

Министерство образования и науки РФ
АМУРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
Факультет международных отношений

Т.А. Гудкина, А.А. Литвинская, Е.П. Нестерова

GET YOUR GRAMMAR RIGHT

Практикум

Благовещенск

2012

ББК 81.2 Англ-923

Г93

*Печатается по решению
редакционно-издательского совета
факультета международных отношений
Амурского государственного университета*

Гудкина Т. А., Литвинская А. А., Нестерова Е.П.

Get Your Grammar Right. Практикум по развитию грамматических навыков на английском языке. – Благовещенск: Амурский гос. ун-т, 2012.

Практикум 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.

Рецензенты: С.В. Деркач, канд. филол. наук, доцент кафедры иностранных языков Амурского государственного университета;

Н.С. Иванова, канд. филол. наук, доцент кафедры иностранных языков НОУ ВПО Московской академии предпринимательства, Благовещенский филиал.

©Амурский государственный университет, 2012

INTRODUCTION

Get Your Grammar Right is a grammar textbook designed to ensure students' success in learning English grammar.

The textbook features a clear, easy-to-understand format that integrates practice of the rules of essential grammar (form) with information about when to apply them and what they mean. **Form** is the structure of a grammar point and what it looks like. Practice of the form builds students' accuracy and helps them recognize the grammar point in authentic situations, so they are better prepared to understand what they are reading or what other people are saying. **Function** is when and how we use a grammar point. Practice of the function builds students fluency and helps them apply the grammar point in real lives. Abundant practice in both form and function is a key to students' success.

Get Your Grammar Right contains 2 units of varying length that proceed through grammar points from basic to complex. The textbook includes Present Tenses, Comparisons.

For each grammar point *Get Your Grammar Right* follows a consistent format

- Each unit starts with a grammar chart where the form of grammar point is clearly illustrated along with examples for students to clearly see the model.
- The chart also explains the function of grammar point, or how it is used, along with additional examples.
- It provides exercises to practice the form and function together. Practice moves logically from more controlled to less controlled. Section **Your Turn** requires students to apply the grammar points in communicative activities. **Review** provides a set of exercises that brings key grammar points together and allow for more reinforcement.

Numerous grammar exercises provide intensive work on various grammatical structures. They can serve both as a means for practicing structures and as a basis for developing students' compositional skills. Communicative activities encourage students to use their grammar knowledge to gain skills, experience, and confidence to use English outside of class and to continue learning on their own.

The authors hope you will enjoy working with *Get Your Grammar Right* and using the exercises and activities in it. They have confidence that this textbook will be interesting, innovative and useful for both teachers and students.

UNIT 1 PRESENT TENSES

SECTION 1 A PRESENT SIMPLE

FORM

Positive

I, we, you, they

work.

he, she, it

works.

Question

Do

I, we, you, they

work?

Does

he, she, it

work?

Where

do

I, we, you, they

work?

When

does

he, she, it

work?

Negative

I, we, you, they

do not (don't)

work.

he, she, it

does not (doesn't)

work.

USE

I. Routine, regular, repeated action

- *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. Time expressions and adverbs of frequency

always, usually, often, sometimes, never,

every day / week / month / year, etc.,

in the morning / afternoon / evening, at night, on Mondays, etc.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Put the verbs into the correct form of Present Simple.

1. She lives in Florida. (live)
2. My father _____ at the university. (work)
3. It _____ almost every day in Manchester. (rain)
4. English _____ difficult. (be)
5. We _____ to Spain every summer. (fly)
6. My mother _____ eggs for breakfast every morning. (fry)
7. The bank _____ at four o'clock. (close)
8. My life is so boring – I just _____ TV every night. (watch)
9. She _____ happy. (not / be)
10. My best friend _____ to me every week. (write)
11. _____ you from Japan? (be)
12. We _____ hungry. (not / be)
13. How often _____ to the cinema? (you / go)
14. She _____ that it is a good idea. (not / think)
15. The Sun's rays _____ eight minutes to reach the Earth. (take)
16. Courses _____ the fifth of September. (begin)
17. When _____ home in the evenings? (he / arrive)
18. We usually _____ the subway to work. (take)
19. What _____ in your free time? (you / do)
20. I _____ in ghosts. (not / believe)

Ex. 2. 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 | - Go for long walks | - Write e-mails |
| - Play computer games | - Feel bored | - Buy clothes |
| - Clean up your apartment | - Throw up a party | - Meet new people |
| - Download things from I-net | - Wear jeans | - Smoke |
| - Say smth nice to someone | - Read books | - Ride a bike |

Ask: *How often do you go swimming?*

Answer: *I sometimes / never go swimming.*

I go swimming every day / quite often.

I don't go swimming very often. etc

Use:

always / every day	not very often	every Monday/month/week, etc.
quite often	hardly ever	only now and again
sometimes	never	about once/twice a week/month

**Ex. 3. Complete the quotations using one of the following verbs.
Sometimes you need the negative.**

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

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

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.*

III. Temporary situation

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

IV. Fixed plans

- *I'm **leaving** for Texas tomorrow.*

V. Changing and developing situation

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

VI. Annoying habit (*always, forever*)

- *He **is always borrowing** money from me.*
- *He **is forever complaining** about his job.*

VII. Used with the following time expressions:

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

EXERCISES

Ex. 4. Read this conversation between Brian and Sarah. Put the verbs into the correct form of Present Progressive.

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. 5. In pairs, make up short exchanges using the prompts below, as in the example.

Student A: Yesterday Mike lost his key.

*Student B: Typical! He is **always** / **forever** / **constantly** losing his key.*

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. leave the lights on | 9. spend a lot of money shopping |
| 2. lose their temper | 10. quarrel with Jenny |
| 3. complain about his health | 11. go back on his promise |
| 4. borrow money | 12. talk nonsense |
| 5. forget his umbrella | 13. make the same mistake |
| 6. moan about work | 14. criticize Ashley's driving |
| 7. mess up in the kitchen | 15. |
| 8. leave his dirty dishes on the table | 16. |

SECTION 1 C PRESENT SIMPLE

vs. PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

I. Present Simple = **permanent** situation vs. Present Progressive = **temporary** situation

II. State verbs (not used in Present Progressive):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. likes & dislikes (like, love, dislike, hate, prefer, adore)</p> | <p><i>I like chocolate.</i></p> |
| <p>2. senses (hear, sound)</p> | <p><i>I get frightened when a motor horn sounds behind me.</i></p> |
| <p>3. perception (know, believe, understand, realize, seem, remember, forget, notice, recognize, suppose)</p> | <p><i>I expect he will be late.</i></p> |
| <p>4. contain, include, belong, need, cost, mean, own, want, require, matter, depend</p> | <p><i>My uncle owns a hotel.</i></p> |

III. Change in meaning:

Present Simple (<i>permanent</i>)	Present Progressive (<i>temporary</i>)
<i>I think</i> you are right. (<i>have the opinion</i>)	<i>I am thinking</i> about the plan. (<i>consider</i>)
We <i>have</i> three cars. (<i>own, possess</i>)	We <i>are having</i> a party tonight. (<i>arrange</i>) <i>I'm having</i> breakfast. (<i>eat</i>)
The food <i>tastes</i> delicious. (<i>has a flavor</i>)	He <i>is tasting</i> the food. (<i>try</i>)
The perfume <i>smells</i> nice. (<i>has a smell</i>)	He <i>is smelling</i> the milk. (<i>sniff</i>)
I <i>see</i> what you mean. (<i>understand</i>)	I <i>am seeing</i> the doctor tomorrow (<i>meet</i>)
It <i>looks</i> as if it's going to rain. (<i>appear</i>)	I <i>am looking</i> at that picture. (<i>direct eyes</i>)
The cat <i>feels</i> soft. (<i>has the texture</i>)	She <i>is feeling</i> the baby's forehead. (<i>touch</i>)
My bag <i>weighs</i> five kilos. (<i>has a weight</i>)	They <i>are weighing</i> my bag. (<i>measure</i>)
This dress <i>fits</i> you perfectly. (<i>has the right size</i>)	I <i>am fitting</i> a lock to the window. (<i>put in</i>)
He <i>appears</i> to be nervous. (<i>seem</i>)	He <i>is appearing</i> in a new play. (<i>take part</i>)
He <i>is</i> a rude person. (<i>has a character</i>)	Tim <i>is being</i> rude at the moment. (<i>behave</i>)

IV. No difference in meaning (**feel, look, hurt, ache**)

- *I feel / am feeling* not well.
- *You look / are looking* great today.

EXERCISES

Ex. 6. Choose the correct form of the verb, PrS or PrPr.

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 / am 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. 7. Choose the correct answer.

1. Right now Nate is _____.
A. sleep B. sleeps C. sleeping
2. They _____ to some music on the radio at the moment.
A. are listening B. listening C. listen
3. _____ in ghosts?
A. Believe you B. Do you believe C. Are you believing
4. Carrie, _____ this book belong to you?
A. is B. does C. are
5. Mike, _____ to me?
A. do you listen B. are you listening C. are you listen

6. What _____ about right now?
A. do you think B. are you thinking C. are you thinks
7. My wife Jane _____ breakfast every morning at 7 a.m.
A. eats B. is eating C. eat
8. What book _____ at the moment?
A. are you read B. are you reading C. do you read

Ex. 8. Complete the sentences using the most suitable form of *be* and PrS or PrPr.

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. 9. Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 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. 10. Put the verbs in the correct form, PrS or PrPr.

1. I _____ (have) a great time. And you? Do you like the party?
2. She _____ (have) plenty of money just now.
3. He _____ (appear) at the Fortune Theatre next week.
4. She _____ (appear) to have a problem.
5. Why _____ (you look) at me like that?
6. It _____ (look) as if it's going to rain.
7. I _____ (see) what you're trying to say.
8. I _____ (see) the manager this afternoon.
9. I _____ (think) you're right.
10. What _____ (you think) about?
11. I _____ (feel) she's making a mistake.
12. I _____ (think) he's away.
13. You _____ (know) what I _____ (mean).
14. She _____ (always complain).
15. We _____ (always / start) at nine.
16. While the butter _____ (melt), you _____ (take) three eggs and _____ (break) them into a bowl.
17. I _____ (think) about your father now.
18. Scientists _____ (believe) the weather _____ (change).
19. I _____ (not see) what the problem is.
20. Now I _____ (understand) what she wants.

Ex. 11. Put the verbs in the correct form, PrS or PrPr.

1. Tim _____ (have) a car.
2. Tim _____ (have) trouble with his car, so he has to take the bus to work these days.
3. This box _____ (weigh) a lot. It's too heavy for me to lift.
4. I just handed the box to the postal worker. Right now he _____ (weigh) it to see how much postage it _____ (need).

5. I _____ (do) this practice at the moment. It _____ (consist) of both nonprogressive and progressive verbs.
6. I _____ (think) about the verbs in this grammar practice right now. I _____ (think) all of my answers are correct, but I'll use the answer key to check them when I finish just to make sure.
7. Mrs. Edwards is at the market. Right now she _____ (look) at the apples. They _____ (look) fresh.
8. Right now Martha is in the science building. The chemistry experiment she's doing is dangerous, so she _____ (be) very careful. She _____ (not / want) to spill any of the acid. She _____ (be, always) careful when she does a chemistry experiment.

Ex. 12. Put the verbs in the correct form, PrS or PrPr.

1. I can't afford that ring. It _____ (cost) too much.
2. Look. It _____ (begin) to rain. Unfortunately, I _____ (not / have) my umbrella with me. Tom is lucky. He _____ (wear) a raincoat.
3. I _____ (not / own) an umbrella. I _____ (wear) a waterproof hat on rainy days.
4. At the moment I _____ (look) around the classroom. Yoko _____ (write) in her book. Carlos _____ (bite) his pencil. Wan-Ning _____ (scratch) his head. Ahmed _____ (stare) out the window. He _____ (seem) to be daydreaming, but perhaps he _____ (think) hard about verb tenses. What _____ (think, you) Ahmed _____ (do)?
5. Denis _____ (fix) the roof of his house today, and he _____ (need) some help. Can you help him?
6. Barbara _____ (tutor / often) other students in her math class. This afternoon she _____ (help) Steve with his math assignment because he _____ (not / understand) the material they _____ (work) on in their class this week.

7. Right now I _____ (look) at Janet. She _____ (look) angry. I wonder what the matter is. She _____ (have) a frown on her face. She certainly _____ (not / have) any fun right now.
8. “Who is that woman who _____ (stand) next to the window?” “Which woman? _____ (talk / you) about the woman who _____ (wear) the blue and the gold dress?” “No, I _____ (not / talk) about her. I _____ (mean) the woman who _____ (wear) the blue suit.” “Oh, I _____ (not / know). I _____ (not / recognize) her.”
9. “Close your eyes. Now listen carefully. What _____ (hear / you)? What _____ (do / I)?” “I _____ (believe) you _____ (rub) the top of your desk with your hand.” “Close, but not exactly right. Try again. _____ (listen, you) carefully?” “Aha! You _____ (rub) your hands together.” “Right.”

Ex. 13. Here some exchanges from the interview between an American journalist and a French film star. Put the verbs in the correct form, PrS or PrPr.

1. “How do you start work on your film?” “I _____ (read) the script and _____ (make) notes.”
2. “I _____ (make) notes of our interview. I hope you don’t mind.” “No, that’s OK.”
3. “What languages _____ (you speak)?” “English, French, and Spanish.”
4. “I’m glad we _____ (do) this interview in English. My French isn’t very good.”
5. “Who _____ (play) that guitar?” “My son, when he has time.”
6. “Who _____ (play) the piano upstairs?” “My sister. She’s got a concert tomorrow.”

7. "What _____ (she play)?" "I think it's a piece by Mozart."
8. "_____ (she play) anything else?" "The violin. She's very musical."
9. "Your daughter's very keen on sports, isn't she?" "She _____ (play) tennis."
10. "Where is she now?" "She _____ (play) tennis, as usual."
11. "What's the delicious smell?" "My husband _____ (cook)."
12. "Is that usual?" "Yes, normally I _____ (shop) and my husband _____ (cook)."
13. "What a lovely clock!" "It _____ (not work), I'm afraid – it's been broken for years."
14. "Could I use your phone?" "I'm afraid it _____ (not work) at the moment."

Ex. 14. Put the verbs in the correct form, PrS or PrPr.

1. Mother: Susie! Get your fingers out of the dessert! What _____ (do, you)?
 Susie: I _____ (taste) the cake. It _____ (taste) good.
 Mother: Well, you'll just have to wait until dinnertime. You can have some then.
2. Janice: What _____ (write, you) in your notebook?
 Diane: I _____ (make) notes about questions I want to ask the teacher.
 Janice: _____ (prepare, you, always) so thoroughly for every class?
 Diane: I _____ (try, always) to.
3. Bob: Jack really makes me angry!
 Sue: Why?
 Bob: Well, for one thing, he _____ (interrupt, always) me. I can barely get a whole sentence out of my mouth.
 Sue: Is that all?
 Bob: No. He _____ (ask, always) me to do his homework for him. I have enough homework of my own without doing his homework too!

Ex. 15. Put the verbs in the correct form, PrS or PrPr.

1. A: Why _____ (you / taste) the soup?
B: To see if it _____ (taste) good. I think it needs more salt.
2. A: I _____ (see) Andy this evening.
B: I _____ (see). So, you don't want to come to the movies with me?
3. A: How much _____ (the bag of apples / weigh)?
B: I don't know yet. The man _____ (weigh) the bag now.
4. A: I _____ (think) about buying a new car soon.
B: Why? I _____ (think) your car is fine. You don't need a new one.
5. A: What _____ (you / look) at?
B: The sky. It _____ (look) as if it's going to rain.
6. A: I really _____ (enjoy) home-made food.
B: So do I, and I _____ (enjoy) every bit of this meal.
7. A: Why _____ (you / feel) the radiator?
B: It _____ (feel) cold in here. Is the heating on?
8. A: That famous opera singer _____ (appear) at the opera house tonight.
B: Yes. He _____ (appear) to be feeling better after his operation.
9. A: Chris _____ (be) a sensible person, isn't he?
B: Yes, but in this case he _____ (be) rather foolish.
10. A: My dad _____ (fit) the old blind from the living room in my bedroom today.
B: Really? _____ (it / fit) that window?
11. A: My back _____ (hurt).
B: Why don't you lie down for a while?

Ex. 16. Put the verbs in the correct form, PrS or PrPr.

1. A: What _____ (eat)? Is it a hamburger?
B: No, it isn't. It's a veggie burger. I never _____ (eat) meat.
Where's your lunch?

- A: I don't want to eat lunch. I _____ (try) to lose weight.
I _____ (eat) only twice a day – breakfast and dinner.
- B: But you _____ (drink) a soda now.
- A: It's a diet cola.
2. A: What _____ (you / do)?
- B: I _____ (fill) in the answers.
- A: Why _____ (you / use) a pen? A pencil is better. What if you make a mistake?
- B: I never _____ (make) mistakes. My grammar is perfect!
- A: That's not true. We all _____ (make) mistakes. That's why we're in this class.
- B: I'm just kidding. Of course I _____ (make) mistakes all the time.
3. A: What _____ (your father / do) for a living?
- B: He's a commercial artist. He _____ (work) for a big company downtown. But this week he's on vacation.
- A: What _____ (he / do) this week?
- B: He _____ (play) golf with his friends.
- A: Is your mom on vacation too?
- B: No. She _____ (take) a vacation every December.
4. A: Where _____ (the teacher / go)?
- B: She _____ (go) to her office.
- A: She _____ (carry) heavy books. Let's help her.
- B: I'm late for my next class. My math teacher always _____ (start) on time. He _____ (get) angry if someone is late.
5. A: You _____ (sleep), Daniel. Wake up.
- B: I'm so tired. I never _____ (get) enough sleep.
- A: How many hours _____ (you / sleep) a night?
- B: Only about four or five.
- A: That's not enough. You always _____ (fall) asleep in class.
- B: I know. But I _____ (take) 18 credit hours this semester.
- A: That's too much. I never _____ (take) more than 12.

SECTION 1 D PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

FORM

has / have + *past participle*

Positive

I, we, you, they have ('ve) arrived / left.

He, she, it has ('s) arrived / left.

Question

Have I, we, you, they arrived / left?

Has he, she, it arrived / left?

What have you done with your hair?

Where has he been all this time?

Negative

I, we, you, they haven't arrived / left.

He, she, it hasn't arrived / left.

USE

I. Action which started in the past and continues up to the present (esp. with state verbs such as *have, like, know, be*)

- *They **have been** friends for many years.* (They met each other 20 years ago and they are still friends)
- *I **have had** the dog for seven years.*

II. Completed action with visible result in the present (esp. with **just, yet, already**)

- *He **has picked** a lot of apples.* (She is holding the basket with the apples, so the action is finished)
- *She **has just washed** her hair.*
- *I've **already read** two books this week.*

III. Personal experience

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

IV. Announcing a piece of news

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

V. Using structures **this / it / that is the first / second / third / only / best / worst** etc.

- *This is the first time that I've **heard** her sing.*
- *That is the third cake you've **eaten** this morning.*
- *It's one of the most interesting books I've ever **read**.*

VI. Used with the following time expressions:

*recently, lately, how long, so far, for, since,
already, yet, just, ever, never, etc .*

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

***Have** you **seen** Kate **recently**? – Yes, I saw her **yesterday**.*

EXERCISES

Ex. 17. Fill in the gaps with *have / has been (to)* or *have / has gone (to)*.

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. 18. Make up short exchanges using the prompts below.

The water is cold. (turn on / the water heater)

Student A: The water is cold. Haven't you turned on the water heater?

Student B: No, I haven't turned it on.

1. The fridge is empty. (do / the shopping)
2. There is no electricity. (pay / the bill)
3. It's raining. (bring / your umbrella)
4. The bedroom is a mess. (tidy / it)
5. I can't switch on my computer. (call / the repairman)
6. The landlord is on the phone. (pay / the rent)
7. He is still hounding you. (draw / the line)
8. I can't see anything. It's dark. (bring / your flashlight)
9. The cat is hungry. (feed / it)
10. Lamp isn't working. (buy / new light bulb)
11. I can't find my checkbook. (return / it)
12. My car is scratched. (polish / it)

Ex. 19. Write either *since* or *for* in the blanks.

1. I have lived in this village _____ I was born.
2. It has been raining _____ hours. I wish it would stop.
3. My father has been the manager of this firm _____ ten years.
4. _____ I moved to New York, I have been much happier.
5. Have you been waiting _____ a long time?
6. I have been waiting for you _____ four o'clock.
7. She hasn't bought a new coat _____ three years.
8. Karen has been on the phone _____ ages!
9. I have known Neil _____ 2004.
10. Jane has been my best friend _____ many years.

Ex. 20. Write either *since* or *for* in the blanks.

1. I haven't seen my brother _____ 6 months. I haven't seen my sister _____ April.
2. My wife and I have moved three times _____ we got married.
3. The Smiths have lived here _____ a long time. They've lived here _____ 1970.
4. My sister's husband got a job on a fishing boat in Alaska. He's been there _____ eleven weeks, but he should be coming home soon.
5. The International Olympic Games have continued almost without interruption _____ 1896.
6. The world has enjoyed Beethoven's music _____ nearly 200 years.
7. They have been married _____ last summer.
8. The first sections of the Great Wall of China have endured _____ a long time. They have endured _____ more than 2,200 years.
9. Overall, Ed hasn't learned very much _____ the term began. He needs to study harder.
10. The clock on the campus tower hasn't moved _____ 3:13 on March 2, 1966. Nobody has been able to fix the clock _____ that time.

Ex. 21. Look at this list of things that your friend Tony was planning to do today. He's checked (✓) the things he has done so far.

21.1 Talk about the things he's already done and the things he hasn't done yet.

"He hasn't called the travel agency yet."

"He has already bought some bread."

call the travel agency	buy some bread ✓
arrange to meet Cindy for dinner ✓	make dinner reservations
do yesterday's homework ✓	do today's homework
wash the car	fill the car with gas ✓
write to parents	buy birthday card for Mom ✓
read today's newspaper ✓	watch the news on TV

21.2. Tell your partner about the things you have already done today and some things you haven't done yet.

Your partner: *I've already had breakfast, but I haven't had lunch yet.*

Ex. 22. Write answers to the following questions.

1. What significant changes have taken place in your life since you were ten years old?
2. What are some interesting experiences you have had in your lifetime?
3. What are some things you have not yet done in your lifetime but would like to do?
4. Who are some of the people you've met and what are some of the things you have done since the beginning of the term?
5. Where are some of the places you've visited in the world or in your country?
When did you visit them?

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	have not (haven't)	been waiting.
He, she, it	has not (hasn't)	been waiting.

USE

I. The Present Perfect Progressive 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 Progressive 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 Progressive 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. 23. 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.

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. 24. 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.

Ex. 25. Ask your partner the questions beginning “How long have you been ...?”

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 / for _____.*

- study English / French / Chinese, etc.
- play soccer / basketball, etc.
- read this book
- write the essay
- share a room with ...
- fix your computer
- drive a car
- do this exercise

SECTION 1 F PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE vs. PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

The Present Perfect Progressive looks at the **continuing situation** itself (activity is important); the Present Perfect Simple says that something is **completed, achieved** (final achievement is important).

- *I've been reading your book: I'm enjoying it.*
- *I've read your book. (= I've finished it.)*

EXERCISES

Ex. 26. It's 11 o'clock. The following people all started work earlier this morning. Look at the information and say how long they have been working and how much work they have done so far, as in the example.

Student A: Sandra has been typing since 9 o'clock / for two hours.

Student B: She has typed 20 letters so far.

Name	Started / Activity	Completed
Sandra	9 o'clock / type	20 letters
Kim	8 o'clock / clean the house	4 rooms
Bob	10 o'clock / examine patients	3 patients
John	7 o'clock / deliver parcels	30 parcels
Helen	10 o'clock / draw pictures	4 pictures
Polly	9 o'clock / compose music	2 songs
Elmer	10 o'clock / count money	\$25.000
Debra	8 o'clock / write report	9 pages
Andrea	7 o'clock / mend clothes	3 dresses

Ex. 27. Fill in the gaps with *recently, how long, yet, for, always, ever, already, since, so far, or just*. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. A: Has Tom finished his exams yet ?
B: No, he finishes them next Tuesday.
2. A: _____ has Janet been working at the hospital?
B: She has been working there _____ she left school.
3. A: How is your new job?
B: Great. I haven't had any problems _____ .
4. A: Is John at home, please?
B: No, I'm afraid he's _____ gone out.
5. A: Have you been waiting long?
B: Yes, I've been here _____ two hours. It's intolerable.
6. A: Has Martin _____ been to Spain?
B: No, I don't think so.
7. A: Have you spoken to Matthew _____ ?
B: Yes, I phoned him last night.
8. A: Can you do the washing-up for me, please?
B: Don't worry. Mike has _____ done it.
9. A: Lucy has _____ been musical, hasn't she?
B: Yes, she started playing the piano when she was five years old.
10. A: Shall we go to that new restaurant tonight?
B: Sound like a good idea. I have _____ been there. It's really nice.
11. A: Your dog's been barking _____ three hours!
B: I'm sorry. I'll take him inside.
12. A: Have you finished reading that book yet?
B: No, I've _____ started it.

Ex. 28. Check the sentence or clause that best completes the idea.

Example: I can't sleep. The people in the next apartment ...

_____ have made a lot of noise.

X *have been making a lot of noise.*

1. She's been sick all week.

_____ She's stayed in bed.

_____ She's been staying in bed.

2. She is unhappy.

_____ She has just lost her job.

_____ She has been losing her job.

3. She lost her job three weeks ago. She hasn't had much free time lately because ...

_____ she has looked for a new job.

_____ she has been looking for a new job.

4. My writing has been improving a lot because ...

_____ I have written compositions.

_____ I have been writing compositions.

5. At first she planned to move, but now she doesn't want to.

_____ She has changed her mind.

_____ She has been changing her mind.

6. I meet new people everywhere: in my neighborhood, at my job, at school.

_____ I have met new people.

_____ I have been meeting new people.

7. Now I can pay for my car repair because I ...

_____ have received a check from my insurance company.

_____ have been receiving a check from my insurance company.

8. Every week I put 20 percent of my salary in the bank. I plan to buy a house as soon as I can.

_____ I have saved my money.

_____ I have been saving my money.

9. I'm going to become an engineer.

_____ I have made my decision.

_____ I have been making my decision.

10. A: Have you been outside today?

B: _____ No, I have worked on my composition.

_____ No, I have been working on my composition.

Ex. 29. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Progressive, using short forms where appropriate.

1. A: How long have you known (you / know) Alison?

B: We _____ (be) friends since we were kids.

2. A: Who _____ (use) the car?

B: Me. Why? Is there a problem?

3. A: What are Andrew and David doing?

B: They _____ (work) in the garden for three hours.

4. A: Why is Sally upset?

B: She _____ (lose) her bag.

5. A: I _____ (always / believe) that exercise is good for you.

B: Of course, it's good to keep fit.

6. A: Emily _____ (teach) math since she left university.

B: Yes, and she is a very good teacher, too.

7. A: Fred _____ (open) a new shop.

B: Really? Where is it?

8. A: This pie is delicious.

B: Is it? I _____ (not / taste) it yet.

9. A: Have you found your umbrella yet?

B: No, I _____ (look) for it for an hour now.

10. A: You look exhausted.

B: Well, I _____ (clean) the windows since 8 a.m.

11. A: Can I have some more lemonade, please?

B: Sorry, your brother _____ (just / drink) it all.

12. A: Have you got new neighbors?

B: Yes, they _____ (just / move) to the area.

Ex. 30. Use either Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Progressive of the given verbs.)

1. The children are at the park. They (play) have been playing ball for the last two hours, but they don't seem to be tired yet.
2. Jim (play) _____ soccer only a couple of times, so he's not very good at it. He's much better at tennis.
3. "Janice (sleep) _____ for almost eleven hours. Don't you think we should wake her up?" "I guess we probably should."
4. Tim (sleep) _____ in the downstairs bedroom only once. He usually sleeps upstairs in the bedroom he shares with his brother.
5. I (fly, not) _____ on a plane since last year when I was on a plane that had a fire in one of its engines. Now I'm afraid to even think about getting on an airplane.
6. "How much longer until we arrive at the Singapore airport?" "Let me see. It's about 9:15. We (fly) _____ for almost six hours. We should be there in another couple of hours."
7. "Is the rescue crew still looking for survivors of the plane crash?" "Yes, they (search) _____ the area for hours, but they haven't found anybody else. They'll keep searching until night falls."
8. Evelyn (raise) _____ three children to adulthood. Now they are educated and working in productive careers.
9. Sally is falling asleep at her desk. Dr. Wu (lecture) _____ since ten and it's now past noon.

10. Virginia is a law student. Ever since she enrolled in law school, she (miss, never) _____ a day of class due to illness.
11. Since I bought my son a set of drums, the noise (drive) _____ my wife and me crazy, but I suppose we'll get used to it pretty soon.

Ex. 31. Complete the sentences using Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Progressive.

1. "You look tired." "Yes, I _____ (work) all night."
2. "Why are you so dirty?" "I _____ (play) football."
3. "What _____ (you do) today?" "I _____ (play) tennis."
4. How long _____ (you study) English?
5. _____ (You / hand) in all your essays yet?
6. Oh, David! I _____ (look) for you!
7. Pat _____ (live) here for twenty-two years.
8. I'm tired. I _____ (walk) all day.
9. "What's wrong with your nose?" "Jim _____ (break) it."
10. How long _____ (you learn) to drive?
11. I _____ (wait) here for ages!
12. She's so bad-tempered, because she _____ (work) too hard.
13. They _____ (watch) football since three o'clock.
14. We _____ (watch) three games of baseball this week.
15. "Why _____ (you see) your parents so much recently?" "My dad _____ (be) sick for a week. He came down with a flu last Saturday."
16. The children look exhausted. What _____ (they do)?
17. Sorry, I can't hear you. What _____ (you / just say)?
18. She should pass the exam. She _____ (study) for weeks.
19. I _____ (work) here since I was eighteen.
20. I'm hungry. I _____ (travel) for hours.

REVISION

Ex. 32. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

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. Manuel and Takeshi _____ their bicycles to class.
A. riding B. rides C. is riding D. are riding
4. Listen! The baby _____ in the bedroom.
A. is cry B. cries C. does crying D. is crying
5. _____ the student opening the door for his teacher?
A. Doesn't B. Does C. Is D. Aren't
6. The groom _____ the bride.
A. love B. isn't loving C. loves D. doesn't loving
7. Are the children _____ soccer in the street?
A. play B. playing C. plays D. is play
8. It _____ in New York.
A. isn't raining B. is not rain C. doesn't raining D. hasn't rain
9. We _____ to take a break now.
A. want B. doesn't want C. don't wanting D. are wanting
10. The women _____ in the cafeteria.
A. doesn't working B. don't working C. aren't work D. aren't working
11. Ice cream _____ good.
A. is tasting B. doesn't tasting C. tastes D. does tasting
12. Tanya _____ all her books.
A. doesn't holding B. isn't holding C. isn't hold D. hold
13. The students _____ Japanese in class.
A. are speaking B. doesn't speaking C. don't speaking D. aren't speak

Ex. 33. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

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. don't understand B. doesn't understand C. understands D. are not understanding
10. _____ the music?
A. Are you hearing B. Does you hear C. Do you hear D. Are you hear

Ex. 34. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses.

1.

A: What are you doing? (study) Are you studying?

B: No, I (not / study) _____. I (clean) _____ my car.

A: (you / wash) _____ your car every week?

B: Yes, I (like) _____ a clean car.

2.

A: Why (you / sit) _____ in front of the class? You usually (sit) _____ at the back.

B: I know. I (not / have) _____ my glasses with me today.

3.

A: (you / speak) _____ Japanese?

B: Yes, I (speak) _____ a little.

A: What ("mushi mushi" / mean) _____?

B: It (mean) _____ "hello."

4.

A: How often (you / write) _____ to your family?

B: I (not / like) _____ to write e-mails. I (call) _____ them every week.

5.

A: Look at Bob! He (watch) _____ television again, and he's (not / do) _____ his homework!

B: (he / watch) _____ television every night?

A: Yes, he (watch) _____ it for four hours every night!

6.

A: (you / go) _____ out now?

B: Yes, I (go) _____ to the store, (you / need) _____ anything?

A: I (not / know) _____ right now.

7.

A: (you / work) _____ at the moment?

B: Yes, I (sit) _____ at my desk right now.

A: (you / like) _____ it?

B: Yes, I (love) _____ it. I (write) _____ for five hours every day.

8.

A: Why (you / put) _____ on your coat?

B: I (go) _____ for a walk, (you / want) _____
to come with me?

9.

A: What (you / usually / have) _____ for breakfast?

B: I (usually / have) _____ cereal and a cup of coffee. But I
(eat) _____ toast now.

10.

A: What (you / wait) _____ for?

B: I (wait) _____ for the store to open.

A: But it (open) _____ at ten every day.

B: I (know) _____. I (want) _____ to be ear-
ly. The sale starts today.

11.

A: Why (you / walk) _____ so fast? You usually (not / walk)
_____ fast.

B: I (hurry) _____ because my father (wait) _____ for me.

12.

A: (you / usually / take) _____ the bus to school?

B: Yes, I (always / take) _____ the bus. I (like) _____
it. I (not / have) _____ a problem with parking.

13.

A: (you / remember) _____ Joanne?

B: Yes. (she / still / study) _____?

A: No. She (work) _____ now. She (have) _____
a very good job in a hospital.

14.

A: (you / have) _____ Bob Bradley's telephone number?

B: Yes, I (have) _____ his number, but it's at home.

A: Oh, no! I really (need) _____ his number right now.

Ex. 35. Underline the correct tense.

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 chairperson.
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. 36. Choose the correct answer.

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. 37. Underline the correct word in bold.

1. I **always** / **already** do the housework on Saturdays.

2. We haven't booked our summer holiday **just** / **yet**.

3. My brother has **just** / **ever** joined the football club.

4. Linda has **already** / **ever** bought a new dress for the party.

5. Have you **so far** / **ever** tasted Japanese food?

6. Joe has been in Paris **since** / **for** two weeks.

7. I have **never** / **just** seen this film before.

8. The secretary has typed twenty letters **yet** / **so far** this morning.

9. I have been working here **since** / **still** July.

10. The Taylors have moved house **recently** / **so far**.

11. They **still** / **already** haven't employed a new supervisor.

Ex. 38. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present form.

1. A: Tortoises _____ (live) to be very old.

B: I've heard of one which is over a hundred years old.

2. A: Are you still busy?

B: Yes. I _____ (read) this article for an hour and I still
_____ (not / finish).

3. A: More and more people _____ (go) to university these days.
B: Yes. I think it's a good thing.
4. A: I _____ (have) a party tonight. Do you want to come?
B: Yes. What time does it starts?
5. A: Why are your shoes wet?
B: I _____ (wash) the car.
6. A: What's the matter?
B: I _____ (break) my ankle.
7. A: What do I need to do next?
B: You _____ (add) the sugar to the mixture and you _____ (mix) it well.
8. A: Who _____ (use) my car?
B: I have.
9. A: Are you new here?
B: No. Actually, I _____ (live) here for almost ten years.
10. A: Pete is playing his music very loud.
B: Again! He _____ (always / do) that!
11. A: Have you made plans for Saturday yet?
B: I _____ (go) to the cinema with Jack.
12. A: Mr. Collins is a very good teacher.
B: Well, he _____ (teach) math for twenty-five years, you know.
13. A: Are you going to the concert on Saturday night?
B: Yes. Actually, I _____ (already / buy) the tickets.
14. A: Hello, Simon.
B: Oh! We _____ (always / meet) each other in this supermarket.

Ex. 39. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present form.

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.
5. A: Is Jeff still in the garden?
B: Yes. He _____ (plant) flowers all afternoon.
6. A: That author is very well-known, isn't she?
B: Yes. She _____ (write) twenty novels so far.
7. A: You look very happy today.
B: I am. I _____ (just / hear) some good news.
8. A: What time _____ (the play / start) tonight?
B: Seven o'clock, I think.
9. A: Are you new to this company?
B: Not really. I _____ (work) here for almost two years.
10. A: Are you ready for the concert?
B: Yes. I _____ (practice) for weeks.
11. A: Do you do any exercise at all?
B: Yes. Actually, I _____ (go) swimming three times a week.

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 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. 2. Underline the correct item.

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. 3. 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. 4. 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.

Ex. 5. Fill in the blanks with the correct adverb. Add ending *-ly* where necessary.

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.

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.*

3. 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.*

4.

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’)

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)

further = more

*His office is **further / farther** away than mine. 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. 6. 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. 7. Rewrite the sentences about the world today using "comparative and comparative" with the underlined adjectives.

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. 8. Complete these sentences, using the comparative form of the adjectives given.

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. 9. Write the correct comparative for these sentences. (GP4IS, Ex.17b)

1. The Mississippi's _____ the Thames. (long)
The Mississippi's longer than the Thames.
2. This hotel's _____ the other one. (comfortable)
3. I think this shop is _____ that one. (good)
4. The restaurant is _____ the café. (expensive)
5. Simon's _____ Mark. (old)
6. I think Scotland is _____ England. (beautiful)
7. My brother's _____ I am. (young)
8. I like this school because it's _____ the other one. (big)
9. Accommodation here is _____ in my country. (expensive)
10. The weather here is _____ at home. (cold)
11. I think you're _____ your father now. (tall)
12. His homework was _____ mine. (bad)
13. This film is _____ the one you wanted to see. (interesting)
14. The journey is _____ I thought. (long)
15. This class is _____ the last one. (difficult)

Ex. 10. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use *much / a bit* etc. + a comparative form. Use *than* where necessary.

1. Her illness was *much more serious than* we thought at first. (much / serious)
2. This bag is too small. I need something ______. (much / big)
3. I'm afraid the problem is _____ it seems. (much / complicated)
4. You looked depressed this morning but you look _____ now. (a bit / happy)
5. I enjoyed our visit to the museum. It was _____ I expected. (far / interesting)
6. You're driving too fast. Could you drive _____? (a bit / slowly)
7. It's _____ to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken. (a lot / easy)
8. I thought she was younger than me but in fact she's _____. (slightly / old)

Ex. 11. Complete the following with comparatives by using *more* / *-er* or *less*, as appropriate.

1. This test wasn't hard. It was a lot (*difficult*) *less difficult than the last test.*
2. Dr. Lee's tests are far (*difficult*) _____.
3. A piano is a lot (*heavy*)_____.
4. To me, science is much (*interesting*)_____.
5. Saltwater is (*dense*)_____.
6. People are far (*intelligent*)_____.
7. Fish are considerably (*intelligent*)_____.
8. She rarely comes to see us. She visits us much (*frequently*)_____.
9. When you're hot and tired, nothing is (*refreshing*)_____.
10. In my life, I have always tried to help those who are (*fortunate*)_____.

Ex. 12. Practice the dialogue, using the information below.

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

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

Ex. 14. Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (-est or most...) or a comparative (-er or more...).

1. We stayed at the cheapest hotel in the town. (cheap)
2. Our hotel was _____ than all the others in the town. (cheap)
3. The United States is very large but Canada is _____. (large)
4. What's _____ river in the world? (long)
5. He was a bit depressed yesterday but he looks _____ today. (happy)
6. It was an awful day. It was _____ day of my life. (bad)
7. What is _____ sport in your country? (popular)
8. Everest is _____ mountain in the world. It is _____ than any other mountain. (high)

9. We had a great holiday. It was one of the _____ holidays we've ever had. (enjoyable)
10. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's _____. (comfortable)
11. What's _____ way of getting from here to the station? (quick)
12. Mr and Mrs Brown have got three daughters _____ is 14 years old. (old)

Ex. 15. What do you say in these situations? Use a superlative + ...ever.... Use the words given in brackets (in the correct form).

1. You've just been to the cinema. The film was extremely boring. You tell your friend: (boring/film/see) That's the most boring film I've ever seen.
2. Your friend has just told you a joke, which you think is very funny. You say: (funny/joke/hear) That's _____.
3. You're drinking coffee with a friend. It's really good coffee. You say: (good/coffee/taste) This _____.
4. You are talking to a friend about Mary. Mary is very patient. You tell your friend about her: (patient/person/meet) She _____.
5. You have just run ten kilometres. You've never run further than this. You say to your friend: (far/run) That _____.
6. You decided to give up your job. Now you think this was a bad mistake. You say to your friend: (bad/mistake/make) It _____.
7. Your friend meets a lot of people, some of them famous. You ask your friend: (famous/person/meet?) Who _____?

Ex. 16. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words.

1. A: Did you enjoy the film?
B: Yes. It was _____ (funny) film I've ever seen.

2. A: James is very tall.
B: Yes. He's _____ (tall) boy in our class.
3. A: Was it a good party?
B: Yes. I left far _____ (late) I had intended to.
4. A: Did you like the black dress?
B: Yes, but it was far _____ (expensive) than the blue one.
5. A: Why do you want to go to Spain?
B: Because it's much _____ (warm) than in England.
6. A: Do you enjoy your job?
B: Oh, yes. It's _____ (good) job I've ever had.

Ex. 17. Fill in the gap, with the correct form of the adjective / adverb in brackets.

1. That house is too small for our family. We need something much _____ (big).
2. I can't understand you. Can you speak a bit _____ (slowly)?
3. This coffee is bitter. I prefer to drink it a little _____ (sweet).
4. That dress is very _____ (expensive). I can't afford to buy it.
5. Fiona is by far _____ (intelligent) girl in the class.
6. It was very cold yesterday, but it's slightly _____ (warm) today.
7. I don't go to that store any more. This one is far _____ (cheap).
8. I like living near the city. It's a lot _____ (convenient).
9. I felt very ill last week, but I'm slightly _____ (good).
10. I can't hear you. Could you speak a little _____ (loud)?
11. Steven is _____ (tall) boy in the basketball team.
12. This computer is very old. I need something _____ (modern).
13. The new library is far _____ (close) to my house than the old one.
14. Jane's new haircut makes her look much _____ (attractive)
15. This jacket was by far _____ (expensive) in the shop.
16. I like living in the country. It's a lot _____ (peaceful) than in the city.

Ex. 18. Complete the sentences using *as ... as* or *not as ... as*.

Examples: I'm very tall, but you are taller.

*I'm **not as tall as** you.*

Ann works reasonably hard, but she used to work much harder.

*Ann **doesn't work as hard as** she used to.*

1. My salary is high, but yours is higher.
My salary isn't _____.
2. You know a little bit about cars, but I know more.
You don't _____.
3. It's still cold but it was colder yesterday.
It isn't _____.
4. I still smoke, but I used to smoke a lot more.
I don't _____.
5. I still feel tired, but I felt a lot more tired yesterday.
I don't _____.
6. They've lived here for quite a long time, but we've lived here longer.
They haven't _____.
7. I was a little nervous before the interview, but usually I'm a lot more nervous.
I wasn't _____.
8. The weather is still unpleasant today, but yesterday it was worse.
The weather isn't _____.

Ex. 19. Complete the sentences as in an example.

1. John (rich) *isn't as rich as* Tom, but he's much (happy) *happier*.
2. Our apartment (comfortable) _____ Rita's apartment, but it's (much, clean) _____.
3. Linda's children (intelligent) _____ Maria's children but they're (much, healthy) _____.
4. My room (large) _____ my sister's room, but it's (much, pretty) _____.

5. Our neighborhood (safe) _____ Steve's neighborhood, but it's (much, interesting) _____.
6. George's dog (smart) _____ Fred's dog, but he (much, friendly) _____.
7. Walter (handsome) _____ Tim, but he's (much, nice) _____.
8. My computer (powerful) _____ Jennifer's computer, but it's (much, cheap) _____.
9. Betty's car (new) _____ Carol's car, but it's (much, shiny) _____.
10. Mrs. Green (young) _____ Sally, but she's (much, energetic) _____.
11. This rug (expensive) _____ Bob's rug, but it's (much, soft) _____.
12. Ed's car (big) _____ Jeff's car, but it's (much, good) _____.

Ex. 20. Many languages have sayings that include a phrase similar to *as ... as*. Complete the following sayings with words from the list. Then explain how they are different in another language that you know.

a bird	a feather	clockwork	ink	sugar
a dog	a mouse	gold	snow	the sky

1. Mary made a cake. The cake was as light as a feather.
2. This melon is sweet. It is as sweet as _____.
3. Nobody noticed that Tina had come home. She was as quiet as _____.

4. We left the children with my sister-for the weekend. The children were happy and were as good as _____.
5. The coffee she made was very strong, and it was as black as _____.
6. She had beautiful blue eyes. They were as blue as _____.
7. He left home and moved to the city. Then he felt as free as _____.
8. The fish I ate for dinner was bad, and I was as sick as _____.
9. George comes to the office at exactly the same time every day. He is as regular as _____.
10. Harry was not old, but his hair was as white as _____.

Ex. 21. Here are the beginnings and endings of some traditional expressions with *as ... as*. See how many you can put together correctly.

Example: *as cold as ice*

AS:		AS:	
black	pretty	a beetroot	gold
good	thin	grass	the grave
old	flat	the hills	ice
red	hard	night	iron
white	quiet	a picture	a pancake
cold	warm	a sheet	toast
green		a rake	

Ex. 22. Write sentences using *the same as*.

1. Sally and Kate are both 22 years old. *Sally is the same age as Kate.*
2. You and I both have dark brown hair. _____.
3. I arrived at 10.25 and so did you. _____.

4. My birthday is 5 April. Tom's birthday is 5 April too. _____.
5. Both Anne and Tim get \$1000 per week. _____.
6. Michael drank cherry milk shake and so did Pat. _____.
7. Jessica has a two-bedroom apartment and so does Jim. _____.
8. Both Kate and Andy are reading "Da Vinchi Code". _____.
9. Jack got A on his finals and so did Marta. _____.
10. You and I both like to watch Larry King's show. _____.

Ex. 23. Look at the information about Jake and Susie, and then write sentences comparing them using *as ... as*, *not so/as ... as* and *the same... as*.

*Susie went to **the same** school as Jake.*

*Jake's **not as** old as her.*

	JAKE	SUSIE
UNIVERSITY	Manchester	Liverpool
SCHOOL	Leeds H. S.	Leeds H. S.
HEIGHT	1.92 m	1.70 m
WEIGHT	87 kg	56 kg
JOB	accountant	accountant
BORN: WHEN?	27.7.64	31.3.64
WHERE?	Leeds	Leeds
SALARY	£26,000	£52,000
WORKS FOR	IBM	Rolls Royce
HOLIDAY	5 weeks	3 weeks
ADDRESS	3 Ross Street Manchester	8 Ross Street Manchester
CHILDREN	2	2
LANGUAGES	Fluent French, some German	Fluent French, fluent German
READING	Newspapers	Newspapers, magazines, non-fiction

Ex. 24. Look at this information about various models of bikes.

	Zephyr Cycles	Swoop Cycles	Conker Cycles	All Lander Cycles
	Roughneck ZC7	Speed 900K	Champion 2000	DKM 500
Price	£399.00	£400.00	£450.00	£625.00
Number of colors	25	35	50	10
Weight	15 kg	18 kg	22 kg	16 kg
Guarantee	2 years	1 year	18 months	5 years
Popular with customers	😊	😐	😞	😐

Are these statements about the bikes true (T) or false (F)?

1. Customers think the Champion 2000 is the worst bike.
2. The Speed 900K isn't as heavy as the Champion 2000.
3. The Speed 900K is the most expensive bike.
4. The Champion 2000 is cheaper than the Speed 900K.
5. The DKM 500 isn't as expensive as the Roughneck ZC7.
6. Customers think the DKM 500 is the best bike.
7. The DKM 500 is lighter than the Roughneck ZC7.
8. The guarantee for the Roughneck ZC7 isn't as long as the guarantee for the Champion 2000.
9. Swoop Cycles give customers a bigger choice of colors than Zephyr Cycles.
10. Customers think the Speed 900K is better than the Roughneck ZC7.

Ex. 25. Put one suitable word in each space.

1. My brother is two years older *than me*.
2. The train takes just _____ long as the bus.
3. I thought the second hotel we stayed in was _____ more friendly.
4. Unfortunately we are _____ (well)-off than we used to be.
5. Marion doesn't feel so happy there _____ she did at first.
6. Do you think you could make a _____ less noise?
7. These exercises seem to be getting harder and _____.
8. Jean doesn't need as much help as Harry _____.
9. David didn't enjoy the match as much as I _____.

Ex. 26. Complete these sentences.

1. The weather is much _____ it usually is at this time. (pleasant)
The weather is much more pleasant than it usually is at this time.
2. Going by car took twice _____ going by tram. (long)
Going by car took twice as long as going by train.
3. It was by far _____ time of my life. (bad)
4. The train's a lot _____ all the other ways of getting there. (fast)
5. This exam was a bit _____ all the other tests. (easy)
6. I think English spelling is by far _____. (difficult)
7. The food isn't nearly _____ it has been in the past. (good)
8. She's a bit _____ her brother. (sensitive)
9. Flying's a lot _____ going by car. (quick)
10. First class is much _____ second. (expensive)
11. This is easily _____ restaurant in London. (good)
12. Ellen was a bit _____ she usually is. (cheerful)
13. He's not nearly _____ his sister. (intelligent)
14. The journey was three times _____ we had expected. (long)
15. The film wasn't _____ I had thought it would be. (good)

Ex. 27. Read this survey of American diners. Write six sentences comparing the diners for cost, food, decor, or service. Use these words to help you. Use a different word each time.

	DINER	FOOD	SERVICE	DECOR	COST
CHICAGO	<i>Sad Sam's Diner</i> 68 41st Street	22	16	12	\$15
LOS ANGELES	<i>Hot Bananas</i> 374 South Pointe Road	21	20	10	\$9
MIAMI	<i>Cadiz</i> 158 Friday Harbor	23	20	14	\$10
NEW ORLEANS	<i>Oscar's Grill</i> 484 Lincoln Boulevard	21	21	16	\$10
NEW YORK	<i>The Happy Dog Diner</i> 1279 Jackson Avenue	15	13	16	\$20
SEATTLE	<i>Peggy Sue's Kitchen</i> 284 Macadam Boulevard	18	18	18	\$15

0-9 poor 10-19 good to very good 20-25 very good 26-30 excellent

food	good / nice / delicious	<i>The food at ...</i>
service	good / fast / slow	<i>The service at ...</i>
decor	good / attractive / nice	<i>The decor at ...</i>
cost	expensive / cheap	<i>The food at ...</i>

Example: *The food at Oskar's Grill is better than the food at Peggy Sue's Kitchen.*

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

Ex. 28. Compare the following things.

Table 1.

	strong	rare	intelligent	beautiful	dangerous
lions					
snakes					
men					
dogs					
spiders					

Table 2.

	healthy	tiring	productive	enjoyable
watching TV				
swimming				
driving				
studying				
sleeping				

Table 3.

	cheap	tasty	healthy	fattening	essential to life
macaroni					
water					
yoghurt					
curry					
arsenic					

Ex. 29. Compare yourself to another person. (Or compare two people you know.) Use the following adjectives and *as ... as*. You may add a comparative statement if there is inequality.

Example: *thin* I'm not as thin as my sister. (She's thinner than I am.)

old	patient	religious	talkative
educated	lazy	friendly	athletic
intelligent	tall	strong	interested in sports

Ex. 30. Use the underlined word to compare yourself to the teacher.

Example: speak Spanish well

The teacher doesn't speak Spanish as well as I do. (I speak Spanish better.)

1. arrive at class promptly
2. work hard in class
3. understand American customs well
4. speak quietly
5. speak English fluently
6. write neatly
7. speak fast

Ex. 31. Complete the sentences with "*the* + comparative clause, *the* + comparative clause" or with "*the* + comparative + comparative clause."

1. If the hotel is famous, it is expensive.

The more famous the hotel, the more expensive it is.

2. The hotel is near the beach. It is crowded.

_____ the hotel is to the beach,

_____ it is.

3. The room is big. The price is high.

_____ the room,
_____ the price is.

4. If you reserve early, the room is good.

_____ you reserve,
_____ room you get.

5. The hotel is far from downtown. It is cheaper.

_____ the hotel is from downtown,
_____ it is.

6. You pay more. The service is good.

_____ you pay,
_____ service you get.

7. The hotel is near the highway. It is noisy.

_____ the hotel is to the highway,
_____ it is.

Ex. 32. Use the word(s) in brackets and *the ... the ...* structure to complete the sentences.

1. I like warm weather. The warmer the weather, *the better I feel.* (feel)

2. I didn't really like him when we first met. But the more I got to know him,
_____. (like)

3. If you're in business, you want to make a profit. The more goods you sell,
_____. (profit)

4. It's hard to concentrate when you're tired. The more tired you are,
_____. (hard)

5. She had to wait a very long time. The longer she waited,
_____. (impatient / become)

Ex.33. Look at the activities listed below. Decide which is:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| the most exciting | the safest |
| the dulllest | the most relaxing |
| the most expensive | the most rewarding |
| the most dangerous | the most mindless |

A: *I think sewing is a lot more difficult than knitting.*

B: *Well, I think it's much less difficult.*

C: *Anyhow, neither of them is as difficult as learning English.*

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| watching television | fishing | cooking |
| playing the piano | knitting | reading |
| mountain climbing | sewing | walking |
| learning a foreign language | swimming | scuba diving |
| playing tennis | parachuting | cycling |
| stamp collecting | dancing | gambling |
| butterfly collecting | skiing | |

Ex. 34. Fill the gaps with *as, like*.

1. Your sister looks just _____ Charlize Theron.
2. _____ I told you before, I don't like night clubs.
3. She likes the same music _____ me.
4. I wish I could speak Spanish as well _____ you can.
5. I wish I could speak Chinese _____ you.
6. I don't like things _____ that.
7. His bedroom looks _____ a pigsty.
8. _____ I thought, it's going to rain.
9. He's amazing. He can do five things at once _____ a waiter (he isn't a waiter though).
10. When she was a student she worked _____ a waitress to earn some extra cash.
11. He always does exactly _____ he pleases.
12. She's been working _____ a slave all week.
13. _____ you already know, he gets very arrogant if he drinks too much.
14. He's just _____ Richard. He slags people off behind their backs.

Ex. 35. Complete the sentences with *like* or *as*.

1. He died _____ he lived, fighting.
2. Being in love is _____ an illness.
3. It's mended, _____ you can see.
4. In Paris, _____ in Rome, traffic is heavy.
5. His eyes are _____ knives.
6. My brother isn't at all _____ me.
7. She left _____ she came, silently.
8. You're shy, _____ me.
9. Your smile is _____ your sister's.
10. _____ I said, you're too late.

Ex. 36. Choose an item from the box for each blank and write it with *like* or *as*.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| a person | an angel | her mother |
| a secretary | an office | you know |
| a dessert | cardboard | |
| a union representative | he writes | |

1. Susan sings *like an angel*.
2. I worked _____ for five years.
3. Henry uses the dining room _____.
4. That cat snores just _____.
5. _____, next Tuesday is a holiday.
6. I've come to this meeting _____.
7. This bread tastes _____.
8. James speaks _____: carefully and precisely.
9. She's clever and passionate – _____.
10. Why don't we have ice cream _____?

REVISION

Ex. 37. Fill in *good, well, bad, badly* and *ill*.

A: Did you get your exam results?

B: Yes. I didn't do very _____, though. I got a very _____ grade in History.

A: Your History exam didn't come at a _____ time though, did it?

B: No. I was very _____ when I had that exam. I'm sure I wouldn't have done so _____ if I had been _____.

A: Never mind, perhaps they will let you do the exam again if you explain what the problem was.

Ex. 38. Put the adjectives in brackets into the *comparative* or *superlative* form, adding any necessary words.

1. A: Why are you crying?

B: I've just read _____ (sad) book ever written.

2. A: Do you like crisps?

B: Yes, but I think chocolate is much _____ (tasty) crisps.

3. A: This must be _____ (hot) day of the year.

B: I agree. Let's go swimming.

4. A: Kate is a lot _____ (pretty) Anne.

B: Yes. She is _____ (pretty) girl I know.

5. A: Is this ladder _____ (long) the other one?

B: They look the same to me.

6. A: That was by far _____ (good) cake you've ever made.

B: I'm glad you enjoyed it.

7. A: Do you like this dress?
B: Oh, yes. It's _____ (beautiful) dress I've ever seen.
8. A: Mount Everest is _____ (high) mountain in the world.
B: Everyone knows that!
9. A: Mr. Smith is _____ (old) Mr. Jones.
B: Well, he looks good for his age.
10. A: Did that coat cost a lot of money?
B: Yes, it was by far _____ (expensive) coat in the store.
11. A: Thank you for your help.
B: That's okay. If you need any _____ (far) advice, come and see me.

Ex. 39. Put the adjectives in brackets into the *comparative* or *superlative* form, adding any necessary words.

- A:** Well Mr. Jones, we've interviewed the three _____ (likely) candidates. Who do you think would be _____ (good) person for the job?
- B:** I have to say, I thought Mrs. Shaw was _____ (intelligent) of the three, but Mr. Peters was a little _____ (nice) her.
- A:** That's true, and we do need someone who can work with people. However, I thought Ms. Brown would be _____ (popular) the others with our clients.
- B:** I also thought she was by far _____ (responsible) candidate.
- A:** Good. Thank you for your help, Mr. Jones. Choosing who to employ is _____ (difficult) part of my job. It's always _____ (easy) when I hear someone else's views.
- B:** I'm glad I could help.

Ex. 40. Complete the sentences using *the + comparative*.

1. The children got noisy. The teacher got angry.
_____ the children got, _____ the teacher got.
2. We worked hard. We earned lots of money.
_____ we worked, _____ money we earned.
3. I pushed the swing high. The little boy laughed a lot.
_____ I pushed the swing, _____ the boy laughed.
4. If you eat lots of chocolate, you'll get fat.
_____ chocolate you eat, _____ you'll get.
5. If a car is new, it's valuable.
_____ a car is, _____ it is.
6. It grew dark. I became scared.
_____ it grew, _____ I became.

Ex. 41. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. Mary is _____ Tina.
A. as much tall as B. as tall than C. as tall as D. as taller as
2. As we walked, it got darker and _____.
A. darker B. more dark C. the darker D. the darkest
3. This question is _____ than the others.
A. the less difficult B. less difficult C. least difficult D. less difficulter
4. This is _____ building in the city.
A. the most oldest B. the oldest C. oldest D. most oldest
5. The more you study, _____.
A. the more you learn B. the more than you learn C. you learn more D. more you learn
6. It's _____ here in the country than in the city.
A. more peacefully B. more peaceful C. peacefuller D. the more peaceful
7. The Bellevue is _____ of the five hotels in this area.
A. the least expensive B. least expensive C. the less expensive D. the least expensivest

8. Ted is a _____ his brother.
 A. better student from B. better student than C. gooder student than D. best student
9. Carol drives _____ than her sister.
 A. more careful B. more carefully C. carefulier D. the more carefully
10. The older she gets, the _____ she becomes.
 A. quieter B. more quieter C. quiet D. quietlier

Ex. 42. Complete each sentence by choosing the most suitable word or phrase.

1. I really think that apologizing is _____ you can do.
 A. not as much as B. a little C. the least D. as far as
2. I can't stand this weather. It's getting _____.
 A. more and more B. worse and worse C. coldest and coldest D. further and further
3. Although Brenda came last, everyone agreed she had _____ her best.
 A. done B. made C. had D. got
4. I wish Charles worked as hard as Mary _____.
 A. did B. can C. will D. does
5. The more you water this plant, the _____ it will grow.
 A. best B. tall C. wetter D. faster
6. From now on, we won't be able to go out as much as we _____.
 A. were B. had C. used to D. will
7. I've never owned _____ independent cat as this one!
 A. a more than B. such an C. so D. as much an
8. Brian has been working _____ since he was promoted.
 A. much harder B. as harder C. just as hardly D. more hardly
9. I've been feeling _____ tired lately, doctor.
 A. such a B. the most C. more and more D. much
10. This exercise will give you _____ practice.
 A. farther B. much more C. as better D. a lot

REFERENCES

1. Barnard Roger, Cady Jeff. *Business Venture – 1*. Student Book. Oxford University Press, 2003.
2. Blackwell Angela, Davy Karen. *Grammar Sense – 3*. Workbook. Oxford University Press, 2005.
3. Broukal Milada, Parker Amy. *Grammar Form and Function – 1*. Workbook. McGraw-Hill, 2004.
4. Broukal Milada, Parker Amy. *Grammar Form and Function – 2*. Workbook. McGraw-Hill, 2004.
5. Broukal Milada, Parker Amy. *Grammar Form and Function – 3*. Workbook. McGraw-Hill, 2005.
6. Broukal Milada, Piñeiro Carol. *Grammar Form and Function – 1*. Teacher's Manual. McGraw-Hill, 2004.
7. Broukal Milada, Piñeiro Carol. *Grammar Form and Function – 2*. Teacher's Manual. McGraw-Hill, 2004.
8. Broukal Milada, Piñeiro Carol. *Grammar Form and Function – 3*. Teacher's Manual. McGraw-Hill, 2005.
9. Broukal Milada. *Grammar Form and Function – 1*. Student Book. McGraw-Hill, 2004.
10. Broukal Milada. *Grammar Form and Function – 2*. Student Book. McGraw-Hill, 2004.
11. Broukal Milada. *Grammar Form and Function – 3*. Student Book. McGraw-Hill, 2005.
12. Dignen Bob, Flinders Steve, Sweeney Simon. *English – 365*. Personal Study Book – 2. Cambridge University Press, 2004.
13. Doff Adrian, Jones Christopher. *Language in Use. Intermediate*. Workbook. Cambridge University Press, 1994.
14. Dooley Jenny, Evans Virginia. *Grammarway – 3*. Student Book. Express Publishing, 1999.

15. Dooley Jenny, Evans Virginia. *Grammarway – 4*. Student Book. Express Publishing, 1999.
16. Eastwood John. *A Basic English Grammar*. Oxford University Press, 1987.
17. Eastwood John. *Oxford Practice Grammar*. Oxford University Press, 2003.
18. Elbaum Sandra N. *Grammar in Context – 2*. 4th edition. Thomson Heinle, 2006.
19. Elbaum Sandra N. *Grammar in Context – 3*. 4th edition. Thomson Heinle, 2006.
20. Frodesen Jan, Eyring Janet. *Grammar Dimensions – 4*. Thomson Heinle, 2000.
21. Hewings Martin. *Advanced Grammar in Use*. Cambridge University Press, 1999.
22. Jones Leo. *Use of English: Grammar Practice Activities for Intermediate and Upper-Intermediate Students*. Cambridge University Press, 1985.
23. Kesner Bland Susan. *Grammar Sense – 3*. Student Book. Oxford University Press, 2003.
24. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*. Pearson ESL, 2006.
25. Manton Kevin. *First Insights into Business*. Workbook. Longman, 2004.
26. Murphy Raymond, Hashemi Louise. *English Grammar in Use. Supplementary Exercises*. Cambridge University Press, 2004.
27. Murphy Raymond. *English Grammar in Use (with CD-ROM)*. Cambridge University Press, 2004.
28. Richards Jack C. *Interchange – 3*. Workbook. Cambridge University Press, 2001.
29. Schramper Azar Betty. *Fundamentals of English Grammar*. 2-d edition. Prentice Hall Regents, 1992.
30. Schramper Azar Betty. *Understanding and Using English Grammar*. 2-d edition. Prentice Hall Regents, 1989.
31. Swan Michael, Walter Catherine. *How English Works*. Oxford University Press, 2003.

32. Thomson Audrey Jean, Martinet Agnes V. *A Practical English Grammar*. Oxford University Press, 2004.
33. Vince Michael. *First Certificate Language Practice*. Macmillan Education, 2003.
34. Walker Elaine, Elsworth Steve. *Grammar Practice for Intermediate Students*. Longman, 1994.
35. Walker Elaine, Elsworth Steve. *Grammar Practice for Upper-Intermediate Students*. Longman, 2000.
36. Woodward Suzanne W. *Fun with Grammar*. Pearson Education, 1996.

INTERNET RECOURSES:

1. *As and Like Exercise at Auto-English*. URL: <http://perso.wanadoo.eS/autoenglish/gr.as.p.htm> (24.05.2010)
2. *Can 1*. URL: <http://www.better-english.com/grammar/can1.htm> (15.06.2010)
3. *Can 2*. URL: <http://www.better-english.com/grammar/can2.htm> (15.06.2010)
4. *Can 3*. URL: <http://www.better-english.com/grammar/can3.htm> (15.06.2010)
5. *Forming the Simple Present Tense*. URL: <http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/pres2.htm> (30.05.2010)
6. *Have – Possessive*. URL: <http://www.meleklermekani.com/ingilizce-genel/145272-have-fiilinin-butun-kullanilislari-alistirmalar.html> (16.02.2010)
7. *Have done*. URL: <http://www.better-english.com/grammar/havedone.htm> (24.01.2010)
8. *Have to*. URL: <http://www.english-zone.com/verbs/haveto1.html> (18.03.2010)
9. *Modal verbs*. URL: <http://www.ringpercek.hu/pdf/af090824.pdf> (13.04.2010)
10. *Mustn't / don't have to*. URL: <http://www.better-english.com/grammar/mustnt.htm> (14.02.2010)
11. *Needn't Have or Didn't Need To Worksheet*. URL: <http://www.esl-lounge.com/student/grammar/3g7-neednt-have-exercise.php> (02.04.2010)

12. *Past Perfect Continuous*. URL: <http://esl.about.com/od/grammarstructures/a/pastperfc.htm> (13.03.2010)
13. *Present Perfect 1*. URL: <http://www.better-english.com/grammar/presentperfect1.htm> (09.03.2010)
14. *Quiz: Mixed Modals 2*. URL: <http://www.usingenglish.com/quizzes/528.html> (11.03.2010)
15. *Simple Present 1*. URL: <http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/pres1.htm> (04.05.2010)
16. *SLEAM e-LEARNING ELEMENTARY. Grammar Exercises*. URL: http://issuu.com/jjonestemp/docs/sleam_e-learning_elementary_grammar_exercises (06.07.2010)
17. *Will or Going to?* URL: <http://www.better-english.com/grammar/willgo.htm> (12.03.2010)

CONTENT

INTRODUCTION	3
UNIT 1	4
UNIT 2	43
REFERENCES	75

Татьяна Анатольевна Гудкина,
доцент кафедры иностранных языков № 2 АмГУ;

Алёна Александровна Литвинская,
старший преподаватель кафедры иностранных языков № 2 АмГУ;

Екатерина Петровна Нестерова
старший преподаватель кафедры иностранных языков № 2 АмГУ.

Get Your Grammar Right. Практикум

Изд-во АмГУ. Подписано к печати _____. Формат _____. Усл. печ. л. _____, уч.-изд _____
Тираж 100. Заказ _____.