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***Сборник упражнений  
по грамматике английского языка***

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## TENSES

### ***I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: present simple or present continuous.***

*Leila Markham is an environmentalist. She is being interviewed on the radio by Tony Hunt, a journalist.*

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

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

T: I see. What other reasons are there?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

L: Thank you.

### ***II. Choose the correct verb form: past simple or past continuous.***

Thomas Edison *started* / *was starting* work on the railway when he was twelve, selling newspapers and snacks. There were long periods with nothing for him to do so he *built* / *was building* himself a little laboratory in the luggage van where he could carry out experiments when he *didn't sell* / *wasn't selling* things to passengers. Another way that he *occupied* / *was occupying* himself was by reading. He joined a library and *read* / *was reading* every single book in it. One day, when he *waited* / *was waiting* at a station he *noticed* / *was noticing* a small boy who *played* / *was playing* by the track, unaware that a train *approached* / *was approaching*. Edison

*ran / was running* out and *grabbed / was grabbing* the child just in time. The child's father was so grateful that he *offered / was offering* to teach Edison to be a telegraph operator. Edison accepted the offer and soon he *had / was having* regular lessons. After a year, he was good enough to get a job in the telegraph office. He continued to read and experiment, whenever he *had / was having* time. At twenty-one he *left / was leaving* the telegraph office to devote all his time to being an inventor. He *went / was going* on to invent an electric light bulb, the phonograph and the movie camera.

### ***III. Decide whether these sentences are right or wrong.***

1. The coffee is smelling wonderful.
2. Last year we visited the States.
3. The reason I get fat is that I'm always tasting things while I'm cooking.
4. How's Jennifer? Does her health improve?
5. You're quite right, I'm completely agreeing with you.
6. What did you after you left school?
7. Now I understand what you're trying to say!
8. I can't imagine why you were believing all those rumours.
9. Martin looked forward to a peaceful weekend, when his brother arrived with all his friends from the football club.
10. Oh, I'm sorry, I've spilt some tea. Where are you keeping the paper towels?

### ***IV. Translate the sentences into English using present simple, past simple, present continuous, or past continuous .***

1. Мы сейчас пытаемся решить эту проблему.
2. В настоящее время он преподает математику в школе.
3. В 9 часов вечера мы обычно смотрим новости.
4. В свободное время они любят играть в компьютерные игры.
5. «Кому ты звонишь?» «Я пытаюсь дозвониться своему знакомому».
6. Прошлой осенью мы работали над интересным проектом.
7. На выходные она ездит к родителям в Лондон.
8. Каждый год они проводили отпуск на море.
9. Когда вчера я играл в футбол, то поскользнулся и упал.
10. Мы подумывали о том, чтобы переехать на новую квартиру, но потом наши планы изменились.

11. Он вечно со всеми спорит.
12. Завтра мы встречаемся с представителями иностранной компании.
13. Состояние окружающей среды с каждым годом ухудшается.
14. Вы идете с нами в кино?
15. Вы сейчас поступаете как эгоист.

***V. Make questions (Q) to match the answers (A). Use the correct form of the past simple or present perfect.***

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Q: What...                          | Q: Have...                                       |
| A: Worked on a CD of my paintings.  | A: Yes, I've added a sound track.                |
| Q: How many...                      | Q: How long ...                                  |
| A: About a third.                   | A: It's taken me about a week.                   |
| Q: What...                          | Q: When ...                                      |
| A: I destroyed them.                | A: I started about ten years ago.                |
| Q: How...                           | Q: What...                                       |
| A: I scanned them in.               | A: Before I had a computer, I had to use slides. |
| Q: How...                           | Q: Have...                                       |
| A: I've organised them into themes. | A: Yes, I've sold a few.                         |

***VI. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: present perfect or past simple.***

1. So far this week there (to be) three burglaries in our street.
2. I (not to miss) a committee meeting since 1986, so I don't want to miss the one today.
3. A great deal (to happen) since I last spoke to you.
4. We (to spend) £200 on food this month already.
5. Maria (to see) the doctor yesterday about that rash she (to have) for ages now.
6. 'How long you (to live) in Spain?' 'Two years altogether, before moving to Italy.'
7. OK. Who (to take) my best pen? It (to be) on my desk thirty seconds ago.
8. In the Middle Ages people (not to live) so long as they do now.
9. Who (to write) *William Tell*? I can never remember if it (to be) Mozart or Rossini.

10. It's definitely our favourite film, we (to see) it six times.
11. You ever (to steal) apples when you (to be) a kid?
12. Ella (to smoke) forty cigarettes a day for over thirty years. Then she (to give up) overnight and (not to touch) one since!

***VII. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: present perfect, present perfect continuous, or past simple.***

1. How long you (to run) the hotel for now?
2. I (to learn) Japanese for about six months now. It's really interesting.
3. How long you (to live) in Japan before coming back to England?
4. Rob (to finish) his novel? Oh yes. It just (to be) published.
5. They (to live) in that same little house since the day they (to get) married 20 years ago. I don't think they'll move now!
6. What a fantastic old car! How long you (to have) it?
7. I see they still (not to repair) that big hole in the road.
8. The team (not to win) a single match so far this season.
9. Don't we need some groceries? Don't worry, I (to take) care of that. I (to do) the shopping on the way home.
10. Maisy (to phone) yet? Yes, about 10 minutes ago. She (to say) she can't make it tonight.
11. How many of those chocolates you (to eat) so far?
12. Julie (to eat) nothing but 'paella' during her trip to Spain.

***VIII. Use the correct tense in the given texts.***

1) *Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: present perfect or past simple.*

Twenty years ago few people (1: to realise) that computers were about to become part of our daily lives. This short period of time (2: to see) enormous changes, in business, education and public administration. Jobs which (3: to take) weeks to complete in the past, are now carried out in minutes. Clerks who (4: to spend) all day copying and checking calculations are now freed from these tedious tasks. In offices, the soft hum and clicking of word processors (5: to replace) the clatter of typewriters. Schoolchildren (6: to become) as familiar with hardware and software as their parents (7: to be) with pencils and exercise books. Computerisation of public records (8: to enable) government departments to analyse the needs of citizens in detail. Some of us may wonder, however, whether life really (9: to improve) as a result of these changes.

Many jobs (10: to disappear), for example, when intelligent machines (11: to take) over the work. Employers complain that clerical staff (12: to become) dependent on calculators and cannot do simple arithmetic. There are fears that governments (13: not to do) enough to ensure that personal information held on computers is really kept secret. Certainly, many people may now be wondering whether the spread of computers (14: to bring) us as many problems as it (15: to solve).

2) *Complete this report about the history of a company. Use one of these verbs in either the past simple or present perfect:*

<i>strengthen</i>	<i>have (x 2)</i>	<i>move</i>	<i>enable</i>
<i>represent</i>	<i>face</i>	<i>help</i>	<i>grow (x 2)</i>
<i>win</i>	<i>expand</i>	<i>change</i>	<i>go</i>
<i>employ</i>	<i>invest</i>	<i>start</i>	
<i>work</i>	<i>take on</i>	<i>result</i>	

### **Chairperson's Report**

We (1) ..... another excellent year. I would like to thank everyone for their hard work which (2) ..... in bringing about this success. As you know, we (3) ..... in 1965 as a small operation producing electrical components for the car industry. At the time we (4) ..... just 25 people; that number (5) ..... to the present 1,200. Our turnover was just £50,000, whereas today it (6) ..... to £35 million.

In those early years conditions were not particularly comfortable. I (7) ..... in a tiny office with no heating, and, of course, in those days we (8) ..... no computers, which make life so much easier today. We were based in a run-down inner-city area.

Things (9) ..... considerably since we (10) ..... to our current greenfield site. The early years were particularly difficult. We (11) ..... strong competition from more powerful competitors and on several occasions we were close to going out of business. The turning point came in 1974 when we (12) ..... a small government contract to produce electrical components for aircraft. We (13) ..... more staff and (14) ..... a considerable amount of money in Research and Development and (15) ..... from strength to strength ever since.

In recent years we (16) ..... our product range and (17) ..... our position in the export market. These changes (18). ..... in the strength of our current position. The recent deregulation of the markets within the

European Union (19) ..... us to increase our exports to Europe and we are now in a position to expand our European operations still further. As far as business with the rest of the world is concerned, in the early years exports to the Far East, for example, (20) ..... less than 1% of our output, whereas now they represent nearly 15% of our total production.

***IX. Decide whether the underlined verbs are used in the correct tense.***

1. I was expecting the book to end happily, but in fact it was really sad.
2. The opposition groups were fighting the government on this issue for years, but so far without success.
3. The protesters have been campaigning for some months now to prevent the new road being built.
4. He has been looking nervous until I told him to sit down and relax.
5. Work to repair the bridge has been continuing throughout this summer.
6. Before she retrained as a computer programmer she has been working as a secretary.
7. I was receiving the magazine for some time and enjoy reading it immensely.
8. I was turning to leave when she said, 'Maybe you'd like to stay for dinner.'

***X. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: past simple, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.***

Ever since the day I (1: to decide) to move to London, I (2: to worry) whether the decision I (3: to take) was the right one. As I (4: already to sell) my house and (5: to arrange) a new job, it is too late to change my mind. However, since then I (6: to hear) a lot of negative things about living in the capital, and lately some of them (7: to begin) to bother me. I (8: to grow up) in a fairly small town and I (9: to spend) all of my life there. I (10: always to want) to live in a big city and so when my company (11: to offer) me a job in their London office, I (12: to grab) at the chance. But according to a programme I (13: just to hear) on the radio, more and more people (14: to stop) working in London recently, and a lot of large companies (15: to choose) to move away from the centre. Of course I (16: to tell) my parents that I'm moving and they (17: to accept) my decision, but when I (18: to tell) my friends they (19: to seem) rather shocked. Since



then I (20: to hope) secretly that the company would tell me that the move was off!

***XI. Choose the most appropriate 'tense' word or phrase underlined.***

1. It's a long time since/when I last saw you.
2. I've seen Bill quite often lately/from time to time.
3. Have you spoken to the director beforehand/already?
4. I've lived in the same house for years/for ever.
5. I've read the paper now/still.
6. Diana has bought a computer two years ago/since then.
7. Nothing much has been happening by now/so far.
8. I've finished reading her new book at last/last evening.
9. Sue bought a CD player last week and she's been listening to music ever since/for a while.
10. Sorry, but I haven't got that work finished already/yet.

***XII. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the difference in the use of the present perfect and past simple tense.***

1. В последнее время я о нем ничего не слышал.
2. Когда вы договорились встретиться?
3. Я еще не видел этого фильма, но много о нем слышал.
4. Его сейчас нет в офисе. Он вышел.
5. С тех пор как он уехал за границу, я не получал от него никаких известий.
6. Ты уже прочитал этот журнал? Можно мне его посмотреть?
7. Я пока не могу дать вам точный ответ, так как я еще не обсудил это дело с менеджером фирмы.
8. Я начал играть в теннис три недели назад.
9. Мы ждем тебя уже в течение часа.
10. «Как долго ты изучаешь английский?» «Я начал изучать его пять лет назад».
11. Они были в Турции уже три раза и собираются поехать туда опять.
12. Я всегда хотел научиться играть на гитаре.
13. Агата Кристи написала много детективных романов.
14. Этот современный писатель уже издал несколько своих произведений.
15. Кто изобрел телефон?

16. У тебя уставший вид. Ты в последнее время много работал?
17. Мы всегда жили в этом городе и никуда не переезжали.
18. Сегодня с утра идет дождь.
19. Я уже прочитал инструкции, но все равно не понимаю, как пользоваться этим фотоаппаратом.
20. Ты когда-нибудь был в Шотландии?
21. В последнее время в нашем городе произошло много перемен.
22. Я ношу очки с детства.
23. Это самый смешной анекдот, который я когда-либо слышал.
24. Я сегодня первый раз за рулем.
25. Я его знаю уже очень давно. Мы друзья еще со школьных времен.
26. Я никогда не разделял их точку зрения.
27. Когда я впервые приехал в этот район, здесь было очень тихо. Но с тех пор тут построили новый жилой комплекс, и стало очень шумно.
28. Привет! Давно тебя не видел. Где ты пропадал?
29. Прошло два года, с тех пор как я ездил за границу.
30. «У меня только что состоялся первый урок по вождению». «Как он прошел? Тебе понравилось?» «Ну, к счастью, я никуда не врезался, но допускал очень много ошибок».
31. «А твой брат уже вернулся?» «Да, он пришел час назад и сразу пошел в свою комнату».
32. В прошлом году я купил новую машину, но пока еще не продал свою старую, так что сейчас у меня целых две машины.
33. Мери живет в Японии уже два года. Она там работает, и ей очень нравится.
34. «Я поступил в университет, когда мне было 17». «А когда ты получил диплом?» «Диплом я еще не получил. Я учусь в университете всего 3 года».
35. «Нигде не могу найти свои перчатки. Ты их не видел?» «Ты же их оставил вчера в машине».

### ***XIII. Choose the correct verb form: past simple or past perfect.***

The conference was very successful. The seminars and talks *were / had been* extremely interesting and it was obvious that all the speakers *had prepared / prepared* their material very thoroughly. Everyone agreed that this should be an annual event.

There were however a number of administrative problems. When we *arrived / had arrived*, we *discovered / had discovered* that the hotel manager *reserved / had reserved* the wrong room for us and therefore we *did not have / had not had* enough space. Unfortunately, he could not let us have the larger room because he *gave / had given* it to another group, even bigger than ours.

He *also misunderstood / had also misunderstood* the letter explaining what food we *required / had required*. In fact, we *suspected / had suspected* that he *lost / had lost* the letter. We do not recommend using this hotel again.

#### ***XIV. Choose the correct verb form.***

1. A: What *did you do / have you done / had you done* last night?

B: Well, I *have hoped / have been hoping / had been hoping* to go out, but I *have had / had / had had* too much work.

2. A: What part of Birmingham *do you live / did you live / have you lived* in when you *were/have been/were being* a student?

B: A place called Sally Oak. *Do you know / Did you know / Have you known* it?

A: Oh, yes. I *was passing / used to pass / have passed* through it nearly every day when I *was living/ have been living/ have lived* there.

3. A: *Do you write / Have you written / Were you writing* to the bank manager yet?

B: I *haven't finished / hadn't finished / didn't finish* yet. *I've been trying/ I've tried/ I tried* to decide what to say.

A: Hurry up! He *is expecting / has expected / has been expecting* your reply since last week.

4. A: Our teacher *invites / has invited / invited* the class to his house on Saturday. *Do you go / Are you going / Have you gone*?

B: I'm afraid not. I *work / used to work / am working* for my father on Saturday.

5. A: When *did you hear / have you heard / had you heard* your exam results?

B: When I *had phoned / phoned / have phoned* my teacher. She *has been checking / has checked / was checking* the list when I *had rung / rang / am ringing*, so she *was telling/ told/ tells* me then.

A: *Have you expected / Have you been expecting / Had you been expecting* to do so well?

B: Not really, to be honest!

***XV. Decide whether these sentences are right or wrong.***

1. There was a power cut while we watched the film on TV last night.
2. Did you ever get into trouble at school when you were a kid?
3. Florencia never saw snow until she went to Scotland.
4. Just how many patients did Dr Harris examine so far this week?
5. Oh, what a lovely hat! Where have you bought it?
6. Mr Wolf has worked at the bank for 25 years before his retirement last May.
7. I've been writing ten letters this morning - I need a rest!
8. By the time we got to the theatre the play already started.
9. How long did you live in Italy for? Three years but then I got homesick.
10. I was sitting on the train for ten minutes when I realised I'd left my suitcase on the platform!
11. Exactly what were you doing at eleven o'clock yesterday evening, sir?
12. When I looked out of the window, I realised it had snowed for hours and there was no chance of getting back down the mountain.
13. That's the third time Sam crashed the car this month!
14. Just think, this time last week we rode a camel in the desert!
15. Of course it has rained. Look how wet the road is.

***XVI. Choose the most appropriate verb form to express the future.***

1. 'Can I speak to Mrs Lillie, please?' 'I'm sorry, she's not at her desk at the moment.' 'Okay, *I'll / I'm going to* call back later.' (*on the telephone*)
2. The Taylors *are going to go / are going* on a cruise around the Mediterranean to celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary.
3. The directors are working hard to save the company from bankruptcy, but it seems unlikely that their efforts *will succeed / succeed*.

4. If you're sitting comfortably, then *I'm going to / I'll* begin the story.
5. Don't forget to unplug the television before you *will go / go* to bed.
6. You won't believe this, but Lucy *will be having / is having* a baby.
7. There *are being / are going to be* ten pages of sports news in 'The Globe', the new daily newspaper planned by Newsco.
8. 10 Tomorrow ABC television *is going to devote/ is devoting* almost the entire day to programmes first broadcast in the 1950s.
9. The firework display, part of the city's centenary celebrations, *is going to take/ is taking* place on the 21st August in Cannon Park.
10. Excuse me, I think *I'm going to / I will* sneeze.
11. Kay really likes children, so I'm sure *she'll / she's going to* be happy to baby-sit for us.
12. I'll bring the post to you in your office when it *arrives / will arrive*.
13. The fog *is clearing / will clear* by mid-morning in most western parts of the country.
14. Apparently, *they're going to / they will* build a new by-pass around the town.
15. The examination *will / is going to* begin at 10.30. Latecomers *will not/ are not going to* be admitted to the examination room.
16. When it's complete, the new sports arena *is seating / will seat* 50, 000 spectators.
17. The transfer from Athens airport to your hotel *takes / is going to take* 45 minutes.
18. I'll *be waiting / I wait* for you around 2 o'clock outside the station.
19. Next month I *will have been knowing / will have known* Derek for 20 years.
20. By the time you get home *I will have cleaned / will clean* the house from top to bottom.

***XVII. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. Comment on the use of the tense in each case.***

1. The last time I was in Prague was in 1986. I haven't ...
2. This will be the team's first match outside England. This will be the first time ...
3. Terry will get over his illness. Then his work will improve. Once...
4. There will be someone to meet you on arrival. When...
5. The number of people who attended the fair exceeded our expectations. More people ...
6. I didn't receive the results of my test for a month. It was...

7. My work won't be finished by the end of the month. I ...
8. Go to the international ticket desk immediately on arrival. As ...
9. I didn't know about John's departure. I didn't know that ...
10. Quite a few books are missing from the class library. Several members of the class have not...

***XVIII. Translate the sentences into English using various tenses.***

1. Мы как раз добежали до дома, когда началась гроза.
2. Я никогда не читал этой книги.
3. После того как он завершил свой доклад, ему начали задавать вопросы.
4. Дождь еще не прекратился, когда мы вышли на улицу.
5. Вчера я купил новые часы, так как потерял свои старые.
6. Поезд уже уехал, когда я прибыл на станцию.
7. Я обедал, когда раздался телефонный звонок.
8. Я возвращался домой довольно поздно. Становилось уже темно и заметно похолодало.
9. Я думаю, что он будет участвовать в этом проекте.
10. Завтра он будет работать весь день.
11. Я позвоню вам, как только распакую свои вещи.
12. Я поговорю с ним об этом, если увижу его завтра.
13. Все уже лягут спать к тому времени, как мы вернемся.
14. Закройте окно. Идет дождь, и стало очень холодно. Погода сильно изменилась со вчерашнего дня.
15. Он не будет делать успехов до тех пор, пока не станет усерднее заниматься.
16. Было холодно, так как солнце еще не взошло.
17. Он уехал за границу в 1990 году и с тех пор живет там.
18. Я знаю его давно и могу сказать, что на него можно положиться.
19. Я шел уже около часа, когда, наконец, увидел маленький домик недалеко от реки.
20. Многие из наших знакомых сегодня выступают с докладами на конференции.

***XIX. Complete the sentences below with the correct tense form of the following verbs:***

*experience*  
*suffer*

*produce (x 2)*  
*run out of*

*sign*  
*reflect*

*discuss*  
*offer (x 2)*

*reduce*  
*be*

*pay*  
*accept*

*look at*  
*introduce*

*have*

### **Sales Report**

1. First of all, I was able to offer them a highly competitive price, at least 5% below the current market average. Secondly, I was able to offer guarantees as regards both delivery and quality, and, finally, I (1)..... them the possibility of a flexible deal that (2)..... the demands of the market.
2. Another problem has been a lack of flexibility by their suppliers as regards the fluctuating market for aircraft components. Apparently, there (3)..... times when they (4)..... raw materials and other times when they have had a large surplus.
3. I visited ABC Ltd as part of my marketing trip to a number of European countries. ABC (5)..... components for aircraft and, as such, they are particularly interested in the light-weight metal alloys we (6)..... .
4. This means that they (7)..... ways of saving money and one way of doing this is clearly to (8)..... expenditure on raw materials. The prices they (9)..... at the moment for these materials are rather higher than are justified in the current market.
5. Needless to say, they were extremely happy with these terms and I am confident that they (10)..... them and (11)..... a contract within the next few weeks.
6. On arrival I (12)..... to the Managing Director and, after a brief discussion with him, I (13)..... a meeting with the Purchasing Manager and his senior staff. We (14)..... the needs of their company in some detail and also looked at their present suppliers.
7. In response to all of this, I was able to (15)..... them an improved deal in all of these areas.
8. Apart from the high prices, they are also dissatisfied with the service offered by their current suppliers. They (16)..... a number of problems with deliveries and also with the quality of some of the materials supplied.
9. They are unhappy with their present suppliers for several reasons. First, of course, there is the question of price. The aircraft industry in general (17).....a downturn in business and component manufacturers are obviously badly affected by this situation.

*Now rearrange the paragraphs to make a complete report.*

<b>3</b>								
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## ***XX. Put the verbs into the correct tense.***

**1) Dear Sir,**

I (1: to write) to you three weeks ago, asking about conditions of entry into your college. You (2: to reply), enclosing an enrolment form, which I (3: to fill up) without delay. Since then, however, I (4: to hear) nothing and I (5: to begin) to wonder if my application (6: to go) astray.

Could you please check that you (7: to receive) it and if you haven't, please send me another enrolment form. If, on the other hand, you (8: to receive) my application but (9: not to decide) whether to accept me as a student or not, I (10: to be) very grateful if you (11: to tell) me when I may expect to hear your decision. Finally, if my application has already been refused, I (12: to like) to be informed as soon as possible because if I do not get into your college I (13: to have) to apply to another and the sooner I (14: to do) this, the better chance I (15: to have) of being accepted.

Yours faithfully,  
P. Smith.

**2) Ian McBain** (1: to write) for many years before he (2: to come) to fame with his second novel in 1993. Since then he (3: to write) more than twenty thrillers translated into more than thirty languages. If his latest novel, *Dead Body*, (4: to reach) the top of the fiction charts, he (5: to have) a record number of best-selling thrillers. When I (6: to meet) him last week, he (7: just to complete) an exhausting tour of the country. I (8: to ask) Ian why he (9: to think) his novels (10: to be) so successful. 'I wish I (11: to know),' he said, 'but I (12: not to suppose) that any writer ever really (13: to know) how the public will react to a novel. Most of us (14: to write) stories for ourselves, and often we don't even know how the novel (15: to end).'

## ***XXI. Verb Tense Test***

*a) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.*

1. Listen, Donna, I don't care if you (to miss) the bus this morning. You (to be) late to work too many times. You are fired!
2. I am sick of rain and bad weather! Hopefully, when we (to wake) up tomorrow morning, the sun (to shine).
3. Sam (to try) to change a light bulb when he (to slip) and (to fall) .



4. If you (to need) to contact me sometime next week, I (to stay) at the Sheraton in San Francisco.
5. You look really great! You (to exercise) at the fitness centre?
6. We were late because we had some car problems. By the time we (to get) to the train station, Susan (to wait) for us for more than two hours.
7. I (to work) for this company for more than thirty years, and I intend to stay here until I retire!
8. The Maya established a very advanced civilization in the jungles of the Yucatan; however, their culture virtually (to disappear) by the time Europeans first (to arrive) in the New World.
9. I (to see) many pictures of the pyramids before I went to Egypt. Pictures of the monuments are very misleading. The pyramids are actually quite small.
10. In the last hundred years, travelling (to become) much easier and very comfortable. In the 19th century, it (to take) two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon. The trip (to be) very rough and often dangerous. Things (to change) a great deal in the last hundred and fifty years. Now you can fly from New York to Los Angeles in a matter of hours.
11. Joseph's English really (to improve), isn't it? He (to watch) American television programs and (to study) his grammar every day since he first arrived in San Diego. Soon he will be totally fluent.

*b) Answer the questions.*

12.  
Jane talks on the phone.  
Bob has been talking on the phone for an hour.  
Mary is talking on the phone.  
*Who is not necessarily on the phone now?*

13.  
Jane is talking in class.  
Bob always talks in class.  
Mary is always talking in class.  
*Whose action bothers you?*

14.  
Jane left when Tim arrived.  
Bob left when Tim had arrived.  
Tim arrived when Mary was leaving.  
John had left when Tim arrived.  
After Tim arrived, Frank left.  
*Who did not run into Tim?*

15.  
Jane never left Jamestown.  
Bob has never left Jamestown.  
*Who is still alive?*

## THE PASSIVE VOICE

### *I. Turn these sentences from active into passive.*

1. Scientists are making wonderful discoveries.
2. They told me an interesting story yesterday.
3. They offered him a cup of tea.
4. They pay him regularly.
5. They gave him an invitation card to the party.
6. They showed him the way to the station.
7. I must do it at once.
8. You can use this material for your work.
9. We couldn't finish the work in time.
10. You may leave the dictionaries on the table.
11. We have to do this work every day.
12. People are destroying large areas of forest every day.
13. People expect better results soon.
14. Somebody has bought the land next to our house.
15. Somebody had already reported the accident before I phoned.
16. Somebody will tell you when you should go in to see the doctor.
17. No doubt somebody will blame me for the problem.
18. They have found an unexploded bomb in Herbert Square, and they are evacuating the area.
19. They have transferred the money to my bank account.
20. They will not announce the findings until next week.

### *II. Describe the operation of the new speed trap by converting each of these statements to the present passive.*

1. The first unit records the time each vehicle passes.
2. It identifies each vehicle by its number plates using OCR (optical character reader/recognition) software.
3. It relays the information to the second unit.
4. The second unit also records the time each vehicle passes.
5. The microprocessor calculates the time taken to travel between the units.
6. It relays the registration numbers of speeding vehicles to police headquarters.
7. A computer matches each vehicle with the DVLC (Driver Vehicle Licensing Center) database.

8. It prints off a letter to the vehicle owners using mailmerge.

***III. Sequence these steps in the operation of an EPOS (electronic point of sale) till. Then write a description of its operation in the present passive.***

1. The scanner converts the barcode into electrical pulses.
2. The branch computer sends the price and description of the product to the EPOS till.
3. The scanner reads the barcode.
4. The branch computer records the sale of the product.
5. The till shows the item and price.
6. The checkout operator scans the item.
7. The scanner sends the pulses to the branch computer.
8. The till prints the item and price on the paper receipt.
9. The branch computer searches the stock file for a product matching the barcode EAN (European Article Numbering).

***IV. Put the verbs into the correct tense form using the passive voice.***

1. I am sure that this work (to complete) by the end of the month.
2. Some new magazines just (to bring). Would you like to look them through?
3. I can't show you my written work as it (to return) by my teacher.
4. Many new houses (to build) in our town lately.
5. The goods not (to examine) yet at the Customs.
6. This question which (to discuss) now at the conference is very important.
7. This bridge (to build) long ago.
8. Important scientific work (to carry out) by this research centre.
9. The documents not (to sign) yet by the manager. They (to check) now.
10. She (to frighten) by a loud noise in the street.
11. My watch (to make) of steel.
12. These books (to sell) everywhere.

***V. Use the following verbs in the correct passive form.***

refer      use      bring      give      invent      write      call      beat  
build

### **Why does nothing exist?**

Did nothing always exist or (1) ..... it .....? 'Nothing' is zero or nought '0'. It is a very useful idea and it (2) ..... by many different names. In football, 0 (3) ..... to as 'nil'. So we say: 'Liverpool (4) ..... two-nil (2-0) at home by Manchester United.' When you (5) ..... marks in a test, you hope you will never get 'nought' out of ten or twenty. When we talk about the temperature, 'zero' (6) ..... . We say: 'It's freezing today; the temperature has dropped to five below zero.' The most unusual name for 0 must be that which (7) ..... in tennis, 'love'; where the scoring goes 15-love, 30-love and so on. Not many people realize that 0 did not always exist but is something that had (8) ..... . Until the sixteenth century, the number system used in Europe was the Roman system, which was invented about two thousand years ago. The Roman system is not simple, for example the mark 'X' stands for ten and 'C' refers to a hundred. A much better number system (9) ..... by the Hindus much earlier. The Hindu system (10) ..... to Europe in AD 900 by the Arabs and is sometimes referred to as the 'Arabic system'. This system (11) ..... on a base of ten and all numbers (12) ..... with the digits: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0. So as all schoolchildren know, 10 means 'ten' and 40 means 'four times ten'.

### ***VI. Put the words in the correct order to form passive sentences about e-mail.***

1. messages quickly is to send e-mail and efficiently used
2. via messages sent modem are a
3. anyone messages be system sent to compatible with a can
4. multi-national is e-mail used by often companies
5. this saved of time is in lot way a
6. improved e-mail communication by efficiency been has introducing

### ***VII. Decide whether these sentences are right or wrong.***

1. My neighbour is very proud of her new grandson who born last week.
2. I'm very fond of this old brooch because it was belonged to my grandmother.
3. My family live in Scotland but I was educated in Wales.
4. I'm afraid I can't lend you my camera. It's repairing this week.
5. The bridge was collapsed during the floods but fortunately no one was using it the time.

6. If you aren't careful what you are doing with that hammer, someone will hurt in a minute!
7. The word 'stupid' was in my report but it wasn't referred you.
8. I'm sorry I'm late. I got held up in the traffic.
9. When did you discover that the money had been disappeared?
10. Children under the age of seven do not allow in this pool.

***VIII. Translate the sentences into English using the passive voice.***

1. Эта статья была недавно переведена на русский язык.
2. В каком году было построено это здание?
3. Когда будет издана эта книга?
4. Когда должен обсуждаться этот вопрос?
5. В ходе данного исследования были получены интересные результаты.
6. Это задание нельзя выполнить за один день.
7. Все финансовые документы подписываются директором фирмы.
8. Мне еще ничего не говорили об этом.
9. Им предложили билеты на концерт, но они отказались.
10. Нам показали, как пользоваться новой техникой.
11. Им дали неделю на подготовку к конференции.
12. После выступления ему задавали много вопросов.
13. Вам уже показывали этот фильм?
14. Эти книги должны быть прочитаны в этом семестре.
15. Об этой книге много говорят.
16. Эта задача может быть решена несколькими способами.
17. Не закрывайте окно. Его только что открыли.
18. Как долго издается этот журнал?
19. В этом году было построено много новых домов.
20. Если мне предложат эту работу, я, конечно, соглашусь.
21. Где продаются книги на иностранном языке?
22. Я не хочу показывать вам свою статью, пока она не будет закончена.
23. Это задание должно быть сделано сегодня.
24. Когда будет проводиться собрание?
25. Зачем нужно заполнять эту анкету?
26. Эту контрольную нельзя переписывать второй раз.
27. Нам не разрешили ничего трогать в лаборатории.
28. Эту комнату недавно убрали, так что здесь очень чисто.
29. Как измеряется сила землетрясения?

### 30. Когда был открыт этот закон?

#### ***IX. Put in the correct forms, active or passive, of the verbs in brackets.***

1) De Weck's famous painting, *Lady Caroline*, (1: to destroy) by fire. It was one of many great works that (2: to consume) in the blaze that (3: to break out) at the National Museum early yesterday morning. It (4: to believe) that the fire (5: to start) by an electrical fault in the museum's heating system. Only two days ago, museum curator Walter Sickheart (6: to announce) that the work (7: to restore) in time for next year's De Weck centenary exhibition. Now, in all probability, the show (8: to cancel). 'It's sad,' said Sickheart. 'We really (9: to look) forward to next year's exhibition. I wish we (10: to tell) that some of the museum's electrical wiring (11: to need) replacing.' A rescue operation (12: to begin) at the museum as soon as the fire brigade (13: to put out) the fire. Hundreds of volunteers (14: to bring in) to help. 'I think I (15: to retire) by the time everything (16: to get) back to normal,' said Sickheart.

2) Various theories for the Moon's origin (1: to propose). At the end of the 19th century the English astronomer Sir George H. Darwin (2: to advance) a hypothesis that (3: to attract) considerable attention for decades. On the basis of the mathematical theory of solar tides, Darwin (4: to suggest) that the Moon (5: to be) originally part of the Earth but (6: to break) away by tidal action and (7: to recede) from the planet. In 1930 Sir Harold Jeffreys cogently (8: to demonstrate) that such a process (to be) highly improbable. Another popular theory of lunar genesis that (9: to arise) during the 1950s (10: to postulate) that the Moon (11: to form) elsewhere in the solar system and was then later (12: to capture) by the Earth. The basic assumptions on which this idea (13: to ground) have since been found to be physically implausible and so the theory (14: to dismiss). The coaccretion hypothesis (15: to suggest) that the Earth and Moon (16: to form) at the same time from a primordial cloud; this theory cannot account for the large angular momentum of the Earth-Moon system as it (17: to revolve) around the Sun, however.

Today, most investigators favour an explanation known as the giant-impact hypothesis. According to this theory, a Mars-sized body (18: to strike) the proto-Earth early in the history of the solar system. As a result, a cloud of fragments (19: to eject) into orbit around the Earth, and these later (20: to accrete) into the Moon. Prior to the collision, both bodies (21:

to differentiate) into a metallic core and a silicate-rich mantle, so that the ejected matter (i.e., the proto-Moon) was predominantly silicates while the metallic cores (to coalesce) in the Earth.

## **THE REPORTED SPEECH and THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES**

***I. Turn the following sentences from direct into indirect speech (use the constructions with said that, told me, asked me, wondered, etc.)***

1. I'm planning to buy a new car.
2. I've never worked so hard before.
3. I don't want anything to eat.
4. The problem is being dealt with by the manager.
5. Jim is arriving later today.
6. I was sure I'd left my dictionary here.
7. You're putting on a lot of weight.
8. Have you seen John recently?
9. Will you be coming to the concert or not?
10. What's the weather like?
11. How can I solve this problem?
12. How long have you both been living here?
13. Which of you is waiting to see me next?
14. Whose composition haven't we heard yet?
15. Which number can be divided by three?
16. Did you see the accident?
17. Do you want to insure your luggage or not?
18. When shall I know the result of the test?
19. I don't know the way. Do you?
20. I'm going shopping. Can I get you anything?
21. You must start this work at once.
22. I've conducted a number of tests.
23. Shall I fax the information to them?
24. Where shall we have our meeting?
25. Don't go into my study.
26. Don't wait for me.
27. Never do that again.
28. Don't ever enter this room.

## ***II. Turn these sentences from indirect into direct speech.***

1. He asked if we were enjoying ourselves.
2. She wondered whether I had seen John recently.
3. They were interested if Ted and Alice would be at the party.
4. He asked how he could solve that problem.
5. We asked how long they both had been living there.
6. He said that he had to start working at once.
7. We told them not to enter our room without permission.
8. He said that he was going shopping and asked us if we needed anything.
9. They explained that the problem was being dealt by the manager at that time.
10. He asked when we would go to the country the next day.
11. He told me that I might use his notes.
12. He wanted to know the results of the test.

## ***III. Decide whether these sentences are right or wrong.***

1. When I asked Joan about her work she said she had lost her job and is short of money.
2. Michael explained that he couldn't come to the party because he was working that evening.
3. We had a great evening with Janet. She was telling about her fascinating trip to Kenya.
4. I'm sorry to bother you, but you did say to call if I was worried.
5. We were disappointed when the receptionist told that the hotel was fully booked that week.
6. The museum guard asked the visitors to not touch the exhibits.
7. The tour guide explained that the castle is only open on Tuesdays.

## ***IV. Choose the most suitable word underlined.***

1. The government spokesperson denied/refused that there was a crisis.
2. Jane said me/told me there was nothing the matter.
3. Peter persuaded me/insisted me to stay for dinner.
4. The director of studies advised me/suggested me to spend more time in the library.



5. Sheila explained me/warned me not to leave the heater on all night.
6. The chairperson mentioned us/reminded us that time was extremely short.
7. Bill answered them/replied them with a detailed description of his plans.
8. Michael and Sarah announced/reported that they were going to get married.
9. Paul accepted/expected that he had made a mistake, and apologised.
10. The manager confirmed/reassured that our room had been reserved.

***V. Match each report 1) to 10) with the actual words spoken from a) to j).***

1. Jim admitted that he might have taken it.
2. Sue denied that she had taken it.
3. Harry doubted whether he had taken it.
4. Diana explained that she had taken it.
5. Bill insisted he had taken it.
6. Mary suggested that she had taken it.
7. Ted confirmed that he had taken it.
8. Ruth claimed that she had taken it.
9. Charles repeated that he had taken it.
10. Sally reassured us that she had taken it.

- a) No, I've definitely taken it.
- b) I don't think I took it.
- c) Don't worry, I've taken it. It's all right!
- d) What about me? Perhaps I took it?
- e) OK, perhaps I did take it after all.
- f) Yes, I took it. I took it, I tell you!
- g) Yes, that's quite correct. I took it.
- h) No, I certainly didn't take it, I can assure you.
- i) You may not believe me, but actually I took it.
- j) You see, it's like this. I've taken it.

***VI. Rewrite each sentence in indirect speech beginning as shown.***

1. 'I wouldn't cook the fish for too long, Bill, if I were you,' said Jean.  
Jean advised ...

2. 'Helen, would you like to come to lunch on Sunday?' said Mary.  
Mary ...
3. 'Well, in the end I think I'll take the brown pair,' said the customer.  
The customer finally ...
4. 'Me? No, I didn't take Sue's calculator,' said Bob. Bob denied ...
5. 'Don't forget to buy some milk, Andy,' said Clare. Clare reminded ...
6. 'Look, I might not be able to come on Saturday,' said David. David told us ...
7. 'Why don't you go and see 'The Sound of Music' again, Brian?' I said. I suggested ...
8. 'No, you really must stay the night, Sophia,' Ann said. Ann insisted ...
9. 'Make sure you don't take the A20 in the rush hour, Tim,' said Jack. Jack warned ...
10. 'You are not allowed to smoke in your room, Dick,' said his mother. Dick's mother ...

***VII. Rearrange each sentence so that it contains the word in brackets, and so that the meaning stays the same.***

1. He was warned by the fireman not to re-enter the house (HIM).
2. There has been a rumour that the president is ill (IT).
3. Sue thought it would be a good idea for me to see a doctor (ADVISED).
4. The minister proposed regular meetings for the committee (MEET).
5. The management claimed that all strikers had returned to work (WAS).
6. The travel agent recommended our staying near the airport (SHOULD).
7. There has been no report that any lives were lost (IT).
8. Jack demanded action from the police (SHOULD).
9. David supposed that we didn't want to watch television (WANTED).
10. My bank manager invited me to visit him at home (COULD).

***VIII. Complete these conversations using the words given.***

1. A: Do you know (football boots)?  
B: In your sports bag, I expect.
2. A: Can you tell me (this jacket)?

- B: £59.99.
3. A: I'd like to know (books about Russia)?  
B: They're on the third shelf, beside the window.
4. A: Do you happen to know (the last bus)?  
B: I think it leaves at half past ten.
5. A: Could you explain (this coffee machine)?  
B: It's quite simple. You put a coin here and press the red knob.
6. A: I can't understand (the car)?  
B: You've run out of petrol, that's why!
7. A: Please could you tell me (the manager's office)?  
B: It's on the first floor, at the end of the corridor.
8. A: Do you know (the first Olympic Games)?  
B: 776 BC.
9. A: I can't remember (your sister)?  
B: She was 17 last March.

***IX. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the rules of the reported speech.***

1. Он сказал, что вернется очень скоро.
2. Я был уверен, что они будут рады нас видеть.
3. Я чувствовал, что они на меня сердятся.
4. Я не знал, зачем ему нужна была эта информация.
5. Я был уверен, что он занят, и поэтому не стал его тревожить.
6. Он сказал мне, что видел их накануне.
7. Мне не понятно, почему он так себя повел.
8. Я думал, что он ждет меня в библиотеке.
9. Мы поинтересовались у него, собирается ли он поехать в экспедицию.
10. Я спросил, сможет ли он навестить нас.
11. Мы ответили, что ничего не знали об изменениях в расписании.
12. Его спросили, что он думает о политической ситуации в стране.
13. Они не сказали, когда собираются поехать за город.
14. Он не сообщил, будет ли он принимать участие в этом мероприятии.
15. Они ответили, что уже давно разрабатывают этот проект.
16. Он сказал, что они обсудят этот вопрос, как только вернется их начальник.

17. Мне было интересно, узнаю ли я когда-нибудь, что произошло на самом деле.
18. Я спросил, когда они собираются в отпуск.
19. Он сказал, что зайдет ко мне, если у него будет время.
20. Я поинтересовался, сколько лет он работает в этой сфере.
21. Мы пытались выяснить, где он сейчас проживает.
22. Они сообщили, что уже отправили нам каталог продукции.
23. Он сказал, что уже спал, когда они вернулись.
24. Я боялся, что он будет недоволен, если я не приду вовремя.
25. Я знал, что они подписали договор на прошлой неделе.
26. Я был удивлен, что вы не сказали им, что собираетесь переезжать.
27. Она боялась, что вы скажете, что не сможете помочь ей.
28. Мы напомнили им, что они должны прийти завтра ровно в 10 утра.
29. Он сомневался, стоит ли им говорить об этом или нет.
30. Он спросил, зачем нам нужна была эта информация.

## QUESTIONS

***I. Make questions out of the following words and match the answers below with these questions.***

1. here are on business you?
  2. line business what are in you of?
  3. do do exactly you what?
  4. long you have doing been that how?
  5. you did what do that before?
  6. travelling much involve does job the?
  7. you your do spend of whereabouts time most?
  8. visit first London this is to your?
  9. you arrive did when?
  10. here for long you are how?
- 
- a. A couple of days ago.
  - b. Oh, everywhere really, but especially the EU countries.
  - c. No, I've been here several times before.
  - d. Quite a lot — especially in Europe.

- e. I work for a pharmaceuticals company.
- f. Oh, for about 5 years now, I suppose.
- g. I'm staying until next Friday.
- h. I worked for another pharmaceuticals company in the Sales Department.
- i. I'm in charge of the Sales and Marketing Department.
- j. Yes, I'm here to meet some clients.

**II. Complete the sentences with 'who', 'which', or 'what'.**

- 1. '... are Paul's parents?' 'The couple near the door.'
- 2. ...living person do you most admire?
- 3. '... are Tom's parents?' 'They're both teachers.'
- 4. ...of them broke the window?
- 5. ...one of you is Mr. Jones?
- 6. ...else knew of the existence of the plans?
- 7. ...is to blame for wasting so much public money?
- 8. ...knows what will happen next?
- 9. ...of the countries voted against sanctions?
- 10. I know that Judy is an accountant, but ... is her sister Nancy?

**III. Put the questions to the underlined words in following statements and/or ask general questions.**

- 1. Dreams have always interested scientists. (+ general)
- 2. Of the many theories of dreams, Freud is probably the best known. (+ general)
- 3. The court of Louis XIV of France provided an excellent example of a very highly developed system of etiquette.
- 4. Rules of etiquette may prevent embarrassment and even serious disputes.
- 5. The living things in an ecosystem affect each other in many ways. (+ general)
- 6. Scientists began to try making synthetic diamonds towards the end of the eighteenth century.
- 7. You have probably heard about the alchemists who for centuries tried to turn plain lead or iron into gold.
- 8. Running water, glaciers, the wind, the waves and currents of the seas, heat and cold, and plants have all been working together for millions of years changing the face of the earth.

9. Breaking up the rocks by chemical action goes on underground as well as on the surface of the earth. (+ general)
10. Sometimes winds move in violent storms which do a great deal of damage and so strong that they are terrifying.
11. Thunderstorms happen when hot, damp air rises from the ground and meets cold air.
12. Tornadoes do a vast amount of damage, even though they seldom last for more than an hour or two.
13. The speed of the whirling air makes quite small things such as grains of sand into dangerous weapons.
14. In the early years of the last century there was little specialization in surgery. (+ general)
15. One of the most revolutionary areas of modern surgery is that of organ transplants.
16. Computer printers are commonly divided into two general classes according to the way they produce images on paper: impact and nonimpact.
17. Various theories for the Moon's origin have been proposed. (general).
18. There are 24 teams competing in the tournament (general).
19. There comes a time in everyone's life when a big decision has to be taken (general).
20. There isn't much time left (general).
21. There was something strange about the way he smiled. (general)
22. There have been rumours the finance minister is going to resign. (general)
23. There seemed to be some difficulty in fixing the date for the meeting. (general)
24. Never has there been such a terrible disaster. (general)

***IV. Decide whether these sentences are right or wrong.***

1. Have you ever been to Thailand?
2. What means this word?
3. How much costs it to fly to Australia from here?
4. We can't remember where did we put our passports.
5. Had the play already started when you got to the theatre?
6. Now, come and sit down. Would you like to explain what is the problem?
7. How long did it take you to get here?

8. Now I understand why didn't you tell me about your job!
9. Excuse me. Can you tell me where the dictionaries are?
10. Why people in your country don't show more respect to the elderly?

***V. Study this conversation between a doctor and a patient and suggest corrections to the questions where necessary.***

D: Good morning, Mr Lewis, (1) How I can help you?

P: Hello, Doctor. The side of my face is swollen and I've got an itchy rash on it.

D: Hmm. (2) When it did first appear?

P: I suppose about a week ago now.

D: (3) Have not you been to see me before about this?

P: Yes, that's right. About six months ago.

D: I gave you some ointment then, I think. (4) What did happen to the rash when you put it on?

P: It cleared up after a month or so. But it's come back again.

D: I see. (5) Are there any animals in your house? (6) Have you a cat, for example?

P: Well I take care of my neighbour's cat when she is away. She's away at the moment, in fact.

D: (7) And were you looking after it when you last had the rash?

P: Yes, I was, actually.

D: It may be that you're allergic to it.

P: (8) So what do you advise what I do about it?

D: Well, first, try to avoid the cat. (9) When your neighbour will be back?

P: Not until next month.

D: (10) Isn't there nobody you could ask to look after it during that time?

P: Well, there's another person in the street who might do it, I suppose.

D: Fine. I'm also going to prescribe two medicines; a cream and some tablets.

P: (11) What of them should I use first?

D: Use them at the same time.

P: (12) How are the tablets for?

D: The tablets should reduce the swelling and the cream should clear up the rash.

P: (13) How long it is likely to be before the rash clears up?

D: If it hasn't gone in two weeks, come back and see me.

P: Thank you, Doctor.

***VI. Study this description of a student's first term. What questions might the interviewer have asked to obtain the information in italics?***

In her first term Pauline studied *6 subjects* (1). She had classes on *four days* (2) each week. On Monday morning *she had IT and Information Systems* (3). *Tuesday* (4) was a free day for home study. On Wednesday she had *Systems Analysis in Room 324* (5). She studied *Computer Architecture* (6) on Thursdays. *Programming* (7) happened on Friday mornings. Communication took place *once a week* (8) on Friday afternoons. She liked *Mr Blunt's classes* (9) most. She had a 15-minute coffee break each day and a lunch break *from 12.00 to 1.00* (10).

## **MODAL VERBS**

***I. Supply modal verbs of possibility (deduction) and obligation: 'must be', 'can't be', 'mustn't be'.***

1. The meeting is at 10 o'clock sharp and you ..... late.
2. You ..... at the station ten minutes before the departure of the train.
3. The children .....tired already! We've only been walking for ten minutes.
4. The children ..... thirsty. They haven't had a drink for hours.
5. Did you hear that? It ..... someone walking about in our garden.
6. I don't recognise the handwriting on this envelope. It ..... from anyone we know.
7. Your handwriting ..... clear, otherwise no one will be able to read it.
8. You ..... a nuisance when you're a guest in someone's house.
9. Don't panic! We ..... late for the train. It doesn't leave till 10.05.
10. We ..... late for the train or we'll miss our connection.

***II. Supply modal verbs of possibility (deduction) and obligation: 'must have been', 'can't have been', 'have to/had to (be)', 'didn't have to (be)'.***

1. Vera ..... at the supermarket this morning. I didn't see her there.
2. John ..... at the bank till 10, so he only arrived here five minutes ago.



3. When ..... she ..... at the hospital? Early this morning.
4. We had enough foreign currency left at the end of the holiday, so I ..... buy any more.
5. Monica knew exactly what to do. I ..... tell her twice.
6. There ..... an accident on South Street because the road is closed off.
7. You ..... waiting too long. After all, I'm only five minutes late.
8. I left a message on your answer phone last night. You ..... out.
9. The fire alarm went and we ..... out of the building in two minutes.
10. There are so many nice things for tea, I think you ..... expecting us.

### **III. Choose the correct form of the modal verb and specify its modality.**

1. That *mustn't/can't* be true. I don't believe you.
2. There *can't/may not be* enough room for everybody on the bus — we'll have to wait and see.
3. You *have to/must* visit us when you are in London. It'll be great to see each other again.
4. In this country, boys don't *have to/must not* do military service.
5. You *mustn't/ don't have to* drink alcohol when you drive.
6. You *mustn't/ don't have to* play golf well to enjoy it.
7. At what age *can/may* you get a driving licence?
8. It *can/could be* possible one day to detect disease simply by looking at people's eyes.
9. If Jerry hadn't grabbed my arm, I *may/might* have fallen from the bridge.
10. Our car broke down and we *must have got/had to* get a taxi.

### **IV. Complete the sentences with the modal verbs below:**

<i>must (have) / mustn't</i>	<i>might (have)</i>
<i>have (had) to / don't (didn't) have to</i>	<i>can't (have)</i>
<i>may (have) / may not (have)</i>	<i>should (have) / shouldn't (have)</i>

1. We (to win), but I don't think there's much chance.
2. You (to get) in without a ticket — not a chance.
3. You absolutely (to go) and (to see) Liz.
4. You (to pass) a special exam to be a teacher.
5. He's not answering the phone. He (to get) home yet.
6. Castles in the Middle Ages (to be) cold places.
7. Poor people 500 years ago (to have) easy lives.

8. 'How are the builders getting on?' 'They (to finish) by now. I'll go and see.'
9. 'Ann isn't here.' 'Surely she (to forget) — I reminded her yesterday.'
10. The garden is all wet. It (to rain) in the night.
11. 'Who phoned?' 'She didn't give her name. It (to be) Lucy.'
12. He (to spend) all his money. I gave him £100 only yesterday!
13. I (to find) a new job. I'll know for certain tomorrow.
14. The car's got a big dent in the side. Bernie (to have) an accident.
15. They're not at home. They (to go) away for the weekend.
16. 'We went to Dublin for the weekend.' 'That (to be) a nice change.'
17. You (to kill) somebody, driving like that.
18. It's his fault she left him: he (to be) nicer to her.
19. 'We got lost in the mountains.' 'You fools — you (to take) a map.'
20. It's a good thing they got him to the hospital in time. He (to die).
21. You (to tell) me you were bringing your friends to dinner!
22. Campers (to play) music after 10 p.m.
23. British subjects (to get) visas to travel in Western Europe.
24. It's rained a lot, so we (to water) the garden.
25. A soldier (to obey) orders.

***V. Use the verbs in brackets in a suitable form with the modal verb of obligation or possibility (deduction).***

1. 'I've finished my work.' 'But you were only half way through when I went to bed. You (to work) all night!'
2. Jack (to forget) that we invited him. He is rather forgetful. I (to phone) him yesterday to remind him. (*It was foolish of me not to phone*).
3. You (not to feed) the bears in the zoo! (*It was foolish of you to feed them*).
4. 'Nobody has been in the house for a month.' 'Nonsense! Here's last Monday's paper in the wastepaper basket; somebody (to be) here quite recently.'
5. 'He says that when walking across Kensington Gardens he was attacked by wolves.' 'He (not to attack) by wolves. There aren't any wolves in Kensington. He (to see) some Alsatian dogs and (to think) they were wolves.'
6. 'I left my car here under the No Parking sign; and now it's gone. It (to steal)!' 'Not necessarily. The police (to drive) it away.'

7. 'He had two bottles of Coke and got frightfully drunk.' 'He (to get) drunk on Coke. He (to drink) gin with it.'
8. 'I've lost one of my gloves!' 'The puppy (to take) it. I saw him running by just now with something in his mouth. It (to be) your glove.'
9. 'Why didn't you wait for me yesterday?' 'I waited five minutes.' 'You (to wait) a little longer!'
10. Why are you so late? You (to be) here two hours ago!
11. Fortunately that teapot didn't hit anyone, but you (not to throw) it out of the window! You (to kill) someone.
12. 'I wonder how the fire started. 'Oh, someone (to drop) a lighted cigarette. Or it (to be) an electrical fault.'
13. 'I bought a sweater at Marks and Spencer's last Sunday.' 'You (to buy) it on Sunday. Marks and Spencer's is shut on Sundays.'
14. 'Tom's had another accident. He came out of the side of the road rather fast and a lorry crashed into him.' 'It sounds like Tom's fault. He (to wait) till the main road was clear.'
15. 'I wonder who carried the piano upstairs. I suppose it was Paul.' 'Paul (not to carry) it by himself. Someone (to help) him.'

***VI. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of these verbs: 'need', 'have to', 'must', 'can', 'could', 'be able to'. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.***

1. After the success of Windows 95, Microsoft ..... outsell any competitor.
2. Computer consultants ..... specialise in too narrow a field.
3. Programmers ..... to know a range of up-to-date languages.
4. To be a successful consultant, you ..... be better than the competition.
5. Before IBM set the standards for PCs, software houses ..... write different versions of their programmes for every make of the computer.
6. When he was a schoolboy, Bill Gates ..... write programmes in BASIC.
7. Support engineers must ..... empathise with users.
8. The Altair 8800 was one of the first computers you ..... assemble at home.
9. Most website designers ..... use HTML and XML.
10. You ..... learn COBOL unless you want to work with business

software.

***VII. Choose the correct variant of the modal structure.***

1. I'm not really sure where Beverly is. She \_\_\_\_\_ in the living room, or perhaps she's in the backyard.  
a) might sit                      b) might be sitting                      c) might have sat
2. Doug \_\_\_\_\_ the video we rented on his way to work. It was on the table, but now it's gone.  
a) must have returned                      b) must not have returned                      c) must return
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ the air pressure in your tires. You don't want to get a flat tire on your trip.  
a) ought to be checking                      b) ought to check                      c) ought to checked
4. The computer isn't working. It \_\_\_\_\_ during production.  
a) can be damaged                      b) should have been damaged                      c) must have been damaged
5. The package \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow afternoon. It was sent by express mail this morning.  
a) should be delivered                      b) should have been delivered                      c) should be delivering
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets for the play in advance - they sell out quickly.  
a) have to book                      b) has to book                      c) have to be booked
7. You can't mean that! You \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) must joke                      b) could be joking                      c) must be joking
8. If Debbie hasn't come home yet, she \_\_\_\_\_ for us in the coffee shop.  
a) must still wait                      b) must still be waiting                      c) must still have waited
9. Mike decided not to join us for lunch. He \_\_\_\_\_ at work to finish the marketing report.  
a) should have been staying                      b) had to stay                      c) should have stayed
10. If I had gone with my friends to Jamaica, I \_\_\_\_\_ on a white sand beach right now.

a) would be lying                      b) would lie                      c) would have lain

11. If I had gone with my friends to Jamaica, I \_\_\_\_\_  
come to work this week.

a) would not                      b) would have had to                      c) shouldn't

12. If I had gone with my friends to Jamaica, I \_\_\_\_\_  
scuba diving lessons.

a) might be taken                      b) ought to be taking                      c) could have taken

13. Margaret agreed to meet us at the entrance to the theatre. She  
\_\_\_\_\_ for us when we get there.

a) ought to be waiting                      b) ought to wait                      c) ought to have waited

14. It \_\_\_\_\_ Sam who called and didn't leave a message on  
the answering machine. He said he wanted to get together with us this  
weekend.

a) ought to be                      b) might have been                      c) should have been

15. The machine \_\_\_\_\_ on by flipping this switch.

a) can turn                      b) can be turned                      c) can be turning

16. She \_\_\_\_\_. That could have been why her eyes were  
so red and swollen.

a) has to be crying                      b) could be crying                      c) might have been crying

17. If she was crying, she \_\_\_\_\_ very upset.

a) must have been                      b) shall be                      c) would have been

18. That painting \_\_\_\_\_ by Picasso. It could be a forgery.

a) might be painting                      b) might not paint                      c) might not have been painted

19. Your diving equipment \_\_\_\_\_ regularly if you want to  
keep it in good condition.

a) must be cleaned    b) must have been cleaned    c) must have been being cleaned

20. If I hadn't taken a taxi, I \_\_\_\_\_ for you at the train  
station for hours.

a) might have been waiting                      b) ought to have been waiting                      c) had to have waited

***VIII. Translate the sentences into English using modal verbs.***

1. В их подсчетах наверняка была какая-нибудь ошибка.
2. Вы не должны курить в офисе.
3. Нам пришлось целый час прождать его на улице.
4. Не может быть, чтобы он забыл про это мероприятие.
5. Вам не следовало разговаривать с ним в таком тоне.
6. Возможно, он заедет к нам нас завтра.
7. Я просто уверен, что он не мог нас так подвести.
8. Он мог бы сильно пострадать в аварии, но его спасли подушки безопасности.
9. Когда нам нужно будет придти на собрание?
10. Тебе следует быть более внимательным к людям.
11. Вы обязательно должны заполнить эту анкету.
12. Может быть, он знает ответ на это вопрос?
13. Он наверняка уже решил эту задачу.
14. Вам не нужно второй раз переписывать контрольную.
15. Вам следовало бы предварительно посоветоваться с нами, прежде чем принимать это решение.
16. Наверное, он забыл о нашем приглашении.
17. Нам не пришлось готовить обед, так как мы пошли в ресторан.
18. Тебе не следовало купаться в такой холодной воде. Ты мог бы простудиться.
19. Почему ему пришлось переделывать всю работу?
20. Он опаздывает на встречу, так как наверняка сейчас стоит в пробке.
21. Не может быть, чтобы он так быстро доехал до дома. Он живет далеко.
22. Завтра ему придется пойти к зубному врачу.
23. Возможно, они уже уехали на дачу на все лето.
24. Когда тебе нужно с ними встретиться?
25. Скорее всего, он сейчас сидит в интернете.
26. Не может быть, чтобы они поссорились.
27. Вероятно, он не сможет к нам присоединиться.
28. Возможно, он сейчас делает домашнее задание.
29. Не может быть, чтобы они пропустили свою любимую передачу.
30. Ты можешь дать мне его номер телефона?
31. Должно быть, он уже слышал об этом событии.
32. Эту книгу можно достать в нашей библиотеке.

33. Обязательно посмотрите этот замечательный спектакль.
34. Тебе следовало бы позвонить им еще вчера.
35. Мне пришлось вернуться домой, так я забыл там важные документы.
36. Возможно, сегодня будет снег.
37. Они наверняка забыли о своем обещании.
38. Тебе не следовало рассказывать ему об этом происшествии.
39. Не может быть, чтобы он так безобразно себя повел.
40. Нам пришлось заново производить все вычисления.
41. Нам не нужно приходить на работу раньше 10 утра.
42. Может быть, они еще не доехали до дома.
43. Вероятно, он сможет нам помочь.
44. Посетители не должны кормить зверей в зоопарке.
45. Тебе следует прочитать эту статью.
46. Возможно, он еще не подготовил доклад.
47. Вы можете поехать туда в любое время.
48. Они наверняка уже посмотрели этот фильм.
49. Мне пришлось самому чинить компьютер.
50. Не может быть, чтобы он сдал этот экзамен.
51. Может быть, мы и видели этот фильм раньше, но точно не помним.
52. Тебе не нужно специально покупать этот учебник, он есть в библиотеке.
53. Нам не нужно было ехать самим, нас подвезли.
54. Тебе следовало бы прислушаться к его словам.
55. Я могу вам чем-нибудь помочь?
56. Ты не должен пить холодную воду после простуды.
57. Скорее всего, он сейчас занят и не может вас принять.
58. Ты мог бы нам помочь вчера с домашним заданием.
59. Не может быть, чтобы они уже так рано приехали.
60. Вы можете обменять этот товар.

## THE CONDITIONAL and THE SUBJUNCTIVE

*I. Choose the correct verb form in brackets for the following types of the conditional sentences. In some cases the type of the conditional is specified.*

1. If you (to apologise) straight away, he (to forgive) you. (III)

2. If you (to pay) more attention to your child, he (do) better at school. (II)
3. If the book (not to be) so expensive, I (not to give up) the idea of buying it. (II)
4. If John (be picked) for the team, he (be boasting) about it for weeks. (I)
5. If he (to train) more, he (to succeed) in setting a record. (III)
6. What you (to do) if you (to win) the lottery? (II)
7. If we (to travel) together, we (to save) money. (III)
8. If you (not to stop) borrowing the money, you (to be) in trouble. (I)
9. What you (to do) if you (to find) a wallet in the street? (II)
10. If I (to know) enough about the machine, I (to mend) it myself. (II)
11. If she really (to want) to see me, she (to come) earlier. (III)
12. You (to be surprised) if I (to tell) you how much this cost. (II)
13. If I (to have) a spare ticket, I (to invite) you to the concert. (II)
14. If they (to understand) the problem, they (to find) a solution. (II)
15. You (to know) the answer now, if you (to read) the book. (mixed)
16. If I (to go) to Berlin next week, I (to travel) by train.
17. If I (to have) time tonight, I (to finish) the novel I'm reading.
18. If he (be leaving) at 6 o'clock today, I (ask) him to give me a lift.
19. If she (to finish) work early today, she (to go) home.
20. If he (to recognise) me yesterday at the party, he certainly (not to show) any sign of it.
21. If it (not to rain) now, we (to go) to the country.
22. If we (to book) tickets beforehand, we (not to stand) in the queue now to get them.
23. If it (not to be) so cold yesterday, we (to go) for a walk.
24. You (not to make) this mistake, if you (to take) notice of my words then.
25. He (to translate) that article yesterday, if he (not to be) busy.
26. If John (not to be) so selfish, he (not to go) to the seaside alone last year.
27. I (to lend) you money yesterday, if you (to ask) me for it.
28. If I (to be) you, I (to tell) him the truth long ago.
29. If I (to be) you, I (to call) him myself.
30. If you (to give) me the book now, I (to give) it back to you tomorrow.



***II. Rearrange these sentences using the structure 'I wish' with the subjunctive.***

1. It's a pity it's raining now.
2. It's a pity I didn't take part in that excursion.
3. It's a pity you can't stay with me.
4. It's a pity you don't believe my story.
5. It's a pity you don't keep your things in order.
6. It's a pity I stayed at home yesterday evening.
7. It's a pity he didn't make another attempt to pass the driving test.
8. It's a pity my room is not large.
9. It's a pity I didn't give up smoking long ago.
10. It's a pity we didn't take our camera with us when we went to the country.

***III. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form paying attention to the mixed types of the conditionals.***

1. She will take care of the children for us next weekend because her business trip was cancelled. But, she (not to take) care of the children for us next weekend if her business trip (not to cancel).
2. Tom is not going to come to dinner tomorrow because you insulted him yesterday. But, he (to come) if you (not to insult) him.
3. Marie is unhappy because she gave up her career when she got married. But, Marie (to be) happy if she (not to give) up her career when she got married.
4. Dr. Mercer decided not to accept the research grant at Harvard because he is going to take six months off to spend more time with his family. But, Dr. Mercer (to accept) the research grant at Harvard if he (not to take) six months off to spend more time with his family.
5. I am unemployed because I had a disagreement with my boss and I was fired. But, I (not to be) unemployed if I (not to have) a disagreement with my boss and I (not to be) fired.
6. Nicole speaks Chinese fluently because she lived in China for ten years. But, Nicole (not to speak) Chinese fluently if she (not to live) in China for ten years.
7. I will not help you study for your test because you have spent the last two weeks partying and wasting time. But, I (to help) you study for your test if you (not to spend) the last two weeks partying and wasting time.

8. I am completely exhausted, so I will not go with you to the movies tonight. But, if I (not to be) completely exhausted, I (to go) with you to the movies tonight.
9. She is not worried about the conference tomorrow because she is not giving a speech. But, she (to be) worried about the conference tomorrow if she (to give) a speech.
10. Frank is not going to the graduation ceremony because he broke his leg snowboarding last week. But, Frank (to go) to the graduation ceremony if he (to break) his leg snowboarding last week.
11. The hotels filled up months in advance because the festival is going to include jazz artists from around the globe. But, the hotels (not to fill) up months in advance if the festival (not to include) jazz artists from around the globe.
12. We are not worried about the recent string of robberies in the neighbourhood because the police have started regularly patrolling the area. But, we (to be) worried about the recent string of robberies in the neighbourhood if the police (not to start) regularly patrolling the area.

***IV. Complete the sentences to express your thoughts for each of the following situations using the subjunctive mood. Look at the example given.***

1. Your dream is to be able to surf. *I wish I could surf!*
2. Your colleague keeps interrupting you when you're speaking. I'd rather you..... .
3. It's ten to nine and your sister has to be at the station by nine! Come on, it's time you..... .
4. You lost your temper at work this morning and now you're sorry. I wish I..... .
5. Your brother is pretending not to have seen his old girlfriend. Why are you acting as though..... .
6. You think your friend might lose his job and he should think about this possibility. But suppose you..... .
7. A friend has rather stupidly given your phone number to an insurance agent. I'd rather you..... .
8. Someone who's rather wealthy is always complaining about having no money. Oh, stop talking as if you..... .

9. You're depressed because you have to go back to work tomorrow. If only I..... .
10. A passenger on a boat stopped you from falling overboard by holding on to your belt! If he..... .
11. The cold, cloudy British weather is getting you down. I really wish..... .
12. You dream of being rich and travelling round the world in your own plane. If I..... .

***V. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs.***

I wish I (1: to be) braver when I first got to Art college. I can't believe how naive I (2: to be). If I just (3: to follow) my own path, it's possible that the eighteen-year-old me (4: to create) something artistically vibrant and interesting. Sometimes I think I (5: to be) better off working as a pavement artist when I left school. If I (6: to have), I probably (7: to paint) much more interesting things now. You'll never be a successful artist unless you (8: to find) your own style.

***VI. Translate the sentences into English using conditionals and subjunctives.***

1. Если его не будет дома, я оставлю ему записку.
2. Если бы сейчас не было так поздно, я бы зашел к нему в гости.
3. Если бы я не был так занят вчера, я бы поехал на вокзал проводить вас.
4. Я был бы вам очень благодарен, если бы вы смогли уделить мне несколько минут.
5. Я буду очень огорчен, если они не поедут с нами за город.
6. Если бы это зависело от вас, вы бы помогли нам?
7. Кому бы ты позвонил еще, если бы не смог связаться со мной?
8. Если я буду там и увижу его, я передам ему от тебя привет.
9. Жаль, что ты не смог присоединиться к нам. Мы бы прекрасно провели вместе время.
10. Жаль, что мы ничего не знали о конференции. Мы бы тоже приняли в ней участие.
11. Ты куда-нибудь поехал бы надолго отдыхать, если бы заранее сдал все экзамены?
12. Если бы мы работали вчера больше, сейчас все уже было бы готово.

13. Если бы я хорошо знал английский, я бы помог вам вчера перевести эту статью.
14. Он, наверное, не знал, что этот фильм уже вышел на экраны. Я уверен, что он непременно посмотрел бы его.
15. Жаль, что вы не сообщили нам об изменениях в расписании. Мы бы не пришли тогда к первой паре.
16. Этого бы не случилось, если бы вы были там.
17. Если бы вы пришли в магазин во время распродажи на прошлой неделе, то смогли бы купить все эти вещи с большой скидкой.
18. Мы сможем приехать туда вовремя, если поезд не опоздает?
19. Почему вы не пригласили его? Я уверен, что он был бы рад повидаться с нами.
20. Жаль, что я не очень хорошо знаю компьютер. Я бы создал собственную страничку в интернете.
21. Если бы ваши документы пришли на прошлой неделе, мы бы приняли их.
22. Если бы мы не шли так быстро, мы бы не так сейчас устали и могли бы продолжить наш путь.
23. Что бы вы сделали, если бы были на моем месте?
24. Если бы ты заранее принес с собой словарь, то смог бы перевести сейчас этот документ?
25. Если бы я не пошел к ним вчера, мы бы даже сейчас ничего не узнали о том, что произошло.
26. Если бы он умел держать себя в руках, то не устроил бы скандал вчера в офисе.
27. Хорошо, что вы не пришли утром. Вы бы никого не застали дома.
28. Я бы выяснил этот вопрос еще раньше, но, к сожалению, у меня не было времени.
29. Жаль, что на улице такая плохая погода. Мы могли бы поехать за город.
30. Жаль, что я был болен на прошлой неделе. Я бы обязательно пришел к нему на день рождения.

## NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB

### *I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: the present participle or the past participle.*

1. We stood on the bridge (to connect) two halves of the building.
2. The weapon (to use) in the murder has now been found.
3. The prisoners (to release) are all women.
4. The land (to stretch) away to the left all belongs to Mrs Thomson.
5. Police took away Dr Li and items (to belong) to him.
6. The book (to publish) last week is his first (to write) for children.
7. One of the twins was Reggie. What was the other one (to call)?
8. I ran through the crowd of people (to hurry) to get to work.
9. A man (to operate) the equipment was dressed in protective clothing.
10. The eye hospital has recently obtained new equipment (to allow) far more patients to be treated.

### *II. Match each cause and effect turning the sentences in the right column into constructions with the present participle.*

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Effect</i>
1. Computers with MIDI interface boards can be connected to MIDI instruments.	a) This permits extra information to be stored on the performer and other track details.
2. Each side of a DVD can have two layers.	b) You can create your own compilation.
3. MP3 removes sounds we can't hear.	c) This allows you to sample a new group before buying their CD.
4. You can download single tracks.	d) This gives an enormous storage capacity.
5. Each MP3 file has a tag.	e) This allows the music being played to be stored by the computer and displayed on the monitor.
6. MP3 players contain several devices.	f) This enables you to change the appearance of your player.
7. You can download a skin program.	g) These allow you to control the way the music sounds.
8. You can legally download some music.	h) This produces much smaller files.

**III. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: the present participle or the past participle.**

Proposition 215 is a two-year-old law (1: to intend) to allow seriously ill people in California to use marijuana as medicine. Such ill people carry a doctor's note (2: to verify) that they suffer from chronic pain or serious disease. Steve McWilliams is a person who uses marijuana daily to deal with constant pain (3: to result) from several car accidents. Another person who was delighted when proposition 215 passed was Evan Keliher of San Diego. Keliher said it was (4: to relieve) to use marijuana legally after thirty years of being a "closet marijuana smoker." Keliher, who is a former Marine and retired school teacher, was (5: to diagnose) with glaucoma in the 1960s. He began to smoke pot in 1967 after hearing that it helped relieve intra-ocular pressure (6: to cause) by glaucoma. He had been using eye drops, but his eye sight was steadily (7: to weaken). Doctors (8: to treat) him at that time predicted that he would be blind by now. Though he can no longer see in his left eye, his eyesight in his right eye is amazing. He is so satisfied with the results from marijuana that he wrote a book (9: call), "Grandpa's Marijuana Handbook." Keliher wants to teach older people who are sick and suffering how to use marijuana. Still, there are many problems (10: to face) law enforcement officers in California. Marijuana (11: to grow) for medicinal purposes is legal, but how much is necessary? Law enforcement officers feel it will take time for the medical marijuana law to be (12: to enforce) fairly.

**IV. Choose the correct form of the participle.**

1. The road repairs *carrying/carried* out on the motorway might delay traffic.
2. *Having been/Being* a doctor, she knew what side-effects the medicine could have.
3. Not *knowing/known* Italian I found life in Rome difficult.
4. *Hunting/Having been hunted* to close extinction, the rhino is once again common in this area.
5. *Painting/Painted* in dark colours, the room needed some bright lights.
6. *Having completed/Completed* the book, he had a holiday.
7. *Glancing/Glanced* over the shoulder, he could see the dog *having chased/chasing* him.

8. *Knowing /Having known* exactly what I wanted, I didn't spend much time shopping.
9. The decisions *taken/having been taken* will affect all of us.
10. *Inviting/Having been invited* to the party, we could hardly refuse.
11. An agreement has been signed to protect the forests *being cut/cutting* down all over the world.
12. *Being imported/Been imported*, the equipment was more expensive.
13. The trees *having blown/blown* down in the last night's storm have been moved off the road.
14. *Arriving/Arrived* early for his appointment, he spent some time *looked/looking* at the magazines.
15. The score *being/having been* level after 90 minutes, a replay will take place.

***V. Translate the sentences into Russian using present, past, or perfect participles.***

1. Не зная английского языка, я не понял из сказанного ни слова.
2. Потратив все свои деньги на безделушки, мы так и не купили ничего нужного.
3. Простудившись, он вынужден был сидеть дома.
4. Каждый, принимавший участие в организации этого мероприятия, получил денежную премию.
5. Взятые в библиотеке книги должны быть возвращены вовремя.
6. Прочитав много книг по этому вопросу, он смог сделать очень интересный доклад.
7. Прожив в этом городке всю жизнь, он знал в нем каждую улицу.
8. Имея много свободного времени, он решил пройтись пешком.
9. Не выучив материал, он не смог ответить на заданный ему на экзамене вопрос.
10. Вы должны быть очень внимательны, играя в шахматы.
11. Потеряв ключ от квартиры, он не смог попасть домой.
12. Не зная, как перевести это предложение, я воспользовался словарем.
13. Проведенное в прошлом году исследование подтвердило данное предположение.
14. Этот сборник состоит из научных статей, написанных сотрудниками кафедры.
15. Компания открывает новый филиал, расположенный в центре города.

16. Издающиеся для детей книги обычно очень хорошо иллюстрированы.
17. Вы не должны повторять ошибок, сделанных в последнем диктанте.
18. Он ушел, сказав, что скоро вернется.
19. Он вышел из комнаты, никем не замеченный.
20. Повернув за угол, мы увидели новое здание.
21. Очень уставший, я решил остаться дома.
22. Не зная точного адреса, он решил выяснить дорогу у прохожих.
23. Услышав шаги в коридоре, я вышел из комнаты, чтобы посмотреть, кто пришел.
24. Прочитав письмо, я распечатал его на принтере.
25. Крайне рассерженный, он отказался с нами разговаривать.
26. Мы потратили целый день, пытаясь починить машину.
27. Посмотрев этот фильм несколько раз, я знал его почти наизусть.
28. Находясь без работы, он впал в депрессию.

***VI. Translate the sentences into Russian using either participles or the passive voice.***

1. Когда подписали этот документ?
2. Документ, подписанный начальником, передали в другой отдел.
3. Этот вопрос был успешно разрешен.
4. Решенный вчера вопрос привлек всеобщее внимание.
5. Решая одну проблему, они столкнулись с другой.
6. Это здание полностью реконструировано.
7. Реконструированное здание выглядело очень красиво.
8. Его статья была напечатана в газете.
9. Напечатанная в газете статья произвела сенсацию
10. На этой конференции будет обсуждаться много интересных вопросов.
11. Вопросы, обсуждавшиеся на этой конференции, были крайне актуальными.
12. Недавно было предложено интересное решение этой задачи.
13. Произведенные вычисления оказались неверными.
14. О происхождении Луны было выдвинуто много гипотез.
15. Не зная правильного ответа, он попросил нас помочь ему.
16. Обнаруженные в работе ошибки были исправлены.
17. Еще не решено, когда будет проводиться конференция.



18. Все ученые, принимавшие участие в этом проекте, получили возможность работать за границей.
19. Где применяется этот метод?
20. Следует сказать, что мы сделали ряд важных открытий.
21. Этот материал нужно изучить очень внимательно.
22. Обратите внимание на подчеркнутые в предложении слова.

***VII. Paraphrase each of these sentences using the gerund as in the example.***

An important function of the operating system is to manage the computer's resources.

*Managing the computer's resources is an important function of the operating system.*

1. One task of the supervisor program is to load into memory non-resident programs as required.
2. The role of the operating system is to communicate directly with the hardware.
3. One of the key functions of the operating system is to establish a user interface.
4. An additional role is to provide services for applications software.
5. Part of the work of mainframe operating systems is to support multiple programs and users.
6. The task in most cases is to facilitate interaction between a single user and a PC.
7. One of the most important functions of a computer is to process large amounts of data quickly.
8. The main reason for installing more memory is to allow the computer to process data faster.

***VIII. Translate the sentences into Russian using the gerund.***

1. Я не смогу перевести этот документ, не посмотрев нескольких слов в словаре.
2. Я думаю поехать туда осенью.
3. Я зайду к вам перед тем, как уехать из Москвы.
4. Я поблагодарил его за то, что он купил мне такие интересные книги.
5. Он понимает важность изучения иностранных языков.

6. Он был занят переводом какой-то статьи, когда я пришел.
7. Он привык вставать рано.
8. Он вошел в комнату, не постучав.
9. Я не могу пойти туда, не сказав ему об этом.
10. Мы не могли не рассмеяться, когда услышали это.
11. Продолжайте рассказывать вашу историю.
12. Вместо того, чтобы поехать на машине, они пошли пешком и опоздали на концерт.
13. Удалось ли вам решить эту задачу?
14. Я поблагодарил его за то, что он помог нам.
15. Этот фильм стоит посмотреть.
16. Я не возражаю против того, чтобы поехать туда сегодня.
17. Бесполезно идти туда сейчас.
18. Извините, что я не позвонил вам вчера.
19. Он настаивал на том, чтобы я вернулся скоро.
20. Он несет ответственность за то, чтобы работа была закончена вовремя.
21. Вы не возражаете против того, чтобы я курил здесь?
22. Не было надежды, что мы достанем билеты.
23. Я помню, что видел его где-то.
24. Она упрекала себя за то, что сказала это.
25. Помимо того, что он очень эрудирован, у него еще и прекрасное чувство юмора.
26. Они настояли на том, чтобы помочь нам.
27. Нет никакой возможности отыскать его адрес.
28. У него большой опыт вождения машины.
29. Вам интересно принять участие в этом проекте?
30. В чем преимущества использования интернета?
31. Несмотря на то, что он уже увидел этот фильм, он посмотрел его с нами за компанию.
32. Мы с нетерпением ожидали поездки за границу.
33. Они извинились за опоздание.
34. Его обвинили в воровстве.
35. Они настояли на том, чтобы я остался дома.
36. Преподаватели не одобряли того, что он пропускает так много занятий.
37. Я не расположен устраивать вечеринку.
38. Он плохо пишет сочинения.
39. Бесполезно делать эту работу сейчас.

40. Я не думаю, что стоит ходить на это собрание.
41. Он ушел, ни с кем не попрощавшись.
42. Прости меня за то, что я забыл предупредить тебя о встрече.
43. Мне не очень хочется их видеть.
44. Они настояли на том, чтобы мы вовремя закончили работу.
45. Мы не одобряем того, что вы все делаете по-своему.
46. Он всегда мечтал купить машину.
47. Тебе удалось найти эту информацию?
48. Что помешало тебе хорошо подготовиться к экзаменам?
49. Вместо того, чтобы празднично проводить время, лучше бы устроился на работу.
50. В чем преимущества изучения иностранных языков за границей?
51. Они все время что-то рассказывают без остановки.
52. Не стоит беспокоиться об этой незначительной ошибке.
53. Он испытывает трудности с переводом текстов с русского на английский.
54. Нет смысла покупать ненужные вещи.
55. Бесполезно спешить. Мы все равно опоздали.
56. Никому еще не удавалось доказать эту теорему.
57. Это средство предназначено для мытья окон.
58. Несмотря на плохое самочувствие, он все равно пошел на работу.
59. Перед тем, как будете делать это задание, прочитайте соответствующий раздел в учебнике.
60. Вместо того, чтобы смотреть телевизор, давайте пойдем гулять.

***IX. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form using infinitives or gerunds.***

1. Don't switch off without (to close down) your PC.
2. I want (to upgrade) my computer.
3. He can't get used (to log on) with a password.
4. You can find information on the Internet by (to use) a search engine.
5. He objected to (to pay) expensive telephone calls for Internet access.
6. He tried (to hack into) the system without (to know) the password.
7. You needn't learn how (to program) in HTML before (to design) webpages.
8. I look forward to (to input) data by voice instead of (to use) a keyboard.

***X. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form using infinitives, gerunds, or participles.***

1. 'I was lonely at first,' the old man admitted, 'but after a time I got used to (to live) alone and even got (to like) it.'
2. I meant (to buy) an evening paper but I didn't see anyone (to sell) them.
3. Next time we go (to house-hunt), remember (to ask) the agent for clear directions. I wasted hours (to look) for the last house.
4. The hunters expected (to be paid) by the foot for the snakes they caught. This meant (to take) the snakes out of the sack and (to measure) them. They seemed (to expect) me (to do) it; but I wasn't particularly anxious (to be) the first (to die) of snakebite.
5. He said, 'I'm terribly sorry (to keep) you (to wait).' I said, 'It doesn't matter at all,' but he went on (to apologise) for nearly five minutes!
6. I always try (to come) in quietly but they always hear me to (go) upstairs.
7. They don't allow (to smoke) in the auditorium; they don't want (to risk) (to set) it on fire.
8. All day long we saw the trees (to toss) in the wind and heard the waves (to crash) against the rocks.
9. He noticed the helicopter (to hover) over the field. Then, to his astonishment, he saw a rope ladder (to be) thrown out and three men (to climb) down. He watched them (to run) across the field and out through the gate. Later he saw a car with four men in it (to come) out of the lane (to lead) to the field.
10. She remembers part of her childhood quite clearly. She remembers (to go) to school for the first time and (to be) frightened.

***XI. Paraphrase the sentences using the structure Subject+verb+the infinitive with such verbs as 'to believe', 'to consider', 'to know', 'to suppose' etc.***

1. People know that he is armed.
2. We believe that he has special knowledge which may be useful to the police.
3. People believe that he was killed by terrorists.
4. We consider that she was the best singer that Australia has ever produced.
5. We know that the expedition reached the South Pole in May.

6. It was expected that the damage would be extensive.
7. It is thought that there are too many obstacles to peace.
8. It's your duty to obey him.
9. In 1981 it was reported there were only two experts on this disease in the country.
10. It seems that someone has made a terrible mistake.
11. We consider that the petrol tank is dangerous.
12. It is thought that the electrical system is a fire hazard.

***XII. Translate the sentences into English using the structure Subject+verb+ the infinitive.***

1. Ожидают, что договор будет подписан на этой неделе.
2. Известно, что он придерживается другого мнения по этому вопросу.
3. Говорят, что этот дом был построен около двухсот лет тому назад.
4. Он, похоже, знает это предмет очень хорошо.
5. Эта книга, по-видимому, очень интересная.
6. Сообщают, что состоялся запуск нового спутника.
7. Говорят, что она знает три иностранных языка.
8. Предполагалось, что они выполнят эту часть работы.
9. Погода, вероятно, изменится.
10. Вряд ли он придет сюда.
11. Полагают, что эти результаты окажутся ценными для дальнейшего исследования.
12. Кажется маловероятным, что их предложение будет принято.
13. Никто, по-видимому, не обратил внимания на его слова.
14. Считается, что в доказательстве этой теоремы было несколько неточностей.
15. Предполагается, что вы должны были знать ответ на этот вопрос.
16. Известно, что он один из лучших специалистов в этой области.
17. Казалось, что он доволен нашей работой.
18. Ожидается, что все будут принимать участие в этой конференции.
19. Он, скорее всего, ждет вас у входа.
20. Считается, что в этом журнале есть много интересных статей.
21. Оказалось, что это очень трудная задача.

22. Я случайно слышал, как они говорили об этом.
23. Случилось так, что нас не было там в это время.
24. Этот рассказ может показаться довольно скучным.
25. Предполагается, что он вернется домой в 6 часов.
26. Он, наверно, придет вовремя.
27. Известно, что Ломоносов был самым крупным ученым своего времени.
28. Она, по-видимому, забыла о своем обещании.
29. Я случайно был дома, когда он зашел.
30. Лекция вряд ли будет интересной.

***XIII. Complete the gap in each sentence with the correct form of the verbs below using the structure Verb+object+the infinitive.***

*copy   switch   type   get   use   work   operate   display*

1. The Help facility enables users ..... advice on most problems.
2. Adding more memory lets your computer ..... faster.
3. Windows allows you ..... two different folders at the same time.
4. The Shift key allows you ..... in upper case.
5. The MouseKeys feature enables you ..... the numeric keypad to move the mouse pointer.
6. ALT + TAB allows you ..... between programs.
7. The StickyKeys feature helps disabled people ..... two keys simultaneously.
8. ALT + PRINT SCREEN lets you.....an image of an active window to the Clipboard.

***XIV. Translate the sentences into Russian using the structure Verb+object+the infinitive.***

1. Я хотел бы, чтобы вы объяснили мне это правило еще раз.
2. Вы слышали когда-нибудь, как он поет?
3. Они не видели, как я вошел в комнату.
4. Никто не ожидал, что они уедут так скоро.
5. Полагаю, что он надежный человек.
6. Мы считаем, что это очень интересный проект.
7. Я хотел бы, чтобы мою статью опубликовали в новом сборнике научных работ.

8. Мы ожидаем, что контракт будет заключен в ближайшем будущем.
9. Я увидел, как машина повернула за угол и скрылась.
10. Длинные уши зайца позволяют ему слышать малейший шорох.
11. Мороз явился причиной гибели растений.
12. Что заставило его так рано туда поехать?
13. Родители не разрешали детям поздно смотреть телевизор.
14. Я нахожу, что это очень сложная задача.
15. Я знаю, что это правда.
16. Мы не ожидали, что он так опоздает.
17. Они заставили его убрать в комнате.
18. Что вы хотите, чтобы я сделал для вас?
19. Я полагаю, что он квалифицированный специалист.
20. Я бы хотел, чтобы вы узнали точный адрес этой фирмы.
21. Я считаю, что он прав.
22. Я думаю, что этот вопрос имеет очень большое значение.
23. Вредные вещества являются причиной разрушения озонового слоя.
24. Я хотел, чтобы его пригласили сюда.
25. Я нахожу, что он очень сообразительный ребенок.
26. Он заставил меня прочитать эту книгу.
27. Они разрешили ему пойти на концерт.
28. Никто не заметил, как он выходил из дома.
29. Я чувствую, как какое-то насекомое ползет по моей ноге.
30. Что стало причиной его опоздания?

## ARTICLES and NOUNS

***I. Explain the use of the indefinite article ‘a’, the definite article ‘the’, and the ‘zero’ article ( ).***

1. Generally, **a** computer is any device that can perform numerical calculations — even **an** adding machine, **an** abacus, or **a** slide rule. Currently, however, **the** term usually refers to **an** electronic device that can perform automatically **a** series of tasks according to **a** precise set of instructions. **The** set of instructions is called **a** program, and **the** tasks may include making arithmetic calculations, storing, retrieving, and \_processing data, controlling another device, or interacting with **a** person

to perform **a** business function or to play **a** video game. In **an** increasingly computerized society, computer literacy, **the** ability to understand and use computers, is very important. Knowledge about computers is **a** requirement for getting many types of jobs.

2. Ball lightning, also called globe lightning, is **an** aerial phenomenon that occurs as **a** moving luminous sphere several inches in diameter. It usually occurs near **the** ground during thunderstorms, may be red, orange, or yellow in colour, and is often accompanied by **a** hissing sound and distinct odour. It lasts only a few seconds and dies out suddenly, either silently or explosively. Ball lightning has been observed to cause damage by burning or melting. Its relation, if any, to common lightning is uncertain. Its causes are unknown, but among **the** explanations of ball lightning are the following: air or gas behaving abnormally; high-density plasma; **an** air vortex containing luminous gases; and microwave radiation within **a** plasma shell.

## ***II. Decide whether these sentences are right or wrong.***

1. I believe it's very difficult to find a cheap accommodation in London.
2. We're looking for a place to rent.
3. We're late because they're resurfacing the motorway and the traffics are terrible.
4. He was asked to leave the college because of a bad behaviour at the end of term party.
5. I'm going to phone my brother to wish him good luck for his driving test.
6. I think it's a pity Rebecca had her hairs cut short because she looked much more attractive before.
7. It's not a bad room, but the furnitures take up too much space.
8. As an old friend, may I give you an advice?
9. If we don't have up-to-date information, how can we make sensible decisions?
10. Fortunately, the check-up was less unpleasant experience than I expected.

## ***III. Insert articles where necessary.***

1. I cannot find ... letter which you gave me this morning.



2. ... clock in ... living room is slow.
3. ... garden which is at ... back of that house has ... tennis-court.
4. ... man who has no patience cannot play ... chess well.
5. My son has ... very good German teacher who knows ... language perfectly.
6. ... large branch broken by ... wind lay across our path.
7. ... coal is one of ... most important natural resources.
8. ... most common kind of ... fuel used by ... man is ... wood.
9. Please cut ... grass in ... garden.
10. ... milk which you bought yesterday turned sour.
11. ... garden is surrounded by ... wall built of ... stone.
12. Is your shirt made of ... silk or ... cotton?
13. I always drink ... boiled water.
14. ... water which we drink in our towns is filtered at waterworks.
15. ... thermometer is ... instrument for measuring ... temperature.

#### ***IV. Correct the mistakes in the sentences.***

1. It's not a first-class accommodation unless it has a private bathroom.
2. On this record twins play piano duet.
3. The halfway through meal we realised what waiter had said.
4. If the Mrs Hillier phones, say I'm away on trip.
5. There is a wonderful scenery in eastern part of Turkey.
6. Cocker spaniel is one of most popular pet dogs.
7. There is going to be fog and a cold weather all the next week.
8. The burglaries are definitely on increase.
9. I spent very interesting holiday at the Lake Coniston in England.
10. We are against war in general, so of course we are against war like this between superpower and developing country.
11. The time you spend on the relaxing pastime is good for you.
12. Don't you work in record shop in High Street?
13. A new campaign against the smoking is directed at the young women.
14. The leader of the team is usually called captain.
15. A half the time I get phone call it's wrong number.
16. I saw brilliant rock band perform at the Isle of Wight rock festival.
17. Do you know what the difference there is between the stoat and the weasel?
18. At the half-time the both teams seemed in a difficulty.
19. The earthquake could easily damage the Channel Tunnel.

20. A painting I like best is the one not for a sale.

***V. Choose the most suitable article.***

1. Helen doesn't like the/- cream cakes sold in a/the local bakery.
2. The/- basketball is fast becoming a/the popular sport worldwide.
3. We could see that the/- Alps were covered in the/- snow.
4. It's a/- long time since I met a/- lovely person like you!
5. Diana has a/- degree in the/- engineering from the/- University of London.
6. At the/- present moment, the/- man seems to have the/an uncertain future.
7. The/- problem for the/- today's students is how to survive financially.
8. The/- French enjoy spending holidays in the/- countryside.
9. Please do not turn on a/the water-heater in a/the bathroom.
10. At an/the end of a/the busy day, a/- sleep is -/the best tonic.
11. Brenda is the/- ideal for a/the job. She has a/- wealth of the/- experience.
12. The/- safety at the/- work is a/- major concern for us.
13. The/- poorest people in the/- country live in this city.
14. She was a/the first woman to cross -/the Atlantic in the/a canoe.
15. There is a/- beautiful countryside within an/- easy reach of a/the hotel.
16. I have a/- terrible cold and am staying in the/- bed today.
17. I earn £3 an/the hour as a/- supermarket cashier on the/- Saturdays.
18. The/- charge for an/- excess luggage is £ 10 a/the kilo.
19. The/- most of the/- life is a/- matter of getting on with the/- others.
20. This country is officially called The/- United Kingdom of The/- Great Britain and The/- Northern Ireland.

***VI. Fill in the articles where necessary.***

***Health Clubs***

Are you shopping for (1) ... health club to join so you can get in shape? Shop wisely! You could end up choosing (2) ... wrong club and losing more money than pounds. You may find out too late that (3) ... health clubs aren't for you. (4) ... San Diego fitness experts recommend thoroughly checking out several health clubs before you join one. First, know what you want and need in (5) ... fitness facility, and don't pay for what you'll never use. If you only want exercise classes, (6) ... exercise

studio without weight machines and locker rooms may work for you. If you're looking for (7) ... place to only do bodybuilding, you'll be happy in a basic gym. You may be in (8) ... market for a full-service health club; then, make sure it offers lots of activities. Look for a place near your house, and check out (9) ... exercise instructors and personal trainers. They should be educated in physical education or certified by (10) ... organization such as the American Council on exercise. Certified instructors have at least some knowledge of anatomy, exercise physiology, injury prevention and (11) ... cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). You should evaluate (12) ... equipment and make sure fitness machines are modern and in working order. Try to talk to other members of the club. Find out what they believe are (13) ... advantages and disadvantages there. Look in (14) ... locker room, workout room, and shower--everywhere should be clean. (15) ... locker room sanitation is usually a good indication of how clean other areas are. Finally, before you sign (16) ... agreement to join, read the contract carefully.

#### ***VII. Add articles where necessary.***

1. Camera is piece of equipment used for taking photographs. Camera lets in light from image in front of it and directs light onto photographic film. Light has effect on chemicals which cover film and forms picture on it. When film is developed it is washed in chemicals which make picture permanent. It is possible to print picture onto photographic paper.

2. Space satellite does not need to be streamlined in order to fly since there is no air in space to slow it down. However, it does need source of energy to power its electronic circuitry, so satellite has large solar panels that convert sunlight into electricity. In addition, it is necessary for satellite to stay in exactly right position so that its antennae face radio stations on ground. For this reason it is equipped with gas thrusters which can move satellite into correct orbit, high above Earth.

#### ***VIII. Translate the sentences into English.***

1. Я спросил совета у врача.
2. Каковы последние новости о ходе выборов?
3. Во время пожара в здании царило полное смятение.
4. Его фирма развалилась, и все деньги были потеряны.
5. Книга содержит ценную информацию для пользователей компьютеров.

6. Компания обратилась в суд, для того чтобы получить разрешение изменить условия контракта.
7. Во время нашего отпуска мы получили много приятных впечатлений.
8. Для этой работы нужен большой опыт.
9. Сначала я должен зайти в банк поменять деньги, а потом забежать на почту, чтобы купить марки.
10. Полиция обнаружила преступника?
11. У меня болит зуб, поэтому придется записаться на прием к дантисту.
12. Наш рейс задержали, так что мы прождали четыре часа в аэропорту.
13. Я часто смотрю телевизор и слушаю радио, чтобы быть в курсе последних событий.
14. В городке, где я живу, нет ни одного кинотеатра.
15. Он сидел в тюрьме за свои политические взгляды.
16. Правительство собирается увеличить налоги.
17. Персонал недоволен условиями работы.
18. Во время кражи было похищено несколько тысяч долларов.
19. Я не люблю много есть на завтрак.
20. Кредитная карточка — удобный способ оплаты покупок.
21. Какой климат на экваторе?
22. Штопор — это приспособление для открывания бутылок.
23. Он закончил школу в прошлом году и сразу поступил в университет.
24. Белый носорог находится на грани вымирания.
25. Китай — это страна с быстро растущим населением.
26. Картинки иногда помогают запоминать значение новых слов.
27. Пострадавших отвезли в больницу.
28. Кто из космонавтов первым летал в космос?
29. Автобус — это распространенное транспортное средство.
30. Это очень интересный вид растений.

## ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS

### *I. Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct degree of comparison.*

1. The Trans-Siberian railway is (long) in the world.
2. The twenty-second of December is (short) day in the year.
3. Iron is (useful) of all metals.
4. Elbrus is (high) peak in the Caucasian mountains.
5. His plan is (practical) than yours.
6. This room is (small) than all the rooms in the house.
7. London (large) city in England.
8. Silver is (heavy) than copper.
9. This exercise is (good) than the last one.
10. My cigarettes are (bad) than yours.
11. Yesterday was (hot) day we have had this summer.
12. The company's annual report shows that profit figures were (low) than the previous year.
13. This is (beautiful) view I have seen in my life.
14. This house is much (spacious) than our flat.
15. He spoke to me in (pleasant) manner possible.
16. Even (carefully) prepared plans can go wrong.
17. Reykjavik is the world's (northern) capital city.
18. Don't worry, you'll be OK with Gerry, he's (careful driver) you could wish to have.
19. In the Alto Adige region of Italy, German dialect is spoken much (frequently).....Italian.
20. Sumo wrestlers must be (heavy) athletes in the world.

### *II. Complete the sentences with an appropriate comparative or superlative adjective.*

*alike    common    complex    confident    forceful    hot    likely  
relaxed    simple    wide*

1. I feel much ... now that the exams are over.
2. Our new car is a little ... than our old one, but still fits easily into the garage.
3. Her latest speech was strong and confident, and some people now consider her to be the ... figure in British politics.

4. Now that they had both had their hair cut, the twins looked even ... than usual.
5. Throughout the match, Barcelona looked the ... winners.
6. Scientists claim that oil pollution is now the ... cause of death among sea birds.
7. The last exam was quite easy and I began to feel ... about my results.
8. Another, even ..., computer had to be designed to control the environment of the space station.
9. It's been the ... day in London for 35 years.
10. This exercise is too difficult. I think you should make it ....

***III. Fill the gaps in the following presentation with these expressions of comparison.***

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| a. <i>there is no comparison</i>  | g. <i>much better</i>                   |
| b. <i>much wider</i>              | h. <i>considerably lower</i>            |
| c. <i>more reliable than</i>      | i. <i>in comparison with</i>            |
| d. <i>much more up-market</i>     | j. <i>slightly more economical than</i> |
| e. <i>more efficient</i>          | k. <i>a lot faster than</i>             |
| f. <i>slightly less expensive</i> | l. <i>more solidly built</i>            |

If we compare these two models, you can see immediately that Car X has considerable advantages (1).....Car Y. First of all, there is the question of price. At £18,000, Car X is (2).....Car Y, which costs £18,250. Secondly, there is the question of fuel economy. On average, Car X will do 20 kilometres per litre and this makes it (3).....Car Y, which averages 19.2 kpl. Then we come to the question of speed. X has a top speed of 190 kph and this is (4).....Y, which can only reach 150 kph.

As far as maintenance is concerned, (5)..... - with Car X we offer a 2-year guarantee for all parts and labour and this represents a (6).....deal than Car Y, where there is only a 6-month guarantee. In addition, with X we can also provide a (7).....service network than the competition. Another factor to consider is that of reliability. Tests have shown that Car X is (8).....Car Y in every respect. The engine is (9)....., the bodywork is (10).....and the running costs are (11).....Finally, there is the question of image. Here there is no doubt that Car X has a (12).....image than Car Y, as is confirmed by all our market research.

**IV. Using the language in the boxes below, complete the comparisons between the two couples as in the example.**

<i>slightly</i>	<i>nearly</i>	<i>much/far</i>
<i>about</i>	<i>twice</i>	<i>as much as</i>
<i>more/less/fewer</i>	<i>half</i>	<i>considerably</i>
<i>exactly</i>	<i>five times</i>	<i>as many as</i>
<i>a great deal</i>	<i>over</i>	

  

	MARTIN	FIONA	RUPERT	RACHEL
Age	39	42	37	29
Height	1m 77cm	1m 68cm	1m 76cm	1m 65cm
Weight	96kg	48kg	75kg	59kg
Working day	9hrs	5.5 hrs	6 hrs	3 hrs
Annual income	£42,000	£16,500	£32,000	£8,000
Exercise per week	1 hrs	2 hrs	4 hrs	1.5 hrs

1. (AGE) Rachel is *considerably younger than* Fiona.
2. (AGE) Martin is.....Rupert.
3. (WEIGHT) Fiona weighs.....Martin.
4. (WEIGHT) Martin weighs.....Rupert.
5. (HEIGHT) Rupert is.....Martin.
6. (HEIGHT) Fiona is.....Rachel.
7. (WORK) Martin works.....Rachel.
8. (WORK) Fiona works.....Rupert.
9. (INCOME) Rachel earns.....Fiona.
10. (INCOME) Martin earns.....Rachel.
11. (EXERCISE) Rupert takes.....Martin.
12. (EXERCISE) Rachel takes.....Fiona.

**V. Translate the following sentences into English using the degrees of comparison of adjectives.**

1. Февраль — самый короткий месяц в году.
2. Сегодня значительно холоднее, чем вчера.
3. Большинство моих друзей занимаются спортом.
4. Большинство людей любит фрукты.
5. Большую часть жизни он провел за границей.
6. Это один из худших результатов в классе.
7. Это один из самых важных пунктов в докладе.

8. Это самая распространенная ошибка.
9. Детям следует проводить меньше времени за компьютером.
10. Здание МГУ — одно из самых высоких зданий Москвы.
11. Сегодня мы писали более трудный диктант, чем вчера.
12. Математика — одна из самых сложных наук.
13. Этот текст самый трудный из всех работ, которые мы когда-либо переводили.
14. Это одно из наименее известных и наиболее отдаленных мест земного шара.
15. Дальнейшее исследование покажет, были ли мы правы в наших предположениях.
16. Чем сложнее задача, тем больше времени тратится на ее решение.
17. Чем больше блюд вы заказываете в ресторане, тем дороже вам обходится обед.
18. Чем дольше он будет оставаться за границей, тем менее вероятно, что он вернется назад.
19. Чем позже он встает утром, тем меньше времени у него остается на важные дела.
20. Чем больше становится Европейский Союз, тем неизбежнее разногласия между его участниками.

***VI. Turn adjectives given in brackets into adverbs.***

1. I drove (straight) home.
2. We came to work (early).
3. She (quick) filled in the answers.
4. He likes to drive (fast).
5. We proceeded (cautious).
6. He threw the ball (high) into the air.
7. How (good) do you know her?
8. We arrived (late).
9. They did the work (bad).
10. He spoke (little).
11. The gathering is held (annual)
12. They replied (immediate).
13. The workers met (weekly).
14. I will deal with that problem (first).
15. They were (suitable) dressed for the occasion.



***VII. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of adjectives or adverbs of the words in brackets.***

1. They have a (wide) front lawn.
2. He has challenged a (wide) held theory.
3. Every author likes to receive (favourable) book reviews.
4. (Favourable) situated farms often produce higher yields than other farms.
5. Many (previous) incomprehensible phenomena have been explained with the help of modern science.
6. Many (previous) city councils have succeeded in balancing the budget.
7. (Unusual) weather conditions have prevailed for the past ten days.
8. An (extreme) large number of variables must be taken into account.
9. (Relative) few people understand the situation.
10. She wrote a (humorous) short story.
11. That was a (frequent) occurring event.
12. Our city boasts a (frequent) bus service.
13. It was a (hot) Easter Sunday.
14. It was a (hot) debated issue.
15. The moon appeared (brief) between the clouds.
16. He looked (happy).
17. He looked (attentive) at the timetable.
18. We felt (sleepy) after supper.
19. After the lights went out, we felt our way (sleepy) to our rooms.
20. The sky grew (dark).
21. He became (excited) at the thought of giving a speech.
22. She became a teacher (immediate) after graduating.
23. The pastries smelled (sweet).
24. We (eager) smelled the aroma of fresh bread.

***VIII. Choose the correct form of adjectives and adverbs.***

Well, here I am in England. Thank you for your *kind* / *kindly* letter. You ask me what's it like here. I must say, it's pretty *good* / *well*. The language school is very *efficient* / *efficiently* organised. On the first morning we had to do a test, which I found rather *hard* / *hardly*. However I got a *surprising* / *surprisingly* good mark, so I'm in the second class. I didn't talk much at first, because I couldn't think of the words *quick* / *quickly* enough, but *late* / *lately* I've become much more *fluent* / *fluently*. I'm staying with a family

who live *near / nearly* the school. They are quite *pleasant / pleasantly* although I don't see much of them because I'm always so *busy / busily* with my friends from school. I was surprised how *easy / easily* I made new friends here. They come from *different / differently* parts of the world and we have some *absolute / absolutely* fascinating discussions. I do hope you will be able to join me here next term. I'm sure we'd have *good / well* fun together.

***IX. Decide whether these sentences are right or wrong.***

1. 'Please get a move on!' shouted Trevor impatient.
2. I believe she is a very lonely woman.
3. I didn't like his plan, which seemed unnecessary complicated to me.
4. I'm sure you could win the match if you tried hardly.
5. I have an awful headache, so could you please be quiet.
6. Soraya's only been in France a year, but she speaks perfectly French.
7. The reason Bruce gets so tired is that he has an exceptional demanding job.
8. My mother was very ill last year, but she's good enough to go on holiday now.
9. David ran as fast as he could but he still arrived late.
10. In spite of the fact that Jean always says she's short of money, I happen to know she actually has a very good-paid job.

**PRONOUNS, DETERMINERS, and CONJUNCTIONS**

***I. Complete these sentences with the following pronouns.***

<i>no</i>	<i>any</i>
<i>none</i>	<i>anyone (anybody)</i>
<i>no one</i>	<i>anything</i>
<i>nothing</i>	<i>anywhere</i>
<i>nowhere</i>	

1. The bus was completely empty. There wasn't ... on it.
2. 'Where did you go for your holidays?' '.... I stayed at home.'
3. I couldn't make an omelette because I had ... eggs.
4. I didn't say .... Not a word.
5. The accident looked serious but fortunately ... was injured.

6. The town was still the same when I returned years later. ... had changed.
7. We took a few photographs but ... of them were very good.
8. I can't find my watch .... I've looked all over the house.
9. 'What did you have for breakfast?' '.... I don't usually have ... for breakfast.'
10. We cancelled the party because ... of the people we invited could come.
11. ... intelligent person could do such a stupid thing.
12. There was complete silence in the room. ... said ....
13. 'How many cinemas are there in this town?' '.... The last one closed six months ago.'
14. The four of us wanted to go to a restaurant but we couldn't because ... of us had ... money.

## ***II. Fill in the gaps with 'who', 'whom', 'whose', or 'which'.***

1. Most students ... live in residence find it easy to make friends.
2. My best friend, ... I see every day, always has something new to tell me.
3. Our neighbours, to ... we lent our lawnmower, are conscientious and considerate.
4. The volunteers, ... enthusiasm was obvious, finished the work quickly.
5. The musicians ... we heard yesterday have played together for many years.
6. Parents ... children do well in school usually consider themselves fortunate.
7. Children ... like music are often good at mathematics.
8. The student to ... the prize was awarded had an impressive record.
9. My friend, ... I visited last week, is taking a holiday soon.
10. The class treasurer, to ... we gave the money, announced the balance of the account.
11. The engineers ... designed the building received an award.
12. The townspeople, ... pride in their community is well-known, raised enough money to build a new town hall.
13. The window ... is open is the kitchen window.
14. The girl ... recited the poem is my niece.
15. The woman to ... we were introduced was quite helpful.

16. The opportunity to ... she owed her success came unexpectedly.
17. The man ... they trusted was unreliable.
18. The book ... you read is the best book by that author.
19. The Pacific Ocean, ... may have been crossed by raft during the Stone Age, is the world's largest ocean.
20. His mother, ... he visited frequently, ran her own business.
21. The boy, ... was friendly and intelligent, soon found work.
22. Her husband, to ... she told the story, was just as surprised as I was.
23. The pictures, ... were taken in Algeria, were very striking.
24. The newspaper to ... we subscribe is delivered regularly.

### ***III. Choose the correct word or phrase.***

Last week I made the mistake of revisiting the village where I grew up. It was a small, friendly community with two farms and a number of old cottages round the village green. I realised very quickly that although in *many / few* ways it appears unchanged, in reality hardly *nothing / anything* is the same. *All / Every* the pretty cottages are there, of course, and *both / most* the picturesque farmhouses. But *none of the / none of* inhabitants are country people. *All of they / them* are commuters, who leave early *every morning / all the morning* for nearby town. *Neither of / Neither* the farmhouses is attached to a farm these days; the land has been sold and is managed by *somebody / anyone* in an office *anywhere / somewhere* who has *little / a little* interest in the village itself. There are *few / a few* houses, but they have *no / none of* local character; you can see the same style *anywhere / somewhere* in the country. *The whole / Whole* of the village, in fact, has been tidied up so much that it has become *anything / nothing* more than just another suburb.

### ***IV. Fill in the gaps with the following expressions.***

<i>a few</i>	<i>a lot of</i>	<i>much of</i>
<i>a great deal</i>	<i>a majority of</i>	<i>plenty</i>
<i>a little</i>	<i>enough</i>	<i>several of</i>
<i>a lot</i>	<i>many</i>	<i>some</i>

1. I'm having ..... of trouble passing my driving exam.
2. .... the movies were rated PG.
3. .... information proved to be outdated.

4. We're close to the project deadline, but there is still ..... time left.
5. Although there are ..... brilliant students in this state, only ..... will choose to remain in the state after graduation.
6. We were able to destroy ..... the parasites with our antigen, but ..... of them survived to cause trouble.
7. .... a student has passed through these doors.
8. Although ..... of the lawn is open to the sun, there are of shade trees to make it comfortable.
9. I think he drank ..... wine last night.
10. .... the evidence was taken from the police safe last night.

***V. Decide whether these sentences are right or wrong.***

1. He shouted at all of students although most of us had done nothing wrong.
2. Can anyone use the tennis courts or only college students?
3. What a boring town! There are not good restaurants, nothing!
4. I think he was lonely because he had a few friends and none of his neighbours ever spoke to him.
5. We can't use this room because there are no chairs in it.
6. I've wasted two hours because the whole information you gave me was wrong.
7. When I got on the plane the steward told me I could have some seat because there were so few passengers on the flight.
8. You can't borrow money from me because I have no. My brother's already borrowed it all.
9. I don't know whether our scheme will in fact make a profit, but any money we do raise will be given to charity.
10. I feel so embarrassed that all know my problem. I wish you hadn't said anything.

***VI. Fill in the gaps with the correct word chosen from the pair given in brackets.***

1. I have three winter coats, but ... of them are new. (neither, none)
2. There are two umbrellas here, but ... of them is mine. (neither, none)
3. He owns twelve cows. ... of them are Jerseys. (All, Both)
4. She has painted dozens of pictures. Have you seen ... of them? (any, either)

5. Amy and Beth are twins. They ... play the guitar. (all, both)
6. Two people said "Hello" to me, but I did not recognize ... of them. (any, either)
7. My wife and I ... enjoy classical music. (all, both)
8. I found all of the questions difficult. Did you answer ... of them correctly? (any, either)
9. I asked six different people, but ... of them knew where Walnut Street was. (neither, none)
10. My friends and I would like to thank you for your hospitality. We ... enjoyed ourselves very much. (all, both)
11. There are two public libraries in the city, but ... of them is located close to where I live. (neither, none)
12. Two wrist watches were left here. Is ... of them yours? (any, either)
13. He has three nephews. ... of them have graduated from university. (All, Both)
14. I have two violins. You are welcome to use ... of them. (any, either)
15. My aunt and uncle are ... coming for a visit. (all, both)
16. George and Tom like playing chess together, but ... of them likes to lose a game. (neither, none)
17. The bush is covered with blueberries. Are ... of them ripe yet? (any, either)
18. I have read five books on the subject, but ... of them were very helpful. (neither, none)

***VII. Complete each of the following sentences by filling in the gaps with the correct determiner chosen from the pair given in brackets.***

1. There are ... ducks in the park. (many, much)
2. ... water is left in the pond. (few, little)
3. ... authors are as famous as Shakespeare. (few, little)
4. How ... rice do you have? (many, much)
5. There are ... books on the subject which she has not read. (few, little)
6. ... attention has been paid to the importance of the mass media. (many, much)
7. ... people prefer soccer to football. (many, much)
8. There are ... stores downtown than there are in the suburbs. (fewer, less)
9. ... information was available. (few, little)
10. ... sports are as fast-paced as hockey. (few, little)
11. She made the ... mistakes of all the children in the class. (fewest, least)
12. ... work remains to be done. (few, little)

13. There is often ...wind in the evening than there is at midday. (fewer, less)
14. He does not have ... money. (many, much)
15. He did the ... work of all the boys in the class. (fewest, least)
16. She told ... stories to amuse the children. (many, much)

***VIII. Translate the sentences into English using various pronouns and determiners.***

1. Никто не навестил меня, когда я был болен.
2. Ни одна государственная система не является совершенной.
3. Мне никто ничего не сказал.
4. Среди туристов не было ни одного англичанина.
5. Никто из нас не мог понять, что происходит.
6. Около посольства не было ни одного полицейского.
7. Нам не помог ни один из ваших советов.
8. Я звонил ему несколько раз, но никто не отвечал.
9. Все книги оказались очень интересными.
10. Некоторые из моих друзей уже видели этот фильм.
11. Я никуда не собираюсь.
12. Ты бывал где-нибудь за границей?
13. Кто-то хочет с вами поговорить по телефону.
14. Тебе купить что-нибудь в аптеке?
15. Вам любой скажет, где находится этот дом.
16. Никто не забыл багаж в поезде?
17. Некоторые из вас уже встречались с этим человеком.
18. Слышали, что он уехал куда-то далеко.
19. Лучше знать хоть что-нибудь, чем пребывать в неизвестности.
20. Я буду рад любой информации, которую вы сможете мне предоставить.
21. Такое может произойти с любым человеком.
22. Любой может допустить подобную ошибку.
23. Вы встретили кого-нибудь из знакомых на конференции?
24. Я могу вам чем-нибудь помочь?
25. Вы можете рассказать нам что-нибудь об этой стране?
26. У нас возникли некоторые проблемы с организацией этой встречи.
27. Поторопись, у нас осталось мало времени.
28. У него есть несколько интересных статей.

29. Мало людей знает об этом событии.  
30. У нас еще есть немного еды в холодильнике.

***IX. Fill in the gaps with the correct conjunctions chosen from the pairs given in brackets.***

1. I opened the door ... looked out. (and, yet)
2. She was not in the back yard, ... was she upstairs. (or, nor)
3. The sun had set, ... it was still light outside. (or, yet)
4. He has not arrived yet, ... have they. (and, nor)
5. We searched diligently, ... found nothing. (or, yet)
6. We recognized her at once, ... we had not seen her for years.  
(although, in case)
7. He kept reading ... he fell asleep. (for, until)
8. The moon will rise ... the sun sets. (as soon as, than)
9. It looks ... the train will be late. (while, as though)
10. We will not go skiing ... the weather is good. (as if, unless)
- 11.... I told the truth, you would not believe me. (Even if, So that)
12. They have known her ... she was a child. (until, since)
13. I must leave now, ... I have a great deal of work to do. (as, than)
14. What shall we do ... it rains? (or else, supposing)
15. I studied more ... he did. (than, whereas)
16. We packed a lunch, ... we knew we would soon be hungry. (lest, for)
17. I will join you, ... the weather is fine. (providing, than)
18. We stayed up late, ... we were tired. (although, despite)
19. They went swimming, ... the coldness of the water. (although, despite)
20. I enjoy the course, ... the professor is a good teacher. (because, because of)
21. Please wait ... I make a phone call. (during, while)
22. It looked ... we would not be able to leave until the next day. (as if, like)
- 23.... she lost her way twice, she arrived safely. (Although, Despite)
- 24.... their interest in comets, they decided to study astronomy.  
(Because, Because of)
25. She studied for many months; ..., she knew the material thoroughly.  
(consequently, so that)



## REVISION

### *I. Common Mistakes: How would you fix these mistakes?*

1. He speaks well Germany.
2. I said him he had done a mistake.
3. He travelled with boat and arrived to Helsinki yesterday.
4. She is a too clever woman to stay in a so boring job.
5. Never I have seen such an excited film.
6. We arrived to Stockholm for two hours ago.
7. The news are in the television soon.
8. What means gibberish please?
9. In spite of he was tired, his wife made him to wash dishes.
10. He is living by his aunt on the country.
11. I was given lots of advices about buying new furnitures.
12. He got married with a Swedish in last year.
13. They have spared carefully their money.
14. They are living there during six months.
15. Are you still interesting to do a trip to Lapland?
16. The city of Tampere is full of fabrics, though it is surrounded by some lovely nature.
17. In near future I shall be going to abroad in every case.
18. In Finland we are used to live in a cold climate.
19. The company was grounded in 1903.
20. I could not be without laughing when he explained it me.

### *II. Quiz: 'The Titanic'*

1. *The Titanic* \_\_\_\_ in Belfast (Ireland).  
a. had been built      b. was built      c. was being built
2. *The Titanic* represented the \_\_\_\_ word in ocean-going science and luxury.  
a. last      b. latter      c. late
3. *The ship* started \_\_\_\_ maiden voyage on April 10th, 1912.  
a. her      b. your      c. it
4. *The Titanic* \_\_\_\_ an iceberg and \_\_\_\_ on the night of April 14th, 1912.

a. striked, sank                      b. struck, sank                      c. struck, sunken

5. *One of the Titanic's distinguishing features \_\_\_\_ that it was \_\_\_\_.*

a. was, unsinkable                      b. was, nonsinkable                      c. were, unsinkable

6. *It's believed that of the 2,224 people \_\_\_\_ board, about 1,500 did not survive.*

a. in                      b. at                      c. on

7. *On the lifeboats there was \_\_\_\_ for half of the passengers.*

a. enough room to only                      b. enough only room                      c.                      only  
enough room

8. *The great majority of the passengers \_\_\_\_ survived were travelling first class.*

a. whom                      b. who                      c. which

9. *Women and children were given priority \_\_\_\_ men when the lifeboats were lowered into the sea.*

a. to                      b. over                      c. on

10. *Nobody \_\_\_\_ that this was the greatest marine disaster of all time.*

a. must deny                      b. can deny                      c. has to deny

### ***III. Miscellaneous Grammar Quiz.***

1. *In the sentence, "You may be wrong, but you may be right", 'may' means:*

a. ability  
b. permission  
c. possibility

2. *In which of the statements does "must" express necessity?*

a. There's somebody in the other office. It must be my boss!  
b. You mustn't smoke here!  
c. I must go right now!

3. *In which of the sentences can "since" be replaced by "because"?*

- a. I have enjoyed science since I was a child.
- b. I am interested in this article since I like science.
- c. I've been studying science since 1988.

4. *Choose the alternative in which "while" is being used to express a contrast.*

- a. While the machines are working, let's have some coffee.
- b. I usually take a shower while my mom is preparing breakfast.
- c. My dad is a dreamer, while my mom is too realistic.

5. *Choose the correct statement.*

- a. Many people have computer phobia, that generates more unemployment.
- b. Many people have computer phobia, which generates more unemployment.
- c. Many people have computer phobia, what generates more unemployment.

6. *"I'm a person ... technical knowledge of computer will impress anyone."*

- a. who
- b. which
- c. whose

7. *The Internet, ... is the fastest means of communication, will be available for most people very soon.*

- a. which
- b. that
- c. —

8. *Which is the best sentence?*

- a. I've smoked, but I don't anymore.
- b. I used to smoke, but I don't anymore.
- c. I smoked, but I don't anymore.

**IV. Choose the correct variant.**

- 1. I want *a dozen /a dozen of* eggs, please.
- 2. He was really strange. He didn't talk to *nobody/anybody* in his class.
- 3. Please give him *the other/another* chance.

4. Being considerate means thinking about *others/the others* not only about yourself.
5. Please turn off the lights. I have to develop this film and it's *bright enough/too bright* here.
6. You shouldn't take *too much/too many* luggage. You'll stay there for only two days.
7. *The more/The most* he studies, *the less/the least* he seems to know.
8. I have been studying *so hard as/as hard as* I can to learn English.
9. They finally decided to buy a *four-doors/four-door* car.
10. *Whatever/Whoever* cheats on the test will be caught sooner or later.
11. He said he had done it, *which/what* was not true.
12. *To whom/To who* did you give it to?
13. I wasn't there and *neither was Mary/Mary was neither*.
14. I haven't finished the homework and my brother hasn't *neither/either*.
15. *What's he like/How is he?* He's tall and thin.
16. *Doing/Do* it regularly takes a lot of will power.
17. No news *are/is* good news.
18. Students won't be able to take notes if the teacher *speaks/will speak* fast.
19. She's looking forward to *meet/meeting* her husband's parents.
20. I used to *smoke/smoking* a lot when I was in college.
21. He told me *not to go/to not go* there.
22. She *has been waiting/has been waiting* for the doctor for two hours.
23. Seldom *I have talked to/have I talked to* such an intelligent man.
24. A small number of visitors *is expected/are expected* to come to the meeting.
25. The boss insists *that you are/that you be* here on time.
26. You *should have told/should to have told* the truth then.
27. You *don't have to/mustn't* kill animals; it's cruel and unlawful.
28. Look how wet the ground is. It *must have rained/should have rained* last night.
29. John wishes he *were/had been* taller so he could play basketball.
30. She doesn't remember *who the author of this book is/who is the author of this book*.

***V. Choose the correct answer.***

1. She was angry \_\_\_\_ being left alone.  
a. with                                      b. at



15. \_\_\_\_ we walked home.  
 a. After b. Afterwards
16. He flunked biology. Now he wishes he \_\_\_\_ more.  
 a. studied b. had studied
17. \_\_\_\_ he is right or wrong does not concern us.  
 a. Whether b. If
18. It's mandatory that he \_\_\_\_ there on time.  
 a. is b. be

**VI. Choose the correct answer.**

1. That is \_\_\_\_ you are poor.  
 a. why b. that c. which
2. I couldn't help \_\_\_\_ when he told me that story.  
 a. laugh b. laughing c. to laugh
3. I heard him \_\_\_\_.  
 a. sings b. sing c. sang
4. The place \_\_\_\_ we used to study is no longer a school.  
 a. whom b. at c. where
5. He is \_\_\_\_ taller than you.  
 a. very b. so c. much
6. Jane is \_\_\_\_ than her sister.  
 a. more tall b. tall c. taller
7. There are \_\_\_\_ books on my desk.  
 a. little b. a little c. a few
8. The supermarket \_\_\_\_ their prices last week.  
 a. rose b. raised c. has risen
9. Shakespeare \_\_\_\_ in 1616.  
 a. died b. has died c. was died
10. He wished he \_\_\_\_ better.  
 a. do b. did c. had done
11. I \_\_\_\_ to go to school.  
 a. can b. have c. must
12. Would you \_\_\_\_ opening the window?  
 a. go b. mind c. please
13. Did you enjoy \_\_\_\_ with your girlfriend?  
 a. walked b. walking c. to walk



33. I have lived here \_\_\_\_ many years.  
 a. during  
 b. for
34. My brother is \_\_\_\_ of the two.  
 a. taller  
 b. the taller
35. This news \_\_\_\_ interesting.  
 a. was  
 b. were

## ***VII. Proficiency Test №1***

### ***a) Part I: Select the best answer.***

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ to attend the meeting on Thursday.  
 (A) must  
 (B) have  
 (C) required  
 (D) be
2. New York ironweed with its small, dark purple thistle flowers, sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ to a height of eight feet.  
 (A) grows  
 (B) growing  
 (C) it grows  
 (D) up
3. With its antlers \_\_\_\_\_ the feet of a duck, the North American moose is easy to identify.  
 (A) web-like  
 (B) webbed like  
 (C) like a web  
 (D) the webs like
4. The instructions for this model are \_\_\_\_\_ as possible.  
 (A) clearly more defined  
 (B) as clearly defined  
 (C) as defined clearly  
 (D) more clearly defined



5. \_\_\_\_\_ several weeks for a person to starve to death, but without sleep the human body dies in about 10 days.

- (A) Usually taking it
- (B) Usually takes it
- (C) It usually takes
- (D) To take it usually

6. \_\_\_\_\_ that you borrowed his car, he would be very angry.

- (A) Ever were Matt to find out
- (B) Were Matt ever to find out
- (C) Matt were ever to find out
- (D) Were ever to find out Matt

7. Newly installed gypsum board walls \_\_\_\_\_ before they are painted.

- (A) with a sealant coated
- (B) should coat with a sealant
- (C) should be coated with a sealant
- (D) coating with a sealant

8. Although the colour television set \_\_\_\_\_ almost every American family now owns at least one.

- (A) a recent invention is
- (B) is a recent invention
- (C) recent is an invention
- (D) is it a recent invention

9. Descendant of a long line of New Englanders, Robert Lowell chose, in his early poems, \_\_\_\_\_ against his background of Bostonian eminence.

- (A) for reacting
- (B) to react
- (C) reacted
- (D) to the reaction

10. In most cases the current balance available in a checking or savings account \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) can be verified by telephone
- (B) on the telephone can verify

- (C) in verification by telephone
- (D) being verified by telephone

11. Not until several years after a war has ended \_\_\_\_\_ to feel the severe psychological damage it can cause.

- (A) do many of its veterans begin
- (B) many of its veterans begin
- (C) and many of its veterans begin
- (D) many of its veterans beginning

12. Astronomers rely on measurements of mass and brightness to determine \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) how old is a star
- (B) is a star how old
- (C) a star is how old
- (D) how old a star is

13. \_\_\_\_\_ recover from the setbacks they have experienced in recent years, the economy of the entire country would be positively affected.

- (A) American car manufactures should ever
- (B) Ever should American car manufactures
- (C) Should American car manufactures ever
- (D) American car manufactures should

14. \_\_\_\_\_ witnesses is forbidden in the Federal Courts of the United States.

- (A) Aggressively cross-examine
- (B) Cross-examination aggressive
- (C) Aggressive cross-examining
- (D) The aggressive cross-examination of

15. The flora of the arid American Southwest is less varied than \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) the semi-tropical Southeast
- (B) that of the semi-tropical Southeast
- (C) the Southeast is semi-tropical
- (D) it is semi-tropical in the Southeast

**b) Part II:** *Select the one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.*

1. The most visible changes physical of aging take place in the skin.

- (A) The most
- (B) changes physical
- (C) take place
- (D) the skin

2. The Richter scale provides a fairly accurate measurements of seismic disturbances.

- (A) The
- (B) fairly accurate
- (C) measurements
- (D) disturbances

3. There is fewer oxygen available in the atmosphere of Jupiter than there is on Earth.

- (A) fewer
- (B) the
- (C) there is
- (D) Earth

4. Physical exercise has help many people because it relieves stress.

- (A) has help
- (B) many
- (C) because
- (D) relieves

5. People who want to improve their carpentry skills sometimes go to special schools where they learning to build houses.

- (A) who
- (B) want
- (C) where
- (D) learning

6. The Swedish settlers who builded the first log cabins in the state of Delaware brought their logs with them from their homeland.

- (A) builded
- (B) first

- (C) brought
- (D) with them

7. The discovery of a new primate species, the black-faced lion tamarin, will be formerly announced as soon as scientists have further evidence of its existence.

- (A) discovery
- (B) formerly
- (C) as soon as
- (D) further

8. An invention's chance of being accepted depends of its superiority to the method or object it is replacing.

- (A) An
- (B) of being accepted
- (C) depends of
- (D) it is replacing

9. The powerful, destroy force of hurricanes, common in the Caribbean and south-eastern United States, sometimes reaches as far north as New England.

- (A) destroy
- (B) common
- (C) sometimes
- (D) reaches

10. While solvent-based wall paints offer good coverage and sealing power, they are most difficult to clean up than are water-based paints.

- (A) offer
- (B) they
- (C) most
- (D) clean up

11. Electronic games, much of which can be powerful instructional tools, are becoming more and more prevalent with the proliferation of computers in schools.

- (A) much of which
- (B) instructional
- (C) more and more prevalent

(D) proliferation

12. The long-term affects of the American Civil War, which split families and friends apart, are still being felt in the twentieth century.

(A) affects

(B) which

(C) are

(D) twentieth century

13. The ladybug beetle is such helpful in controlling other, more harmful insects, that it is often sold to gardeners as a natural method for pest control.

(A) such

(B) that

(C) often

(D) as

14. An amazing variety of animals, by means of elaborate adaptators, are able to thrive in conditions of extreme heat and dryness.

(A) amazing

(B) by means

(C) adaptators

(D) are able to

15. Musical celebrities from all over the world appear regular in the exclusive nightclubs and casinos of Las Vegas.

(A) Musical

(B) from all over

(C) regular

(D) exclusive

16. Humans have a very large and densely brain in proportion to their body size.

(A) very large

(B) densely

(C) in proportion to

(D) their

17. *Ms. magazine*, which began in 1972, has long been considered one of the led publications of the feminist movement.

- (A) which
- (B) has long been
- (C) led
- (D) feminist

18. It is wise avoiding overconsumption of alcohol because of its detrimental effects on the heart, liver, and central nervous system.

- (A) It
- (B) avoiding
- (C) because of
- (D) the

19. The 1960 presidential campaign was marked by an innovation into American politics — a series of television debates in which the two candidates responded to questions put by newspaper reporters.

- (A) into
- (B) of television debates
- (C) in
- (D) responded to

20. Even when the warmest part of the day in the hottest season of the year, desert sand dunes teem with *Bembix*, more commonly known as sand wasps.

- (A) when
- (B) year
- (C) more
- (D) known as

21. Even although the negative and positive charges of isotopes are identical, their masses are not.

- (A) although
- (B) and
- (C) of isotopes
- (D) their

22. It has always been thought that cell mutation is a random event however, geneticists find evidence to the contrary over the past few years.

- (A) always
- (B) that
- (C) is
- (D) find

23. During the early 1970s, the American public collectively has become health conscious, turning away from the highly processed foods that had been so popular in the past.

- (A) collectively
- (B) has become
- (C) turning
- (D) had been

24. Important news are now conveyed electronically from one side of the globe to the other in a matter of seconds.

- (A) are
- (B) electronically
- (C) to
- (D) in a matter

25. Democrats had dominate the White House for five terms when Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower was elected in 1952.

- (A) dominate
- (B) for
- (C) when
- (D) was elected

## ***VII. Proficiency Test №2***

***a) Part I. Grammar: Select the best answer.***

1. Juan \_\_\_\_\_ in the library this morning.

- A. is study                      B. studying                      C. is studying                      D. are studying

2. Alicia, \_\_\_\_\_ the windows please. It's too hot in here.

- A. opens                      B. open                      C. opened                      D. will opened

3. The movie was \_\_\_\_\_ the book.

- A. as                      B. as good                      C. good as                      D. as good as
4. Eli's hobbies include jogging, swimming, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to climb                      B. climb                      C. to climb                      D. climbing  
 mountains                      mountains                      mountains
5. Mr. Hawkins requests that someone \_\_\_\_\_ the data by fax immediately.  
 A. sent                      B. sends                      C. send                      D. to send
6. Who is \_\_\_\_\_, Marina or Sachiko?  
 A. tallest                      B. tall                      C. taller                      D. the tallest
7. The concert will begin \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen minutes.  
 A. in                      B. on                      C. with                      D. about
8. I have only a \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas cards left to write.  
 A. few                      B. fewer                      C. less                      D. little
9. Each of the Olympic athletes \_\_\_\_\_ for months, even years.  
 A. have been                      B. were                      C. has been                      D. been  
 training                      training                      training                      training
10. Maria \_\_\_\_\_ never late for work.  
 A. am                      B. are                      C. were                      D. is
11. The company will upgrade \_\_\_\_\_ computer information systems next month.  
 A. there                      B. their                      C. it's                      D. its
12. Cheryl likes apples, \_\_\_\_\_ she does not like oranges.  
 A. so                      B. for                      C. but                      D. or
13. You were \_\_\_\_\_ the New York office before 2 p.m.  
 A. suppose                      B. supposed                      C. supposed                      D. supposed  
 call                      to call                      calling                      call
14. When I graduate from college next June, I \_\_\_\_\_ a student here for five years.



A. will have been    B. have been    C. has been    D. will have

15. Ms. Guth \_\_\_\_\_ rather not invest that money in the stock market.

A. has to    B. could    C. would    D. must

***b) Part II. Grammar: Select the one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.***

1. The majority to the news is about violence or scandal.

A. The    B. to    C. news    D. violence

2. Takeshi swimmed one hundred laps in the pool yesterday.

A. swimmed    B. hundred    C. in    D. yesterday

3. When our vacation, we plan to spend three days scuba diving.

A. When    B. plan    C. days    D. diving

4. Mr. Feinauer does not take critical of his work very well.

A. does    B. critical    C. his    D. well

5. Yvette and Rinaldo send e-mail messages to other often.

A. and    B. send    C. other    D. often

6. Mr. Olsen is telephoning a American Red Cross for help.

A. is    B. a    C. Red    D. for

7. I had a enjoyable time at the party last night.

A. a    B. time    C. at    D. last

8. The doctor him visited the patient's parents.

A. The    B. him    C. visited    D. patient's

9. Petra intends to starting her own software business in a few years.

A. intends    B. starting    C. software    D. few

10. Each day after school, Jerome run five miles.

A. Each    B. after    C. run    D. miles

11. He goes never to the company softball games.  
 A. never                      B. the                      C. softball                      D. games
12. Do you know the student who books were stolen?  
 A. Do                      B. know                      C. who                      D. were
13. Jean-Pierre will spend his vacation either in Singapore nor the Bahamas.  
 A. will                      B. his                      C. nor                      D. Bahamas
14. I told the salesman that I was not interesting in buying the latest model.  
 A. told                      B. that                      C. interesting                      D. buying
15. Frederick used work for a multinational corporation when he lived in Malaysia.  
 A. used work                      B. multinational                      C. when                      D. lived in

**c) Part III: Vocabulary: Select the best answer.**

1. The rate of \_\_\_\_\_ has been fluctuating wildly this week.  
 A. money                      B. bills                      C. coins                      D. exchange
2. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ arrives late during bad weather.  
 A. every week                      B. later                      C. yesterday                      D. always
3. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ where the nearest grocery store is?  
 A. know                      B. no                      C. now                      D. not
4. Jerry Seinfeld, the popular American comedian, has his audiences \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. putting too many irons in the fire  
 B. keeping their noses out of someone's business  
 C. rolling in the aisles  
 D. going to bat for someone
5. The chairperson will \_\_\_\_\_ members to the subcommittee.  
 A. appoint                      B. disappoint                      C. appointment                      D. disappointed

6. The critics had to admit that the ballet \_\_\_\_\_ was superb.  
A. procrastinate    B. performance    C. pathology    D. psychosomatic
7. Peter says he can't \_\_\_\_\_ our invitation to dinner tonight.  
A. angel    B. across    C. accept    D. almost
8. We were \_\_\_\_\_ friends in that strange but magical country.  
A. upon    B. among    C. toward    D. in addition to
9. The hurricane caused \_\_\_\_\_ damage to the city.  
A. extend    B. extended    C. extensive    D. extension
10. Many cultures have special ceremonies to celebrate a person's \_\_\_\_\_ of passage into adulthood.  
A. right    B. rite    C. writ    D. write

**d) Part IV. Reading Comprehension:** *Select the best answer.*

**I. Directions to Erik's house**

Leave Interstate 25 at exit 7S. Follow that road (Elm Street) for two miles. After one mile, you will pass a small shopping center on your left. At the next set of traffic lights, turn right onto Maple Drive. Erik's house is the third house on your left. It's number 33, and it's white with green trim.

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>What is Erik's address?</i> | 2. <i>Which is closest to Erik's house?</i> |
| A. Interstate 25                  | A. the traffic lights                       |
| B. 2 Elm Street                   | B. the shopping centre                      |
| C. 13 Erika Street                | C. exit 7S                                  |
| D. 33 Maple Drive                 | D. a greenhouse                             |

**II. Date:**    May 16, 1998

**To:**    Megan Fallerman

**From:**    Steven Roberts

**Subject:**    Staff Meeting

Please be prepared to give your presentation on the monthly sales figures at our upcoming staff meeting. In addition to the accurate accounting of expenditures for the monthly sales, be ready to discuss possible reasons

for fluctuations as well as possible trends in future customer spending.  
Thank you.

3. *The main focus of the presentation will be \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. monthly expenditures
- B. monthly salary figures
- C. monthly sales figures
- D. staff meeting presentations

4. *Who will give the presentation?*

- A. the company president
- B. Megan Fallerman
- C. Steven Roberts
- D. future customers

### **III. The B&B Tour**

Spend ten romantic days enjoying the lush countryside of southern England. The counties of Devon, Dorset, Hampshire, and Essex invite you to enjoy their castles and coastline, their charming bed and breakfast inns, their museums and their cathedrals. Spend lazy days watching the clouds drift by or spend active days hiking the glorious hills. These fields were home to Thomas Hardy, and the ports launched ships that shaped world history. Bed and breakfasts abound, ranging from quiet farmhouses to lofty castles. Our tour begins August 15. Call or fax us today for more information 1-800-222-XXXX. Enrollment is limited, so please call soon.

5. *Which of the following counties is not included in the tour?*

- A. Devon
- B. Cornwall
- C. Essex
- D. Hampshire

6. *How many people can go on this tour?*

- A. 10
- B. an unlimited number
- C. 2-8
- D. a limited number

7. *What can we infer about this area of southern England?*

- A. The region has lots of vegetation.
- B. The coast often has harsh weather.
- C. The sun is hot and the air is dry.
- D. The land is flat.

**IV.** Anna Szewczyk, perhaps the most popular broadcaster in the news media today, won the 1998 Broadcasting Award. She got her start in journalism as an editor at the Hollsville County Times in Missouri. When the newspaper went out of business, a colleague persuaded her to enter the field of broadcasting. She moved to Oregon to begin a master's degree in broadcast journalism at Atlas University. Following graduation, she was able to begin her career as a local newscaster with WPSU-TV in Seattle, Washington, and rapidly advanced to national television. Noted for her quick wit and trenchant commentary, her name has since become synonymous with Good Day, America! Accepting the award at the National Convention of Broadcast Journalism held in Chicago, Ms. Szewczyk remarked, "I am so honoured by this award that I'm at a total loss for words!" Who would ever have believed it?

8. *What is the purpose of this announcement?*

- A. to invite people to the National Convention of Broadcast Journalism
- B. to encourage college students to study broadcasting
- C. to recognize Ms. Szewczyk's accomplishments
- D. to advertise a job opening at the Hollsville County Times

9. *The expression "to become synonymous with" means*

- A. to be the same as.
- B. to be the opposite of.
- C. to be in sympathy with.
- D. to be discharged from.

10. *What was Ms. Szewczyk's first job in journalism?*

- A. She was a T.V. announcer in Washington.
- B. She was a newscaster in Oregon.
- C. She was an editor for a newspaper in Missouri.
- D. She was a talk show host in Chicago.

## Reference literature and sites

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