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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

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Практическое пособие по грамматике английского языка представлено комплексом упражнений по темам «Present Continuous», «Present Simple», «Past Simple», «Present Perfect» и «Future Simple».

В нем предлагается система упражнений, направленных на закрепление и активизацию данного грамматического материала.

При составлении данного пособия авторы использовали литературу по темам, изданную в последние годы в СНГ и за рубежом.

Издание предназначено для студентов, изучающих английский язык как второй иностранный язык, а также для студентов гуманитарных специальностей университета.

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

Предисловие

Практическое пособие содержит систему упражнений, предназначенных для работы над грамматическими темами: Present Continuous, Simple Present, Simple Past, Present Perfect, Future Simple. В него вошли наиболее удачные, с точки зрения составителей, упражнения из отечественных и зарубежных источников.

Важное место в разработке занимают ситуативно-коммуникативные упражнения, которые своей задачей-стимулом мобилизуют мыслительные способности студента и заставляют его реагировать в соответствии с поставленной задачей.

Цель этих упражнений – усвоение студентами грамматического материала в процессе коммуникации и развития навыков устной речи в объеме грамматических структур, предусмотренных программой по грамматике английского языка.

Каждая тематическая серия тренирует определенное грамматическое явление и расширяет представление о нем.

Предлагаемые задания отличаются разнообразием и степенью трудности, что позволяет использовать упражнения, включенные в один и тот же раздел, на разных этапах обучения. Форма подачи материала рассчитана на максимальную отработку навыков употребления грамматических структур учащимися.

Предлагаемая система упражнений предусматривает прочное закрепление речевых образцов в устной речи в результате их многократного повторения. Повторяемость каждого речевого образца обеспечивается его употреблением во всех видах упражнений, начиная с тренировки форм и анализа их значений и кончая практикой их употребления при составлении рассказов и диалогов.

Данная система упражнений может быть использована студентами, изучающими английский язык как дополнительную специальность, как второй иностранный язык, а также студентами гуманитарных специальностей университета.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

1 The Present Continuous Tense

Illustrative Situations

1. Listen and imitate the following questions and answers.

A. 1. Is Miss Grey typing a letter? – Yes, she is.

2. Is Mrs. Ford eating (кушать)? – No, she isn't. She's cooking (готовить).

3. Are Jane and Mary reading? – Yes, they are.

4. Are the boys sleeping (спать)? – No, they aren't.

B. 1. What is Miss Grey doing? – She's reading a new book.

2. What are Jane and Mary doing? – They are playing tennis.

3. Who is cooking? – Mrs. Ford is.

4. Where are Peter and John going? –They are going to school.

5. Who is Mike playing chess with? – He's playing chess with his father.

C. 1. Is Miss Grey typing a letter or reading a book? – She's typing a letter.

2. Are the boys watching television or reading? – They are watching television.

D. 1. Mrs. Ford is cooking, isn't she? – Yes, she is.

2. Jane and Mary are reading, aren't they? – Yes, they are.

3. Peter and John are going to work, aren't they? – No, they aren't. They are going to school.

4. Mike is not cooking, is he? – No, he isn't.

2. Listen to the dialogues. Translate them.

1. A: What are you doing?
B: I'm cooking (готовить).
A: What are Mary and Fred doing?
B: They are studying English.
A: What's Tom doing?
B: He's eating (кушать).
A: What's Ann doing?
B: She's watching TV (смотреть телевизор).
A: What's your dog doing?
B: It's sleeping.

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2. A: Is Jim very busy just now?
B: Yes, he is. He is having breakfast.
A: And Jack, is he having breakfast too?
B: No, he isn't, he is shaving.
3. A: What are you reading this week?
B: "Lord Jim".
A: Is it a good book?
B: A very good one.
4. A: What is Jill doing just now?
B: She is talking to Paul (разговаривать).
A: And Kate?
B: Oh, she is dreaming (мечтать).
5. A: Jane and Helen are in the garden (сад).
B: They are working, aren't they?
A: No, they aren't. They are playing cards.
6. A: Are you still typing?
B: No, I am not.
A: What are you doing?
B: I am listening to music.
7. A: Who is playing the piano?
B: My sister is.
A: She is a good pianist, isn't she?
B: Yes, she is very talented.

3. Comment on the use of the Present Continuous Tense.

1. I am explaining the Present Continuous Tense now.
2. You are listening to me attentively.
3. The student is showing us his project.
4. We are working hard at our new tense now.
5. Margaret is on holiday. She is having a good time in the Crimea.
6. Our Institute canteen is closed. This week we are having our meals in the canteen round the corner.
7. – Are you playing football tomorrow?
– Yes, but Tom isn't playing. He has hurt his leg.
8. – Ann is coming tomorrow.
– Oh, is she? What time is she arriving?
– At 10.15.

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9. John and Mary are very busy today. They are giving a party tomorrow.

10. Jane is working hard. She is taking a test on Tuesday.

11. Betty is not coming to the party.

12. A: What are you doing tomorrow evening?

B: I'm going to the theatre.

13. Listen to those people. What language are they speaking?

14. Kate is listening to the radio at the moment.

15. Look! They are playing tennis.

16. Let’s go out. It isn’t raining now.

17. I’m going to bed now. Good night!

18. Maria is in Britain at the moment. She is learning English.

19. I am leaving with some friends until I find some flat.

20. “You are working hard today.” – “Yes, I’ve got a lot to do.”

21. (at a party) Hello, Jane. Are you enjoying the party?

22. Tom and Ann are talking in a café. Tom says, “I am reading an interesting book at the moment. I’ll lend it to you when I’ve finished it. (He means that he has started it but not finished it yet. He is in the middle of reading it).

23. Kate wants to work in Italy, so she is learning Italian.

24. It is getting dark. Shall I turn on the light?

25. Why are all these people here? What is happening?

26. “Jenny is a student at University.” – “Is she? What is she studying?”

27. Kate phoned me last night. She is on holiday in France. She is having a great time and doesn’t want to come back.

28. Ken is still ill but he is getting better slowly.

29. The world is changing. Things never stay the same.

30. I’m having lunch with Helen tomorrow.

31. I’m meeting Jane later this evening.

32. Computers are becoming more and more important in our lives.

33. Tom isn’t playing football this season. He wants to concentrate on his studies.

34. Jim is very untidy. He is always leaving his things all over the place.

4. Express your disagreement.

e.g. – John is reading The Times (The Telegraph).

– No, he isn't. He's reading The Telegraph.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

1. They are playing cricket (basketball).
2. She is dancing with Paul (Jack).
3. The Browns are traveling about Italy (France).
4. Victor is listening to the he news (music).
5. John is sitting beside (рядом) Ann (Mary).
6. He is talking to Lucy (Alice).
7. She is waiting for Jane (Mary).

5. Express your agreement with the following statements. Give some additional information. Use the prompts.

e.g. – Lucy is reading (a magazine).
– Yes, she is. She is reading a magazine.

1. Ted is writing (a letter).
2. Donald is working (in the garden).
3. The girls are playing (volley-ball).
4. Jane is washing (the floor).
5. The men are drinking (beer).
6. Ann is dancing (with Paul).
7. Jack is talking (to Lucy).

6. Answer the questions.

1. What are you doing now?
2. Are they playing chess?
3. Is she dancing?
4. When are you giving your party?
5. Why is your sister making a new dress? (to go to a party)
6. What are you doing tomorrow afternoon?
7. What is your friend doing during his winter holidays?
8. What are you talking about?
9. What is she looking at?
10. What is your friend thinking about?
11. Are you watching TV now?'
12. Is your mother washing the window now?
13. Are you learning this poem now?
14. Are your friends eating ice-cream now?

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7. Make up general questions using the prompts.

e.g. you/watch TV.
– Are you watching TV now?
– Yes, I am. No, I am not, I am writing an exercise now.

1. The students/ write / a/ test.
2. Lucy/have/ an/ English /class.
3. Roger/ swim.
4. Peter/listen to the news.
5. You/wait for Bob.
6. Mary/do/ her/ homework.
7. Pete/look for/ his/ book.
8. Ann and Mary/dance.
9. Nick/wash/ the dishes.
10. Frank/eat /in the /factory/ canteen.
11. Tom/phone/ from /Berlin.
12. Mr. Jones/ have/ dinner/ with/ his/ family.
13. They/ finish/ their/ work.
14. My / friends/play/ tennis.

8. Respond to the following using a disjunctive question.

e.g. Dick is writing (a letter).
He is writing a letter, isn't he?
Kate isn't playing (chess).
She isn't playing chess, is she?

1. The Petrovs are traveling (about France).
2. The boys are playing football (in the yard).
3. Jane is reading (an English book).
4. Lucy is not eating (an ice-cream).
5. Peter isn't looking for (his key).
6. Tom isn't smoking a cigarette.
7. They are not drinking coffee.
8. The child isn't sleeping now.
9. The dog isn't looking at the boys and girls.
10. They arc not standing at the table.
11. We aren't answering questions.
12. My sister is not typing a letter.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

9. Respond to the following using an alternative question.

e.g. Helen is reading (a newspaper or a magazine).
Is she reading a newspaper or a magazine?

1. Children are playing (volleyball or tennis).
2. Mary is typing (a letter or an article).
3. Alice is cooking (lunch or dinner).
4. The students are writing (a test or a dictation).
5. Peter is listening (to the latest news or to the classical music).
6. They are drinking (tea or coffee).
7. They are translating (the text or the letter).
8. He is speaking (English or French).
9. They are studying (German or Russian).
10. Ann is copying (the text or the article).
11. The boy is looking for (a post-office or a bus stop).
12. The girls are looking through (the magazines or newspapers).

10. Ask special questions.

1. They are drinking milk.
2. Ann is copying the text.
3. Helen is reading a magazine.
4. Children are playing tennis.
5. The girls are eating ice-cream.
6. The students are sitting at the tables.
7. She is giving a party tomorrow.
8. Jane is taking a test on Monday.
9. I'm going to London next summer.
10. My father is meeting his friend on Saturday.
11. Bob is visiting his parents on Friday afternoon.
12. He is playing tennis on Monday afternoon.
13. She is having dinner with Ann on Friday.
14. Miss Green is coming to the office at 9 o'clock tomorrow.
15. My friend is working tomorrow morning.

11. Here is a part of a letter to a relative in which you are describing what various members of the family arc doing at the moment.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

We are having a very nice day. At the moment mother and baby are watching TV. Tony and Liz are listening to a record. Denis is with Ann. They're playing a game. Father and Auntie are talking and drinking coffee. Uncle Fred is with Lucy. They're reading a book and I'm writing to you!

12. Write a paragraph in the same way about your family.

13. Here is a postcard from London.

Dear Jill and Steve!

We're spending a wonderful holiday in London. The sun is shining brightly and I'm thinking about you at home. At the moment Pain's swimming in the pool, the children are playing and I'm drinking a lovely cool beer at the hotel bar. It's all very expensive, but it isn't raining.

Love, Jeff, Pam, Mark and Kate.

14. Write a letter in the same way about your holidays.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

2 The Present Simple Tense

1. Read and translate.

1. Jane's parents live in Moscow.
2. I finish work early. As a rule I come home at 4.
3. We play tennis but we don't play golf.
4. Ann speaks Spanish but she doesn't speak English.
5. Every morning he cleans (чистит) his teeth. He always cleans his teeth in the morning.
6. She gets up (вставать) at 7 o'clock from Monday to Saturday, but on Sunday she gets up at 11 o'clock. She usually gets up at 7 o'clock.
7. They like films. They see all the new films. They often go to the cinema.
8. Her brother lives in London. She doesn't. She sees him four or five times every year. She occasionally sees him.
9. He doesn't usually smoke, but at Christmas, after dinner, he has a cigar. He rarely smokes cigars.
10. She doesn't like whisky. She never drinks whisky.
11. – Do you read much, Frank?
    – Yes, I do. I am very fond of reading.
12. – Arthur is a keen footballer.
    – Is he really? Does he play football every day?
    – Yes, he does.
13. – Do you like jazz?
    – Not very much, I am afraid.
    – Do you?
    – Yes, I do.
14. – What are Jack and Judy doing this evening?
    – They are going to the theatre.
    – Do they go to the theatre every evening?
    – No, they don't.
15. – Do you play chess every day?
    – No, I don't, but Jim does.
    – Does he really?
    – Yes, he does, he is very fond of it.
16. – Are you going to spend your holidays in France?
    – No, I don't.

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Adverbs of frequency

Study the following adverbs and mind their position in the sentence:

a) with *ordinary verbs* and with *have* they are put *before* the verb;

b) with *be, can, must* they are put *after* the verb.

Adverbs: always, usually, generally, after, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, never, hardly ever, rarely.

Examples: 1. He hardly ever *goes* to the library. 2. We sometimes *have* six classes a day. 3. I *am* never late. 4. It often *rains* in autumn. 5. You *must* always answer without mistakes.

Study the following *time expressions* which are put at the *beginning* or at the *end* of the sentence:

a) every day (morning, week-end, month, Monday);

b) once a day, twice a week, three times a month;

c) eight hours a day (a week, a year).

Examples: 1. My sister changes books in the library four times a month. 2. We have our English classes every Tuesday and Wednesday. 3. We work 36 hours a week.

Illustrative Text

Frank and Helen Martin Go to Work

Frank Martin works n a factory. Work starts at 7. Frank is never late for work. He always gets to the factory early. He is ten minutes early today. It is 6.50. Frank Martin usually drives to work.

Frank's wife, Helen, works in an office. Work starts at 9 but she sometimes gets there late. The manager doesn't know about it because he is often late for work too.

2. Listen to the text "Frank and Helen Martin Go to Work" and answer the questions.

Where does Martin work? Is he ever late for work? Frank usually walks to the factory, doesn't he? When does he get to the factory? Does Helen always come to work on time? Why doesn't her boss know she is sometimes late for work?

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3. Comment on the use of the Present Indefinite Tense.

1. Mary doesn't live in Milan. She lives in Rome.
2. He studies English at the Institute.
3. The train leaves at ten o'clock
4. They often help their mother.
5. We go to the Institute every day.
6. He usually has breakfast at eight o'clock.
7. She plays tennis very well.
8. That star moves round the sun.
9. She speaks English rather well.
10. The Browns go to the seaside every summer.
11. My father watches TV every evening.
12. My son works at a big plant.
13. The earth goes round the sun.
14. We write two tests each term.
15. Jane’s parents live in Moscow. She visits them every year.
16. I finish work early. As a rule I come home at 4.
17. We play tennis but we don’t play golf.
18. He’s got a television. He sometimes listens to the radio, and he sometimes watches TV.
19. The next train leaves at two fifteen in the morning.
20. It's Tuesday tomorrow.
21. It takes me five minutes to get to school.
22. Trees grow more quickly in summer than in winter.
23. I leave work at 5.30 most days.
24. Each July we go to Turkey for a holiday.
25. We usually watch the news on TV at 9.00.
26. Banks lend (давать в кредит) money to make a profit (доход).
27. She teaches maths in a school in Bonn.
28. Rice doesn’t grow in cold climates.
29. “What do you do?” (= What’s your job?) “I work in a shop.”
30. How often do you go to the dentist?
31. Ann doesn’t drink tea very often.
32. In summer John usually plays tennis once or twice a week.
33. I never drink coffee.
34. The swimming pool opens at 9 o’clock and closes at 7.30 every day.
35. The Olympic Games take place every four years.

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36. It takes me an hour to get to work. How long does it take you?
37. Bees make honey.
38. Vegetarians don’t eat meat.
39. The train is never late. It always leaves on time.
40. Our plane leaves at nine.
41. What do you think of that book?
42. I believe you are the man I’m looking for.
43. What time does the film start?
44. The World Cup begins tomorrow.
45. The cake smells good.
46. I have two sisters.
47. She drives to London once a week.
48. The concert starts at 7 next Friday.
49. What do you think of the film?
50. I hear a bird. It is singing.
51. We sit here every evening. Sometimes I read a book.
52. Do you remember me now?
53. I occasionally eat meat.
54. “Do you like the music?” “Yes, it’s nice.”
55. He occasionally goes to the library, doesn’t he?
56. They seldom stay out late.
57. He hardly ever drives a car, does he?
58. Nina never reads newspapers, does she?

4. Answer the questions. Use the prompt words: *play the piano, study, sing songs, dance, type, write, teach English.*

1. What does a pianist do?
2. What does an English teacher do?
3. What do students do?
4. What does a singer do?
5. What does a dancer do?
6. What does a typist do?
7. What does a writer do?
8. What do singers do?
9. What do pianists do?
10. What do typists do?

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5. Give information about what a person does. Use the words in brackets.

Model: She doesn't study Greek (Latin). She studies Latin.

1. She doesn't play tennis very well (football).
2. My friend doesn't leave home at 7 o'clock every day (at 2 o'clock every day).
3. Nick doesn't often go to the theatre (cinema).
4. Kate doesn't open her window every morning (every evening).
5. She doesn't teach Russian (English).
6. Mr. Cook doesn't write a poem (a novel).
7. Ted doesn't like coffee (tea).
8. Helen doesn't speak Spanish (German).
9. His daughter doesn't live in Minsk (in Gomel).
10. My father doesn't have breakfast (lunch).

6. Give information about what a person doesn't do. Use the words in brackets.

Model: Jack speaks French... (Italian).
Jack speaks French but he doesn't speak Italian.

1. We write many dictations... (grammar tests).
2. My friend plays tennis very well... (football).
3. Betty likes theatre... (cinema).
4. John works at a tractor plant... (at an office).
5. They write letters to their parents... (to their friends).
6. Kate reads the “Times” ... (the “Star”).
7. We speak Spanish at the lessons... (German).
8. Ted likes coffee in the morning... (tea).
9. My parents help me with history... (maths).
10. They want to play volleyball... (tennis).

7. Agree to the following statements. Give additional information using the words in brackets.

Model: Your mother teaches German, doesn't she? (at school)
Yes, she does. She teaches German at school.

1. Betty likes theatre, doesn't she? (very much)

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2. Alex comes home late, doesn't he? (at 9 p.m.)
3. You often meet Alice, don't you? (every day)
4. John works at a plant, doesn't he? (the tractor plant)
5. You know Peter Smith, don't you? (very well)
6. You often see Mary, don't you? (every day)
7. Victor finishes work early, doesn't he? (at 3 p.m.)
8. Lucy and Helen play tennis, don't they? (very well)
9. Mary often writes letters to her parents, doesn't she? (every week).

8. Contradict these statements. Use the prompt words.

Model A: – Mary studies Italian, doesn't she? (French)
– No, she doesn't. She studies French.

1. Mr. Robinson teaches history, doesn't he? (maths)
2. Tom reads the “Times”, doesn't he? (the “Express”)
3. They begin work at 8, don't they? (at 10)
4. The Baxters live in River Street, don't they? (in King Street)
5. Betty likes cinema, doesn't she? (theatre)
6. They finish work at 5, don't they? (at 7)
7. Miss Green works at a factory, doesn't she? **(**at an office)
8. Helen speaks Spanish, doesn't she? (Polish)
9. Your brother comes home early, doesn't he? (late)

Model B: – Pall doesn't play cricket, does he? (very well)
– Yes, he does. He plays cricket very well.

1. Your son doesn't read much, does he? (a lot)
2. You don't like coffee, do you? (very much)
3. Alice doesn't usually answer questions well in English, does she? (very well)
4. Peter doesn't finish work till 7, does he? (at 7)
5. Mary doesn't type, does she? (very well)
6. Your daughter doesn't go to school, does she? (elementary school)
7. Jane doesn't speak German, does she? (very well)
8. You don't like detective stories, do you? (very much)
9. You don't help your son with maths, do you? (often)

9. Say what you and the members of your family often do in the evening. Say what you sometimes do.

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10. Ask for more detailed information about the statements below. Use the interrogative words in brackets.

Model A: – I come home late. (Why)
– Why do you come home late?

1. We begin work early. (When)
2. Victor often goes to the theatre. (How often)
3. Miss Robinson teaches foreign languages. (What foreign languages)
4. I see Robinson every day. (When)
5. I come home very late. (Why)
6. I have dinner in the evening. (What time)
7. Peter wants to take some books. (Which books)
8. I come to work early. (When)
9. Helen lives far from here. (Where)
10. I want something. (What)

Model B: – I want to go to the cinema (to the theatre).
– Who wants to go to the theatre?

1. I like pop music (classical music).
2. I know Mr. Smith (Mr. Baxter).
3. We want to play volleyball (tennis).
4. Helen studies German (French).
5. I help Betty (Lucy).
6. Jane speaks Spanish (Italian).
7. Mike plays golf (cricket).

11. Ask for additional information with the help of disjunctive questions.

Model A: – Mrs. Baxter teaches German (at the University).
– She teaches German at the University, doesn't she?

1. Alex lives in River Street (with his parents).
2. Jane finishes work late (at 9 p.m.).
3. Susan likes music (classical music**).**
4. John plays football (well).
5. My son studies at the University (history).
6. Mary often goes to the country (at the weekend).

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Model B: – Kitty speaks English well (write).
– But she doesn't write well, does she?

1. She wants tea (a cake).
2. Ted speaks Polish (English).
3. Mrs. Black likes music (jazz).
4. Betty always helps Susan (Mary).
5. I know the Blacks (the Baxters).
6. Jack plays football (hockey).

12. Open the brackets.

My Friend Boris Smirnov

I am Andrew Snegov. I am a book-keeper. I (to work) at an office. I am thirty-four. I (to have) a small family: a wife and a son. My wife's name is Natasha. She is a doctor. She (to work) at the hospital. She (to like) her work. My son Ted is a student. He (to go) to the University in the morning. Ted (to be fond) of sport. In the evening he (to like) to read detective stories or (to watch) TV.

I (to have) a friend. His name is Boris Smirnov. He is thirty-seven. He is an engineer. He (to have) a family. He (to have) a wife and a daughter. His wife's name is Olga. She is a teacher of music. She (to work) at school. Olga (to be) fond of music. She (to play) the piano very well. Their daughter's name is Ann. Ann is a nice little girl. She is a schoolgirl. Ann is very fond of sport. She (to like) to play tennis. Ann (not to like) her English because she (not to like) to write English dictations. In the evening she (to like) to watch TV.

13. Ask 5 questions to the text.

14. Agree or disagree to the following statements. Use *"Yes, you are right"* or *"No, you are wrong"*.

1. Andrew Snegov is a student.
2. Snegov's family is very big.
3. Natasha works at school.
4. Andrew Snegov has a daughter.
5. Ann likes to read detective stories.
6. Ted doesn't go to the University in the morning.
7. Ted is fond of music.

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8. Boris Smirnov is my friend.
9. Smirnov doesn't work at school.
10. Olga is a doctor. She works at the hospital.
11. Olga doesn't play the piano well.
12. Ann likes to play football.
13. Ann likes English very much.
14. Ann doesn't like to read English books.

15. Listen to the text "A Naughty Boy" and answer the questions: ***What kind of boy is Pete? Is he a diligent pupil? What does he like to do and what doesn't he like to do?***

A Naughty Boy

My son Pete is ten. He is not a diligent pupil. He doesn't like to go to school and to wake up early in the morning. He never knows the lessons and he doesn't open his books when he is at home. His books and notebooks are always dirty. Pete doesn't like to play chess. He only likes to play football. He likes to run in the streets and fight with other boys. I am very sorry that my son Pete is such a naughty boy.

16. Use the correct tense of the verb in the negative. Choose between the Present Indefinite and the Present Continuous.

Model: He... listening to the radio now.
He... listen to the radio in the evening.
He isn't listening to the radio now.
He doesn't listen to the radio in the evening.

1. We... watching a television programme now.
2. We... watch TV every day.
3. Children... study their lessons after school.
4. They... studying their lessons now.
5. She... sitting at the table now.
6. She... sit at the table.
7. He... eating his lunch in the cafe now.
8. He... eat his lunch in the cafe.
9. I... write letters every week.
10. I... reading a book now.
11. I... watching a football match now.

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12. We... watch a football match every Sunday.
13. The girl... speak English well.
14. The girl... speaking English now.
15. We... doing our English lessons now.

17. Change the sentences according to the model.

Model: I am reading a book (every Sunday).
I read books every Sunday.

1. My sister is cooking fish now (sometimes).
2. They are playing chess now (every day).
3. Ben is showing me his new picture now (every month).
4. Ann is writing a letter to her friend now (every week).
5. They are going to Minsk tomorrow (every year).
6. David is answering her questions now (always).
7. Peter and David are playing with their dog (every day).
8. Steve is eating a hot dog now (from time to time).
9. Mr. Brown is asking David about his studies (every evening).
10. They are having dinner now (at 3 o'clock).

18. Use the correct form of 'to be' or 'to do' in the following questions.

Model: ... the children come to school at 9.00?
Do the children come to school at 9.00?
... the children coming into the classroom right now?
Are the children coming into the classroom right now?

1. ...you learn new words at each lesson?
2. ...you learning a new poem right now?
3. ...your father work at a plant?
4. ...your father working at his report?
5. ...they study English at school?
6. ...they study English right now?
7. ...she speak English well?
8. ...she speaking English with the teacher now?
9. ...you skate well?
10. ...you skating now?

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19. Some verbs are used only in simple tenses. For example, you cannot say, "I am knowing". You can only say, "I know". Here is a list of verbs which are not normally used in continuous tenses (but there are exceptions): ***want, like, belong, know, suppose, remember, need, love, see, realize, mean, forget, prefer, hate, hear, believe, understand, seem.***

– Do you like London? (not "are you liking")
– He doesn't understand (not "he isn't understanding")
– Peter remembers the name of that man.
– I hear something strange behind the door.
– He sees a lot of mistakes in your dictation.
– She wants to have a shot rest now.

20. Listen to the text. Agree or disagree with the following statements based on the text:

1. The Sawyers live in Queen Street. 2. Mr. Sawyer doesn't go to work. 3. The children go to school. 4. Mrs. Sawyer is a housewife. 5. In the afternoon Mrs. Sawyer usually goes shopping. 6. Mr. Sawyer doesn't come home late. 7. The children never do their homework at night.

The Sawyers (1)

The Sawyers live at 87 King Street. In the morning Mr. Sawyer goes to work and the children go to school. Their father takes them to school every day. Mrs. Sawyer stays at home every day. She does the housework. She always eats her lunch at noon. In the afternoon, she usually sees her friends. They often drink tea together. In the evening the children come home from school. They arrive home early. Mr. Sawyer comes home from work. He arrives home late. At night the children always do their home work. Then they go to bed. Mr. Sawyer usually reads his newspaper but sometimes he and his wife watch television.

21. Listen to the text again and ask each other questions on the text.

22. Imagine you are Mr. (Mrs. Sawyer). Tell about your daily routine.

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23. Interview your friend. Ask him (her) about his/her daily routine.

24. Listen to the text and ask each other questions on the text.

The Sawyers (2)

It is eight o'clock. The children go to school by car every day, but today they are going to school on foot. It is ten o'clock. Mrs. Sawyer usually stays at home in the morning, but this morning she is going to the shops.

It is four o'clock. In the afternoon Mrs. Sawyer usually drinks tea in the living room. But this afternoon she is drinking tea in the garden.

It is six o'clock. In the evening the children usually do their homework, but this evening they are not doing their homework. At the moment they are playing in the garden.

It is nine o'clock. Mr. Sawyer usually reads his newspaper at night but he's not reading his newspaper tonight. At the moment he's reading an interesting book.

25. Say what the Sawyers usually do and what they are doing at present.

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26. Use the correct form of the verbs:

1. Where (be) Mary? – She (be) in the kitchen. – What she (do) there? – She (cook) dinner. – She always (cook) it for the family? – As a rule she (do) 2. What they (discuss) now? – They (speak) about their exams. 3. What Mike (do)? – He (translate) an article from Russian into English. – He (know) English well? – Yes, he (do). 4. He often (walk) to the plant? – No, he usually (go) by bus. 5. – Where's Peter? – He (have) his English lesson. – He always (have) it at this time? – Twice a week. 6. Mike (speak, not) Spanish. He (know) Polish. 7. Don't go into the classroom! The students (write) a dictation there. 8. Shhh, the baby (sleep). The baby (sleep) for ten hours every night. 9. Right now I'm in class. I (sit) at my desk. I usually (sit) at the same desk in class every day. 10. Ali (speak) Arabic. Arabic is his native language, but right now he (speak) English. 11. Can you hear those people? What they (talk about)? 12. What your father (do)? – He's a teacher. 13. My parents (live) in Bristol. Where your parents

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(live)? 14. Where you (go)? – To the library. – You often go to the library? – Twice a week. 15. Our teacher (stand, not) right now. She (sit) at her desk. 16. It's 6 p.m. Mary is at home. She (eat) dinner. She always (eat) dinner with her family around six o'clock. 17. Alice (take, not) the bus to school every day. She usually (walk) instead.

27. Open the brackets, use Present Indefinite or Present Continuous.

1. Children (to like) ice-cream. 2. We (to do) exercises now. 3. I (to read) every day. 4. They (to drink) tea now. 5. We (to drink) tea every morning. 6. She (not to drink) coffee now. She (not to drink) coffee after lunch. 7. He (to play) now? 8. He (to play) in the afternoon? 9. What you (to do) now? 10. What you (to do) every morning? 11. Look! The baby (to sleep). 12. The baby always (to sleep) after dinner. 13. I usually (to get up) at 7 o'clock in the morning. 14. Your sister (to study) at University? – No, she (to study) at school. 15. When you (to play) volley-ball? 16. My friend (to live) in Moscow? 17. My cousin (not to live) in St. Petersburg. 18. Where she (to go) tomorrow? 19. She (to go) to the country with us tomorrow? 20. Your brother (to go) to the exhibition next Sunday. 21. He (to have dinner) with Ann on Friday. 22. You (to understand) the Present Indefinite Tense now. – I (to do) the exercise at the moment and I (to think) I (to know) how to use the rule now. 23. What you (to think) about at this very moment?

28. Translate into English.

1. Как правило, мой отец встает в 8 часов утра. 2. Я всегда отдыхаю после ужина. 3. Где Виктор? – Он обедает. 4. Мой брат знает английский. – А ты? Позвони ему сейчас. Я думаю, что он еще спит. 5. Что делает Роберт? – Он играет в теннис. – Он хорошо играет в теннис? – Не очень. 6. Как часто ты видишь свою сестру? – Два раза в неделю. 7. Мария сейчас в библиотеке. Она пишет статью. Она работает в библиотеке каждый день. 8. Где ты бываешь по вечерам? – Я часто хожу на занятия в институт. 9. Что ты делаешь сейчас? – Слушаю радио. Я всегда слушаю последние известия по утрам. 10. Мы часто ходим в театр. 11. Она обычно на работе с 10 утра, но сегодня она дома. 12. Кто знает французский? – Петров. 13. Кто играет на пианино? – Елена. Она хорошо играет на пианино. 14. Он никогда тебе не пишет.

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3 The Past Simple Tense

Illustrative Situations

1. Read and translate.

1. – Does the postman come every day?
– No, he doesn't.
– Did he come this morning?
– Yes, he brought some letters.
2. – Did Henry go for a walk yesterday?
– Yes, he did.
– Does he go for a walk every day?
– No, he doesn't
3. – Helen didn’t go to Jane’s party yesterday.
– Did she stay at home?
– No, she didn’t. She went to the pictures.
4. – What did you do last night?
– I played cards.
– How about Fred?
– He watched television.
5. – When did you last see Jack?
– On Sunday.
– Are you going to see him again soon?
– I don’t think so.
6. – Were you at Judy’s yesterday?
– Yes, I was.
– Did you see Frank?
– No, I didn’t.
7. – How did Mr. Wood spend last summer holidays?
– You went to the seaside.
– And how about Mrs. Wood?
– She stayed at home.
8. – Where did you spend last summer holidays?
– In the country.
– What did you do there?
– Lots of things. I used to go swimming for instance.
9. – Did you study German or French at school?
– German.

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– And what about your sister?
– She studied French.
10. – You didn’t go to see Miss Fisher yesterday, did you?
– No I didn’t. I went to the club instead.
– And Jack did the same, didn’t he?
– Yes, he did.

Illustrative Text 1
Richard Wants a Change

Richard West works in an office 5 days a week. He usually gets up at 7.30, has a shower and then has breakfast. He starts work at 9, lunch at 1 and then goes home at 5.30. In the evening he usually reads or watches television.

Richard wants a change. He often says: Every day I do exactly the same thing! Yesterday I got up at 7.30, had a shower and then had breakfast. I started work at 9 and ate lunch at 1. Then I went home at 5.30. In the evening I read a book and watched television.

1. Read the text and analyze the use of tense forms.
2. Tell about Richard’s daily routine on weekdays.
3. What did Richard do yesterday?

Illustrative Text 2
Mrs. Mills Goes to London

Last week Mrs. Mills went to London. She doesn’t know London very well, and she lost her way. Suddenly she saw a man near a bus-stop. “I can ask him the way”, she said to herself. “Excuse me”, she said. “Can you tell me the way to King Street, please?” The man smiled pleasantly. He didn’t understand English! He spoke German. He was a tourist. Then he put his hand into the pocket and took out a phrase-book. He opened the book and found a phrase. He read the phrase slowly. “I am sorry”, he said. “I do not speak English”.

1. Read the text and analyze the use of tense forms.
2. What happened to Mrs. Mills in London? Why couldn’t the man help Mrs. Mills?
3. Tell about Mrs. Mills’s visit to London.

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2. Comment on the use of the Past Indefinite.

1. I saw this film two months ago.
2. I worked in the language laboratory every day when I was a first-year student.
3. Yesterday Peter helped his mother to do the flat.
4. Steve didn't live in Minsk last year.
5. Yesterday Nick got up at seven o'clock, went to the bathroom and took a cold shower.
6. When Ann got home, she took a bath, had supper and went to bed.
7. Alice did some exercises in English, leaned the poem by heart and went to the University.
8. Mike and I were very hungry. We went home, left our bags there and went to the canteen.
9. Nick worked in the reading-room every day when he was a student,
10. Lena! What did you do yesterday afternoon to get ready for today's class in Grammar?
11. A lot of things! I learnt the grammar material well, wrote some grammar exercises, went to the language laboratory and listened to the laboratory work.
12. She often went to the language laboratory last term.
13. Nelly began to prepare for her entrance exams at the end of May.
14. Every morning she wrote long letters to her friends.
15. The Browns often had dinner at a restaurant when they lived at the seaside.
16. Two years ago she became a first-year student.

3. Change *'every day'* to *'last night'* and make the necessary change in the verb.

Model: I am busy every day. I was busy last night.

1. He is busy every day.
2. She is gay every day.
3. They are tired every day.
4. They have lessons every day.
5. He has a short rest every day.

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Model: I study every day. I studied last night.

1. The doctor works every day.
2. She comes here every day.
3. We arrive at 9 p.m. every day.
4. He walks to school every day.
5. They play tennis every day.
6. The girl learns her lessons every day.
7. The boy plays the piano every day.
8. The children visit their sick friend every day.
9. Peter drinks milk every day.
10. The boys go to the skating-rink every day.

4. Make the same statement about some past time.

Model: The weather is good today.
The weather was good yesterday.

1. I have a good friend.
2. There are a lot of clubs in our city.
3. She is a student.
4. They give us four lessons every day.
5. I forget about my promise very often.
6. The boys eat a lot of ice-cream before dinner.
7. The children run to the lake every morning.
8. They are at home on Sundays.
9. She has a nice cat.
10. I am tired.
11. She knows the lesson well.
12. I answer all the questions.
13. They come home late.
14. He teaches us German.
15. The lessons begin at 12.
16. My mother is busy.
17. We have good books.
18. The girl is ill.
19. They have a dog.
20. My brother likes to read.
21. They prepare lessons every day.
22. The doctor works here.

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23. My father comes home at 5 o'clock.
24. She drinks coffee in the morning.
25. After classes he rests a little.

5. Select the correct verb for each sentence. Use only the Past Indefinite Tense of the verb.

1. My friend... the door very quietly.	**write**
2. She... us a long letter last week.	**shut**
3. Last week our lessons... at 8 o'clock.	**hear**
4. I... this story last year.	**leave**
5. Nelly... her pen at school yesterday.	**see**
6. We... our father on the TV last night.	**meet**
7. My sister... my dictionary on the shelf some days ago.	**begin**
8. My friend... for Minsk last week.	**tell**
9. We... the delegation at the station an hour ago.	**put**

6. Convert the statements into questions and give short answers:

a) in the affirmative;
b) in the negative.

Model: The boys came here yesterday.
– Did the boys come here yesterday?
– Yes, they did. No, they didn't.

1. We studied the second lesson.
2. The doctor examined the sick boy yesterday.
3. Bob repeated the word.
4. The students studied English last year.
5. The boys played tennis last Sunday.
6. My brother went to Minsk.
7. Mary visited us last week.
8. She saw me at the meeting.
9. I read the newspaper last night.
10. They came to the lesson in time.
11. He drank tea in the morning.
12. She gave English lessons.
13. They studied well.

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14. Steve came home late.
15. My sister knew the lesson well.

7. Read the short answers on the right. Then choose the question words *where, when, why* for each question.

Questions:	Answers:
1. ...did you put my books?	On the shelf
2. ...did you see your friend?	Two days ago
3. ...did you go to the book-shop?	To buy a book
4. ...did they arrive at the station?	About ten o'clock
5. ...did you go to the library?	To get a book
6. ...did you spend your week-end?	In Minsk
7. ...were you late for the lessons?	I missed my bus
8. ...was Nick absent yesterday?	He was ill
9. ...did you go after classes?	To the library
10. ...did you have breakfast?	At 8 o'clock

8. Put a question to the underlined words in each sentence.

1. The students went to the club <u>yesterday.</u>
2. She lived <u>there</u> last year.
3. The boys went <u>to the river</u> to fish.
4. The boys knew the lesson <u>well.</u>
5. They left <u>for Minsk</u> last Sunday.
6. The meeting began <u>at 6 o'clock.</u>
7. Nick met his friend <u>in the street</u>.
8. He watched <u>the TV programme last night.</u>

9. Paraphrase the sentences so as to use 'there was', 'there were' instead of 'had'. Convert the statements into questions.

Model: The city had a lot of parks.
There were a lot of parks in the city.
Were there many parks in the city?

1. The city had a lot of monuments.
2. The city had a lot of wide streets.
3. The city had a lake.
4. The city had a theatre.

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5. The city had a lot of Institutes.
6. The city had a University.
7. The city had a lot of clubs and cinemas.
8. The city had a nice park.
9. The city had a lot of plants and factories.
10. The city had a lot of schools.
11. The city had a lot of libraries.
12. The city had a new Metro station.
13. The city had a lot of places of interest.
14. The city had a lot of blocks of flats.
15. The city had an Art Museum.

10. In this exercise you have to read a sentence about the present and then write a sentence about the past.

Model: Tom usually gets up at 7.30. Yesterday he got up at 7.30.

1. Tom usually wakes up early. Yesterday morning…
2. Tom usually walks to work. Yesterday…
3. Tom is usually late for work. Yesterday…
4. Tom usually has a sandwich for lunch. Yesterday…
5. Tom usually goes out in the evening. Yesterday evening…
6. Tom usually sleeps very well. Last night…

11. Use the correct forms of the verbs.

1. He (go not) home after the lecture yesterday.
2. Two days ago he (leave) home.
3. We (watch not) TV last night
4. She (study) English a year ago.
5. He (finish) his project last night
6. The students (go) to Leningrad last week.
7. We (see) the dean yesterday.
8. He (do) the translation yesterday.
9. My friend (speak) on the game topic.

12. Use the correct forms of the verbs.

A. Mr. Jones (be) very angry with his wife and she (be) angry with her husband. For several days they (speak, not) to each other at all. One evening Mr. Jones (be) very tired when he (come) back from

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work, so he (go) to bed soon after dinner. Of course, he (say, not) anything to Mrs. Jones before he (go) upstairs. Mrs. Jones (go) to bed much later than her husband, she (find) a piece of paper on the small table near the bed. On it (be) the words: “Mother. Wake me up at 7a.m. Father”.

When Mr. Jones (wake) up the next morning, it (be) nearly 8a.m. On the small table near the bed he (see) another piece of paper. He (take) it and (read) these words, “Father. Wake up. It is 7a.m. Mother”.

B. Julia (have) lunch with a friend. “You (be) late again this morning?” her friend wants to know. “Yes, I (be) and the manager (be) in the office, too!”

“Oh, he (see) you?”

“Yes, he... He (see) me when I (come) in”.

C. – You (be) at home at 9 a.m. yesterday?

– No, I (be, not).

– Where you (be)?

– I (be) at the library.

– When you (be) back home?

– At 12 o'clock.

– I (ring) you up at about 1 o'clock but you (answer, not) the telephone.

13. Read the text and say why Bill was busy yesterday.

Bill had a busy day yesterday, because his parents came from San Diego. He got up early and ate breakfast. In the kitchen he saw Dariene and Meg and he told them about his parents. He did the breakfast dishes and began to clean up the house. He even made his bed. His parents came late in the morning and he met them at the door. They left for lunch together but Bill forgot his keys and had to return to the house. Then they went to a restaurant. After lunch Bill's parents left for San Francisco.

14. Read the text and pick out irregular verbs. Name both the infinitive and the form used in the text.

15. Put questions on the text.

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16. Tell about Bill's busy day yesterday.

SELF CHECK

17. Use the correct forms of the verbs.

A. 1.The swimming bath (open) at 9.00 and (close) at 19.30 every day. 2. I have a car but I (use, not) it very often. 3. How many cigarettes you (smoke) a day? 4. "What you (do)?" – "I am an electric engineer." 5. "Where your father (come) from?" – "He (come) from Scotland". 6. If you need money why you (get, not) a job? 7. I play the piano, but I (play not) very well. 8. I (understand, not) the word "deceive". What "deceive" (mean)? 9. What time the banks (close) in Britain?

B. An Englishman (come) to New York. He (stop) at a hotel and (decide) to send a telegram to his wife. He (go) to the post office and (do) so. In the telegram he (send) his wife his address. Then he (go) to the cinema. In the evening he (want) to get back to his hotel, but he (remember, not) the name and the address of the hotel. Nobody could help him, so he (send) another telegram to his wife, "Please, send me my address".

18. Translate into English.

1. Ты часто видишь моего брата на заводе? 2. Роберт никогда мне не пишет. 3. Почему ты не говоришь сама? – У меня нет времени. 4. Когда ты ужинаешь? – В 8 часов. 5. Твой сын любит смотреть телевизор? – Да, он смотрит телевизор каждый день. 6. Николай живет далеко отсюда, не так ли? – Да, очень. 7. Иногда я хожу на работу пешком. А ты? – Я всегда еду на машине. 8. Где ты обычно проводишь отпуск? – Как правило, на юге. 12. Разве ты не знаешь моего брата? – Нет. 13. Петр не говорит по-немецки, не правда ли? – Нет, не говорит. 14. Ты обычно обедаешь дома или в столовой? – Как правило, дома. 15. Я живу недалеко от работы. 16. Тебе нравится ее квартира? – Нет. – Мне тоже. 17. Вчера мне звонил Николай. 18. Две недели назад мы с женой слушали «Аиду». Опера нам очень понравилась. 19. Мой сын студент. Он окончил школу 3 года назад. Вчера мы были в кино. Там мы встретили своих друзей. 20. В воскресенье мы ездили за город. 21. Мы навестили своих родителей.

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4 The Present Perfect Tense

1. Comment on the use of the Present Perfect.

1. I have found my pen. I can write.
2. He has broken his pen. He can't write.
3. We have just listened to the story. Now we are retelling it.
4. How many questions have you answered? We have answered a lot of questions.
5. Have you written your composition yet or are you still writing it?
6. Have you ever been to Minsk?
7. Where is your key? – I don't know. I've lost it.
8. Is Ann here? – No, she's gone out. (She is out now).
9. Jim is away on holiday. He has gone to Spain.
10. They have just come.
11. She has already spent a lot of money.
12. I saw Tom yesterday but I haven't seen him today.
13. What's Ted's sister like? – I've no idea. I've never met her.
14. Have you had a holiday this year?
15. Tom hasn’t worked very hard this term.
16. Susan really loves that film. She's seen it eight times!
17. It's nice to see you again. We haven't seen each other for a long time.
18. Can you play chess? – Yes, but I haven't played it for ages.
19. She has known him since childhood.
20. I have lived in Minsk for 20 years.
21. John has studied at the University for 3 years. He is a third-year student now.
22. How many months have passed since the beginning of the second term?
23. They have been to India twice.
24. Kate and Ken have been married for 20 years.
25. How long have you lived here?
26. I’ve been to the States.
27. She is a writer. She’s written poetry, children’s stories and biographies.
28. She has worked in London for six months.
29. Have you ever been to Australia?
30. Peter looks different. He has shaved his beard off.

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31. I've ruined the meal. It's burnt.
32. I haven't done my homework yet.
33. I've walked six kilometers so far this morning.
34. He has always lived there.
35. You have worked hard all your life.
36. Have you known Ann for very long?
37. Sally has saved nearly two thousand pounds so far this year.
38. What's the matter? Have you lost something?
39. Someone has eaten my chocolates. There aren't many left.
40. Tom met Paul at lunch time and said, "I didn't see you at the bus stop this morning. Did you miss the bus?" "I did not miss it," replied Paul. "I haven't missed a bus for years. But this morning George gave me a lift."
41. I have known her since my childhood.
42. He is the most interesting man I have ever met.
43. I have already written three letters.
44. This is the fourth time he has damaged my car.
45. It is probably the first time they have met somebody who always wears a leather jacket at the height of summer.
46. The weather has been terrible so far this spring.
47. Have you always lived in Glasgow?
48. They have known each other since they were at school.
49. He hasn't had a holiday for five years.
50. We haven't been to the cinema for ages.

2. Extent the statements according to the model.

Model: Tom is drinking tea (Ann). Ann has just drunk it.

1. My sister is turning on the radio (his brother).
2. They are having breakfast (we).
3. Steve is writing down all the questions (Bob).
4. John is leaving the house (Ted).
5. Mother is making the bed (my sister).
6. She is buying a new hat (her friend).
7. These boys are playing football (those boys).
8. The little boy is drawing a dog (Nelly).
9. Kate is washing dishes (Helen).
10. She is watering the flower-beds (Mary).

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11. I am writing an essay (my friend).
12. She is buying meat at the corner (Mary).
13. We are reading stories (they).
14. Ann is learning new words (Kate).
15. They are doing their shopping (we).

3. Respond to the imperatives according to the model using 'just'/ 'already'.

Model: Open the door!
– But I've already opened it.

1. Ask him what he means!
2. Take the books to the library!
3. Water the flowers!
4. Dust the furniture!
5. Drink some hot milk!
6. Cut the bread!
7. Lay the table for breakfast!
8. Switch the TV set off!
9. Send the magazines to Tom!
10. Turn on the radio!
11. Close the door!
12. Tell Kate about it!
13. Push the table back!
14. Buy some cheese for breakfast!
15. Invite Ted to the skating-rink!

4. Disagree to the following statements.

Model: She has bought a new dress.
– That**'s** wrong, she has not bought a new dress (yet).

1. They have packed their things.
2. She has finished the dictation.
3. He has found the pen.
4. The boy has broken the window.
5. He has had his breakfast.
6. The girls have translated the text.
7. They have already done their shopping.

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8. Tom has already passed his exams.
9. Steve has already got his grammar paper back.
10. Ann has already done her cooking.
11. Her husband has already finished his work.
12. Mother has already bought meat.
13. Jim has gone to Spain.
14. The boy has broken his leg.
15. Her English has improved.

5. Answer the following questions. Use the model.

Model: – Would you like something to eat?
– No, thanks. I... lunch (just/have).
No, thanks. I've just had lunch.

1. Do you know where Julia is?	Yes, I… her (just/see).
2. What time is David leaving?	He… (already/leave).
3. What's in the newspaper today?	I don't know. I… (not/read/yet).
4. Is Ann coming to the cinema with us?	No, she… the film (already/see).
5. Are your friends here yet?	Yes, they… (just/arrive).
6. What does Tom think about your plan?	I… (not/tell/yet).
7. What are you going to do during your summer holidays?	I… (not/decide/yet).
8. Have you traveled much?	Yes, I… to lots of places (be).
9. Have you ever been to China?	Yes, I… to China twice (be).
10. Are you hungry?	Yes, I… much today (not/eat).
11. Is Brussels an interesting place?	I… there (never/be).
12. Has he done the exercise?	Yes, he… it (already/do).
13. Has she had her breakfast?	Yes, she… her breakfast (just/have).
14. Is Sally here?	No, she… out (go).
15. Is his article ready?	Yes, he… it (already/write).

6. Answer the following questions. Use in your answers: *for a number of years, for a month, since childhood, for 20 years, since 1980.*

1. How long has John lived in London?

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2. How long have you been a student?
3. How long have you had that coat?
4. How long have you known him?
5. How long have you lived here?
6. How long have you had your dog?
7. How long have you been absent?
8. How long have you been a pupil?
9. How long have the students of your group studied English?
10. How long has Nick's father worked as a teacher?

7. You are asking somebody questions about things he or she has done. Make questions using the following words.

Model: Ever/read/ Shakespeare's plays
Have you ever read Shakespeare's plays?

1. Ever/been/to California?
2. Ever/run/a marathon?
3. Ever/speak/to a famous person?
4. See/any/English films?
5. Translate/this text/without/a dictionary?
6. Finish/the dictation?
7. Sell/your car?
8. Send/the letter?
9. Buy/the newspaper?
10. Drink/your coffee/yet?
11. Do/the homework/yet?
12. Meet/your friend/yet?
13. Write/the report?
14. Lose/the key?
15. Tell/him/about it?
16. Make/any plans/for next summer?

8. Complete the following sentences using *today/ this year/this term*.

Model: I saw Tom yesterday but I haven't seen him today.

1. I read a newspaper yesterday but I…
2. Last year the company made a profit but…

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3. Steve worked hard at school last term but…
4. It snowed a lot last winter but…
5. Our football team won a lot of games last season but…
6. I drank four cups of coffee yesterday but…
7. He met Tom yesterday but…
8. We played chess last week but…
9. She read the book last year but…
10. He lost the key yesterday but…

9. Complete the following sentences using *just, recently, lately, already, for five years, never, last week, yesterday, some minutes ago, twice.*

1. I spent a lot of money.
2. She has told me the news.
3. John has left for school.
4. He put the book on the shelf.
5. They have come.
6. They bought a new car.
7. The boy visited his friend.
8. I have seen him.
9. My mother has bought me a new book.
10. He has been to London.
11. A boy entered the hall.
12. I have been to China.
13. We have known him.
14. They have been to Minsk.
15. They have been to Minsk.

10. You are writing a letter to a friend. In the letter you give news about yourself and other people:

a) use the words given to make sentences. Use the Present Perfect.

Dear Kate,
Lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you.
1. I've bought a new car.
2. My father/start/a new job.
3. I/give up/smoking.
4. Tom and Ted/go/to India.
5. Ann/have/a baby.

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b) add some more sentences.

11. Use the proper tense forms.

1. At last I (do) my homework. I can go for a walk now. 2. The delegation already (arrive) but we (not, speak) with its members yet. 3. Last month I (read) two interesting books but I (not, read) anything so far this month. 4. “You (make) any spelling mistakes in your test?” – “No. I (not, make) any mistakes”. 5. “Where is Jane?” – “She (go) to the shop. She'll be back soon”. 6. “You ever (be) to the USA?” – “Yes, I (be) to New York several times.” 7. I (play) a lot of tennis since the summer (begin). 8. We (not, see) John this morning but we (see) him a couple of days ago. 9. Harry is ill. He (have) an accident. He (break) his leg. 10. “You (finish) typing?” – “Not yet. In fact I just (begin).” 11. “How many records you (bring)?” – “Five”. 12. “You ever (find) anything ‘valuable’?” – “No, I…” 13. “Mr. West (sell) his house yet?” – “Yes, he… He (sell) it last week.” – “He (move) to his house yet?” – “No, not yet.”

12. Translate into English.

1. Вы когда-либо играли в шахматы с Виктором? Он хорошо играет? – Не знаю. Я никогда с ним не играл. 2. Как поживает Аня? Я ее не вижу в последнее время. – Спасибо, хорошо. – А как ваш сын? Он уже окончил школу? – Да, он уже студент. 3. Я должна упаковать чемодан. – Не беспокойся, я его уже упаковал. 4. Моему племяннику только 5 лет, но он уже научился хорошо читать. 5. Вы когда-либо бывали к Англии? – Да, я был там два года назад. 6. Что случилось? – Я разбила свою любимую чашку. 7. Мы купили новый телевизор. Мне он очень нравится. 8. Нина очень расстроена. – Она не сдала экзамен. 9. Николай придет на вечер? – Нет, он уехал в командировку. 10. Будем смотреть сегодня вечером телевизор? – Я его еще не починил. 11. Вы уже подписали документы? – Да, вы можете их забрать.

13. Answer the following questions. Use the Present Perfect or the Past Indefinite.

1. What mark have you got for your composition?
2. When did you come to live in this town?

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3. What have you done to improve your health**?**
4. When did you visit Minsk last time?
5. Why did you take a taxi yesterday?
6. What did the doctor tell you yesterday?
7. Who has already visited this museum?
8. You have finished your composition, haven't you?
9. Have you bought anything for breakfast?
10. Have you presented your friend with a book or with a pen?
11. She has decided where to spend her holiday, hasn't she?
12. Who has joined the expedition?
13. Have you spoken to your dean yet?
14. Where have you been lately?
15. Have you bought a new TV set yet**?**
16. Did you enjoy your holiday?

14. Respond to the following using the Present Perfect and the Simple Past.

e.g. – Why don't you buy this dictionary? (yesterday)
– I've already bought it. I bought it yesterday.

1. Why don't you send her a telegram? (this morning)
2. Will you make tea, please? (a few minutes ago)
3. Do your homework. (before supper)
4. You should read the book. (in summer)
5. Put the towel into the suitcase. (some minutes ago)
6. Why don't you speak to the boss? (the day before yesterday)
7. What about seeing “Oliver”? (on Tuesday)
8. You should build a garage. (last year)
9. Why don't you phone Peter? (in the afternoon)
10. Tell Dick about the expedition. (last Friday)
11. Why don't you invite the Browns? (yesterday)
12. You must repair the TV set. (yesterday morning)
13. You should book the tickets in advance. (last Saturday)
14. Give her your typewriter for a few days. (yesterday)

15. Use the correct forms of the verbs.

1. You (hear) about Bob? He (break) his leg. – Really? How that (happen)? 2. I just (return) from Yalta. – You (go) there alone? – Together

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with my son. – How long you (stay) there? – Three weeks. 3. Your hair looks different. You (have) a haircut? – Yes. – You (cut) it yourself? – No, Ann (cut) it for me. 4. Look! Somebody (spill) milk on the carpet. – Well, it (not, be) me. – I wonder who it (be) then. 5. You (see) the film on television last night? 6. My bicycle isn't here any more. Somebody (take) it. 7. I (not, eat) anything yesterday because I (not, feel) hungry. 8. Why Jim (not, want) to play tennis last Friday? – He (be) busy on Friday.

9. Brian: Hello, Susan. Is Alan here?

Susan: No, I'm afraid he (go) out.

Brian: What a pity! When exactly he (go) out?

Susan: About ten minutes ago.

10. Peter Atkins is talking to one of his girl-friends.

– You (see) that film yet?

– Yes, I (see) it last week.

– What yon (think) of it?

– I (not, like) it very much.

11. Harry: I (go) to new Indian restaurant last night with Mary.

Steve: To that new place, in Marchmount Street?

Harry: Yes. You ever (be) there?

Steve: No, but Barbara already (be) there. She (love) it. She says she never (eat) such delicious Indian food. What you (order)?

Harry**:** I (have) a prawn curry and Mary (try) a Tandori chicken. They (be) both fantastic.

12. Mike: I never (be) to Cambridge.

Paul: Oh, I (go) there last summer. I (do) a language course there.

Mike: You ever (be) to Oxford?

Paul: No, but a friend of mine (stay) there for a month two years ago. He (enjoy) it very much.

16. Translate into English.

1. Я никогда не бывал в Китае, но я был в Японии. Это было три года назад. 2. Где мой учебник? Я только что оставил его здесь. Здесь кто-нибудь был? 3. Катя ушла в кино два часа назад и еще не вернулась. 4. Виктор уже починил магнитофон? – Нет еще. 5. Ты заказала билеты? – Нет еще. – Почему ты не сделала этого вчера? – Я совершенно забыла об этом. 6. Вы когда-либо бывали в Большом театре? – Да. – Что вы смотрели? – «Лебединое озеро». – Вам понравился балет? – Да, музыка прекрасная, актеры танцевали великолепно.

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5 The Future Simple Tense

1. Comment on the use of the Future Simple Tense.

1. Tomorrow's programme will be interesting.
2. I'll be free in August.
3. Who do you think will win the match on Sunday?
4. Tomorrow will be another cold day in all parts of the country.
5. I don't think I'll go out tonight. I'm too tired.
6. I expect they'll be here at around 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.
7. Ted will probably phone us this evening.
8. If you hurry, you'll catch the 4 o'clock train.
9. "There is someone at the door." – "Is there? Oh, I'll see who it is."
10. "I need some money." – "Don't worry. I'll lend you some."
11. Will you shut the door, please?
12. I'll be forty next month.
13. I don't think I'll go out tonight. I am too tired.
14. "Did you phone Ann?" "Oh, no, I forgot. I'll phone her now."
15. Shall I open the window? (= Do you want me to open the window?)
16. Compare: Will you shut the door? (= I want you to shut it)
17. Don't worry about the exam. I'm sure you will pass it.
18. Where will you go for your next holiday? – I don't know yet but I will probably go to Spain.
19. I will know the result in a week.
20. Newspaper announcement: The President will drive along the High Street in an open carriage.
21. Will you turn off the TV, please? No one is watching it.
22. Marry: Jack and I are going out tonight. We are having dinner at the Festival Hall and going to a concert afterwards.

Ann: And what about the children? I will come and babysit if you like.

Mary: Oh, my sister is coming in to sit with them. But I thank you for offering, Ann. I will ask you next time.

2. Use the verb in brackets in the Future Indefinite Tense.

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Model: They (leave) early tomorrow. – They will leave early tomorrow.

We (go) to school later today. – We shall go to school later today.

1. We (see) him tomorrow.
2. They (come) at six.
3. She (be) here in some minutes.
4. He (read) this book next month.
5. The man (return) late tonight.
6. Our friend (meet) us at the station.
7. I (present) my friend with a book.
8. The students (have) their holidays in a week.
9. The pupils (write) a letter to their pen-friend on Sunday.

3. Change the verb using the Future Indefinite Tense.

Model: We ate the sweets with John. – We will eat the sweets with John.

1. I asked him about the dog.
2. We saw almost all of the city during the holidays.
3. He bought a new camera.
4. They changed the books in the library.
5. The friends went to the cinema together.
6. She helped me to translate the text into English.
7. They played chess in the evening.
8. My brother skated after classes.
9. The sailor told me a very interesting story.

4. Change the statements to questions.

Model: He will come at 3. – Will he come at 3?

1. He will go by tram.
2. They will be free in some minutes.
3. My parents will arrive home on Monday.
4. My sister will eat lunch with us today.
5. She will be present at the meeting today.
6. We shall have our vacation in January.
7. My mother will buy me a new school suit.
8. I shall send him a letter tomorrow.
9. Tom will do his home lessons in the evening.

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5. Change the statements to negatives.

Model: It will rain today. – It will not (won't) rain today.
We shall leave soon. – We shall not (shan't) leave soon.

1. We shall go tonight.
2. He will be at the meeting.
3. I shall go shopping in the afternoon.
4. The pupils will take their examination in a week.
5. She will change her books in the library tomorrow.
6. We shall need your help with that translation.
7. The pupils will listen to that radioprogram in the evening.
8. We shall skate on Sunday.
9. You will see us in the park.
10. The dog will recognize you.

6. Select the correct verb, use it in the Future Indefinite Tense.

1. We ___ our friends at the skating rink.	present
2. Mary ___ well next week.	fall
3. Nelly ___ her new dress to the party.	bite
4. They ___ happy because of the good news.	put on
5. The dog ___ you, because he doesn't know you.	meet
6. We ___ to his speech over the radio.	see
7. The child ___, it is very slippery.	listen
8. I ___ him with a new tie.	skate
9. You ___ them in the park.	feel
10. Bill ___ you a long letter about his travelling.	send

7. Read the answer to the question. Then supply the appropriate question word in the blanks.

Model. …will you go after classes? To the library.
Where will you go after classes? To the library.

1. …will they arrive?	At six p.m.
2. …will you buy at the department store?	A pair of shoes.
3. …will you get to England?	By air.
4. …will you go there?	To have a rest.
5. …will they come there?	Twice a week.
6. …will your brother send you a letter?	Next week.

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7. …will you write about in your composition?	About my summer vacation.
8. …will you invite to your birthday?	My friends.
9. …will your lesson begin?	At 9 o'clock.
10. …will they not come?	They are ill.

8. Read the situations and write sentences with *I think I'll…* or *I don't think I'll…*

Model. It's a bit cold. You decide to close the window. You say: *I think I'll close the window.*

1. You are feeling tired and it's quite late. You decide to go to bed. You say: I think…
2. A friend of yours offers you a lift in his car but you decide to walk. You say: Thank you but…
3. You arranged to play tennis today. Now you decide that you don't want to play. You say: I don't think…
4. You were going to go swimming. Now you decide that you don't want to go. You say: I…

9. What do you say in these situations? Write sentences with *shall I…* ? or *shall we…*?

Model. You and your friend want to do something this evening but you don't know what. You ask your friend:

– *What shall we do this evening?*

1. You try on a jacket in a shop. You are not sure whether to buy it or not. You ask a friend for advice. …it?
2. It's Ann's birthday next week. You want to give her a present but you don't know what. You ask a friend for advice. What…?
3. You and a friend are going on holiday together but you haven't decided where. You ask him/her: …?
4. You and a friend are going out. You haven't decided whether to go by car or to walk. You ask him/her: …?
5. Your friend wants you to phone later. You don't know what time to phone. You ask him/her: …?

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