: (2) _____ in the same hotel?

PHIL: No, let's try something different. How about camping?

JOE: Great! I bought a new tent last year. (3) _____ that?

PHIL: Yes, let's. (4) _____ or fly?

JOE: Oh, drive I think because we'll have a lot of luggage.

PHIL: When (5) _____?

JOE: The middle of July is best for me. How about you?

PHIL: July is fine for me, too. (6) _____ Tony to come with us?

JOE: No. The tent is only big enough for two people!

5. Complete the sentences using will ('ll) or going to.

1. A: Why are you turning on the television?

B: _____ the news. (I/watch)

2. A: Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money.

B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. _____ you some. (I / lend)

3. A: I've got a headache.

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

4. A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?

B: _____ the car. (I/wash)

5. A: I've decided to repaint this room.

B: Oh, have you? What colour _____ it? (you / paint)

6. A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?

B: Yes, _____ something for dinner. (I / buy)

7. A: I don't know how to use this camera.

B: It's quite easy. _____ you. (I / show)

8. A: What would you like to eat?

B: _____ a sandwich, please. (I / have)

9. A: Did you post that letter for me?

B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. _____ it now. (I / do)

10. A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
B: No, it looks as if _____ down. (it / fall)
11. A: Has George decided what to do when he leaves school?
B: Oh, yes. Everything is planned. _____ a holiday for a few weeks and then _____ a computer programming course, (he / have, he / do).

6. Read the situations and complete the sentences using *will ('ll)* or *going to*.

1. *The phone rings and you answer. Somebody wants to speak to Jim.*
CALLER: Hello. Can I speak to Jim, please?
YOU: Just a moment. _____ him. (I / get)
2. *It's a nice day. You've decided to sit in the garden. Before going outside, you tell your friend.*
YOU: The weather's too nice to stay indoors. ___ in the garden. (I / sit)
FRIEND: That's a good idea. I think _____ you. (I / join)
3. *Your friend is worried because she has lost an important letter.*
YOU: Don't worry about the letter. I'm sure _____ it. (you / find)
FRIEND: I hope SO.
4. *There was a job advertised in the paper recently. At first you were interested but then you decided not to apply.*
FRIEND: Have you decided what to do about that job that was advertised?
YOU: Yes, _____ for it. (I / not / apply)
5. *You and a friend come home very late. Other people in the house are asleep. Your friend is noisy.*
YOU: Shhh! Don't make so much noise. ___ everybody up. (you / wake)
6. *John has to go to the airport to catch a plane tomorrow morning.*
JOHN: Ann, I need somebody to take me to the airport tomorrow morning.
ANN: That's no problem _____ you. (I / take) What time is your flight?
JOHN: 10.50.
ANN: OK. _____ at about 9 o'clock then. (we / leave)
Later that day, Joe offers to take John to the airport.
JOE: John, do you want me to take you to the airport?
JOHN: No thanks, Joe. _____ me. (Ann / take)

Lesson 28. Present Simple и Present Continuous в значении будущего времени

1. Complete the conversation. Use the present continuous (e.g. he's coming) or the present simple (e.g. he comes).

Josie Turner is the export manager of a large international company. Harry Brentwood is a customer from Canada. They are trying to arrange an appointment for next week.

JOSIE: Hello, Josie Turner speaking.

HARRY: Oh Josie, this is Harry Brentwood. How are you? I (1) 'm coming (come) to London on Sunday and I'd like to meet you next week. Can we arrange a time?

JOSIE: I'd love to. When are you free?

HARRY: Well how about lunch on Monday?

JOSIE: I can't, I'm afraid. I (2) _____ (have) lunch with our new Chairman. Tuesday at 10.30?

HARRY: No, no good. Dennis, my London agent, (3) _____ (come) to the office. Wednesday afternoon is a possibility.

JOSIE: Not for me. My secretary, Jenny, (4) _____ (get married) and all of us (5) _____ (go) to the wedding. And on Thursday morning I (6) _____ (drive) up to Manchester for a meeting with Bill Syms.

HARRY: What time (7) _____ the meeting _____ (start)?

JOSIE: 11.30 a.m. I've got an idea! Why don't you come with me? We can talk on the way.

HARRY: That sounds good. Oh, but wait a minute, I can't. I (8) _____ (talk) to a group of business people about Canadian business opportunities at lunchtime.

JOSIE: So Friday, then.

HARRY: Yes. That's the only possibility because my return flight to Montreal (9) _____ (leave) at 9.00 a.m. on Saturday. So, 11.30 a.m. on Friday morning at your office?

JOSIE: Yes, that's perfect. I'm really looking forward to seeing you then.

2. Some friends of yours invite you to different things next week but you can't go to any of them because you're busy. Write what you are doing at those times. Use the Present Continuous (e.g. *I'm having*).

1. A: There's a party at my house on Tuesday night. Would you like to come?

B: I can't, I'm afraid. *I'm having dinner with Mary.*

2. A: Meet me on Wednesday evening in the city centre.

B: I can't _____.

3. A: See you on Friday at 12.30 p.m. outside the museum. OK?

B: I can't _____.

4. A: Jim wants you to come to the cinema with us on Saturday afternoon.

B: I can't _____.

5. A: Let's go for a walk on Sunday.

B: I can't _____.

3. Use the words below to write complete sentences or questions. Use Present Continuous or Present Simple.

1. A: Let's meet outside the cinema,

B: What time / the film / start? *What times does the film start?*

A: At 7.15 p.m.

2. A: What time /you /go /on Friday? *What time are you going on Friday?*

B: After lunch.

3. A: Hurry up! We're late. The next bus / leave / in five minutes. _____.

B: OK, I'm ready.

4. A: Where / you / go / at the weekend? _____.

B: I don't know yet.

5. A: Let's get a taxi home after the concert.

B: Why? It / not / finish late. _____.

6. A: Jane / work at Brown's Restaurant tonight so she can't come to the party. _____.

B: Oh, that's a pity.

7. A: Why's Frank in bed so early tonight?

B: He / leave / for France at 5 a.m. tomorrow. _____.

8. A: Where / the next train / go to? _____.

B: Bristol, I think.

4. Put the verb in Present Continuous (e.g. they're going) or Present Simple (e.g. I see).

1. I usually see (see) my parents at the weekend but this weekend I can't because they are going (go) to London.
2. Julian _____ (have) a holiday later this year. Normally he _____ (go) on holiday in July, but this year he can't.
3. Sue _____ (not / often / stay) at home in the evenings but tonight she _____ (stay) in because there's an important football match on TV.
4. _____ (you / take) your exam next month?
_____ (you / want) to borrow my notes?
5. I _____ (cook) the meals this weekend. Normally, Jane _____ (do) it but she's away all weekend.

5. What do you say in the following situations? Use will or Present Continuous.

1. Jane tells you she cannot play tennis tonight because her partner is ill. You offer to play with her. What do you say? *I'll play with you.*
2. Your young brother breaks his favourite toy train. He's very sad. You offer to buy him another one. What do you say? _____.
3. You and your sister have arranged to go shopping tomorrow. A friend invites you to lunch. What do you say? I can't come _____.
4. You're flying to Athens this afternoon. Your mother wants to know that you have arrived safely. You offer to telephone her this evening. What do you say?
5. Your brother, Tony, and his wife, Rachel, come to dinner once a week at your house. Tonight is the night. What do you say to your mother? Don't forget that _____.
6. Frank wants to go to the cinema to see 'Black Nights'. It's a horror film and you know he doesn't like horror films. What do you say to him? I don't think _____.
7. Julia wants to know about your weekend plans. What does she ask you?
_____ at the weekend?
8. Your plan is to stay at home all weekend. What do you say to Julia?
_____ all weekend.

6. Are the underlined words right or wrong? Correct the sentences that are wrong.

1. The new road shall be open in the summer.
The road will be open in the summer.
2. The exam starts at 8.30 tomorrow. *right*
3. I've got my ticket. I will go to Spain. _____
4. You look tired. Sit down. I'm making you a cup of coffee. _____
5. What time is the sun rising tomorrow? _____
6. Where do you go for lunch today? _____
7. Shall we learn Spanish next year? _____
8. Do you think it is raining later? _____
9. I can't come because I'll be on holiday. _____

7. Put the verb in Present Continuous or Present Simple.

1. ' _____ (you / go) out this evening?' 'No, I'm too tired.'
2. _____ (we / go) to a concert this evening. _____ (it / start) at 7.30.
3. Do you know about Sally? _____ (she / get) married next month!
4. A: My parents _____ (go) on holiday next week.
B: Oh, that's nice. Where _____ (they / go)?
5. Silvia is doing an English course at the moment. The course _____ (finish) on Friday.
6. There's a football match tomorrow but _____ (I / not / go).
7. _____ (I / go) out with some friends tonight. Why don't you come too? _____ (we / meet) at John's house at 8 o'clock.
8. A: How _____ (you / get) home after the party tomorrow? by taxi?
B: No, I can go by bus. The last bus _____ (leave) at midnight.
9. A: Do you want to go to the cinema tonight?
B: Yes, what time _____ (the film / begin)?
10. A: What _____ (you / do) on Monday afternoon?
B: _____ (I / work).

Lesson 29.1. Stop and check IV

*Be Going To Do, Future Simple (shall, will), Present Simple
и Present Continuous в значении будущего времени.*

VARIANT 1

Put the verb into the correct form. Choose from the following:

1. Present Continuous (I am doing)
 2. Present Simple (I do)
 3. be going to
 4. will / won't
 5. shall
-
1. _____ (we / have) a party next Sunday. I hope you can come.
 2. I feel a bit hungry. I think _____ (I / have) something to eat.
 3. Do you know about Sally? _____ (she / leave) her job. She told me last week.
 4. What time _____ (I / phone) this evening? About 7.30?
 5. There's a program on television that I want to watch. _____ (it / start) in five minutes.
 6. Look the plane is flying towards the airport. _____ (it / land).
 7. 'What _____ (you / do) next weekend?' 'Nothing special. Why?'
 8. I'm sorry you have decided to leave the company. _____ (I / miss) you when _____ (you / go).
 9. The weather is nice now but I think _____ (it / rain) later.
 10. Are you still watching this program? What time _____ (it / end)?
 11. 'When you see Ann, can you ask her to phone me?' 'OK, _____ (I / tell) her'
 12. If you want to go to the shop, you can borrow my brother's bicycle. I'm sure _____ (he / not / mind).
 13. 'What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?' '_____ (I / have) tea, please.'
 14. _____ (I / go) to London next weekend for a wedding. My sister _____ (get) married.
 15. I want to meet Sarah at the station. What time _____ (her train / arrive)?

VARIANT 2

Put the verb into the correct form. Choose from the following:

1. Present Continuous (I am doing)
2. Present Simple (I do)
3. be going to
4. will / won't
5. shall
1. '_____ (I / phone) you tomorrow?' 'Yes, OK.'
2. Don't take the newspaper away. _____ (I / read) it.
3. Why are you putting on your coat? _____ (you / go) somewhere?
4. Rachel is ill, so _____ (she / come) to the party tomorrow night.
5. The film _____ (begin) at 8.45.
6. 'Will you be at home tomorrow evening?' 'No, _____ (I / go) out'
7. _____ (my car / start). It must be cold, I think.
8. The art exhibition _____ (open) on 3 May and _____ (finish) on 15 July.
9. There are a lot of black clouds in the sky. _____ (it / rain).
10. 'Did you phone Ruth?' 'Oh no, I forgot. _____ (I / phone) her now.'
11. Can you wait for me? _____ (I / not / be) very long.
12. 'Why are you turning on the television?' '_____ (I / watch) the news.'
13. 'Can you come on Monday evening?' 'Sorry but _____ (I / play) volleyball.'
14. I'm bored with this program. When _____ (it / finish)?
15. I don't want to go out alone. _____ (you / come) with me?

Lesson 29.2. Tasks for audio texts IV

Topic 1. Love

Listening aim: Listening for specific information- choose right variants

Grammar: Future Simple/to be going to/Present Con-s

Pre-listening: Discuss the ways of your congratulation (your boy or girl friends, close and dear people, relatives).

Task1. Listen and match the participants of the dialog with the actions.

What do the people do?

- a) Someone buys a card with an animal on it
- b) Somebody offers to buy the same one for someone else
- c) Someone spends less than £5.00
- d) Someone asks to pay
- e) Someone buys two cards the same
- f) Says the price
- g) Wants to buy three first class stamps

Post-listening: Write a text for the Valentine post card.

Topic2. New York City

Listening aim: Listening for specific information – true or false

Grammar: Future Simple/to be going to/Present Con-s

New vocabulary: bookings, go on a tour, history, spend time, island

Pre-listening: You have two minutes to think of as many things connected to New York City as you can.

Task1. Listen to this family planning a trip to New York. “They are talking about what they want to do there.” True or false?

- a) Mum suggests booking things on the Internet.
- b) Anna finds history boring.
- c) George is enthusiastic about going on a tour.
- d) Father thinks there’s a lot to see in New York.
- e) Father will love shopping in New York.
- f) Anna says that you can see for four miles from the top of the Empire State Building.
- g) Father suggests going on a boat.
- h) All of New York City is on an island.

Post-listening: Work in pairs. Discuss where you would like to go in New York City. Make some suggestions and plan a day. Don’t forget to stop and have something to eat!

Use these expressions from the recording:

Do you know where you want to go?

How about

I really likeing

I don’t mind but

Maybe we could ..

Lesson 30. Практика формулирования вопросов (Asking Questions)

1. You are asking Jack some questions. Write the full questions.

YOU	JACK
1. (live?) Where do you live?	In the middle of the town
2. (do?) _____ ?	I'm a teacher.
3. (university?) _____ ?	Yes, I studied physics.
4. (married?) _____ ?	Yes, I am.
5. (meet / your wife?) _____ ?	At a wedding!
6. (any children?) _____ ?	Yes, a daughter called Emily.
7. (Emily / to school?) _____ ?	No, not yet. She's only three.
8. (your wife / work?) _____ ?	Yes, at home. She looks after Emily.
9. (enjoy your job?) _____ ?	Yes, most of the time.
10. (it / a difficult job?) _____ ?	Sometimes, but I like the children.
11. (weeks / holiday?) _____ ?	Twelve weeks a year.

2. Complete these subject and object questions. Use the verb in brackets ().

1. A: There are some beautiful flowers on the table.
B: Who put them there? (put)
2. A: I went to the cinema last night.
B: What did you see? (see)
3. A: Oh dear! I spent a lot of money yesterday.
B: What _____? (buy)
4. A: We're all really hungry after our swim.
B: OK. Who _____ a sandwich? (want)
5. A: I'm going to explain to Meg why I can't see her again.
B: What _____ to her? (say)
6. A: Julia likes George but he doesn't really like her. Someone else does.
B: Who _____ Julia? (like)
7. A: I can hear music next door.
B: Me too. Who _____ the piano? (play)
8. A: ... and just at that moment, a man opened the window and started to climb out.
B: What _____ next? (happen)
9. A: Have you got a problem with the exercise, Maria?
B: Yes. I don't understand this word. What _____? (mean)

3. Complete the questions. Each question ends with a preposition (to/for/at/with, etc.).

1. A: Jane's been talking on the telephone for hours.
B: Who *'s she talking to?*
2. A: Jim has been waiting a long time.
B: Who _____?
3. A: I wrote six letters yesterday.
B: Who _____?
4. A: The new man in the Export Department is a Spanish speaker.
B: Where _____?
5. A: Sarah doesn't live on her own. She shares her apartment.
B: Who _____?
6. A: You really should read this book. It's a wonderful story.
B: What _____?
7. A: Oxford is a very famous city.
B: What _____?
8. A: We sold our car last week.
B: Who _____?
9. A: Laura has been standing and looking out of the window for a long time.
B: What _____?

4. Write questions with which/what/how + the word in brackets ().

1. A: We can catch the train if we hurry.
B: *What time does it* leave? (time)
2. A: I'm learning Spanish, French and Arabic at the moment.
B: *Which language do you* prefer? (language)
3. A: I'm really tired today. I went for a long walk yesterday.
B: _____ walk? (far)
4. A: I've got dark hair but my sister's is completely different.
B: _____ her hair? (colour)
5. A: Everyone thinks I'm younger than Tom because he's much taller than me.
B: _____ he? (tall)
6. A: We must go. Are you ready?
B: Nearly. _____ wear — the black ones or the brown ones? (shoes)

5. Find the mistakes and correct them.

1. What time leaves the train? *What time does the train leave?*
2. Why you didn't ring me last night? _____?
3. To who are you giving that present? _____?
4. How much has spent Mary? _____?
5. Where did Jenny went for her holidays last year? _____?
6. What do you usually in the evenings? _____?
7. What did happen next? _____?
8. When was built the Taj Mahal? _____?

6. Complete the questions. Sometimes there is more than one possible question.

1. REBECCA: Did you enjoy your holiday?
DENISE: Yes thanks, it was wonderful.
REBECCA: Where _____?
DENISE: To Jamaica.
REBECCA: Who _____?
DENISE: Two friends from my office.
REBECCA: What _____?
DENISE: It was sunny every day.
2. ROBERT: What _____?
DANIEL: I've broken my arm.
ROBERT: How _____?
DANIEL: I fell off my bike.
ROBERT: _____ hurt?
DANIEL: Not now, but it did.
3. LINDA: What _____?
CLARE: I'm m a teacher.
LINDA: _____ in a primary or a secondary school?
CLARE: Secondary. My pupils are aged 14 to 16.
LINDA: What _____?
CLARE: Maths and physics.
LINDA: How long _____?
CLARE: Since 1988.

7. Answer these questions with I don't know + the word in brackets ().

1. Is it Sue's birthday next week?
(when) I don't know when it is.
2. Is she leaving because she's unhappy?
(why) _____
3. Are John and Julia getting married this summer?
(when) _____
4. Is that your new camera? It looks expensive. Did it cost a lot?
(how much) _____
5. Did Ann tell you the news about Frank?
(who) _____
6. Did John buy you a watch for your last birthday?
(what) _____

8. Write questions with Do you know where/when/what..., etc.

1. You want to know the time of the first train to London tomorrow morning. Ask the person in the information office. Do you know when the first train to London is tomorrow morning?
2. All the shops are closed today. You want to know why. Ask.
_____?
3. You want to find the Regent Hotel. You ask a stranger in the street.
_____?
4. Someone told you that John is going to leave his job. You want to know why.
_____?
5. Someone told you that Mrs Smith, your old teacher, has died. You want to know when. _____?

9. Some words in this report are difficult to read. Ask questions to get the missing information. Use Do you know...

John Carter left home at (1) _____ yesterday morning. He was wearing a (2) _____ and a _____. He wasn't alone. (3) _____ was with him. First he went into a shop and bought a camera. It cost (4) _____. Then he went into a (5) _____ shop and came out carrying a long, thin package. The person with him was laughing, probably because (6) _____. They walked to the station and caught the fast train which was going to (7) _____. We know

that journey usually takes (8) _____ but yesterday it was much slower. My officers were at Dover station waiting for the two men but they were not on the train.

1. Do you know what time he left home yesterday morning?

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Lesson 31. Simple Passive

1. Write sentences from the words in brackets (). Sentences 1–7 are Present Tense.

1. (the office / clean / every day) *The office is cleaned every day.*

2. (these rooms / clean / every day?) Are these rooms cleaned every day?

3. (glass / make / from sand) _____.

4. (stamps / sell / in the post office) _____.

5. (this room / not use / very often) _____.

6. (we / allow / to park here) _____.

7. (how / this word / pronounce?) _____.

Sentences 8 – 15 are Past Tense.

8. (the office / clean / yesterday) *The office was cleaned yesterday.*

9. (the house / paint / last month) _____.

10. (three people / injure / in the accident) _____.

11. (my bicycle / steal / a few days ago) _____.

12. (when / this bridge / build?) _____.

13. (you / invite / to the party last week?) _____.

14. (how / these windows / break?) _____.

15. (I / not / wake up / by the noise) _____.

2. Write the quiz questions. Use the Past Simple Passive.

QUIZ MASTER: Welcome to our General Knowledge Quiz. We've got some interesting questions for you tonight, Marianne, so are you ready?

MARIANNE: Ready.

QUIZ MASTER: OK, number 1: When (1) _____ the toothbrush _____ (invent)? Was it the 15th or the 17th century?

MARIANNE: The 15th century, I think – in China.

QUIZ MASTER: That's right. Number 2: Where (2) _____ compact discs _____ (develop)?

MARIANNE: In Japan.

QUIZ MASTER: Japan and The Netherlands together, actually. And number 3: (3) _____ dynamite _____ (invent) in Canada, Sweden or Greece?

MARIANNE: In Sweden by Alfred Nobel.

QUIZ MASTER: OK, Number 4: in which century (4) _____ glasses first _____ (make)?

MARIANNE: I'm not sure. The 15th century?

QUIZ MASTER: No, I'm sorry. It was in the 13th century by two Italians. And for your fifth question: When (5) _____ contact lenses first _____ (produce)?

MARIANNE: 1956.

QUIZ MASTER: Correct. And your last question: Where (6) _____ the first petrol car _____? (build)

MARIANNE: In Germany by Mr Daimler and Mr Benz.

QUIZ MASTER: That's right. Congratulations, Marianne. You did very well.

3. Correct these sentences.

1. This house built 100 years ago. This house was built 100 years ago.
2. Football plays in most countries of the world. _____
3. Why did the letter send to the wrong address? _____
4. A garage is a place where cars repair. _____
5. Where are you born? _____
6. How many languages are speaking in Switzerland? _____
7. Somebodybroke into our house but nothingstolen. _____
8. When was invented the bicycle? _____

4. Complete the sentences. Use the passive (present or past) of these verbs:

clean damage find give invite make make show steal take

1. The room *is cleaned* every day.
2. I saw an accident yesterday. Two people *were taken* to hospital.
3. Paper _____ from wood.
4. There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two of the rooms _____.
5. 'Where did you get this picture?' 'It _____ to me by a friend of mine.'
6. Many American programs _____ on British television.
7. 'Did Jim and Sue go to the wedding?' 'No. They ___ but they didn't go.'
8. 'How old is this film?' 'It _____ in 1965.'
9. My car _____ last week but the next day it _____ by the police.

5. Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form:

cause damage hold include make overtake show translate write

1. Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving.
2. Cheese _____ from milk.
3. The roof of the building _____ in a storm a few days ago.
4. There's no need to leave a tip. Service _____ in the bill.
5. You _____ to the wedding. Why didn't you come?
6. A cinema is a place where films _____
7. In the United States, elections for President _____ every four years.
8. Originally the book _____ in Spanish and a few years ago it _____ into English.
9. We were driving along quite fast but we _____ by lots of other cars.

6. Write questions using the passive. Some are Present Tense and some are Past.

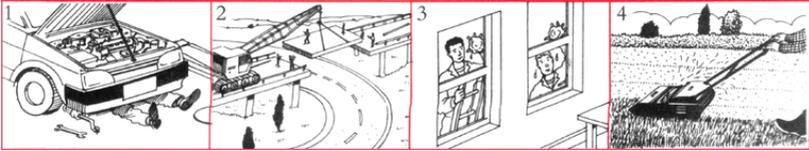
1. Ask about the telephone, (when/invent?). *When was the telephone invented?*
2. Ask about glass, (how/make?). How _____
3. Ask about Australia, (when/discover?). _____
4. Ask about silver, (what/use for?). _____
5. Ask about television, (when/invent?). _____

7. Put the verb into the correct form, Present Simple or Past Simple, Active or Passive.

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people are employed (employ) there.
2. Water _____ (cover) most of the Earth's surface.
3. Most of the Earth's surface _____ (cover) by water.
4. The park gates _____ (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
5. The letter _____ (post) a week ago and it _____ (arrive) yesterday.
6. The boat _____ (sink) quickly but fortunately everybody _____ (rescue).
7. Ron's parents _____ (die) when he was very young. He and his sister _____ (bring) up by their grandparents.
8. I was born in London but I _____ (grow) up in the north at England.
9. While I was on holiday, my camera _____ (steal) from my hotel room.
10. While I was on holiday, my camera _____ (disappear) from my hotel room.
11. Why _____ (Sue/resign) from her job? Didn't she enjoy it?
12. Why _____ (Bill/sack) from his job? What did he do wrong?
13. The company is not independent. It _____ (own) by a much larger company.
14. I saw an accident last night. Somebody _____ (call) an ambulance but nobody _____ (injure) so the ambulance _____ (not / need).
15. Where _____ (these photographs / take)? In London? _____ (you / take) them?

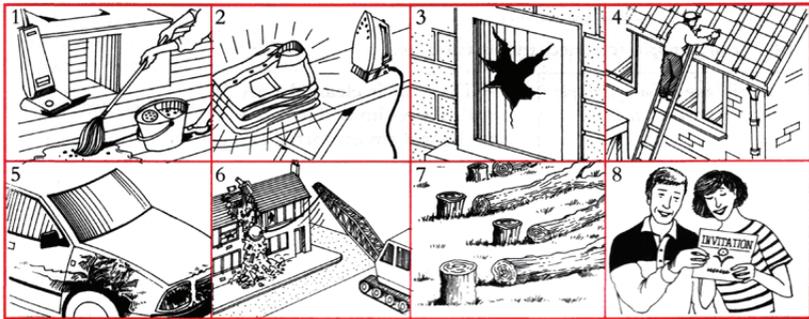
Lessons 32-33. Continuous Passive и Perfect Passive

1. What is happening?



1. The car is being repaired. 3. _____.
2. _____.

2. Look at the pictures. What is happening or what has happened? Use Present Continuous (is/are being) or Present Perfect (has/have been).



- 1) (the office / clean) The office is being cleaned now.
- 2) (the shirt / iron) The shirt has already been ironed.
- 3) (the window / break) _____
- 4) (the roof / repair) _____
- 5) (the car / damage) _____
- 6) (the house / knock / down) _____
- 7) (the trees / cut / down) _____
- 8) (they / already / invite / to the party) _____

3. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Mind the Simple, Continuous and Perfect Passive.

1. I can't use my office at the moment. It _____ (paint).
2. We didn't go to the party. We _____ (not / invite).
3. The washing machine was broken but it's OK now. It _____ (repair).
4. The washing machine _____ (repair) yesterday afternoon.

5. A factory is a place where things _____ (make).
6. How old are these houses? When _____ (they / build)?
7. A: _____ (the computer / use) at the moment?
B: Yes, Jim is using it.
8. I've never seen these flowers before. What _____ (they / call)?
9. Some trees _____ (blow) down.

4. A visitor is being shown around Hartson's jam factory by Mr Jones, the manager. Complete his sentences. Use Passive Voice (Present Simple or Continuous).

The machines (1) _____ (switch on) at 7.30 a.m. every day and (2) _____ (turn off) at 5.30 p.m. The factory (3) _____ (lock) at 6.30 p.m. by our security guards and all the staff (4) _____ (check) before they go home.

We don't want our jam to disappear! Now as you can see, strawberry jam (5) _____ (make) here today. And over there the jars of jam (6) _____ (put) into boxes by our team. Hartson's jam (7) _____ (not / export) because this country buys everything we produce. It's very important to keep our factory clean and hygienic so everything (8) _____ (wash) very carefully every night. Of course nobody (9) _____ (allow) to smoke anywhere in the factory. Now I think lunch (10) _____ (serve) in the canteen at the moment, so shall we go?

5. Complete these sentences with one of the following verbs (in the correct form):

carry cause do make repair send wake up

Sometimes you need have ('might have', 'could have' etc.).

1. The situation is serious. Something must be done before it's too late.
2. I haven't received the letter. It might have been sent to the wrong address.
3. A decision will not _____ until the next meeting.
4. I told the hotel receptionist that I wanted to _____ at 6.30 the next morning.
5. Do you think that less money should _____ on armaments?
6. This road is in very bad condition. It should _____ a long time ago.
7. The injured man couldn't walk and had to _____.
8. It's not certain how the fire started but it might _____ by an electrical fault.

6. Rewrite these sentences. Instead of using 'somebody' or 'they', write a sentence using Passive Voice.

1. Somebody had cleaned the room. _____.
2. They have postponed the concert. The _____.
3. Somebody is using the computer at the moment. The computer _____.
4. I didn't realize that somebody was recording our conversation.
5. When we got to the stadium we found that they had cancelled the game.
When we got to the stadium, we found that _____.
6. They are building a new ring road around the city. _____.
7. They have built a new hospital near the airport.

7. Put the following sentences into the passive, using personal pronouns as a subject.

1. Someone told her the news. — *She was told the news.*
2. Someone will give your tickets at the airport.
3. People asked me a lot of questions about my backgrounds.
4. Someone usually shows airline passengers how to use a life jacket at the beginning of the flight.
5. If somebody offers you a cheap camera, don't buy it. It's possibly stolen.
6. Doctors have given him six months to live.
7. Someone will tell you what to do when you arrive.
8. My parents advised me to spend some time abroad before looking for work.
9. Pleased to meet you. People have told me a lot about you.
10. At interviews, people ask you quite searching questions.
11. In a few years' time, my company will send me to our New York office.

8. Translate from English into Russian. Pay your attention to Passive Voice.

1. English is spoken all over the world.
2. Togliatti is considered to be one of the most developed cities in Russia.
3. This house needs to be repaired.
4. A civil war was caused by the division of Ireland.
5. A lot of people were made to leave their country.
6. The situation is too serious. Something must be done before it's too late.
7. The computer is being used at the moment.

8. We were being followed.
9. My car has been stolen.
10. It's a big factory. Five hundred people are employed there.

9. Put the verbs into a suitable tense in Passive Voice.

Mary has just arrived home from work. Neil is already there.

MARY: Hi! I'm back. Sorry I'm late.

NEIL: Hello. What kept you?

MARY: I had to use the ring road and I (1) _____
(stick) in a traffic jam for forty minutes.

NEIL: Why didn't you use the usual route?

MARY: Because the road (2) _____ (close) until work
on the access road to the new hospital (3) _____ (complete).

NEIL: When is it due to (4) _____ (finish)?

MARY: Well, the access road (5) _____ (open) by the
Mayor next week, according to the newspaper, and the Health Minister (6)
_____ (invite) to open the hospital on the same day, but they don't
know yet whether she's definitely coming.

NEIL: A lot of money (7) _____ (waste) if she doesn't
come.

MARY: Why's that?

NEIL: Haven't you seen all those rose bushes that (8)
_____ (plant) round the hospital?

MARY: So? They'll be lovely for the patients.

NEIL: But the patients won't be able to see them, because
they're round the entrance, and the wards look out in the other direction. A
lot of people protested about it, but all their complaints (9) _____
(ignore) until it was too late.

MARY: If they had money to spare, it (10) _____
(spend) on facilities for patients, not on making the front look pretty for
the Minister.

NEIL: Absolutely. It's typical of this local council. They (11)
_____ (elect) to save money, but they do just the opposite.

MARY: Perhaps they (12) _____ (throw) out at the
next election.

NEIL: I hope so. Now, are you ready for supper?

10. Make sentences from the words in brackets. Sometimes the verb is in Active, sometimes in Passive Voice.

1. There's somebody behind us. (I think / we / follow) I think we're being followed.
2. This room looks different. (you / paint?) Have you painted it?
3. My car has disappeared. (it / steal!) _____.
4. My umbrella has disappeared. (somebody / take) _____.
5. Tom gets a higher salary now. (he / promote) _____.
6. Ann can't use her office at the moment (it / redecorate) _____.
7. The photocopier broke down yesterday, but now it's OK. (it / work / again; it / repair) _____.
8. The police have found the people they were looking for. (two people / arrest / last night) _____.
9. A tree was lying across the road. (it / blow down / in the storm) _____.
10. The man next door disappeared six months ago. (nobody / see / since then) _____.
11. I was mugged on my way home a few nights ago. (you / ever / mug?) _____.

11. Put the verb in brackets () in the correct form, active or passive.

Here is the local news for Friday, February 14th.

Last night in Cowford many trees (1) _____ (blow) down in the storm. One tree (2) _____ (fall) across the main road into Cowford. It (3) _____ (take) away by the fire service during the night. Heavy rain also (4) _____ (cause) problems on the roads. Some roads (5) _____ (cover) by half a metre of water. Many motorists (6) _____ (leave) their cars and (7) _____ (walk) home. Now over to our reporter, Carol Black. Carol, what's happening?

Well, the situation this morning is better, and nearly back to normal. The last few cars (8) _____ (remove) by the emergency services at the moment. And I can see the telephone engineers at work. The broken lines (9) _____ (repair). The traffic (10) _____ now _____ (move) in and out of the town along the main roads.

Thank you Carol. And now one piece of good news.

Yesterday evening, a black BMW (11) _____ (steal) from outside the home of Mr John Simpson. Mr Simpson (12) _____

(telephone) the police. Later that evening, the car (13) _____ (see) in the High Street by Mr Simpson's wife, Laura. It was outside the Red Lion Hotel. The keys were in the car, so she (14) _____ (drive) it home! The police (is) _____ (look) for a careless thief!

12. Put the verb in brackets () in the correct form, active or passive.

Here is some football news for Friday, February 14th.

We (1) _____ just _____ (hear) that Cowford Town are champions for the fourth time! A few minutes ago the referee (2) _____ (blow) the whistle at the end of the game against Grimeton. Our reporter at the match, Kevin Anderson, (3) _____ (wait) to talk to us at the stadium.

STUDIO: Kevin, (4) _____ (be) it a good game?

KEVIN: Yes, excellent, very fast but unfortunately a bit rough. Cowford's star player, Tony Ancock (5) _____ (send) off because he (6) _____ (kick) one of the Grimeton players. And the Grimeton goalkeeper (7) _____ (hurt) when he (8) _____ (crash) into one of the goalposts. He (9) _____ (take) off the field with leg injuries, so both teams (10) _____ (play) with ten men for the last few minutes.

STUDIO: Is he all right?

KEVIN: Well, we don't know. He (11) _____ (take) to hospital at this moment. The manager (12) _____ (think) it's serious.

STUDIO: Oh dear. That's a bad end to the match for Grimeton. What (13) _____ (happen) now in the stadium?

KEVIN: The Cowford players (14) _____ (walk) up the steps to receive the Champions Cup. And now back to the studio.

Lesson 34.1. Stop and check V

Passive Voice

VARIANT 1

1. Choose the most appropriate grammatical form for the translation of the following sentences:

1. Студентов экзаменуют два раза в год.

- a) were examined c) is examined
b) are examined d) will be examined

2. Студента экзаменовали вчера.

- a) am examined c) was being examined
b) have been examined d) was examined

3. Летом студенты будут экзаменоваться по пяти предметам.

- a) will be examined c) will have been examined
b) are examined d) will examine

4. Не входите в аудиторию. Там экзаменуют студента.

- a) is examining c) are being examined
b) is being examined d) is examined

5. Всех студентов уже проэкзаменовали.

- a) have been examined c) are examined
b) have examined d) has been examined

6. Все студенты будут проэкзаменованы к трем часам.

- a) were being examined c) will examine
b) will be examined d) will have been examined

7. Все студенты были проэкзаменованы еще до Нового Года.

- a) examined c) had been examined
b) were examined d) are being examined

2. Fill in the table with different passive forms of the verb to build:

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present			
Past			
Future			

3. Choose the appropriate form of the verb:

1. The day before yesterday we _____ to the restaurant by Tom.
- a) are invited b) were invited c) invited
2. Look! The road _____.
- a) is being repaired b) is been repaired c) has being repaired
3. The letter and the parcel _____ tomorrow.
- a) will sent b) will have been sent c) will be sent
4. Margaret _____ to be a very industrious person.
- a) has been shown b) is known c) is being known
5. In Greece the Olympic Games _____ once in a four years.
- a) were held b) are being held c) are held
6. This problem _____ for three years, but they haven't got any results.
- a) has been studied b) has studied c) was studied
7. This book _____ by the end of September.
- a) would be published b) will have been published
- c) will publish
8. I _____ in a small Russian town not far from Saratov.
- a) has been born b) am Born c) was born
9. We went to the station when our suitcases _____.
- a) are being packed b) had been packed c) have been packed

4. Transform these sentences from active into passive.

1. We hear a sound of piano in the hall.
2. I bought this book a week ago.
3. The secretary has already brought these letters.
4. They went home after they had finished the work.
5. Our scientists are examining this problem now.
6. My mother taught him English.
7. I sent her brother a telegram.
8. My friends always take care of my sister.
9. His friends always laugh at him.
10. We have never lived in this house.

5. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Эта книга скоро будет опубликована.
2. Его всегда любили друзья и учителя.
3. Об этом фильме много говорят.
4. Он не знает, почему его туда посылают.
5. К концу этой недели его имя будет известно каждому.
6. Его давно не видели.
7. Около моста строятся два новых дома.
8. Лекции этого профессора всегда слушают с большим интересом.
9. Ей дадут квартиру в этом новом доме.
10. Пока готовился завтрак, мать пошла к постели ребенка.

VARIANT 2

1. Choose the most appropriate grammatical form for the translation of the following sentences:

1. Новый материал обычно объясняется учителем.
a) are explained c) is explained
b) are explained d) will be explained
2. Новый материал объяснялся вчера в это время.
a) am explained c) was being explained
b) have been explained d) was explained
3. Новый материал будет объяснен на следующей неделе.
a) will be explained c) will have been explained
b) are explained d) will explain
4. Не входите в класс. Там объясняется новый материал.
a) is explaining c) are being explained
b) is being explained d) is explained
5. Новый материал уже объяснен.
a) have been explained c) are explained
b) have explained d) has been explained
6. Новый материал будет объяснен к концу недели.
a) were being explained c) will explained
b) will be explained d) will have been explained
7. Новый материал был объяснен еще до каникул.
a) explained c) had been explained
b) were explained d) are being explained

2. Fill in the table with different passive forms of the verb to write:

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present			
Past			
Future			

3. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

- English _____ almost in 45 countries of the world.
a) speak b) are being spoken c) is spoken
- America _____ after Amerigo Vespucci.
a) was called b) will be called c) have been called
- These letters _____ through tomorrow.
a) are looked b) will have been looked c) will be looked
- 'Robinson Crusoe' _____ by Daniel Defoe.
a) was written b) have been written c) had been written
- All the newspapers _____ already _____.
a) will be sold b) have been sold c) had been sold
- At present blue whales _____ by hunters for their oil and meat.
a) are being killed b) will be killed c) had been killed
- A new Cathedral appeared instead of the old one, which _____ by the fire.
a) is destroyed b) has been destroyed c) had been destroyed
- The letters _____ at this time yesterday.
a) were being typed b) are being typed c) are typed
- Alaska _____ from Russia by the Bering Strait.
a) was separated b) is being separated c) is separated

4. Transform these sentences from active into passive:

- A great artist painted this picture.
- John broke the window the other day.
- I will post the letter tomorrow.
- My little brother has broken the cup.
- By the time the director came she had typed all the letters.
- They are preparing a meal now.
- We asked the lecturer a few questions about Shakespeare.
- The postman brings us newspapers and magazines in the evening.

9. I sent my daughter for the doctor.
10. We always listen to the teacher attentively.

5. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Все телеграммы уже отправлены.
2. Эта книга сейчас продается в этом магазине.
3. Вчера в библиотеке были обсуждены эти книги.
4. Мой отец родился в 1932 году.
5. За доктором только что послали.
6. Эти письма будут просмотрены завтра.
7. Об этом фильме много говорят.
8. Ежегодно в Москве строятся новые линии метро.
9. Новое здание университета уже выстроили, когда я туда поступила.
10. Все студенты будут проэкзаменованы к февралю.

Lesson 34.2. Tasks for audio texts V

Topic 1. Childhood

Listening aim: *Listening for specific information – multiple choice*

Grammar: *Passive Voice*

New vocabulary: *perilous, witch, persecuted, gravel, irrational, seed, poppies, illicitly, in bloom, cart, ambitious, bolted, accelerate*

Pre-listening: *What's your earliest memory of your childhood? Why do you think you can remember it?*

Task 1. Listen and choose the correct answers – a, b or c.

1. *Mrs Branthwaite*
a) *killed cats with poison* b) *often phoned the police* c) *hated gardening.*
2. *At the time of the story, Mrs Branthwaite's poppies*
a) *were all dead* b) *hadn't yet flowered* c) *were flowering*
3. *The author's cart was*
a) *very fast.* b) *slow.* c) *new*
4. *At first, the super-cart was*
a) *a great success* b) *uninteresting* c) *too big to move*
5. *On the second run, they*
a) *took some carts away* b) *kept the super-cart the same* c) *added to the super-car*

6. *This time the cart was*

a) *too fast* b) *too slow* c) *just the right speed*

7. *After the second run,*

a) *all the poppies were ruined* b) *half the poppies were ruined* c) *most of the poppies were ruined*

8. *Mrs Branthwaite was*

a) *in shock* b) *arrested* c) *laughing*

Post-listening: *Imagine Mrs Branthwaite decides to write to the author's parents to complain about their son's behaviour. Write her letter saying what you want the boy to do now.*

Lesson 35. Final test

1. *Naming the tenses. Match the sentences in A with the tenses in B.*

A	B
1. Do elephants eat meat?	a) Past Simple
2. I've had this book for a week.	b) Present Continuous
3. Portuguese is spoken in Brazil.	c) Present Simple passive
4. The Egyptians built the Pyramids.	d) Present Simple
5. What were you doing an hour ago?	e) Past Continuous
6. When was the film <i>Titanic</i> made?	f) Past Simple passive
7. If you are looking at the Vatican, which city are you standing in?	g) Present Perfect simple

2. **Questions and negatives.** *Put the words in the correct order to make a question or a negative.*

1) move. The doesn't sun *The sun doesn't move.*

2) in film? Madonna been a Has _____

3) French doing not a exercise. I'm _____

4) wasn't president 1984. He in _____

5) haven't any got children. They _____

6) after Where going you the are lesson? _____

7) does mean? What 'perform' _____

8) you a lunch? Did for have sandwich _____

9) learning you English? Do enjoy _____

3. Present Simple or Present Continuous? Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. She plays (play) golf with her husband.
2. I _____ (not eat) lunch today.
3. Some birds _____ (fly) to warm countries in the winter.
4. We never _____ (go) on holiday at Christmas.
5. Why _____ she _____ (do) the washing-up? Is it her turn?
6. Our cousins _____ (not visit) us very often.
7. _____ you _____ (fix) computers?
8. _____ (be) they always late for meetings?
9. Wear your boots. It _____ (snow).
10. We _____ (have) dinner together next Monday.
11. No, I _____ (not live) in Rome, I (live) in Milan.
12. He _____ (work) for an international company so he _____ (travel) a lot in his job.
13. We _____ (study) very hard at the moment.
14. Next week she _____ (go) to Madrid on business.

4. Choose the correct sentence.

1. a) Who is this coat belonging to?
b) Who does this coat belong to?
2. a) They have ten grandchildren.
b) They are having ten grandchildren.
3. a) Do you enjoy the film?
b) Are you enjoying the film?
4. a) I'm going to the dentist's before work, so I'll be late.
b) I go to the dentist's before work, so I'll be late.
5. a) I always take the bus to work.
b) I'm always taking the bus to work.
6. a) This fish smells bad.
b) This fish is smelling bad.
7. a) They are having a baby in June,
b) They have a baby in June.

5. Past Simple or Past Continuous? Complete the conversations with the Past Simple or the Past Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: Sorry I *didn't meet* (not meet) you at the railway station. I *was waiting for* (wait) at the bus station.
B: That's OK. I _____ (wait) for fifteen minutes then I _____ (take) a taxi.
2. A: _____ you _____ (watch) the football last night?
B: Yes, I _____ (see) it while I _____ (do) the ironing.
3. A: _____ you _____ (look) for me earlier?
B: Yes, I _____ (want) to ask you something.
4. A: I _____ (start) skiing when I _____ (live) in Austria last year.
B: I _____ (not know) you'd lived there.

6. Past Simple or Past Perfect? Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or the Past Perfect forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. He *bought* (buy) her a ring after he *had known* (know) her for a week.
2. I _____ (not ring) him because I _____ (forgot) to take his number with me.
3. He _____ (not pass) his driving test when he _____ (drive) from San Francisco to LA!
4. When I _____ (get) home, I _____ (remember) that I _____ (leave) the baby in the shop.
5. He _____ (not know) how the cat _____ (walk) 100 kilometers to its old home.
6. She only _____ (hear) about the interview three months after she _____ (apply) for the job.
7. When he first _____ (go) to Moscow he _____ (never travel) abroad before.
8. They _____ (not enjoy) the film because they _____ (see) it before.
9. That's a surprise! I _____ (not know) you two _____ (meet) already.
10. They _____ (be) married for five years when they _____ (have) their first child.

7. Complete the story with the Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect form of the verb in brackets.

They had lived (live) in the village for over three years but they (1) _____ (never meet) the woman who (2) _____ (own) the house on the corner. A large tree (3) _____ (stand) outside the front door and the curtains (4) _____ (be) always drawn. Nobody (5) _____ (know) much about her even the postman, who (6) _____ (seem) to know everything about everyone! One day, though, when they (7) _____ (walk) past her house, they (8) _____ (notice) that the front door (9) _____ (be) open and so they (10) _____ (decide) to see if everything (11) _____ (be) OK. As they (12) _____ (walk) up the path, they (13) _____ (can) hear a noise. A woman (14) _____ (cry). They (15) _____ (go) inside and (16) _____ (find) the woman. She (17) _____ (lie) in the hallway. She (18) _____ (fall) ill and (19) _____ (manage) to open the door. She (20) _____ (be) very pleased to see them!

8. In each of these sentences there is a mistake with a future form. Find it and correct it.

1. I going to see her tomorrow.
2. Greg will helping you move the computer.
3. Don't ask Al, he isn't help you.
4. Kate catch the train at 3.30 this afternoon.
5. They don't visit us next summer.
6. Are you go meet them at the airport?

9. Choosing the correct answer.

1. What are you doing this evening?
 - a) I'll go to the cinema.
 - b) I'm going to the cinema.
2. Are you going to the bank?
 - a) Yes, I'll go there to talk to the manager.
 - b) Yes, I'm going to him.
3. Have you got plans for the weekend?
 - a) I'm playing golf with Chris.
 - b) I'll play golf with Chris.

4. This lesson is so boring.

- a) Don't worry. It's finished soon,
- b) Don't worry, it'll finish soon.

5. Where are you going for Christmas?

- a) I'm not sure—I think I'll stay here.
- b) I'm not sure — I'm staying here.

6. I've booked the tickets but I can't collect them.

- a) It's OK, I'm going into town so I'll collect them.
- b) It's OK, I'm going into town so I am collecting them.

7. Have you seen Tom yet?

- a) No, he's arriving on the 6 o'clock train.
- b) No, he'll arrive on the 6 o'clock train.

8. Look at those dark clouds!

- a) Oh dear, it'll rain.
- b) Oh dear, it's going to rain.

10. Present passive. Complete the passive sentences.

- 1. A lot of people in Canada play ice hockey. A lot of ice hockey is played in Canada.
- 2. They keep the results on a computer. The results _____ on a computer.
- 3. Her mother is helping her to do her homework. She _____ by her mother.
- 4. The invitation says arrive at 12.30. Guests _____ to arrive at 12.30.
- 5. They pay me on the first day of the month. I _____ on the first day of the month.
- 6. Their grandparents are taking them holiday. They _____ on holiday by their grandparents.
- 7. They're building 400 new houses there. 400 new houses _____ there.
- 8. They throw unsold sandwiches away each day. Unsold sandwiches _____ away each day.

11. Complete the sentences with the Past Simple Passive form of the verb in brackets.

1. The Picasso museum in Barcelona was opened in 1988.
2. *Guernica* _____ (paint) to record the bombing of a Basque village.
3. Hemingway _____ (send) to France during the First World War.
4. *The Great Gatsby* and *Tender is the Night* _____ (write) by Scott Fitzgerald.
5. He _____ (not bring) up in Paris.
6. A lot of young artist and writers _____ (help) by Gertrude Stein.

Часть III. ADDITIONAL TASKS FOR AUDIO TEXTS

GRAMMAR TOPIC I “Tenses of Simple” and “Articles”

This is revision of articles.

The main purpose of our listening today is to remind you about using the article.

- a) We use no article with plural nouns to talk about people or things in general (magazines, time, meal, documentaries and so on).
- b) We use *a/an* with a singular noun and to talk about persons job (an English teacher, a radio series, a single tip).
- c) We use *the* with a singular or plural nouns and to talk about a particular person, place or thing or to talk about people, places or things your listeners knows about (the site, the BBC, the irregular verbs tables, the phonemic symbols).

Особенности употребления существительных во множественном и единственном числе 1:

1. Имеют свои особенности некоторые существительные латинского и греческого происхождения:

basis – bases – основа – основы

crisis – crises – кризис – кризисы

thesis – theses – тезис – тезисы

analysis – analyses – анализ -анализы

axis – axes – ось – оси

datum – data – факт-факты

phenomenon – phenomena – явление – явления

formula – formulae – формула – формулы

nucleus – nuclei – ядро – ядра

locus – loci – траектория – траектории

radius – radii – радиус – радиусы

species – species – вид – виды

2. Ряд существительных, которые обозначают парные предметы, имеют только форму множественного числа:

spectacles – очки

pincers – щипцы

trousers – брюки

shorts – трусы, шорты

scissors – ножницы

opera-glasses – бинокль

3. В форме множественного числа также употребляются названия некоторых игр:

billiards – бильярд

cards – карты

dominoes – домино

draughts – шашки и др.,

а также такие существительные, как:

goods – товар, товары

dregs – осадок, отбросы

valuables – драгоценности

troops – войска

clothes – одежда

contents – содержание, содержимое

whereabouts – местонахождение

surroundings – окружение

savings – сбережения и др.

3. Ряд существительных, обозначающих вещество или материал, употребляются, как правило, в единственном числе:

iron – железо

steel – сталь

water – вода

air – воздух

butter – масло и др.

*Однако они могут употребляться и во множественном числе, если обозначают сорта веществ: **steels** – сорта стали.*

4. Ряду английских существительных, употребляющихся только в единственном числе, соответствуют в русском языке существительные, имеющие и единственное, и множественное число, либо только множественное число:

advice – совет, советы

news – новость, новости

knowledge – знание, знания

progress — успех, успехи

strength — сила, силы

information — сведения

*Напротив, такие существительные, как **ink** — чернила, **cream** — сливки, **money** — деньги, **hair** — волосы, **fruit** — фрукты употребляются в английском языке в их основном значении в единственном числе, тогда как в русском — во множественном.*

*Форма **inks, creams, fruits** обозначает сорта чернил, сливок, фруктов; форма **monneys** употребляется в специальных значениях в юриспруденции; формы **a hair —hairs** имеют значение отдельных волос.*

*Напр.: **He has some grey hairs.** — У него несколько седых волос.*

5. Некоторые имена существительные, оканчивающиеся на -s, имеют значение единственного числа и согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе. К ним относятся существительные:

news — новость, новости

a works — завод

a barracks — казармы

некоторые названия наук:

mathematics — математика

economics — экономика

politics — политика и др.

*Например: **Politics is a dirty business.***

Однако если названия наук и видов деятельности обозначают не род человеческой деятельности, а процесс или результаты ее применения, такие существительные рассматриваются как формы множественного числа и согласуются с глаголом во множественном числе. Например:

***His phonetics are excellent.** — Его произношение великолепно.
The only politics I understand are honest politics. — Единственная политика, которую я понимаю, — это честная политика.*

6. Собираательные существительные, обозначающие группу людей или животных:

family — семья

group — группа

audience — аудитория, публика

army — армия

crew — экипаж

team — команда

delegation — делегация

party — партия, группа

crowd — толпа

herd — стадо, гурт

flock — стая и др.,

и обозначающие группу как единое целое в функции подлежащего, согласуются с глаголом-сказуемым в единственном числе:

The audience was enormous. — Аудитория (количество присутствующих) была огромна.

The family was large. — Семья была большая.

The crew is ready for a take-off. — Экипаж к взлету готов.

Если же такие существительные обозначают отдельных представителей, входящих в группу, то глагол-сказуемое употребляется в форме множественного числа:

The audience were enjoying the concert. — Аудитория (люди, сидящие в зале) получала удовольствие от концерта.

My family keep a close eye on me. — Моя семья (члены моей семьи) строго следит за мной.

The crew are now resting. — Экипаж (члены экипажа) сейчас отдыхает.

*Собирательные существительные: **people** — люди, **police** — полиция, **cattle** — скот — употребляются только с глаголами в форме множественного числа:*

There were few people in the street. — На улице было мало людей.

The police are looking for the murderer. — Полиция ищет убийцу.

He found the field where the cattle were grazing. — Он нашел поле, где пасся скот.

7. Все неисчисляемые существительные, обозначающие абстрактные понятия, вещества, материалы и т.п., не образуют формы множественного числа:

kindness — доброта

courage — смелость

friendship — дружба

struggle — борьба

music – музыка

time – время

success – успех

science – наука

coal -уголь

snow – снег и др.

Но при конкретизации и индивидуализации отвлеченных понятий, существительные, их обозначающие, приобретают иное значение и могут употребляться во множественном числе:

***science** – наука вообще, **a science** – отрасль науки, **sciences** – отрасли науки*

***success** – успех вообще, **a success** – удача, удачный результат, **successes** – удачные результаты.*

К не образующим формы множественного числа относятся также существительные собирательные неодушевленные:

foliage – листва

leafage – поэт. листва

shrubbery – кустарник

linen – белье

machinery – машины, машинное оборудование

furniture – мебель и т. п.

VOCABULARY :

celebrity (n) – a famous living person

documentary (n) – a film or television program that gives information about a subject

search engine (n) – a computer program that helps you to find information on the Internet

soap opera (n) – a program about the same group of characters that is shown on TV regularly

web cast (n) – a program shown or heard on the Internet

journalist (n) – someone who writes reports for newspapers, magazines, television or radio

Find the same kind of words and give their definition. Ex. : *blog, headline, front page, etc.*

trade magazine (n) – a magazine for people in a certain type of industry or business

medium (n) – a way of communicating information or ideas

indispensable (adj) – so important or useful that you cannot manage without

Ex. 1.

Discuss in pairs the following topics and then do class feedback.

A) Newspapers and magazines: advert, article, celebrity, journalist

B) Television and radio: advert, celebrity, comedy, documentary, drama, journalist, presenter, producer, program, reality TV show, series, soap opera, station

C) Computers and the Internet: advert, article, computer game, email, search engine, web cast

D) Children watch a lot of TV.

E) Everyone uses email.

These statements could be titles for a composition for homework.

GRAMMAR TOPIC II

“Comparatives and superlatives forms of the adjectives”

The main purpose is to revise comparatives and superlatives form the adjectives.

VOCABULARY

enormous – огромный

icecap; Madagascar; Trafalgar Square

lemurs – лемуры

tail – хвост; neighbor – сосед ; area – область

Channel Tunnel; Seikan tunnel

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with a preposition with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives.

a) The island's _____ animals are the lemurs (famous).

b) Great Britain is _____ of its European neighbors (crowded).

c) Wales and the north of England are hilly, while the south and east of England are (flat).

d) Greenland is _____ island in the world (big).

e) Madagascar is _____ fourth _____ island in the world (large).

Ex. 2. Answer the questions

1. Why is Greenland the most magical of all the islands?
2. Where is Greenland situated?
3. Why is Greenland the least green of all the islands?
4. How many people live in Greenland? What is their main work?
5. Where does Madagascar lie?
6. What are the climate and nature there?
7. What is the main food there?
8. What are the most famous animals in Madagascar? Describe them.
9. What is the largest island in Europe?
10. Describe the landscape of Great Britain.
11. What was opened in 1994?

GRAMMAR TOPIC III
“Revision of ‘ must’ and ‘have to’”

“Must” and “have to” are very similar in the meaning. We usually use “have to” when we talk about laws, rules, etc. (Someone else thinks it is important). We often use “must” when we give our opinion that something is important.

VOCABULARY

- CST(Crime Scene Investigation)-научное исследование места преступления
- forensic(adj)-использование научных методов, чтобы раскрыть преступление.
- *DNA test- ДНК тест*
- fingerprints- отпечатки пальцев
- witnesses- свидетели
- -the evidence- (зд.) улики

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of “have” or “must”

1. At university...
- a) You don't have to wear a uniform
 - b) You ... take exams
 - c) You... copy or plagiarize
 - d) You... go to every lecture

2. In a' library..

- a) You... turn off your phone
- b) You... pay to borrow books
- c) You... return books on time
- d) You... smoke

3.

- a) She ... to check the evidence carefully
- b) We ... eat or to drink in the crime lab
- c) As I'm a DNA expert I... know about guns
- d) He ... do what I say.

GRAMMAR TOPIC IV

"Use of the Infinitive with 'to' and with the verb+ -ing."

In modern English the Infinitive has the following forms:

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to write	be written
Continuous	to be writing	
Perfect	to have written	to have been written
Perfect Continuous	to have been writing	

Negative form: not + infinitive

She asked me not to forget to post the letter. **The Indefinite and Continuous** Infinitive express an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb. The Continuous Infinitive shows the action in progress:

I am glad to meet you. Я рад познакомиться с вами.

She was glad to see Mr Paul. Она была рада видеть мистера Пола.

He pretended to be sleeping. Он притворился, что спит.

They're glad to have watched this film. Они рады, что посмотрели этот фильм.

The Perfect Infinitive denotes an action prior to that of the finite verb.

Infinitive has special forms for **Passive Voice**. There are no Continuous and Perfect Continuous forms for Passive Infinitive.

It's wonderful to love and to be loved. She pretended to have been outwitted.

VOCABULARY

- Sleep in –преднамеренно (умышленно) ложиться спать позднее чем обычно
- doze- чутко спать (вздремнуть) короткое время
Robert Stick gold; Harvard Medical School

GRAMMAR TOPIC V

“General revision: Participle I and II in different constructions; Gerund”

Forms of Participle

FORMS	Active	Passive
Present	writing	being written
Past	-	written
Perfect	having written	having been written

Participle I (active and passive) shows that the action in participle takes place at the same time with that of the finite verb.

These forms denote simultaneous action in the present, past or future.

Do you see the child playing in the yard? – Вы видите ребенка играющего во дворе?

That day we stayed at home watching TV. – В тот день мы остались дома смотреть телевизор.

NB! Prepositions are specific to the gerund.

Participle II has no tense distinction only one form:

He is a man loved by everybody. – Он человек любимый всеми/ человек которого все любят.

The dog carried by the child was sleeping fast. – Собака, принесенная ребенком, быстро заснула.

Perfect Participle (active and passive) shows that the action in participle is prior to the action expressed by the finite verb (in present, past or future).

Having explained everything I want to tell you how sorry am I. – Объяснив все, я хочу вам сказать, как мне жаль.

Having finished the letter he went to the post office. – Закончив письмо, он отправился на почту.

Note:

The prior action is not always expressed by the perfect participle with some verbs of sense perception we can use Participle I Simple:

To see, to hear, to come, to arrive, to look, to turn etc.

Hearing footsteps he went to open the door. – Услышав шаги, он пошел открывать дверь.

KEYS

THE MAIN PART:

1. Lesson 8 Tasks for audio texts I

Topic I Love

Reading: Love poem I

Roses are red

Violets are blue

Sugar is sweet

And so are you, Stu!

Answers: red, sweet

2. Lesson 19 Tasks for audio texts II

Topic I Video Games

Reading: Dialog

Sally: Stephen, what do you think of video games?

Stephen: I like video games because the games are fun even though you don't really learn anything from them. Some of my friends just sit there all day, all weekend and play and I think that's bad. But it's also useful because that's how you make all your friends at school. Everybody always talks about video games.

Sally: Robin, what do you think? Do you agree with Stephen?

Robin: Many people think that video games are a bad influence on children but I disagree. I love football and basketball video games. I also love Grand Theft Auto. In Grand Theft Auto, players get points by stealing cars and killing police officers. Grand Theft Auto doesn't make me want to go out and steal cars. Video games don't influence me.

Sally: What about you Rebecca? Do you like video games?

Rebecca: No, I hate video games. Video games send a bad message to kids. They show you how to steal or shoot a gun. I can't even play for an hour. It gets boring. My brother is so into games that he can't even read a book.

Sally: Farrah, what do you think?

Farrah: It's true that the time you spend playing video games, you might read a book or do homework which could educate you. However, I love video games. Sometimes I play so much that my neck and back start aching from bending over. When I play for a long time my hands get sore, mostly on my thumbs. That's not very good. But video games have some advantages.

Playing video games helps your hand-eye co-ordination and they can also help to improve your memory.

Answers task 1: a) V b) V c) V d) x e) V f) x g) V h) x

Answer task 2: c) e) b) a) f) d)

Topic II Food

Reading: Dialogs

Number 1

Sally: Sophie, can you remember what you ate yesterday?

Sophie: What? Everything I ate? Oh dear. This could be embarrassing.

Sally: Yes, everything you ate and drank!

Sophie: Oh gosh, well, for breakfast I had cornflakes with some sugar and milk. I always have cornflakes in the morning because it's quick and easy. At school I had a chicken burger and a bottle of water at lunchtime. Chicken burgers are quite healthy and water is good for your skin. In the afternoon I had a fruit smoothie. A smoothie is a drink made with yoghurt, fruit and ice. It was a banana and strawberry flavoured smoothie. For dinner I had burger, chips and peas. Burger and chips – that's not very healthy, is it?

Sally: What about you, Ryan?

Ryan: I'm not sure if I can remember. My school food is tasty but it gets very boring.

Sally: Oh yes, you go to boarding school so you have to eat school food for every meal. You poor thing!

Ryan: That's right. Let's see. For breakfast I had two slices of white toast with butter, I think, and a glass of orange juice. The orange juice at school isn't freshly squeezed so it's not very nice. For lunch I had chicken curry and rice. It was delicious. I love curry. For dessert I had apple crumble and custard. The school apple crumble is OK, but my mum's apple crumble is better. I drank a glass of water. I drink water every day at school because they don't provide anything else. For supper I had cheese and tomato pizza with a mixed salad, a chocolate mousse and an apple.

Sally: Curry! Chocolate mousse! The food at your school sounds quite sophisticated. What about you Jack? Do you like your school food?

Jack: The school dinners are nice but the portions are small. I've never seen salad on the menu. Fruit is available but I don't eat it because my favourite is chicken and chips and that takes up all my £1.25. That's what

I had yesterday. Chicken and chips with ketchup and a can of lemonade. Lemonade is my favourite soft drink and I drink it every day. For breakfast I had Weetabix with milk. My dad always buys Weetabix when he goes shopping. For dinner I had lamb chops with mashed potatoes and carrots, followed by a piece of chocolate cake. My mum makes the best chocolate cake in the world!

Sally: Louise, do you like chocolate cake?

Louise: Of course, I love it. Actually I did eat chocolate cake yesterday because it was my mum's birthday. For breakfast, I had two croissants with butter and jam. Normally, we only have croissants at the weekend but yesterday it was a special treat for my mum's birthday. Unfortunately, school dinners weren't special. I had a tuna sandwich and a bag of crisps. I usually have a sandwich for lunch because the sandwiches at school are quite tasty. In the evening, my dad and I cooked a special dinner for my mum. We had smoked salmon to start with. I love smoked salmon, don't you? Then, we had vegetable lasagne. It was delicious. I made the lasagne. It's very simple to make. Finally, we had birthday cake. It was chocolate cake. We didn't make the cake, we bought it from a shop.

Sophie: Hey, what about you Sally? What did you eat yesterday?

Sally: Well, I didn't eat very healthily food even though I'm supposed be on a diet. I went to a fast food restaurant yesterday with my brother and my two nephews.

Number 2

Assistant: Hello. Can I help you?

Man: Yes. I'd like some chicken nuggets, please.

Assistant: How many chicken nuggets would you like? Six or twelve?

Man: Six please.

Assistant: Would you like any fries with that?

Man: No thanks.

Assistant: Would you like anything to drink?

Man: Could I have a large coke?

Assistant: OK.

Man: Oh, and I'd like a doughnut please.

Assistant: That's £3.75 please.

Number 3

Assistant: Hello. Can I help you?

Boy: Yes, I'd like a cheeseburger.

Assistant: No problem. Would you like fries with that?

Boy: Yes please.

Assistant: Large or regular?

Boy: Regular.

Assistant: The special Burger meal gives you cheeseburger, fries and a drink for just £2.99. That's very cheap.

Boy: All right. I'll have a Burger meal, please.

Assistant: Which drink would you like?

Boy: Orange juice, please.

Assistant: OK. That's £2.99.

Number 4

Assistant: Hello. Can I help you?

Sally: Could I have a veggie burger, please?

Assistant: Would you like any fries with that?

Sally: No thanks. I'm on a diet.

Assistant: Would you like anything to drink?

Sally: Yes. I'd like some water. And a cup of tea, too.

Assistant: Is that everything?

Sally: Yes, thanks.

Assistant: That's £2, please.

Answers task1: Sophie breakfast: cornflakes; lunch: chicken burger; dinner: burger, chips and peas. Ryan breakfast: toast with butter lunch: chicken curry, apple crumble; dinner: pizza. Jack breakfast: Weetabix; lunch: chicken and chips; dinner: lamb chops; chocolate cake. Louise breakfast: croissants; lunch: tuna sandwich, smoked salmon; dinner: vegetable lasagne, chocolate cake

3. Lesson 25 Tasks for audio texts III

Topic I Holiday Romance

Reading: Dialog

Asif: Mel, have you ever been in love?

Mel: Er ... well, no, I don't think so, not properly in love. I've had a few boyfriends, but I don't think I really loved them. For life, I mean. I had a holiday romance once and I thought I was in love.

Asif: A holiday romance? When?

Mel: It was when I went on holiday to Devon last year. My friend Ally invited me to go away for a week with her and her mum and dad. We went to stay in their holiday cottage. It was really lovely and the weather was hot. Ally and I went to the beach every day and sunbathed. I saw Jack one day on the beach with his friends.

Asif: What was he like?

Mel: He was really handsome. He looked like Johnny Depp. And he was 17! It was love at first sight.

Asif: Did you go and talk to him?

Mel: Oh, no, I was too nervous. But that night there was a barbecue and party on the beach. It was quite dark but the moon was really big and the stars were very bright. Jack was with his friends and he looked really cool. Ally and I started dancing near them and Jack danced with me. He held my hand. It was so romantic!

Asif: This is beginning to make me feel sick.

Mel: Asif! You wanted to know about my holiday romance.

Asif: I know, I'm sorry. What happened next?

Mel: Well, he told me he'd seen me before on the beach. He asked me if I was going the next day and I said yes. We arranged to meet near the beach cafe at 11. I was so excited. That night I couldn't sleep and Ally got annoyed with me.

Asif: I can imagine.

Mel: The next morning the weather wasn't very good. There were clouds in the sky. While we were having breakfast, Ally's mum said, 'It might rain this afternoon so we've decided to go on a day trip.' I didn't know what to do. I really wanted to go to the beach but I couldn't tell Ally's mum.

Asif: So you couldn't meet Jack?

Mel: No. We went on an excursion by coach and it was really boring. We went to a town where there was a cathedral and some shops. I kept thinking about Jack waiting for me on the beach. I bought some postcards. Do you remember, Asif? I sent you one.

Asif: Oh yes- I remember. It had a seagull on it. So, did you see him again?

Mel: I saw him the next day on the beach. He was going out in a boat with some of his friends, but he didn't see me. I really wanted to talk to him so I could explain what had happened. It was so sad. Ally and I waited on

the beach all day but he didn't come back. I was heart-broken. When we went back to the cottage there was something for me – a letter. I opened it and inside there was a shell. He had written a note which said 'Always remember me when you look at this shell' and left his name and address.
Asif: Did you ever write to him?

Mel: Yeah. I wrote to him a couple of times but he never wrote back. I was really sad for a while and then I forgot about him. He's probably got a new girlfriend now.

Asif: Never mind ...

Mel: Anyway, why did you ask me?

Asif: What?

Mel: If I'd been in love? Are you in love, Asif?

Asif: No, 'course not.

Mel: Asif, tell me ... please ...

Dictation:

- 1) We went to stay in their holiday cottage.
- 2) He said he'd seen me before on the beach.
- 3) We went on a day trip by coach.
- 4) I bought some postcards.
- 5) He'd written me a note and left me a shell.
- 6) Always remember me.
- 7) I wrote to him, but he never wrote back.

Topic II Australia

Reading: Dialog

Sally: Oliver, you've been to Australia haven't you?

Oliver: Yes, I love it. I've been three times because my sister lives there. She lives in Bondi Beach which is really cool. Everyone has really good bodies because they go running or surfing or do a lot of sport.

Presenter: I thought Australians drank lots of beer and had lots of barbecues.

Oliver: They do but a lot of them really like looking good and because the weather is so good, they can train everyday.

Presenter: So you recommend Bondi Beach?

Oliver: Yeah, on sunny days it does get a bit crowded but I love it. It's like a miniature California. The only thing I don't like is that I love surfing but the water can be dangerous.

Presenter: You mean there are sharks?

Oliver: Yes, but there is also a dangerous current so if you can't swim strongly, you can be carried away from the beach.

Presenter: Alexis, you've been to Australia, haven't you?

Alexis: Yes.

Presenter: Did you like it?

Alexis: I absolutely loved it. I went to Kakadu National Park with my parents and we saw loads of crocodiles, birds, enormous lizards ... it was just so amazing.

Presenter: How close were you to the crocodiles?

Alexis: About a meter away, but the boat had a motor so if we needed to get away fast we could!

Presenter: Good. And did you see any other part of Australia.

Alexis: Yes, we went to the Great Barrier Reef.

Presenter: And saw loads of fish and coral?

Alexis: Yes, loads. But the best thing was the water. It was so clear and warm and a beautiful blue. And at night we watched cane toad racing.

Presenter: Cane toad racing?

Alexis: Yes, in Queensland they have these enormous toads and they put them in the middle of a circle. The first toad to hop out of the circle wins.

Presenter: Hmm. sounds a bit of a weird idea but ...

Steven: No, I've seen it too!

Presenter: Steven, you've been to Australia too?

Steven: Yes, but when I was about eight years old.

Presenter: Can you remember it?

Steven: Yes, we went to Alice Springs and did a hot air balloon trip.

Presenter: Wow, what was that like?

Steven: It was fantastic, we drove 20 minutes into the desert in the really early morning before it got light then we all got in a hot air balloon and you could see the outback really well.

Presenter: What could you see?

Steven: Just the desert, you could see how vast and empty it was. And we saw the sun come up. It was great. Then slowly as it got lighter and lighter, we saw other animals come out. It was so peaceful.

Presenter: Was there anything you didn't like in Australia?

Steven: Um ... mosquitoes.

Presenter: Mosquitoes?

Steven: Yep, I got bitten to death.

Answers: 1 b) 2 c) 3 b) 4 c) 5 a) ~

Topic III Anna's Story

Reading:

Part 1

There is no easy way to tell your children something like that. Obviously there are ways that doctors and social workers suggest but the basic message is the same, 'I am HIV positive'. People say mum should have told us immediately and I shouldn't have found out by accident. Mum was waiting for a good time to tell us. Besides, she was just learning to live with the news herself. She didn't know how we'd cope. She was waiting for a good time. Trouble is, there never was a good time for that sort of news. If we'd won the lottery, I'd married Brad Pitt, we'd all lived in paradise and my brother had got a job at last, it still wouldn't have been a good time. What actually happened was I came home from school. Mum didn't hear me come in. I heard that she was talking on the phone in her bedroom. She does this when it's a call that she doesn't want me or my brother to know about. I could hear her talking about test results, I immediately thought it was my school telling her about the end of term exams. Then I heard her say, SHE needed regular tests. I realised I must be listening to a crucial conversation. Then she said HIV. My brain played it back to me again and again. I was checking it wasn't another phrase. I was trying desperately to convince myself that I had heard wrongly. After a week I really believed I'd imagined it. I didn't ask mum about it because I was scared of the answer. Then two weeks later, she told me and my oldest brother that she needed to have a serious talk with us about something after the younger kids had gone to bed. She was shaking. At about 8 0' clock, my brother said, 'Come on mum, what is it? Don't tell me you are going to let Adam move in again.' Adam is her ex-boyfriend. She just burst into tears but said she wouldn't tell us 'til Hilary – my sensible aunt – her sister arrived. I was hoping Hilary would never arrive because then she wouldn't need to tell us. When I heard the doorbell, I wanted to ignore it. Hilary had come round to help mum tell us. In the end Mum told us very calmly. She'd obviously practised it. When she'd found out the truth about Adam, she'd had a test as a precaution. The test result was HIV positive.

Answers pre-listening: a) P b) x c) x d) x e) P f) P g) x h) x i) P

Answers listening: 1 T 2 T 3 F 4 T

Answers post-listening: Anna – desperate, frightened, angry; Anna's mother – hopeful, worried;

4. Lesson 29 Tasks for audio texts IV

Topic I Love

Reading: Dialog

Farrah: Do you like this one?

Rebecca: Oh no. It's too sentimental.

Farrah: What about this one?

Rebecca: Yes. It's all right. Hey, this is a good one. I'm going to send it to Gary.

Farrah: Maybe I'll get the same one for Liam.

Rebecca: That's a good idea.

Farrah: OK, but I need another one.

Rebecca: How many cards are you sending? Here, how about this one with the rabbit on it?

Farrah: Yes, that's sweet.

Rebecca: Good. Let's pay.

Shop assistant: That's £3.25, please.

Farrah: Can we have three first class stamps too, please?

Rebecca: No, just two first class stamps thanks. I'm going to deliver my card by hand.

Shop assistant: There you are. That's £3.77 please.

Rebecca: Thank you. Bye!

Topic II New York City

Reading: Dialog

Mother: We need to start thinking about what we're going to do in New York. We have to make some bookings. We can do it on the Internet. Do you know what you want to see and where you want to go?

Anna: I want to go to the Statue of Liberty. It's got a really interesting history. You know, all the people who came from other places to start a new life in America. I really like reading about things like that. Maybe we could go on a tour.

George: I don't mind going on a short tour. But I don't like spending a lot of time listening to a tour guide.

Father: Don't worry, we won't spend hours in tours. There's too much to see. I want to go to the Museum of Modern Art.

Mother: *Well, I know you don't like shopping but I have to do some shopping.*

Father: *You'll be able to shop. I'm sure you'll find time!*

George: *I want to go to the top of one of the tall buildings — like The Empire State Building.*

Anna: *Great. You can see for miles from there.*

Father: *And how about a boat trip around the island?*

George: *What island?*

Anna: *Manhattan Island, George. Most of New York City is on it!*

George: *Oh, right.*

Answers: a) T b) F c) F d) T e) F f) F g) T h) F

5. Lesson 34 Tasks for audio texts V

Topic: Childhood

Reading: Story

The Irene Street corner was made doubly perilous by Mrs Branthwaites' poppies. Mrs Branthwaite inhabited the house on the corner. She was a known witch whom we often persecuted after dark by throwing gravel on her roof. It was widely believed she poisoned cats. Certainly she was a great ringer-up of the police. In retrospect I can see that she could hardly be blamed for this, but her behaviour seemed at the time like irrational hatred of children. She was a renowned gardener. Her front yard was like the cover of a seed catalogue. Extending her empire, she had flower beds even on her two front strips, one on the Sunbeam Avenue side and the other on the Irene Street side — i.e., on both outside edges of that famous corner. The flower beds held the area's best collection of poppies. She had been known to phone the police if even one of these was illicitly picked. At that time I am talking about, Mrs Branthwaite's poppies were all in bloom. It was essential to make the turn without hurting a single hair of a poppy's head. Usually, when the poppies were in bloom, nobody dared make the turn. I did not out of courage, but because in my ponderous cart there was no real danger of going wrong. I should have left it at that, but got ambitious. One Saturday afternoon when there was a particularly large turn-out, I got sick of watching the ball-race carts howling to glory down the far side. I organised the slower carts like my own into a train. Every cart except mine was deprived of its front axle and loosely bolted to the cart in

front. The whole assembly was about a dozen carts long, with a box-cart at the back. I was the only one alone on his cart. Behind me there were two or even three to every cart until you got to the box-cart, which was crammed full of little kids, some of them so small that they were holding toy koalas and sucking dummies. From its very first run down the far side, my super-cart was a triumph. Even the adults who had been hosing us called their families out to marvel as we went steaming by. On the super cart's next run there was still more to admire, since even the top-flight ball-race riders had demanded to have their vehicles built into it, thereby heightening its tone, swelling its passenger list, and multiplying its already impressive output of decibels. Once again I should have left well alone. The thing was already famous. It had everything but a dining-car. Why did I ever suggest that we should transfer it to the near side and try the Irene Street turn? With so much inertia the super-cart started slowly, but it accelerated like a piano falling out of a window. Long before we reached the turn I realised that there had been a serious miscalculation. The miscalculation was all mine, of course. It was too late to do anything except pray. Learning into the turn, I skidded my own cart safely around in the usual way. The next few segments followed me, but with each segment describing an arc of slightly larger radius than the one in front. First gradually, then with stunning finality, the monster lashed its enormous tail. The air was full of flying ball-bearings, bits of wood, big wood, big kids, little kids, koalas and dummies. Most disastrously of all, it was also full of poppy petals. Not a bloom escaped the scy the. Those of us who could still run scattered to the winds, dragging our wounded with us. The police spent hours visiting all the parents in the district, warning them that the Billy cart era was definitely over. It was a police car that took Mrs Branth waite away. There was no point waiting for the ambulance. She could walk all right. It was just that she couldn't talk. She stared straight ahead, her mouth slightly open.

Answer: 1b) 2c) 3b) 4a) 5c) 6a) 7a) 8a)

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Интернет-ресурсы:

1. <http://tonail.com>

Справочные материалы

*Грамматический алгоритм
по составлению вопросов к предложению*

Step 1. Определите где подлежащее и сказуемое в предложении

Step 2. Определите залог и время глагола

a) если структура предложения соответствует формуле:

M/Сущ. + V_(s) → Present Simple → Step 3
 _____ (Active) _____

b) если структура предложения соответствует формуле:

M/Сущ. + V_{ed} (2 ф.н.г.) → Past Simple → Step 4
 _____ (Active) _____

c) если структура предложения соответствует формуле:

M/Сущ. + shall/will + V → Future Simple → Step 5
 _____ (Active) _____

d) если структура предложения соответствует формуле:

M/Сущ. + am + V_{ing} → Времена группы → Step 6
 _____ is Continuous
 are (Active)
 was
 were
 will be

e) если структура предложения соответствует формуле:

M/Сущ. + have + V_{ed} (3 ф.н.г.) → Времена группы Perfect → Step 7
 _____ has
 had (Active) _____

f) если структура предложения соответствует формуле:

M/Сущ. + am + V_{ed} (3 ф.н.г.) → Passive → Step 8
 is
 are
 was
 were
 will be
 have been
had been

Step 3. Present Simple (Active)

When	Do	M/Сущ.	V	or	
Why	Does				
Who	-----				
Where	----- общий ?				
----- альтернативный ?					
----- специальный ?					

Step 4. Past Simple (Active)

When	Did	M/Сущ.	V(V ₁)	or	
Why					
Who	-----				
Where	----- общий ?				
----- альтернативный ?					
----- специальный ?					

Step 5. Future Simple (Active)

When	will	M/Сущ.	V	or	
Why	shall				
Who	-----				
Where	----- общий ?				
----- альтернативный ?					
----- специальный ?					

Step 6. Времена группы Continuous (Active)

When	am	M/Сущ.	V _{ing}	or
Why	is			
Who	are			
Where	was			
	were			
	will		be	

общий ?

альтернативный ?

специальный ?

Step 7. Времена группы Perfect (Active)

When	have	M/Сущ.	V _{ed}	or
Why	has			
Who	had			
Where	will		have	

общий ?

альтернативный ?

специальный ?

Step 8. Passive Voice

When	am	M/Сущ.	V _{ed}	or
Why	is			
Who	are			
Where	was			
	were			
	will		been	
	have		been	
	had		been	

общий ?

альтернативный ?

специальный ?

Примечание: Вопрос к подлежащему задается следующим образом: вместо подлежащего ставится вопросительное слово Who, What, a

дальше переписывается все как есть.

Example:

1. Retail Banks render numerous services for private customers. (4)

Предложение стоит в **Present Simple (Active)** и соответствует формуле **Step 3**.

Общий вопрос:

Do Retail Banks render numerous services for private customers?

Альтернативный вопрос:

Do Retail Banks render numerous services for private customers or for big firms?

Вопрос к подлежащему:

What Banks render numerous services for private customers?

Специальный вопрос:

Who do Retail Banks render numerous services for?

2. Documentary collection bills are presented to the importer's bank. (4)

Предложение стоит в **Present Simple (Passive)** и соответствует формуле **Step 8**.

Общий вопрос:

Are documentary collection bills presented to the importer's bank?

Альтернативный вопрос:

Are documentary collection bills presented to the importer's bank or to the exporter's bank?

Вопрос к подлежащему:

What bills are presented to the importer's bank?

Специальный вопрос:

Which bank are documentary collection bills presented to?

Числительные

Количественные (Cardinal Numerals)	Порядковые (Ordinal Numerals)
1) one	the first
2) two	the second
3) three	the third
4) four	the fourth
5) five	the fifth
6) six	the sixth
7) seven	the seventh
8) eight	the eighth
9) nine	the ninth
10) ten	the tenth
11) eleven	the eleventh
12) twelve	the twelfth
13) thirteen	the thirteenth
14) fourteen	the fourteenth
15) fifteen	the fifteenth
16) sixteen	the sixteenth
17) seventeen	the seventeenth
18) eighteen	the eighteenth
19) nineteen	the nineteenth
20) twenty	the twentieth
21) twenty-one	the twenty-first
30) thirty	the thirtieth
40) forty	the fortieth
50) fifty	the fiftieth
60) sixty	the sixtieth
70) seventy	the seventieth
80) eighty	the eightieth
90) ninety	the ninetieth
100) one hundred	the hundredth
101) one hundred and one	the one hundred and first
110) one hundred and ten	the one hundred and tenth
1.000) one thousand	the thousandth
1.000.000) one million	the millionth

Таблица неправильных глаголов

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle (Participle II)
arise (возникать)	arose	arisen
awake (будить)	awoke, awaked	awoke, awaked
be (быть)	was	been
bear (рождать)	bore	born
bear (носить, выносить)	bore	borne
beat бить)	beat	beaten
become (становить)	became	become
begin (начинать)	began	begun
bend (гнуть, сгибать)	bent	bent
bind (связывать)	bound	bound
bite (кусать)	bit	bitten
bleed (истекать кровью)	bled	bled
blow (дуть)	blew	blown
break (ломать)	broke	broken
breed (выводить, разводить)	bred	bred
bring (приносить)	brought	brought
broadcast (передавать по радио)	broadcast	broadcast
	broadcasted	broadcasted
build (строить)	built	built
burn(гореть)	burnt	burnt
burst (разрывать)	burst	burst
buy(покупать)	bought	bought
cast (бросать)	cast	cast
catch (ловить)	caught	caught
choose (выбирать)	chose	chosen
cling (прилипать)	clung	clung
come (приходить)	came	came
cost (стоить)	cost	cost
creep (ползать)	crept	crept
cut(резать)	cut	cut
deal(торговать)	dealt	dealt
dig (копать)	dug	dug
do (делать)	did	done
draw (рисовать)	drew	drawn
dream (мечтать)	dreamt	dreamt
	dreamed	dreamed

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle (Participle II)
drink (пить)	drank	drunk
drive (ехать)	drove	driven
dwell (обитать)	dwelt	dwelt
eat(есть)	ate	eaten
fall (падать)	fell	fallen
feed (кормить)	fed	fed
feet (чувствовать)	felt	felt
fight (сражаться)	fought	fought
find (находить)	found	found
flee (бежать, спастись бегством)	fled	fled
fling (кидать)	flung	flung
fly (летать)	flew	flown
forbid (запрещать)	forbade	forbidden
forget (забывать)	forgot	forgotten
forgive (прощать)	forgave	forgiven
freeze (замерзать)	froze	frozen
get (получать)	got	got
give (давать)	gave	given
go (идти)	went	gone
grind (точить)	ground	ground
grow (расти)	grew	grown
hang (висеть)	hung	hung
have (иметь)	had	had
hear (слышать)	heard	heard
hide (прятать)	hid	hid hidden
hit (ударять)	hit	hit
hold (держат)	held	held
hurt (удариться)	hurt	hurt
keep (держат)	kept	kept
lay (класть)	laid	laid
lead (вести)	led	led
lean (прислоняться)	leant leaned	learnt leaned
leap (прыгать)	leapt, leaped	leapt, leaped
learn (учиться)	learnt, learned	learnt, learned
leave (оставлять)	left	left

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle (Participle II)
lend (давать займы)	lent	lent
let (позволять)	let	let
lie (лежать)	lay	lain
light (освещать)	lit, lighted	lit, lighted
lose (терять)	lost	lost
make (делать)	made	made
mean (значить)	meant	meant
meet (встречать)	met	met
pay (платить)	paid	paid
put (класть)	put	put
read (читать)	read	read
ride (ездить верхом)	rode	ridden
ring (звонить)	rang	rung»
rise (подниматься)	rose	risen
run (бежать)	ran	run
saw (пилить)	sawed	sawn
say (говорить)	said	said
see (видеть)	saw	seen
seek (искать)	sought	sought
sell (продавать)	sold	sold
send (посылать)	sent	sent
set (помешать)	set	set
shake (трясти)	shook	shaken
shave (брить)	shaved	shaven
shed (проливать)	shed	shed
shine (снять)	shone	shone
shoot (стрелять)	shot	shot
show (показывать)	showed	shown
shrink (сморщиваться)	shrank	shrunk
shut (закрывать)	shut	shut
sing (петь)	sang	sung
sink (погружаться)	sank	sunk
sit (сидеть)	sat	sat
sleep (спать)	slept	slept
slide (скользить)	slid	slid
smell (пахнуть)	smelt, smelted	smelt, smelled
sow (сеять)	sowed	sown

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle (Participle II)
speak (говорить)	spoke	spoken
speed (спешить)	sped	sped
spell (произносить по буквам)	spelt, spelled	spell, spelled
spend (тратить)	spent	spent
spill (проливать)	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled
spin (прясть)	span	spun
spit (плевать)	spat	spat
split (раскалывать)	split	split
spoil (портить)	spoilt, spoiled	spoilt, spoiled
spread (распространять)	spread	spread
spring (прыгать)	sprang	sprung
stand (стоять)	stood	stood
steal (красть)	stole	stolen
stick (приклеивать)	stuck	stuck
sting (жалить)	stung	stung
strike (ударять)	struck	struck
strive (стремиться)	strove	striven
swear (браниться)	swore	sworn
sweep (мести)	swept	swept
swim (плавать)	swam	swum
swing (качаться)	swung	swung
take (брать)	took	taken
teach (обучать)	taught	taught
tear (рвать)	tore	torn
tell (рассказывать)	told	told
think (думать)	thought	thought
throw (бросать)	threw	thrown
tread (ступать)	trod	trodden
understand (понимать)	understood	understood
wake (будить)	woke, waked	woken, waked
wear (носить)	wore	worn
weep (плакать)	wept	wept
win (выигрывать)	won	won
wind (заводить)	wound	wound
write (писать)	wrote	written