



**BASIC ENGLISH**  
английский язык  
для студентов неязыковых  
направлений



Ижевск 2020

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации  
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естественно-научных специальностей

**BASIC ENGLISH**  
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Учебно-методическое пособие



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Учебно-методическое пособие содержит тексты, грамматические и лексические упражнения, аудио и видео задания. Работая с предложенным в пособии материалом, студент нарабатывает навыки чтения, перевода, словообразования, говорения. Данное пособие может быть использовано как на практических занятиях со студентами начальных курсов, так и для организации их самостоятельной работы.

Пособие предназначено для студентов неязыковых направлений уровня бакалавриата всех форм обучения.

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## Введение

Подготовка студентов неязыковых направлений в высших учебных заведениях включает в себя обучение иностранному языку. Современному человеку, чтобы считаться полноценно развитой личностью необходимо владеть хотя бы одним иностранным языком.

На данном этапе в процессе обучения студенты-бакалавры приобретают коммуникативные навыки, необходимые для повседневного взаимодействия в различных жизненных ситуациях: учатся рассказывать о себе, о своем образе жизни, увлечениях, спорте, как вести себя за границей, как посетить кафе или ресторан и т.п. Отработка со студентами данных тематических полей позволит комфортно перейти к профессионально-деловой сфере общения, которая является следующим этапом обучения в высшем учебном заведении. Часто деловое взаимодействие переплетается со сферой повседневного общения: составление графика дня, приглашение партнеров в ресторан, знание правил поведения в разных странах и т.п.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие предлагает знакомство с основной грамматикой английского языка, содержит разноплановые упражнения для закрепления материала. Отобранные тексты отражают предложенный на определенном этапе грамматический материал. Так же в пособие включены аудио и видео материалы. Тексты и упражнения заимствованы из различных учебных пособий и прошли апробацию на занятиях со студентами, что позволило оценить интерес студентов к данным тематическим областям. Аудио и видео материалы – это выборка с интернет источников. К аудио и видео материалам подготовлены задания для закрепления лексических и грамматических конструкции.

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## NAME GAME

Your name is extremely significant. It's how you identify yourself. It's how other people identify you. Elton John was born Reginald Kenneth Dwight. Can you imagine someone famous with a name like that? He had to change it. Marilyn Monroe sounds so much more glamorous than Norma Jean Baker.

So how parents make one of the most important decisions in the lives of their children - giving them a name.

Some people choose names because they are fashionable. Other parents do the opposite and call their children strange names, or they even invent names. People who choose strange names for their children want to show how special they are. However, the children are not always happy with their parents' choice. David Bowie's son found the name Zowie so embarrassing that he changed it to Joe.

These days it's fashionable to give your child the name of a place that is important to you: Victoria and David Beckham decided to call their son Brooklyn because they were in New York when they discovered that Victoria was going to have a baby. Madonna named her daughter Lourdes after the town in France, the ex-US-President Bill Clinton named his daughter Chelsea after a part of London that he and his wife liked.

Personally, I think it's a good idea to give children names of famous people. Leonardo Di Caprio was named after the famous Italian painter, and Liam Gallagher, singer with the band Oasis, called his son Lennon after his hero, John.

I wanted to call my first child Elvis, and my husband wanted to call him Pele. Fortunately she was a girl, so we named her after my favourite aunt - Blodwen.

**Exercise 1.** Tick (✓) the reasons for choosing a name that the article mentions. Put a cross (X) by the reasons the article doesn't mention.

- a) because it sounds good
- b) because it's fashionable
- c) because it sounds the same in two languages
- d) because it's unusual or original
- e) because it's the name of a place
- f) because it's a religious name
- g) because it's the name of a famous person
- h) because it's the name of another member of the family

**Exercise 2.** Complete the following sentences with words from the text above.

- a) I think that my name sounds much nicer in my language than in English.
- b) I won't have to a decision about names. I'm not going to have any children!
- c) I'd like to have an unusual name - it would make me special
- d) I know exactly what I'm going to my children
- e) My parents named me a relative
- f) I think it's a good to choose a name that's easy to say in different languages.

# Pronoun Chart

englishgrammar10.com

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves

## Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the missing pronouns

We can phone my grandma and ask \_\_\_\_\_. (*she*)

Are \_\_\_\_\_ your friends? (*they*)

\_\_\_\_\_ is working on \_\_\_\_\_ presentation. (*she*)

Excuse \_\_\_\_\_, can \_\_\_\_\_ ask a question? (*I*)

\_\_\_\_\_ can ride \_\_\_\_\_ skateboards. (*they*)

\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ friend. (*he*)

This is not \_\_\_\_\_ jacket, \_\_\_\_\_ was blue. (*I*)

\_\_\_\_\_ bought it for \_\_\_\_\_. (*she*)

These two cats are \_\_\_\_\_. (*we*)

\_\_\_\_\_ don't eat potatoes because \_\_\_\_\_ don't like \_\_\_\_\_. (*they*)

## Exercises 2. Fill in the blanks with the pronouns

Look, there she is! Do you feel like dancing with \_\_\_\_\_?

Where's my bike? I can't find \_\_\_\_\_.

Where's Nora? I've got a book for \_\_\_\_\_.

My best friend is Charles. I like \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.

Give me my cassettes. I want \_\_\_\_\_ back.

Our teacher is nice. She doesn't give \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of homework.

Jimmie can't put the tins on the shelf. Can you help \_\_\_\_\_?

Simon, here's some orange juice for \_\_\_\_\_.

Where are Pam and Rick? I've got a letter for \_\_\_\_\_.

Where are my glasses? I need \_\_\_\_\_.

I've got a brother. Everybody calls \_\_\_\_\_ "Richie".

Don't call \_\_\_\_\_ Rich! I don't like it.

I want to buy a present for \_\_\_\_\_. (Wendy) It's \_\_\_\_\_ (Wendy's) birthday, today.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (Wendy) is having a party on Saturday.  
 I gave \_\_\_\_\_ (Bob) a comic.  
 I eat \_\_\_\_\_ (baked beans) every day.  
 What can I give \_\_\_\_\_ (the children) to drink?  
 I want to fry \_\_\_\_\_ (the sausages) for dinner.  
 I invited \_\_\_\_\_ (Caroline) to my party.  
 They are watching TV with \_\_\_\_\_. (uncle George)  
 What is \_\_\_\_\_ (this word) in English?  
 There's a rainbow in the sky. Can you see \_\_\_\_\_ ? (the rainbow)  
 Feed \_\_\_\_\_ (the fish) and give some water to \_\_\_\_\_ (the guinea pig)  
 This is \_\_\_\_\_ jacket, but these shoes are not \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ can't do my Maths homework. Could you help \_\_\_\_\_  
 Where's mum? I want to talk to \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ are going for a walk in the park. Do you want to come with \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 No, that's not \_\_\_\_\_ ball. It's \_\_\_\_\_  
 Joe's cat is very cute. \_\_\_\_\_ got a black body and \_\_\_\_\_ ears and paws are white.  
 This bat can't be \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ bat is in my room.

**Exercise 3.** Use: *mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs*

This is my **dad's** car.

These are **Judy's** CDs.

These are **Patrick's** toys.

This is **Sam and Susan's** house.

This is **our** garden.

This is **your** umbrella.

This is not **my** bag.

**Exercise 4.** Complete the sentences with reflexive pronouns.

1. I am angry with \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He fell down and hurt \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Tell me more about \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She believes in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We are sure of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. They did everything \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Did you translate the text \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I saw everything \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The knife was sharp, and she cut \_\_\_\_\_.
10. They introduced \_\_\_\_\_.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR		PLURAL NOUNS		Woodward's ENGLISH ENGLISH	
<b>Regular Nouns</b>		<b>Ends in S, CH, SH, X or Z</b>		<b>Ends in F or FE</b>	
<b>add -S</b>		<b>add -ES</b>		<b>remove F/FE add -VES</b>	
1 car	2 cars	1 bus	2 buses	1 leaf	2 leaves
1 dog	2 dogs	1 match	2 matches	1 wolf	2 wolves
1 book	2 books	1 dish	2 dishes	1 life	2 lives
1 house	2 houses	1 box	2 boxes	1 knife	2 knives
1 apple	2 apples	1 quiz	2 quizzes	<i>Exceptions: roof - roofs cliff - cliffs</i>	
<b>Ends in VOWEL + Y</b>		<b>Ends in CONSONANT + Y</b>		<b>Irregular Nouns</b>	
<b>add -S</b>		<b>remove Y add -IES</b>		1 man 2 men	
1 day	2 days	1 city	2 cities	1 child 2 children	
1 key	2 keys	1 baby	2 babies	1 foot 2 feet	
1 boy	2 boys	1 story	2 stories	1 tooth 2 teeth	
1 guy	2 guys	1 party	2 parties	1 mouse 2 mice	
1 donkey	2 donkeys	1 country	2 countries	1 person 2 people	
<b>Ends in VOWEL + O</b>		<b>Ends in CONSONANT + O</b>		<b>No Change</b>	
<b>add -S</b>		<b>add -ES</b>		1 sheep 2 sheep	
1 zoo	2 zoos	1 hero	2 heroes	1 deer 2 deer	
1 radio	2 radios	1 echo	2 echoes	1 fish 2 fish	
1 stereo	2 stereos	1 tomato	2 tomatoes	1 series 2 series	
1 video	2 videos	1 potato	2 potatoes	1 species 2 species	
1 kangaroo	2 kangaroos	<i>Exceptions: piano - pianos photo - photos</i>			
<a href="http://www.grammar.cl">www.grammar.cl</a>		<a href="http://www.woodwardenglish.com">www.woodwardenglish.com</a>		<a href="http://www.vocabulary.cl">www.vocabulary.cl</a>	

**Exercise 1:** friend, cinema, bottle, lake, bus, glass, bed, boy, hat, cap, tape, shop, brush, bench, box.

[s]      [z]      [iz]

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

**Exercise 2:** story, city, country, dictionary, key, party, tray

1. The students in my class come from many ... of our republic.
2. My money and my ... are in my pocket.
3. By the end of the term we'll have to read a few ... by S. Maugham.
4. I like going to ... because I enjoy socializing with people.

5. People carry their food on ... at a cafeteria.
6. We always look up words in ... when we write essays.
7. Sportsmen from different ... of the world take part in the Olympic Games.

**Exercise 3:** *knife, life, thief, roof, loaf, cliff, wolf*

1. Please put the forks, ... and spoons on the table.
2. Packs of ... hunting nearby caused so much fear that nobody went to the forest mushrooming.
3. We all have some problems in our ...
4. All the houses were covered with tiled ...
5. The ... were caught and arrested.
6. We could see the white ... of Great Britain in the distance.
7. The kitchen bread-bin contained three ... of sliced white bread and two buns.

**Exercise 4:** *dish, glass, match, potato, bush, tax, bus, tomato, photo*

1. Bob drinks eight... of water every day.
2. Can you take a few ... of me and Rachel?
3. Please put the ... and the silverware on the table.
4. All citizens pay money to the government every year. They pay their ...
5. I can see trees and ... outside the window.
6. I want to light the candles. I need some ...
7. When I make salad, I use lettuce and ...
8. Sometimes Sue has a hamburger and French-fried ... for dinner.
9. Are there any ... from here to the town center?

**Exercise 5:** *Найдите 6 ошибок*

*Photoes, dodoes, zeroes, tomatoes, Negroes, potatos, kiloos, buffaloes, videos, pianoes, mosquitoes, stereoos, radios, studios, echos, heroes.*

**!!! Запомните 5 основных суффиксов существительного.**

1. er/or (**worker**)
2. tion (**information**)
3. ing (**reading**)
4. ness (**happiness**)
5. ence/ance (**difference**)

**Exercise 1.** *Translate and find the adjectives:* foolishness, happiness, seriousness, illness, readiness, richness, strangeness, carelessness, whiteness, cleverness, greatness, brightness

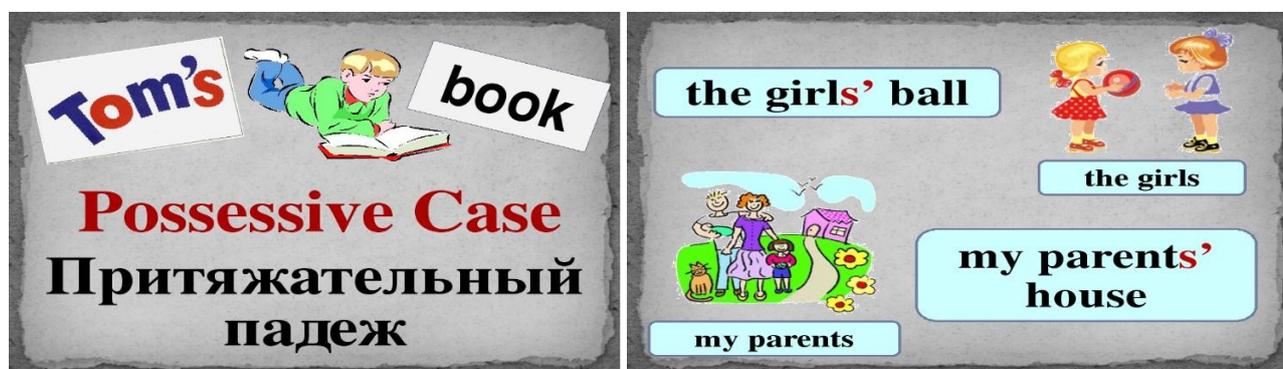
**Exercise 2.** *Translate and find the verbs:* translation, explanation, admiration, celebration, continuation, invitation, pronunciation, exhibition, demonstration, conversation, competition, communication

**Exercise 3. Form new words with –er:**

1. Someone who interviews people is a....
2. Someone who plays football is a...
3. Someone who eats well is a...
4. Someone who sleeps well is a...
5. Someone who rules the country is a...
6. Someone who explores new lands is a...
7. Someone who makes or repairs shoes is a...
8. Someone who always causes trouble is a...
9. Someone who makes films is a...
10. Someone who has traveled to another place for a holiday is a...

**Exercise 4. Form new words with –tion:**

1. collect —
2. explain —
3. protect —
4. prepare —
5. found —
6. inform —
7. celebrate —
8. compose —
9. create —
10. decorate —



1. the house of the dog
2. dog's house
3. dogs' house

**Translate:** тема нашего доклада, идея друга, сумка той молодой симпатичной девушки, копии одноклассника, Сашина куртка, клетка хомяка, жена соседа, муж подруги, Катин жених, семья Симпсонов, дети соседей, квартира дяди, юбилей тети, свадебное платье моей сестры, карандаш Жени, вещи студентов, мамин день рождения, вариант Лизы, конец истории, страница книги, звук поезда, женский магазин, оленьи рога, детские картинки, ножка стула, крыша здания, улицы Лондона, кабинет врача, расписание занятий, майские праздники, зимние каникулы.

## A WORLD GUIDE TO

# Good Manners

## How **not** to behave badly abroad

by Norman Ramshaw

Travelling to all corners of the world gets easier and easier. We live in a global village, but this doesn't mean that we all behave in the same way.

### • Greetings

How should you behave when you meet someone for the first time? An American or Canadian shakes your hand firmly while looking you straight in the eyes. In many parts of Asia, there is no physical contact at all. In Japan, you should bow, and the more respect you want to show, (1)\_\_\_\_. In Thailand, the greeting is made by pressing both hands together at the chest, as if you are praying, and bowing your head slightly. In both countries, eye contact is avoided as a sign of respect.

### • Clothes

Many countries have rules about what you should and shouldn't wear. In Asian and Muslim countries, you shouldn't reveal the body, especially women, who (2)\_\_\_\_.

In Japan, you should take off your shoes when entering a house or a restaurant. Remember to place them neatly together facing the door you came in. This is also true in China, Korea, Thailand, and Iran.

### • Food and drink

In Italy, Spain, and Latin America, lunch is often the biggest meal of the day, and can last two or three hours. For this reason many people eat a light breakfast and a late dinner. In Britain, you might have a business lunch and do business as

you eat. In Mexico and Japan, (3)\_\_\_\_. Lunch is a time to relax and socialize, and the Japanese rarely drink alcohol at lunchtime. In Britain and the United States, it's not unusual to have a business meeting over breakfast, and in China it's common to have business banquets, but you shouldn't discuss business during the meal.

### • Doing business

In most countries, an exchange of business cards is essential for all introductions. You should include your company name and your position. If you are going to a country where your language is not widely spoken, you can get the reverse side of your card printed in the local language. In Japan, you must present your card with both hands, with the writing facing the person you are giving it to.

In many countries, business hours are from 9.00 or 10.00 to 5.00 or 6.00. However in some countries, such as Greece, Italy, and Spain, (4)\_\_\_\_ then remain open until the evening.

Japanese business people consider it their professional duty to go out after work with colleagues to restaurants, bars, or nightclubs. If you are invited, you shouldn't refuse, even if you don't feel like staying out late.

## EXTRA TIPS

### HERE ARE SOME EXTRA TIPS BEFORE YOU TRAVEL:

- 1 In many Asian cultures, it is acceptable to smack your lips when you eat. It means that the food is good.
- 2 In France, you shouldn't sit down in a café until you've shaken hands with everyone you know.
- 3 In India and the Middle East, you must never use the left hand (5)\_\_\_\_.
- 4 In China, your host will keep refilling your dish unless you lay your chopsticks across your bowl.
- 5 Most South Americans and Mexicans like to stand very close to the person they're talking to. You shouldn't back away.
- 6 In Russia, you must match your hosts drink for drink or they will think you unfriendly.
- 7 In Ireland, social events sometimes end with singing and dancing. You may be asked to sing.
- 8 In America, you should eat your hamburger with both hands and as quickly as possible. You shouldn't try to have a conversation until it is eaten.



#1



#2



#3



#4

## READING AND SPEAKING

### How to behave abroad

1. Are these statements true (✓) or false (\*) for people in your country?
  - When we meet someone for the first time, we shake hands.
  - Friends kiss on both cheeks when they meet or when they say goodbye.
  - We often invite people to our home for a meal.
  - If you have arranged to do something with friends, it's OK to be a little late.
  - You shouldn't yawn in public.
  - We call most people by their first names.
  
2. Read the text *A World Guide to Good Manners*. These lines have been taken out of the next text. Where do they go?
  - a. many people prefer not to discuss business while eating
  - b. some business close in the early afternoon for a couple of hours
  - c. for greeting, eating, or drinking
  - d. the deeper you should bow
  - e. should wear long-sleeved blouses and skirts below the knee
  
3. Answer the questions.
  1. What nationality do you think the people on the pictures are?
  2. What are the two differences between the American and the Japanese greetings?
  3. List some of the clothes you think women shouldn't wear in Asian and Muslim countries?
  4. Is your main meal of the day the same as in Italy and Spain?
  5. In which countries do they prefer not to discuss business during meals?
  6. What are some of the rules about business cards?
  7. Why is it not a good idea to say to your Japanese business colleagues, 'I don't feel like staying out late tonight'?
  8. Which *Extra Tips* are about food and drink? Which ones are about general behavior?

**I. STUDY MORE: "TRAVEL ADVICE"** <http://study-english.info/topic-travels.php> and make reports.

**II. MAKE DIALOGUES: «200 фраз и выражений для пребывания в гостинице»** <https://skyeng.ru/articles/200-fraz-i-vyrazhenij-dlya-prebyvaniya-v-gostinitse>

# Adjectives.

## Degrees of Comparison

	Absolute (Positive)	Comparative	Superlative
<b>A.</b>	-	-er	-est
1. Односложные прилагательные	low nice hot	lower nicer hotter	lowest nicest hottest
2. Двусложные прилагательные на: 1) -y 2) -ow 3) -le 4) -er	pretty narrow simple clever	prettier narrower simpler cleverer	prettiest narrowest simplest cleverest
3. Двусложные прилагательные с ударением на втором слоге	severe	severer	severest
4. Трехсложные прилагательные с приставкой un--	unhappy untidy	unhappier untidier	unhappiest untidiest
<b>B.</b>	-	more	most
1. Все остальные двусложные прилагательные	modern useful terrible comfortable	more modern more useful more terrible more comfortable	most modern most useful most terrible most comfortable

### Exercise 1.

 LISA	 DAN	<p><b>Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the correct comparative form of the adjectives:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brazil is ..... than Russia.</li> <li>John is ..... than Jim.</li> <li>Pam's house is ..... than Sue's house.</li> <li>A computer is ..... than bread.</li> <li>The train is ..... than the bus.</li> <li>A hot dog is ..... than an apple.</li> <li>Russia is ..... than Brazil.</li> <li>Troy is ..... than Alan.</li> <li>Jeans are ..... than underpants.</li> <li>Dan is ..... than Lisa.</li> <li>Paul's marks are ..... than Tom's marks.</li> <li>Jim is ..... than John.</li> <li>Chemistry is ..... than</li> </ol>	<p><b>EXPENSIVE</b></p> <p><b>OLD</b></p> <p><b>NEW</b></p> <p><b>OLD</b></p> <p><b>HARD-</b></p> <p><b>WORKING</b></p> <p><b>FAST</b></p> <p><b>UNHEALTHY</b></p> <p><b>SLOW</b></p> <p><b>SAD</b></p> <p><b>BAD</b></p>
 JOHN	 JIM		
 TROY	 ALAN		
 BUS	 TRAIN		
 SUE'S HOUSE	 PAM'S HOUSE		
 BREAD	 COMPUTER		

 BRAZIL	 RUSSIA	music to me. 14. I think music is ..... than chemistry.	HAPPY
 HOT DOG	 APPLE	15. Lisa is ..... than Dan. 16. A secondary road is ..... than a motorway.	DIFFICULT
 TOM'S MARKS	 PAUL'S MARKS	17. The bus is ..... than the train. 18. A lion is ..... than a cat. 19. Bread is ..... than a computer.	LAZY
 MUSIC	 CHEMISTRY	20. Underpants are ..... than jeans. 21. Tom's marks are ..... than Paul's marks.	YOUNG
 JEANS	 UNDERPANTS	22. An apple is ..... than a hot dog. 23. A cat is ..... than a lion.	CHEAP
 CAT	 LION	24. Alan is ..... than Troy. 25. A motorway is ..... than a secondary road.	HOT
 SECONDARY ROAD	 MOTORWAY	26. Sue's house is ..... than Pam's house.	SHORT
			SMALL
			COLD
			NARROW
			HEALTHY
			GOOD
			EASY
			LONG
			BIG
			WIDE

*Exercise 2. Translate into English:*

**ЧЕМ БОЛЬШЕ** я работаю, **ТЕМ БОЛЬШЕ** я зарабатываю.

**ЧЕМ МЕНЬШЕ** я работаю, **ТЕМ МЕНЬШЕ** я зарабатываю.

**ЧЕМ МЕНЬШЕ** мы забываем, **ТЕМ БОЛЬШЕ** знаем.

**ЧЕМ ОБРАЗОВАННЕЙ** человек, **ТЕМ** он СКРОМНЕЕ.

**ЧЕМ КОРОЧЕ** ночи, **ТЕМ ДЛИННЕЕ** дни.

**ЧЕМ СИЛЬНЕЕ** ветер, **ТЕМ ВЫШЕ** волны.

**ЧЕМ** я становлюсь СТАРШЕ, **ТЕМ** я становлюсь СЧАСТЛИВЕЕ.

**ЧЕМ БОЛЬШЕ** людей ты знаешь, **ТЕМ МЕНЬШЕ** времени у тебя есть, чтобы с ними видиться.

**ЧЕМ ДОРОЖЕ** отель, **ТЕМ ЛУЧШЕ** обслуживание.

Какую ты хочешь коробку? – **ЧЕМ БОЛЬШЕ**, **ТЕМ ЛУЧШЕ**.

**ЧЕМ БОЛЬШЕ** ты ходишь, **ТЕМ ЗДОРОВЕЕ** ты будешь.

**ЧЕМ ЧАЩЕ** ты будешь говорить по-английски, **ТЕМ БЫСТРЕЕ** у тебя будет получаться.

**ЧЕМ РАНЬШЕ** ты встанешь, **ТЕМ БОЛЬШЕ** ты сделаешь.

### Exercise 3.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjective (comparative of equality, superiority or superlative)



1. Sue is .....  
..... John (lazy). He is  
.....  
..... Sue.  
(hard-working), but Sue is  
.....  
(funny).



2. Tony is .....  
..... boy  
I've ever known  
(intelligent). He gets  
.....  
marks in the class, too  
(good).

3. David is .....  
..... driver at the  
driving school (bad). Nobody  
is as ..... and  
..... him  
(dumsy/ careless).



4. Today is even  
.....  
yesterday (hot). In fact, I  
think it is .....  
..... day I can  
remember this summer  
(hot).



5. Alice and Paul are  
.....  
students in my class  
(popular) and their parties  
are .....  
..... any other  
parties, too (noisy).



6. Skiing is .....  
.....  
skating (difficult), but it  
isn't as .....  
..... car racing  
(dangerous).

7. Andy is .....  
runner in my team (fast).  
Nobody can run .....  
..... as him (fast). I'm  
afraid, I'm .....  
..... one (slow).



8. Everybody thinks Tim is  
..... Sherlock  
Holmes (curious). He  
always finds out  
.....  
..... things you  
can imagine (incredible)



9. Ann is .....  
her brother (tall), so Jim is  
.....  
Ann (short) and he is  
.....  
her, too (young).



10. The elephant is  
..... animal  
(heavy); the lion is  
.....  
(fierce) and the giraffe  
has got .....  
..... neck (long).

11. Yesterday was .....  
..... today. In fact,  
it was .....  
..... day of January  
(cold), but our afternoon was  
far .....  
today's  
(exciting).



12. Mum is .....  
..... person I  
know, but baby Joe can  
usually be .....  
..... her  
(patient); so she  
sometimes loses her  
temper.



## **SING THE SONG.**

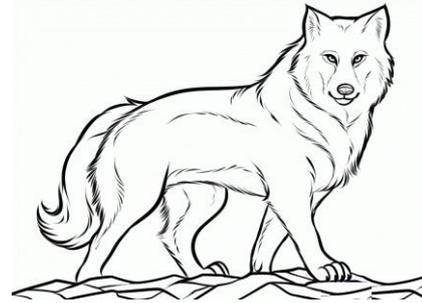
*Study more examples of comparative adjectives*

*As sly as a fox, as strong as an ox.  
As fast as a hare, as brave as a bear.  
As free as a bird, as neat as a word.  
As quiet as a mouse, as big as a house.*

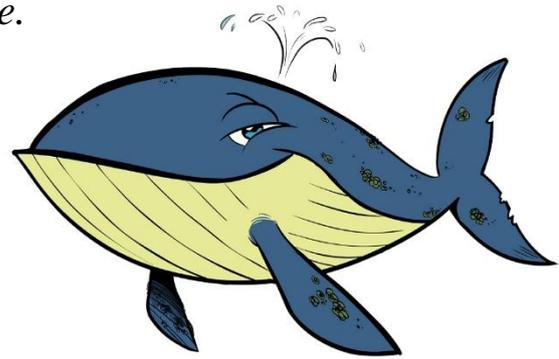


*All I wanna be, all I wanna be, oh.  
All I wanna be is everything.*

*As mean as a wolf, as sharp as a tooth.  
As deep as a bite, as dark as the night.  
As sweet as a song, as right as a wrong.  
As long as a road, as ugly as a toad.*



*As pretty as a picture hanging from a fixture.  
Strong like a family, strong as I wanna be.  
Bright as day, as light as play.  
As hard as nails, as grand as a whale.*



*All I wanna be oh, all I wanna be, oh.  
All I wanna be is everything.  
Everything at once.  
Everything at once, oh.  
Everything at once.*

*As warm as the sun, as silly as fun.  
As cool as a tree, as scary as the sea.  
As hot as fire, cold as ice.  
Sweet as sugar and everything nice.*



*As old as time, as straight as a line.  
As royal as a queen, as buzzed as a bee.  
Stealth as a tiger, smooth as a glider.  
Pure as a melody, pure as I wanna be.*

## СУФФИКСЫ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

Прилагательное - Adjective		
суффикс	прибавляется к	пример
-less	существительному	hope – <i>надежда</i> <i>hopeless</i> - <i>безнадежный</i>
-full	существительному	use – <i>использование</i> <i>useful</i> - <i>полезный</i>
-able (-ible)	глаголу	to eat – <i>кушать</i> <i>eatable</i> - <i>съедобный</i>
-al	существительному	centre – <i>центр</i> <i>central</i> - <i>центральный</i>
-ish	существительному	fool – <i>дурак</i> <i>foolish</i> - <i>дурацкий</i>
-en	существительному	wood - <i>древесина</i> <i>wooden</i> – <i>деревянный</i>
-ous	существительному	fame – <i>слава</i> <i>famous</i> - <i>знаменитый</i>
- ing (v <sub>ing</sub> )	глаголу	to interest – <i>интересовать</i> interesting - <i>интересный</i>
- ed (v <sub>2</sub> )	глаголу	to interest – <i>интересовать</i> interested - <i>заинтересованный</i>

**Exercise 1.** The suffix **-FUL** means «be full of» e.g. beautiful means «be full of» beauty.

*Translate:* She was very thankful for our help. She likes colourful clothes. She is a very forgetful girl. We are not sure that our team will win, but we are hopeful. They lived a peaceful, happy life. He was always as helpful as possible.

**Exercise 2.** The suffix **-LESS** means «without» e.g. hopeless means «without» hope.

*Translate:* a moonless night, a cloudless sky, a noiseless machine, numberless heroes, a motherless girl, a heartless woman, a homeless cat, a leafless tree, a nameless author, a sunless room, an endless war, a lifeless body, a colorless liquid, a friendless child, a sleepless night, careless people, a doubtless victory

**Exercise 3.** *Translate:* Безоблачное небо, беспомощный ребенок, бесшумная машина, бесчисленные герои, безжизненное тело, беззаботный ребенок, бессердечная женщина, бездомный кот, дерево без листьев, безымянный автор, комната без солнца, бесконечная война, бесцветная жидкость. Была безлунная ночь. Он выглядел усталым после бессонной ночи.

**Exercise 4.** The suffix **—OUS** means «full of» which comes from French e.g. danger + ous = dangerous

A. *Form adjectives from nouns and translate them.*

fame — ..., humour — ..., courage — ..., glory (y->i) — ..., poison — ..., space (i) — ...

B. Use the words in the sentences.

1. We don't know if these chemicals are \_\_\_\_\_ to people.
2. She became \_\_\_\_\_ as a writer.
3. I like to read \_\_\_\_\_ stories.
4. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ snakes in the jungle.
5. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ victory.
6. He was a \_\_\_\_\_ soldier.
7. They liked the \_\_\_\_\_ rooms in their new house.

**Exercise 5. The suffix -Y.**

A. Translate into Russian: windy day, sunny weather, cloudy sky, sleepy child, dreamy girl, icy wind, healthy food

B. Form adjectives from the nouns and translate them: sand — ... , rock — ... , juice — ... , grass — ... , star(r) — ... , bone — ... , skin(n) — ... , water- ... , fog (g) — ... , swamp — ...

C. Put the adjectives from B into this sentences to make them complete:

1. This ... land is very good for farming. Cows and sheep can feed here all the year round.
2. Peter, eat some more roast beef. You should eat more: you have grown so ... (2 variants)!
3. On such ... mornings it's very difficult to drive, as you can't see the road clearly.
4. These are ... apples. I like them most of all.
5. My little brother never eats fish if it is ... .
6. Holidaymakers love the ... beaches in the south of Australia.
7. Why does this coffee taste so ... ?
8. The picture shows the ... mountains of Scotland.
9. The sky is unusually ... tonight.
10. ... places have a lot of water in all seasons.

**Exercise 6. Translate into Russian, ending with the suffix —IC.**

gigantic hound, scientific expedition, domestic animal, academic year, Olympic games, thematic collection, basic knowledge

**Exercise 7. Make up adjectives with the help of suffix -AL and translate them.**

industry — ... , culture — ... , region — ... , tradition — ... , nature — ... , nation — ... , agriculture — ... , comic — ...

**Exercise 8. Суффиксы национальностей -ISH:**

Britain — British; Scotland — ... , Spain — ... , Sweden — ... , Finland — ... , Denmark — ... , Poland — ... , Turkey — ...

-(I)AN: Russia — Russian; America — ... , Australia — ... , Canada — ... , Hungary — ... , Belgium — ... , Egypt — ... , Italy — ... , Europe — ...

-ESE: Japan — Japanese; China — ... , Portugal — ...

Mind: Germany — German, France — French, Holland — Dutch, Greece — Greek

**Exercise 9. The suffix – ABLE.**

Суффикс **able** имеет значение «can»: **movable** означает **can move** — можно передвинуть (передвигаемый)

A. *Form the words with the suffix – able.*

move — ..., count — ..., eat — ..., drink — ..., comfort — ... , imagine — ... , break — ... , read — ... , respect — ....., forget — ..., believe — ...

B. *Use the words in the sentences:*

1. Though the cup is made of thin glass it is not .....(break).
2. She thought of all names .....to guess the name of their new classmate.  
(imagine).
3. Everybody respects him. He is very ..... (respect).
4. I can't read the book. It is not .....(read).
5. The nouns are divided into ..... and un..... (count).

**Exercise 10. Form the words with the suffix –IVE.**

create — ... , impress — ... , progress — ..., act — ... , mass — ... , impulse — ...

**Exercise 11. Read the adjectives and spell the suffixes used in forming them.**

ОБРАЗЕЦ **changeable** — the suffix **-able**.

successful, cloudless, collective, central, comic, satirical, dangerous, faultless, misty, courageous, aggressive, national, breakable

**Exercise 12. Translate these combinations; say what words the adjectives are formed from.**

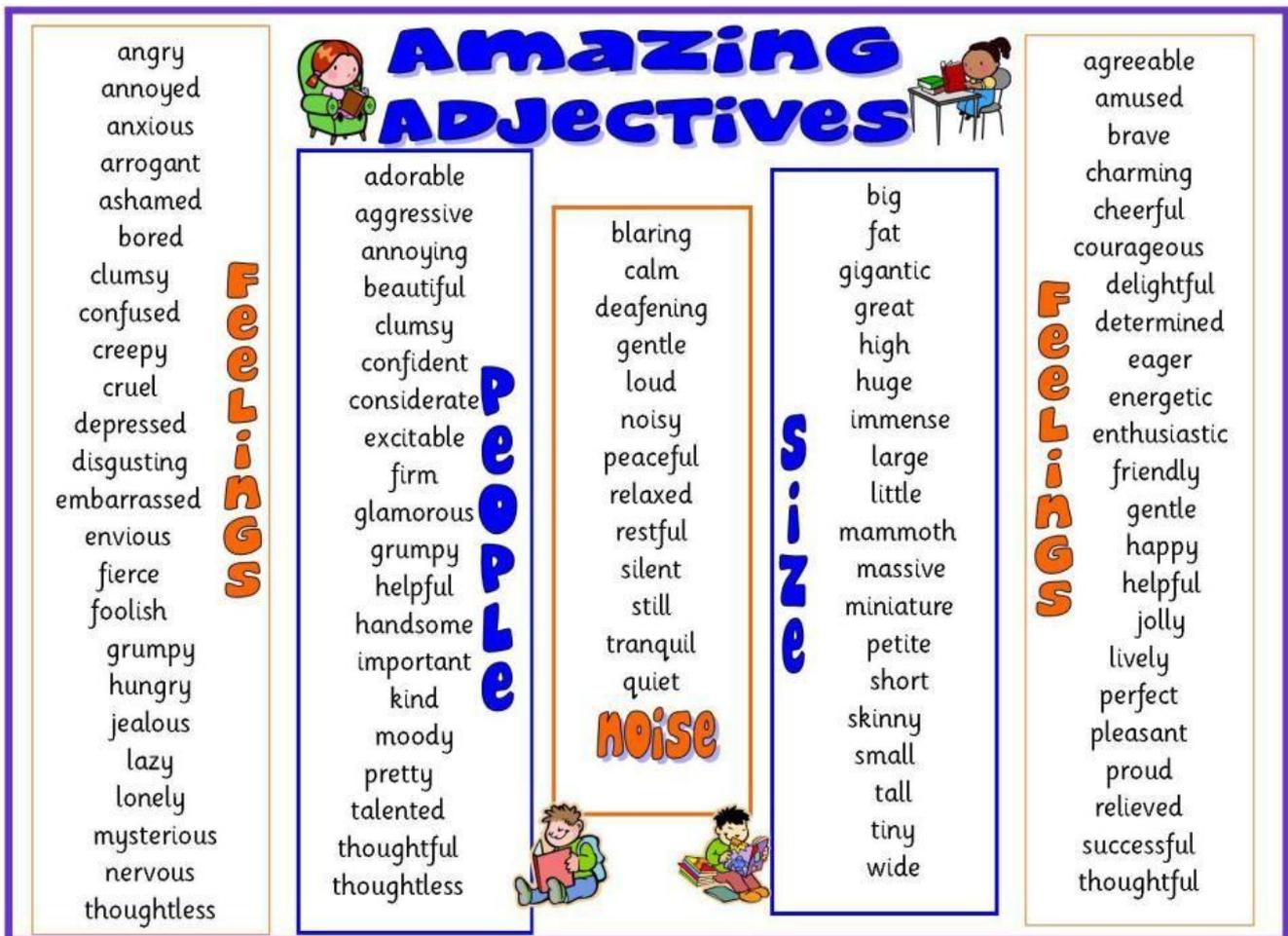
a washable shirt, a skilful worker, democratic forces, the postal service, groundless suspicions, a humorous story, a gloomy scene, salty ham, professional interest, peaceful labour, a noiseless machine, a courageous soldier, a lucky ticket, a continental climate, a dusty road.

**Exercise 13. Read the discription of different types of people below:**

<b>big</b>	<b>centered</b>
<b>over</b>	<b>faced</b>
<b>two</b>	<b>minded</b>
<b>old</b>	<b>sensetive</b>
<b>absent</b>	<b>headed</b>
<b>narrow</b>	<b>fashioned</b>
<b>self</b>	<b>minded</b>

The sort of person who:

- a) only thinks of their own needs and never thinks about other people
- b) thinks they know everything
- c) refuses to consider new ideas or other people's opinions
- d) is not up-to-date with modern ideas and values
- e) says they belive one thing and then behave ib a way that shows they are not sincere
- f) forgets things, often because they are thinking about something else
- g) is easily offended



## KI ASTROLOGY

According to the ancient Chinese, everything goes round in nine-year cycles. There are nine Ki personality numbers and each one is associated with an element: water, soil, tree or metal.

Think of your year of birth. The Chinese year runs from February to February, so anyone born between January 1st and February 3rd needs to count the previous year as their year of birth. Add up the last two numbers of your year of birth. If the number you have is 9 or less, subtract it from 10 to find your Ki sign. ( For example,  $10 - 7 = 3$ ). If the number you have is 10 or more, add up the two digits you've got and then subtract it from 10 to find your Ki sign. ( For example, for a person born in 1985, you have to sum up  $(8+5=13)$  now You have to sum the last two digits  $(1+3=4)$  and subtract it from 10  $(10- 4 = 6)$  Now that You've got your number ...Check if it matches you!!!

1. Water.

You appear to be friendly and outgoing but you also have a very private side to you personality. You're a deep thinker and you enjoy your own company. Your cool manner is attractive, but it can frighten people off and leave you feeling a bit isolated. You don't enter into relationships lightly and when you do you take them very seriously. You're not the romantic type, but you can be very passionate.

## 2. Soil.

You love helping people and it's important to you that others are happy. You would give your neighbour the shirt off your back if they needed it. You hate arguments and you tend to avoid confrontation. You're best in groups rather than alone. You're capable of great unconditional love, but you tend to choose partners who will take advantage of your generous nature.

## 3. Tree.

You're loud, talkative, active and fun. However, you're easily bored and tend to flit from one thing to the next. Some people think you're too honest and you frequently offend people. Your dynamic nature makes you attractive to the opposite sex. You want exciting relationships, but you also need your independence.

## 4. Tree.

You're a good listener and you have a good understanding of other people's problem. However, you're not very good at making decisions about your own life and you tend to change your mind easily. You appear to be easy going, but you can be stubborn and impulsive at times. On the one hand you're an idealist who is looking for true love, and on the other, you're often attracted to partners for exterior qualities like power or status.

## 5. Soil.

You have a strong personality and people often turn to you for advice. You like to be the center of attention and it is important for you to succeed in everything you do. But you don't always think before you act and you don't always learn from your mistakes. In relationships you're caring and committed. However, because you like to experiment, you can be unfaithful.

## 6. Metal.

You're a born leader who loves to be in control. You work hard to achieve your ambitions and you usually succeed. You are active and sociable, but you hate to be criticised. You're a good speaker and very charismatic. You're faithful in relationships, but you like to be the boss. You tend to be attracted to softer partners.

## 7. Metal.

You always seem to be happy. You're witty and good with words, but a good listener too. People enjoy your company and you make people feel at ease. Sometimes you say what people want to hear, even if it is not what you really think. You love the excitement of romance. However, you tend to get bored quickly and your relationships do not always last very long.

## 8. Soil.

You are rather old-fashioned and do not like change. You tend to be very private and difficult to get close to. You have a strong sense of right and wrong and when you decide to do something, nothing can change you. Once you find someone, you tend to put all your energy into making the relationships work. You have a strong sense of family and commitment.

## 9. Fire.

People are attracted to your magnetic personality. You appear strong and in control, but underneath you're easily hurt. You can be over sensitive at times. You need time on your own and you can't stand routine. You're attractive to opposite sex and when you're in love you're passionate, romantic and giving.

# ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

OPINION - SIZE - SHAPE - AGE - COLOUR - ORIGIN - MATERIAL - NOUN

## Exercise 1. Arrange the adjectives in the right order:

- 1.- There was \_\_\_\_\_ outside the house.  
(a dog, black, terrifying, huge)
- 2.- I gave her \_\_\_\_\_ for her birthday.  
(some handkerchiefs, beautiful, white, cotton)
- 3.- There was \_\_\_\_\_ hanging on the wall.  
(a picture, old, wonderful, Impressionist)
- 4.- Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ lying on the floor?  
(a pair of gloves, brown, leather)
- 5.- She was wearing \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a sweater, winter, woolen)
- 6.- There is \_\_\_\_\_ in this town.  
(a church, Gothic, very old)
- 7.- My mother bought \_\_\_\_\_ for the picnic.  
(several plates, plastic, blue, small)
- 8.- \_\_\_\_\_ didn't feel comfortable living with the British family.  
(the girl, French, fifteen-year-old)
- 9.- There were \_\_\_\_\_ on the shelf.  
(a lot of ornaments, china, little, useless)
- 10.- Why don't you wear \_\_\_\_\_ . It's rather cold.  
(your coat, thick, fur)

## Exercise 2. Choose the right option:

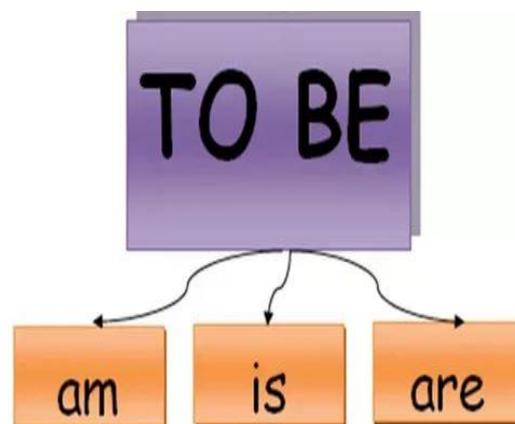
1. a. a cotton dirty old tie b. a dirty cotton old tie c. an old cotton dirty tie d. a dirty old cotton tie	2. a. a small Japanese serving bowl b. a Japanese small serving bowl c. a small serving Japanese bowl d. a serving small Japanese bowl
3. a. a red big plastic hat b. a big red plastic hat c. a plastic big red hat d. a big plastic red hat	4. a. an new French exciting band b. a French new exciting band c. an exciting French new band d. an exciting new French band
5. a. an old wooden square table b. a square wooden old table c. an old square wooden table d. a wooden old square table	6. a. a beautiful blue sailing boat b. a blue beautiful sailing boat c. a sailing beautiful blue boat d. a blue sailing beautiful boat
7. a. a carving steel new knife b. a new steel carving knife c. a steel new carving knife d. a new carving steel knife	8. a. a small Canadian thin lady b. a Canadian small thin lady c. a small thin Canadian lady d. a thin small Canadian lady

## VERBS TO BE/TO HAVE

местоимения	Настоящее время	Прошедшее время	Будущее время
<b>I</b>	<b>am</b>	<b>was</b>	<b>will be</b>
<b>you</b>	<b>are</b>	<b>were</b>	
<b>he</b> <b>she</b> <b>it</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>was</b>	
<b>we</b> <b>they</b>	<b>are</b>	<b>were</b>	
местоимения	Настоящее время	Прошедшее время	Будущее время
<b>I</b> <b>you</b>	<b>have (got)</b>	<b>had (got)</b>	<b>will have (got)</b>
<b>he</b> <b>she</b> <b>it</b>	<b>has (got)</b>		
<b>we</b> <b>they</b>	<b>have (got)</b>		

### A. To be:

1. Fred \_\_\_\_\_ thirteen now.
2. «\_\_\_\_\_ you English? «No, I \_\_\_\_\_».
3. Her name \_\_\_\_\_ Ann.
4. «\_\_\_\_\_ David a good friend?» «Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_».
5. \_\_\_\_\_ these men doctors?
6. «You \_\_\_\_\_ from Belarus, \_\_\_\_\_ you?»  
«Yes, that \_\_\_\_\_ right».
7. There \_\_\_\_\_ a nice lake in the forest. Let's go!
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ no more questions, \_\_\_\_\_ there?
9. «When you \_\_\_\_\_ a small child, \_\_\_\_\_ you happy?» «Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ very happy.»
10. They (not) \_\_\_\_\_ ready for the lesson last Tuesday.
11. The days \_\_\_\_\_ cold and wet last September.
12. There \_\_\_\_\_ 20 pupils in our class last year.
13. He \_\_\_\_\_ 13 years old tomorrow.
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ back home at 6 o'clock.
15. We \_\_\_\_\_ at the library at that time.
16. They \_\_\_\_\_ here at 3 o'clock.
17. They \_\_\_\_\_ happy to see us.



18. The animals \_\_\_\_\_ in danger.
19. There \_\_\_\_\_ only a few mountain gorillas in the world now.
20. It \_\_\_\_\_ the thirty-first today.
21. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ strong yesterday.
22. We \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of Cliff Road when Alan fell down.
23. What \_\_\_\_\_ the weather like yesterday?
24. I hope your leg \_\_\_\_\_ better soon.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ at home tomorrow?
26. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to London?
27. I \_\_\_\_\_ ill for a week.

B.

The weather \_\_\_\_\_ sunny. There \_\_\_\_\_ many people on the beach. We had a good time. I hope next summer it \_\_\_\_\_ sunny and warm, too. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of nice days. I \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ to other countries. Some day in future I \_\_\_\_\_ lucky to visit London and my holidays \_\_\_\_\_ great.

C.

I. 1. Мой дядя – ученый. 2. Я родом из Бразилии. 3. Супермаркет находится недалеко от нашего дома. 4. Джон не был голоден. 5. Мы бодем. 6. Дети были в школе. 7. Билеты не будут дешевыми. 8. Стулья не были удобными. 9. Ключи будут на столе. 10. Эта футболка была подарком моей мамы.

II. 1. Меня зовут Катя. 2. Мне 14 лет. 3. Я русская. Я из Санкт-Петербурга. 4. Я ученица. 5. Мой любимый вид спорта — теннис. 6. Я интересуюсь музыкой. 7. Мой любимый предмет — английский язык. 8. Мой папа — программист. Он не интересуется политикой. 9. Моя мама — зубной врач. Она интересуется искусством. 10. Мы всегда заняты, но мы очень счастливы быть вместе. 11. Чья это ручка? — Это моя ручка. 12. Чья это книга? — Это ваша книга. 13. Чей это стол? — Это стол моего брата. 14. Чья это сумка? — Это сумка моей мамы. 15. Чей это карандаш? — Это карандаш моей сестры. 16. Это твоя тетрадь? — Да. 17. Это тетрадь твоего брата? — Нет, это моя тетрадь. 18. Где ваш стол? — Он посередине комнаты. 19. Где твоя ручка? — Она в моем кармане. 20. Где твоя тетрадь? — Она на столе. 21. Где твоя мама? — Она на работе. 22. Где твой брат? — Он в школе. 23. Где твоя сестра? — Она дома. 24. Чей это карандаш? — Это мой карандаш. — А где мой карандаш? — Он на столе. 25. Чьи это часы? — Это мои часы. — А где мои часы? — Они на столе.

#### D. To have (got)

1. The child ..... a new beautiful toy. 2. They ..... eight beautiful flowers. 3. Ann ..... a nice black piano. 4. You ..... two beds in your room. 5. The woman ..... a very nice dress. 6. Tim ..... three bananas. 7. I ..... seven cousins. 8. Diana and George ..... four children. 9. Jane ..... two uncles. 10. We ..... five English books.

E.

1. .... her parents got five sons ?
2. .... the dog got a puppy ?
3. .... Sue got friends ?
4. .... your sisters got toy elephants ?
5. .... the bird got corn ?

6. .... Ben got a new schoolbag ?
7. .... the table got four legs ?
8. .... the boys got bicycles ?
9. .... our friends got a new CD ?
10. .... those boys got balls ?

F.

1. Jim hasn't got a pen. ( Why )
2. I have got eight oranges. ( How many )
3. Peter has got a funny monkey. ( Who )
4. We have got a big ball. ( What )
5. They have got five children. ( How many )
6. Sally has got a beautiful doll. ( What )
7. The pupils have got textbooks. (Who )
8. They have got two beautiful vases.( How many )
9. She hasn't got a handbag. ( What )
10. The girl hasn't got a skirt. ( Who )

G.

1. got , the dog , how , many , puppies , has ?
2. you , got , a , have , camera ?
3. has , who, TV set , got , a ?
4. hasn't , Sue , a , pencil ,why , got ?
5. his , what , has , brother , got ?
6. your , children , many , parents , got , how , have ?
7. brother , got , a , her , blue , has , ruler .
8. haven't , got , bicycles , they .
9. homework , got , Dima , hasn't .
10. many , got , their , have , friends , toys .

H.

1. у вас есть
2. у тебя есть
3. у него есть
4. у неё есть
5. у кошек есть
6. у нас есть
7. у меня есть
8. у тебя есть
9. у Марка есть
10. у них есть

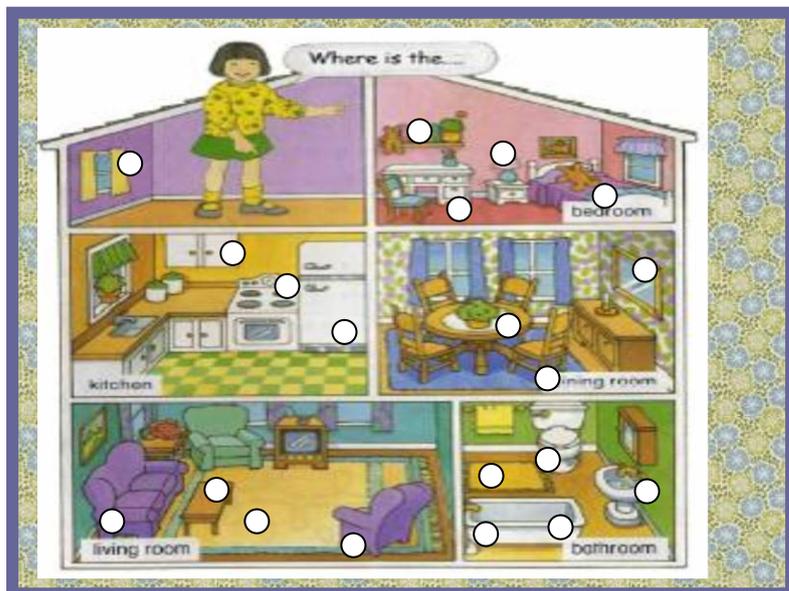
I.

1. У нашей собаки два щенка.
2. У его бабушки семь внуков.
3. У кого есть машина?
4. Сколько конфет у Бена?
5. У Маши три красивые куклы.
6. У них две дочери.
7. Что у девочек?
8. Какие книги у Ани?
9. У их детей есть два кролика.
10. У папы новый компьютер.
11. У него нет тарелки.
12. У меня нет велосипеда.
13. У неё нет яблока.
14. У них нет воздушного змея.
15. У вас есть квартира?
16. У нас есть кружка?
17. У неё есть яблоко?
18. У него есть велосипед?



# THERE IS/ARE

## BETTY'S HOUSE



### WRITE THE NUMBER IN THE RIGHT CIRCLE

- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| 1-WINDOW   | 11-SOFA          |
| 2-CUPBOARD | 12-TOILET        |
| 3-TABLE    | 13- CARPET       |
| 4-COOKER   | 14- MAT          |
| 5-BED      | 15-BEDSIDE TABLE |
| 6-FRIDGE   | 16-COFFEE TABLE  |
| 7-BATHTUB  | 17-SINK          |
| 8-DESK     | 18- WASHBASIN    |
| 9-CHAIR    | 19- SHELF        |
| 10-MIRROR  | 20-ARMCHAIR      |

### LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND WRITE YES OR NO

- 1-There is a wardrobe in the bedroom -----
- 2-There is a table in the kitchen -----
- 3-There is a sofa in the living room -----
- 4- There is a bathtub in the bathroom -----
- 5- There is a window in the living- room -----
- 6- There are three chairs in the dining- room -----
- 7-There is a fridge in the kitchen -----
- 8- There is a bookcase in the living-room -----
- 9-There are eight rooms in the house -----
- 10-There is a mirror in the bathroom -----

### COMPLETE WITH A PREPOSITION

IN NEXT TO BEHIND ON BETWEEN  
IN FRONT OF

- 1- THE ARMCHAIR IS .....THE T.V AND THE TABLE
- 2 THERE ARE TWO WINDOWS ..... THE CHAIRS.
- 3-THE BEDSIDE TABLE IS .....THE BED.
- 4- THE COFFEE TABLE IS .....THE SOFA.
- 5- THERE IS A MAT ..... THE FLOOR.
6. THE CHAIR IS .....THE DESK.
- 7- THERE IS A PLANT ..... THE TABLE
- 8 - THE COOKER IS .....THE FRIDGE AND THE CUPBOARD.
- 9- THE BATHTUB IS..... THE WASHBASIN

### LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

- 1-WHERE IS THE T.V?
- 2-WHERE IS THE DESK?
- 3-IS THERE A COMPUTER IN THE BEDROOM?
- 4-IS THERE A WARDROBE IN THE BEDROOM?
- 5-WHERE IS THE MIRROR?
- 6-IS THERE A MAT IN THE BATHROOM?
- 7- WHAT CAN YOU SEE IN FRONT OF THE SOFA ?
- 8- ARE THERE TWO WINDOWS IN THE DINING-ROOM?

### READ THE DEFINITIONS AND MATCH THEM WITH THE RIGHT WORD

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1- YOU KEEP COLD THINGS HERE.          | WARDROBE  |
| 2- YOU SLEEP HERE.                     | SINK      |
| 3- YOU KEEP YOUR CLOTHES HERE          | BED       |
| 4- YOU KEEP THE PLATES HERE            | WASHBASIN |
| 5-YOU WASH YOUR HANDS HERE             | BATHTUB   |
| 6- YOU WASH THE DISHES HERE            | CUPBOARD  |
| 7- YOU HAVE A BATH HERE                | FRIDGE    |
| 8- YOU COOK ON HERE                    | WINDOW    |
| 9- YOU LOOK AT THE STREET THROUGH THIS | COOKER    |

**Control Work:**

1. Трудно. Тепло. Чисто. Темно. Жарко. Ясно. Облачно. Холодно. Дождь. Прекрасно. Ужасно. Все хорошо. Все хорошо? Как вы? Ты студент Института гражданской защиты? Ты первокурсник или второкурсник? Это твое/ваше/ее/его/их? Как у тебя с английским? Это сложно? Это легко?

2. Самые жаркие дни бывают в июле. Самая дождливая погода в октябре. Март не такой холодный, как февраль. Эта песня самая популярная. Грамматика русского языка труднее, чем грамматика английского языка. И самый долгий день имеет конец. Весной дни длиннее, чем осенью. В горах красивее, чем в пустыне. Какой самый короткий день в году? Меньше знаешь, крепче спишь. Чем больше у меня друзей, тем я увереннее.

3. У него отличная квартира. У вас есть горячая вода? Сегодня у первого курса медосмотр. У молодых семей есть шанс купить собственную квартиру и это ипотека. У Маши куча тараканов в голове. У Миши есть классная идея по поводу выходных. У нас обычно по три пары (*ne couple!!!*) в день.

4. Около нашего дома находится большой парк и там много белок. Во дворе много детей и их родителей. На нашей улице нет книжного магазина. Сколько студентов в вашей группе? На Удмуртской расположен УдГУ. Рядом с первым корпусом есть стоянка. Перед вторым корпусом находится памятник Пушкину, а рядом с шестым корпусом памятник Ломоносову.

**!!! NOTE))) (из работ студентов, которые доверяли гугл-переводчику):**

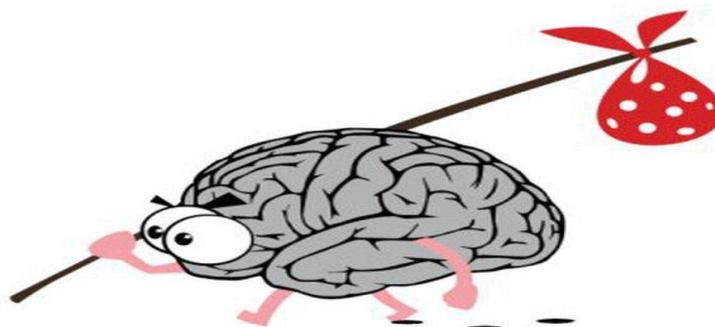
*There is a nice park near our house and there are a lot of proteins there.*

*When we saw the fire, we caused the fire brigade immediately.*

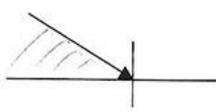
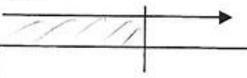
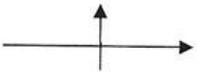
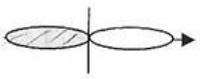
*You cannot stew this fire with water.*

*I have got three pairs today. = My steams start at 8.20 am every day. = There are no couples tomorrow.*

*I blinded the great snowman with my sister.*



## BPEMEHA

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect continuous
Present	<b>V V+s</b> <i>every day</i> <i>always</i> <i>on Mondays</i> <b>Do</b> <i>usually</i> <b>Does+V?</b> <i>sometimes</i> <i>seldom</i> <b>don't</b> <i>rarely</i> <b>doesn't +V</b> <i>never</i> <i>at weekends</i>	<b>am</b> <b>is + Ving</b> <b>are</b>  <i>at the moment</i> <i>now = right now</i> <i>till = still</i> <i>while = as</i>	<b>have</b> <b>+ V³</b> <b>has</b>  <i>just</i> <i>already</i> <i>never</i> <i>ever</i> <i>yet</i> <i>since</i> <i>for</i> <i>so far</i> <i>this month</i> <i>lately</i> <i>recently</i>	<b>have</b> <b>+ been Ving</b> <b>has</b>  <i>since</i> <i>for</i> <i>How long ...?</i>
Past	<b>Ved V²</b> <i>yesterday</i> <i>last month</i> <b>Did +V?</b> <i>2 days ago</i> <i>in 1990</i> <b>didn't + V</b> <i>then</i> <i>when I was ...</i> <i>How long ago ...?</i>	<b>was</b> <i>while = as</i> <b>+ Ving</b> <i>when</i> <b>were</b> <i>all morning</i> 	<b>had + V³</b> <i>before</i> <i>after</i> <i>by the time</i> <i>by</i> <i>for</i> <i>since</i> <i>when</i> 	<b>had + been Ving</b> <i>for</i> <i>since</i> <i>How long ...?</i> <i>before</i>
Future	<b>shall</b> <i>tomorrow</i> <b>will + V</b> <i>tonight</i> <i>next week</i> <i>in a month</i> <i>in two days</i> <b>am</b> <i>soon</i> <b>is + going to V</b> <b>are</b>	<b>shall</b> <b>will + be Ving</b> <i>this time tomorrow</i> <i>this time next week</i>	<b>shall</b> <b>will + have V³</b> <i>before</i> <i>by the time</i> <i>until / till</i> <i>by then</i>	<b>shall</b> <b>will + have been Ving</b> <i>by ... for ...</i> <i>by the time ... for ...</i>

### Present Simple

+ V<sub>1</sub>/V<sub>(+s)</sub>

- do/does+not + V

? do/does + subject + V...

**Exercise 1.** Complete the sentences using one of the following:

cause close drink live open speak take place

- Ann \_\_\_\_\_ German very well.
- Bad driving \_\_\_\_\_ many accidents.
- I never \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.
- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ in a very small flat.
- The swimming pool \_\_\_\_\_ at 9 o'clock and closes at 18.30 every day.
- The Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ every four years.

**Exercise 2.** Put the verb into the correct form:

- Jane doesn't drink (not/drink) tea very often.
- What time \_\_\_\_\_ (the banks/close) in Britain?
- 'Where \_\_\_\_\_ (Martin/come) from?' 'He's Scottish.'

4. 'What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do)?' 'I'm an electrical engineer.'
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ (take) me an hour to get to work. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (it/take) you?
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/play) very well.
7. I don't understand this sentence. What \_\_\_\_\_ (this word/mean)?

**Exercise 3. Correct the sentences:**

1. The Sun goes round the Earth.
2. Rice grows in Britain.
3. The sun rises in the west.
4. Flies make honey.
5. Vegetarians eat meat.
6. An atheist believe in God.
7. An engineer translates texts from one language into another.
8. Liars are people who always tell truth.
9. The River Volga flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

**Exercise 4.**



**THE DAILY ROUTINE OF THE QUEEN**

Instructions:

- Find the video: On YouTube, by searching for “**Simple Present – The Daily Routine of the Queen**”.
- Watch the video. Choose the correct form of the word to complete the sentence.

1. In the morning, the Queen \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast in bed.  
have/ has/ had
2. After breakfast, the Queen \_\_\_\_\_ her dogs.  
fed/ feed / feeds
3. Then she \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper.  
read / reading / reads
4. After that, she \_\_\_\_\_ her dogs for a walk.  
takes / took / take
5. Next, she \_\_\_\_\_ the gardening.  
doing / does / do
6. Then the Queen and her gardener \_\_\_\_\_ lunch.  
eat/ eats / eating
7. After lunch, she \_\_\_\_\_ some time with her husband.  
spend / spent / spends
8. Then the Queen \_\_\_\_\_ to the stables.  
drive / driven / drives
9. The Queen and her friend \_\_\_\_\_ their horses.  
rides / ride / riding

10. After that, the Queen \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
return / returns / returning
11. Next, she \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon tea.  
having / has / have
12. Then the Queen \_\_\_\_\_ some work in her office.  
did / do / does
13. In the evening, the Queen and her family \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
watch / watches / watching
14. Before bed, she \_\_\_\_\_ in her diary.  
write / writes / writing
15. Finally, the Queen \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.  
go / goes / going

*Write down the daily routine of The President, any celebrity, any famous person or a cartoon/film hero. Do not tell who it is, your classmates should understand it.*

**Exercise 5.** Ask Liz questions about herself and her family:

1) You know that Liz plays tennis. You want to know how often. Ask her.  
*How often DO YOU PLAY TENNIS?*

2) Perhaps Liz's sister plays tennis too. You want to know. Ask Liz.

..... your sister .....

3) You know that Liz reads a newspaper every day. You want to know which one. Ask her. ....

4) You know what Liz's brother works. You want to know what he does. Ask Liz.

.....

5) You know that Liz goes to the cinema a lot. You want to know how often. Ask her.

.....

6) You don't know where Liz's mother lives. Ask Liz. ....

**Exercise 6.** Complete the text with the present simple form of the verbs:

### WHAT IS AN ECLIPSE?

A solar eclipse ... (happen) when the moon ... (pass) in front of the sun. This only ... (take) place when there is a new moon. It ... (last) for up to 7,5 minutes. During a solar eclipse, it is dark. The birds ... (not sing), and animals ... (keep) still and quiet. A solar eclipse ... (not happen) very often, and most people ... (enjoy) seeing one. However, its important not to look straight at the sun. If you ... (not remember) this, you can damage your eyes.

A lunar eclipse ... (occur) when the earth's shadow ...

(fall) on the moon. The moon ... (look) dim until it (come) out from the shadow.



**Exercise 7.** Complete the questions with the present simple form of the verbs:

1. Which day of the week...(you/go) to yoga class?	I'm an electrician.
2. What...(you/do)?	On Thursdays.
3. What time...(the post/come)?	About 9.30.
4. How often...(you/see) your brother?	Nearly every weekend.
5. Why...(you/travel) to work by bus?	Because it's cheaper than the train.
6. .... (your sister/have) a mobile?	Yes, I can give you her number.
7....(you/want) a cold drink?	No, thanks, I've just had one.
8. How many hours...(you/work)in a week?	About thirty-five, usually.
9. How long...(you/spend)on your homework?-	At least one hour every evening.
10....(the paper shop/sell) stamps?	Yes, you can get some there.

## Present Continuous

+ be (am/is/are) + Ving

- be (am/is/are)+not + Ving

? Be (am/is/are) + subject + Ving

**Exercise 1.** Complete the sentences with one of the following verbs in the correct form:

I. come get happen look for make start stay try work

- "You \_\_\_\_\_ hard today." "Yes, I have a lot to do"
- I \_\_\_\_\_ Christine. Do you know where she is?
- It \_\_\_\_\_ dark. Shall I turn on the light?
- They don't have anywhere to live at the moment. They \_\_\_\_\_ with friends until they find somewhere.
- Things are not so good at work. The company \_\_\_\_\_ money.
- Have you got an umbrella? It \_\_\_\_\_ to rain.
- You are making a lot of noise. Can you be quieter? I \_\_\_\_\_ to concentrate.
- Why are all these people here? What \_\_\_\_\_?

II. get change rise fall increase

- The population of the world \_\_\_\_\_ very fast.
- The world \_\_\_\_\_. Things never stay the same.
- The situation is already bad and it \_\_\_\_\_ worse.
- The cost of living \_\_\_\_\_. Every year things are more expensive.
- The weather \_\_\_\_\_ to improve. The rain has stopped, and the wind isn't as strong.

**(Make up your own situation)**

**Exercise 2.** Use the words in brackets to complete the questions:

1. 'Is Colin working this week?' 'No, he's on holiday.' (Colin/work)
2. Why \_\_\_\_\_ at me like that? What's the matter? (you/look)
3. 'Jenny is a student at university.' 'Is she? What \_\_\_\_\_ ?' (she/study)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio or can I turn it off? (anybody/listen)
5. How is your English? \_\_\_\_\_ better? (it/get)

**Exercise 3.** Put the verbs into the correct form (sometimes negative):

I.

1. I'm tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed now. Goodnight!
2. We can go out now. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) any more.
3. "How is your new job?" "Not so good at the moment. I \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) it very much."
4. Catherine phoned me last night. She's on holiday in France. She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time and doesn't want to come back.
5. I want to lose weight, so this week I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) lunch.
6. Angela has just started evening classes. She \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) German.
7. I think Paul and Ann have had an argument. They \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to each other.

II.

Sarah: Brian! How nice to see you! What .....(you/do) these days?

Brian: I .....(train) to be a supermarket manager.

Sarah: Really? What's it like?..... (you/enjoy) it?

Brian: It's all right. What about you?

Sarah: Well, actually I .....(not/work) at the moment. I .....(try) to find a job but it's not easy.

But I'm very busy. I .....(decorate) my flat.

Brian:.....(you/do) it alone?

Sarah: No, some friends of mine.....(help)me.

## Present Simple & Present Continuous

Divide into groups of four. Look at the pictures. Tell each other:

	What do they do usually?	What are they doing now?
Jim		
Charlie		
Anita		
Children		
Jane		
Mark and Annie		

*Jim*



*Charlie*



*Anita*



*Children*



*Jane*



*Mark and Annie*



*Mark and Annie*



**Exercise 1. Correct the mistakes where necessary (Right/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?

**Exercise 2. Put the verbs in the correct forms, Present Continuous или Present Simple:**

1. Let's go out. It isn't raining (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.

**Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form:**

SARAH	Welcome to the programme. This afternoon ... (stand) in the middle of Black Forest with Robert Steiner. Robert, you're very concerned about this area of the forest, aren't you? Can you tell us why?
ROBERT	Yes, much of the forest was wiped out in the hurricane last winter, as you can see. Many of the trees are dead, and more... (die) because of

	the irreversible damage. We at Friends of Forest... (believe) that the authorities... (not / do) enough right now to restore this beautiful forest to its former state.
SARAH	But they... (clear) the dead trees away, aren't they? I saw some man on the way here...
ROBERT	Of course, but they... (do) that every year. It's the normal procedure. We need more trees now, but they... (not / plant) any new trees to replace those that died.
SARAH	I see. But you have approached the authorities about this, I... (understand).
ROBERT	We have tried, but each time they... (say) that they haven't got enough money to restore the forest as quickly as we'd like. They... (always / use) money as the excuse. It's getting really frustrating!
SARAH	But it is not just an excuse, it is? They clearly ... (not/have) enough money for everything, and the hurricane was an unforeseen occurrence.
ROBERT	Of course, we appreciate that, and the point is that actually, we... (not/ask) for much money. We would just like their guidance-we can provide volunteers to work on the forest.
SARAH	Oh, I see. Well, that's somewhat different. Now, Robert, could you tell us...

!!! *Be always doing* – используется для критики, передачи неприятной ситуации, эмоции (*ты постоянно теряешь ключи; вечно ты жалуешься и т.п.*)

### **Exercise 1.**

1 A: I'm afraid I've lost my key again.

B: Not again! You are always .....

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.....

### **Exercise 2.**

1. Не могу понять, что происходит. Почему он ведет себя так эгоистично. Это не похоже на него.

2. Ооо, Джек такой милый сегодня. Я удивлена.

3. Тебе понравится Джил, когда ты с ней познакомишься. Она очень милая.

4. Обычно ты такой разумный, почему же в этой ситуации ты ведешь себя как дурак?

5. Почему Сары нет на работе? Она опять болеет?

# !!!НЕ ИМЕЮТ ФОРМЫ ДЛИТЕЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ!!!

## Глаголы состояния / Stative Verbs

appear — казаться

be — быть

believe — верить

belong — принадлежать

contain — содержать в себе

cost — стоить

desire — жаждать, сильно желать

detest — не выносить, питать отвращение

enjoy — наслаждаться



feel — чувствовать

fit — быть впору

forget — забывать

hate — ненавидеть

have — иметь

hear — слышать

include — включать в себя

keep — держать, хранить, беречь

know — знать

like — нравиться

look — смотреть, выглядеть

love — любить

need — нуждаться

owe — быть в долгу

own — владеть

realise — осознавать

remember — помнить

see — смотреть

seem — казаться

smell — чувствовать запах, пахнуть

sound — звучать

taste — иметь вкус

think — думать, полагать

understand — понимать

want — хотеть

weigh — весить

wish — желать



**Exercise 1.** Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong:

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

**Exercise 2.** Put the verbs in brackets in Present Continuous or Present Simple:

1. Are you hungry? \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ 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)

**Exercise 3.** Use the words in brackets to make sentences.

1. (you/not/seem/very happy today)
2. - (what/you/do?)  
- Be quiet! (I/think)
3. - (who/this umbrella/belong to?)  
- I've no idea.
4. (the dinner/ smell/ good)
5. - Excuse me.  
- (anybody/sit/here?)  
- No, it's free.
6. - Can you ring me back in half an hour? (I/have/dinner?)

## PAST SIMPLE

+ V<sub>2</sub>/ed

- **did+not** + V<sub>1</sub>

? **Did** + subject + V<sub>1</sub> ...

**Exercise 1.**

**A:** Put these verbs in the sentences:

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

1. Mozart ... more than 600 pieces of music.
2. "How did you learn to drive?" "My father ... me."
3. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we ... it.
4. I was very thirsty. I ... the water very quickly.
5. Paul and I played tennis yesterday. He's much better than me, so he ... easily.
6. Don ... down the stairs this morning and ... his leg.
7. Jim ... the ball to Sue, who ... it.
8. Ann ... a lot of money yesterday. She ... a dress which ... \$ 100.

**B:** Make negative sentences:

*Mozart didn't write novels.*

.....

**C:** Make questions:

*What did Mozart write?*

.....

**Exercise 2.** 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 17 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 23 o'clock. I always sleep well. Yesterday was a typical working day for Sharon.

Перепишите текст в Past Simple:

She \_\_\_\_\_ up at 7 o'clock.

She \_\_\_\_\_ a big breakfast.

She \_\_\_\_\_ to work.

It \_\_\_\_\_ to get to work. ....

**Exercise 3.** A friend has just come back from holiday. You ask him about it. Write your questions: for example: (where/go?) - Where did you go ?

1 (go alone? ) ...

2 (food/good?)...

3 (how long / stay there ? ) ...

4 (stay at a hotel ? ) ...

5 (how/travel?) ...

6 (the weather/fine) ?

7 ( what/do in the evenings? )

8 (meet anybody interesting? )

## WHAT PEOPLE REALLY GOT FOR THEIR BIRTHDAY

It was my birthday recently, and as usual I didn't get what I really wanted. I usually get a bunch of flowers, a book, a box of chocolates and electronic gadgets. My family always ask me what I want, and I always tell them the same thing - I want a surprise. So this year I got flowers, books, chocolates and gadgets.

Flowers are lovely, but they hardly ever last for more than a week, and a real present is to something you can keep. I always look for the diamond ring hidden in the flowers, but it's never there. Books are a waste of time, and I hate getting chocolates because I'm normally on a diet.

But gadgets are the worst. Most women are not interested in gadgets. Men buy gadgets for women because men love gadgets. For my birthday my husband bought me a gadget that makes bubbles in the bath, like a jacuzzi. Last year he got me one of those things you put on the back of your seat and it massages your back. What's he trying to tell me? That I deserve some little luxuries? I agree with that, but the little luxuries I like are made of gold or silver.

But women are sensitive and intuitive so they always know the right thing to buy.

### HOLIDAY GIFT GUIDE

for women



Right? Wrong.

The big mistake that women make is that they usually buy clothes. They buy clothes because they like them and they want other people to wear the clothes they like. 'You always wear dark colours, and I want to change you, so I'm going to buy you a brightly coloured tie or a pair of Mickey Mouse socks.'

This is a big mistake. Men don't usually want brightly coloured ties or silly socks. The word to remember when you're buying a present for a male is Gadgets. Men like anything digital or electronic. Like one of those watches that tells scuba divers the time in Atlantis.

For his last birthday, I gave my husband a small torch and a Swiss army knife, the same present that I once gave to a 12-year-old nephew. He was overjoyed.

It's very simple. You can't go wrong if you always remember the 'G' word for men and the 'J' word for women - and that's 'J' for jewellery not 'J' for jacuzzi.

## 10 GIFTS FOR Guys

(that he will actually use)



**Exercise 1.** Work in small groups. Discuss the following questions.

- When do you give presents?
- What's the best present you've ever given?
- What's the best present you've ever received?
- Do you think it's easier to buy presents for men or for women?
- Did a man or a woman write the article?
- Does he or she think men are good at choosing presents?
- Does he or she think women are good at choosing presents?
- What do women and men really want for their birthday? Do you agree?

**Exercise 2.** Rearrange the words below to make six statements from the article. You have been given the first word, but some words are absent.

- a) A... can real you something is present keep
- b) Books ... time of waste a are
- c) Most ... in are interested women gadgets not
- d) Women . . . and intuitive are sensitive
- e) Men ... usually silly or coloured want socks don't ties brightly
- f) Men . . . anything like electronic digital or

**Exercise 3. Match words from column A with words from column B.**

a) a bunch of	socks / scissors / jeans
b) a box of	cake / furniture / wood
c) a pair of	cigarettes / crisps / biscuits
d) a packet of	flowers / grapes / keys
e) a piece of	wine / perfume / whisky
f) a bottle of	chocolates / matches / tissues

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentences:**

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

**Exercise 5. Here are the past tense forms of irregular verbs. Write in the base forms:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ spent  
 \_\_\_\_\_ sank  
 \_\_\_\_\_ left  
 \_\_\_\_\_ met  
 \_\_\_\_\_ heard  
 \_\_\_\_\_ had  
 \_\_\_\_\_ caught  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ate  
 \_\_\_\_\_ broke  
 \_\_\_\_\_ saw  
 \_\_\_\_\_ could  
 \_\_\_\_\_ took

**Exercise 6. Complete the following text with verbs from the box in the past:**

say-drink-go-send-speak-get- forget-eat-hear-buy-can-tell-know-put-be(\*5)-drive

Last weekend my boyfriend and I \_\_\_\_\_ to a very nice party. We \_\_\_\_\_ a mysterious invitation to a party in our mailbox but we \_\_\_\_\_ (not) who \_\_\_\_\_ it; anyway we decided to go. John, my boyfriend, \_\_\_\_\_ a very big present and \_\_\_\_\_ it in our car; then we \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours before coming to a very

big house. It \_\_\_\_\_ a very elegant five-story house but all the lights \_\_\_\_\_ off and there was no noise either. We \_\_\_\_\_ very confused and a little scared. I \_\_\_\_\_ John to go back home, but he insisted on staying. When we knocked on the door, I realized it \_\_\_\_\_ open. I \_\_\_\_\_ a little noise and when we walked in the house most of my friends and family \_\_\_\_\_: "HAPPY BIRTHDAY SUSAN!" It was a surprise party for me! We \_\_\_\_\_ delicious food and \_\_\_\_\_ lots of wine and beer. I \_\_\_\_\_ with all my beloved ones all night long and \_\_\_\_\_ (not) believe how lucky I \_\_\_\_\_ - they \_\_\_\_\_ (not) my birthday, they just celebrated it some days later to surprise me!

## FRIENDS FOR LIFE

Tina and Will met when they were both studying at the same university. Three years later, we contacted them and asked them to take part in a survey to find out how many people had stayed friends. Here is what we found out.

### Tina

"How did you meet Will?" I first met Will when I was looking for someone to share the house I was renting. I put an advertisement in the local newspaper, and he answered it. When we met, we clicked straightaway, and I told him he could move in.

"What was it like living with Will? "It was fun. We soon found out that we had a lot in common and quickly became close friends. We had the same ideas about politics and other less important things like cooking. We also liked the same music, and that's important when you're sharing a house. We fell out a couple of times about the housework. Will thinks I'm untidy, but I think life's too short to worry about things like that.

"What happened when you left university? "When we graduated three years ago, we went our separate ways, and since then our lives have been very different. I went back to my home town and got a job as a production assistant for art exhibitions. I love my job but I'm living with my parents because I'm not earning very much. Will thinks I'm crazy, because money is very important to him now, but I get a lot of satisfaction from my job. He's earning a lot of money, but he doesn't have time to spend with his family. Our lifestyles are so different now that when he comes for the weekend we have a laugh, but we don't have very much to talk about.

### Will

"What kind of relationship did you have with Tina at university? "Tina and I got on very well together. When we first met, we hit it off immediately and we ended up sharing a house for nearly three years. We had our ups and downs but we had the same attitude to the important things in life, and the only thing we argued about was the house



work. I'm a Virgo, so I'm very tidy, whereas Tina's the opposite. I don't think she ever found out where we kept the vacuum cleaner.

"What did you do when you left university? "When I left university, I moved to London and got a job in a finance company. I have to work long hours and I don't really enjoy what I'm doing but I earn a very good salary. I'm very ambitious and I enjoy spending money on CDs, clothes and a nice car. Tina's working really hard as well, but she's not earning much. I don't understand why she's doing it.

'Are you still in touch with one another? "Our lifestyles are very different now, so we've drifted apart. We still talk on the phone, and when I go down to visit her, we have a laugh. I know she'll always be there for me.

**Exercise 1. Underline the correct name:**

- a) Tina/Will was looking for someone to share the house with.
- b) Tina/Will is a very tidy person.
- c) Tina/Will lives at home now.
- d) Tina/Will has a well-paid job.
- e) Tina/Will loves her/his job.
- f) Tina/Will has a nice car.

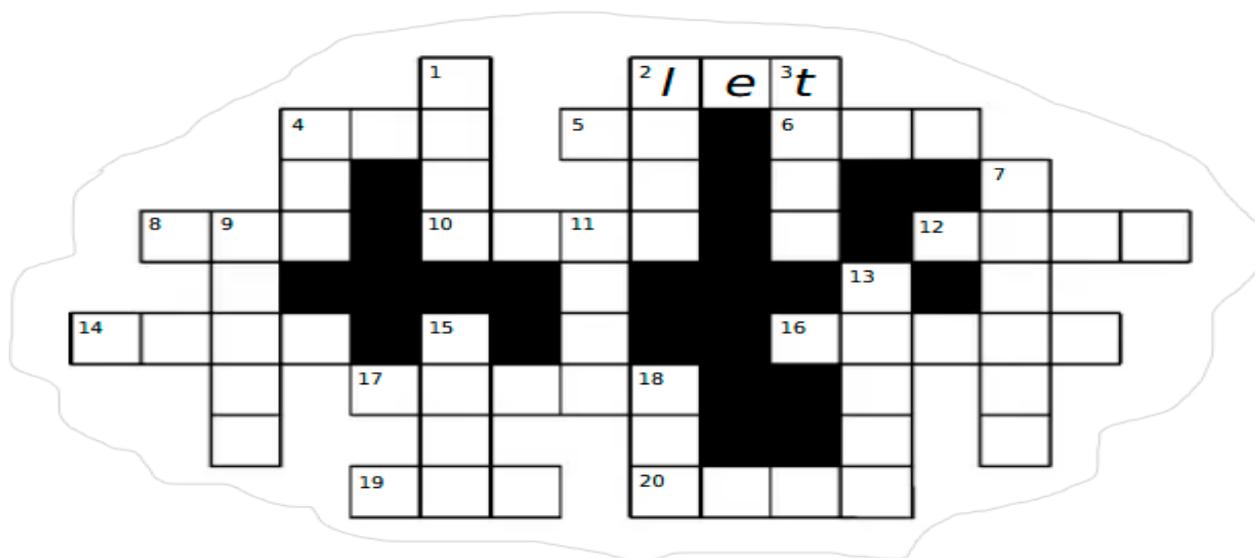
**Exercise 2. Complete these expressions to talk about friendship from the article:**

- a)'we liked one another as soon as we first met'=we clicked \_\_\_/ we hit it \_\_\_
- b)'we had similar interests'=we had a lot
- c)'we got to know one another very well'=we became\_\_\_
- d)'we argued'=we fell \_\_\_
- e)'we became/ have become more distant from each other'=we went our separate\_\_\_/ we've drifted \_\_\_
- f)'we enjoyed one another's company'=we got on \_\_\_
- g)'we had good moments and bad moments'=we had our\_\_\_
- h) 'I know I can count on her when I need a friend'=I know she'll always be \_\_\_

**Exercise 3. Listen a minute: <https://listenaminute.com/f/friends.html>. Fill the gaps.**

I think I have \_\_\_\_\_ friends in the world. They are just as important to me as family. \_\_\_\_\_ are my family, really. My best friends and I all grew up together and \_\_\_\_\_ experiences together. We know everything about each other. I would do anything for my friends and \_\_\_\_\_ do anything for me. I'm sure there's nothing in the world that \_\_\_\_\_ from being friends. I've also made \_\_\_\_\_ good friends from university and the different places I've worked. They are also important to me. We are \_\_\_\_\_ the world and it's sometimes difficult to \_\_\_\_\_, but we \_\_\_\_\_. One day I'd like to get all of my friends together for a big party. That'd be great fun.

Practice your vocabulary: **PHRASAL VERBS CROSSWORD**



**Across**

2. A: That's the second time he's \_\_\_\_\_ me down this week.

B: Yeah, he's becoming quite unreliable these days.

4. A: Are you going to Linda's party this weekend?

B: Oh, you haven't heard. She's \_\_\_\_\_ it off until the week after.

5. A: Do you think I should do it?

B: Absolutely! \_\_\_\_\_ for it!

6. A: Can I borrow your camera?

B: Sure, but try not \_\_\_\_\_ up all the film.

8.A: I feel terrible.

B: Don't worry. You'll soon \_\_\_\_\_ over it. You'll be fine in a few days.

10.A: Have a good trip! By the way, do you speak any Spanish?

B: No, but I'm sure I'll \_\_\_\_\_ up a few words quite quickly.

12.A:Cigarette?

B: No, thanks. I \_\_\_\_\_ up last month actually.

14. A: Do you think he's telling the truth?

B: No, I don't. I think he \_\_\_\_\_ the whole thing up.

16. A: Do you remember what a mess the house was in when I bought it?

B: Yeah, you've done a great job of \_\_\_\_\_ it up. It looks wonderful.

17. A: She really \_\_\_\_\_ after her mum.

B: You are right. They are very alike.

19. A: Where are you going?

B: To the airport with Joe to \_\_\_\_\_ him off. Do you want to come?

20. A: Wasn't she just so boring?

B: You can say that again. She just \_\_\_\_\_ on and on and on.

**Down**

1. A: Late again!

B: Sorry. I had to \_\_\_\_\_ off at the shops on the way here.

2. A: How did this happen?

B: I don't know, but I'll find out it. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ into it straight away.

3. A: Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the music up a bit?

B: Sure.

4. A: What's the matter?

B: Oh, the second I \_\_\_\_\_ the phone down I knew I'd said the wrong thing.

7. A: Have you decided what to do?

B: Yes, I've been trying to think what to do for ages before it suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ on me.

9. A: Where did you go last night?

B: We went all over the place and \_\_\_\_\_ up in that new bar near the river.

11. A: I've lost my keys.

B: Have you? I'll let you know if I \_\_\_\_\_ across them.

13. A: Where is she? It's the same time after time.

B: Year, you can always \_\_\_\_\_ on her to be late.

15. A: Why on earth did you do that?

B: I have no idea. I don't know what \_\_\_\_\_ over me.

18. A: He tried to tell us that he wasn't involved, but we \_\_\_\_\_ right through him.

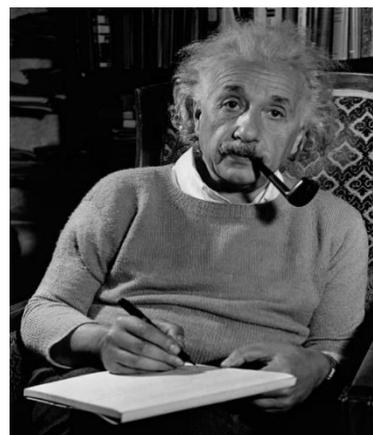
B: Yeah, he's always been a terrible liar.

Read the text about Albert Einstein and pay your attention to the grammar:

Student A:

## ***Albert Einstein***

Albert Einstein (1879- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ ) was born in (2) \_\_\_\_\_ but took out (3) \_\_\_\_\_ citizenship in his mid-twenties. Surprisingly as a child he wasn't a remarkable student. In fact he failed his first attempt at the entry exam for (4) \_\_\_\_\_. However two years later he passed and, after his graduation on 1900, he worked as a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ before getting a job in the Patents office in Bern. He worked there from 1902 to 1909. In 1905 he published three papers on theoretical physics and, in the same year, he obtained his (6) \_\_\_\_\_.



In 1908, he became a lecture at the University of Bern. His genius brought him respect and he went on to hold various professorships. In 1915 he published the final version of his (7) \_\_\_\_\_. When his theories were verified four years later, he became world famous and was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1921.

However, in 1933, while Einstein was visiting California, Hitler came to power. Being Jewish, Einstein decided to remain in the USA and continued his research at the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton where he remained until his death.

During the First World War Einstein had been a pacifist, but prior to the Second World War, he abandoned this idea because German scientists had managed to split the atom, and atomic bomb was now possible. He believed Hitler was a threat to world peace. He therefore persuade (8) \_\_\_\_\_, in 1939, to develop a US atomic research programme.

Student B:

<p><b>Personal information</b> Date &amp; place of birth: (a) _____, Germany Date &amp; place of death: 1955, USA</p> <p><b>Education</b> Studied at Zurich Polytechnic</p> <p><b>Work</b> 1900-1902: schoolteacher 1902-1909: (b) _____, Bern, Switzerland 1908: (c) _____, University of Bern 1909-1914: various professorships 1933-1955: physicist, (d) _____, Princeton</p>	<p><b>Publication and awards</b> 1905: Published three papers on (e) _____ 1905: Obtained a PhD 1915: Published his 'theory of relativity' 1921: Awarded the (f) _____</p> <p><b>Other information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Took out Swiss citizenship in 1901 and American citizenship in 1933.</li> <li>• The First World War: German scientists had managed to (h) _____ and Einstein believed that Hitler was becoming a threat to world peace. In 1939, he persuaded President Roosevelt to develop a US atomic research programme.</li> </ul>
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## Past Continuous

+ be (was/were) + Ving

- be (was/were)+not + Ving

? Be (was/were) + Ving

**Exercise 1.** Complete the conversation. Put in the past continuous forms:

Jessica: *I was looking* (I / look) for you, Vicky. I'm afraid I've broken this dish.

Vicky: Oh no! What (1)..... (you / do)?

Jessica: (2)..... (I / take) it into the kitchen. I bumped into Emma.

(3)..... (she / come) out just as (4) ..... (I / go) in.

Vicky: I expect it was your fault. (5) (you / not / look) where (6)..... (you/ go).

Jessica: Sorry. I'll buy you another one as soon as I have some money.

**Exercise 2.** Translate into English:

1. Он шел домой через парк.

2. Она печатала доклад весь вечер.

3. Мы крепко спали, когда они стучали в дверь.

4. Дождь шел без остановки.

5. Мы отдыхали на море.

6. Они обедали в ресторане, в то время как их дети устроили вечеринку дома.

7. Молодожены Патэрсоны в прошлом месяце жили у родителей, пока строители делали ремонт в их новой квартире.

8. Она смеялась над этой шуткой как сумасшедшая.

9. Молодая привлекательная девушка сидела на скамейке и читала.

10. Молодой странный человек смотрел на нее не отрываясь.

## Past Simple & Past Continuous

**Exercise 1.** Choose the right form:

1. We met/were meeting when we lived/were living in Spain.

2. What did you do/were you doing when I phoned/were phoning you?

3. I saw/were seeing him in the park he sat/ was sitting on the bench.

4. He slept/ was sleeping in the garden when he arrived/were arriving.

5. She worked/was working quietly at her desk when suddenly the door opened/was opening and her daughter rushed/was rushing in.

6. He stood/was standing up, walked/was walking across the room, and closed/was closing the window.

7. A strange man walked/was walking into the room. He wore/was wearing red trousers and a pink shirt.

8. Didn't you meet/weren't you meeting your wife while you worked/were working in Chile?

9. As soon as I walked/was walking into the room, he handled/was handling me the letter.
10. His father was really angry with him because he took/was taking his car while he was out.
11. Why didn't they visit/weren't visiting me while they stayed/were staying in London?
12. As he passed/was passing the bank, a man in a mask knocked/was knocking him onto the ground.
13. What did you write/were you writing when your computer crashed/was crashing?

**Exercise 2.** What did he do?// What was he doing?



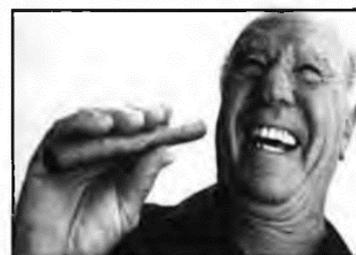
## Hero saves man's life

Jack Easton, 38, was driving home from work at around 6.30 in the evening when he saw a yellow VW van, driven by Ken Sharpe, crash into a tree. Without thinking of his own safety, he pulled the young man out of the van and took him straight to hospital. The doctors say Ken will make a complete recovery.

- 1 What was Jack Easton doing when he saw the accident?  
**He was driving home from work.**
- 2 What did Jack Easton do when he saw the accident?

## LOTTERY WIN FOR UNEMPLOYED MAN

Unemployed painter, John Phillips, received a very pleasant surprise last night. He was watching TV when a man from the lottery read the winning numbers. They were the numbers on John's ticket.



He had won £1,000,000. He immediately gave his wife a big kiss and took his whole family out for an expensive meal.

- 3 What was John Phillips doing when he heard the good news?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What did John Phillips do when he heard the good news?  
\_\_\_\_\_



### Shock for bank customers

Customers in the Whitehall Savings Bank received a terrible shock yesterday. People were standing in queues chatting to each other when two masked robbers burst into the bank. Sixty-year-old Martin Webb suffered a heart attack and was taken to hospital. The robbers escaped with £500,000.

- 5 What was happening in the bank when the robbers burst in?

---

- 6 What happened to Martin Webb when the robbers burst in?

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### Exercise 3. A COUPLE WHO SURVIVED AN AMAZING 66 DAYS AT SEA

A couple from Miami, Bill and Simone Butler, spent sixty-six days in a life-raft in the seas of Central America after their yacht sank. They survived in very good condition.



Twenty-one days after they left Panama in their yacht, Siboney, they met some whales. 'they started to hit the side of the boat,' said Bill, 'and then suddenly we heard water.' Two minutes later, the yacht was sinking. They jumped into the life-raft and watched the boat go under the water.

For twenty days they had tins of food, biscuits, and bottles of water.

They also had a fishing-line and a machine to make salt water into drinking water – two things which saved their lives. They caught eight to ten fish a day and ate them raw. Then the line broke. 'So we had no more fish until something very strange happened. Some sharks came to feed, and the fish under the raft were afraid and came to the surface. I caught them with my hands.'

About twenty ships passed them, but no one saw them. After fifty days at sea their life-raft was beginning to break up.

Then suddenly it was all over. A fishing boat saw them and picked them up. They couldn't stand up, so the captain carried them onto his boat and took them to Costa Rica. Their two months at sea was over.



**Student A:** Write down wrong sentences about the couple:

They were from New York.

They spent seventy days at sea.

**Student B:** Correct the sentences of Student A:

They were from Miami.

They spent sixty-six days at sea.

## A SAD STORY (((

### Exercise 1.

Write down the past simple form of the verbs:

#### Past Simple

- run up –
- kill –
- arrive –
- put up –
- call –
- ring –
- rescue –
- run him over –
- can't get down –
- invite them in for tea –
- try to attempt him down -

Write down the past continuous form of the verbs:

#### Past Continuous

- wait –
- water –
- leave –
- play –
- have -

Exercise 2. Match the pictures with the phrases from the box:



Exercise 3. Complete the story with the phrases from the box:

Yesterday evening, Mrs Taylor (1) **was watering the plants** in her garden, while her cat, Billy, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ near her. Suddenly, Billy (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a tree. Mrs Taylor (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to Billy, but he (5) \_\_\_\_\_. So she (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the Fire Brigade. While she (7) \_\_\_\_\_ For them to arrive, she (8) \_\_\_\_\_ with some fish. The Fire Brigade eventually (9) \_\_\_\_\_, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ their ladder and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ Billy. Mrs Taylor was so pleased that she (12) \_\_\_\_\_. While they (13) \_\_\_\_\_, they didn't see Billy go outside again, and ten minutes later as they (14) \_\_\_\_\_, they (15) \_\_\_\_\_ and unfortunately they (16) \_\_\_\_\_ him.



**Exercise 4. Correcting facts**

1. The story happened last month. - + _____	4. Billy jumped over the wall 5. Mrs Taylor rang the Police 6. The Fire Brigade used a rope to get Billy down
2. Mrs Taylor was cutting the grass	
3. Billy was sleeping in the garden	

**Exercise 5. Choose the correct form of the verb.**

1. They *fell* / *were falling* in love when they *worked* / *were working* in Rome.

2 She *read* / *was reading* quietly in her room when suddenly the lights *went* / *were going out* and she *heard* / *was hearing* a scream.

3 He *stood* / *was standing* up, *walked* / *was walking* across the room, and *closed* / *was closing* the window.

4 A young woman *walked* / *was walking* into the office. She *carried* / *was carrying* a baby.

5 *Didn't you meet* / *Weren't you meeting* your wife while you *lived* / *were living* in Italy?

6 I *saw* / *was seeing* you in the park yesterday. You *sat* / *were sitting* with your arm round Tom.

7 As soon as I *walked* / *was walking* into the room, she *handed* / *was handing* me the letter.

8 His father was really angry with him because he *listened* / *was listening* to music while he *did* / *was doing* his homework.

9 Why *didn't they visit* / *weren't they visiting* me when they *stayed* / *were staying* in London?

10 What *did you write* / *were you writing* when your computer *crashed* / *was crashing*?

**Exercise 6.**

## *A special holiday in Florida*

Last February, I (1) decided (decide) to go on holiday to Florida. The day I (2) ----- (leave) England it (3) (rain), but when I (4) (land) in Florida, the sun (5) ----- (shine) and a lovely, warm breeze (6) ----- (blow) from the sea. I (7) (take) a taxi to my hotel. As I (8) (check in), someone (9)----- (tap) me on the shoulder. I (10) ----- (can not) believe my eyes! It was my old girlfriend. She (11) (stay) at the same hotel. The next day, we (12) (go) snorkelling and (13) (see) hundreds of beautiful fish. It (14) (get) dark when we (15)----- (return) to our hotel after a wonderful day. We (16) ----- (spend) the rest of the week together. It was very romantic. We (17) (feel) very sad when the holiday (end).



## PRESENT & PAST: SIMPLE & CONTINUOUS

### Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks:

with the present simple or continuous of the verbs in brackets:	with the past simple or continuous of the verbs in brackets:
1. Cindy ..... (never/ do) her homework, that's why the teacher..... (get) angry with her.	1. Martin ..... (phone) Susan every day until she ..... (accept) to go out with him.
2. Dad ..... (wash) the car now. He ..... (not/ like) it, but mum always ..... (want) the car to be clean.	2. .... football .....(you/ train) yesterday afternoon? No, I ... I ...(revise) for my literature exam.
3. Baby Lisa ..... (not/ walk), she only ..... (crawl).	3. My mother ..... (want) me to tidy my room, so I ..... (have) to stay at home on Saturday morning.
4. "..... (Paul/ study) for the biology exam?" "No, he ..... In fact, he ..... (phone) Mandy."	4. It ..... (not/ snow) yesterday, but the weather ..... (be) pretty cold.
5. Let's go home! It ..... (be) too late for the children.	5. When ..... (Dave/ finish) his secondary education?
6. .... (you/ understand) the maths homework?	6. "..... (you/ buy) the stamps yesterday?" "I'm terribly sorry, but I ..... (forget)."
7. Terry ..... (have) lunch now, so he ..... (can/ not/ go) out.	7. When the teacher ..... (leave) the lab, everybody ..... (start) to make such a noise that Mrs Black ..... (give) us some extra work.
8. Alice's children ..... (spend) hours in front of the TV. They ..... (watch) it now.	8. Why ..... (you/ not/ do) the homework after lunch when I ..... (tell) you?
9. We ..... (always/ stay) in a 5-star-hotel whenever we ..... (travel) to London, but this time we ..... (stay) at a friend's house.	9. While Sam ..... (print) his essay, the printer ..... (break) down, as usual!
	10. Peter ..... (understand) my point of view, but he ..... (not/ agree) with it at all.

<p>10. My brother ..... (save) his pocket money to get a new laptop.</p> <p>11. Carol ..... (not/ like) meat, so she ..... (never/ eat) hamburgers.</p> <p>12. "What time ..... (the plane/ take off)?" "I ..... (think) it .....(take off) at 19:50.</p> <p>13. Yes, of course I can help you; I .....(not/ do) anything important now.</p> <p>14. Tom .....(not/ be) in. He ..... (swim). He .....(usually/ swim) on Friday evening.</p> <p>15. Mum ..... (always/ tell) me I ..... (play) the music loud. What a nuisance!</p> <p>16. "..... (the new TV series/ begin) at 9 or 10 p.m.?" "It ..... (begin) at 9:30."</p> <p>17. "..... (Paul/write) his essay, dear?" "No, mum, he ..... (chat) with Adam.</p>	 <p>11. .... (you/ remember) to phone Martin yesterday?; it ..... (be) his birthday.</p> <p>12. My brother ..... (spend) a lot on a present for her girlfriend, but she ..... (not/ like) it.</p> <p>13. Paul and Tessa ..... (seem) to be very happy when they suddenly ..... (split) up.</p> <p>14. It ..... (be) so hot last month that most of our plants ..... (die).</p> <p>15. While my husband ..... (do) the shopping, I .....(decide) to prepare a special lunch to surprise him.</p> <p>16. Patrick .....(not/ feel) well lately, so he ..... (make) an appointed with Dr Jones.</p> <p>17. Why ..... (you/ not/come) to the party, Dan ? We ..... (look) forward to seeing you.</p>
--	---

**Exercise 2. Choose the correct alternatives:**

Adam: Hello, Mike. What ... in this part of London?

Mike: Well, actually, ... at flats round here.

Adam: Flats? ... to move?

Mike: Yes, in fact, believe it or not, Mandy and I ... married.

Adam: That's great! Congratulations. When ... ?

Mike: Only last week. It was while we ... with her family in Scotland. Now ... to find a suitable flat. Adam: It'll be great to have you as neighbours. I hope you manage to buy one soon.

Mike: Oh we ... for one to buy. We ... enough money yet ... to find somewhere to rent.

Adam: Yes, of course. That's what we ... at first. Actually, in the end, my brother ... us some money. That's how we ... to buy ours.

Mike: Really? Perhaps I'll talk to my family before ... a flat.

Adam: That's not a bad idea. My family ... us quite a lot of helpful advice. Now, what about some coffee? There's a good place just round the corner.

Mike: Oh, yes, I ... for somewhere to sit down when I bumped into you. Let's go.

(Электронный ресурс: <https://www.study.ru/courses/test-pre-intermediate/past-continuous-forma-upotreblenie>)

**Exercise 3.** Put the verbs into the correct form: present simple, present continuous, past simple or past continuous:

1. I remember the day you got your exam results. We .....a film in the sitting-room when you rushed in and told us. (watch)
2. I tried to explain the situation to my parents, but they just..... what I was talking about. (not / understand)
3. What have you put in my burger? It ..... absolutely disgusting. (taste)
4. Peter always claimed that he was innocent, but for many years no-one ..... him. (believe)
5. It's a great jacket, I know, but unfortunately it ..... to me. I'm just borrowing it for the party this evening. (not / belong)
6. Why ..... that thin dress? You'll freeze to death in this cold wind! (you / wear)
7. Molly's fed up because she hurt her ankle when she ..... this morning. (jog)
8. While I was admiring the view, someone stole the bag which ..... all my traveller's cheques. (contain)
9. Look! ..... that man standing beside the cash desk? I'm sure he's planning to steal something. (you / see)
10. Tea or coffee? I'm making both, so just say which you ..... (prefer)
11. The boys didn't want to come shopping with us because they ..... the football on television. (watch).



### **RELAX: Sally Sees Herself As She Really Is**

I was under the impression that I was quite a relaxed person until I watched the video of my sister's wedding. As I watched myself, I realised that I am not the cool, calm, sophisticated woman I thought I was. In fact I'm the opposite. I fidget. I talk non-stop, fiddle with my hair, scratch my nose, wave my hands around like a lunatic, bite my nails, and I never sit back on a seat, I sit on the edge of it, ready to jump up and go somewhere else.

So it was no surprise when a friend gave me *The Little Book of Calm* for my last birthday.

I read the blurb on the back cover. 'Feeling stressed?' it asked. 'Need some help to regain the balance in your life? *The Little Book of the Calm* is full of advice to follow and thoughts to inspire. Open it at any page and you will find a path to inner peace.'

So I opened it at any page and read the advice: 'Wear white.' Wear white! I haven't worn white since my first child was born. This is not good advice for someone who has to deal with young children and their dirty fingers every day.

I turned to another page. 'Take a lesson in calmness from children. Watch how children live every moment for the pleasure of the moment.' Do you know my children? When one of them is screaming, 'Aargh! He's pulling my hair!' and the other is screaming, 'She's taken my sweets!', the feeling I get is not calmness.

‘Make an appointment with yourself to deal with worries at a specific time in the future.’ Make an appointment! I’ve already got too many appointments. I don’t need another appointment to worry about.

‘Get up early and watch the sun rise.’ Well that’s nothing new. I wake up at the crack of dawn every day, thanks to the children. I haven’t had a lie-in for years.

‘For every ninety minutes of work, take a twenty-minute break.’ Yes, I like that. But there’s a problem. Who’s going to tell my children ‘Don’t disturb Mummy now, she’s having a break.’?

‘Use a soft voice.’ With fighting children? I don’t think so. In fact, my voice is getting louder every day. I decided once more. ‘Rediscover milk.’ No problem. I love milk and I drink it all the time . . . with a shot of strong Italian espresso coffee in it, of course.

**Exercise 1.** *Are these sentences true or false?*

- Before seeing the video, Sally thought she was a calm sort of person
- She wasn’t surprised when she saw herself on the video
- She discovered that she’s the sort of person who never keeps still
- She read *The Little Book of Calm* from cover to cover
- The advice in *The Little Book of Calm* changed her life

**Exercise 2.** *Find expression in the article with the similar meaning to the underlined words:*

- I never stop moving
- I talk constantly
- I touch my hair
- Arrange a time to give your attention to your worries
- I wake up very early in the morning
- I never sleep late in the morning
- For every ninety minutes of work, rest for twenty minutes

**Exercise 3.** *Complete these sentences:*

- Nobody can ever get a word in because you .....
- Don’t phone me before eleven tomorrow morning. I want to .....
- Did you remember to ring the dentist and .....
- You look tired. Why don’t you .....
- Sit still! Stop .....
- Carla, you’ll break that if you keep on .....
- In this job you will have a lot of new problems to .....
- Our flight leaves at 8.05 so we need to get up .....

**Exercise 4.** *Look at the pictures. How do you think these people are feeling? Are they relaxed people?*



According to *The Little Book of Calm*, a relaxed person:

spend time alone  
 has a short nap during the day  
 does some physical exercises  
 goes running  
 floats in water  
 has a leisurely hot bath

takes a different route to work or college  
 drinks hot water  
 has a massage  
 goes dancing  
 drinks milk  
 changes their routine

Listen to each speaker (the typescript from *Inside Out Intermediate. Students Book*).  
 What activities do they do?

Barbara	Peter	Robert	Sally

### **Exercise 5. HOW RELAXED ARE YOU?**

- A. I start worrying about Monday on Friday evening.  
 B. I find it easy to switch off from work and relax at the weekend.
- A. I am always fidgeting  
 B. I find it easy to keep still.
- A. When I visit people's homes, I sit on the edge of the seat for the first hour.  
 B. When I visit people's homes, I sit back and relax straightway.

4. A. *I am always fiddling with something.*  
B. *I don't need to have something in my hands.*
5. A. *I bite my nails.*  
B. *I never, or almost never, bite my nails.*
6. A. *I worry all the time.*  
B. *If I have a problem, I deal with it. If I can't do anything, I don't worry about it.*
7. A. *When I make an appointment, I start worrying that I'm going to forget it.*  
B. *When I make an appointment, I write it down.*
8. A. *I hate waiting in queues. I'm too impatient. If I can I push in.*  
B. *I accept waiting in queues because it's fair.*
9. A. *I lose my temper two or three times a week.*  
B. *I hardly ever lose my temper.*
10. A. *I usually arrive at appointment too early or too late.*  
B. *I usually arrive at appointment on time.*

***Tell about yourself using the ideas from the questionnaire.***



# used to vs. would

When we talk about events, states, or habits that took place in the past and are not happening now, we use **used to** and **would**.

**Used to:** My father used to live in Paris.



- For actions and states
- Used with stative verbs
- Negative: didn't use to
- Questions: Did (he) use to
- Used more often

**Would:** We would visit my grandmother every summer when I was little.

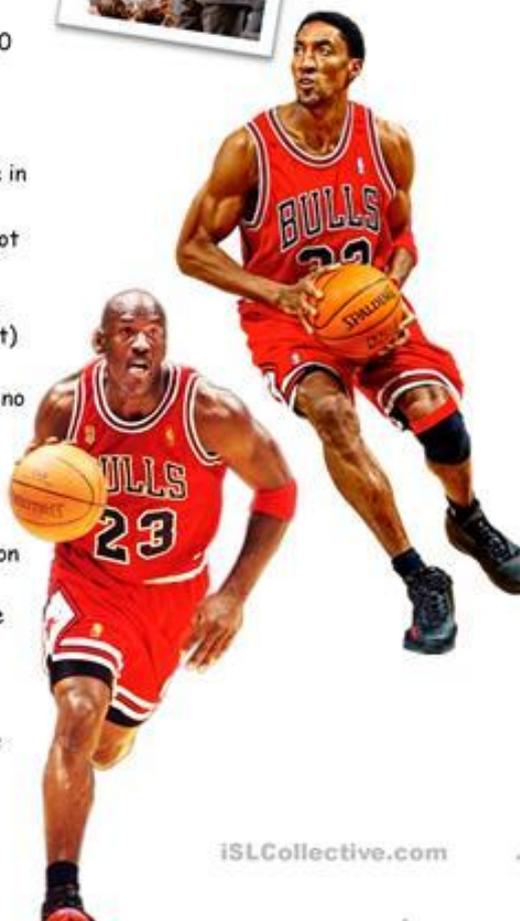
- For an event that happened many times
- More formal
- Cannot be used with stative verbs
- No negative or question



Fill in the correct form of **used to** or **would**

If both answers are possible- use **would**

1. Michael Jordan \_\_\_\_\_ live in Brooklyn, N.Y.
2. When he was young, he \_\_\_\_\_ often play basketball with his older brother.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not) play only basketball- he played football and baseball too.
4. He really wanted to grow tall- so he \_\_\_\_\_ put salt in his shoes and pray. And it worked- he did grow tall!
5. When he was a child, he \_\_\_\_\_ often dream about winning an Olympic gold medal.
6. When Michael Jordan played in the NBA, there \_\_\_\_\_ (not) be 30 teams as there are today.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ cheer for Michael Jordan when he was a Chicago Bulls player?
8. Scottie Pippen is the youngest of 12 children and he \_\_\_\_\_ live in a small town in Arkansas.
9. When he was young, he \_\_\_\_\_ dream about making the winning shot in the 7<sup>th</sup> game of the NBA championship.-
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Scottie \_\_\_\_\_ play basketball very well? No, he didn't.
11. He was on his high school basketball team, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not) play very much.
12. Pippen \_\_\_\_\_ be so skinny- he weighed 150 pounds or 68 kilos- no college offered him a scholarship..
13. So his coach found him as job as basketball team manager at the University of Central Arkansas where he \_\_\_\_\_ be in charge of equipment and laundry for the team.
14. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not/play) basketball very well- he \_\_\_\_\_ be on the reserve team.
15. Because many players quit the team, Pippen got a chance to play. He \_\_\_\_\_ score 4.3 points per game.
16. Not many people \_\_\_\_\_ watch his games. He was almost unknown.
17. Michael Jordan \_\_\_\_\_ always stick his tongue out when he was making a shot.
18. Jordan and Pippen \_\_\_\_\_ be called the greatest duo in basketball. Has any other duo taken their place yet?



**SING THE SONG.** *Study grammar:***The Beatles Lyrics**

Yesterday all my troubles seemed so far away.  
 Now it looks as though they're here to stay.  
 Oh, I believe in yesterday.

Suddenly, I'm not half the man I used to be.  
 There's a shadow hanging over me.  
 Oh, yesterday came suddenly.

Why she had to go?  
 I don't know, she wouldn't say.  
 I said something wrong.  
 Now I long for yesterday.

Yesterday love was such an easy game to play.  
 Now I need a place to hide away.  
 Oh, I believe in yesterday.

Why she had to go?  
 I don't know, she wouldn't say.  
 I said something wrong.  
 Now I long for yesterday.

Yesterday love was such an easy game to play.  
 Now I need a place to hide away.  
 Oh, I believe in yesterday.

**Exercise 1.** *Put the sentences below into the table.*

Past Simple	Used to/would	Used to

When I was a child:

- a) I was afraid of the dark
- b) I believed in ghosts
- c) I went on holidays abroad three times
- d) I broke my legs skiing
- e) I sucked my thumbs when I was tired
- f) I started learning the piano
- g) I had long hair
- h) I didn't like vegetables
- i) I went to church every Sunday
- j) I lived right in the city center.

## Present Perfect

+ have/has V<sub>3</sub>/ed

- have/has+not + V<sub>3</sub>/ed

? Have/has + V<sub>3</sub>/ed

**Exercise 1.** Write a letter to a friend. In the letter, you give news about yourself and other people. Use the words given to make sentences.

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. - \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2.** Read the situations and write sentences in Present Perfect. 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

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. \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 3.** Complete the dialogues:

Would you like something to eat? -

No, thanks. I've just had lunch.  
(just/have)

Do you know where Julia is? -

Yes, I --- her. (just/see)

What time is David leaving? -

He --- (already/leave)

What is in the newspaper today? -

I don't know. I --- (not/read/yet)

Is Ann coming to the cinema with us? -

No, she --- the film. (already/see)

Are your friends here yet? -

Yes, they --- (just/arrive)

What does Tim think about your plan? -

I --- (not/tell/yet)

**Exercise 4.** 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)

Choose one of the dialogues and complete it.

**Exercise 5.** Put in *been* or *gone*:

1. Hello! I've just ... to the shops. I've bought lots of things.

2. Alice isn't here at the moment. She's ... to the shop to get a newspaper.

3. Tom has ... out. He'll be back in about hour.

4. 'Are you going to the bank?' 'No, I've already ... to the bank.'

**Exercise 6.**

**Have you ever ...?**

**A-students:**

*Have you ever been to a fortune-teller?*

1. miss a plane, a train, a bus etc.?

**B-students**

*Yes, I have. Once I went to ...*

*No, I haven't. (turn to the next question)*

1. do yoga?

2. work in a shop, bar, or restaurant?	2. be in papers or on TV?
3. smoke?	3. find any money in the street?
4. speak in English on the phone?	4. smoke a cigar?
5. sleep open air?	5. write a poem?
6. win a prize or a lottery?	6. walk in your sleep?
7. move house?	7. lose you passport/any documents?
8. fail an exam, a test, a control work?	8. say "I love you" to somebody?
9. meet a famous people?	9. have a terrible holiday?
10. miss classes?	10. see a film in English?



## LISTENING: BAD HABITS

From <http://listenaminute.com>

*Before you listen...*

Match the words to their meaning.

- |                         |     |  |
|-------------------------|-----|--|
| (1) Smoker              | ( ) | to make a noisy sucking sound while drinking |
| (2) To slurp            | ( ) | slightly angry                               |
| (3) Noodles             | ( ) | drivers                                      |
| (4) To quit             | ( ) | someone who smokes cigars or cigarettes      |
| (5) To leave sth around | ( ) | to tell someone something they don't know    |
| (6) Annoyed             | ( ) | to stop doing something                      |
| (7) Motorists           | ( ) | food cooked in boiling water                 |
| (8) Perhaps             | ( ) | to leave something somewhere carelessly      |
| (9) To point out        | ( ) | maybe  |

*Now listen to the text and fill in the blanks.*

What \_\_\_\_\_ habits? I think everyone has bad habits. Not everyone \_\_\_\_\_ what bad habits are. Some smokers don't think smoking is a bad habit. Young people don't think listening \_\_\_\_\_ on the train is a bad habit. In Japan, slurping your noodles \_\_\_\_\_ that you enjoy your food, but making a noise while eating in England \_\_\_\_\_.

Have you ever tried to break your bad habits? I \_\_\_\_\_ smoking and have stopped leaving things laying \_\_\_\_\_ house. I wish other people would stop their bad habits. I get annoyed when people \_\_\_\_\_ meetings or talk loudly on their phones in public. I also think \_\_\_\_\_ need to think about their driving habits. Perhaps I should \_\_\_\_\_ their bad habits.

*After you listen...*

Look at these bad habits. Do you have any of them?

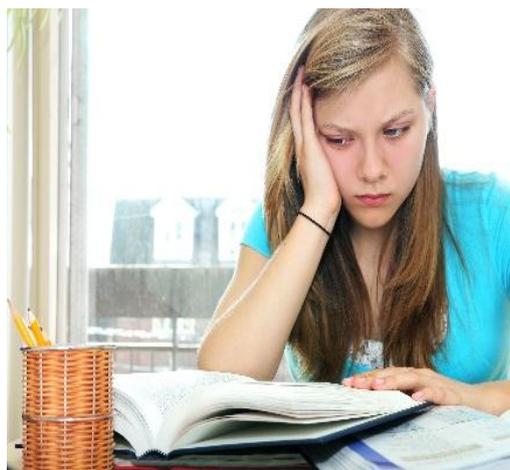
- |                          |                                 |                      |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| ( ) always arriving late | ( ) sleeping too much           | ( ) fast eating      |
| ( ) watching too much TV | ( ) becoming an "owl" at night  | ( ) nail biting      |
| ( ) skipping breakfast   | ( ) always carrying a heavy bag | ( ) drinking alcohol |

- ( ) being “superconnected”    ( ) being in love with junk food    ( ) smoking  
 ( ) drinking too much coffee    ( ) wearing headphones for hours    ( ) cursing

Answer the questions with a partner.

- Which bad habit do you think is the most difficult to get rid of?
- Are we born with our bad habits? Or do we acquire them?
- Do other people’s bad habits get on your nerves?
- What bad habits do you observe in your family members?
- Have you been successful in getting rid of a bad habit?

Read these two examples of **HOW DRUG ADDICTION MAY BEGIN**



### Scenario 1

Allison was having a bad year. After years of not getting along, her parents had finally decided to get a divorce. While there was a lot of tension in the house, her parents were trying hard to be polite to each other and considerate of Allison’s and her younger brother’s feelings. Always a good student, Allison continued to find comfort in studying hard and getting good grades in school. Her best friend, Susie, had really been there for her, too. Every weekend Susie had planned something fun for them to do by themselves or with other friends. Over the

past several months, Allison and Susie had gone ice-skating on a regular basis, seen many movies, and gone bowling. Allison had also continued to play soccer on her school’s team. Throughout the year, Allison had been able to talk to her parents about the pending divorce. Allison’s parents had been willing to listen to her concerns and discuss her anger about this big change in her life. Allison felt really sad, but she also felt that she was going to be all right.

### Scenario 2

Laura felt as if her life was falling apart. Her parents had just told her that they were getting a divorce. Although her parents hadn’t gotten along for years, Laura had always hoped that they would find a way to stay together so they could continue to be a family. Instead, her parents didn’t seem to have any time to talk to her about her feelings. Laura had always thought that she had a few good friends, but she wasn’t feeling like she could turn to them now. Her friend Katy had a boyfriend, and she didn’t get a chance to see her soccer teammates much



outside of games and practices. Laura had always been a good student, and she continued to complete her assignments on time. But she had noticed that it was becoming increasingly difficult to concentrate on her schoolwork. Because she was feeling lonely and isolated, Laura was considering going to a party with Katy. She had

heard that some kids brought drugs to these parties. For that reason, she had always stayed away. Now, however, she thought that it might be a way to get out of the house and forget about her problems for a little while. It might be fun. Laura was thinking that unless something else happened so that her social life improved, she might just go.

*In pairs, discuss the following questions:*

1. Which girl is more vulnerable to becoming involved with drugs? Why?
2. What role do friends play in both girls' lives? Do you think friends are an important influence? Give reasons to support your ideas.
3. What role does family play in the girls' lives? Do you think the family is an important influence? Give reasons to support your ideas.
4. Do you think that Allison is going to turn to drugs? Why or why not? What factors in her life will help her decide not to use drugs? How do you think those factors will affect the way she makes decisions about other issues in her life?
5. Do you think that Laura is going to turn to drugs? Why or why not? What factors in her life will affect the way she makes a decision about drugs and other issues in her life?
6. What do you think are some characteristics of people who turn to drugs? What are some characteristics of people who cope in other ways? Give examples to support your ideas.

**Exercise 7.** *Put the verbs in appropriate present tenses:*

<p>I _____ (wake up) three or four times every night. I _____ (give up) smoking and _____ (not/go) to the pub for two weeks. I _____ (not/want) to go to work and I _____ (hurry) home every evening. I'm the happiest man in the world.</p>	<p>I _____ (finish) university but I _____ (not/know) what I really _____ (want) to do so I _____ (work) here until I decide. I _____ (wear) a uniform and a very silly hat. I sometimes _____ (serve) 100 people in one day and at the end of the day I _____ (smell) of chips. I _____ (work) here for less than a week and I'm already absolutely exhausted.</p>
<p>I _____ (sleep) a lot during the day and often _____ (go out) all night. I _____ (visit) all the neighbour's gardens but I _____ (walk) softly so nobody _____ (hear) me. I _____ (wash) at least twice a day and I _____ (eat) as often as I can. I _____ (use up) several of me nine lives already.</p>	<p>I'm 28 and so I _____ (get) old for this job but I _____ (make) a lot of money and I _____ (invest) it wisely. I _____ (travel) to some very exotic locations since I started 12 years ago and I _____ (work) in at least ten capital cities including Paris, Rome, London and Tokyo. I _____ (eat) very healthy and I _____ (drink) a lot of water. In fact, I _____ (be) on a diet for 12 years.</p>

## *SING THE SONG. Study not only grammar:*

### Bohemian Rhapsody (by QUEEN)



**Task 1: Listen to the first and second stanzas and complete what is missing.**

Is this the \_\_\_\_\_ life?  
 Is this just \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 Caught in a \_\_\_\_\_,  
 No \_\_\_\_\_ from reality.  
 Open your \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Look up to the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I'm just a poor \_\_\_\_\_, I need no \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Because I'm \_\_\_\_\_ come \_\_\_\_\_ go  
 Little \_\_\_\_\_ little \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Anyway the \_\_\_\_\_ blows, \_\_\_\_\_ really matters  
 To me, to me

Mama, just \_\_\_\_\_ a man  
 Put a gun against his \_\_\_\_\_.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ my trigger, now he's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Mama, \_\_\_\_\_ had just begun  
 But \_\_\_\_\_ I've gone and thrown it all away  
 Mama, oh oh oh  
 Didn't mean to \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_.  
 If I'm not back \_\_\_\_\_ this time \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Carry on, carry on as if \_\_\_\_\_ matters



**Task 2: Listen to the third stanza and correct the wrong information.**

Too **EARLY**, my time has **GONE**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**BRINGS** shivers **UP** my spine  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**HEAD'S** aching all the time  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**HELLO** everybody I've got to **ARRIVE**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gotta leave you all **BACK** and face the **LIE**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mama, oh oh oh (anyway the wind blows)  
 I don't want to **LIVE**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 I **SELDOM** wish I'd never been born at all  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Task 3: Listen to the refrain and try to order the lines from 1 to 19**

\_\_\_\_\_ Bismillah! No- we will not let you go- let him go  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Gallileo Figaro, Magnifico  
 \_\_\_\_\_ No, No, No, No, No, No, No, No  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Beezelzebub has a devil put aside for me, for me, for me  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Scaramouch will you do the fandango  
 \_\_\_\_\_ He's just a poor boy from a poor family  
 \_\_\_\_\_ I see a little silhouette of a man  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Oh mama mia, mama mia, mama mia let me go  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Thunderbolt and lightning, very very frightening me  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Easy come easy go will you let me go  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Gallileo, Gallileo  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Will not let you go, let me go (never)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ But I'm just a poor boy and nobody loves me  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Bismillah! We will not let you go- let him go  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Bismillah! We will not let you go- let me go  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Gallileo, Gallileo  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Spare him his life from this monstrosity  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Never let you go- let me go-  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Never let me go- oh oh oh-

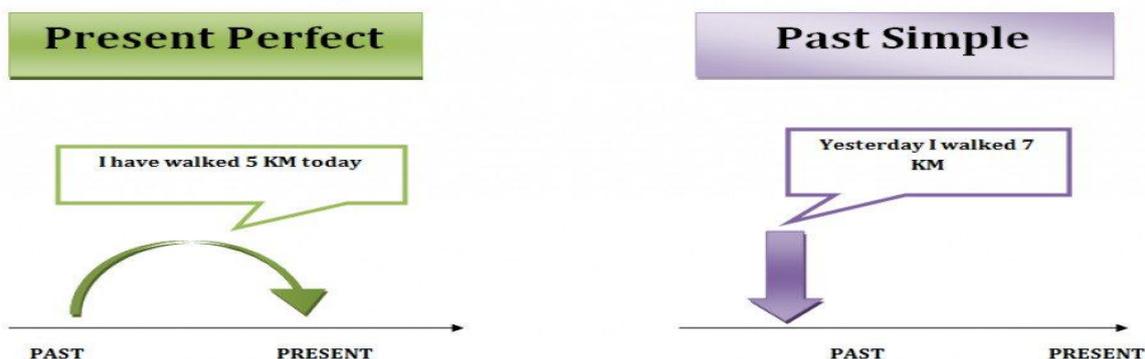


**Task 4: Listen to the last part of the song and choose the best option**

So you (SINK – THINK) you can (STONE – GONE) me and spit in my (ICE – EYE)  
 So you think you can (HAVE – LOVE) me and (LEAVE – LIVE) me to (DICE – DIE)  
 Oh baby can't (MAKE – DO) this to me baby  
 Just gotta get (IN – OUT) , just gotta get (RIGHT – WRITE) out of here

(ANYTHING – NOTHING) really matters  
 (ANYONE – ANYBODY) can (SEE – LOOK)  
 Nothing really matters, nothing really matters to me.

## Present Perfect & Past Simple



### Exercise 1. Put the verbs into the correct form:

1. You (hear) about the restaurant Marquise de Salade? -Yes , we (be) there for my father's birthday.
2. You (be) out of Europe? – Yes, I (be) to Canada, Morocco and Turkey. And which you (like) best?
3. It (stop) raining yet?
4. How long is it since they (be) at your place?
5. You (meet) my fiancée yet?
6. How it (get) into my pocket?
7. You (forget) to book the tickets, \_\_you?
8. How long is it since you last (talk)?
9. When he (say) he would come?
10. I (see) him the other day.
11. We (run out) of milk.
12. You (pay) the bills? -Not yet. I (have) a spare minute during the day.
13. He certainly meant what he (say).
14. As soon as the match (start) the audience (begin) shouting.
15. It (be) no use arguing with him at that time.
16. You (see) the new Santana video?
17. Why you (call) me?
18. You (remember) to water the plants before we left?
19. You (come) to school by car today?
20. Where you (be) during the meeting?

## ADRENALIN RUSH

I've just done my first jump since the accident that nearly killed me just over a year ago. As I was lying in hospital after the accident, I wasn't feeling glad to be alive. Instead, I was wondering how I could possibly live without skydiving again. It all started one evening after another typical nine-to-five day. I was sitting at home thinking: 'There has to be more to life than this,' when an advert came on the television. 'Try skydiving,' it said.

The next day, I called my local skydiving center and booked my first jump. At the end of a day's training, I signed a document to say that I understood I was taking part in an activity that could end in serious injury. At that moment I wondered if I was completely mad.

I will never forget my first jump. Five of us walked to the runway and got into a tiny plane. I was beginning to feel nervous, but the others were chatting and joking, and I started to feel more relaxed. It was a beautiful, cloudless day and the sun was just going down. We climbed to 11,000 feet, and then the trainer opened the plane door. Suddenly, it was time to jump, and as I pushed myself away from the plane, my mind went blank. Words cannot describe the rush of adrenalin I experienced while I was free-falling.

At 5,500 feet I pulled the cord, and the parachute opened immediately. Suddenly, everything was silent and peaceful. Twice I shouted, 'This is absolutely incredible!' It was the most amazing four minutes of my life.

From the first jump, I was hooked. I started spending every free moment I had skydiving. It became my reason for living, and nothing else mattered. Things were going really well. Then disaster struck on my 1,040th jump. Another skydiver collided with my parachute. I fell and hit the ground at about 30 mph. I broke both legs, my right foot, left elbow, right arm, my nose and my jaw. I lost 10 pints of blood, 19 teeth and 25 pounds of fat.

I was lucky to survive. People who have never experienced skydiving will find it hard to understand that my only motivation to get better was so that I could do it again. All I can say is that for me, skydiving is life, and life is skydiving.

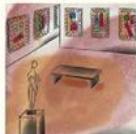


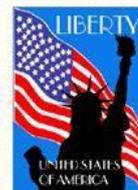
*Correct the factual mistake in each sentence:*

- a) Mike was reading a newspaper one evening when he saw an advert or skydiving.
- b) A month later, he phoned the skydiving center and booked a jump.
- c) After a week's training, he wondered if he was completely mad.
- d) His first jump was unforgettable. It was a beautiful, cloudless morning.
- e) When he jumped out of the plane he was conscious of everything.
- f) After his first jump he stopped thinking about skydiving.
- g) On his 1,040<sup>th</sup> jump he had an accident because his parachute didn't open.
- h) He nearly died. His motivation to get better was so that he could see his family.

# PAST SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT?

Find a suitable verb or put the verbs suggested in the right form, either past simple or present perfect

1. Conchita Wurst -----the last Eurovision Song Contest on May 10<sup>th</sup> 2014. 
2. Shakespeare----- lots of theatre plays.
3. They ----- very well last night because they were very tired
4. I can't find my keys anywhere! Who (hide)-----them?
5. They ----- their children lots of toys last Christmas;
6. Look! The neighbours----- a new car, I think it's the new Ford CMax
7. The Wilsons ----- their house in 2008. It ----- them 300.000€ !! ☹️ 
8. I'd like to have a lot of money but I ----- never ----- on the lottery
9. Marion ----- her best friend Ann since she ----- in nursery school. 
10. The tornadoes -----(be) terrible in The USA last month , and many houses-----destroyed
11. Look! He ----- a wallet in the street.
12. Yesterday we ----- our history lesson by heart because there----- a test . 
13. Last weekend Bob -----from a tree and ----- his arm.
14. My father (lose ) -----his watch after playing tennis at his club last Sunday.
15. I-----never ----- a car because I' m still too young. I will have to wait until I'm 16 for "accompanied driving"; 
16. Oh dear!!! Someone ----- the statue in the park , it has disappeared.
17. The neighbours ----- (have) their boat for five years.
18. She ----- (take) care of stray cats all her life. 
19. During the last English lesson Clémence and Mathys ----- (chat) so much that they ----- (get) some extra homework!!!!!!!!!!!!!! 
20. The English man I (meet) ----- yesterday spoke so fast that I ----- (understand) nothing!
21. Mike ----- on holidays in Spain three years ago.
22. During the last summer holidays, we----- in the Mediterranean sea, even though it wasn't very hot.
23. My mother ----- (not find) ) a job yet.
24. He ----- (be) to the USA twice.
25. She ----- (never visited) an Art Gallery. 





## Past Perfect

+ **had** + **V<sub>3</sub>/ed**

- **had+not** + **V<sub>3</sub>/ed**

? **Had** + **V<sub>3</sub>/ed**

## Past Perfect - прошедшее совершенное время



When He arrived to the bus stop (8:15),  
the bus had left (8:00)



**Exercise 1.** Read the situation 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 was not 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 to 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) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2.** Read the situation and write sentences ending with **before**. Use the verbs given in brackets:

1. The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. It was his first flight. (fly) He \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ before.
4. Last year we went to Denmark. It was our first time there. (be) We \_\_\_\_\_ before.
5. Yesterday I tried to speak Italian but it was difficult. (speak) I \_\_\_\_\_ before.
6. The child was funny when he was cleaning his teeth on his own. (clean) He \_\_\_\_\_ before.

**Exercise 3. Which action comes first?**

1. Russel \_\_\_\_\_ [] his mistake only hours after he \_\_\_\_\_ [] the money. (realise, send)
2. When Kris \_\_\_\_\_ [] at the station, the group \_\_\_\_\_ []. (arrive, already leave).
3. When Kris \_\_\_\_\_ [] at the station the group \_\_\_\_\_ []. (arrive, leave)
4. Mandy \_\_\_\_\_ [] her father to lend her the car a few times before, but this time he \_\_\_\_\_ []. (ask, agree)
5. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ [] in the room for some time before he \_\_\_\_\_ [] it was the wrong class. (be, realise)
6. By the time builders \_\_\_\_\_ [] the work, we \_\_\_\_\_ [] in. (complete, already move)
7. When the builders \_\_\_\_\_ [] the work, we \_\_\_\_\_ [] in. (complete, move)
8. Jelena \_\_\_\_\_ [] the course because she \_\_\_\_\_ [] a job. (start, find)
9. Kevin \_\_\_\_\_ [] the job because he \_\_\_\_\_ [] the best interviewee. (get, be)
10. We arrived at work in the morning and \_\_\_\_\_ [] that somebody \_\_\_\_\_ [] into the office during the night. So we \_\_\_\_\_ [] the police. (find, break, call)

**Exercise 3. Read the text and chose the right forms and end up the story:**

## A Busy Day

IT WAS ten o'clock in the evening. Peter (1) *(sat) / had sat* down on his sofa and thought about the day. What a busy day it (2) *was / had been*. This was his first night in his own flat. He (3) *lived / had lived* his entire life in the family home, and now for the first time, he (4) *was / had been* on his own.

He sat surrounded by boxes that they (5) *didn't manage / hadn't managed* to unpack during the day. It (6) *took / had taken* months to get all his things together. His mother (7) *was / had been* very generous, buying him things like towels and mugs.

He (8) *went / had gone* into the kitchen and (9) *made / had made* a sandwich. He suddenly (10) *felt / had felt* very tired and yawned. No wonder he (11) *was / had been* tired!

He (12) *was / had been* up since six o'clock in the morning. He (13) *decided / had decided* to eat his sandwich and go to bed. But he didn't get there ...



## PAST SIMPLE/ PRESENT PERFECT & PAST SIMPLE /PAST PERFECT

1. Fill in the blanks with the **past simple** or **present perfect** of the verbs in brackets:

- Mary ..... (never/ go) to Paris, so she's very excited about her journey.
- McDonalds ..... (open) a new restaurant near my house, but I ..... (not/ go) there yet.
- My father ..... (give up) smoking two years ago and he ..... (not/ smoke) a cigarette since then.
- It's ten years since I last ..... (see) Jim.
- She ..... (live) in Rome for ten years, but she ..... (not/ return) there since she ..... (move) to Florence.
- I need the car, Sue. Where ..... (you/ park) it?
- The postman ..... (just/ deliver) the letters. Here you are, Sam!
- I ..... (learn) to drive when I ..... (be) 20, but I ..... (never/ enjoy) driving.
- It ..... (rain) since this morning.
- Mum ..... (buy) a new type of cheese. Do you want to taste it?
- Luke ..... (not/ ride) a motorbike since his accident.
- I suppose you ..... (not forget) that we're meeting Terry tonight, .....?
- My mother ..... (work) as a teacher until 2009, but since last year she ..... (be) a cook. She's happier now.
- It ..... (be) very hard to get used to living in a village after having lived in a big city for years.
- I ..... (not/ hear) much of Tom lately.
- What time ..... (you/ go) to the gym yesterday? I ..... (not/ see) you.
- Have a look at the hotel we ..... (choose) for this summer holiday.
- ..... (Jim/ tell) you about his new girlfriend yet?

2. Fill in the blanks with the **past simple** or **past perfect** of the verbs in brackets:

- Dave finally ..... (reject) the promotion that his manager ..... (offer) him due to his hard work.
- I ..... (never/ travel) abroad until I ..... (move) to Germany.
- As soon as Patrick ..... (get) the telegram, he ..... (know) what ..... (happen).
- Once the party ..... (finish) everybody ..... (leave) except for Sue that ..... (help) us to tidy the house.
- Carl ..... (not/ tell) me about our economic problems until everything ..... (be settled).
- Alice finally ..... (buy) her wedding dress after she ..... (try on) at least twenty of them. What a bore!
- Carol ..... (resit) her exam in September since she ..... (fail) it in June.
- Lewis ..... (not/ change) as much as his wife! I ..... (not/ see) them for five years.
- When Tina's mother ..... (die), she ..... (inherit) a fortune and a fabulous mansion in Los Angeles.
- Kim ..... (not/ get) the job because she ..... (not/ prepare) herself for the interview.
- When I ..... (wake up) this morning, everything ..... (be) white. Definitely, it ..... (snow) during the night.
- Pam ..... (never/ forget) that they ..... (not/ invite) her to their wedding reception.
- Our daughter ..... (send) an e-mail as soon as she ..... (arrive) in London. She ..... (promise) to phone us, but she ..... (not).
- Dick ..... (recognise) that he ..... (not/ work) as hard as his teacher ..... (expect).

**My mind is more  
talkative than  
my mouth.**

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**ROLL AND TALK ABOUT EACH QUESTION FOR  
AT LEAST A MINUTE**

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	What did you do for fun as a kid?	Have you ever done an extreme sport?	Who was your first boyfriend / girlfriend?	How long have you lived in your current home?	How many different jobs have you had?	What did you do last Christmas?
2	What did you watch on TV yesterday?	What did you do yesterday?	What is something that you have just done?	How was your last vacation?	Where is a place that you haven't been to yet, but really want to visit?	How many pets have you had in your life?
3	How many times have you been abroad?	Have you ever overcome a fear?	What did you used to look like as a teenager?	When was the last time you watched a horror movie?	What has been one of your greatest achievements?	How many places have you visited in your country?
4	When was the last time you cried?	What did you do last week?	How many chores have you done today?	What was your first car?	What's the most unusual food you have ever eaten?	Did you enjoy school as a kid?
5	Who was your best friend in school?	Did you have a role model as a kid?	What are some things that you haven't done yet this week?	Have you been abroad recently?	Have you seen any good movies lately?	Who was your best friend as a kid?
6	Describe the most beautiful landscape you have ever seen.	Where did you grow up?	When was the last time you felt nervous?	Have you ever considered a career change?	What are some things you have already done since the start of the week?	Have you changed a lot since you were a 20 something?

## REVISION OF TENSES

### I. Group the time adverb into the relevant tenses:

every month 3 years ago ago in 1997 already always at 3 o'clock last for three days since 8 o'clock at that time at weekend before during last week ever	every day for 10 years on my birthday in 2000 in the mornings just last Easter lately never now occasionally this year often on Mondays on weekdays previous	rarely recently last year right now seldom since 1999 so far sometimes the other day this today twice a week usually when while since he was born yet		
Present Simple	Present Continuous	Past Simple	Past Continuous	Present Perfect/ Past Perfect

### II. Write the verbs in the proper tenses:

1. They ..... (wait) for their teacher to come, but the teacher ..... (not/come) yet.
2. We ..... (wait) for my mother to come when she ..... (call) and ..... (tell) that she would be late.
3. We ..... (buy) this bicycle last week, but look my brother ..... (already/break) it!
4. The time what you ..... (spend) in the library yesterday was enough to do your homework.
5. While we ..... (talk) to the teacher, the bell ..... (ring).
6. She ..... (just/tell) me that our teacher ..... (fall) ill.
7. The children outside are very loud! I guess they ..... (play) hop scotch.
8. I ..... (finish) school in 1999. Then I ..... (enter) the university.
9. We ..... (already/write) three essays this term.
10. Kate ..... (read) a lot of magazines. She usually ..... (buy) three or four magazines every week.
11. Many students ..... (not/like) to do their homework, but then their teacher usually ..... (give) them a bad mark.

12. My father ..... (work) very hard recently.
13. We ..... (just/buy) a new house now we ..... (renovate) it.  
We ..... (not/move) in yet.
14. We ..... (have) a good time at our holiday last year.
15. As we ..... (not/have) a camera during our vocation we .....  
(not/take) any pictures.
16. When Tom ..... (pass) his driving test he ..... (be) very happy.
17. I ..... (go) to work by bus, but my sister usually ..... (walk) as she  
..... (think) that it is healthier.
18. When my granny ..... (give) me a little puppy as a present for my  
birthday I ..... (be) very happy.
19. The family usually ..... (travel) together. They ..... (be) to  
many different countries.
20. We ..... (not/decide) yet where to go. I ..... (think) we  
will go to the place where we ..... (go) last year.

### III. Correct the mistakes:

They have seen a lot last week.

She hurted her knee.

Childs wore nice uniform when they went to the cinema.

I has learned a lot this year.

We did not wrote the essay.

She go to work every day.

Went you to school last week?

Do you gone there yet?

She did drive home after the party.

We not worked hard.

She are writing a poem now.

They buyed a new car last year.

Did she knew the answer?

She have cooked a lot yesterday.

Do she knows the right answer?

They run along the sea last summer.

They knows what it mean.

Does he works very hard?

Have you already ate?

While she waited for me she was calling me three times!

As they come to see me last week, they said that you have bought a new car.

My teacher have given me a lot of homework to do.

See they already the movie?

I listening to music don't disturb me.

She promise me to come, but she not come yet.

We read many interesting articles at school.

We are seeing that wonderful picture! Come and have a look.

The children has many toys.

# FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

## WILL + V

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I You We They He She It <b>will + play</b> <b>'ll + play</b>	I You We They He She It <b>will not + play</b> <b>won't + play</b>	I You We They He She It <b>Will + play ?</b>



MyShared

**Exercise 1.** Complete the sentences with *I'll* + suitable verb:

- I'm too tired to walk home. I think I'll GET a taxi
- It's bit cold in this room. Is it ? \_\_\_\_\_ on the heating then.
- We haven't got any milk. Oh haven't we ? \_\_\_\_\_ and get some.
- Do you want me to do the washing-up? No it's all right \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- I don't know how to use those computers. OK, \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- Would you like tea or coffee? \_\_\_\_\_ coffee, please.
- Goodbye ! Have a nice holiday. Thanks \_\_\_\_\_ you postcard.
- Thank you for lending me your camera. \_\_\_\_\_ it back to you on Monday OK ?
- Are you coming with us ? No I think \_\_\_\_\_ here



**Exercise 2.** Read about Colin. Then you have to tick (V) the sentences which are true. In each group of sentences, at least one is true:

Colin goes to work every day. He leaves home at 8 o'clock and arrives at work at about 8.45. He starts work immediately and continues until 12.30 when he has lunch (which

takes about half an hour). He starts work again at 1.15 and goes home at exactly 4.30. Every day he follows the same routine and tomorrow will be no exception.

<p>At 7.45</p> <p>a. he'll be leaving the house</p> <p>b. he'll have left the house</p> <p>c. he'll be at home (V)</p> <p>d. he'll be having breakfast (V)</p> <p>At 8.15</p> <p>a. he'll be leaving the house</p> <p>b. he'll have left the house</p> <p>c. he'll have arrived at work</p> <p>d. he'll be arriving at work</p> <p>At 9.15</p> <p>a. he'll be working</p> <p>b. he'll start work</p> <p>c. he'll have started work</p> <p>d. he'll be arriving at work</p>	<p>At 12.45</p> <p>a. he'll have lunch</p> <p>b. he'll be having lunch</p> <p>c. he'll have finished his lunch</p> <p>d. he'll have started his lunch</p> <p>At 4 o'clock</p> <p>a. he'll have finished work</p> <p>b. he'll finish work</p> <p>c. he'll be working</p> <p>d. he won't have finished work</p> <p>At 4.45</p> <p>a. he'll leave work</p> <p>b. he'll be leaving work</p> <p>c. he'll have left work</p> <p>d. he'll have arrived home</p>
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**Exercise 3.** Put the verb into the correct form, will be (doing) or will have (done):

1. Don't phone me between 7 and 8. ....(we/have) dinner then.
2. Phone me after 8 o'clock. ....(we/finish) dinner by then,
3. Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, ....(we/play) tennis.
4. A: Can we meet tomorrow afternoon?  
B: Not in the afternoon. ....(I/work).
5. B has to go to a meeting which begins at 10 o'clock. It will last about an hour.  
A: Will you be free at 11.30?  
B: Yes, .....(the meeting/finish) by that time.
6. Tom is on holiday and he is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this,.....(he/spend) all his money before the end of his holiday.
7. Chuck came to Britain from the USA nearly three years ago. Next Monday it will be exactly three years. So on Monday, .....(he/be) in Britain for exactly three years.
8. Do you think.....(you/still/do) the same job in ten years' time?
9. Jane is from New Zealand. She is travelling around Europe at the moment. So far she has travelled about 1,000 miles. By the end of the trip, .....(she/travel) more than 3,000 miles
10. If you need to contact me .....(I/stay) at the Lion Hotel until Friday.
11. A: .....(you/see) Laura tomorrow?  
B: Yes, probably. Why?  
A: I borrowed this book from her. Can you give it back to her?

**I AM GOING TO :**

**INTENTION.**



Today, I **am going to** drive my new motorcycle, then I **am going to** phone my best friend and finally I **am going to** read my favourite novel. I **am going to** work hard next term.



## **TO BE GOING TO – собираться что-то делать, планировать**

**Exercise 1.** Write sentences with going to and the words in brackets.

1. It's Rowland's birthday next week. (send him a card)
2. Look at those dark clouds.(rain very soon).
3. John forgot his wedding anniversary. (be in trouble)
4. This room is a mess. (who\help me tidy up?)
5. Alex and Tony can't afford to stay in a hotel. (buy a tent)
6. This fish tastes horrible. (not come to this restaurant again)
7. I need to get more exercise. (walk to work from now on)
8. I'm very tired this evening. (have an early night)
9. We haven't got any money (how/get home?)
10. I need to use the car early tomorrow morning. (buy petrol tonight)
11. My parents dislike flying. (travel to Prague by train)
12. Leila's lost her CD player. (buy a new one?)

**Exercise 2.** Choose the correct alternative:

1. The sports club has put up the prices again. I'll cancel/ I'm going to cancel my membership.
2. I've talked to my boss, but he's very unhelpful and won't do / isn't going to do anything about the problem.
3. I'll go / I'm going to go into town this afternoon. Can I get you anything?
4. Will you hold/ Are you going to hold this box for a moment while I unpack it?
5. I hear the government's announced they'll raise / they're going to raise taxes again.
6. My car won't start/ isn't going to start. It must be the cold, I think.
7. I'll start / I'm going to start a new job next week
8. I'm so sorry I forgot your birthday. Why don't you come round tomorrow evening and I'll cook / I'm going to cook you a meal?
9. I took these trousers back to the shop, but they won't change / they aren't going to change them without a receipt.
10. You look tired. Shall we eat / Are we going to eat early this evening?
11. John's sold his car. He'll buy / He's going to buy a bike, he says
12. I've decided what to do for my holiday. I'll go / I'm going to go to Morocco.

**Exercise 3.** Complete the sentences using will ( 'll ) or going to:

1. A. why are you turning on the television?  
B. I'm going to watch the news.(I/watch)
2. A. Oh, I've just realised. I haven't got any money.  
B. Haven't you ? Well, don't worry. \_\_\_\_\_ you same.  
(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 to 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)

**Exercise 4.** 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 in the garden. (I/sit)  
*FRIEND:* That's 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. ( I/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 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 than 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)

## Write questions in *going to*

- (he / cook dinner / tonight)
- (you / run / in the race)
- (they / climb / that mountain)
- (she / exercise / at the gym / in the afternoon)
- (you / carry / that heavy box)
- (computer / crash)
- (we / eat / fish / tonight)
- (he / play football / tomorrow)
- (Lucy / call / a taxi)
- (you / sing / a song / for us)

### Present Continuous = future plan

В предложении определённо стоит применить **present continuous** для выражения будущего, если:

1. Субъект заранее готовился к предстоящему событию
2. Известно, что действие или мероприятие 100% произойдёт
3. Имеется конкретный индикатор времени, когда будет иметь место событие
4. В предложении присутствует глагол движения

*Exercise 1. What do you say to your friends in these situation? Use the words given in brackets. Use the present continuous, going to..., will.*

1. You have made all your holiday arrangements. Your destinations is Jamaica.

FRIEND: Have you decided where to go on holiday yet?

YOU: I (go) to Jamaica.

2. You and some friends are planning a holiday in Spain. You have decided to hire a car, but you haven't arranged this yet.

FRIEND: How do you plan to travel round Spain? By train?

YOU: No, we (hire) a car

3. You have made an appointment with the dentist for Friday morning.

FRIEND: Shall we meet on Friday morning?

YOU: I can't on Friday. I (go) to the dentist.

4. Your friend has two young children. She wants to go out tomorrow evening. You offer to look after them.

FRIEND: I want to go out tomorrow evening, but I don't have a babysitter.

YOU: That's no problem. I (look after) the children.

5. You have already arranged to have lunch with Sue tomorrow.

FRIEND: Are free at lunchtime tomorrow?

YOU: No, I (have) lunch with Sue.

6. You are in a restaurant. You and your friend are looking at the menu. Maybe your friend has decided what to have. You ask her.

YOU: What (you / have)?

FRIEND: I don't know. I can't make up my mind.

7. You and a friend are reading. It's getting a bit dark and you friend is having trouble reading. You decide to turn on the light.

FRIEND: It's getting a bit dark, isn't it? It's difficult to read.

YOU: You are right! I (turn on) the light.

8. You and a friend are reading. It's getting a bit dark and you decide to turn on the light. You stand up and walk towards the light switch.

FRIEND: What are you doing?

YOU: I (turn on) the light.

9. You have decided to leave town tomorrow by train. You have bought the ticket and you have told your friend.

FRIEND: What time are you leaving?

YOU: The train (leave) at 7.15 a.m. from platform 3.

FRIEND: I usually wake up at 6 o'clock. I (give) you a lift.

YOU: Thank you so much! That would be great!

**Exercise 2.** Read and listen to Part 1 of a conversation between two flat mates. Why is Sandy unhappy?

Zoe: Hi.

Sandy: Oh, hello.

Zoe: You don't look very happy. Has something happened at work?

Sandy: No, work's fine. David hasn't rung, and we're supposed to be going to a party tonight. What are you doing tonight? Do you fancy coming to the party with me?

Zoe: I'd love to, but Steve's coming round, and we're going to plan our summer holiday.

Sandy: Oh, well, what am I going to do?...I know- I'll phone James.



**Read Part 2.** Underline the most appropriate future form.

James: Hello.

Sandy: Hi, James, it's Sandy. What (1) will you do / are you doing tonight?

James: Nothing! Well actually, (2) I'll meet / I'm meeting Alex and Suzy in town, but ...

Sandy: Do you fancy coming to a party? Alex and Suzy can come too.

James: Yes, that sounds great. (3) I'm meeting / I'll meet them at the Star Bar at 8.30.

Sandy: OK, (4) I'll see / I'm going to see you there. Bye.... (Puts the phone down.) (5) I'll go / I'm going to the party with James.

Zoe: Good idea.

Sandy: And next time I see David (6) I'm telling / I'm going to tell him the relationship is definitely over.

Zoe: Hmm. (7) I'll believe / I'm believing that when I see it.

*Listen and check.*



*Complete Part 3 by putting the verbs in the most appropriate future form.*

Zoe: Hello.

David: 'Is Sandy there, please?

Zoe: Yes, hold on a moment – I (1 get) \_\_\_ her for you....It's David.

Sandy: Oh, hello, David.

David: Look, I'm really sorry I didn't call earlier, but I'm still at the office and...

Sandy: Oh, that's all right- I forgot you were going to ring anyway.

David: Listen, I'm afraid I can't come to the party, I (2have) \_\_\_ dinner with some important clients.

Sandy: It doesn't matter- I (3 go) \_\_\_ to the party with someone else.

David: Oh, right. OK, well I (4 call) \_\_\_ you.

Sandy: When? I mean, all right. Goodbye.

David: Bye.

Zoe: So?

Sandy: Well, he apologized - and he (5have) \_\_\_ dinner with an important client. Anyway, I must go. See you later.



*Listen and check.*

*How do you think: Is there any future for Sandy and David?*

**Exercise 3.** *Work with a partner and complete the replies:*

1. There's no food in the house. Don't worry.....

2. Can we meet for a drink on Tuesday? I'd love to, but.....

3. Have you got your holiday organized? Yes, we booked it last week. We.....

4. Are you ready to order, madam? Yes, I think.....

Does Jack know we've changed the time of the meeting? That's a good point.....

1. The car needs a service. Yes, I know.....

2. About your trip to Greece. Do you know there's a taxi strike next week in Athens?  
Yes, Annie told me about it.....

3. Is there the agenda for the conference yet? No, but.....

4. Your hair's getting long. Yes, I know.....



## TIME

*What do these English sayings mean to you? Are they similar to any in Russian? Which ones do you like best?*

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

Better late than never.

There's no time like the present.

Tomorrow never comes.

Today is the tomorrow we worried about yesterday.

Time heals all wounds.

Time is money.

Time flies when you're having fun.

Time is the best doctor.

The early bird catches the worm.

## TEST YOUR ATTITUDE TO TIME-KEEPING

*Tick your answers. Write down your own conclusion.*

1. You have to attend a meeting, which is scheduled to start at nine o'clock. Do you arrive...
  - a) exactly on time?
  - b) ten minutes early?
  - c) anything up to ten minutes late?
2. You've arranged to meet a friend in the center of the town. How long do you wait if your friend is late?
  - a) five minutes.
  - b) fifteen minutes.
  - c) half an hour or more.
3. You are at home working on an important piece of work that has be finished for tomorrow when your friend calls by unexpectedly. Do you ...
  - a) a) invite the friend in and hope they won't stay too long?
  - b) b) invite the friend in but tell them that you haven't got much time to spare?
  - c) c) tell the friend you're busy and you'll call them when you've got more time?
4. You have to do a job that's difficult or unpleasant. Do you...
  - a) Accept that you have to do it and do it straightaway so can forget about it?
  - b) put it off to another day?
  - c) leave it until the last minute because you need to feel of adrenalin rush reproduced by stress?
5. In your opinion, hard-working person works...
  - a) eight hours a day.
  - b) eight to ten hours a day
  - c) twelve or more hours a day.



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## TIME-SAVING TIPS: LISTS

Making lists is relaxing. It makes you feel important – all those things to do. It dictates the shape of the immediate future, it calms you down, and it makes you feel good when you cross something off (list making is standard practice in therapy for depression). It might even help you get things done too.

The world divides in two when it comes to listing. Type A makes orderly lists, prioritises and calmly sets to work on them. Type B waits till panic sets in, grabs the nearest envelope and scribbles all over it, signs with relief and then loses it.

The more you have to do the more you need a list, and few people with high-powered jobs get by without them.

Barbara Vanilli, chief executive of a large chain of supermarkets, says, ‘Before I go to bed, I have to write down everything that’s going to stop me sleeping. I feel I won’t forget anything I’ve written down, so my lists are a great comfort.’

Women think they are better at lists than men. Men tend to have tasks which they assemble into Action Plans whereas women just have lists of Things To Do. Jacqueline Maddocks, head of Maddocks Publishing, says, ‘My male colleagues only make lists for work, whereas I have to make lists for work and for home too. It’s essential to write things down. If you’re constantly thinking, “I must remember this,” it blocks your mind.’

James Oliver, a psychologist, has created his own ‘time management matrix’. He writes a list of things to do then organises them into categories: Things that have to be done straight away, *Other things that it would be good to do today*, *Things that are important but haven’t got to be done immediately* and *Things that are less urgent but he doesn’t want to forget*. ‘Using categories to order the world is the way the human mind works,’ he says. ‘After that, you should put things into hierarchies of importance.’ But he warns against the danger of *Excessive List Syndrome*. ‘If people get obsessed with making lists it doesn’t work. They have too many categories and lose the capacity to prioritise.’

It’s all a question of what works best for you, whether it’s a tidy notebook, a forest of Post-it notes or the back of your hand. Having tried all these, student Kate Rollins relies on a computerised list, printed out each morning to be scribbled on during the day. ‘My electronic organiser has changed my life,’ she says. ‘Up to now, I’ve always relied on my good memory, but now that I’m working and studying I find that I’ve got too much to keep in my head.’

So what are you waiting for? No, you’re not too busy to make today the first day of your upgraded time-managed life. In fact, there’s no better time than the present to begin to take an increased control of your work and life. So, get out your pencil and paper and make a list.

**Exercise 1.** Talk about the article from memory using these prompts:

- good things about making lists
- type a/ type b
- before bed
- women/men
- matrix

- categories
- excessive list syndrome
- electronic organizer
- what are you waiting for?

**Exercise 2. Tell about yourself:**

1. Are you the sort of person who makes lists?
2. What kind of lists do you make?
3. When do you need lists most of all?
4. If you don't make it, tell why?

**Conversation cards:**

What's your favourite food?  
How often do you eat it?

What's your favourite restaurant? Why?

How often do you eat in a restaurant?

Describe an everyday meal from your country and tell how to prepare it.

Which country do you think has the best food?

What food do you refuse to eat? Why?

Can you give some examples of fast food (also: junk food)?

How often do you eat fast food?

What are the most popular dishes in your country?

What do people usually eat on a special holiday (like New Year)?

Have you ever eaten Japanese food? Did you like it?

When did you last go to a nice restaurant? What did you order?

If you visited a country where people ate snake or dog, would you try it?

Have you ever eaten insects or snails? Would you like to try them?

Can you cook? What is the last dish you cooked?

What's the strangest food you have ever eaten?

Who usually does the cooking in your family?

Is there a pet in your family? What does it eat?

## ADVENTUROUS DINING

*Tired of eating at the same boring restaurants? Looking for a change? Here are some restaurants that offer original menus, original locations, and original service for an... yes, you guessed it, original restaurant experience. See for yourself which ones you fancy.*

### An Exciting Dinner

Looking for something adventurous? The Archipelago in London is just the thing for you. At £10.50, the most popular meal in this restaurant is crocodile. Yes, you read it correctly, crocodile. It is served with a yellow plum dip. If that is not daring enough for you, there are plenty of other dishes on the menu. If you are feeling brave, try the “Love Bug Salad” or a delicious plate of locusts and crickets for just £7.50. Good luck.

### A Restaurant with a View

Want to enjoy the sights while you're eating? Try The Top of the World Restaurant. At 800 feet (244 m) above Las Vegas, diners can enjoy a spectacular view of Las Vegas in this revolving restaurant. However, the real adventure starts at the end of the meal. That's when the customers are taken from their seats at ground level to the observation rooms in elevators that travel at a remarkable speed. Hold on to your stomach!

### A Theatrical Experience

Longing for dinner with some drama? Dine with mimes at Mim in Barcelona. The service is unique. Your waiter will communicate your order in mime and keep you entertained with performances in between courses. The location is also special. Customers eat in theatrical surroundings. Now the question is, how do you mime “I’ll have the lobster, please”?

### An Unusual Setting

Don’t care about presentation? You’ll be fine at The Toilet Bowl in Taiwan. The theme of this restaurant is the toilet, and you would be surprised how many people queue up for the experience of eating on toilet seats. Don’t be put off by the bowls which are shaped like western-style toilets – it’s all part of the scenery! All of these restaurants provide special attractions for a unique dining adventure. Because after all, that’s what eating out should be – an experience.

### *Exercise 1. Reading comprehension*

Which restaurant from the article...

1. ...includes a show during the meal?
2. ...has an interesting menu?
3. ...features a utility that you wouldn’t expect to find in a restaurant?
4. ...includes a free ride?
5. ...requires customers to order in an unusual way?

### *Exercise 2. Writing*

1. Which restaurant from the article would you try? Why? Which restaurant wouldn’t you like to try? Why not?
2. Do you have a favourite restaurant? What makes it your favourite restaurant?
3. Do you like to try new restaurants? Why? Why not?

### Exercise 3.



#### Tick the food you have tried

baked potato	frog's legs	pancake	
cake	fruit salad	pizza	
ceviche	hamburger	rabbit	
dog	horse	sausage	
duck	lasagna	seafood	
escargots	mashed potatoes	snake	
fish & chips	monkey	spaghetti	
fondue	noodle soup	steak	

fried insects

ostrich

sushi



Make the list of some unusual dishes that you have ever eaten or heard about?

fried rice

paella

burrito



### Dining at a Restaurant Alone

This dialogue includes most of the basic questions you'll need to know when going to a restaurant alone.

**Waitperson:** Hi. How are you doing this afternoon?

**Customer (you):** Fine, thank you. Can I see a menu, please?

**Waitperson:** Certainly, here you are.

**Customer:** Thank you. What's today's special?

**Waitperson:** Grilled tuna and cheese on rye.

**Customer:** That sounds good. I'll have that.

**Waitperson:** Would you like something to drink?

**Customer:** Yes, I'd like a coke.

**Waitperson:** Thank you. (returning with the food) Here you are. Enjoy your meal!

**Customer:** Thank you.

**Waitperson:** Can I get you anything else?

**Customer:** No thanks. I'd like the check, please.

**Waitperson:** That'll be \$14.95.

**Customer:** Here you are. Keep the change!

**Waitperson:** Thank you! Have a good day!

**Customer:** Goodbye.

### At a Restaurant With Friends

Next, use this dialogue to practice speaking at a restaurant when eating with friends. The dialogue includes questions to help you choose what to eat. For this role-play, you'll need three people instead of two.

**Kevin:** The spaghetti looks really good.

**Alice:** It is! I had it the last time I was here.



**Peter:** How is the pizza, Alice?

**Alice:** It's good, but I think the pasta is better. What would you recommend?

**Waitperson:** I'd recommend the lasagna. It's excellent!

**Alice:** That sounds great. I'll have that.

**Waitperson:** Fine. Would you like an appetizer?

**Alice:** No, lasagna is more than enough for me!

**Kevin:** I think I'll have the lasagna as well.

**Waitperson:** Right. That's two lasagnas. Would you care for an appetizer?

**Kevin:** Yes, I'll take the calamari.

**Peter:** Oh, that sounds good! I can't decide between the chicken marsala and grilled fish.

**Waitperson:** The fish is fresh, so I'd recommend that.

**Peter:** Great. I'll have the fish. I'd also like a salad.

**Waitperson:** What would you like to drink?

**Kevin:** I'll have water.

**Alice:** I'd like a beer.

**Peter:** I'll take a glass of red wine.

**Waitperson:** Thank you. I'll get the drinks and the appetizers.

**Kevin:** Thank you.

### **Key Vocabulary and Phrases**

- Could I have a menu, please?
- Here you are.
- Enjoy your meal!
- Would you like ...
- Can I get you anything else?
- I'd like the check, please.
- That'll be ...
- Have a good day!
- The spaghetti/steak/chicken looks good.
- How is the pizza/fish/beer?
- What would you recommend?
- I'd like my steak rare/medium/well done.
- Are there any nuts/peanuts? My child has allergies.
- Do you have any vegetarian dishes?
- Could I have a glass of water, please?
- Could you tell me where the restroom is?
- I'd recommend the lasagna/steak/pizza.
- Would you care for an appetizer/a beer/a cocktail?
- I'd like to have a beer/steak/glass of wine.

*Imagine unusual situations in the restaurant and make the dialogue: you need tableware, a highchair etc.*

## NEW YORK CITY TRAVEL GUIDE

(<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=prNQF0s9hu0>)

### 1. Who am I? Read the sentences and find out which city is being described.

1. I am an apple.
2. I'm multicultural.
3. I'm famous for my theatres.
4. I love shopping.
5. An old lady welcomes you.
6. Yellow is my word.
7. I'm an island.
8. Visit me if you love museums.
9. Look up!
10. Film, film, films.
11. I never sleep.

### 2. Watch the video, listen to the text and try to fill in the gaps.

New Yorkers like to think their **1** ..... is the centre of the world. And who can blame them? Home to over 8 million people, the city is **2** ..... and fast, and posed with energy.

America's biggest city can be overwhelming for **3** ..... but you'll find the street names make navigation **4** ..... And those yellow cabs are a great way to get around.

Manhattan is the **5** ..... and soul of the Big Apple. And within its neighbourhoods, there's a distinct **6** ..... and pace. Lower Manhattan, the city's **7** ..... district bustles from Monday to Friday. The **8** ..... of Time Square and Broadway burns bright in Midtown. While dominating the Upper East End West sides are Central Park, **9** ..... boutiques and those **10** ..... brown-stone homes.

Make your way down to New York **11** ..... and jump on a ferry to Liberty Island. Taking the **12** ..... of the Statue of Liberty, a gift from France, commemorating the centennial of the Declaration of **13** ..... It's been a peak in freedom to immigrants arriving to New York since **14** .....

New York is one of the **15** ..... hubs of the world. Don't miss the city's famous art museums: The Museum of Modern Art or MoMa, the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum and the **16** ..... Museum of Art. And look to the south Bronx and Queens, where a new wave of artists are making their **17** ..... on the street.

New York has always been a thriving home for **18** ..... Check out the beats in the Bronx, the **19** ..... of hiphop. Or head to Greenwich village for New York's jazzy. From jazz clubs to Broadway extravaganzas to the latest Chelsea bars in the city that never sleeps there are plenty of reasons to stay out late **20** ..... into the night.

**3. Definitions. Find the corresponding expressions in the text.**

- a. lively, being at work =
- b. a new circle/gang of =
- c. large, immense, enormous =
- d. special =
- e. flourishing, growing, prosperous =
- f. cultural centre point =
- g. sophisticated, fab, posh =
- h. top, highlight, high point =

**4. Collocations – Try to match the above expressions with their other part or words they go with. Check them out in the text.**

- a. .... for visitors
- b. cultural ..... of the world
- c. .... boutiques
- d. .... home for music
- e. .... style and pace
- f. .... from Monday to Friday
- g. a new .... of artists
- h. it's been a ..... in freedom

**5. Based on the text, answer the questions:**

- A. If you want to do some shopping where would you go?
- B. If you are interested in arts which museums can you visit?
- C. How can you get to Liberty Island?
- D. Why is the Statue of Liberty important to immigrants?
- E. Where can you find street art?
- F. How about music? What kind of music can you hear at different parts of the city?

**6. Imagine that you are travelling to New York! Prepare a wish-list, what you would like to visit and why!**

*Here are some ideas:*



**7. Find out video in YouTube about London, Moscow, Paris, Rome, Barcelona etc. and make up your tasks for your groupmates.**

## ‘Passive Voice’

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present	am/is/are + V3(ed)	am/is/are + beingV3(ed)	have/has + beenV3(ed)
Past	was/were + V3(ed)	was/were + beingV3(ed)	had + beenV3(ed)
Future	will be + V3(ed)	-	-

**Пассивный залог – это ситуация, когда подлежащее в предложении, «кто» или «что», делает действие не само, а испытывает действие на себе. Кто выполняет действие нам не всегда важно, более важен результат.**

*Exercise 1. Write the following sentences in the Passive Voice.*

1. Bad weather has delayed the trains.
2. Someone had informed the police about the planned robbery.
3. Charles Dickens wrote Bleak House.
4. Someone has stolen my watch.
5. A piece of string held up his trousers.
6. He broke his leg in a skiing accident.
7. Jack is taking Sandra out for a ride in his new car.
8. While we are away, the neighbours will water our plants.
9. People play football in most countries of the world.
10. We clean the garages every day.
11. Someone has given him a lot of money.
12. The police arrested two hundred people.
13. We check every car engine thoroughly.
14. We export this computer to seventy different countries.
15. They have cancelled the meeting.
16. We opened the factory at nine o'clock.
17. They send two million books to America every year.
18. We have invited all the students in the school.
19. We have told him not to be late again.
20. They posted all the letters yesterday.

**Exercise 2.** Rewrite the sentences in the passive:

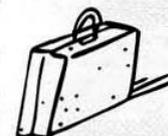
1. They speak English here.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. They produced Nokia phones in Finland.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. They include service in the bill.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. We are redecorating our kitchen at the moment.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They make vodka in Russia.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Another company is taking over our company.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The company employs about 1,000 people.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. We grow all our vegetables on the farm.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. They are pulling down that block of flats because it is unsafe.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. They deliver our newspapers before breakfast.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Catching a plane

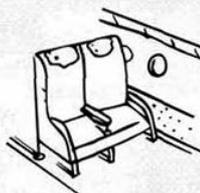


WHEN you (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at an airport, you should go straight to the check-in desk where your ticket and luggage (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (check).

You (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) your hand luggage with you but your suitcases (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) to the plane on a conveyor belt.



You can now go to the departure lounge. If you are on an international flight, your passport (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (check), and then your bags (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (x-ray) by security cameras; sometimes you (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (give) a body search and your luggage (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (search)



by a security officer. You (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) in the departure lounge until your flight (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) and you (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) which gate number to go to. Finally, you (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (board) your plane and you (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (show) to your seat by a flight attendant.



**Exercise 3.** Read and translate  
Hi, Hillary!

I'm so pleased that you can come to our wedding! Jake and I have planned everything over the last few weeks. At the moment we're sending out all the final invitations. (Don't worry! I haven't invited Jane Anderson. I know you don't get on well with her).

I was a bit worried about the cost but last month Mum and Dad agreed to pay for the reception. They paid the deposit last week. That was a relief! Have you decided what to wear yet? I've bought my wedding dress (it's a bit big so I have to alter it). The shop had reduced the price so it was only a few hundred pounds.

Do you remember Aunt Terry? Apparently she's got a fantastic camera, so she's going to shoot the ceremony. We've got a professional photographer as well. She'll take formal photos. And Antonio from Italian restaurant is doing the catering, so the food should be great!

I can't wait to see you there. It's going to be a great day!

Lucy

*Write down the information from the letter in passive:*

0 Everything *has been planned* by Jake and Lucy.

1. The final invitations ..... at the moment.
2. Jane Anderson ..... to the wedding.
3. The deposit for the reception ..... last week.
4. Lucy has bought her wedding dress but it has .....
5. The price of the dress ..... by the shop.
6. The ceremony ..... by Lucy's aunt.
7. The formal photos ..... by a professional photographer.
8. The catering ..... by Antonio.

**Exercise 4. COMPLETE THIS DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS OF MAKING CHAMPAGNE.**

First, the grapes 1..... (pick) by hand and checked carefully. Only perfect grapes 2..... (use) to make champagne. Then, the grapes 3..... (press). 160 kilos of grapes 4..... (use) to produce 100 litres of juice. After that, the juice 5..... (leave) to ferment and become wine. Next, different wines 6..... (blend) to produce the "house style". Yeast and sugar 7..... (add) to the wine and it 8..... (bottle). This results in a second fermentation, and bubbles 9..... (produce). A sediment 10..... (produce) by the second fermentation. This 11..... (remove) in two stages, first remuage, then dégorgement. The remuage 12..... (carry out) either with computercontrolled machines or by hand with the traditional remueurs. The bottles of champagne 13..... (turn) at regular intervals until they are upside down. In the next stage, dégorgement, the neck of the champagne bottle 14..... (freeze), and the frozen sediment 15..... (remove). Then, a little champagne and sugar 16..... (add), and the champagne 17..... (leave) to mature. Finally, the bottles 18..... (label) and the corks 19..... (insert). Then the champagne 20..... (sell) all over the world! ...

**Did you know...?**

Since the beginning of the 20th century, more champagne (export) to the UK than to any other country, except in 1992. In that year, the highest total (sold) to Germany.

In the 17th century, many bottles of champagne (lose) because the glass was not strong enough to resist the pressure. The problem (solve) when **verve anglais** (introduce). This was a much stronger glass which (produce) in Britain in the 17th century.

Some champagne houses (hit) very badly by the Russian Revolution.

Ten per cent of total champagne production (import) by Russian royalty and aristocracy before the Revolution. This market disappeared overnight.

Champagne (sell) in eleven different bottle sizes. The smallest is a quarter bottle and it contains twenty centilitres. The biggest, which (call) a **Nebuchadnezzar**, contains sixteen litres, and is the equivalent of twenty 'normal' 75 centilitre bottles.

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

*cause damage hold include invite make overtake show translate write*

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

*Exercise 6. Write questions using the passive. Some are present and some are past*

1. Ask about glass. (how/make?) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Ask about television. (how/invent?) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Ask about mountains. (how/form?) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ask about Pluto (the planet). (when/discover?) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Ask about silver. (what/use for?) \_\_\_\_\_

*Exercise 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 \_\_\_\_\_ (employ) there.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ somebody \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) this room yesterday?
3. Water \_\_\_\_\_ (cover) most of the earth's surface.
4. How much of the earth's surface \_\_\_\_\_ (cover) by water?
5. The park gates \_\_\_\_\_ (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
6. The letter \_\_\_\_\_ (post) a week ago and it \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) yesterday.
7. The boat hit a rock and \_\_\_\_\_ (sink) quickly. Fortunately, everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (rescue).

8. Richard's parents \_\_\_\_\_ (die) when he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very young. He and his sister \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) by their grandparents.
9. I was born in London, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) up in Canada.
10. While I was on holiday, my camera \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) from hotel room.
11. While I was on holiday, my camera \_\_\_\_\_ (disappear) from my hotel room.
12. Why \_\_\_\_\_ Sue \_\_\_\_\_ (resign) from her job? Didn't she enjoy it?
13. Why \_\_\_\_\_ Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (sack) from his job? What did he do wrong?
14. The company is not independent. It \_\_\_\_\_ (own) by a much larger company.
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) an accident last night. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ (call) an ambulance but nobody \_\_\_\_\_ (injure), so the ambulance wasn't needed.
16. Where \_\_\_\_\_ these photographs \_\_\_\_\_ (take)? In London? \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (take) them, or somebody else?

**Exercise 8.** Rewrite these sentences. Instead of using somebody, they, people etc., write a passive sentence

1. Somebody cleans the room every day. \_\_\_\_\_
2. They cancelled all flights because of fog. \_\_\_\_\_
3. People don't use this road much. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Somebody accused me of stealing money. \_\_\_\_\_
5. How do people learn languages? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Somebody warned us not to go out alone. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 9.** Rewrite the following newspaper report using passive forms of the verbs underlined

### Daring Raid at Local Hotel



Thieves (1) held the manager of the Ridgeway Hotel at gunpoint last night during a daring raid in which they (2) took nearly 50,000 from the hotel safe. They also (3) broke into several of the bedroom and (4) removed articles of value.

The thieves made their escape through the kitchen, where they (5) damaged several pieces of equipment. They (6) injured the chef when he tried to stop them and (7) left him lying unconscious on the floor. Police (8) arrested the thieves early this morning.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 10.** Put the verbs into the correct passive form.

- I've collected all the documents that \_\_\_\_\_ (need) for the house sale. Can you take them to the lawyer's office \_\_\_\_\_ (sign)?
- Look, this is a secret. Come into the garden where we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / overhear).
- This office is very inefficient. The phone \_\_\_\_\_ (never / answer) promptly, no proper records \_\_\_\_\_ (keep), and, worst of all, no reports \_\_\_\_\_ (written) since I started work here.
- I was so worried about my garden while I was in hospital, but I have very good neighbours. When I got home, I could see that the vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ (water) every day and the grass \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) regularly.
- Can you come to the police station? The man who \_\_\_\_\_ (suspect) of stealing your wallet \_\_\_\_\_ (arrest) and \_\_\_\_\_ (question) at the moment. The police hope he \_\_\_\_\_ (identify), either by you or another witness.
- We had hoped to see several famous paintings, but the gallery \_\_\_\_\_ (reorganized) at the time of our visit and most of the valuable works \_\_\_\_\_ (move) for safe keeping.

**Exercise 11.** Complete the story choosing the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

**A Short History of Ice-Cream**

It \_\_\_\_\_ (know) that in the past sweet dishes \_\_\_\_\_ (cool) with snow and ice in ancient times. These \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) by the rich and powerful such as Alexander the Great, the Egyptian Pharaohs, and the Emperor Nero.

The first real ice-cream (to make) with fresh cream and milk. It (to produce) in the 1630s by Gerald Tissain, the French chef of the British King, Charles I, During the 18th century ice-cream (to eat) regularly at ' fashionable ice-cream cafes in London, Paris and other great cities. It was still a great luxury. For example, George Washington spent \$200 on ice-cream for just two months in 1790.

The cost (to reduce) when the first ice-cream factory (to build) in 1851. At present the Italians (to know) as the great ice-cream makers. The Italian methods (to study) by many others, so today excellent ice-cream (to make) and (to enjoy) all over the world.



## REVISION OF ACTIVE and PASSIVE

### I. Make sentences from the words in brackets. Sometimes the verb is active, sometimes passive:

1. There's somebody behind us. ( I think / we / follow )
2. This room looks different. ( you / paint ? )
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 ? )

### II. Change the following sentences into the Active voice.

1. Our neighbor's car had been vandalized by thugs.
2. Kamala was told the bad news as soon as she arrived.
3. A Shakespearean play will be staged by Plus One Productions in a month's time.
4. They were shown to the table by the restaurant manager himself.
5. She is thought of as the most popular actress nowadays.
6. The boy was asked to carry twenty kilograms of rice.
7. The painting would have been stolen if he hadn't helped.
8. Ravind was ordered out of the classroom for disrupting the class.
9. He was caught for littering in the streets and fined.
10. Many types of fish were being sold at the market every day.
11. The book is to be given to my sister after this.

12. Please see that the room is swept and mopped before I return.

**III. Change the Voices of the Verbs in the following Sentences :**

1. The boy feeds his dogs twice a day
2. The counselor advised the drug addict to change his ways.
3. The naughty kids broke several windows in the fight.
4. Suseela was selling her paintings at the exhibition.
5. The villagers had built a house for the poor family.
6. They will make every effort to raise funds for the orphanage.
7. He wanted to sell his bicycle to help pay his school fees.
8. The teacher has scolded her pupils for being disobedient.
9. The volunteers rearranged the tables neatly.
10. Someone had take the postman's bag by mistake.
11. People think of his behavior as very strange.
12. The lady was sleeping when they broke into the house



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