

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации

Амурский государственный университет

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GET YOUR GRAMMAR RIGHT

Практикум

Благовещенск

Издательство АмГУ

2011

ББК 81.2 Англ-923

Г93

*Рекомендовано
учебно-методическим советом университета*

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Г93 Get Your Grammar Right. Практикум / Т.А. Гудкина, А.А. Литвинская,
Е.П. Нестерова. – Благовещенск: Амурский гос. ун-т, 2011. – 99 с.

Практикум по развитию грамматических навыков на английском языке предназначен для подготовки студентов 1 курса по разделу «Практическая грамматика» курса «Основной иностранный язык (английский)» и может быть использован в учебном процессе для работы со студентами языковых и неязыковых специальностей.

UNIT 1 PRESENT TENSES

SECTION 1 A PRESENT SIMPLE

FORM

Positive

I, we, you, they			work.
he, she, it			works <u>s</u> .

Question

	Do	I, we, you, they	work?
	<u>Does</u>	he, she, it	work?
Where	<u>do</u>	I, we, you, they	work?
When	<u>does</u>	he, she, it	work?

Negative

I, we, you, they		do not (don't)	work.
he, she, it		<u>does</u> not (doesn't)	work.

USE

I. Routine, regular, repeated action. Habitual or everyday activity.

- *I **study** for 2 hours every night.*
- *He always **eats** a sandwich for lunch.*

II. Fact.

- *The world **is** round.*
- *Water **boils** at 100'C.*

III. Permanent or long-lasting situation.

- *She **works** for an insurance company.*
- *She **lives** on Forster Street.*
- *She **is** a college student.*

IV. Plot summaries and historical tables.

- In chapter 1 Susan **meets** David and **agrees** to go to school with him.
- In 1789 George Washington **becomes** the first President of the USA.

V. Commentaries, demonstrations, instructions.

- Calvin **passes** to Peters, Lucas **intercepts**, Lucas to Higgins, Higgins **shoots** - and it's a goal!
- First I **put** a lump of butter into the frying pan and **light** the gas; then while the butter's melting I **break** three eggs into a bowl...
- 'How do I get to the station?' 'You **go** straight on for half a mile, then you **come** to a garage, you **turn** left and then you **take** the first right'.

VI. Timetables and schedules.

- My flight **leaves** Denver at 3 p.m. tomorrow. It **arrives** in Houston at around 5 p.m.
- Her finals **begin** next week.

VII. State verbs.

*be, believe, belong, cost, depend, feel, forget, hate, have, hear,
know, like, look, love, matter, need, own, prefer, realize,
remember, see, seem, smell, suppose, taste, understand, want*

VIII. Change of meaning.

appear / look – *seem*

see – *understand*

think / feel – *have the opinion that*

have – *posses*

taste – *have a taste*

smell – *have a smell*

- She **appears** to have a problem.
- It **looks** as if it's going to rain.
- I **see** what you're trying to say.
- I **think** / **feel** she's making a mistake.

IX. Stress to a positive sentence.

A: I don't think Peter wants to come with us this summer.

*B: Peter **does** want to come. It's just that he can't get off work*

X. Time expressions and adverbs of frequency.

*usually, often, always, etc., every day / week / month / year,
in the morning / afternoon / evening, at night, at the weekend, on Mondays, etc.*

1. regularly, usually, normally, always, often, sometimes, never

Regular: John **usually** arrives home at 5 o'clock.

Also possible: **Usually** John arrives home at 5 o'clock OR

John arrives home at 5 o'clock **usually**.

2. “to be” with adverbs of frequency

Regular: Fred **often** eats in a bar and grill.

To be: Fred is **often** late to work.

3. negative adverbs of frequency in the initial position of a sentence (*rarely, never, and seldom*)

Regular: Patricia **rarely** finishes work before 7 p.m.

Initial placement: **Seldom** does John play volleyball.

XI. Time clauses *when, as soon as, and until* about future events.

– We will come **as soon as** they approve the Smith project.

– **When** I see him, I'll give him your message.

– We won't go anywhere, **until** he finishes his coffee.

EXERCISES

Ex.1. Put the verbs into the correct form of Present Simple. (<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/pres2.htm>)

[uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/pres2.htm](http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/pres2.htm)



Mary and I work (work) in the same office, but we're completely different. She _____ (like) coffee, but I _____ (like) tea. She _____ (wash) her car every weekend, but I never _____ (clean) mine. She _____ (smile) all the time at work, but I _____ (feel) miserable. I _____ (complain) about the boss all the time, but Mary _____ (think) the boss is a nice person. When I _____ (finish) work, I like to drink beer with my friends, but Mary _____ (study) at night school. The boss _____ (think) Mary is perfect, but she _____ (drive) me nuts!

Ex. 2. Put the verbs into the correct form of PS. (<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/pres1.htm>)

1. She lives in Florida. (live)
2. _____ you from Japan? (be)
3. What _____ in your free time? (do)
4. My father _____ at the university. (work)
5. It _____ almost every day in Manchester. (rain)
6. English _____ difficult. (be)
7. We _____ to Spain every summer. (fly)
8. My mother _____ eggs for breakfast every morning. (fry)
9. The bank _____ at four o'clock. (close)
10. Where _____ he from? (be)
11. John _____ very hard in class, but I don't think he'll pass the course. (try)
12. My life is so boring – I just _____ TV every night. (watch)
13. She _____ happy. (not / be)

14. My best friend _____ to me every week. (write)
15. We _____ hungry. (not / be)
16. How often _____ to the cinema? (you / go)
17. She _____ that it is a good idea. (not / think)
18. The Sun's rays _____ eight minutes to reach the Earth. (take)
19. Courses _____ the fifth of September. (begin)
20. When _____ home in the evenings? (he / arrive)
21. We usually _____ the subway to work. (take)
22. He _____ early on Saturdays. (get up)
23. I _____ in ghosts. (not / believe)

Ex. 3. Put the verbs into the correct form of PS. (*English Grammar in Use, Unit 2*)

1. Jane ***doesn't drink*** (not / drink) tea very often.
2. What time _____ (the bank / close) in Britain?
3. "Where _____ (Martin / come) from?" "He's Scottish."
4. "What _____ (you / do)?" "I'm an electric 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)?

Ex. 4. Complete the sentences. (*English Grammar in Use, Unit 2*)

cause(s) close(s) drink(s) live(s) open(s) ~~speak(s)~~ take(s) place

1. Ann ***speaks*** German very well.
2. I never _____ coffee.
3. The swimming pool _____ at 9 o'clock and _____ at
18.30 every day.
4. Bad driving _____ many accidents.
5. My parents _____ in a very small flat.
6. The Olympic Games _____ every four year.

Ex. 5. Complete the sentences using one of the following verbs.

Sometimes you need the negative. (*English Grammar in Use, Unit 2*)

believe eat flow go grow make rise tell translate

1. The sun goes round the earth.
2. Rice _____ in Britain.
3. The sun _____ in the east.
4. Bees _____ honey.
5. Vegetarians _____ meat.
6. An atheist _____ in God.
7. An interpreter _____ from one language into another.
8. A liar is someone who _____ the truth.
9. The river Amazon _____ into the Atlantic Ocean.

Ex. 6. These verbs aren't normally used in progressive forms. Use some or all of them to complete the sentences. More than one answer may be possible. (*How English Works, p. 148*)

believe belong contain forget hate like love matter need own
prefer realize remember suppose understand want

1. This book _____ to me.
2. I _____ you're right.
3. _____ you _____ this music?
4. His father _____ a chain of hotels.
5. She says she _____ to see Fred.
6. I _____ a drink of water.
7. I _____ you don't _____ me.
8. I _____ how old she is.
9. She _____ me and I _____ her.
10. "Beer?" "I _____ water".
11. I _____ his face, but not his name.
12. That bottle _____ petrol.

Ex. 7. Complete the quotations using one of the following verbs.

Sometimes you need the negative. (*How English Works, p. 147*)

come do (x2) get happen hate (x2) love
make sing start teach wait wash

1. He who can, _____. He who cannot, _____. *G.B. Shaw*
2. It's not that I'm afraid to die. I just don't want to be there when it _____ . *Woody Allen*
3. He's fanatically tidy. After he takes a bath, he _____ the soap. *Hugh Leonard*
4. Opera is when a guy _____ knifed in the back and, instead of bleeding, he _____. *Ed Gardner*
5. Never marry a man who _____ his mother; he'll end up hating you. *Jill Bennett*
6. The brain is a wonderful organ. It _____ working the moment you get up in the morning, and it _____ not stop until you get to the office. *Robert Frost*
7. A man who _____ whisky and _____ kids can't be all bad. *W.C. Fields*
8. The man who _____ no mistakes does not usually make anything. *E.I. Phelps*
9. Everything _____ to him who _____. *Traditional*

Ex. 8. How often do you do any of these things?

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| - Go to the movies | - Leave tips | - Work in the garden |
| - Eat out | - Go abroad | - Hang out with friends |
| - Go jogging | - Go to the theatre | - Watch news on TV |
| - Play golf | - Use "Twitter" | - Get angry |

- Listen to pop music
- Play computer games
- Clean up your apartment
- Download things from I-net
- Say smth nice to someone
- Go for long walks
- Feel bored
- Throw up a party
- Wear jeans
- Read books
- Write e-mails
- Buy clothes
- Meet new people
- Smoke
- Ride a bike

<p>Ask: How often do you go swimming?</p> <p>Answer: I sometimes (<i>play the piano</i>).</p> <p>I (<i>drive to work</i>) every day.</p> <p>I (<i>go swimming</i>) quite often.</p> <p>I don't (<i>eat spaghetti</i>) very often.</p> <p>I never (<i>go to bed</i>) late. <i>etc</i></p>	<p>Always</p> <p>Every day</p> <p>Every (<i>Monday, month, week, etc.</i>)</p> <p>Quite often</p> <p>Sometimes</p> <p>Only now and again</p> <p>About (<i>once, twice</i>) a (<i>week, month</i>)</p> <p>Not very often</p> <p>Hardly ever</p> <p>Never</p>
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SECTION 1 B PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

FORM

Positive

I	am (I'm)	singing.
he, she, it	is ('s)	singing.
we, you, they	are ('re)	singing.

Question

	Am	I	singing?
	Is	he, she, it	singing?
	Are	we, you, they	singing?
What	am	I	singing?
Where	is	he, she, it	singing?
When	are	we, you, they	singing?

Negative

I	am not (I'm not)	singing.
he, she, it	is not (isn't)	singing.
we, you, they	are not (aren't)	singing.

USE

I. Actions, which are still in progress at the moment.

- *I need my umbrella because it's **raining**.*
- *I'm **doing** the washing up.*

II. Something that is generally in progress this week, month, just around now.

- *I'm **taking** 5 courses this semester.*
- *John **is trying** to improve his work habits.*

III. Temporary situation.

- *He is **working** in Japan at the moment.*
- *They had an argument, so they **are not talking** to each other.*

IV. Scheduled or planned event in the future with verbs of **arriving, departing, starting** and **finishing**

- *I'm **leaving** for Texas tomorrow.*
- *I'm sorry – the store **is closing** in ten minutes.*

V. Changing and developing situation.

- *The unemployment **is increasing**.*
- *His English **is getting** better.*

VI. Change of meaning

- *Tim **is being** rather difficult at the moment (**behave**).*
- *I'm **having** breakfast (**eat**).*
- *I'm **tasting** the soup to check if it needs more salt (**try**).*
- *I'm **thinking** of buying a new car (**consider**).*
- *My doctor **is seeing** me tomorrow at 9:00 (**meet**).*

VII. Annoying habit / unplanned action (**always, forever**)

- *He **is always borrowing** money from me.*
- *He **is forever complaining** about his job.*
- *I'm **always looking** for money.*
- *I'm **always meeting** him at the supermarket.*

Used with the following **time expressions**:

now, at the moment, at present, these days, still, nowadays, today, tonight, etc .

EXERCISES

Ex. 9. Put the verb into the correct form of Present Progressive. Sometimes you need the negative. (*English Grammar in Use, Unit 1*)

1. I'm tired. _____ (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 an argument. They _____ (speak) to each other.

Ex. 10. Read this conversation between Brian and Sarah. Put the verbs into the correct form of PP. (*English Grammar in Use, Unit 1*)

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 apartment.

Brian: _____ (you / do) it alone?

Sarah: No. Some friends of mine _____ (help) me.

Ex. 10. Choose words from the box and make sentences as shown.

Use a verb in PP and any other words you need. (*English Grammar in Use, Supplementary Exercises, p. 5*)

My boyfriend I My father My sister My classmates My family
Our teacher My boss None of my friends Several of my colleagues
Our next neighbor My best friend My wife / husband Our children

1. My boyfriend's studying for his final exams this term.
2. _____ at the moment.
3. _____ today.
4. _____ this week.
5. _____ this month.
6. _____ this term.
7. _____ this year.

Ex. 11. Put the verbs into the correct form of PP to describe changing and developing situation. (*How English Works, p. 146*)

the world's population	you (age)	your English	prices
days (length)	pollution	roads	trains
cars	air travel	the world's forests	wildlife
the political situation	children	cities	medical care
teenagers	unemployment	sprinters	men
women	older people	people's holidays	

SECTION 1 C PRESENT SIMPLE

vs. PROGRESSIVE

EXERCISES

Ex. 15. Match the sentences in Present Simple or Present Progressive with the correct description.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. He works in a TV studio. _____ | a. temporary situation |
| 2. Tom is always causing trouble at work. _____ | b. permanent state |
| 3. She is working at a supermarket at present. _____ | c. fixed arrangements in the near future |
| 4. Fish live in the sea. _____ | d. narrative (reviews / sport commentaries) |
| 5. She is looking for a job in Madrid. _____ | e. permanent truths or laws of nature |
| 6. The thief grabs the bag and disappears . _____ | f. changing or developing situations |
| 7. He usually leaves his office at 6.00 pm. _____ | g. timetables / programs with future meaning |
| 8. She starts her new job on Monday. _____ | h. frequently repeated annoying actions |
| 9. We are attending a seminar on Monday. _____ | i. actions happening at the time of speaking |
| 10. The new company is growing steadily. _____ | j. repeated / habitual actions |

Ex. 12. Match the sentences in PS or PP with the correct description.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. I see there is a problem in this department. _____ | a. understand |
| 2. I'm seeing my dentist tonight. _____ | b. believe |
| 3. Mr. Jones thinks we should advertise this product. _____ | c. experience |
| 4. He is thinking of opening a branch in Denmark. _____ | d. review |
| 5. Ann Holmes has three houses. _____ | e. consider |
| 6. We are having problems with the new employee. _____ | f. meet |
| 7. He looks as if he's going to collapse. _____ | g. own |
| 8. They are looking at the figures of this month's sales. _____ | h. seem |

Ex. 13. Complete the sentences using the most suitable form of *be* and PS or PP.

1. I can't understand why *he's being* so selfish. He isn't usually like that.
2. Jack _____ very nice to me at the moment. I wonder why.
3. You'll like Jill when you meet her. She _____ very nice.
4. "How much _____ the melons?" "The big ones _____ £2 each."
5. Normally you are very sensible, so why _____ so silly about this matter?
6. Why isn't Sarah at work today? _____ ill?
7. The principal _____ in his office. He is waiting for you.

Ex. 14. Match the questions and answers. (*How English Works, p. 150*)

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. What do you do? _____ | a. Actually, that's the radio. |
| 2. What are you doing? _____ | b. French – she is from Belgium. |
| 3. Where do you work? _____ | c. I want to get this car started. |
| 4. Where are you working? _____ | d. I'm an architect. |
| 5. Does your son play the violin? _____ | e. I'm in Cardiff this week. |
| 6. Is your son playing the violin? _____ | f. In a big insurance company. |
| 7. What language does she speak? _____ | g. It sounds like Russian. |
| 8. What language is she speaking? _____ | h. Me – can I have some more? |
| 9. Who drinks champagne? _____ | i. Me, when I can afford it. |
| 10. Who is drinking champagne? _____ | j. No, the piano. |

Ex. 15. Put the verbs in the correct form, PS or PP. (*How English Works, p. 150*)

1. Vegetarians are people who *don't eat / are not eating* meat.
2. Look out! My husband *comes / is coming*.
3. Some people still think the sun *goes / is going* round the earth.
4. I *play / 'm playing* tennis every weekend.
5. Who *sits / is sitting* in my chair?

6. What *happens / is happening* in golf if you lose the ball?
7. An alcoholic is a person who *drinks / is drinking* too much and can't stop.
8. Look! *She wears / She's wearing* the same shoes as me.
9. "What *are you looking / do you look* at?" "A strange bird."
10. I *stay / am staying* with John for a few weeks until my flat's ready.
11. We *usually stay / are usually staying* with Peggy when we go to Chicago.
12. Can you explain why water always *runs / is running* downhill?
13. What *do you do / are you doing* with my coat?
14. Nobody *gets / is getting* up early for fun.
15. Not many passenger planes *fly / are flying* faster than sound.

Ex. 16. Put the verbs in the correct form, PS or PP. (*English Grammar in Use, Supplementary Exercises, p. 5*)

Dear Karen,

1) *I'm having / I have* a great time here in England. My university term 2) *isn't starting / doesn't start* until the autumn, so 3) *I'm taking / I take* the opportunity to improve my English. 4) *I'm staying / I stay* with some English friends who 5) *are owning / own* a farm. On weekdays 6) *I'm catching / I catch* a bus into Torquay to go to language classes. 7) *I'm making / I make* good progress, I think. My friends 8) *say / are saying* my pronunciation is much better than when I arrived, and 9) *I'm understanding / I understand* almost everything now. At weekends 10) *I'm helping / I help* on the farm. At the moment 11) *they're harvesting / they harvest* the corn and 12) *they're needing / they need* all the help they can get. It's quite hard work, but 13) *I'm liking / I like* it. And 14) *I'm developing / I develop* some strong muscles!

15) *Do you come / Are you coming* to visit me at Christmas? 16) *I'm spending / I spend* the winter holidays here at the farm. My friends 17) *are wanting / want* to meet you and there's plenty of space. But you must bring your warmest clothes. 18) *It's getting / It gets* very cold here in winter.

Let me know as soon as 19) *you're deciding / you decide*. And tell me what 20) *you're doing / you do* these days.

Do you miss me?

Love, Paul

Ex. 17. Put the verbs in the correct form, PS or PP. (*How English Works, p. 150*)

1. I _____ (think) he's away.
2. You _____ (know) what I _____ (mean).
3. She _____ (always complain).
4. We _____ (always / start) at nine.
5. While the butter _____ (melt), you _____ (take) three eggs and _____ (break) them into a bowl.
6. I _____ (think) about your father.
7. Scientists _____ (believe) the weather _____ (change).
8. I _____ (not see) what the problem is.
9. Why _____ (you look) at me like that?
10. Now I _____ (understand) what she wants.

Ex. 18. Put the verbs in the correct tense, PS or PP. (*English Grammar in Use, Supplementary Exercises, p. 6*)

Leila Markham is an environmentalist. She is being interviewed on the radio by Tony Hunt.

Leila Markham is an environmentalist. She is being interviewed on the radio by Tony Hunt.

T: So tell me, Leila, why is it important to save rainforests?

L: There are a number of reasons. One is that many plants which could be useful in medicine 1) _____ (grow) in the rainforests. We 2) _____ (not / know) all the plant yet – there are thousands and thousands of them. Researchers 3) _____ (try) to discover their secrets before they are destroyed.

T: I see. What other reasons are there?

L: Well, I'm sure you've heard of global warming?

T: You mean, the idea that the world 4) _____ (get) warmer?

L: That's right. The rainforests 5) _____ (have) an important effect on the earth's climate. They 6) _____ (disappear) at a terrifying rate and soon they will be gone. People 7) _____ (not / do)

enough to save them.

T: But is global warming really such a problem? I 8) _____ (enjoy) warm sunshine.

L: Well, what 9) _____ (happen) when you 10) _____ (heat) ice?

T: It 11) _____ (melt) of course.

L: OK. The polar ice caps 12) _____ (consist) of millions of tons of ice. If they 13) _____ (melt), the level of the sea will rise and cause terrible floods. Many scientists 14) _____ (believe) that temperatures 15) _____ (already rise). We must do everything we can to prevent global warming, and that 16) _____ (include) preserving the rainforests!

T: Thank you, Leila, and good luck in your campaign.

L: Thank you.

Ex. 19. Put the verbs in the correct form, PS or PP. (*English Grammar in Use, Unit 3*)

1. Let's go out. It _____ (not / rain) now.
2. Julia is very good at languages. She _____ (speak) four languages very well.
3. Hurry up! Everybody _____ (wait) for you.
4. "_____ (you / listen) to the radio?" "No, you can turn it off."
5. "_____ (you / listen) to the radio every day?" "No, just occasionally."
6. The river Nile _____ (flow) into the Mediterranean.
7. Look at the river. It _____ (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
8. We usually _____ (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we _____ (not / grow) any.

SECTION 1 D PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

FORM

has / have + *past participle*

Positive

I, we, you, they have ('ve) finished / done.

He, she, it has ('s) finished / done.

Question

Have I, we, you, they finished / done?

Has he, she, it finished / done?

What have you done with your hair?

Where has he been all this time?

Negative

I, we, you, they haven't ('ve) finished / done.

He, she, it hasn't ('s) finished / done.

USE

The Present Perfect is used to show a connection in the speaker's mind between the past and the present. It occurs in the following ways:

I. The unfinished past:

1. by referring to smth that started in the past and is continuing now, especially with state verbs such as *have, like, know, be*, etc.:

- *I've lived here for seven years.* (and I live here now)
- *They have been friends for many years.* (They met each other 20 years ago and they are still friends)

2. describing an action which has happened within a specific time period, which is not over at the moment of speaking, such as *today, this morning / afternoon / week / month / year*, etc.

- *She **has received** three faxes this morning.* (The action has been repeated three times up to now and may happen again because the time period – this morning is not over yet.)
- *I've **read** two books this week*

II. The indefinite past: referring to the past with no definite time. The exact time is not important, so it is not mentioned. The emphasis is placed on the action.

! NOTE The Present Perfect Simple is not used with past time words (*yesterday, in 1984, etc*). See the difference.

*Have you **seen** Jake **recently**?*

*I **saw** Kate **yesterday**.* (NOT ~~I **have seen** Kate yesterday~~)

1. describing an action that happened in the past and whose result is visible in the present.

- *She **has picked** a lot of apples.* (She is holding the basket with the apples, so the action is finished)
- *He **has broken** his arm.* (The time is not mentioned. What is important is the fact that this arm is broken)

2. announcing a piece of news

- *A light passenger plane **has crashed** in Turkey.*
- *The Prime Minister **has arrived** in Australia.*

3. describing personal experience. The question form is often ***Have you ever ...?*** (= in your life)

- *I've heard this music before.*
- *She's met a lot of famous people*
- ***Have you ever been to Paris?***

4. describing smth that happened ***recently, just, yet, already, before, often, ever, never***

- *Have you heard from George recently?*
- *You've been here before, haven't you?*
- *He's just gone out.*
- *Have you written the letter yet? (yet is used only with negatives and questions)*
- *She's already left / She's left already.*

5. describing smth which has started in the past and is continuing now with the words ***for*** and ***since***

- **for** + a period of time:
 - *I've lived here for six years.*
 - *They've been married for a long time*
- **since** + a point in time in the past
 - *I've lived here since 1987.*
 - *We've been friends since we started college.*

6. describing situation using ***this / it / that is the first / second / third / only / best / worst*** etc

- *This is the first time that I've heard her sing (NOT ~~This is the first time that I hear her sing~~)*
- *That is the third cake you've eaten this morning.*
- *It's one of the most interesting books I've ever read.*

EXERCISES

Ex. 20. Fill in the gaps with *have / has been (to)* or *have / has gone (to)*.

(Grammarway – 4, p. 11)

1. “Hello, Jim! Have you seen Mum?” “Yes. She _____ the shops. She'll be back soon.”
2. “Where _____ (you) today?” “I _____ the movies.”
3. “Shall we go on a picnic this weekend?” “Oh, yes! I _____ (not) on a picnic for ages.”
4. “I'm going to India this year.” “I _____ (never) India.”
“Really? I _____ there twice before.”
5. “Where are the children?” “They _____ the park to play football.”
“_____ (Dad) with them?” “Of course. Don't worry!”

Ex. 21. Complete the sentences with one of the verbs in Present Perfect Simple. (<http://www.better-english.com/grammar/presentperfect1.htm>)

Conversation 1

Kate: Have you ever 1) _____ to New York?

Sophie: New York? No I've never 2) _____ there. Have you?

Kate: Yes. In fact I've just 3) _____ back from there. I'm doing some consultancy work there and I've 4) _____ at least six weeks there in the last year.

Sophie: That sounds fabulous. Have you 5) _____ to the top of the Empire State Building?

Kate: No, I 6) _____ yet. I haven't 7) _____ the ferry to Ellis Island either. I've just 8) _____ work so hard. Though I have 9) _____ dinner at Sardi's and 10) _____ a Broadway show.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <u>a</u>) flew | <u>b</u>) went | <u>c</u>) goed | <u>d</u>) been |
| 2. <u>a</u>) been | <u>b</u>) went | <u>c</u>) was | <u>d</u>) existed |
| 3. <u>a</u>) been | <u>b</u>) gone | <u>c</u>) came | <u>d</u>) come |
| 4. <u>a</u>) past | <u>b</u>) passed | <u>c</u>) spent | <u>d</u>) spend |
| 5. <u>a</u>) flown | <u>b</u>) sat up | <u>c</u>) grown up | <u>d</u>) gone up |
| 6. <u>a</u>) haven't | <u>b</u>) don't | <u>c</u>) not | <u>d</u>) won't |
| 7. <u>a</u>) taken | <u>b</u>) swam | <u>c</u>) jumped over | <u>d</u>) driven |
| 8. <u>a</u>) looked | <u>b</u>) seen | <u>c</u>) must | <u>d</u>) had to |
| 9. <u>a</u>) had | <u>b</u>) taken | <u>c</u>) seen | <u>d</u>) served |
| 10. <u>a</u>) taken | <u>b</u>) watched | <u>c</u>) seen | <u>d</u>) looked |

Ex. 22. Complete the sentences with PPS of the appropriate verb from the list. Use each verb only one time. (*Blue Azar, WB, p. 18*)

cost	forget	know	save	swim
drive	grow	make	start	win
eat	improve	ride	sweep	write

- “How about some more pie?” “No, but thanks. I can’t swallow another bite. I (already) have already eaten too much.”
- Our football team is having a great season. They _____ all but one of their games so far this year and will probably win the championship.
- Jane is expecting an e-mail from me, but I (not) _____ to her yet. Maybe I’ll call her instead.
- Jack is leaving in Spain now. His Spanish used to be terrible, but it _____ greatly since he moved there.
- Our baby (not) _____ to talk yet. My friend’s baby, who is several months older, can already say a few words in English and a few words in French.
- “I hear your parents are coming to visit you. Is that why you’re cleaning your apartment?” “You guessed it! I (already) _____ the floor, but I still need to dust the furniture. Want to help?”

7. “I understand Tom is a good friend of yours? How long (you) _____ him?” “Since we were kids.”
8. Everyone makes mistakes in life. I _____ a lot of mistakes in my life. The important thing is to learn from one’s mistakes. Right?
9. “I (never) _____ on the subway in New York City. Have you?” “I’ve never even been in New York City.”
10. “(You, ever) _____ in the Atlantic Ocean?” “No, only the Pacific – when I was in Hawaii. I even went snorkeling when I was there.”
11. Little Freddie _____ a lot since I last saw him. He is going to be tall just like his father, isn’t he?
12. Let’s stop at the next motel. We _____ 500 miles so far today and that’s enough.
13. Simon spoke Arabic when he lived in Lebanon as a young child, but now he _____ almost all of his Arabic. He remembers only a few words.
14. Maintaining this old car for the past five years _____ us much less than we would have spent if we had bought a new one. We _____ a lot of money by not buying a new car, haven’t we?

Ex. 23. Change these PPS sentences into Present Simple sentences with similar meanings. Sometimes you need to use Passive Voice. (*How English Works, p. 151*)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The Secretary of State has died. | 7. I’ve done the washing up. |
| 2. Lucy’s had a baby. | 8. She’s gone to work for the BBC. |
| 3. You’ve torn your coat. | 9. We haven’t found out where he is. |
| 4. I’ve broken my leg. | 10. The noise has stopped. |
| 5. He’s lost his address book. | 11. I’ve forgotten your name. |
| 6. Have you made tea? | 12. She has learnt French. |

Ex. 24. Write the newspapers headlines as sentences using PPS. Some sentences are active and some are passive.

Example: Cost of living goes up. – The cost of living has gone up.

SECTION 1 E PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

FORM

has / have + been + verb+ing

Positive

I, we, you, they have ('ve) been waiting.

He, she, it has ('s) been waiting.

Question

Have I, we, you, they been waiting?

Has He, she, it been waiting?

How long have you been waiting for him?

What has he been doing for the last two hours?

Negative

I, we, you, they haven't ('ve) been waiting.

He, she, it hasn't ('s) been waiting.

USE

I. The Present Perfect Continuous is used to put emphasis on the duration of an action which started in the past and continues up to the present, especially with time expressions such as *how long, for, since, all morning / day / week*, etc.

- *Sarah has been picking vegetables for two hours.* (She started picking vegetables two hours ago and she is still picking them now.)
- *I've been studying English since I was a child.*
- *How long have you been waiting?*

II. The Present Perfect Continuous is also used for an action which started and finished in the past and lasted for some time. It was happening until this moment or a very short time ago. The result of the action is visible in the present.

- *He is dirty. He **has been playing** football.* (He is no longer playing football, but the fact that his clothes are dirty is visible now.)

III. The Present Perfect Continuous is also used to express anger, annoyance or irritation.

- *Who **has been reading** my business papers?* (The speaker is irritated)

! NOTE: With the verbs *feel* (*have a particular emotion*), *live*, *work* and *teach* we can use the Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous with no difference in meaning.

- *He **has felt** / **has been feeling** unwell all morning.*

EXERCISES

Ex. 25. The people below are on a cruise ship. What have they been doing since ten o'clock this morning? In pairs, make up short exchanges using the prompts below, as in the example. (*Grammarway – 3, p. 12*)

Mrs Peters / sunbathe

Student A: Mrs Peters *is sunbathing*.

Student B: Yeah, she *has been sunbathing since* ten o'clock this morning.

1. Tom and Jerry / swim
2. Miss Houston / read her book
3. Mr Klausner / show the card tricks
4. Sandra and Helen / talk
5. Mr Burrows / walk around the deck

6. Mr. And Mrs. Weed / argue with each other
7. Jack / stay in his cabin
8. Tim and Allan / play chess
9. Mr Cheever / talk to his mother

Ex. 26.

50.1. First write down today's date and the time. Then fill in the blanks.

Today's date _____ Time now _____

1. Amy started feeling sick yesterday, so she *has been feeling sick* for 24 hours.
2. Bill started English classes five years ago, so he's *been studying English* since _____.
3. Peter first moved into his apartment four years ago. That means he _____ since _____.
4. Maria got through her driving test in January, so she _____ for _____ months.
5. Ed began to work in this company two months ago, so he _____ since _____.
6. It started raining at about 9 a.m., so it _____ for _____ hours.
7. We all sat down at the beginning of the class, so we _____ for _____ minutes.
8. They started working on the project on Sunday, so now they _____ for _____ days.

27. Work alone. Take down five questions beginning "How long have you been ...?" Then form a pair and ask your partner the questions.

You: *How long have you been living at your present address?*

Your partner: *Oh, let me think ... we moved there about five years ago.*

You: *So you've been living there since _____.*

REVISION

Ex. 28. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence. (*Grammar F&F – 1, TB, p. 150*)

1. The artist _____ a picture in the park right now.
A. is paint B. paints C. is painting D. aren't painting
2. I _____ out the window now.
A. is looking B. am look C. am not looking D. aren't looking
3. I _____ the first day of class.
A. am remembering B. don't remembering C. don't remember D. not remember
4. Manuel and Takeshi _____ their bicycles to class.
A. riding B. rides C. is riding D. are riding
5. Listen! The baby _____ in the bedroom.
A. is cry B. cries C. does crying D. is crying
6. _____ the student opening the door for his teacher?
A. Doesn't B. Does C. Is D. Aren't
7. The groom _____ the bride.
A. love B. isn't loving C. loves D. doesn't loving
8. Are the children _____ soccer in the street?
A. play B. playing C. plays D. is play
9. It _____ in New York.
A. isn't raining B. is not rain C. doesn't raining D. hasn't rain
10. We _____ to take a break now.
A. want B. doesn't want C. don't wanting D. are wanting
11. The women _____ in the cafeteria.
A. doesn't working B. don't working C. aren't work D. aren't working
12. Ice cream _____ good.
A. is tasting B. doesn't tasting C. tastes D. does tasting

13. Tanya _____ all her books.
 A. doesn't holding B. isn't holding C. isn't hold D. hold
14. The students _____ Japanese in class.
 A. are speaking B. doesn't speaking C. don't speaking D. aren't speak
15. _____ the children hear the music outside?
 A. Are B. Doesn't C. Don't D. Is

Ex. 29. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence. (*Grammar F&F – 1, SB, p. 117*)

1. We _____ oxygen to live.
 A. needs B. needing C. need D. are needing
2. Schools _____ in tests.
 A. believing B. is believing C. are believing D. believe
3. This food _____ delicious.
 A. smelling B. is smelling C. smells D. smell
4. I _____ my first day at school.
 A. remembering B. remember C. am remembering D. to remember
5. It _____ right now.
 A. not rain B. does not rain C. not raining D. is not raining
6. I _____ on the phone right now.
 A. talk B. talking C. am talking D. be talking
7. What _____ here?
 A. you are doing B. you doing C. are you doing D. you do
8. We _____ English in class.
 A. are always speaking B. always speak C. speak always D. are speaking always
9. Foreign students _____ some American customs.
 A. do not understand B. do no understand C. no understand D. are not understanding
10. _____ the music?
 A. Are you hearing B. You are hearing C. Do you hear D. You hear

Ex. 30. Underline the correct tense. (*Grammarway – 4, p. 8*)

1. The plane *leaves / has left* at 4 p.m. We must be at the airport by 2 p.m.
2. The teacher *has been correcting / has corrected* essays for three hours.
3. It *gets / is getting* colder and colder every day.
4. Have you seen Linda? I *have been looking / am looking* for her for almost an hour.
5. Sam is a very interesting person. He *knows / has known* all kinds of usual facts.
6. Martha *is finding / has found* a new job. She is starting next week.
7. First, you *are heating / heat* the oven to a temperature of 180⁰C.
8. Have you heard the news? They *have just elected / have been electing* a new club chairman.
9. Michael's car broke down last week, so he *uses / is using* his father's for the time being.
10. It rarely *gets / is getting* very hot in Britain.

Ex. 31. Choose the correct answer. (*Grammarway – 4, p. 8*)

1. "I met our new boss this morning."
"I _____ him, too. He's very nice."
A am meeting **B** have been meeting **C** have met
2. "_____ in a hotel?"
"No, but my parents did last summer in Rome."
A Have you ever stayed **B** Did you ever stay **C** Are you ever staying
3. "Who is in that new film?"
"Well, a young actress _____ the leading role."
A has been playing **B** plays **C** has played
4. "Is David at home?"
"Yes, but he _____ a shower at the moment."
A is taking **B** has been taking **C** takes
5. "Why are you so upset?"
"I _____ my favorite ring."

A lose

B have been losing

C have lost

6. "Have you found a house yet?"

"No. I _____ with my aunt at the moment."

A stay

B am staying

C have stayed

Ex. 32. Find the mistakes with the underlined words and correct them.

Not every sentence has a mistake. If the sentence is correct, write C.

(Grammar in Context – 3, p. 52)

Examples: How many times have you seeing the movie? (... have you *seen* ...)

Have you ever traveled by train? C

1. How long time have you known your best friend? _____
2. Has your mother been sick lately? _____
3. She's worked in a restaurant since five months. _____
4. Have you gone ever to the art museum? _____
5. How long does our teacher work at this school? _____
6. I'm studying English for three years. _____
7. How long you've been living in your present apartment? _____
8. He's had three jobs since he's come to this city. _____

Ex. 33. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present form. *(Grammarway – 4, p. 11)*

(Grammarway – 4, p. 11)

1. A: Linda _____ (learn) to drive at the moment.
B: I know. She told me last week.
2. A: Has Alan got a job?
B: Oh yes. He _____ (be) the manager of a leisure centre.
3. A: Do you want to have a break now?
B: Not yet. I _____ (write) a report for tomorrow's meeting.
4. A: It's ten o'clock. Have you given the manager his letters?
B: Yes, and I _____ (also / type) six reports so far this morning.

UNIT 2 ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, COMPARISONS

SECTION 2 A ADJECTIVES

1. Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns.

His *recent* accident caused a *sudden* change in his behavior.

He is *intelligent*.

2. Adjectives that have difference in meaning.

a silk dress – a dress made of silk

silky skin – soft and smooth like skin

a gold ring - a ring made of gold

golden sand – sand the color of gold

a stone wall – a wall made of stone

stony look – disapproving look

a feather pillow – containing feathers

feathery snowflakes – soft like feathers

lead pipes – pipes made of lead

leaden sky – dark sky

3. Adjectives after some verbs.

feel, look seem, appear, taste, smell, sound, become, get, stay

He *feels bad*.

The soup *smells delicious*.

She *looked nervous* before the test.

SECTION 2 B ADVERBS

1. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

He *had* an accident *recently* and his behavior changed suddenly.

He grew and *especially small* tree.

It was a *cleverly planned* operation.

She could run *very quickly*.

2. Adverbs are usually formed by adding *-ly* to the adjectives.

serious – seriously

happy – happily

true – truly

3. Adjectives ending in *-ly*.

elderly, cowardly, friendly, likely, deathly, lively, lonely, silly, ugly, lovely

She is *a lovely* child.

What *an ugly* house!

4. Adjectives / Adverbs with the same form

clean	far	inside	monthly	straight
clear	fast	last	near	weekly
close	first	late	past	well
deep	further	long	right	wide
early	hard	low	short	yearly

He is a fast driver.

He drives fast.

She was the first guest to arrive.

She arrived first.

The lake is deep.

They went deep into the forest.

He stopped dead when he saw a dead possum on the road.

They stayed inside the office to discuss some inside information.

5. Adverbs with two forms and difference in meaning.

deep = a long way down	deeply = greatly
direct = by the shortest route	directly = immediately
easy = gently and slowly	easily = without difficulty
free = without cost	freely = without restriction
full = exactly; very	fully = completely
hard = with effort	hardly = scarcely
high = at / to a high level	highly = very much
last = after all others	lastly = finally
late = not early	lately = recently
most = superlative of much	mostly = mainly
near = close	nearly = almost
pretty = fairly	prettily = in a pretty way
short = suddenly	shortly = soon
sure = certainly	surely = without a doubt
wide = fully	widely = to a large extent
wrong = incorrectly	wrongly = unjustly

1. *The treasure was buried **deep** under the ground*

*He is **deeply** in love with her.*

2. *The kite flew **high** in the sky.*

*He is a **highly** respected doctor.*

3. *Which of the songs do you like **most**?*

*I'm **mostly** interested in modern art.*

4. *He is working **hard** these days.*

*They **hardly** go anywhere these days.*

5. *She arrived **late** for the meeting.*

*He hasn't been feeling well **lately**.*

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Underline the correct item. (*Grammarway – 4, p. 43*)

While Lizzie was tidying the attic of her grandmother's house, she came across an old *wooden / wood* chest. When she looked inside, she found a doll wrapped in *silky / silk* paper. The doll had *gold / golden* hair and was wearing a long *woolen / wool* coat. She was beautiful and Lizzie had never seen her before. She sat down on the cold *stony / stone* floor to examine the doll more carefully. She was wearing a real *gold / golden* necklace and, underneath the coat, a *silky / silk* dress. The doll had belonged to her grandmother when she was young. Lizzie carefully wrapped her up again and placed her gently back in the box.

Ex. 2. Underline the correct adjective.

1. A *gold / golden* eagle glided gracefully across the sky.
2. She ruined her *silk / silky* dress by washing it
3. We had to climb over a low *stone / stony* wall.
4. He approached the task with *steel / steely* determination.
5. This soap will leave your skin feeling *silk / silky* and soft.
6. *Leathery / Leather* coats never seem to go out of fashion.
7. This plant has soft *feather / feathery* leaves.
8. We spotted the *metal / metallic* blue car speeding into the tunnel.
9. The manager's *stone / stony* expression showed that all was not well.
10. She was given an expensive *gold / golden* watch for her birthday.

Ex. 3. Underline the correct item. (*Grammarway – 4, p. 45*)

It was Lucy's birthday and she was very *sad / sadly*. She had been waiting *hopeful / hopefully* all morning for the postman to arrive. *Sudden / Suddenly*, the letterbox rattled *gentle / gently* and an envelope fell *soft / softly* onto the doormat. Picking it up,

Lucy noticed *miserable / miserably* that it was a bill. There were no cards, no presents and no *pretty / prettily* flowers. Lucy *near / nearly* burst into tears. Just then, there was a *loud / loudly* knock on the door. Opening the door *slow / slowly*, Lucy saw all her friends holding *brightly / bright* wrapped gifts and shouting “Happy Birthday”. Lucy *immediate / immediately* cheered up and greeted her friends *warm / warmly*.

Ex. 4. Underline the correct item. (*Grammarway – 4, p. 45*)

1. This is a *pretty / prettily* complicated situation.
2. They had *hardly / hard* been home for a minute when the phone rang.
3. My friends are *most / mostly* vegetarians.
4. Her loose outfit allowed her to move *free / freely*.
5. The shelf was so *highly / high* that he couldn't reach it
6. John may be *late / lately* home tonight, as he has a lot of work to do.
7. The room was *pretty / prettily* decorated.
8. Children under five years old travel *free / freely*.
9. Sue has *near / nearly* finished her homework.
10. This college is *highly / high* recommended for its range of courses.
11. They have been going out a lot *late / lately*.
12. The miners dug *deep / deeply* to find coal.
13. The new supermarket is very *near / nearly* our house.
14. He is *deep / deeply* involved in the scandal.
15. We found it *hard / hardly* to get used to living in a foreign country.
16. Which of Mel Gibson's films do you like *most / mostly*?

Ex. 5. Underline the correct item.

1. I managed to get to New York *easy / easily* by flying there *directly / direct*.
2. She has been *deeply / deep* upset by his behavior *late / lately*.
3. *Late / Lately* the cost of living has been increasing; things generally are not *nearly / near* as cheap as they used to be.

4. It is *wide / widely* believed that she was *wrong / wrongly* accused.
5. Laura is a very shy person who *rare / rarely* goes out and she doesn't mix *freely / free* with the other students.
6. She is *highly / high* regarded in the school as people can get on with her *easily / easy*.
7. I was not *fully / full* satisfied with the doctor as he had *wrong / wrongly* diagnosed my previous illness.
8. "Do you intend to leave *shortly / short*?" "I think so. I've *nearly / near* finished."
9. He'll *sure / surely* get a good grade; he's been studying *hardly / hard* for the past year.
10. I was *prettily / pretty* embarrassed when I realized that I had *hardly / hard* enough money to pay the bill.
11. He came *last / lastly* in the race and was *pretty / prettily* disappointed by his performance.
12. The train goes *directly / direct* to London without stopping so it will probably be *fully / full*.
13. She *free / freely* admitted that she had been working very *hard / hardly* recently.
14. It is *wide / widely* believed that politicians are people who can't be *full / fully* trusted.
15. *Sure / Surely* we must be *near / nearly* there by now.

Ex. 6. Fill in the blanks with the correct adverb. Add ending *-ly* where necessary. (*Grammarway – 4, p. 56*)

deep	hard	late	near
free	high	most	pretty

1. I have been working very hard _____.
2. The mountain was so _____ that they couldn't climb it.
3. Hurry up! It is _____ time to go.
4. Her books are _____ romance novels.
5. He found it _____ to explain his problem.
6. That man is a _____ respected doctor.
7. The exam was _____ difficult.

8. Our new house is _____ the city center.
9. Which of these dresses do you like _____?
10. I had _____ finished cooking when the guests arrived.
11. The girls were _____ dressed for her party.
12. I got this lipstick _____ with a magazine.
13. He is always _____ for work.
14. She was _____ absorbed in her work and didn't hear me call.
15. Her hair blew _____ around her head in the breeze.

Ex. 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct adverb. Add ending *-ly* where necessary. All of the adverbs are used twice.

deep	hard	late	wide
direct	high	pretty	wrong
free	last	short	

1. "I'll probably be home _____ tonight, darling," was the message left on the answering machine.
2. After the flood the water levels remained very _____ for several days.
3. He was _____ arrested as an escaped criminal.
4. He's a cheat, a liar and a fraud and _____ he's extremely rude!
5. I was _____ touched by everyone's concern after my accident.
6. If you do it _____ again, you'll be fired.
7. I _____ visited my parents in May, 1993.
8. Instead of flying _____ to Rome, we stopped over in Paris.
9. It's _____ believed that Marilyn Monroe died under suspicious circumstances.
10. Police described the situation as "_____ dangerous", and warned the public not to approach the area.
11. Residents may visit the museum _____, but tourists will have to pay.

12. She worked very _____ to get that promotion.
13. The arrow fell _____ of the target.
14. The boss wanted to know who had been in his office _____, as some papers had been disturbed.
15. The church was _____ decorated with summer flowers for the wedding.
16. The dentist said, “Open _____.”
17. The picnic was very successful – a lot of people came and the weather was _____ good.
18. The secretary _____ admitted that she had been using company funds for her own benefit.
19. The winner of the dance competition will _____ be announced.
20. We walked _____ into the forest, following the tracks of the deer.
21. We went _____ to the manager as soon as we realized what had happened.
22. You’ve _____ eaten anything! Do have some.

Ex. 8. Find the mistakes and correct them if there are any.

1. She speaks French fluent.
2. I think you behaved very cowardlily.
3. Everyone says that he’s now enormous rich.
4. She turned to me astonishedly. “I don’t believe you,” she said.
5. Wearing a white shirt and new suit, he thought he looked really well.
6. He plays the guitar remarkable good for his age.
7. Chop the herbs finely and sprinkle them on top of the pasta.
8. He stepped back and looked satisfiedly at the newly-painted door.

SECTION 2 C COMPARISONS

1. One-syllable-long adjective

big bigger the biggest
(bigger and bigger)

- *Your car is **bigger** than mine.*
- *Los Angeles is **the biggest** city in California.*
- *The wind got louder and the waves grew **bigger and bigger**.*

2. Three-or-more-syllables-long adjective

interesting *more* interesting the most interesting
(*more* and *more* interesting)

less interesting the least interesting
(*less* and *less* interesting)

- *His new book is **more interesting** than his last one.*
- *This TV program is getting **less and less interesting**.*
- *Kim's question was **the most interesting** one.*

Most adjectives with two syllables use *more* and *the most* to form the comparative and superlative, but some two-syllable adjectives have *-er/-est* endings, and some two-syllable adjectives use both methods.

Proper and *eager* do not follow this rule: you can use only *more* / *most* with them.

Words which are formed from a verb, and which end in *-ing*, *-ed*, or other past forms, always use *more* / *most*, no matter how many syllables they have.

- *His latest film is even **more boring** than his previous ones.*
- *She was **more shocked** than I was.*

3.

than

*You are taller **than me**. OR ... **than I am**. (not 'than I')*

*They have more money **than we have**. OR ... **than us**. (not 'than we')*

4. Adverbs

comfortably

more comfortably

the most comfortably

(**more and more** comfortably)

5. Irregular Forms

good / well

better

the best

bad / badly

worse

the worst

much / many

more

the most

little

less

the least

far

farther

the farthest

far

further

the furthest

NB!

further / farther = longer (in distance)

*His office is **further / farther** away than mine.*

further = more

*I need **further** information on this.*

most = very

*She was waiting **most patiently** to see the doctor.*

6. **much / far / a lot**

better / more expensive / less expensive

a little / a bit / a tad / slightly

better / more expensive / less expensive

by far

the best / the most expensive / the least expensive

7.

(just) as ... as *She is **as tall as** I am.*
not as ... as *Berlin is **not as expensive as** some other European cities.*
not so ... as *It is **not so hot as** it was yesterday.*
the same ... as *Jim works in **the same office as** my sister does.*

8.

twice / three times as... as *His car is **twice as expensive as** mine.*
*Interest rates are **twice as high as** those of our rivals.*
*They employ 90 people, **twice as many as** last year.*

9.

half as ... as = half the size,
amount etc of something else *The new machine has all the same functions, but
is only **half as large**.*

10.

half as much / big etc again
= larger by an amount that is
equal to half the original size *An apartment in London costs almost **half as
much again as** an apartment in Glasgow.*

11.

**not half as / so good / interesting
etc (as somebody / something) =**
not as good, less interesting etc than
someone or something else *The movie wasn't **half as good as** the book.*
*She can't love you **half as much as** I do.*

12.

the ... the ... ***The more** you have, **the more** you want.*
*"When do you want this done?" "**The sooner the better.**"*

13. like and as

We can use *like* and *as* to say that things are similar.

Like is a preposition, used before a noun or pronoun.

As is a conjunction, used before subject + verb or a prepositional expression.

He runs like the wind. *She looks like me.*

Nobody knows her as I do. *On Friday, as on Monday, we meet at eight.*

Note the common expressions *as I said, as you know, as you see, as usual.*

In informal speech (but not writing), many people use *like* as a conjunction.

Nobody loves you like I do.

Like I said, she wasn't there.

We use *as* as a preposition before a noun or pronoun to talk about the jobs, roles and functions of people and things.

He worked as a waiter for a year.

Don't use your plate as an ashtray.

Compare:

As your brother, I must warn you to be careful. (I am your brother.)

Like your brother, I must warn you ... (We both warn you.)

EXERCISES

Ex. 9. Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative form of an adjective.

1. My uncle is energetic, but my cousin is more energetic.
2. Aunt Mary is old, but Uncle Bob is _____.
3. Bill's clothes are expensive, but his roommate's clothes are _____.
4. Henry is thin, but his girlfriend is _____.
5. Herman is hungry, but Harry is _____.
6. Jeff's old records were noisy. His new records are _____.
7. Mary's husband is handsome, but her son is _____.
8. Mrs. Smith's apple pie is delicious, but my mother's apple pie is _____.
9. My children are healthy, but my doctor's children are _____.
10. My children are smart, but my sister's children are _____.
11. My old neighbors were friendly. My new neighbors are _____.
12. My suitcase is light, but my brother's suitcase is _____.
13. Our old doctor was always busy. Our new doctor is _____.
14. Paul's teeth are white, but his dentist's teeth are _____.
15. Sally's apartment is attractive, but George's apartment is _____.

Ex. 10. Complete the sentences using a comparative form (*older / more important etc.*). (English Grammar in Use, Unit 104)

1. It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere quieter?
2. This coffee is very weak. I like it _____.
3. The hotel was surprisingly big. I expected it to be _____.
4. The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be _____.
5. The weather is too cold in here. I'd like to live somewhere _____.
6. My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something _____.

7. I was surprised how easy it was to use the computer. I thought it would be _____.
8. Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do _____.
9. Don't worry. The situation isn't so bad. It could be _____.
10. I was surprised we got here so quickly. I expected the journey to take _____.
11. You're talking very loudly. Can you speak _____?
12. You hardly ever phone me. Why don't you phone me _____?
13. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move _____ away?
14. You were a bit depressed yesterday but you look _____ today.

Ex. 11. Rewrite the sentences about the world today using "comparative and comparative" with the underlined adjectives. (*Grammar F&F – 2, SB, p. 288*)

1. The world's population is getting big.

The world's population is getting bigger and bigger.

2. The air is becoming polluted.

3. Technology is getting sophisticated.

4. People's lives are getting long.

5. Computers are getting advanced.

6. Life is getting complicated.

7. Buildings are getting tall.

8. Medicine is getting good.

9. Forests are becoming small.

10. The problem of feeding the world's people is getting bad.

Ex. 12. Read the situations and complete the sentences. Use a comparative form (-er or more...). (*English Grammar in Use, Unit 104*)

1. Yesterday the temperature was nine degrees. Today it's only six degrees.

It's colder today than it was yesterday.

2. The journey takes four hours by car and five hours by train.

It takes _____.

3. Dave and I went for a run. I ran 10 kilometres. Dave stopped after 8 kilometres.

I ran _____.

4. Chris and Joe both did badly in the exam. Chris got 20% but Joe only got 15%.

Joe did _____.

5. I expected my friends to arrive at about 4 o'clock. In fact they arrived at 2.30.

My friends _____.

6. You can go by bus or by train. The buses run every 30 minutes.

The trains run every hour. The buses _____.

7. We were very busy at work today. We're not usually as busy as that.

We _____.

Ex. 13. Complete these sentences, using the comparative form of the adjectives given. (*GP4IS, Ex. 19*)

1. It's _____ here than in London. (hot)

It's hotter here than in London.

2. She's _____ than her brother. (imaginative)

She's more imaginative than her brother.

3. He's _____ than all the other students. (old)
4. Do you think Pat is _____ than Brian? (intelligent)
5. This school is _____ than ours. (old-fashioned)
6. The computer was _____ than I thought. (expensive)
7. The rooms are _____ than they used to be. (clean)
8. He's _____ than he was a year ago. (healthy)
9. Do you think English is _____ than French? (difficult)
10. He eats a lot – he's getting _____ and _____. (fat)
11. His face was getting _____ and _____. (red)
12. He was _____ than I had ever seen him before. (angry)
13. Big cars are _____ than small ones. (comfortable)
14. My exam was _____ than I had thought. (bad)
15. The road becomes _____ after three or four miles. (narrow)

Ex. 14. Complete the sentences. Each time use the comparative form of one of the words in the list. Use *than* where necessary. (*English Grammar in Use, Unit 104*)

big	crowded	early	easily	high	important
interested	peaceful	reliable	serious	simple	thin

1. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed earlier than usual.
2. I'd like to have a more reliable car. The one I've got keeps breaking down.
3. Unfortunately her illness was _____ we thought at first.
4. You look _____. Have you lost weight?
5. I want a _____ apartment. We don't have enough space here.
6. He doesn't study very hard. He's _____ in having a good time.
7. Health and happiness are _____ money.
8. The instructions were very complicated. They could have been _____.

9. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was _____ usual.
10. I like living in the countryside. It's _____ living in a town.
11. You'll find your way around the town _____ if you have a good map.
12. In some parts of the country, prices are _____ in others.

Ex. 15. Complete the sentences with an appropriate comparative or superlative adjective. Use an *-er / est* or *more / most* form. Indicate where both forms are possible. (*Advanced Grammar in Use, Unit 88*)

alike	common	complex	confident	forceful
hot	likely	relaxed	simple	wide

1. I feel much _____ now that the exams are over.
2. Our new car is _____ than our old one, but still fits easily into the garage.
3. Her latest speech was strong and confident, and some people now consider her to be the _____ figure in British politics.
4. Now that they had both had their hair cut, the twins looked even _____ than usual.
5. Throughout the match, Barcelona looked the _____ winners.
6. Scientists claim that oil pollution is now the _____ cause of death among sea birds.
7. The last exam was quite easy and I began to feel _____ about my results.
8. Another, even _____, computer had to be designed to control the environment of the space station.
9. It's been the _____ day in London for 35 years.
10. This exercise is too difficult. I think you should make it _____

Ex. 16. Practice the dialogue, using the information below. (*Business Venture – 1, p. 61*)

A: Which desktop computer do you prefer?

B: I like the D20. It's *cheaper* than the D60. How about you?

A: I prefer the D60. It's *more powerful*.

		<i>easy to use</i>	<i>fast</i>
photocopiers	C20	++	+
	C40	+	++
		<i>small</i>	<i>economical</i>
laser printers	B30	++	+
	B60	+	++
		<i>compact</i>	<i>light</i>
laptop computers	M1200	++	+
	M1260	+	++
		<i>reliable</i>	<i>fast</i>
modems	Z15	++	+
	Z20	+	++

Ex. 17. Complete the sentences using *any/no* + a comparative. Use *than* where necessary. (*English Grammar in Use, Unit 105*)

- I'm fed up with waiting. I'm not waiting any longer.
- I'm sorry I'm a bit late but I couldn't get here _____.
- This shop isn't expensive. The prices are _____ anywhere else.
- I must stop for a rest. I can't walk _____.
- The traffic isn't particularly bad today. It's _____ usual.

Ex. 18. Complete the sentences as in example. (*English Grammar in Use, Unit 105*)

1. It's becoming harder and harder to find a job. (hard)
2. That hole in your pullover is getting _____ . (big)
3. My bags seemed to get _____ as I carried them. (heavy)
4. As I waited for my interview, I became _____ . (nervous)
5. As the day went on, the weather got _____ . (bad)
6. Travelling is becoming _____ . (expensive)
7. Since she has been in Britain, her English has got _____ . (good)
8. As the conversation went on, he became _____ . (talkative)

Ex. 19. (*English Grammar in Use, Unit 107*)

19.1. Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (-est or most...) + a preposition (in – for places, organizations, groups of people; of – for a period of time).

1. It's a very nice room. It is the nicest room in the hotel.
2. It's a very cheap restaurant. It's _____ the town.
3. It was a very happy day. It was _____ my life.
4. She's a very intelligent student. She _____ the class.
5. It's a very valuable painting. It _____ the gallery.
6. Spring is a very busy time for me. It _____ the year.

19.2. In the following sentences use one of + a superlative + a preposition.

7. It's a very nice room. It is one of the nicest rooms in the hotel.
8. He's a very rich man. He's one _____ the world.
9. It's a very old castle. It _____ Britain.
10. She's a very good player. She _____ the team.
11. It was a very bad experience. It _____ my life.
12. He's a very dangerous criminal. He _____ the country.

UNIT 3 PAST TENSES

SECTION 3 A PAST SIMPLE

FORM

Positive

I, he, she, it, we, you, they returned / left.

Question

Did I, he, she, it, we, you, they return / leave?

When did I, he, she, it, we, you, they return / leave?

Negative

I, he, she, it, we, you, they did not (didn't) return / leave.

USE

1. for an action which happened at a definite time in the past. The time is stated, already known or implied.

- They **spent** their holidays in Switzerland last winter. (The time is stated – last winter)
- They **had** a great time. (The time is already known)

2. for actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past.

- First, Robert **read** the message. Then he **called** his boss.
- First Ashley **paid** the driver, then she **got out** of the taxi.

3. for past habits or states which are now finished. In such cases we can also use the expression *used to*.

- I always **got up** / **used to get up** at 6 in those days.
- People **traveled** / **used to travel** by carriage in those days.

4. to talk about the lives of people who are no longer alive.

– *Marilyn Monroe **starred** in a number of successful films.*

The Past Simple is used with the following time expressions:

yesterday, last night / week / month / year / Monday, etc., two days / months, etc. ago, then, when, How long ago ...?, in 1992 / 1845, etc.

NOTE: Past Simple versus Present Perfect Simple

<p style="text-align: center;">Past Simple (no connection with the present)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Present Perfect (connection with the present)</p>
<p>definite time in the past <i>Kate Steele wrote her first novel <u>in 1970</u>.</i></p>	<p>unstated time in the past <i>Kate Steele has written a lot of successful novels. (The exact time is neither mentioned nor implied.)</i></p>
<p>action which began and finished in the past <i>George was a basketball player for ten years. (He is no longer a player. He is a coach.)</i></p>	<p>action which started in the past and continues up to the present <i>Jim has worked as a waiter for fifteen years. (He began working as a waiter fifteen years ago and he is still a waiter today.)</i></p>
<p>action which happened in the past and cannot be repeated <i>Mike won more than twenty medals when he was an athlete. (He is no longer an athlete. He cannot win another medal.)</i></p>	<p>action which happened in the past and may be repeated <i>Ben is an athlete. He has won more than ten medals. (He is still an athlete. He may win some more medals.)</i></p>

We use Present Perfect to announce a piece of news, and Past Simple or Past Progressive to give more details about it.

– *I've just **seen** the new boss. I **was talking** to Carol on the phone when he **came** in.*

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences by using Past Simple of the given verbs.

(Black Azar, SB, p. 23)

begin	eat	hold	meet	shut
cut	find	keep	read	speak
drink	go	lose	shake	spend

1. Sue drank a cup of coffee before class this morning.
2. We _____ a delicious dinner at a Mexican restaurant last night.
3. When it _____ to rain yesterday afternoon, I _____ all of windows in the apartment.
4. Chris hurt his finger when he was fixing his dinner last night. He accidentally _____ it with a sharp knife.
5. I don't have any money in my pocket. I _____ last dime yesterday. I'm flat broke.
6. Jessica didn't throw her old shoes away. She _____ them because they were comfortable.
7. I _____ an interesting article in the newspaper yesterday.
8. Jack _____ his pocketknife at the park yesterday. This morning he _____ back to the park to look for it. Finally he _____ it in the grass. He was glad to get it back.
9. Peter was nervous when he _____ his baby in his arms for the first time.
10. I _____ Jennifer's parents when they visited her. She introduced me to them.
11. Yesterday I called Jason on the phone. He wasn't home, so I _____ to his sister.
12. When I introduced Tom to Ryan, they _____ hands and smiled at each other.

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences by using PS of the given verbs. (*Black Azar, SB, p. 24*)

bite	fall	forget	hurt	ride
draw	feed	get	leave	steal
drive	feel	hear	lend	take

1. Mary walked to school today. Rebecca _____ her car. Alison _____ her bicycle. Sandy _____ the bus.
2. When Allan slipped on the icy sidewalk yesterday, he _____ down and _____ his back. His back is very painful today.
3. I didn't have any money yesterday, so my roommate _____ me enough so I could pay for my lunch.
4. The children had a good time at the park yesterday. They _____ the ducks small pieces of bread.
5. Alice called the police yesterday because someone _____ her bicycle while she was in the library studying. She's very angry.
6. Dick _____ his apartment in a hurry this morning because he was late for school. That's why he _____ to bring his books to the class.
7. The children _____ pictures of themselves in art class yesterday.
8. I have a cold. Yesterday I _____ terrible, but I'm feeling better today.
9. Last night I _____ a strange noise in the house around 2:00 a.m., so I _____ to investigate.
10. My dog isn't very friendly. Yesterday she _____ my neighbor's leg. Luckily, my dog is very old and doesn't have sharp teeth, so she didn't hurt my neighbor.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences by using PS of the given verbs. (*Black Azar, SB, p. 25*)

break	catch	freeze	sleep	wake
bring	come	ring	teach	wear
buy	dig	rise	think	write

1. I dropped my favorite vase. It fell on the floor and _____ into a hundred pieces.
2. When I went shopping yesterday, I _____ some light bulbs and a cooking pot.
3. Alex _____ his book to class with him. He didn't forget it.
4. My brother and his wife _____ to our apartment for dinner last night.
5. Last night around midnight, when I was sound asleep, the telephone _____. It _____ me up.
6. The sun _____ at 6:04 a.m. this morning.
7. I _____ an e-mail to my folks after I finished studying yesterday evening.
8. Ms. Manning _____ chemistry at the local high school last year.
9. The police _____ the bank robbers. They are in jail now.
10. Last night I had a good night's sleep. I _____ nine hours.
11. Today Paul had on slacks and sports jacket, but yesterday he _____ jeans and a sweatshirt to class.
12. It was really cold yesterday. The temperature was three below zero. I nearly _____ to death when I walked home!
13. I _____ about going to Florida for my vacation, but I finally decided to go to Puerto Rico.
14. My dog _____ a hole in the yard and buried his bone.

Ex. 4. Complete the sentences by using PS of the irregular verbs in the list. (*Blue Azar, WB, p. 13*)

burst	dig	hide	slide	spread	swear
buy	draw	shake	slit	stick	win

1. All of the witnesses _____ to tell the truth in the court of law.
2. Mike was so cold that his whole body _____.
3. Using only a pen with blue ink, Sue _____ a beautiful picture of a bird.
4. When the balloon _____, everyone was startled by the sudden noise.
5. Paul _____ his money because he was afraid it would be stolen while he was away.
6. Emily accidentally _____ her finger with a needle while she was sewing.
7. Janice _____ the top of the envelope with a knife instead of ripping it open.
8. I lost control of my car and it _____ across the ice.
9. Mary _____ butter all over her piece of toast with her knife.
10. Our team finally _____ the soccer game by one goal.
11. The small animal _____ a hole in the ground to make her nest.
12. When Fred went shopping yesterday, he _____ some car wax and a garden hose.

Ex. 5. Complete the sentences by using PS of the irregular verbs in the list. (*Blue Azar, WB, p. 13*)

bite	catch	feel	pay	shed	swim
blow	cling	mean	quit	sting	weave

1. I broke a tooth when I _____ into a piece of hard candy.

2. The little boy _____ to his mother's hand as they walked toward the school bus.
3. Maria promised to help us. I hope she _____ what she said.
4. Arthur _____ out all of the candles on his birthday's cake.
5. We both _____ smoking three months ago, and we already feel much better.
6. Douglas _____ the outside of his pocket to make sure his wallet was still there.
7. A bee _____ me on the hand while I was working in the garden.
8. Matthew Webb was the first person who _____ across the English Channel.
9. Paul _____ much more for his bicycle than I spent for mine.
10. Joe threw the ball high in the air. Daniel _____ it when it came down.
11. Each year as a snake grew larger, it formed a new skin and _____ its old skin.
12. Everyone in Ali's family has a special skill. His sister _____ that beautiful carpet.

Ex. 6. Complete the sentences by using PS of the irregular verbs in the list. (*Blue Azar, WB, p. 15*)

broadcast	fall	lose	steal
cost	flee	seek	strike
deal	hold	shoot	sweep

1. Ron had a small accident. He _____ to the floor when his foot got caught in the rug.
2. The car that Barb was driving went out of control and _____ a stop sign. That's the first time Barb ever hit anything with her car.
3. All of the radio and TV stations _____ the news of the peace plan yesterday.

4. When Mrs. Grant was having trouble, she _____ help from her neighbors. She asked them for their support and advice.
5. The team played badly. They _____ the game by seven points. Oh, well. You can't win 'em all.
6. When we played cards, Jane _____ five cards to each player.
7. Sue _____ the knife in her right hand and the fork in her left hand.
8. The hunter slowly raised his rifle and _____ at the deer, but he missed.
9. Carrie wanted a color TV for her apartment, but the least expensive one _____ too much for her budget, so she decided to wait until she could save enough money.
10. When I spilled rice on the floor, I got the broom and _____ it up.
11. A thief broke into Carlos' apartment and _____ his TV and his stereo set.
12. Tommy wanted to play a little joke on his friend, Marcia. He ran up to Marcia's front door, rang the doorbell, and then _____ quickly down the street. When Marcia answered the door, no one was there.

Ex. 7. Complete the sentences by using PS of the irregular verbs in the list. (*Blue Azar, WB, p. 14*)

bet	fly	lead	sink	spin	upset
choose	freeze	ring	spend	split	weep

1. Dr. Perez _____ ten hours in the operating room performing the delicate surgery.
2. On my first day at the university, Sally _____ the way to our classroom. I followed.
3. We made a friendly wager on the game. I _____ a dollar on my team.
4. I _____ when I heard the tragic news. Everyone else cried too.

5. As she stood, she _____ the table, and everything on top of it fell to the floor.
6. Paul wanted to make a fire, but the logs were too big. So he _____ them with his ax.
7. When I threw a piece of wood from the shore, it floated on the top of the water. When I threw a rock, it _____ to the bottom of the lake.
8. In 1927, Charles Lindbergh _____ from New York to Paris in 33 hours and 30 minutes. How long does it take today on a SST? (*SST – supersonic transport*).
9. When the children _____ around and around, they became dizzy.
10. The telephone _____ several times and stopped before I could answer it.
11. William had trouble deciding which one he liked best, but he finally _____ the blue sweater.
12. When my cat heard the noise in the bushes, she _____ in her tracks (i.e., stopped moving completely) and listened intently.

Ex. 8. Choose the correct word in the parentheses. (*Blue Azar, SB, p. 23*)

1. The student *raised / rose* his hand in class.
2. Hot air *raises / rises*.
3. Ann *set / sat* in a chair because she was tired.
4. I *set / sat* your dictionary on the table a few minutes ago.
5. Al is *laying / lying* on the grass in the park right now.
6. Ian *laid / lay* the comb on top the dresser a few minutes ago.
7. If you are tired, you should *lay / lie* down and take a nap.
8. San Francisco *lays / lies* to the north of Los Angeles.
9. We *hanged / hung* the picture on the wall.
10. Mr. Frost *raises / rises* many different kinds of flowers in his garden.
11. Mike *set / sat* a large vase with roses in it on the coffee table.

12. The student *raised / rose* from her seat and walked to the front of the auditorium to receive her diploma.
13. Claudia and Paulo *set / sat* next to each other at the lecture last night.
14. Nick is a very methodical person. Every night before going to bed, he *lays / lies* his clothes for the next day on his chair.
15. Wouldn't you prefer to be *lying / laying* on the beach right now instead of sitting in the class?
16. When Alex *lay / laid* down to take a nap, he ended up sleeping for the whole day.
17. Where are my keys? I *lay / laid* them here on the desk five minutes ago.
18. Dr. Bing *hung / hanged* his diploma from medical school on the wall in his office.
19. Canada *lies / lays* to the north of the United States.
20. The fulfillment of all your dreams *lies / lays* within you – if you just believe in yourself.

Ex. 9. Complete the sentences with PS or Present Perfect of the verbs in parentheses. (*Grammar F&F – 2, WB, p. 92*)

- A.** Alan: (buy) _____ you _____ tickets yet?
 P.J.: Yes, I _____. I (get) _____ them last night. I (be) _____ lucky. I (get) _____ the last two tickets.
- Alan: (pay) _____ I _____ you yet?
 P.J.: No, you _____.
- B.** Vicky: (see) _____ you _____ the office?
 Shelly: No, I _____. Why?
 Vicky: Someone (paint) _____ it bright yellow over the weekend!
 Shelly: Oh, no!
- C.** Teacher: Please hand in your assignment.
 Student: I (not, finish) _____ yet.

Teacher: Why not?

Student: My computer (crash) _____ last night.

D. Judy: (stop) _____ it _____ raining?

Peter: Yes, it _____. It (stop) _____
about an hour ago.

E. Antonio: Are you hungry? (eat) _____ you _____?

Serena: Yes, I _____. Thanks anyway.

F. Jae: This looks like a nice restaurant.

Isabella: It is. I (eat) _____ here before.

Jae: Oh, when?

Isabella: I (be) _____ here about a year ago.

Jae: (be) _____ the food good?

Isabella: Yes, it _____.

G. Jon: Ouch, my tooth really hurts!

Celine: (call) _____ you _____ the dentist yet?

Jon: Yes, I (call) _____ a little while ago, and I (make)
_____ an appointment.

H. Sean: How long (work) _____ he

_____ here?

Keenan: I think he (be) _____ here for a long time.

Sean: When (start) _____ he _____?

Keenan: I think he (come) _____ here about 12 years ago.

Ex. 10. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown. (FCLP, p. 6)

1. Norman collected the parcel, but then he realized it was the wrong one.

After collecting the parcel, Norman realized it was the wrong one.

2. Sue left the house, but first she checked that she had her keys.
Before _____
3. Mark was parking his car when he noticed the wing-mirror was broken.
While _____
4. Julia cleaned the house, but then she felt asleep on the sofa.
After _____
5. Brian bought a new television, but first he checked all the prices.
Before _____
6. Alan was skiing in Switzerland and met his old friend, Ken.
While _____
7. Kate took two aspirins, and then she felt a lot better.
After _____
8. Shelia went out for the evening, but first she washed her hair.
Before _____
9. Michael was taking a bath when he heard someone at the door.
While _____
10. First Trudy read the book, and then she decided that she didn't like it.
After _____

Ex. 11. Rewrite each person's comment using *used to* or *didn't use to*.

(Grammarway – 3, p. 22)

1. Sally – “I don't walk to work anymore.”
2. Gordon – “ I've got a dog now.”
3. Lisa – “I don't eat junk food anymore.”
4. Jane – “I go to the gym every night now.”
5. Paul – “I'm not shy anymore.”
6. Edward – “I live in a big house now.”

7. Helen – “I haven’t got long hair anymore.”
 8. Frank – “I eat lots of vegetables now.”

Ex. 12. Choose the correct answer. (*Grammarway – 3, p. 22*)

1. “I find it hard to get up early.”

“You _____ to getting up early once you start working.”

- A. are used B. will get used C. were used

2. “Do you often exercise now?”

“No, but I _____ to exercise a lot when I was at school.”

- A. used B. will get used C. Am used

3. “Aren’t you bothered by all this noise?”

“No, we _____ to noise. We live in the city center.”

- A. were used B. will get used C. are used

4. “Does your sister travel a lot?”

“No, but she _____ to before she got married.”

- A. didn’t use B. used C. wasn’t used

5. “I don’t like wearing a suit every day.”

“Don’t worry, you _____ to it very soon.”

- A. are used B. will get used C. were used

6. “Sandra _____ to using a computer, but now she enjoys it.”

“It’s a lot easier for her now.”

- A. isn’t used B. will get used C. wasn’t used

7. “Do you remember the things we _____ to do when we were kids?”

“Of course I do. How could I forget the fun we had!”

- A. used B. were used C. got used

8. “Do you like living in the city?”

“Well, I _____ to it yet, but it’s oOK”

- A. am not used B. wasn’t used C. am used

SECTION 3 B PAST PROGRESSIVE

FORM

was / were + *verb+ing*

Positive

I, he, she, it	was	watching.
You, we, they	were	watching.

Question

	Was	I, he, she, it	watching?
	Were	you, we, they	watching?
What	was	I, he, she, it	watching?
What	were	you, we, they	watching?

Negative

I, he, she, it	was not (wasn't)	watching.
You, we, they	were not (weren't)	watching.

USE

1. for an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not mention when the action started or finished.

- *At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, they **were sitting** at an outdoor café.
(We do not know when they got to or when they left the café.)*

2. for an action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use the Past Progressive for the action in progress (longer action) and the Past Simple for the action which interrupted it (shorter action).

- *Jack **was walking** when he **slipped** on a banana skin.*
- *Sarah **was walking** down the street when she **ran** into an old friend.*

3. for describing two or more past actions in progress at the same time (esp. with *while*)

- *Jennifer was steering the boat, while Hugh was playing the guitar.*
- *Allison was talking on her cell, while Gregory was driving her to work.*

4. to describe the atmosphere, background in the introduction to a story before we describe the main events.

- *Todd and Emily were riding through the forest. The sun was shining and the birds were singing.*

The Past Continuous is used with the following time expressions:

when, while, as, all day / night / morning / weekend etc.

EXERCISES

Ex. 13. What were you doing at the following times? (*English Grammar in Use, Unit 6*)

1. (at 8 p.m. yesterday) _____
2. (at 5 p.m. last Saturday) _____
3. (at 10.15 a.m. yesterday) _____
4. (at 4.30 a.m. today) _____
5. (at 7.45 p.m. yesterday) _____
6. (half an hour ago) _____

Ex. 14. Look at the notes below and say what Rick did yesterday, using the linking words from the list. (*Grammarway – 3, p. 20*)

first then next after that finally

7 am	get up
7.15 – 8.15 am	have breakfast
8.30 – 9 am	drive to work
11 am – 1 pm	talk to some clients
1.30 – 2 pm	have a lunch break
2 – 3 pm	send e-mails
4 – 5 pm	prepare a speech
5.30 – 6.30 pm	drive home

Then ask and answer questions about what Rick was doing at the times in the list below.

Example: *What was he doing at 7.30 am?*

He was having breakfast.

8.45 am

1.45 pm

4.30 pm

11.30 am

2.15 pm

6 pm

Ex. 15. Use Past Simple or Past Progressive in following. (*Blue Azar, SB, p. 24*)

1. I am sitting in the class right now. I (sit) was sitting in class at this exact same time yesterday.
2. I don't want to go to the zoo today because it is raining. The same thing happened yesterday. I (want, not) _____ to go to the zoo because it (rain) _____.
3. I (call) _____ Roger at nine last night, but he (be, not) _____ at home. He (study) _____ at the library.
4. I (hear, not) _____ the thunder during the storm last night because I (sleep) _____.
5. It was beautiful yesterday when we went for a walk in the park. The sun (shine) _____. A cool breeze (blow) _____. The birds (sing) _____.
6. My brother and sister (argue) _____ about something when I (walk) _____ into the room.
7. I got the package in the mail. When I (open) _____ it, I (find) _____ a surprise.
8. Tommy went to his friend's house, but the boys (be, not) _____ there. They (play) _____ soccer in the vacant lot down the street.
9. Stanley (climb) _____ the stairs, then he (trip) _____ and (fall) _____. Luckily, he (hurt, not) _____ himself.
10. While Mrs. Emerson (read) _____ the little boy a story, he (fall) _____ asleep, so she (close) _____ the book and quietly (tiptoe) _____ out of the room.
11. I really enjoyed my vacation in Florida last January. While it (snow) _____ in Iowa, the sun (shine) _____ in Florida. While you (shovel) _____ snow in Iowa, I (lie) _____ on the beach in Florida.
12. While Ted (shovel) _____ snow from his driveway yesterday, his wife (bring) _____ him a cup of hot chocolate.

Ex. 16. Put the verbs in brackets into PS or PP. (*Grammarway – 3, p. 21*)

1. They _____ (clean) the windows when it _____ (start) to rain.
2. As he _____ (drive) to work, he _____ (remember) that his briefcase was still at home.
3. Melanie _____ (cook) dinner when her husband _____ (come) home.
4. I _____ (hear) a loud crash as I _____ (sit) in the garden.
5. She _____ (type) a letter when her boss _____ (arrive).
6. While the dog _____ (dig) in the garden, it _____ (find) a bone.
7. Mary _____ (ride) her bicycle when she _____ (notice) the tiny kitten.
8. While I _____ (do) my homework, the phone _____ (ring).

Ex. 17. A policeman is asking Mrs Hutchinson about a car accident she happened to see yesterday. Put the verbs in brackets into PS or PP. (*Grammarway – 3, p. 21*)

P: What _____ (you / do) when you _____ (see) the accident, madam?

H: I _____ (walk) down the street.

P: What exactly _____ (you / see)?

H: Well, the driver of the car _____ (drive) down the road when suddenly the old man just _____ (step) in front of him! It _____ (be) terrible!

P: _____ (the driver / speed)?

H: No, not really, but the old man _____ (not / look) both ways before he _____ (try) to cross the road.

P: _____ (anyone else / see) the accident?

H: Yes; the lady in the post office.

P: Thank you very much.

Ex. 18. Put the verbs in brackets into PS or PP. (*Grammarway – 3, p. 21*)

A. As soon as Margaret _____ (get) off the train, she _____ (pull) her coat around her. Rain _____ (fall) heavily and a cold wind _____ (blow) across the platform. She _____ (look) around, but no one _____ (wait) to meet her. She _____ (turn) to leave when she _____ (hear) footsteps. A man _____ (walk) towards her. He _____ (smile) at her, then he _____ (say), “You’re finally here.”

B. George _____ (pick) up his bag, then _____ (throw) it over his shoulder. It _____ (get) dark and he _____ (have) a long way to go. He wished that he had let someone know that he was coming. It _____ (start) to rain, and he was feeling cold and tired from the long journey. Suddenly, he _____ (hear) a noise, then he _____ (see) two bright lights on the road ahead. A car _____ (head) towards him. It slowed down and finally _____ (stop) beside him. A man _____ (sit) at the wheel. He _____ (open) the door quickly and _____ (say) “Get in, George.”

C. Andy _____ (step) into the house and _____ (close) the door behind him. Everything _____ (be) quiet. His heart _____ (beat) fast and his hands _____ (shake) as he crept silently into the empty house, but he was trying not to panic. He soon _____ (find) what he _____ (look) for. He smiled with relief as he put on the clothes. The men who _____ (follow) him would never recognise him now.

Come up with the ending of any of these stories (5 – 7 sentences) using both PS and PP.

Ex. 19. Imagine that you were present when these things happened, then, in pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example. (*Grammarway – 3, p. 21*)

Student A: What were you doing when the burglar broke in?

Student B: I was watching TV.

Student A: What did you do?

Student B: I called for help.

1. The burglar broke in.
2. The storm broke.
3. The lights went out.
4. The plane nosedived.
5. The boat overturned.
6. The earthquake hit.
7. The building caught fire.
8. The driver of the car in front of you pulled up.

Ex. 20. Fill in the blanks with PS or PP of the verbs in parentheses. Include any other words in parentheses. (*Blue Azar, WB, p. 16*)

1. We (have) had a wonderful dinner last night to celebrate our 25th wedding anniversary.
2. We (have at home) were at home having our anniversary dinner when my uncle called to congratulate us last night.
3. A: Why is Henry in the hospital?
B: He (work, in his garage) _____ on his car when the gas tank (explode) _____.
A: What (cause) _____ the explosion?
B: Henry (light) _____ a cigarette.

4. A: I'm sorry, Officer. I (see, not) _____ the stop sign. I (think) _____ about something else.
 B: What (think, you) _____ about? You should have been thinking about your driving.
5. Bill asked me to come over to his apartment, but I (want, not) _____ to leave the house because I (wait) _____ for a phone call.
6. Amy (hear, not) _____ her parents having an argument last night. She (listen, in her room) _____ to music.
7. When Richard (stop) _____ his car suddenly, the groceries (fall) _____ out of the bag they were in and (spill) _____ all over the floor of the car.
8. When the door-to-door salesperson (come) _____ yesterday, Claudia (hear, not) _____ the doorbell because she (dry, in the room) _____ her hair with her electric hair-dryer.
9. When I was a child, my mother always (serve) _____ cookies and milk to my friends and me when we (go) _____ to my house after school.
10. When we (look) _____ in on the baby last night, he (sleep) _____. I think he (dream) _____ about something nice because he (smile) _____.

Ex. 21. Fill in the blanks with PS or PP of the verbs in parentheses.

(Blue Azar, WB, p. 17)

1. Yesterday David (cross) was crossing a street when a truck (turn) turned the corner very fast and almost (hit) hit him.

2. During the study period in class yesterday, it (be) _____ hard for me to concentrate because the student next to me (hum) _____.
3. Last Monday while we (watch, in our living room) _____ an exciting game on the television, the electricity (go) _____ out. So we (go) _____ outside, (get) _____ into the car, (turn) _____ on the radio, and (listen) _____ to the rest of the game. The next day the car battery (be) _____ dead.
4. The police (outwit) _____ a thief yesterday. They (surround) _____ the jewelry store while he (stuff, still inside) _____ his pockets with diamonds.
5. Yesterday we had a house full of children for my son's sixth birthday party. In the middle of the party, the phone (ring) _____, so I had to leave the children alone for a moment. When I (come) _____ back into the room, most of children (still, play) _____ together nicely. But over in the corner Bobby (pull) _____ Annie's hair. I quickly (run) _____ over and (tell) _____ Bobby to stop.
6. **Teacher:** You're late again. You were supposed to be here ten minutes ago. Where were you?
Michael: I (look) _____ for a place to park.
Teacher: (Find, you) _____ one?
Michael: Yes, but it's at a parking meter that has 15-minute limit. So every 15 minutes I'll have to go out and put some money in the meter.
Teacher: Maybe you should start taking the bus to school.
Michael: I (take) _____ the bus a couple days ago and ended up miles from school. That's why I was absent from school.
Teacher: Oh.

UNIT 4 FUTURE TENSES

SECTION 4 A PRESENT TENSES

FOR THE FUTURE

PRESENT SIMPLE

USE

1. for future actions when we refer to programs, timetables, etc., especially with the verbs of **arriving** and **departing**, **starting** and **finishing**

- *The bus **arrives** in Liverpool at 7:30.*
- *Final exams **begin** in next week.*
- *The semester **ends** in two weeks.*

PRESENT CONTINUOUS + TIME WORD

FORM

I'm seeing them	on Saturday this week / Saturday in three days / in two weeks
-----------------	---

USE

1. for plans which are arranged for a particular time in the future. This construction is used very often with **come** and **go** and with verbs like **see**, **stay**, **visit**, **meet**, etc:

- *They **are going** tomorrow.*
- *I'm **arriving** next week.*
- *We **are visiting** the States in three weeks.*

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Use any of the verbs in the list to complete the sentences. Use Present Simple to express future time. (*Black Azar, WB, p. 53*)

begin	end	get in	leave	start
close	finish	land	open	

1. “What time *does* class *begin* (*or start*) tomorrow morning?” “It *begins* (*or starts*) at 8 a.m. sharp.”
2. “The coffee shop _____ at seven o’clock tomorrow morning. I’ll meet you there at 7:15.” “OK. I’ll be there.”
3. “What time are you going to go to the airport tonight?” “Tom’s plane _____ around 7:15, but I think I’ll go a little early in case it gets in ahead of schedule.”
4. “What time should we go to the movies tonight?” “Around 7:30. The movie _____ at 8:00.” “What time _____ it _____?” “It’s a two-hour movie. It _____ at 10:00.”
5. “What time _____ the dry cleaning shop _____ tonight? If I don’t get there in time, I’ll have nothing to wear to the banquet tonight.” “It _____ at 6:00. I can pick up your dry cleaning for you.” “Hey, thanks! That’ll really help!”

Ex. 2. Complete all the sentences with Present Progressive. Use the verbs in the list. Notice the future time expressions in *italics*. (*Black Azar, WB, p. 51*)

arrive	get	meet	spend	take
attend	leave	see	study	visit

1. Kathy *is traveling* to Sydney *next month* to attend a conference.
2. “Are you expecting guests? Your apartment is so neat!” “How did you guess? My parents _____ *tomorrow*.”
3. “Do you have any plans for lunch today?” “I _____ Shannon at the Shamrock Cafe *in an hour*. Want to join us?”
4. “I _____ a bicycle for my son for his birthday *next month*. Do you know anything about bikes for kids?” “Sure. What do you want to know?”
5. Amanda likes to take her two children with her on trips whenever she can, but she _____ not _____ them with her to El Paso, Texas, *next week*. It’s strictly a business trip.
6. “What are your plans for the rest of the year?” “I _____ French in Grenoble, France, *this coming summer*. Then I’ll be back here in school in the fall.”
7. “Why are you packing your suitcase?” “I _____ for Los Angeles *in a couple of hours*.”
8. My regular doctor, Dr. Jordan, _____ a conference in Las Vegas *next week*, so I _____ her partner, Dr. Peterson, when I go for my appointment next Friday.
9. “Why are you looking for your passport?” “I need it because I’m leaving for Taipei next Monday.” “Oh? How long will you be away?” “A week. I _____ the first few days with my brother, who is going to school there. After that I _____ some old friends I went to school with in Australia.” “Sounds like a trip. Hope you find your passport.”

Ex. 3. Put the verb into Present Simple or Present Progressive. (*English Grammar in Use, Unit 19*)

1. I _____ (go) to the theatre this evening.
2. _____ the film _____ (begin) at 3.40 or 4.40?
3. We _____ (have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?

4. The art exhibition _____ (open) on 3 May and (finish) on 15 July.
5. I _____ (not go) out this evening. I _____ (stay) at home.
6. “_____ (you / do) anything tomorrow?” “No, I’m free. Why?”
7. We _____ (go) to a concert tonight. It _____ (begin) at 7.30.
8. Sue _____ (come) to see us tomorrow. She _____ (travel) by train and it _____ (arrive) at 10.15. I _____ (meet) her at the station.
9. I _____ (not / use) the car this evening, so you can have it.
10. Excuse me. What time _____ (this train / get) to London?
11. Ann, I _____ (go) to town. _____ (you / come) with me?
12. I’m bored with this program. When _____ (it / finish)?

Ex. 4. (*Fun with Grammar, Unit 43*)

HOLIDAY PLANS

STUDENT A

Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions to find the missing information in the following table.

1.

<i>Name:</i>	Peter Brown
<i>Destination:</i>	
<i>Travel plans:</i>	
<i>Departure date:</i>	14 July
<i>Length of stay:</i>	3 weeks
<i>Plans while on holiday:</i>	

<i>Name:</i>	Amanda Smith
<i>Destination:</i>	Australia
<i>Travel plans:</i>	
<i>Date of departure:</i>	
<i>Length of stay:</i>	6 weeks
<i>Plans while on holiday:</i>	visit Alice Springs
	see a kangaroo
	go surfing

2.

Name:	Kevin Blake
Destination:	India
Travel plans:	by air
Departure date:	
Length of stay:	
Plans while on holiday:	see Taj Mahal
	eat a real curry
	visit Calcutta

Name:	Anne Harris
Destination:	
Travel plans:	by car
Date of departure:	21 June
Length of stay:	
Plans while on holiday:	

Before you start, work out which questions to ask, e.g.

Where is Peter Brown going for his holiday?

How is he travelling?

What is Anne Harris planning to do on holiday? etc.

When you have finished, compare your tables. You can also discuss your own holiday plans.

STUDENT B

Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions to find the missing information in the following table.

1.

Name:	Peter Brown
Destination:	Sweden
Travel plans:	by boat
Departure date:	
Length of stay:	
Plans while on holiday:	visit Stockholm
	see an elk
	meet a nice girl

Name:	Amanda Smith
Destination:	
Travel plans:	by air
Date of departure:	22 August
Length of stay:	
Plans while on holiday:	

2.

Name:	Kevin Blake
Destination:	
Travel plans:	
Departure date:	1 September
Length of stay:	1 month
Plans while on holiday:	

Name:	Anne Harris
Destination:	Scotland
Travel plans:	
Date of departure:	
Length of stay:	2 weeks
Plans while on holiday:	climb Ben Nevis
	look for the Loch Ness monster
	visit Edinburgh

Before you start, work out which questions to ask, e.g.

Where is Amanda Smith going on holiday?

How long is she going to stay there?

What is Kevin Blake planning to do on holiday?

When you have finished, compare your tables. You can also discuss your own holiday plans.

SECTION 4 B BE GOING TO

FORM

be going to + *verb*

Positive

I	am ('m)	going to	play.
he, she, it	is ('s)	going to	play.
we, you, they	are ('re)	going to	play.

Question

	Am	I	going to	play?
	Is	he, she, it	going to	play?
	Are	we, you, they	going to	play?
What	am	I	going to	play?
Where	is	he, she, it	going to	play?
When	are	we, you, they	going to	play?

Negative

I	am not ('m not)	going to	play.
he, she, it	is not (isn't)	going to	play.
we, you, they	are not (aren't)	going to	play.

USE

1. for plans, intentions or ambitions we have for the future

- *I'm going to become a famous violinist one day. (ambition)*
- *Now that they've won the lottery, they **are going to buy** a big house. (intention / plan)*

2. for actions we have already decided to do in the near future

- *They **are going to get married** in three months.* (They have already decided to do it)

BUT:

- *They **are getting married** next month.* (They have decided **and** arranged to do it)

3. In predictions when there is evidence that smth will happen in the near future

- *Look at the clouds! **It's going to rain.***
- *That man on the bike **is going to fall off!***

NB!

We normally use ***be going to*** to talk about smth we intend to do and ***will*** to add details or to make comments.

- *A: **I'm going to have** a party next week. **I'll invite** all my friends.*
*B: **That'll be** great.*

EXERCISES

Ex. 5. Write the correct form of *Be going to* and use one of these verbs to complete the sentences. Use each verb once only. (GP4IS, p. 53)

rain	fall off	miss	finish	work
complain	be	die	drive	fail

1. Look at those clouds! It _____.
Look at those clouds! It's going to rain.
2. Look at the sun! It _____ hot today.
3. Susana's not working very hard. I think she _____ her exams.
4. He's very angry. He _____ to the manager.
5. It's nearly four o'clock. The lesson _____ soon.
6. I don't like traveling by plane. I _____ there.
7. This plan is too complicated. It (not) _____.
8. The president's very ill. I think he _____.
9. Watch the baby! She _____ the bed!
10. This bus is very slow. I think we _____ the train.

Ex. 6. Here are some of the plans of various members of a family. Put the sentences together using *Be going to*. (How English Works, p. 132)

BEGINNINGS

1. Jane / study _____
2. She / try to become _____
3. But first, she / spend _____
4. Max / do math and science _____
5. Then he / train _____
6. Mary's eight, and she doesn't know _____

ENDINGS

- a. a professional pianist.
- b. a year learning German.
- c. as a pilot.
- d. decorate the house.
- e. for his final exams.
- f. music in Vienna.

7. One day she says _____
8. And the next she says she / _____
9. This summer, Jane / _____
10. Max / spend _____
11. Their parents / spend _____
12. Then they / _____

- g. she / be a dancer.
- h. the summer learning to fly.
- i. start her own business.
- j. stay with her aunt in Asia.
- k. two weeks walking in China.
- l. what she / do.

SECTION 4 C FUTURE SIMPLE

FORM

will + *verb*

Positive

I, he, she, it, we, you, they will stay.

Question

Will I, he, she, it, we, you, they stay?

Where will I, he, she, it, we, you, they stay?

Negative

I, he, she, it, we, you, they will not (won't) stay.

Shall is not used very often now. We generally use it only as a first person question (= with **I** or **we**) to make suggestions and offers.

- *Shall I **carry** your suitcase for you?*
- *Shall we go to a **restaurant**?*

USE

1. in predictions about the future usually with the verbs **think, believe, expect, etc.**; the expressions **be sure, be afraid, etc.**; and the adverbs **probably, perhaps, certainly, etc.** (**going to** can also be used for this purpose)

- *I think it'll **rain** tomorrow.*
- *I'm afraid we **won't be** on time for the meeting.*

2. for on-the-spot decisions. (Compare with 1st case of **be going to**)

- *I'll **take** these oranges.*
- *No one's offered to help? I'll **do** it for you!*
- *Wait a minute – I'll **open** the door for you.*

3. for promises (usually with the verbs **promise, swear, guarantee, etc.**), threats, warnings, requests, hopes (usually with the verb **hope**) and offers.

- *A: I don't understand this exercise. **Will** you **help** me with it? (request)*
*B: Of course! I'll **explain** it to you. (offer)*
- *I'll never **speak** to him again.*

4. for actions / events / situations which will definitely happen in the future and which we can't control.

- *The temperature **will reach** 40°C tomorrow.*

Future Simple and **Be going to** are used with the following time expressions:

<p><i>tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, tonight, soon, next week / month / year, in a week / month / year, in two / three days / weeks, etc.</i></p>
--

NB! Be careful using **Future Simple** in sentences with *when, as soon as, before, after, if / unless*.

- *When I see him, I'll **phone** you.*

EXERCISES

Ex. 7. Complete the sentences with *I'll* + a suitable verb. Identify the function of the verb in Future Simple. (*English Grammar in Use, Unit 21*)

1. "I'm too tired to go to work. I think *I'll get* a taxi."
2. "It's a bit cold in this room, is it?" " _____ on the heating then."
3. "We haven't got any milk." "Oh, haven't we? _____ and get some."
4. "Do you want me to do the washing up?" "No it's all right. _____ it."
5. "I don't know how to use this computer." "OK, _____ you."
6. "Would you like tea or coffee?" " _____ coffee, please."
7. "Goodbye! Have a nice holiday." "Thanks, _____ you a postcard."
8. "Thanks for lending me your camera. _____ it back to you on Monday, OK?"
9. "Are you coming with us?" "No, I think _____ here."

Ex. 8. Here are some sentences in FS taken from recorded conversations. Can you put beginnings and endings together? (*How English Works, p. 130*)

BEGINNINGS

1. Buy the cat food here. _____
2. Don't give her your keys. _____
3. Get John to have a look at your TV. _____
4. He'll grow up one day. _____
5. He'll need somebody _____
6. How's Nicole? _____
7. I must get back to work _____
8. If he doesn't stop drinking _____
9. If we give her a shout _____

ENDINGS

- a. about you.
- b. and your kids will laugh at you.
- c. He'll fix it.
- d. he'll be dead in 5 years.
- e. he'll drink it.
- f. he'll get hit on a nose with a blow.
- g. I hope you're right.
- h. It'll be cheaper.
- i. on May 12th.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 10. If you put lemon in it _____ | j. otherwise I'll get the sack.. |
| 11. Knowing his luck, if he plays golf _____ | k. She'll be OK. |
| 12. No good sending her a bill, is it? _____ | l. She'll just refuse to pay. |
| 13. One day you'll be old _____ | m. She'll only lose them. |
| 14. She'll be fourteen _____ | n. she'll come and help. |
| 15. She'll forget _____ | o. to help him. |

Ex. 9. Put the beginnings and endings together. (-----)

BEGINNINGS

1. I'll drive _____
2. I'll wash up _____
3. I'm tired. I think _____
4. If you see Ann, _____
5. She won't tell us _____
6. The cat _____
7. The phone's ringing. _____
8. This video _____
9. Who's going to get the tickets? _____
10. Will you deliver the furniture _____
11. Will you let me know _____
12. Will you stop _____
13. Would you put the meat _____

ENDINGS

- a. I will.
- b. I'll answer it.
- c. I'll go to bed now.
- d. if you dry.
- e. if you map-read
- f. in the oven at 5.30?
- g. shouting?
- h. to this address, please?
- i. what's wrong.
- j. when you're ready to leave?
- k. won't eat.
- l. won't play.
- m. will you tell her I got the letter?

Ex. 10. Complete the following sentences with FUTURE SIMPLE (*will* or *shall*) and one of the following verbs. (GP4UIS, p. 57)

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|--------------|--------|-------|
| buy | make | be sentenced | drop | phone |
| announce | receive | carry | invite | be |
| offer | tell | have | wash | go |

1. I'm sorry about losing that book. *I'll buy* you another one next week.
2. I _____ one of those cases for you.
3. The temperature _____ significantly during the afternoon.
4. _____ you _____ me when you get the news?
You've got my number, haven't you?
5. The Chancellor _____ the details of the budget at 10 o'clock tomorrow.
6. _____ we _____ her the truth about what happened?
7. I expect they _____ here soon.
8. You _____ your exam results by post during the first few days of August.
9. I _____ not _____ them here again, whatever you say.
10. If he is found guilty, he _____ to life imprisonment.
11. I _____ never _____ the same mistake again.
12. _____ we _____ for a swim this afternoon?
13. They definitely _____ not _____ me the job: I had a terrible interview.
14. _____ I _____ these plates?
15. I'm determined that he _____ everything he wants.

Ex. 11. Complete the following sentences with *when* or *if*. (*English Grammar in Use, Unit 25*)

1. Don't worry *if* I'm late tonight.
2. Tom might phone while I'm out. _____ he does, can you take a message?
3. I'm going to Rome next week. _____ I'm there, I hope to visit my friend.
4. I think Jill will get the job. I'll be very surprised _____ she doesn't get it.
5. I'm going shopping. _____ you want anything, I can get it for you.

6. I'm going away for a few days. I'll phone you _____ I get back.
7. Please, come to the party but _____ you don't want to, that's all right.
8. We can eat at home or, _____ you prefer, we can go to a restaurant.

Ex. 12. Amanda works for an advertising company. She has made some notes about different products. Write sentences with *if* + present simple + *will* to advertise the products. (Business Contacts, p. 58)

1. wash your hair with *Glam* – it looks super

If you wash your hair with Glam, it will look super.

2. feel better – take Panadex

You will feel better if you take Panadex.

3. choose a Sunspot holiday – have a great time
-

4. sleep a lot better – sleep in a *Dreamway* bed
-

5. people notice you – wear *Rodeo* jeans
-

6. shop at *Kwikbuy* – save money
-

7. use *Luxidor* paint – your house looks beautiful
-

8. know what's happening – read the *Daily Talk*
-

9. wash with *Whizz* – your clothes is cleaner
-

10. drive *Delta* – no want to drive another car
-

Ex. 13. Read the situations and offer help using the verbs at the right.

(Business Contacts, p. 58)

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. I haven't got any money. | call fire brigade |
| 2. I have a terrible headache. | go |
| 3. Look. The house is on fire. | lend |
| 4. I can't figure out how to use this camera. | show the way |
| 5. Can you tell me how to get to the station? | get |
| 6. There are not enough chairs here. | close |
| 7. It's getting cold inside. | buy |
| 8. We don't have any butter. | drive |
| 9. When is the next train? | show |
| 10. I'm afraid I'm going to be late for the plane. | find out |

Ex. 14. Complete the sentences with Present Simple or Future Simple.

(Grammarway – 4, p. 22)

1. My car is being repaired and I don't know when it _____ (be) ready. I doubt whether I _____ (be able to) collect it before the weekend. I wonder if John _____ (give) me a lift to the party on Saturday. I'll ask him when he _____ (come) home.
2. I was calling to ask if you'd like to go out after we _____ (finish) work tomorrow or if you _____ (want) to watch a video instead. Call me back as soon as you _____ (get) in. I'll wait until I _____ (hear) from you.
3. I will leave the hotel early in case there _____ (be) a lot of traffic. I don't know how long the journey _____ (take) or what time the plane _____ (land), but I _____ (call) you as soon as I _____ (arrive) at the airport. Then, I will wait until you _____ (come) to collect me.

4. Paula is drinking tea as she is waiting for Charles. She wonders if he _____ (be) late as usual. She will wait until the clock _____ (strike) five and then she will call him in case he _____ (forget).

Ex. 15. Complete the following sentences with PS or FS. (*GP4IS, p. 58*)

1. I _____ (give) it to them when they _____ (visit) us.
I'll give it to them when they visit us.
2. I _____ (not send) the parcel until I _____ (hear) from you.
3. As soon as they _____ (phone) me, I _____ (contact) you.
4. They _____ (send) you the money before they _____ (leave).
5. When I _____ (talk) to him, I _____ (give) him your news.
6. She _____ (visit) her parents before she _____ (go) to the airport.
7. I _____ (finish) this when I _____ (be) at the office.
8. I _____ (send) you a postcard when I _____ (get) to Bermuda.
9. She _____ (do) her homework before she _____ (go) out.
10. After I _____ (visit) the hospital, I _____ (go) and see her parents.
11. I _____ (phone) Mary when we _____ (get) to San Francisco.
12. I _____ (call) you as soon as we _____ (sign) the contract.
13. He _____ (not do) anything before you _____ (tell) him to.
14. You _____ (be) very surprised when you _____ (meet) him.
15. I _____ (talk) to you when the game _____ (be) over.
16. When she _____ (hear) this, she _____ (be) very pleased.
17. You probably _____ (not like) him when you _____ (meet) him.

Ex. 16. Complete the sentences with PS or FS. (*English Grammar in Use, Unit 25*)

1. I will phone (phone) you when I get (get) home from work.
2. I want to see Margaret before she _____ (go) out.

3. We're going on holiday tomorrow. I _____ (tell) you all about it when we _____ (come) back.
4. Brian looks very different now. When you _____ (see) him again, you _____ (not / recognize) him.
5. We must do something soon before it _____ (be) too late.
6. I don't want to go without you. I _____ (wait) until you _____ (be) ready.
7. Sue has applied for the job but she isn't very well qualified for it. I _____ (be) surprised if she _____ (get) it.
8. I'd like to play tennis tomorrow if the weather _____ (be) nice.
9. I'm going out now. If anybody _____ (phone) while I _____ (be) out, can you take a message?

Ex. 17. Choose the best tense. (*How English Works, p. 136*)

1. When *does / will* school start?
2. The plane *arrives / will arrive* at 10:10.
3. I *write / will write* soon.
4. We *go / are going* to Spain some time soon.
5. You *go / will go* next door for the tickets.
6. I *stop / will stop* smoking after Christmas.
7. How *do / will* I switch this on?
8. The exams *are / will be* in June.
9. I *have / will have* a lecture at 9.55 a.m. tomorrow.
10. The train *won't / doesn't* stop at Oxford.
11. Where *do / will* I go for my interview?
12. I *play / am playing* football tomorrow.
13. I *post / will post* your letters.

Ex. 18. Complete the following sentences about yourself with the words given. (*English Grammar in Use, Supplementary Exercises, p. 109*)

1. This class ends at 1.05 p.m. (end)
2. At the weekend _____ to the movies. (probably go)
3. Next summer _____ (visit)
4. When I finish this exercise, _____ (be)
5. Tomorrow evening I expect _____ (eat)
6. At the end of my course _____ (probably speak)
7. My next class _____ (begin)
8. Next week _____ (have)
9. My course _____ (finish)

Ex. 19. Put in the correct form of the verb. (*English Grammar in Use, Supplementary Exercises, p. 39*)

1. Ann: Are you two going out?
Bill: Yes, why?
Ann: It just said on the radio that _____. (it / snow).
Bill: Oh, did it? _____ (I / take) my big coat then.
Joe: Good idea. So _____ (I).
2. Colin: We've run out of cookies.
Dave: Yeah, I know. _____ (I / get) some this afternoon. I've got them on my list.
3. Ed: Jenny's had her baby.
Gail: Really? That's wonderful! _____ (I / send) her some flowers.
Ed: _____ (I / visit) her this afternoon. _____ (I / give) them to her for you if you want.
Gail: _____ (you)? Thanks very much. In that case,

- _____ (I / go) and buy them right away.
4. Ian: *Fast and Furious* is on at the Cotton Movies this week.
 Jill: Yes. _____ (I / see) it with Roger.
 Oh.
5. Ken: I haven't got a clean shirt, _____ (you / wash) one for me?
 Lily: No, _____ (I / not). You can do your own washing.

Ex. 20. What would you say to these statements? (*Business Contacts, p. 58*)

1. I'm going to go out in the rain.
But if you go out in the rain you'll get wet.
2. I'm going to drink two liters of milk.

3. I'm going to drive as fast as I can all the way there.

4. I'm going to hold my breath for ten minutes.

5. I'm not going to phone home this month.

6. I'm going to steal that old woman's purse.

7. I'm not going to come to this class again.

8. I'm going to keep studying until my English is perfect.

9. I'm not going to do any more homework.

10. I'm going to take up hang gliding.

11. I'm going to get married.

12. I'm going to open a vegetarian restaurant.

Ex. 21. Choose the correct form of the verbs. (http://issuu.com/jjonestemp/docs/sleam_e-learning_elementary_grammar_exercises, p. 33)

1. Oh no! Look at the time! *I'll be / I'm going to be* terribly late.
2. If you want to go to the shop, you can borrow my brother's bicycle. I'm sure *he won't mind / he's not going to mind*.
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 has announced *they'll raise / they're going to raise* taxes again.
6. *My car won't start / My car 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 and *I'll cook / I'm going to cook* you a meal?

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Get Your Grammar Right. Практикум.

Издательство АмГУ. Формат 60x84/16. Усл. печ. л. 5,81. Тираж 100. Заказ 217.