

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКА НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ МІСЬКОГО
ГОСПОДАРСТВА

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МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
ДО ПРОВЕДЕННЯ ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»

(англійська мова)

*(для студентів 1 курсу денної форми навчання
напряму підготовки б.060102 «Архітектура»)*

Харків ХНАМГ 2010

Методичні вказівки до проведення практичних занять з дисципліни «Іноземна мова» (англійська мова) (для студентів 1 курсу денної форми навчання напряму підготовки 6.060102 «Архітектура») / Харк. нац. акад. міськ. госп-ва; уклад.: С. О. Зубенко. – Х.: ХНАМГ, 2010. – 51 с.

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Методичні вказівки до проведення практичних занять рекомендуються для проведення практичних занять студентів 1 курсу денної форми навчання спеціальності 6.060102 «Архітектура». Головною метою збірника є формування навичок письма та засвоєння необхідного обсягу граматичного матеріалу, що відповідає вимогам професійно-орієнтованого навчання іноземній мові. Зміст завдань відповідає вимогам навчальних програм, а тематика вправ сприяє покращенню навичок письма у студентів.

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THE PRESENT INDEFINITE/ THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

<p>The present indefinite is used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• permanent states• repeated actions or daily routines (often with adverbs of frequency such as: always, never, usually, etc.). <i>Mr Gibson is a businessman. He lives in New York. (permanent state). He usually starts work at 9am. (daily routine)</i>• general truths or laws of nature. <i>The moon moves round the earth.</i>• programmes or timetables (trains, busses) <i>The bus leaves in ten minutes</i> <p>The present simple is used with the following time expressions: <i>always, usually, every day/week/ month/year, etc., on Mondays /Tuesdays, in the morning /afternoon/evening/at night/ at the weekend, etc.</i></p>	<p>The present continuous is used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• for actions taking place now, at the moment of speaking, or for temporary actions; that is actions that are going on around now, but not at the actual moment of speaking. <i>Helen is working hard these days. Right now she's reading a newspaper. (She is not working at the moment of speaking.)</i>• with <i>always</i> when we want to express our irritation at actions which happen too often. <i>You're always forgetting to pay the bills.</i>• for actions that we have already arranged to do in the near future, especially when the time and place have been decided. <i>Melanie is getting married at 3 this afternoon. (The time and the place for the wedding ceremony have been decided.)</i>• for changing or developing situations. <i>More and more forests are disappearing because of fires.</i> <p>The present continuous is used with the following time expressions: <i>now, at the moment, these days, at present, tonight, nowadays, still, etc.</i></p>
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Affirmative

I/ You/ We/ They read.

He/She reads.

Negative

I/ You/ We/ They **do not (don't)** read.

He/She **does not (does't)** read.

Interrogative

Do I/ you/ we/ they read?

Does he/she read?

Affirmative

I am / You are ('re) /He is working.

Negative

I am ('m) not / He is not (isn't) working.

They are not (aren't) working.

Interrogative

Are you/ we/ they working?

Is she/he working?

SPELLING RULES

Most verbs take –s in the third person singular

I read – He reads

Verbs ending in –ss, -sh, ch, -x and

I kiss- He kisses,

–o, take -es

I go –He goes.

Verbs ending in **consonant+y**, drop the –y and take -ies

I try - He tries

Verbs ending in a **vowel +y**, simply take -s

I buy – He buys

SOME VERBS DO NOT HAVE CONTINUOUS TENSES.

Verbs of the senses: *see, hear, feel, taste, smell.* e.g. *This cake **tastes** delicious.*

Verbs of perception: *know, remember, forget, recognise, understand, notice, realize, seem, sound, think, etc.* e.g. *I **don't know** his name.*

Verbs which express likes and dislikes: *love, like, hate, dislike, enjoy, etc.* e.g. *Shirley **loves** jazz music.*

Other verbs include: *matter, need, belong, cost, prefer, mean, own, appear, believe, want, have (=possess), etc.* e.g. *That jacket **costs** a lot of money.*

1. Write the third person singular of the verbs in the list in the correct box

Dance, finish, study, open, mix, pray, put, miss, like, dry, do, catch, wash, say, cry, copy, watch, play, pass, begin.

-s	-es	-ies

2. Fill in the gaps

1. I a student. 2. My father not a teacher, he a scientist. 3..... your aunt a doctor?
 - Yes, she 4. they at home? –
 - No, they not at home, they at work.
 5. My brother a worker. He at work.
 6. you an engineer? - - Yes, I..... 7. your sister a doctor? No, she not a doctor, she a student. 8. your brother at school? - - Yes, he 9. your sister at school? - No, she not at school. 10. My sister at home. 11. this your watch? Yes, it 12. She an actress. 13. This my bag. 14. My uncle an office-worker. 15. He at work. 16. Helen a painter. She has some fine pictures. They on the walls. She has much paper. It on the shelf. The shelf brown. It ... on the wall. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His family not in Kiev, it in Moscow.

I	am
You	are
He/She/It	is
We	are
You	are
They	are

3. Put verbs in brackets into the correct form of Present Simple

1. **A.** Where (to be) Jack?
B. At school.
 2. **A.** (you/come) here very often?

B. Yes, every evening.

3. **A.** I (play) tennis in the summer.

B. Really? So do I.

4. I (leave) the house at 6:30 every morning.

5. **A.** Sam (not/know) anything about the party.

B. I know it is a surprise.

4. Look at the table and complete the sentences, using the verb *speak*

	English	Spanish	French	German	Arabic
Alain	-	-	-	+	+
Marta	-	+	+	+	+
Anna	-	-	+	+	+
Ahmed	+	+	-	+	-

1. Alain.....Spanish. He.....German or Arabic.

2. Marta and Anna.....French or German. But they
..... Spanish.

3. Ahmed..... English or Spanish. He.....French and Arabic.

5. Complete the questions and answers using the information in the timetable

London (Paddington)	08.40	09.15	10.15	10.30	14.15	18.35	20.15
Reading	09.15	09.49	10.51	11.05	14.50	19.10	20.45
Bristol	-	10.06	12.02	-	15.45	-	21.50
Taunton	11.01	-	-	-	-	20.38	-
Exeter	11.27	12.08	13.05	13.20	17.01	21.08	23.15
Plymouth	12.40	13.15	14.08	14.23	18.06	22.18	00.22

1. What time.....the first train leave London? It.....
London at.....

2.it stop in Bristol?

3. What time.....it reach Exeter? It.....

4.the 09.15 and 10.15 trains both stop at Bristol?.....

5.they stop at Taunton?.....

6.the 10.30 train stop at Taunton?.....
7.the 14.15 train from London stop at Exeter?.....
8. What time.....the last train.....London?
It.....
9. What time.....Plymouth? It

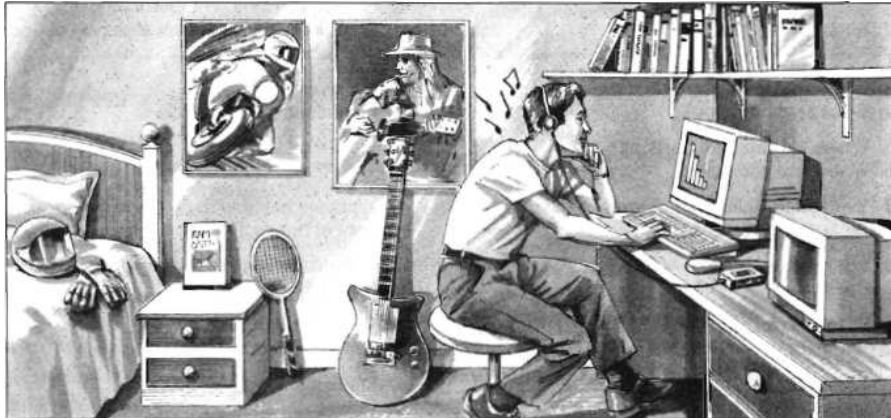
6.A young man is being interviewed outside a supermarket. Write the questions for his answers.

1.married? Yes, I am.
2. How often.....? I go shopping about twice a week.
3. When.....? I usually go in the evening, after work.
4. How often.....wife.....shopping? She goes about once a week.
5. How much.....? I spend about \$20.
6.about the same? No, she usually spends more.
7. How.....? I pay by credit card.
8.different supermarkets? No. I don't. I always go to this one.
- 9.....to this supermarket? No, she doesn't. She goes to one near her office.

7.(A)Write eight sentences about Matthew. Look at the picture and write down four things *he is doing* and four things *he does*. Use these verbs

wear (x2) watch work play (x2) ride use read listen

Examples: He's wearing *a T-shirt*. He watches *TV*.



(B) Are the following statements about Matthew true or false?

1. He's watching TV.
2. He plays tennis.
3. He's using a computer.
4. He rides a motorbike.
5. He watches TV.
6. He's riding a motorbike.
7. He uses a computer.
8. He's playing tennis.

8. Write sentences as in the example.

1. Taxi driver/ drive a taxi/ wash the taxi

What does the taxi driver do?

He drives a taxi.

Is he driving a taxi now?

No, he isn't. He is washing the taxi.

2. Nurse/ look after patients/ read a book.

3. Maid/clean the house/ talk on the phone.

4. Vet/ treat animals/ listen to music.

5. Mechanic /repair cars/ eat sandwich.

9. Put verbs in brackets into the correct form of Present Indefinite or Present Continuous

1. I(to read) now.
2. He..... (to sleep) now.
3. We(to drink) tea now.
4. They..... (to go) to school now.
5. I(not to sleep) now.
6. She..... (not to drink) coffee now.
7. I(to read) every day.
8. He(to sleep) every night.
9. We..... (to drink) tea every morning.
10. They(to go) to school every morning.
11. I..... (not to sleep) in the daytime.
12. She..... (not to drink) coffee after lunch.
13. We..... (not to watch) TV now.
14. They(not to eat) now.
15. My mother(not to work) now.
16. You (to work) now?
17. He (to play) now?
18. They (to eat) now?
19. Your sister (to rest) now?
20. What you (to do) now?

10. A man is phoning the police. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

Hello. (be).....that the police? I (ring).....to complain about the noise which (come).....from the flat above me. They (have)a party and they (play).....music - very loudly. The man who (live)..... there (have).....a party every weekend. And every weekend I (ask)..... him to turn the music down but he (not take).....any notice. And they (not leave) until 2 or 3 in the morning. I(not complain).....very often. But tonight the noise is awful and it (keep).....me awake. Oh good, you (send) a police car round. Where I (live).....? Oh, 36 Philbeach Gardens. London W8.

11. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous

1. Jason ...*is not coming*... (not/come) with us this evening.
2. What.....(this sign/mean)?
3. We.....(usually/meet) at the sports centre every Wednesday afternoon.

4. Greg.....(train) for the next Olympic Games.
5. Michael Burns is very rich. He.....(own) a department store.
6. John and Mary.....(play) chess at the moment.
7. Peter(not/usually/have) eggs for breakfast.
8. My father.....(buy) a newspaper every day.
9. Mr and Mrs Dean.....(not/go) to Mexico tomorrow.
10. '.....(Pierre/speak) English?'
'No, but he.....(speak) French.'

12. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

Dear Martin,

How are you and Sally? 1) ...*hope*... (hope) you're well. I 2)..... (write) to give you some good news. I have got a summer job for the holidays!

I 3) (repair) telephone lines for a telephone company. I

4).....(usually/ride) my bicycle to work because it's only a ten minute ride from home. We 5).....(start) work at 8:30. We

6) (finish) at 4:30 on Mondays to Thursdays, but *at* 2:30 on Fridays,

so I 7).....(have) long weekends. I 8).....(work) very hard at the

moment. To tell you the truth, I 9).....(be) a bit nervous because my boss

10).....(leave) /or Scotland on business next week, so I'll be on my own,

Lizzie says I 11)(worry) about it too much. She's probably right!

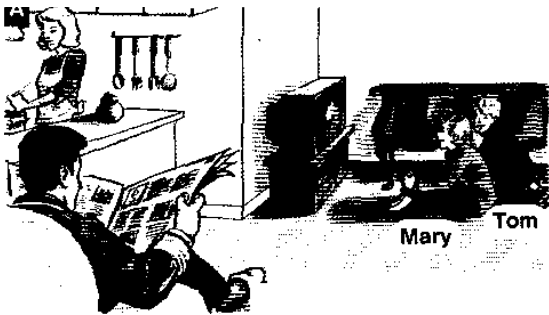
Please write with your news. Say hello to Sally from me.

Best wishes, Richard

WRITING ACTIVITY

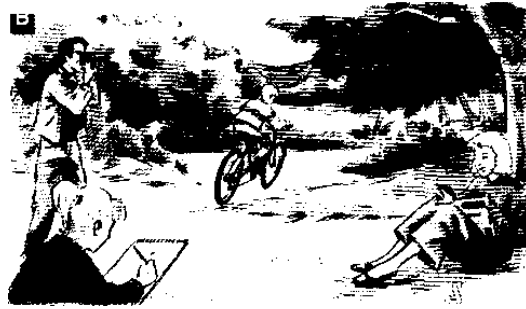
Look at picture A and say what the Hendersons usually do on Saturday morning, as in the example. Then, look at picture B and say what they are doing this Saturday morning.

Every Saturday



e.g. Mr Henderson usually reads his newspaper.

This Saturday



e.g. Mr Henderson is taking pictures.

Write about what the Hendersons usually do on Saturday mornings and what they are doing this Saturday morning. Start like this:

On Saturday mornings Mr Henderson usually reads his newspaper. Mrs Henderson...
Saturday morning the Hendersons are in the countryside. Mr Henderson is taking pictures. Mrs Henderson

THE PAST INDEFINITE / THE PAST CONTINUOUS

<p>The past indefinite is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for an action which happened at a definite time in the past. The time is stated, already known or implied. <p><i>They spent their holidays in Switzerland last winter.</i></p> <p><i>When did they go to Switzerland?</i></p> <p><i>- Last winter. (The time is stated.)</i></p> <p><i>They had a great time. (The time is already known.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past. <p><i>First, he read the message. Then, he called his boss.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to talk about the lives of people who are no longer alive. <p><i>Marilyn Monroe starred in a number of successful films.</i></p> <p>The past simple is used with the following time expressions: <i>yesterday, last night /week /month/ year/Monday, two days/weeks/months, ago, then, when, in 1992/1845, etc.</i></p>	<p>The past continuous is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not mention when the action started or finished. <p><i>At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, they were sitting at an outdoor cafe. (We do not know when they got to or when they left the cafe.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for an action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use the past continuous for the action in progress (longer action) and the past simple for the action which interrupted it (shorter action). <p><i>He was walking when he slipped on a banana skin.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for two or more simultaneous past actions. <p><i>I was cleaning the windows when the telephone rang.</i></p> <p>The past continuous is used with the following time expressions: <i>when, while, as, all day/night/ morning, etc.</i></p>
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- for past habits or states which are now finished. In such cases we can also use the expression *used to*.

*People **travelled/ used to travel** by carriage in those days.*

THE PAST INDEFINITE	THE PAST CONTINUOUS
<p><i>Affirmative</i></p> <p>I/you/ he/she/it/ +finished (V2) we/they</p>	<p><i>Affirmative</i></p> <p>I was he/she/it + was + working you/were/they were</p>
<p><i>Negative</i></p> <p>I/you he/she it/we they</p> <p> +did not (didn't) +finish (V1)</p>	<p><i>Negative</i></p> <p>I was +working he/she/it + was +not you/were/they were</p> <p> <i>was+not=wasn't</i> <i>were+not=weren't</i></p>
<p><i>Interrogative</i></p> <p>Did I/you +finish? he/she/it (V1) we/they</p>	<p><i>Interrogative</i></p> <p>Was I Was + he/she/it +working Were you/were/they</p>

-e+d *baked* consonant+y *Fry+ed=fried*
double *stopped* vowel+y *stayed*
consonant+ed

SHORT ANSWERS

PAST INDEFINITE		
-Did you go to the theatre yesterday? -Yes, I did./No, I didn't.		
Did you...?	Yes, I /we did.	No, I /we didn't.
Did he/she/it ...?	Yes, he/she/it did.	No, he/she/it didn't.
Did they...?	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

SHORT ANSWERS

PAST CONTINUOUS		
Were you sleeping at eleven o'clock last night? - Yes, I was.		
Were you...?	Yes, I was/we were.	No, I was/we weren't.
Was he/she...?	Yes, he/she/it was.	No, he/she/it wasn't.
Were they...?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

1. Write the past simple of the verb in the list.

bake	.....	try	.....
fry	.....	complete	.....
stay	.....	hire	.....
stop	.....	travel	.....
cry	.....	promise	.....
play	.....	destroy	.....

IRREGULAR VERBS

be	was/were	been	ride	rode	ridden
become	became	become	rise	rose	risen
begin	began	begun	say	said	said
blow	blew	blown	see	saw	seen
break	broke	broken	sell	sold	sold
bring	brought	brought	send	sent	sent
build	built	built	sing	sang	sung
buy	bought	bought	sink	sank	sunk
catch	caught	caught	lend	lent	lent

choose	chose	chosen	let	let	let
come	came	come	lose	lost	lost
cut	cut	cut	make	made	made
do	did	done	meet	met	met
drink	drank	drunk	put	put	put
drive	drove	driven	sleep	slept	slept
eat	ate	eaten	speak	spoke	spoken
fall	fell	fallen	spend	spent	spent
feed	fed	fed	spoil	spoilt	spoilt
feel	felt	felt	stand	stood	stood
fight	fought	fought	steal	stole	stolen
find	found	found	stick	stuck	stuck
fly	flew	flown	strike	struck	struck
forget	forgot	forgotten	swim	swam	swum
get	got	got	take	took	taken
give	gave	given	teach	taught	taught
go	went	gone	tell	told	told
grow	grew	grown	think	thought	thought
have	had	had	throw	threw	thrown
hear	heard	heard	understand	understood	understood
hide	hid	hidden	wake	woke	woken
keep	kept	kept	wear	wore	worn
know	knew	known	win	won	won
learn	learnt	learnt	write	wrote	written
leave	left	left			

2. Rewrite the text in Past Indefinite

On Tuesday I get up at half past six. I go to the bathroom and wash my hands and face and clean my teeth. Then I dress, go to the kitchen and cook breakfast for my family. At half past seven my son gets up and has breakfast. I have breakfast with my son. My son eats a sandwich and drinks a cup of tea. I don't drink tea. I drink coffee. After Breakfast my son leaves home for school. I don't leave home with my son. On Tuesday I don't work in the morning. I work in the afternoon. In the evening I am at home. My husband and my son are at home, too. We rest in the evening. My son watches TV, my husband reads newspapers and I do some work about the house. At about eleven o'clock we go to bed.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Indefinite or Past Indefinite

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I..... (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. My brother..... (to wash) his face every morning. 4. Yesterday he..... (to wash) his face at a quarter past seven. 5. I(not to have) history lessons every day. 6. We(not to rest) yesterday. 7. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday. 8. My mother always(to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office. 9. You..... (to talk) to the members of your family every day? - Yes, I But yesterday I (not to talk) to them: I..... (to be) very busy yesterday. 10. You..... (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? - - No, I Yesterday I(to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I(to drink) two cups of tea. Then I..... (to rest). 11. Your sister..... (to go) to school every day? - - Yes, she

4. This is what Matthew did yesterday evening

7.15 Left home

8.15 Came out of pub

7.25 Got to bus stop

8.25 Arrived at cinema

7.30 Bus came

10.20 Came out of cinema

7.45 Arrived in city centre 10.30 Went into pizza restaurant
 7.55 Met Andrea 11.45 Got home
 8.00 Went into pub

What was Matthew doing, or what were Matthew and Andrea doing, at the following times. Choose verbs from the box.

wait(x2) have watch walk go eat

Example: At 7:20 *he was walking to the bus-stop.*

- 1 At 7.27.....for the bus.
- 2 At 7.40 he.....by bus to the city centre.
- 3 At 7.50 he.....for Andrea.
- 4 At 8.10 they.....a drink in a pub.
- 5 At 9.00 they.....a film.
- 6 At 10.40 they..... a pizza.

5. Complete this newspaper story with verbs in the past indefinite. Choose from these verbs:

*not know lose ring steal make go be (x2) get understand say
 take have*

On Tuesday last week Mrs Hilary Fox (1).....her purse while on a shopping trip. When she (2).....home the telephone (3)..... The man at the other end (4).....he (5).....the manager of a local supermarket and he (6).....her purse. She immediately (7)..... back to the supermarket. But the manager (8)..... anything about her purse. But half an hour later she (9).....the reason -the same thief who (10)..... her purse (11).....the phone call. Then, while she (12).....at the supermarket, he (13).....the opportunity to steal everything in her flat as well as her purse.

6. The mother of a teenage boy is complaining about her son. Complete what she says.

1. He loses a lot of things. Last week he.....his watch and a jacket.
2. He does very little homework. Last night he.....any.
3. He sleeps most of the day Last Sunday morning he.....till midday.
4. He spends all his money on clothes. Last month he.....over \$100.
5. He goes out a lot. Last week he.....out every evening.
6. And he always comes home late. Last Saturday night hetill 3 a.m.
7. He leaves his room in a terrible mess. Yesterday he.....all his clothes on the floor.
8. He eats a lot. Yesterday he.....a whole loaf of bread when he came home.

7. Rob Howell lived for a year in Spain. Complete the questions for his answers

1. When.....? -I went in August.
2. Where.....? -I lived in Barcelona.
3.? - Yes. I got a job as an English teacher.
4. How.....? -I found it through a friend.
5. Who.....?-I taught groups of teenagers.
6.?-No. it wasn't well paid.

8. Read this newspaper story. Look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a mistake. If a line is correct put a tick (*) after it. If a line has a mistake in it, underline the mistake and write the correction in the brackets.

Carl Harris was in Brixton prison, London. He works in the prison kitchen.

(1.....)

One morning he saw a chance to escape. A truck full of potatoes come into

(2.....)

the prison yard. He took half the sacks of potatoes into the kitchen. The

(3.....)

driver tells him to leave the rest in the truck. Harris then hid among the

(4.....)

sacks of potatoes which was still on the truck. The truck then left the prison.

(5.....)

After half an hour the truck stopped and the driver gets out. Harris now

(6.....)

thinks it was time to come out. He couldn't believe it - he wasn't free.

(7.....)

He was in another prison yard! The other sacks of potatoes were for the

(8.....)

prisoners in Wandsworth Prison. London!

9. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.

1. When I (to ring) up my friend, he (to sleep).
2. When grandfather (to watch) TV, he (to fall) asleep.
3. When my friend (to come) to see me, I (to do) my homework.
4. When I (to go) to the stadium, I (to meet) Kate and Ann.
5. When Nick (to ring) me up yesterday, I (to help) mother.
6. When the children (to walk) through the wood, they (to see) a fox.
7. When I (to come) home, my sister (to wash) the floor.
8. When Mike (to play) in the yard, he (to find) a ball.
9. When I (to draw) yesterday, I (to break) two pencils.
10. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to go) to the shop.
11. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) hide-and-seek.
12. I (to go) to the theatre yesterday.
13. At seven o'clock yesterday I (to go) to the theatre.
14. What you (to do) at 5 o'clock yesterday? -I (to play) the piano.
15. When I (to come) to school, the children (to stand) near the classroom.
16. We (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday.
17. When I (to prepare) breakfast in the morning, I (to cut) my finger.
18. Last year I (to go) to the United States.
19. You (to go) to Great Britain

last year? -- No, I (to go) to France. 20. What you (to do) yesterday? — I (to translate) a very long article.

10. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.

She 1) ...*was lying*... (lie) in bed when she 2)..... (hear) a sudden noise. She 3) (open) her eyes in horror. Someone 4) (open) a downstairs window; they 5)..... (try) to get into her house. She 6)(climb) slowly out of bed and 7).....(creep) to the door. She 8).....(stand) very still and listening carefully when she 9) (see) a light downstairs. It 10) (move) about as if someone 11)..... (hold) a torch and searching for something. She 12) (know) that they 13).....(look) for her.

11. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous

1. He (to get) up at seven o'clock yesterday. 2. Father (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to read) a book at six o'clock yesterday. 4. She (to fall) asleep at eleven o'clock yesterday. 5. Mother (to drink) tea at eleven o'clock yesterday. 6. Father (to watch) TV at ten o'clock yesterday. 7. I (to go) to bed at nine o'clock yesterday. 8. I (to finish) my homework at nine o'clock yesterday. 9. I (to play) the piano at five o'clock yesterday. 10. He (to begin) to do his homework at four o'clock yesterday.

THE PRESENT PERFECT

<p>We use the present perfect simple for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> actions which happened at an unstated time in the past. The exact time is not mentioned because it is not important. We put more emphasis on the action. <p><i>Kim has bought a new mobile phone. (When did she buy it? We don't mention the exact time because it is not important. What is important is the fact that she's got a new mobile phone.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for actions which started in the past and are still continuing in the present. <p><i>He has been a car salesman since 1990. (He started working as a car salesman in 1990 and he still is a car salesman.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for actions which have recently finished and their results are visible in the present. <p><i>They have done their shopping. (We can see that they have finished their shopping because they're leaving the supermarket and there are bags in their trolley)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> with today, this morning/afternoon, etc. when these periods of time are not finished at the time of speaking. <p><i>He has made ten pots this morning. (It is still morning so this period of time is not finished.)</i></p>	<p>Time expressions used with the present perfect simple include:</p> <p><i>for, since, already, just, always, recently, ever, how long, yet, lately, never, today, this morning/afternoon/week/month/year, etc.</i></p> <p>Affirmative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for e.g. <i>I have known them for six years.</i> since e.g. <i>She has been ill since Monday.</i> already e.g. <i>We have already eaten our lunch.</i> just e.g. <i>I have just posted the letter.</i> always e.g. <i>She has always wanted to travel abroad.</i> recently e.g. <i>He has recently published a book.</i> <p>Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ever e.g. <i>Have you ever met anybody famous?</i> how long e.g. <i>How long have you lived here?</i> yet e.g. <i>Has Paul left yet?</i> lately e.g. <i>Have you seen any good films lately?</i> <p>Negations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for e.g. <i>I haven't talked to him for days.</i> since e.g. <i>They haven't been abroad since 1990.</i> yet e.g. <i>She hasn't answered my letter yet.</i> lately e.g. <i>I haven't seen John lately.</i> never e.g. <i>They have never worked abroad.</i>
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THE PRESENT PERFECT			
<i>Affirmative</i>			
I		have	
he/she/it	+	has	+ visited / (V3)
you/were/they		have	
<i>Negative</i>			
I		have	+visited
he/she/it	+	has +not	(V3)
you/were/they		have	
<i>have+not=haven't</i>			
<i>has+not=hasn't</i>			
<i>Interrogative</i>			
Have		I	
Has	+	he/she/it	+visited/ (V3)
Have		you/were/they	

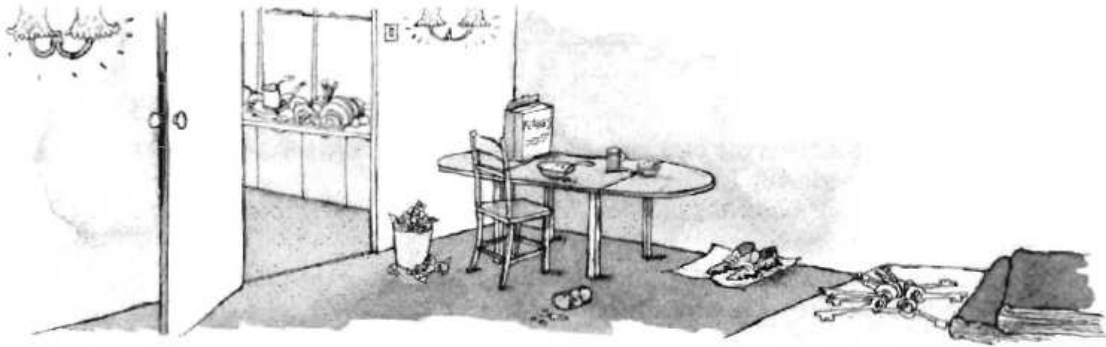
SHORT ANSWERS

<i>Has she called her parents? Yes, she has.</i>	
Have you/ we/they ...?	Yes, I/ you/ we/they have.
	No, I/ you/ we/they haven't.
Has she/ he /it ...?	Yes, she/ he /it has.
	No, she/ he /it hasn't.

1. Fill in *since* or *for*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 <i>for</i>.....ten years | 6 .....six months |
| 2 .....I was five | 7 .....lunch-time |
| 3 .....8 o'clock | 8 .....we moved |
| 4 .....two hours | to this town |
| 5 .....ages | 9 .....three minutes |

2. Look at the picture and write sentences about what the student has or has not done, using the verbs and nouns in the box.



do have clean empty forget switch off break
 glass breakfast keys the washing up
 shoes the lights waste paper basket

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

3. A number of hotel guests are talking to a receptionist. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets, using the present perfect. Then match the sentences on the left with those on the right.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I (lose) my umbrella | a. Can I have some more? |
| 2. I (use) all the shampoo in my room | b. but I only want to stay for two. |
| 3. I (leave) my key in my room, | c. Have they been handed in? |
| 4. I (put) my glasses down somewhere | d. Can you lend me one? |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 5. I (pay) for three nights, | e. but it hasn't come. |
| 6. I (forget) my room number | f. Can you tell me what it is? |
| 7. I (have) a headache all day | g. so now I can't get in. |
| 8. I (ring) for a taxi | h. Have you got an aspirin? |
| 9. I (find) this key, | i. Can you call a doctor? |
| 10. I think I (break) my leg | j. it doesn't belong to me. |

4. Imagine you are feeling unhappy. Write three sentences with the present perfect explaining why.

Example: *I'm feeling unhappy because I've lost my job.*

b. Then imagine you are feeling happy and explain why. Check your sentences with a teacher.

5. Helen's husband has left her. She is talking on the phone to a friend, Kate. Read the dialogue and decide which answer, A, B, or C best fits each space.

KATE: What's the matter? What (1)

HELEN: John (2) me.

KATE: Where (3).....?

HELEN: I don't know. He (4)..... an address or a telephone number. I (5) his office but they (6)..... from him so maybe he (7) his job.

KATE: (8)a note?

HELEN: No, he (9)

KATE: What (10) with him?

HELEN: He (11) much. Just a few clothes.

KATE: (12)..... the police?

HELEN: No, I (13)..... I don't want to find him. I (14) enough of him!

	A	B	C
1.	's happened?	happens?	did happen?
2.	left	's left	leaves
3.	did he go?	has he go?	has he gone?
4.	hasn't left	haven't left	hasn't leave
5.	've ring	've rung	've rang
6.	not have heard	haven't heard	haven't hear
7.	's lost	've lost	's lose
8.	Have he left	Has he left	He has left
9.	hasn't leave	hasn't left	hasn't
10.	he has taken	's he take	's he taken
11.	hasn't taken	not has taken	hasn't take
12.	Have you phoned	You have phoned	Has you phoned
13.	haven't phoned	haven't	not have
14.	've have	's had	've had

6. Harry's mother will not let him go out this evening until he has done certain things. So far he has done the washing up, he has made his bed, he has finished his homework and he has had a bath. But he has not tidied his room, he has not fed the dog, he has not shaved and he has not found his front door key. His mother is talking to him. Write Harry's replies, using *already* and *yet*.

1 Before you go out. You must make your bed.

-.....

2 Is your room tidy?

- No,

3 You must do the washing up.

-I.....

4 And you must finish your homework.

-I.....

5 I want you to have a bath.

-I.....

6 And what about the dog?

-I.....

7 And you need a shave too.

-I know. I.....

8 Have you got your front door key?

- No. I.....

7. Jessica Dale is having an interview for a new job with a travel company. Write the interviewer's questions, using *ever*.

1 *Have you ever been*abroad?

Yes, I've been to Spain. Italy, the USA and Australia.

2for a travel company?

No, but I've worked as a tourist guide in London.

3German or Spanish?

I've never learnt German, but I learnt Spanish at school.

4seriously ill?

No, I've never been ill for more than a week.

5a computer?

Yes, I use a computer all the time at home.

8. Complete the text, using *already, yet, just, ever, never, before*

Ryan Briggs is very excited. He's (1).....met a beautiful girl called Lauren. She was at the party he went to last night. He's (2).....had a girlfriend (3)..... Girls (4).....seem to be interested in him. At the party Lauren asked him 'Have you (5).....been out with a girl

(6).....?' Ryan told her a lie and said, 'Yes, but I've (7)..... been out with a girl like you.' He's (8).....phoned her three times today. but he hasn't been able to contact her (9).....So he's (10)..... driven round to her house. Lauren has (11).....seen him arrive. She's (12).....decided she doesn't want to see him, but she hasn't decided how to tell him (13).....

THE PAST PERFECT

<p>We use the past perfect simple:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for an action which happened in the past before another past action. The action which happened earlier in the past is in the past perfect simple, and the action which happened later is in the past simple. <p><i>They had done their homework before they went out to play yesterday afternoon. (=They did their homework first and then they went out to play.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for an action which happened before a stated time in the past. <p><i>She had watered all the flowers by five o'clock in the afternoon.(=She had finished watering the flowers before five o'clock.)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That is, we use the past perfect simple for an action which started and finished in the past, but we use the present perfect simple for an action which started In the past and finished in the present. <p><i>Jill wasn't at home. She had gone out. (Jill was out then.) Jill isn't at home. She has gone out. (Jill is out now.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time expressions used with the past perfect tie Include before, after, already, just, till/until, when, by, by the time, etc.
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THE PAST PERFECT			
<i>Affirmative</i>			
I/he/she/it you/were/they	had	+	visited/given (V3)
<i>Negative</i>			
I/he/she/it you/were/they	had +not <i>had+not=hadn't</i>		+visited/ given (V3)
<i>Interrogative</i>			
	Had	+	I he/she/it you/were/they
			+visited/ given (V3)

SHORT ANSWERS

<i>Has she called her parents? Yes, she has.</i>	
Had you/ we/they ...?	Yes, I/ you/ we/they had. No, I/ you/ we/they hadn't.
Had she/ he /it ...?	Yes, she/ he /it had. No, she/ he /it hadn't.

1. Match column A with column B to make correct sentences. Which is the first action in each pair?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. By the time he reached the airport | a. her husband had forgotten her birthday. |
| 2. Mary was angry because | b. after we had bought the tickets. |
| 3. The bank robbers had escaped | c. the plane had already taken off. |
| 4. We went to the theatre | d. after she had won the prize, |
| 5. The actress gave an interview | e. before the police arrived. |

2. Use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.

e.g. a. After/When Sue had packed her suitcase, she called a taxi.

b. Sue had packed her suitcase before she called a taxi.

First

Then

- Sue/pack/her suitcase —————→ call/a taxi
- Bob/eat/the meal —————→ pay/the bill
- Mary/read/the contract —————→ sign/it
- the boys/watch/the match —————→ turn off/the TV
- Peter/borrow/some money —————→ buy/a car

3. Write sentences about what these people had already done or had never done before. Use the Past Perfect, and *already* or *never*.

Last summer Mary won a gold medal for the third time.

She had already won two gold medals.

Last year Ken visited Scotland for the first time.

He had never visited Scotland before that.

1. Last weekend Tom rode a horse for the first time.

He _____ before that.

2. Last summer Jeff ran in a marathon for the sixth time.

He _____ before that.

3. Last week Susan wrote a poem for the first time.

She _____ before that.

4. Last week Ann appeared on TV for the first time.

She _____ before that.

5. Last summer Tony played tennis at Wimbledon for the fifth time.

He _____ before that.

6 Last year Jean wrote her third novel.

She _____ before that.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the *Past Simple* or *Past Perfect*.

1. When I (to come) home, mother already..... (to cook) dinner.
2. When father..... (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework.
3. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the pupils already (to open) their books.
4. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before.
5. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw).
6. The boy (to give) the goats the grass which he (to bring) from the field.
7. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands.
8. The teacher (to understand) that Lena (not to do) her homework.
9. I (to know) that my friend (not yet to come).
10. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock.
11. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock.
12. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock.
13. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock.
14. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money.
15. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film.
16. When I (to wake) up yesterday, father already (to go) to work.
17. Nick (to think) that his father (not yet to come) home.
18. Mary (to tell) us that she (to cook) a good dinner.
19. Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer.
20. When we(to come) to the station, the train already (to leave).

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the *Past Simple*, *Past Continuous* or *Past Perfect*.

1. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my homework and at eight I (to play) the piano.
2. By six o'clock father (to come) home and at six he (to have) dinner.
3. By nine o'clock yesterday grandmother (to wash) the dishes and at nine she (to watch) TV.
4. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice-cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street.
5. When I (to come) home, my sister (to read) a book

which she (to bring) from the library. 6. When mother (to come) home, the children (to eat) the soup which she (to cook) in the morning. 7. When I (to ring) up Mike, he still (to learn) the poem which he (to begin) learning at school. 8. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) with a ball which Pete (to bring) from home. 9. By ten o'clock the children (to settle) comfortably on the sofa and at ten they(to watch) a TV film. 10. When father (to come) home, we (to cook) the mushrooms which we (to gather) in the wood. 11. When I (to see) Ann, she (to sort) the flowers which she (to pick) in the field. 12. When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that my little brother (to break) my pen and (to play) with its pieces. 13. When I (to open) the door of the classroom, I (to see) that the teacher already (to come) and the pupils (to write) a dictation.

THE FUTURE INDEFINITE

<p>We use the future indefinite:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for future actions which may or may not happen. <i>We'll visit Disney World one day.</i> • for predictions about the future. <i>Life will be better fifty years from now.</i> • for threats or warnings. <i>Stop or I'll shoot.</i> • for promises or on-the-spot decisions. <i>I'll help you with homework.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with the verbs hope, think, believe, expect, etc. the expressions I'm sure, I'm afraid, etc. and adverbs probably, perhaps, etc. <i>I think he will support me. He will probably go to work.</i> <p>Time expressions used with the future simple Include:</p> <p><i>tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week/ year, tonight, soon, in a week/month/year, etc.</i></p>
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THE FUTURE INDEFINITE	
<i>Affirmative</i>	
I	will ('ll)
he/she/it +	+ phone
you/were/they	
<i>Negative</i>	
I	
he/she/it +	will +not +phone
you/were/they	
<i>will+not=won't</i>	

1. What will life be like in the 21st century? Look at the prompts and make sentences using *will* or *won't*, as in the example.

1	People / live longer.	<i>People will live longer.</i>	+
2	Robots / do most of the work.		+
3	People / use electric cars.		--
4	Pollution / disappear.		--
5	People/die of serious diseases.		--
6	Children / stop going to school.		+
7	People / go on holiday to the moon.		+

- **Will you ...?**
to ask someone to do something for us (request).
e.g. Will you post these letters for me, please? (= Can you post these letters for me, please?)
- **Shall I ...?**
when we offer to do something for someone else. *e.g. Shall I help you clean your room? (= Do you want me to help you clean your room?)*
- **Shall we ...?**
to make a suggestion. *e.g. Shall we go to the theatre tonight? (= Why don't we go to the theatre tonight?)*

2. Ask questions using the prompts, as in the example.

1. The garden is very untidy. (I / cut / the grass) *Shall I cut the grass?*
2. It's a lovely evening. (we / go for / a walk)
3. I need a hot drink. (I / make / some tea)
4. It's very quiet in here. (I / turn on / the radio)
5. The Smiths are back, (we / visit / them)
6. I've cut my finger. (I / get / a plaster)

3. What does *will/shall* express in each sentence? Underline the correct meaning.

1. Tidy your room or I won't let you go to the party, (threat/request)
2. Your daughter will have a very successful career, (warning/prediction)
3. Shall I carry your shopping bags for you? (offer/suggestion)
4. I'll buy a present for my mother, (on-the-spot decision/prediction)
5. Will you take out the rubbish, please? (suggestion/request)

4. Replace the words in italics with *Will you, Shall I or Shall we*, as in the example.

1. *Why don't we* spend our holidays in Spain this summer?
Shall we spend our holidays in Spain this summer?
2. *Do you want me to* go to the supermarket for you?

3. *Can you pick up the children from school for me, please?*
4. *Why don't we listen to that new CD?*
5. *Do you want me to book the tickets for you?*
6. *Can you take my jacket to the dry-cleaner's for me, please?*

SHORT ANSWERS

e.g. Will you pay the bills? Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

5. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the example

SA: Will you have a party on your birthday this year?

SB: Yee, I will. / No, I won't.

- 1) have a party on your birthday this year?
- 2) go to university when you finish school?
- 3) travel abroad if you have enough money?
- 4) go out with your friends at the weekend?
- 5) watch TV this evening?
- 6) study hard for next term's exams?
- 7) learn how to drive next summer?

WILL/ TO BE GOING TO	
<p>When the speaker is making a prediction (a statement about something she thinks will be true or will occur in the future), either <i>will</i> or <i>be going to</i> is possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ According to the weather report, it <i>will</i> be cloudy tomorrow. ▪ According to the weather report, it <i>is going to</i> be cloudy tomorrow. ▪ Be careful! You'<i>ll</i> hurt yourself! ▪ Watch out! You'<i>re going to</i> hurt yourself!
<p>When the speaker is expressing a prior plan (something the speaker intends to do in the future because in the past she has made a plan or decision to</p>	<p>A: Why did you buy this paint?</p> <p>B: I'm <i>going</i> to paint my bedroom tomorrow.</p>

do it), only <i>be going to</i> is used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I talked to Bob yesterday. He is tired of taking the bus to work. He's <i>going to</i> buy a car. That's what he told me.
<p>To express willingness: use only will</p> <p>The speaker is saying "I am willing; I am happy to get the phone." He is not making a prediction. He has made no prior plan to answer the phone. He is, instead, volunteering to answer the phone and uses <i>will</i> to show his willingness.</p>	<p>A: The phone's ringing.</p> <p>B: I'll get it.</p> <p>A: I don't understand this problem.</p> <p>B: Ask your teacher about it. She'll help you.</p>

1. Use *will* and/or *be going to* with the verb in parentheses.

(A). EXPRESSING PREDICTIONS

1. Sue**will graduate / is going to graduate...** (graduate) in June. After that, she.....(*begin*) to work at an electronics firm.
2. Fred(*be*) at the meeting tomorrow. I think Jane..... (*come*) too.
3. A: Can you give Ed a message for me?
B: Sure. I(*see, probably*) him at the meeting this evening.
4. A: Mr. Swan(*be, not*) here next term. He has resigned.
B: Who..... (*be*) the new teacher? Do you know?
C: Yes. Ms. Mary Jefferson. Ms. Jefferson(*teach*) the same courses Mr. Swan taught: English, algebra, and geometry. I
..... (*be*) in her algebra class.
5. In what ways(*the damage we do to our environment today, affect*) the quality of life for future generations?

(B). EXPRESSING PRIOR PLAN / WILLINGNESS

Use *be going to* if you think the speaker is expressing a prior plan. If you think she/he has no prior plan, use *will*.

6. **A:** This letter is in French, and I don't speak French. Can you help me?

B: Sure. I ...*will translate* ... (*translate*) it for you.

7. **A:** Do you want to go shopping with me? I ...am going to go (*go*) to the shopping mall downtown.

B: Sure. What time do you want to leave?

9. **A:** Why does he have an eraser in his hand?

B: He..... (*erase*) the board.

8. **A:** Who wants to erase the board? Are there any volunteers?

B: I(*do*) it!

C: I(*do*) it!

10. **A:** How about getting together for dinner after work?

B: Sounds good. Where?

A: How about Alice's Restaurant or the Gateway Cafe? You decide.

B: Alice's Restaurant. I..... (*meet*) you there around six.

A: Great.

11. **A:** Do you have plans for dinner?

B: Yes. I..... (*meet*) a co-worker for dinner at Alice's Restaurant.

Want to join us?

12. **A:** This light doesn't work. The bulb is probably burned out. Do we have any new light bulbs?

B: I..... (*get*) one for you.

A: Thanks.

13. **A:** I(*enroll*) in the community college next spring.

B: Oh? I didn't know you wanted to go back to school.

A: I need to sharpen my skills so I can get a better job. I (*take*) a course in programming.

14. **A:** Uh, oh! I've spilled coffee on my shirt!

B: Just a minute. I(*get*) a damp cloth for you.

15. **A:** Janice, do you want to come with us?

B: I can't. I have to study.

A: Oh, c'mon! You can't study all day and all night.

B: All right, I(*go*) with you. I guess I can finish this stuff tomorrow.

16. **A:** I(*sell*) my bicycle. I have to.

B: What? Why? You need your bicycle to get to work.

A: I know. But I need money right now to pay for my baby's doctor and medicine.

I can walk to work.

17. **A:** How do you spell "accustomed"?

B: I'm not sure. I..... (look) it up for you.

A: Thanks.

B: Here it is. It has two "c"s but only one "m."

We do not use the future simple after: while, before, until, as soon as, after, if and when. We use the present simple instead.

e.g. *I'll make a phone call while I wait for you. (NOT:... while I will wait for you.)*

"When" can be followed by the future simple if it is used as a question word.

e.g. *When will you return?*

I don't know when Helen will be back.

"When" is followed by the present simple if it is used as a time word.

e.g. *Please phone me when you finish work.*

2. Use present simple or the future simple.

1. They ...*will/ll* go(*go*) to school when they.....(*be*) five years old.

2. I.....(*call*) you before I.....(*leave*) for Paris.

3. He.....(*write*) a letter to her every day while he.....(*be*) at college.

4. We.....(*do*) our homework when we(*get*) home.

5. John.....(fix) the tap as soon as he(come) back from work.
6. When..... (you/pack) your suitcase?
7. I.....(not/do) anything until you(be) ready.
8. When(you/phone) me?
9. I promise I.....(buy) you a present when I.....(return) from my holiday.
10. When she.....(pass) her driving test, she.....(buy) a car.

ORAL ACTIVITY

Rob Brown and Molly Gould are opera singers. A reporter has interviewed them about their summer plans. Look at the table and, in pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts, as in the example.

e.g. SA: Is Rob going to give any concerts in the summer?

SB: Yes, he is. Is Molly going to give any concerts in the summer?

SA: Yes, she is.

	<i>Ron Brown</i>	<i>Molly Gould</i>
give / concerts		
go / to India		
appear / in a TV show		
go on / holiday in August		
take part / in charity events		
sing / at the Queen Mother's birthday celebrations		
make / a record		
sing / in a rock opera		

WRITING ACTIVITY

Look at your notes from the Oral Activity above and complete the newspaper article about Ron Brown and Molly Gould.

Ron Brown and Molly Gould, up-and-coming opera singers, talked to our reporter, Emma Smith, yesterday. She asked them about their future plans, and this is what she found out:

Rob and Molly are going to give concerts in the summer.

Rob.....
.....

ADJECTIVES

ONE-SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES/ TWO SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES		
<i>adjective</i>	<i>comparative</i>	<i>superlative</i>
small	smaller	<i>the</i> smallest
large	larger	<i>the</i> largest
big	bigger	<i>the</i> biggest
happy	happier	<i>the</i> happiest

1. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following adverbs.

Hot, long, short, clever, silly, great, red, black, white, thin, thick, fat, nice, warm, cold, merry, small, tall, high, weak, strong, heavy, light, green, dry, clean, dirty, wide, deep, brave.

IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES		
<i>adjective</i>	<i>comparative</i>	<i>superlative</i>
old	elder <i>older</i>	<i>the</i> eldest <i>the</i> oldest
far	farther	<i>the</i> farthest
good	<i>better</i>	<i>the</i> best
bad	<i>worse</i>	<i>the</i> worst

2. Translate into English.

Старый, старше, самый старый, самый старший, мой старший брат, мой старый друг, дальше, самый дальний, самый длинный, короче, счастливый, счастливее, самый счастливый, самый лучший, самый черный, длиннее, хуже, лучше, теплее, ее лучший друг, ее младший сын, его старший сын.

ADJECTIVES OF THREE OR FOUR SYLLABLES		
<i>adjective</i>	<i>comparative</i>	<i>superlative</i>
interesting	<i>more interesting</i>	<i>the most interesting</i>
beautiful	<i>more beautiful</i>	<i>the most beautiful</i>

3. Translate into English.

1. а. Я знаю интересную историю. б. Он знает более интересную историю. в. Она знает самую интересную историю. 2. а. Это длинный путь. б. Это более длинный путь. в. Это самый длинный путь. 3. а. Ее работа очень важна. б. Его работа важнее. в. Моя работа самая важная. 4. а. Это плохая песня. б. Это еще более плохая песня. в. Это самая плохая песня. 5. а. Он хороший инженер. б. Он более хороший инженер. в. Он самый лучший инженер. 6. а. Он принес ей красивый цветок. б. Он принес ей более красивый цветок. в. Он принес ей самый красивый цветок. 7. а. Он рассказал нам о счастливом человек б. Он рассказал нам о более счастливом человеке. в. Он рассказал нам о самом счастливом человеке. 8. Это были самые счастливые дни в ее жизни. 9. Это очень легкая задача. Дайте мне боле трудную задачу. 10. Летом дни длинные, а ночи короткие. 11. 22 июня -- самый длинный день. 12. В июле дни короче. 13. В декабре дни сами 14. Твое платье, конечно, очень красивое но мое платье красивее. 15. Это более теплое пальто.

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjective.

1. Which is(large): the United States or Canada? 2. What is the name of the..... (big) port in the United States? 3. Kyiv is the(large) city in Ukraine. 4. The London underground is the..... (old) in the world. 5. There is a(great) number of cars and buses in the streets of Kyiv than in any other city of Ukraine. 6. Kharkiv is one of the..... (beautiful) cities in the world. 7. The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England. 8. The island of Great Britain is..... (small) than Greenland. 9. What is the name of the..... (high) mountain in Asia? 10. The English Channel is..... (wide) than the straits of Gibraltar.

- We use **as + adjective + as** to show that people or things are similar in some way. In negative sentences, we use **not as/so... as**. e.g. *Paul is as old as Richard.*
Alison is not as/so clever as Cynthia.
- We use **less + adjective + than** for two people or things. It is the opposite of **more...than**.
e.g. *This film is less exciting than the other one saw. (=The other film we saw was more exciting than this one.)*
- We use **the least + adjective + of/in** for more than two people or things. It is the opposite of **the most...of/in**.
e.g. *The game we played yesterday was the most interesting of all we've played so far.*
- We use **comparative + and + comparative** show that something increases or decreases
e.g. *He tried harder and harder until he opened the door.*
As time went by, he got more and more impatient.
- We use **the + comparative..., the + comparative** to show that two things change together or that one thing depends on another thing. e.g. *The longer he talked, the more confused they became.*

5. Complete the sentences to make correct statements about the three means of transport: the car, the motorbike, the bicycle, as in the example.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>The car</i> is faster than the <i>bicycle</i> . | 9.... is the most dangerous of all. |
| 2.... is slower than ... | 10.... is the cheapest of all. |
| 3.... is the slowest of all. | 11.... is not as convenient as... |
| 4.... is more expensive than ... | 12.... is more comfortable than ... |
| 5.... is as fast as ... | 13.... is the safest of all. |
| 6.... is not as cheap as... | 14.... is the most expensive of all. |
| 7.... is not as safe as ... | |
| 8.... is more dangerous than ... | |

6. Complete the sentences, using one of the adjectives from the list and *comparative + and + comparative*.

hot, hard, heavy, tired, cold, tall, pretty

1. As I ran, my legs got ...*more and more tired*.
2. As we lay on the beach, we got.....
3. Over the years, the trees grew
4. Emma's work is improving because she's studying.....
5. While I was walking in the snow, I got....., so I decided to go home.
6. As she did her shopping, her bags got.....

7. Complete the sentences using *the + comparative*, as in the example.

1. The children got noisy. The teacher got angry. *The noisier...* the children got, ...*the angrier...* the teacher got.
2. We worked hard. We earned lots of money.
..... we worked, money we earned.

3. I pushed the swing high. The little boy laughed a lot.

..... I pushed the swing,the little boy laughed.

4.If you eat lots of chocolate, you'll get fat

.chocolate you eat,.....you'll get.

5. If a car is new, it is valuable.

.....a car is,.....it is.

8. Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

1. Lisa is prettier than Clare.

as Clare is ...*not as pretty as*... Lisa.

2. I've never heard such a beautiful song.

the It's.....I have ever heard.

3. Meat isn't as healthy as vegetables.

than Vegetables are.....meat.

4.Betty is 70 years old. Graham is 70 years old, too.

old Betty isGraham.

5. My car is old. Your car is new.

than Your car.....mine.

6. Samantha speaks French better than Josephine.

well Josephine doesn'tSamantha does.

7. I have never worn such a warm sweater.

the It's.....I have ever worn,

8. This necklace costs \$200. That necklace c \$200, too.

expensive This necklace.....that one.

9. Peter is more handsome than Roger.

less Roger is.....Peter.

9. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form.

Dear Leo,

I'm writing to tell you about my new house. It's 1) *...the biggest...* (big) house I've ever lived in, but also 2).....(expensive). Still, it's much3).....(nice) than my last house.

Although the garden is a little 4).....(small), the rooms are much 5).....(spacious) and there is much 6).....(little) noise. The area I live in now is 7).....
.....(peaceful) place I've ever lived in. The neighbours are 8).....(quiet) here than anywhere else, and they are 9).....(friendly) people you will ever meet.

There are lots of flowers here, so it's much 10).....
(colourful) than my previous home, and there is a bus stop near my house, so it's 11).....(convenient) than before because I don't have to take my car to work. All in all, I can say that finding this house is 12).....
(good) thing that's ever happened to me! I hope you will visit me here soon.

Love,

Helen

NOUN

Nouns can be countable or uncountable.

Countable nouns are nouns which we can count. They have singular and plural forms. *e.g. a key, two keys, three keys* The plural is formed as follows:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most nouns form their plural by adding -s. <i>one book - three books</i>• Nouns ending in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x or -o take -es in the plural. <i>bus - buses, dress - dresses, dish - dishes, peach - peaches, box - boxes, potato - potatoes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nouns ending in -f or -fe drop the -f or -fe and take -ves in the plural. <i>loaf - loaves, wife - wives</i>• But some nouns ending in -f or -fe take only -s. <i>roof - roofs, giraffe - giraffes, cliff - cliffs</i>
--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • But some nouns ending in -o take only -s. <i>radio - radios, piano - pianos, studio - studios, video - videos,</i> <i>kilo - kilos, rhino - rhinos</i> • Nouns ending in a vowel + -y take -s in the plural, <i>toy - toys, boy - boys</i> • But nouns ending in a consonant + y drop the -y and take -ies in the plural. <i>cherry - cherries, lady - ladies</i> 	
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➤ Some nouns do not form their plural according to the above rules. They have either a different form or the same form as in the singular. These include:

child - children	man — men	foot — feet
goose - geese	mouse — mice	ox — oxen
tooth - teeth	woman — women	
deer - deer	sheep — sheep	

➤ Uncountable nouns are nouns which we cannot count. They do not have different plural forms. Uncountable nouns include:

WHOLE GROUPS MADE UP OF SIMILAR ITEMS:

baggage, clothing, equipment, food, fruit, furniture, garbage, hardware, jewelry, junk, luggage, machinery, mail, makeup, money, cash, change, postage, scenery, traffic, etc.

LIQUIDS : *water, coffee, tea, milk, oil, soup, gasoline, blood, etc.*

MANY TYPES OF FOOD: *ice, bread, butter, cheese, meat,*

MATERIALS: *gold, iron, silver, glass, paper, wood, cotton, wool, etc.*

GASES: *steam, air, oxygen, nitrogen, smoke, smog, pollution, etc.*

PARTICLES: *rice, chalk, corn, dirt, dust, flour, grass, hair, pepper, salt, sand, sugar, wheat, etc.*

ABSTRACT NOUNS:

- *beauty, confidence, courage, education, enjoyment ,fun, happiness, health, help, honesty, hospitality, importance,*
- *intelligence, justice, knowledge, laughter, luck, music, pride, peace, patience, progress, recreation, significance, sleep, truth, violence, wealth, etc.*
- *advice, information, news, evidence, proof, etc.*
- *time, space, energy, etc.*
- *homework, work, etc.*
- *grammar, slang, vocabulary, etc.*

LANGUAGES: *Arabic, Chinese, English, Spanish, etc.*

FIELDS OF STUDY: *chemistry, engineering, history, literature, mathematics, psychology, etc.*

RECREATION: *baseball, soccer, tennis, chess, bridge, poker, etc.*

ACTNITIES: *driving, studying, swimming, traveling, walking, etc.* (and other gerunds)

NATURAL PHENOMENA: *weather, dew, fog, hail, heat, humidity, lightning, rain, sleet, snow, thunder, wind, darkness, light, sunshine, elecnicity,fire, gravity, etc.*

1. Put the words in italics into the plural, using the words in brackets.

The millionaire industrialist Alexander Crenshaw died last night.

- 1 During his life he had *an American wife*, (two).....
- 2 He had *a child* with each of them, (three).....
- 3 He had *an electronics factory in Scotland*, (two).....
- 4 He owned *a computer company* In Taiwan, (two).....
- 5 He had *a large house* in England, (two).....

6 He had *a party* for his staff every year, (two).....

7 He employed *a man* and *a woman* to look after his *gorilla*, (three) (two) (six)

2. Complete the sentences with the plural form of the word in brackets.

Sometimes a plural form is not necessary.

Fifteen (1 man).....and their (2 wife).....four single (3 woman)..... and five (4 child).....two of them (5 baby)were on holiday in the south of Spain. They booked seats on a sight-seeing tour of the old (6 city).....and (7 church) of Andalusia. They each paid three (8 thousand) pesetas for the trip. The trip was a disaster! Two (9 coach).....arrived at the hotel. Neither was big enough. A third coach arrived and took them up into the (10 mountain)and (11 valley) of the Sierra Nevada. An hour later this coach ran out of fuel. While they were waiting for help they had a picnic. "We had a few (12 tomato).....and a few (13 loaf)..... of bread, so we made some (14 tomato sandwich)We also had a few(15 bottle).....of water." one passenger reported. No help arrived so all the passengers helped to push the coach for over eight (16 hundred) metres to the nearest petrol station. Another passenger commented, 'The (17 fly).....and (18 mosquito).....were terrible and several of us had very sore (19 foot).....' Then the driver became ill. A passenger who was a coach driver in England drove them back to Malaga. Unfortunately he had never driven on the right before and by the time they got back they'd had four minor (20 crash), two old (21 lady) had swallowed their false (22 tooth).....and several (23 person)had been repeatedly sick. All, however, agreed they had had the trip of their (24 life).....and exchanged (25 address) so they could go on another coach trip together the following year.

POSSESSIVE CASE

<p>SINGULAR NOUN</p> <p><i>the girl</i></p> <p><i>Tom</i></p> <p><i>my wife</i></p> <p><i>a lady</i></p> <p><i>Thomas</i></p>	<p>POSSESSIVE FORM</p> <p><i>the girl's</i></p> <p><i>Tom's</i></p> <p><i>my wife's</i></p> <p><i>a lady's</i></p> <p><i>Thomas's</i></p> <p><i>Thomas'</i></p>	<p>To show possession, add an apostrophe (') and -s to a singular noun: <i>The girl's book is on the table.</i></p> <hr/> <p>If a singular noun ends in -s, there are two possible forms:</p> <p>1. Add an apostrophe and -s: <i>Thomas's book.</i></p> <p>2. Add only an apostrophe: <i>Thomas' book.</i></p>
<p>PLURAL NOUN</p> <p><i>the girls</i></p> <p><i>their wives</i></p> <p><i>the ladies</i></p> <p><i>the men</i></p> <p><i>my children</i></p>	<p>POSSESSIVE FORM</p> <p><i>the girls'</i></p> <p><i>their wives'</i></p> <p><i>the ladies'</i></p> <p><i>the men's</i></p> <p><i>my children's</i></p>	<p>Add only <i>an</i> apostrophe to a plural noun that ends in -s: <i>The girls' books are on the table.</i></p> <p>Add an apostrophe and -s to plural nouns that do not end in -s: <i>The men's books are on the table.</i></p>

3. Complete the sentences with the possessive form of the nouns in parentheses

1. (*Mrs. Smith*)... *Mrs. Smith's*... husband often gives her flowers.
2. (*boy*) The..... hat is red.
3. (*boys*) The..... hats are red.
4. (*children*) The..... toys are all over the floor.
5. (*child*) I fixed thebicycle.
6. (*baby*) Thetoys are in the crib.
7. (*babies*) The..... toys are in their cribs.

8. (*wives*) Tom and Bob are married. Theirnames
are Cindy and Judy, respectively.
9. (*wife*) That is my..... coat.
10. (*Sally*)..... last name is White.
11. (*Phyllis*)..... last name is Young.
12. (*boss*) That's my office.
13. (*bosses*) Those are my..... offices.
14. (*woman*) This is apurse.
15. (*women*) That store sells..... clothes.
16. (*sister*) Do you know my..... husband?
17. (*sisters*) Do you know myhusbands?
18. (*yesterday*) Did you readnewspaper?
19. (*today*) There are many problems inworld.
20. (*month*) It would cost me asalary to buy that
refrigerator.

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