

Д.С. БЕСПАЛОВА

ВРЕМЕНА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА.

АКТИВНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ.

СБОРНИК УПРАЖНЕНИЙ



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**ВРЕМЕНА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА.
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Учебно-практическое пособие

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Учебно-практическое пособие представляет собой сборник упражнений по грамматике английского языка, направленных на тренировку навыков употребления времен в устной и письменной речи. Пособие состоит из введения, основной части и приложения.

Пособие может быть использовано на аудиторных практических занятиях по дисциплинам «Практический курс английского языка», «Практическая грамматика английского языка», «Практика устной и письменной речи», «Иностранный язык», а также во внеаудиторной и самостоятельной работе.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данное учебно-практическое пособие может быть использовано на аудиторных практических занятиях по дисциплинам «Практический курс английского языка», «Практическая грамматика английского языка», «Практика устной и письменной речи», «Иностранный язык» и курсах иностранных языков, а также в самостоятельной работе студентов.

Целью учебного пособия является формирование и тренировка навыков употребления времен английского языка в устной и письменной речи. Упражнения расположены по степени возрастания трудностей и рассчитаны на привитие прочных знаний грамматического материала.

В учебном пособии представлены разнообразные виды лексико-грамматических упражнений, в том числе упражнения на перевод с русского языка на английский. Этот вид упражнений является эффективным средством закрепления и контроля усвоения пройденного материала, а также позволяет развивать умение правильно оформлять мысль на иностранном языке. Таким образом, все упражнения могут использоваться для развития навыков устной и письменной речи.

Пособие включает в себя введение, основную часть и приложение.

THE VERB “TO BE”

Ex. 1. Put in *am, is* or *are*.

1. What ... your name? – My name ... Mark. 2. Where ... you from? – I ... from New York. 3. I ... a student. 4. She ... a painter. Her pictures ... on the walls. 5. His family ... in London now. 6. She ... not so attractive as her sister. 7. ... your parents at work? – Yes, they 8. My granny ... an actress. 9. ... your sister a doctor? – No, she ... not a doctor, she ... a teacher. 10. The sky ... very blue today.

Ex. 2. Write positive and negative short answers.

1. Is your mother a doctor?
2. Is your friend a young girl?
3. Are you a student?
4. Are your mother and father at work?
5. Is your dog small?
6. Are you tired?
7. Is it cold today?
8. Are you hungry?
9. Are the shops open?
10. Are you interested in hockey?

Ex. 3. Ask questions. Use *am, is* or *are*.

1. Robert *What's your name?*
2. I'm single.
3. I'm 18.
4. I'm from America.
5. No, I'm a lawyer.

Ex. 4. Translate into English.

1. Мне жарко. 2. Сегодня тепло. 3. Эти цветы очень красивые. 4. Твоя тетя дома сегодня? 5. Я интересуюсь искусством. 6. Ты студент? – Да. 7. Где ключи? 8. Мой брат в университете. 8. Он всегда занят. 9. Это твои часы? – Нет. 10. Мой дедушка – ученый.

Ex. 5. There are six more mistakes in the text. Find and correct them.

Nick Mason are my best friend. He's Australian and he am an actor. He's a very good actor – but he not very famous. He's twenty-six and he married. Nick and his wife not are very rich, but they is happy. Nick's very friendly and funny. He a really nice person is!

Ex. 6. Write about your best friend. Use Exercise 5.

Ex. 7. Put in *was, wasn't, were, weren't*.

1. Mary got married when she ... 25 years old. 2. I called you yesterday evening but you ... at home. Where ... you? 3. My son ... at school last week because he ... ill. He's better now. 4. The shops ... open yesterday because it ... a public holiday. 5. ... you at home at 9 o'clock? – No, I I ... at work. 6. In summer 1990 I ... in Brazil. 7. It ... cold and dark, and we ... tired. 8. The lesson ... interesting. Actually, it was very boring.

Ex. 8. Put in *am, is, are, was or were*. Some sentences are present and some are past.

1. Last year their son ... 20, so he ... 21 now. 2. Today the weather ... nice, but yesterday it ... cold. 3. I ... hungry last night. 4. Where ... you at 10 o'clock last Sunday morning? 5. Don't buy those shoes. They ... too expensive. 6. Why ... you so tired yesterday? 7. We must go now. It ... very late. 8. This time last year I ... in England. 9. He ... not at home now. 10. Where ... the dogs? – I don't know. They ... in the garden 10 minutes ago.

Ex. 9. Put in *will be*.

1. The dress ... ready tomorrow.
2. He ... here soon.
3. She ... 20 years old next year.
4. My mother ... 50 in May.
5. Take a warm pullover; it ... cold tomorrow.
6. Kate ... not ... late, she is always on time.
7. Ann ... at the party with John.
8. When ... lunch ... ready?

“THERE IS (ARE)” CONSTRUCTION

Ex. 1. Use *“there is (are)”* construction in the necessary tense form.

1. Look! ... a telephone number in the letter.
2. Excuse me, ... a restaurant near here?
3. How many students ... in your group?
4. ... a football match on TV last night.
5. This box is empty. ... nothing in it.
6. ... some interesting programmes on TV tomorrow.
7. ... many mistakes in your dictation.
8. ... a table and four chairs in the room.
9. ... five flats in the building – one on each floor.
10. ... a hotel in the village, so we decided to stay there.

Ex. 2. Ask questions to the following statements, then answer them according to the pattern.

Pattern: There is a good programme on TV tonight

Is there a good programme on TV tonight?

Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

1. There is a cat in the window.
2. There are several empty seats in the room.
3. There are difficult exercises in this book.
4. There were a lot of people at the stadium.
5. There is a new cinema near my house.

Ex. 3. Translate into English.

1. В нашем городе несколько театров.
2. В этом журнале много интересных статей.
3. На столе моя любимая книга.
4. Новая школа рядом с нашим

домом. 5. В диктанте много ошибок. 6. В комнате 5 стульев и 2 стола. 7. Сколько страниц в этом учебнике? 8. Сколько студентов в вашей группе?

THE VERB “TO HAVE”

Ex. 1. Use the words below to write questions. Then write true short answers.

You / mobile phone? Have you got a mobile phone?

1. You / any brothers or sisters?
2. You / a bicycle?
3. Your best friend / any pets?
4. You / a headache?
5. Your mother / dark hair?

Ex. 2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. Mary has got a family.
2. Tom has got a lot of relatives.
3. I have got a sister.
4. My brother has got a new car.
5. She has got a cat.
6. We often have a dictation.
7. They have tea or coffee for breakfast.
8. I often have a lot of work to do.
9. My mother has guests tonight.
10. Ann has a toothache.

Ex. 3. Ask questions to the following sentences.

1. He has good friends at school.
2. They have a lot of English books at home.
3. I often have a headache in the evening.
4. She usually has a fish for dinner.
5. They have a lot of flowers in the garden.
6. Kate has two sisters.

Ex. 4. Put the correct form of *have* into the following sentences.

1. Don't disturb him; he ... a rest.
2. How many lessons he ... a week? – He usually ... four.
3. How often he ... a singing lesson?
4. What you ... for breakfast? – We ... toast and coffee.
5. You ... a motor cycle? – No, I only ... an

ordinary bicycle. 6. English people always ... roast beef for lunch on Sundays? 7. You ... earthquakes in your country?

Ex. 5. Translate into English.

1. У моего друга есть собака. 2. У тебя большая семья? 3. Когда вы обычно завтракаете? 4. Я обычно пью кофе на завтрак. 5. У меня много работы сегодня. 6. У моей сестры есть время, чтобы читать книги вечером. 7. У нее большие зеленые глаза. 8. Он часто простужается. 9. У вас есть сегодня занятие по английскому языку? 10. Дедушка проводит отпуск на юге.

THE USE OF TENSES

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Ex. 1. Write the following in the third person singular.

1. They wish to speak to you. (He)
2. Buses pass my house every hour.
3. They help their father. (He)
4. We change planes at Heathrow.
5. You watch too much TV. (He)
6. They worry too much. (He)
7. I always carry an umbrella. (She)
8. They wash the floor every week. (She)
9. His sons go to the local school.
10. Do you like boiled eggs? (He)
11. They fish in the lake. (He)
12. Elephants never forget.
13. They sometimes miss the bus. (She)
14. The rivers freeze in winter.

15. They fly from London to New York. (He)
16. The carpets match the curtains.
17. They realize the danger. (She)
18. I use a computer. (She)
19. What do they do on their days off? (He) – They do nothing. They lie in bed all day.
20. The boys hurry home after school.

Ex. 2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. You know the answer.
2. She dances in competitions.
3. He loves her.
4. Some schoolgirls wear uniforms.
5. He trusts you.
6. He tries hard.
7. He misses his mother.
8. The children like sweets.
9. He finishes work at 6.00.
10. He lives beside the sea.
11. She carries a sleeping bag.
12. He usually believes you.
13. You remember the address.
14. She plays chess very well.
15. He worries about her.
16. These thieves work at night.
17. He leaves home at 8.00 every day.
18. She agrees with you.
19. Their dogs bark all night.
20. Their neighbours often complain.

21. Tom enjoys driving at night.
22. Tom looks very well.
23. She cuts her husband's hair.
24. The last train leaves at midnight.

Ex. 3. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Simple.

1. My sister (to study) English.
2. She always (to read) newspapers in the morning.
3. My aunt (to attend) French classes.
4. Every morning she (to hurry) to the university.
5. I (not to drink) coffee often.
6. My parents (to live) in a small flat.
7. What you (to do)? – I am a teacher.
8. When you (to get up) every day?
9. She (to give) us English magazines.
10. The students (to take) books from the library.
11. What time the banks (to close) here?
12. Where Mary (to come) from? – She is Scottish.
13. It (to take) me an hour to get to university.
14. Nick (not to do) any sport.
15. My brother (to play) tennis well.

Ex. 4. Ask questions to the words in bold type.

1. We usually have our French **in the evening**.
2. They often speak **English** in class.
3. We write **a lot of sentences on the blackboard**.
4. He reads **English** books **at home**.
5. We have **dictations very often**.
6. **After classes I go home**.
7. She likes **sweets**.
8. **My sister** doesn't eat meat.
9. I go to the swimming pool **every Sunday**.
10. **I** have a dog.

Ex. 5. Use the following verbs to complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the negative.

go make rise translate grow eat

1. The earth ... round the sun.
2. Rice ... in Britain.
3. Bees ... honey.
4. Vegetarians ... meat.

5. The sun ... in the east.
6. An interpreter ... from one language into another.

Ex. 6. Answer the questions.

1. What do you do?
2. Do you learn English?
3. When do you have your English?
4. Does your friend learn English too?
5. What kind of books do you read?
6. What do you like to do in the evening?
7. When do you get up?
8. Do you like coffee?

Ex. 7. Translate into English using the Present Simple.

1. Мой брат изучает английский язык.
2. Какие книги вы читаете?
3. Вы разговариваете по-английски или по-немецки со своим преподавателем?
4. Обычно мы говорим по-английски, иногда по-русски.
5. Каждое воскресенье мы навещаем нашу бабушку.
6. Во сколько открывается магазин? – В 10 часов.
7. Мой друг всегда пьет чай вечером.
8. Вам нравится классическая музыка?
9. Я часто хожу в библиотеку.
10. После занятий я обычно иду домой.
11. Поезд прибывает в 8.30.
12. Утром я слушаю радио.
13. Мой дедушка живет в маленькой квартире в центре города.
14. Она не ест мясо.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Ex. 1. Put the following sentences in the negative form and add affirmative sentences using the words in brackets.

Model

She is writing a letter now. (to read)

She is not writing a letter. She is reading.

1. Mark is working. (to skate) 2. They are playing tennis. (football) 3. Mother is swimming. (to lie in the sun) 4. He is having an English class. (to have a French class) 5. I am drinking coffee now. (to drink tea) 6. She is learning new words. (to recite a poem)

Ex. 2. Ask questions to the words in bold type.

1. Tom is playing basketball **with his friend**. 2. Many students are going **to the library**. 3. **She** is working **in the garden**. 4. He **is helping** his mother now. 5. **My parents are swimming** at the moment. 6. **They are speaking** about their study. 7. **We are meeting our relatives** tomorrow. 8. **You** are always losing **your keys**.

Ex. 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous.

1. She (not to work), she (to swim) in the river. 2. He (to teach) his boy to ride. 3. Why Ann (not to wear) her new dress? 4. The airplane (to fly) at 2,000 metres. 5. What Tom (to do) now? He (to clean) his shoes. 6. It (rain)? – Yes, it (to rain) very hard. You can't go out yet. 7. You (not to tell) the truth. – How do you know that I (not to tell) the truth? 8. Who (to move) the furniture about upstairs? – It's Tom. He (to paint) the front bedroom. 9. What you (to read) now? – I (to read) Crime and Punishment. 10. It is a lovely day. The sun (to shine) and the birds (to sing). 11. She always (to ring) up and (to ask) questions. 12. Why you (to make) a cake? Someone (to come) to tea? 13. You (to do) anything this evening? – No, I'm not. 14. We (to have) breakfast at 8.00 tomorrow as Tom (to catch) an early train.

15. Ann usually does the shopping, but I (to do) it today as she isn't well. 16. Why you (to type) so fast? You (to make) a lot of mistakes.

Ex. 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous.

1. Mother (to rest) now. She always rests after lunch. 2. What (to make) that terrible noise? 3. The children are very quiet. Go and see what they (to do). 4. What you (to wait) for? 5. I can't hear what you (to say); the traffic (to make) too much noise. 6. She always (to lose) her glasses and (to ask) me to look for them. 7. What you (to look) at? 8. I always get up at 6 o'clock, but this week I (to get up) at 8. 9. I (to watch) an interesting film now. 10. The children (to rest) now.

Ex. 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. I'm hungry. I (to want) something to eat. 2. What you (to think) about my plan? 3. I can't understand why he (to be) so selfish. He isn't usually like that. 4. He never (to think) about other people. He (to be) very selfish. 5. Mary (to be) very tired. 6. She usually (to feel) tired in the evening. 7. Tom (to think) about his holiday. 8. He (to have) a car. 9. He (to have) a shower now. 10. The soup (to taste) awful. 11. She (to taste) the jam. 12. My sister (to like) detective stories. 13. The people next door (to have) a party. 14. What you (to look) at? 15. I (to see) Kate tonight.

Ex. 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. He never (to listen) to what you say. He always (to think) about something else. 2. You (to understand) what the lecturer is saying? – No, I (not to understand) him at all. 3. What you (to have) for breakfast usually? – I usually (to eat) a carrot and (to drink) a glass of cold water. 4. Why you (to walk) so fast today? You usually (to walk) quite slowly. 5. Look at that crowd. I (to wonder) what they (to wait) for. 6. She always (to borrow) from me and she never (to remember) to pay me back. 7. I (to think) it is a pity you don't take more exercise. You (to get) fat. 8. Tom

never (to do) any work in the garden; he always (to work) on his car. 9. What he (to do) to his car now? – I (to think) he (to polish) it. 10. What you (to wait) for? – I (to wait) for the shop to open.

Ex. 7. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. I always (to buy) lottery tickets but I never (to win) anything. 2. You (to like) this necklace? 3. You always (to write) with your left hand? 4. The milk (to smell) sour. 5. You (to write) to him tonight? – Yes, I always (to write) to him on his birthday. You (to want) to send any message? 6. They (to have) a long conversation. I (to wonder) what they (to talk) about. 7. Mary usually (to learn) languages very quickly but she (not to seem) able to learn Chinese. 8. You (to read) a lot? 9. Would you like some cherries? – Yes, please. I (to love) cherries. 10. She (to smell) flowers in the garden now.

Ex. 8. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. What this word (to mean)? 2. It (to rain), take your umbrella. 3. Don't bother me, please, I (to work). 4. What you (to do) Nick? – I (to draw). 5. I (not to remember) his name exactly. 6. I (to hope) you (to know) where he (to live). 7. How long it (to take) you to get to university? 8. Keep quiet, we (to listen) to the music. 9. She (not to come) with us this evening. 10. We usually (to meet) at the sports centre every Friday. 11. They (to play) chess at the moment. 12. I always (to fall) asleep. – What time you (to go) to bed?

Ex. 9. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. Your aunt (to speak) French? – Yes, she (to speak) French very fluently. 2. Listen! Someone (to knock) at the door. 3. She (to write) a letter to her grandmother every week. 4. Let's go for a walk. It (not to rain). 5. You (to play) tennis every day? 6. Look! Somebody (to swim) over there. 7. They (to meet) twice a year. 8. Mary (to prepare) her lessons; she always (to prepare) them at that

time. 9. The sun (to rise) in the east and (to set) in the west. 10. She usually (to drink) coffee but today she (to drink) tea.

Ex. 10. Translate into English using the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. Утром он всегда пьет кофе. 2. Джейн – медсестра. Она работает в больнице. 3. Не выходите на улицу. Идет дождь. 4. Обычно он встает в 8, но на этой неделе он встает в 9. 5. Магазин открывается в 10. 6. Что вы делаете? – Пишу письмо своему лучшему другу. Он живет в Лондоне. 7. Чем он занимается? – Он юрист. 8. Я часто навещаю бабушку. 9. Она часто ходит в бассейн. 10. Ты любишь читать английские книги?

Ex. 11. Translate into English using the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. Чего ты ждешь? 2. Они играют в теннис два раза в неделю. 3. Где бабушка? – Она читает газету. Она всегда читает газеты после завтрака. 4. О чем ты думаешь? 5. Вечно ты задаешь глупые вопросы! 6. Обычно она слушает музыку перед сном, но сегодня она смотрит телевизор вместе с братом. 7. Он часто звонит маме. 8. Не шумите! Папа спит. 9. Что ты ищешь? – Я пытаюсь найти ключи. 10. Он не любит яблоки. 11. У меня сейчас нет времени, я завтракаю. 12. Я думаю, что она много работает. 13. Ты слышишь что она говорит?

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Ex. 1. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. There will be a lot of people at the meeting tomorrow. 2. He will go with us if he has time. 3. They will finish the work in two days. 4. My sister will be very busy tonight. 5. He will write letters next week.

Ex. 2. Ask questions to the words in bold type.

1. **They** will be glad to see you. 2. It will rain hard **in the afternoon**. 3. **He** will go **to the theatre tomorrow**. 4. **She** will not visit her parents **next Sunday**. 5. He will meet **them in a week**.

Ex. 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Simple.

1. I (to know) the result in a week. 2. You (to be) in Rome tomorrow. 3. I hope I (to find) it. 4. You (to have) time to help me tomorrow? 5. Perhaps he (to arrive) in time for lunch. 6. If you learn another language you (to get) a better job. 7. I am sure that you (to like) our new house. 8. He (to be) here soon. 9. When he (to come) back? 10. I (not to see) this beautiful city again. 11. They (to be) at the station in time. 12. What your father (to say) when he hears about this accident?

Ex. 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Simple or the Present Simple.

1. I (to be) at home, if you (to need) anything. 2. Ask him if he (to stay) for dinner. 3. If they (to want) your advice, they (to get) in touch with you. 4. I (to write) you about it when I (to have) time. 5. He (to be) all right when this (to be) over. 6. When the weather (to get) warmer, I (to start) practising again. 7. He want to know if you (to be) free tomorrow morning at 9.00. 8. I (to wonder) when they (to write) to us. 9. Before we (to talk) about it, I'd like to show you something. 10. They can't tell me when they (to be) free. 11. She doesn't say when she (to come) back. 12. Ask them when they (to move) to a new flat.

Ex. 5. Translate into English using the Future Simple or the Present Simple.

1. Если вы встретите их, попросите их позвонить нам. 2. Интересно, когда они вернуться. 3. Как только он вернется, он свяжется с вами. 4. Вы не будете знать английский язык пока не начнете упорно заниматься. 5. Я не знаю, когда я его увижу снова. 6. Вы сразу узнаете Анну, как только увидите ее. 7. Возможно, он придет сегодня. 8. Она будет дома в 5 часов? – Да. 9. Я думаю,

он сдаст экзамен. 10. Когда они приедут, они сообщат вам. 11. Я не знаю, согласиться ли он. 12. В следующем году мне будет 30 лет.

PRESENT TENSES WITH A FUTURE MEANING

Ex. 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous.

1. I (to meet) her at the station at ten. 2. How you (to get) to the party tomorrow? – I (to go) by car. 3. Where you (to go) for your holidays this year? – I (to go) to Holland. 4. He (not to give) a lecture tonight. 5. I (to have) lunch with my aunt on Thursday. 6. My grandparents (to celebrate) their golden wedding next week. 7. They (to get) married next week. 8. He (to start) a new job on Friday. 9. I (to go) to the dentist tomorrow. 10. Her mother (to send) her to France next year.

Ex. 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous or the Future Simple.

1. He (to play) in a tennis match on Friday. 2. I (to go) again next year. 3. She (to come) back on Monday. 4. Don't worry. I promise I (to visit) her tomorrow. 5. If you drop that bottle it (to break). 6. I'm sure that you (to like) him. 7. She (to go) on a cruise next summer. 8. If he doesn't work hard he (not to pass) his exam. 9. I (to move) to a new flat next week. 10. He (not to write) to you unless you write to him. 11. I (to wait) here till he comes back. 12. There (to be) a big meeting here tomorrow.

Ex. 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.

1. I (to go) to the cinema this evening. 2. The film (to begin) at 4.40? 3. We (to have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come? 4. The art exhibition (to finish) on 3 May. 5. You (to do) anything tomorrow morning? – No, I'm free. 6. We (to go) to a concert tonight. It (to start) at 6.30. 7. Ann (to come) to see us tomorrow. Her train (to arrive) at 9.15. 8. I (not to use) the car this evening, so you

can have it. 9. He (to have) dinner with Kate on Monday. 10. What time you (to finish) work tomorrow?

THE *BE GOING TO* FORM

Ex. 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the *be going to* form.

1. You (to miss) your train. 2. When you (to pay) the bill? 3. What you (to do) with this room? – I (to paint) the walls in black and white stripes. 4. You (to eat) all that? 5. The bull (to attack) us. 6. It (to rain). Look at those clouds. 7. The cat (to have) kittens. 8. These two men (to cycle) across Africa. 9. He (to grow) a beard when he leaves school. 10. I (to stop) here for a moment to get some petrol. 11. You (to ask) him to help you? 12. She (to study) abroad next year.

Ex. 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the *be going to* form.

1. I (not to sleep) in this room. It is haunted. 2. You (to reserve) a seat? 3. I (to plant) an oak tree here. 4. The dog (to bury) the bone. 5. I (to have) a bath. 6. It's hot today. What you (to wear)? 7. I (not to stay) here another minute. 8. We (to make) a lot of money out of this. 9. Rob (to take) part in charity events. 10. They (to give) concerts in the summer.

Ex. 3. Translate into English.

1. Я собираюсь изучать французский язык. 2. Мы не будем писать диктант, мы будем читать новый текст. 3. Я сделаю эти грамматические упражнения завтра утром. 4. Что вы будете делать вечером? 5. Они собираются путешествовать на машине летом. 6. Я собираюсь встретиться с ним завтра.

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Ex. 1. Write the past form of the verbs in the box below.

<i>+ -ed</i>	repeat the consonant and add <i>-ed</i>	<i>+ -d</i>	<i>(-y) + -ied</i>	irregular verbs
<i>happened</i>	<i>robbed</i>	<i>phoned</i>	<i>hurried</i>	<i>went</i>

to ask, to play, to work, to stop, to find, to study, to do, to cry, to tell, to plan, to live, to smile, to be, to drink, to prefer, to enjoy, to prepare, to deny, to have, to get, to make, to travel, to die, to finish, to see, to know, to start, to say, to arrive, to carry, to build, to pass, to worry, to learn, to buy, to meet, to read, to fly, to visit.

Ex. 2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. She saw your brother.
2. We heard a terrible noise.
3. He slept till 10.00.
4. He looked at the picture.
5. They drank all the wine.
6. They set out early enough.
7. She thought about it.
8. The police caught the thief.
9. He hid the letter.
10. She found her watch.
11. My mother chose this hotel.
12. She lent you enough money.
13. Tom hurt his foot.
14. He broke his arm.

15. His wife came at 8.00.

Ex. 3. Change the sentences into the Past Simple.

1. We listen to the radio every day. 2. He tells us about his work. 3. I read English books. 4. My sister helps me to do my homework. 5. We listen to his lectures on Sundays. 6. They speak English well. 7. My sister plays tennis. 8. My working day lasts 8 hours. 9. Do you live in London? 10. We discuss a lot of articles from these magazines. 11. There is a nice park in the city. 12. Mary teaches her children to play the guitar.

Ex. 4. Ask questions to the words in bold type.

1. **She** was in **Moscow last week**. 2. **My friend** wrote to **me** very often **last year**. 3. **They** were **at their office yesterday morning**. 4. **Our students** read **a lot of English books last year**. 5. **The students** usually went home **after classes**. 6. Yesterday **Tom** came to see me **in the evening**. 7. The meeting finished at **8 o'clock**. 8. **We** spent the holidays **in the country last summer**. 9. **He** worked hard at his English **last year**. 10. **My brother** left for England last Monday.

Ex. 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple.

1. She (to study) English at school. 2. Mary (to write) the letter to her friend yesterday. 3. Some years ago we (to live) in the country. 4. He (to make) an interesting report last week. 5. Yesterday we (to go) home by metro. 6. It (to take) me half an hour to get home. 7. She (to be) very busy but she (to find) time to help us. 8. We (to do) the translation without a dictionary. 9. When he (to arrive) he (to find) the patient to be a small boy of nine years of age. 10. A quarter of an hour later he (to hear) voices.

Ex. 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple.

1. We (to leave) the cinema before the end of the film. 2. The streets (to be) crowded with people. 3. Everyone (to have) a marvellous time. 4. We (not to like) the food they gave us. 5. Claire (to go) to Egypt last month. 6. The accident (to happen) last weekend. 7. It (not to be) a very comfortable journey. 8. I (to know) that ages ago.

Ex. 7. Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

1. It was warm, so I ... off my coat. (to take)
2. The film wasn't very good. I ... it very much. (to enjoy)
3. I knew Nick was very busy, so I ... him. (to disturb)
4. I was very tired, so I ... the party early. (to leave)
5. The bed was very uncomfortable. I ... very well. (to sleep)
6. The window was open and a bird ... into the room. (to fly)
7. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It ... very much. (to cost)
8. I was in a hurry, so I ... time to phone you. (to have)
9. It was hard carrying the bags. They ... very heavy. (to be)
10. My sister passed her examination because she ... very hard. (to study)

Ex. 8. Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct form:
hurt spend buy teach be sell fall.

1. My brother ... down the stairs this morning and ... his leg.
2. I was angry because we ... late.
3. Ann ... a lot of money yesterday. She ... a new dress.
4. We couldn't afford to keep our house, so we ... it.
5. My father ... me how to drive when I was 16.

Ex. 9. Translate into English.

1. Вчера мы вернулись домой поздно.
2. Она купила квартиру 3 месяца назад.
3. Прошлым летом я работал в ресторане.
4. Мы играли в теннис на прошлой неделе.
5. Мама была занята, и я не беспокоил ее.
6. Встреча закончилась в 9.
7. Вчера мы ходили в кино.
8. Куда вы ездили прошлым летом?

Ex. 10. Complete the sentences with *used to*.

1. I ... play tennis a lot, but I don't play very often now.
2. We live in New York now but we ... live in Washington.
3. She ... eat a lot of sweets when she was a child.
4. My sister ... have long hair when she was 10.
5. He ... travel a lot. But he doesn't travel a lot these days.

Ex. 11. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to* and the verb in brackets.

1. My mother ... (to drink) a lot of coffee, but now she prefers to drink tea.
2. I ... (not to watch) the news, but now I watch it every day.
3. She ... (not to eat) vegetables. Now she eats them every day.
4. My aunt ... (to play) the piano, but now she doesn't.
5. They ... (to spend) their weekend in the countryside. They don't any more.
6. We ... (to live) in a flat, but we live in a big house now.

Ex. 12. Translate into English.

1. Пять лет назад я был студентом.
2. Я учился в университете и жил с родителями.
3. Я изучал английский язык.
4. Занятия в университете начинались в 8 часов, и я вставал рано.
5. Я читал много книг на английском языке.
6. Сейчас я не живу в Москве.
7. Я переехал 5 лет назад.
8. Я работаю в школе. Мне нравится учить детей.
9. Мои родители живут в Москве.
10. Прошлым летом я приезжал навестить их.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Ex. 1. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. I was hurrying to the library when I met you. 2. We were having our English at 10 in the morning. 3. I was having breakfast when you rang me up. 4. It was raining when I got up. 5. We were working in the garden from six till seven. 6. She was making dinner when I came in.

Ex. 2. Ask questions to the words in bold type.

1. **I was reading** when my sister rang me up. 2. He was doing **his homework** at 8 yesterday evening. 3. **They were discussing this question** when we came in. 4. **She** was taking **a music lesson** when her mother came in. 5. I was going **to the University** when you met me.

Ex. 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous.

1. He usually wears sandals but when I last saw him he (to wear) boots. 2. The house was in great disorder because he (to redecorate) it. 3. My wife and I (to talk) about you the other day. 4. When I first met him he (to study) painting. 5. He said that he (to try) to lose 10 kilos. 6. Who you (to talk) to on the telephone as I came in? – I (to talk) to Mr Pitt. 7. When I first met him he (to work) in a restaurant. 8. Where he (to live) when you saw him last? 9. He watched the children for a moment. Some of them (to bathe) in the sea, others (to look) for shells. 10. Mary (to sit) in a corner with a book. I told him that he (to read) in very bad light. 11. She (to stand) at the bus stop. I asked her what bus she (to wait) for. 12. The traffic (to make) so much noise that I couldn't hear what he (to say).

Ex. 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. What you (to do) at this time yesterday? – I was asleep. 2. You (to go) out last night? – No, I was too tired. 3. I (to walk) along the street when suddenly I (to

hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody (to follow) me. 4. Last night she (to drop) a plate when she (to do) the washing up. Fortunately, it (not to break). 5. When I was young, I (to want) to be a doctor. 6. We were good friends. We (to know) each other well. 7. I (to enjoy) the party, but Sam (to want) to go home. 8. When I (to arrive) at the station Tom (to wait) for me. 9. As they (to walk) along the road they (to hear) a car coming from behind them. 10. When I (to hear) his knock I (to go) to the door and (to open) it, but I (not to recognize) him at first.

Ex. 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. I didn't want to meet Paul so when he entered the room I (to leave). 2. I (to make) a cake when the light went out. I had to finish it in the dark. 3. He (to watch) TV when the phone rang. 4. He was very polite. Whenever his wife entered the room he (to stand) up. 5. He suddenly (to realize) that he (to travel) in the wrong direction. 6. When I (to look) for my passport I (to find) this old photograph. 7. You looked very busy when I (to see) you last night. What you (to do)? 8. The boys (to play) cards when they (to hear) their father's step. They immediately (to hide) the cards and (to take) out their lesson books. 9. He (not to allow) us to go out in the boat yesterday as a strong wind (to blow). 10. As I (to cross) the road I (to step) on a banana skin and (to fall) heavily. 11. I still (to lie) on the road when I (to see) a lorry approaching. 12. Luckily the driver (to see) me and (to stop) the lorry in time.

Ex. 6. Translate into English.

1. Я окончил университет, когда мне было 22 года. 2. Он навещал родителей 3 месяца назад. 3. Я видела его в Москве на прошлой неделе. 4. Они пришли в то время, когда я работала в саду. 5. Мама разговаривала по телефону, когда я вошла. 6. Когда мы вышли из дома, все еще шел сильный снег. 7. В 5 часов его не было дома. Он работал в это время. 8. Когда Том вышел на улицу, его друзья играли в теннис. 9. Моя сестра переводила статью в то

время, когда мы смотрели телевизор. 10. Мы гуляли в парке, когда пошел дождь. 11. Где вы были в 10 часов? – Я катался на коньках. 12. Вчера целый день шел дождь.

Ex. 7. Translate into English.

1. Он вдруг понял, что идет не в ту сторону. 2. Когда я пришла домой, они сидели в гостиной. Мама вязала, а папа читал газету. 3. Я делал уроки, когда он пришел навестить меня. 4. В это время в прошлом году мы путешествовали. 5. Студенты обсуждали интересный доклад, когда вошел преподаватель. 6. Был теплый солнечный день, когда мы решили поехать за город. Светило солнце и пели птицы. Мы восхищались чудесными видами, когда слышали голоса. 7. Вчера в 5 часов Джон смотрел фильм. 8. Я вам звонил вчера, но вас не было дома. Где вы были? – Я принимал ванну.

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Ex. 1. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. She will be waiting for you at six in the evening tomorrow. 2. We'll be taking our English exam from 10 till 12 o'clock tomorrow. 3. My brother will be still working when I come. 4. We'll be having dinner at this time. 5. My friends will be coming to see us from 8 till 9 tomorrow evening.

Ex. 2. Ask questions to the words in bold type.

1. **She will be studying** English at this time tomorrow. 2. **They** will be working **hard** from 8 till 10 tomorrow morning. 3. **We'll be discussing his new book** at 3 o'clock tomorrow. 4. **He will be writing a letter to his friend** when I come. 5. **I will be preparing for my report** at 8 o'clock tomorrow.

Ex. 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Continuous.

1. Don't phone between 6 and 7. We (to have) dinner then. 2. This time next month I (to sit) on a beach. 3. When you next see me I (to wear) my new dress. 4. I (to wait) for you when you come out. 5. You'd better go back now; your mother (to wonder) where you are. 6. He (to use) the car this afternoon. 7. I'll come at 4 o'clock. – Good, I (to expect) you. 8. The garden (to look) its best next month. 8. We'd better go out tomorrow because Ann (to practise) the piano all day. 9. When I get home my dog (to sit) at the door waiting for me. 10. What do you think the children (to do) when we get home?

Ex. 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Continuous or the Future Simple.

1. What you (to do) tomorrow at 10 o'clock? 2. He (to work) at the report from early morning till late at night tomorrow. 3. It's beginning to get dark; the street lights (to go) on in a few minutes. 4. Tom (not to come) to our party, because he will be away on that date. 5. I want to post this letter but I don't want to go out in the rain. – I (to post) it for you. 6. This time next Monday I (to sit) in a Paris café. 7. It is nearly autumn; soon the leaves (to change) colour. 8. The children (to play) while I go shopping. 9. I'm not working tomorrow so I (to phone) you at 9 o'clock in the morning. 10. She says that she (not to lend) me the book, because I never give books back.

Ex. 5. Translate into English.

1. Завтра в это время мы будем переводить статью. 2. Я буду ждать тебя в 10 часов утра. 3. Если будет дождь, мы останемся дома. 4. Он будет играть в футбол с друзьями, когда ты придешь. 5. Завтра она будет дома в 6 часов. 6. Я возьму эту книгу в библиотеке. 7. Завтра с 8 до 10 мы будем сдавать экзамен по английскому языку. 8. Вы все еще будете работать, если я приду в 9 часов?

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Ex. 1. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. I have seen this film. 2. She has made this mistake before. 3. He has been to London this week. 4. They have had a long walk today. 5. I have met her before.

Ex. 2. Ask questions to the words in bold type.

1. **We** have already read **this new book**. 2. **They** have never lived here. 3. **She** has just bought a **new dictionary**. 4. **They** have sent **us several telegrams** lately. 5. **I** have already had breakfast. 6. **He** has already done **his translation**.

Ex. 3. Use the words in brackets to make questions according to a model.

Model

(you / ever / be / to New York)

Have you ever been to New York?

1. (you / see / an interesting / film / recently?)
2. (he / drive / a car / before?)
3. (you / study / hard / this term?)
4. (you / eat / anything / from breakfast?)
5. (she / ever / be / to London?)
6. (how long / she / be / there?)
7. (you / just / pass / your examination?)
8. (he / already / finish / his studies?)
9. (you / find / a new job?)
10. (she / move / the house?)

Ex. 4. Insert the adverbs where necessary.

1. She has been late for classes. (never) 2. Ann has met her friend. (already) 3. I haven't done my morning exercises (yet) 4. Tom hasn't typed the letter. (yet) 5. He

has had his dinner. (already) 6. She has wanted to be a singer. (always) 7. Have you given an interview? (ever) 8. The meeting has begun. (just)

Ex. 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect.

1. I (not to finish) my letter yet. 2. Someone (to take) my bicycle. 3. You (to hear) from her lately? 4. The cat (to steal) the fish. 5. You (to have) enough to eat? – Yes, I (to have) plenty, thank you. 6. Tim (to pass) his exam? 7. I (to live) here for ten years. 8. She just (to go) out. 9. How long you (to know) Mary? – I (to know) her for ten years. 10. Would you like some coffee? I just (to make) some. 11. We just (to hear) the most extraordinary news. 12. You ever (to ride) a horse?

Ex. 6. Write the words in the correct order.

1. fed cat I already have the
2. Have phone bill the you yet paid?
3. arrived post The just has
4. We yet had any not have news
5. has landed yet plane Their not
6. Mary yet Has new job her started?

Ex. 7. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Present Simple.

1. Ann (to want) to see you. You (not to be) here for ages! 2. I (not to be) to the zoo before. 3. You know Tom? – Yes. How long you (to know) him? I (to know) her for ten years. 4. I (not to see) your pictures for a long time. 5. He (to be) in the bathroom. He just (to shave). 6. Let me look at you. You (not to change) much. 7. Her hair (to be) wet. She just (to wash) her hair. 8. There (to be) no one at home. They (to leave).

Ex. 8. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

1. You (to wear) your hair long when you were at school? 2. But when I (to leave) school I (cut) my hair and (wear) it short ever since. 3. Shakespeare (to write) a lot of plays. 4. My brother (to write) several plays. He just (to finish) his second tragedy. 5. I (not to see) him for three years. I wonder where he is. 6. You (to lock) the door before you left the house? 7. When he (to arrive)? 8. I (to read) his books when I was at school. I (to enjoy) them very much. 9. The clock is slow. – It isn't slow, it (to stop). 10. He (to go) out ten minutes ago. 11. You (to have) breakfast yet? – Yes, I (to have) it at 8.00. 12. I (to meet) her last June.

Ex. 9. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

1. Where is Rob? – I (not to see) him today, but he (to tell) Mary that he'd be in for dinner. 2. I (to lose) my black gloves. You (to see) them anywhere? – No, I'm afraid I When you last (to wear) them? – I (to wear) them at the theatre last night. Perhaps you (to leave) them at the theatre. 3. Do you know that lady who just (to leave) the shop? – Yes, that is Miss Thrift. Is she a customer of yours? – Not exactly. She (to be) in here several times but she never (to buy) anything. 4. You ever (to try) to give up smoking? – Yes, I (to try) last year, but then I (to find) that I was getting fat so I (to start) again. 5. How long you (to know) your new assistant? – I (to know) him for two years. 6. I (to phone) you twice yesterday and (to get) no answer. 7. Where you (to find) this knife? – I (to find) it in the garden. 8. You (to see) today's paper? – No, anything interesting (to happen)?

Ex. 10. Put in *this*, *last*, *today* or *yesterday*.

1. ... month prices went up, but ... month they have fallen a little.
2. It's been dry so far ... week, but ... week was very wet.
3. I went shopping earlier ... and spent all the money I earned
4. We didn't have many visitors ... year. We've had a lot more ... year.
5. I don't feel so tired now. We got up quite late ... morning. I felt really tired ... when we got up so early.

Ex. 11. Translate into English.

1. Сегодня я еще не читал газеты. 2. Я очень люблю путешествовать. Я побывала во многих городах Европы. 3. На прошлой неделе шел сильный снег. 4. Вы давно знаете Анну? – Я знаю ее уже пять лет. 5. Сегодня мне звонила моя сестра. Она переехала в Москву 3 года назад. 6. Он сильно изменился за последнее время. 7. Когда мы были студентами, мы часто опаздывали на занятия. 8. Я прочитал твою книгу. Она очень интересная. 9. Ты был когда-нибудь в Лондоне? 10. В этом году я редко бывал в кино и в театре. 11. Твоя сестра окончила школу? 12. Вы сделали много ошибок в диктанте.

Ex. 12. Translate into English.

1. Я никогда об этом не слышал. 2. Вы уже переехали на новую квартиру? 3. В этом месяце мы прочитали много книг на английском языке. 4. Я хотел посмотреть этот фильм на прошлой неделе. 5. Вы видели Тома сегодня? – Да. 6. Он недавно навещал своих родственников. 7. Я не видел своего друга с тех пор, как мы окончили университет. 8. В прошлый понедельник я не работал. Я был болен. 9. Она давно не писала писем своему брату. 10. Мы недавно посетили новую выставку.

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

Ex. 1. Read the situations and write sentences from the words in brackets.

1. You went to Mary's house, but she wasn't there. (she / go / out)
2. You went back to your home town after many years. It wasn't the same as before. (it / change / a lot)
3. You went to the cinema last night. You got to the cinema late. (the film / already / begin)

4. I offered Tom something to eat, but he wasn't hungry. (he / just / have / breakfast)
5. I invited her to the party, but she couldn't come. (she / arrange / to do something else)

Ex. 2. Unite the following pairs of sentences. Use the conjunctions.

1. The sun set. They finished their work. (before)
2. I understood the problem. He explained. (as soon as)
3. She read the message carefully. She wrote the reply. (before)
4. They went to England. They left school. (after)
5. He left the room. I turned on the radio. (as soon as)

Ex. 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Perfect.

1. They (to be) friends for some ten years before I (to meet) them. 2. He (to find) the landscape even more beautiful than he (to expect) it to be. 3. We (to have) to stay at the station for the night because we (to miss) the last train. 4. He (to finish) his work before you (to come). 5. I (not to want) to go to the cinema as I (to see) this film. 6. Hardly she (to come) home when her friends (to ring) her up. 7. Last night he (to complete) the experiment which he (to begin) some months before. 8. Hardly he (to ask) his questions when she (to answer) them. 9. The rain nearly (to stop) when he (to reach) his hotel. 10. He scarcely (to take) off his coat when he (to begin) to read the letter.

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

1. She (to ask) me if I (to have) breakfast. 2. There was a curious expression on his face I never (to see) before. 3. She (to be) sure that he never (to lie) to her before. 4. Within a week she (to know) a fearful mistake she (to make). 5. He (to be) a teacher at the University, as his father (to be) before him. 6. About twenty people already (to arrive) when they (to enter) the hall. 7. We hardly (to leave) town,

when it (to begin) to rain. 8. I (to keep) silence for a little while, thinking of what he (to tell) me. 9. We (to sit) down to the table only when all the guests (to arrive). 10. I (to leave) home at 8 o'clock, but I (not to go) far when I (to remember) that I (to forget) to lock my door. 11. Scarcely I (to close) the door when a gust of wind (to open) it again. 12. I (to understand) they (to know) each other since the war.

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

1. He (to close) the window and (to sit) in his armchair, reading a newspaper. 2. The rain (to stop) and the sun (to shine) brightly. 3. When I (to arrive) Tom just (to leave), so we only had time for a few words. 4. You (to look) very busy when I (to see) you last night. What you (to do)? 5. While she (to water) the flowers it (to begin) to rain. 6. When I (to see) him he (to paint) the portrait of his mother. 7. He (to cycle) along a narrow path when he (to fall) and (to hurt) himself badly. 8. When I (to arrive) at the station Ann (to wait) for me. 9. He (not to allow) us to go out in the boat yesterday as a strong wind (to blow). 10. I (to call) Jim at 6 o'clock but it wasn't necessary because he already (to get) up.

Ex. 6. Translate into English.

1. Когда я пришел, все гости уже собрались. 2. К 8 часам все уже прибыли на вокзал. 3. Когда я пришел домой, мой брат уже приготовил ужин. 4. Не успела она сесть за стол, как заиграла музыка. 5. Вы изучали английский язык перед тем, как поступили в университет? 6. Не успели они позавтракать, как зазвонил телефон. 7. Когда он вошел, собрание уже началось. 8. Я не знала, когда он ушел. 9. Не успел он войти, как увидел письмо на столе. 10. Не успели они войти, как пошел дождь.

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Ex. 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Perfect.

1. I (to translate) this letter by 2 o'clock this afternoon. 2. He (to finish) his report by Monday. 3. She (to post) the letter by the time we come. 4. He (to do) his homework by that time. 5. After you finish this book, you (to learn) over a thousand words. 6. She (to return) the book to the library before you come. 7. We (to go) by 6 o'clock tomorrow. 8. Ann (to pass) her examinations by the end of this month.

Ex. 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Perfect.

1. I (to finish) this book by tomorrow evening. 2. By the end of next year I (to be) here twenty-five years. 3. I (to finish) this job in twenty minutes. 4. By next winter they (to build) four houses in that field. 5. The train (to leave) before we reach the station. 6. If I continue with my diet I (to lose) 10 kilos by the end of the month. 7. By the end of the term I (to read) all twelve volumes. 8. When you come back I (to finish) all the housework. 9. If we don't hurry the sun (to rise) before we reach the top. 10. By the end of the month 5,000 people (to see) this exhibition.

Ex. 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple, the Future Simple or the Future Perfect.

1. She (to be) here for two hours by the time you (to come) back. 2. You (to be) angry if I (to talk) to you about it? 3. By the time you (to finish) cooking they (to do) their work. 4. It (to be) very late. – They (to be) back soon. 5. I hope it (to stop) snowing by tomorrow morning. 6. If you (not to take) a taxi, you (to be) late. 7. By the end of the month the delegation (to come). 8. By the time you (to get) to the theatre the first act (to be) over and you (to miss) the most interesting dialogues.

Ex. 4. Translate into English using the Present Simple, the Future Simple, the Future Continuous or the Future Perfect.

1. Мы сделаем эту работу к трем часам дня, а потом пойдем в кино. 2. Я переведу эту статью к завтрашнему дню. 3. Она напишет это письмо к тому времени, как секретарь придет. 4. Я все еще буду работать, когда ты вернешься. 5. Если ты придешь вовремя, мы посмотрим фильм. 6. Мы сделаем все упражнения к его приходу. 7. Я позвоню вам, как только собрание закончится. 8. Что она будет делать завтра в 7 часов вечера? 9. Я поговорю с ним, когда он придет. 10. Он приедет в Лондон через год. 11. Поезд уже уйдет к тому времени, когда мы придем на станцию. 12. После того как он закончит университет, он будет работать в школе.

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Ex. 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. I (to work) on this problem for two months. 2. He (to sleep) all the time? 3. It (to rain) for two hours. 4. My sister (to learn) English for three years. 5. She (not to sleep) well for months. 6. I (to work) in the garden since 5 o'clock. 7. She (to translate) an article for an hour since we came home. 8. You are red all over. How long you (to lie) in the sun today? 9. They (to talk) this nonsense all day long. 10. I (to do) my homework for two hours.

Ex. 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Her phone (to ring) for ten minutes. I wonder why she doesn't answer it. 2. He (to overwork). That is why he looks so tired. 3. Have you seen my bag anywhere? I (to look) for it for ages. 4. He (to study) Russian for two years and doesn't even know the alphabet yet. 5. How long you (to wait) for me? – I (to wait) about half an hour. 6. You (to drive) all day. Let me drive now. 7. How long you (to wear) glasses? 8. I'm sorry for keeping you waiting. I (to try) to make a telephone call.

9. We (to live) here since 1977. 10. It (to snow) for three days now. The roads will be blocked if it doesn't stop soon. 11. I'm on a diet. I (to eat) nothing but bananas for the last month. 12. The children (to look) forward to this holiday for months.

Ex. 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous or the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Kate, I (to look) for you. Where have you been? 2. Why you (to look) at me like that? Stop it! 3. My aunt is a teacher. She (to teach) for ten years. 4. Don't disturb me now. I (to work). 5. I (to work) hard. Now I'm going to have a break. 6. The ground is wet. It (to rain). 7. Hurry up! We (to wait). 8. They (to wait) for an hour. 9. What the children (to do)? – They (to play) games all morning and now they (to learn) to tell time by the position of the sun. 10. Somebody (to ring) for you for the last five minutes.

Ex. 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. You look tired. You (to work) hard? 2. My brother is an actor. He (to appear) in several films. 3. Is it still raining? – No, it (to stop). 4. I (to read) the book you lent me, but I (not to finish) it yet. It's very interesting. 5. I (to read) the book you lent me, so you can have it back now. 6. She (to travel) for six months. 7. She (to visit) six countries so far. 8. The secretary (to write) ten letters today. 9. How long you (to read) that book? 10. They (to play) tennis since 3 o'clock.

Ex. 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. We (to walk) ten kilometres. 2. We (to walk) for three hours. 3. That boy (to eat) seven ice-creams. 4. He (not to stop) eating since he arrived. 5. I (to sleep) on every bed in this house and I don't like any of them. 6. He (to sleep) since ten o'clock. It's time he woke up. 7. He (to teach) in this school for five years. 8. I

(to teach) hundreds of students but I never (to meet) such a hopeless class as this.
9. I only (to hear) from him twice since he went away. 10. She (to work) in this company for three years.

Ex. 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. I (to collect) the pictures with bridges since I graduated from the University. Now I (to collect) enough to organize an interesting exhibition. 2. She (to read) a fairy tale to the children since breakfast. They (not to finish) yet. 3. Those people (to wait) for a tram for the last fifteen minutes. 4. We (to meet) before? 5. I (not to hear) about him since yesterday. 6. Something (to happen) to Mary. I (to wait) to her long and she (not to come) yet. 7. He is an old friend. I (to know) him for ages. 8. She (to try) to get a good job for many months now.

Ex. 7. Fill the spaces in the following sentences by using *for* or *since*.

1. We've been fishing ... two hours.
2. I've been working in this office ... a month.
3. They've been living in France ... 1970.
4. I've known that ... a long time.
5. Things have changed ... I was a girl.
6. The kettle has been boiling ... a quarter of an hour.
7. He has been very ill ... the last month.
8. We've been waiting ... half an hour.
9. I have been very patient with you ... several years.
10. I've been awake ... four o'clock.
11. I've been awake ... a long time.
12. I've earned my own living ... I left school.
13. Nobody has seen him ... last week.
14. He has been under water ... half an hour.

Ex. 8. Write questions with *how long* and *when*.

1. It's raining.
(how long?)
(when?)
2. Kate is learning French.
(how long / to learn?)
(when / to start?)
3. I know Tom.
(how long / you / to know?)
(when / you / first / to meet?)
4. They are married.
(how long?)
(when?)

Ex. 9. Translate into English using the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Сколько времени вы переводите эту статью? – Я перевожу ее уже 3 часа.
2. Мой друг работает над докладом уже неделю.
3. Он учит английский язык с сентября.
4. Дети играют в футбол уже два часа.
5. Я жду вас уже целый час.
6. Я только что его видела.
7. Вы давно его знаете?
8. Она сдала экзамен по истории?
9. Анна никогда не была в этом городе раньше.
10. Я смотрю телевизор весь вечер.

Ex. 10. Translate into English using the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Я знаю его всю мою жизнь.
2. Она только что разговаривала с ним.
3. Я все утро делаю домашнее задание.
3. Вы были в Лондоне?
4. Он работает в этой компании уже 2 года.
5. Я уже позавтракала.
6. Что ты делал все это время?
- 7.

Она написала новую книгу. 8. Мама работает в саду с утра. 9. Мы живем в Москве с 1990 года. 10. Мы только что обсудили этот вопрос.

Ex. 11. Translate into English using the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Я работаю над переводом этой статьи уже десять дней и сделала больше половины. 2. Этот студент изучает итальянский язык самостоятельно. Он занимается итальянским уже два года. 3. Она преподает в этом университете уже десять лет. 4. Мой брат очень интересуется медициной. Он прочел много книг по медицине. 5. Обычно она ходит домой пешком, но на этой неделе она ездит на автобусе. 6. Молоко кислое на вкус. 7. Вечно ты задаешь глупые вопросы. 8. Я живу в этом городе уже десять лет. Он становится красивее с каждым годом.

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Ex. 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect Continuous.

1. We (to work) in the garden for some hours when it began to rain. 2. She (to live) in the mountains for a month when a telegram came from her mother. 3. We (to walk) for two hours when we saw a lake in the distance. 4. I (to work) at my English for about two hours when my friend came. 5. By the time she (to study) English for three years. 6. They (to walk) quickly and now they are approaching the place. 7. She rose from the bench where she (to sit) for half an hour. 8. They were wet because they (to walk) in the rain.

Ex. 2. Read the situations and make sentences from the words in brackets.

1. I was very tired when I arrived home. (I / work / hard / all day)
2. The two boys came into the house. They had a football match and they were both very tired. (they / play / football)

3. I was disappointed when I had to cancel my holiday. (I / look / forward to it)
4. Ann wake up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn't know where she was. (she / dream)
5. When I got home, Tom was sitting in front of the TV. He had just turned it off. (he / watch / a film)
6. There was nobody in the flat. But a delicious smell of fresh bread was in the air. (Mother / bake / bread)

Ex. 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect Continuous or the Past Continuous.

1. It was very noisy next door. Our neighbours (to have) a party.
2. We talked about what we (to do) since we left school.
3. I was sad when I sold my car. I (to have) it for a very long time.
4. Nick said that he (to write) all day.
5. The sun was shining, but the ground was very wet. It (to rain).
6. James was out of breath. He (to run).
7. We (to play) tennis for half an hour when it started to rain.
8. You (to wait) for an hour before the taxi came.

Ex. 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple, the Past Continuous, the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous.

1. When he (to dress), he (to go) downstairs, (to write) a long letter to his parents and another to his sister.
2. While she (to read) this notice, a middle-aged woman (to appear) in the doorway.
3. When he (to come) back to the conference room, he (to see) that the situation (to change).
4. She (to sit) at the table only five minutes when a car (to come).
5. He told me that his aunt (to live) with them for five months.
6. He (not to eat) since nine that morning.
7. It was cold and dark in the small room because it (to rain) for five days.
8. When I arrived, Kate (to wait) for me. She was annoyed with me because I was late and she (to wait) for a long time.
9. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We (to travel) for more than

24 hours. 10. Tom (to go) to the doctor last Friday. He (not to feel) well for some time.

Ex. 5. Translate into English using the Past Simple, the Past Continuous or the Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Я уже долго работал, когда пришел мой брат. 2. Дождь шел уже два часа, когда мы вышли из дома. 3. Она работала без отдыха в течение долгого времени. 4. Когда я пришел в библиотеку, он работал над докладом. 5. Мы гуляли в парке, когда пошел дождь. 6. Моя сестра жила в Москве уже три года, когда мы переехали туда. 7. Дети спали, когда мы вернулись домой. 8. Мы обсуждали этот вопрос уже два часа, когда он пришел.

Ex. 6. Translate into English using the Past Simple, the Past Continuous, the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Он путешествовал уже 4 дня, но не чувствовал усталости. 2. Не успели они зайти, как зазвонил телефон. 3. Я уже приготовил ужин к тому моменту, когда пришли друзья. 4. Дети уже два часа играли в теннис, когда пришел папа. 5. Что ты делала вчера в это время? 6. Я переводил статью уже два часа, когда он вернулся домой. 7. Она изучала английский язык три года, прежде чем стала работать переводчиком. 8. Перед отъездом мы зашли к Анне, и моя сестра заметила, что она сильно изменилась.

THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Ex. 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Perfect Continuous.

1. By the end of this month we (to learn) this language for ten years. 2. When my daughter goes to school we (to live) here for over five years. 3. We (to travel) by sea for several hours already by this time tomorrow. 4. She (to skate) for more than an hour when you came home. 5. He (to work) at this plant for twenty years by the

first of June. 6. When you return home at six o'clock I (to work) for seven hours. 7. How long you (to write) a test before you give it to the teacher? 8. By the next August she (to teach) English for 30 years.

Ex. 2. Translate into English.

1. К тому времени, как он закончит университет, его родители проработают в Англии два года. 2. К тому времени, как ты вернешься, я буду писать уже третий портрет. 3. В будущем июне будет два года, как я живу в этой квартире. 4. Мы уже будем играть в шахматы полчаса, когда вы вернетесь. 5. Он будет писать статью уже три часа, когда мы придем. 6. Я буду играть на скрипке шесть лет, когда мне будет двадцать один год.

TEST REVISION 1

I. Put in *am*, *is* or *are*.

1. You ... late.
2. We ... very well.
3. My sister ... doctor.
4. Paul and Ann ... in America.
5. I think you ... tired.
6. Our house ... very small.
7. I ... nearly ready.
8. I ... happy today.

II. Make questions.

1. Marie / from Paris
2. we / very late
3. John / in bed
4. the boss / here
5. your car / fast
6. we all / ready
7. this / your house
8. I / early

III. Write negative ends for the sentences.

Model: It's winter, but it (cold). - It's winter, but it isn't cold.

1. She's tired, but (ill)
2. They are in England, but (in London)
3. We are late, but (very late)
4. It's summer, but (hot)
5. Kate is at work, but (in her office)

TEST REVISION 2

I. Choose the correct form.

1. *John / I* have two brothers.
2. Mia *has / have* a cold.
3. *My father / My parents* has two cars.
4. *We all / Sally* have blue eyes.
5. I *have / has* a headache.
6. These houses *have / has* big rooms.
7. I can't read this book – it *has / have* 800 pages.
8. My new car only *has / have* two doors.

II. Write questions. Use *have got*.

1. She / long hair?
2. you / a headache?
3. your brother / a bike?
4. Tommy / blue eyes?
5. he / a cold?
6. they / the information / about the trip.

III. Make the sentences negative.

1. I have got a lot of friends.
2. He has lunch at 12.
3. I have got a sister.
4. My grandparents have a country house.
5. She has got three children.
6. I often have colds.

TEST REVISION 3

I. Ask questions.

1. The children are at school. (Where ... ?)
2. The boys are ready for the competitions. (Who ... ?)
3. Her parents have breakfast at 8. (When ... ?)
4. They were rich. (Who ... ?)
5. Ann was in the park. (Where ... ?)
6. There are many vegetables in our garden. (What ... ?)
7. They will be glad to see him. (Who ... ?)
8. She has got several new books. (How many ... ?)

II. Make the sentences negative.

1. There's a taxi outside.
2. Chris has got a headache.
3. There will be an English lesson tomorrow.
4. I'm hungry.
5. Mary has a car.
6. My friend was in Paris last month.
7. They were in their bedroom five minutes ago.
8. It's Tuesday.

III. Put the verb *to be* into the correct form.

1. Peter ... busy now, but he ... free in an hour.
2. My last birthday party ... very nice we all ... very happy.
3. Who ... absent today?
4. The tickets ... on the table five minutes ago. Where ... they now?
5. At this time tomorrow we ... in Rome.
6. There ... a sale in this shop next week.
7. My father ... a doctor. And I ... a teacher, when I graduate from the University.

8. Yesterday we ... at the theatre.

IV. Choose the correct form.

1. *Where / Who / How* is the station?
2. *Do / Does* your father have a car?
3. Alice *is / has* three brothers.
4. My sister *is / has* 25 today.
5. I *am / have* cold. – Put on a sweater.
6. *Do / Have* you got a cold?
7. *Will be you / Will you be* at the party tonight?
8. It's my birthday next week. I *will be / will have* 18.
9. Does John *have / has* a brother?
10. *Are / Have* you thirsty?

TEST REVISION 4

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. Normally I (to start) work at eight o'clock, but I (to start) at seven this week. We're very busy at the moment.
2. How long it (to take) you to get to university?
3. The sun (to rise) in the east, remember. It's behind us so we (to travel) west.
4. I haven't got a car at the moment, so I (to go) to work on the bus this week. Usually I (to drive) to work.
5. Is Kate in, please? – Yes, but I (to think) she is busy at the moment. She (to wash) her hair.
6. I (to write) to my parents. I (to write) to them every weekend.
7. Tom (to talk) too much, doesn't he? – Yes, and he always (to talk) about football.
8. She always (to buy) lottery tickets but she never (to win).
9. The boy (to taste) an ice-cream now. He (to take) a lot of sweets.
10. Mary (to have) her English lesson at the moment. Her English (to get) better.

II. Ask questions to the words in bold type.

1. **The students** are writing a grammar test at the moment.
2. She is reading **an interesting book**.
3. It takes me **three hours** to do my homework.
4. We are waiting for **our friend**.
5. **They** are having a dinner now.

III. Correct the mistakes.

1. Are you liking this weather?
2. You're driving too fast.
3. What is this word meaning?
4. Do you study for your exams at the moment?

5. Sorry, I'm not understanding.
6. Your aunt like classical music.
7. Where are you living now?
8. She often flying to Paris.

TEST REVISION 5

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. I ... we're going to be late.
a) think b) am thinking c) thinks
2. Look! It
a) snows b) snowing c) is snowing
3. She ... the flowers in the garden at the moment.
a) smells b) is smelling c) smelling
4. Who ... at?
a) do you look b) are you looking c) is you looking
5. I just ... about the party tonight.
a) think b) am thinking c) to think
6. More and more forests ... because of fires.
a) are disappearing b) disappear c) disappears
7. You always ... to pay the bills.
a) forget b) are forgetting c) forgets
8. All her money ... in the bank.
a) is b) are c) are being
9. She usually cooks dinner ...
a) in the evening b) now c) at the moment
10. I'm sorry. I ... often got headaches, but this one's quite bad.
a) don't have b) haven't c) am not having

II. Translate into English.

1. Они играют в теннис по субботам.
2. Вечно он рассказывает глупые истории.
3. Обычно мы проводим отпуск на море, но в этом году мы едем в деревню.
4. Моя сестра говорит по-немецки и по-английски, а сейчас она учит испанский.

5. Почему ты нюхаешь молоко? Оно кислое?
6. Что с твоей сестрой? Она такая капризная сегодня. Обычно она спокойная.
7. Том работает над докладом. Не беспокой его.
8. Бабушка чувствует себя все лучше и лучше.
9. О чем ты сейчас думаешь?
10. Где ты работаешь? – Я работаю в школе.

TEST REVISION 6

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Simple, the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. What time the film (to start)?
2. If it (to rain), we (to have) the party inside.
3. When he (to marry) her, his life (to change) a lot.
4. I (to drive) you to the station as soon as I (to find) my car keys.
5. We (to have) a party tomorrow. Will you come?
6. I think it (to snow) tomorrow.
7. The plane (to arrive) at 10.
8. I (to be) not sure if he (to be) in time.
9. You (to stop) smoking if the doctor (to tell) you that you must?
10. I promise I (to write) again soon.
11. What are you doing on Friday night? – Oh, I probably (to stay) at home with my family.
12. I don't know when she (to arrive).

II. Translate into English.

1. Я не могу сказать вам, когда они вернуться.
2. Интересно, встретимся ли мы когда-нибудь снова.
3. Она даст мне эту книгу, как только закончит читать ее.
4. Я не знаю, согласится ли он помочь мне.
5. Если у меня будет время, я позвоню ему.
6. Как только закончится дождь, мы пойдем гулять.
7. Мы собираемся посмотреть этот фильм вместе.
8. Посмотри на эти облака. Сейчас пойдет дождь.
9. Сегодня вечером я встречаю свою сестру в аэропорту.
10. Вы не будете знать английский язык, пока не начнете упорно заниматься.

TEST REVISION 7

I. Choose the correct tense.

1. At 6.15, when you phoned, I *had* / *was having* a shower.
2. We *watched* / *were watching* TV all evening.
3. Tom *watched* / *was watching* TV when Ann came in.
4. My father *worked* / *was working* hard all his life.
5. John *phoned* / *was phoning* just when I *went* / *was going* out.
6. At university I *studied* / *was studying* physics.
7. When I last saw him he *talked* / *was talking* to a policeman.
8. I *played* / *was playing* football a lot when I was at school.
9. While I *read* / *was reading* the newspaper, the cat *jumped* / *was jumping* on to the table.
10. When Kim *was looking* / *looked* out of the window she *saw* / *was seeing* Mike.

II. Translate into English using the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. Когда пошел дождь, мы шли в кино.
2. Когда я проснулся, мама готовила завтрак.
3. Он вдруг понял, что едет не в ту сторону.
4. Вчера с 5 до 6 вечера она переводила статью.
5. Когда мы пришли домой, они рассказали нам новости.
6. Пока Фред работал, Анна ждала его.
7. Куда он шел, когда вы встретили его?
8. Моя сестра пользовалась этим компьютером два года, а потом решила купить новый.
9. Шел снег и все машины двигались очень медленно.
10. Что он сказал, когда увидел это?

TEST REVISION 8

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. The last time Jack (to travel) abroad was years ago.
2. Kate (to phone) me eight times yesterday while I (to work).
3. I (to hear) an interesting report on the radio while I (to have) breakfast.
4. When I (to leave) the house I took my coat because it (to snow).
5. While I (to wash) up I (to break) a glass.
6. When I (to open) the door they (to talk) about me.
7. He (to stay) at home because he (to catch) a bad cold.
8. You (to hear) the news yesterday?
9. Fred (to learn) English when he was young.
10. When I (to go) out of the house I took my umbrella because it (to rain).

II. Correct the mistakes.

1. I lost my keys somewhere when I walked home this evening.
2. While I drank tea, she was cooking.
3. They had dinner and leaved the house.
4. While I was shopping, somebody was stealing my bicycle.
5. When she entered the room, she wasn't noticing them.
6. At university I was studied engineering.

TEST REVISION 9

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. I (to work) as a translator for two years.
2. Jenny (to work) as a translator when she (to meet) Roger.
3. Liz (to lose) her purse while she (to shop).
4. Why you (to go) home early yesterday?
5. While I (to clean) my car, Mary (to stop) to talk to me.
6. While she (to study) in Chicago she (to get) ill.
7. This time last Friday I (to lie) on the beach.
8. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning I (to swim) in the sea.
9. I (to lie) in the bath when the phone (to ring). It (to stop) after a few rings.
10. When I (to open) the cupboard door, a pile of books (to fall) out.
11. You (to have) a nice weekend in Paris? – Yes, thanks. It (to be) good.
12. When we (to drive) home last night, we (to see) a strange object in the sky.
13. Nick (to talk) to some of the other guests when Fred (to come) in.
14. He (to drink) some of the wine and (to eat) several pieces of bread while he (to wait) for his dinner to come up.
15. Mary (to write) a letter when the bell (to ring).

TEST REVISION 10

I. Make sentences.

1. you / ever / write / a poem?
2. I / never / climb / a mountain
3. Charles / speak / to you / today?
4. Kate / not / tell / me / her new address
5. you / ever / lose / your memory?
6. We / not / play / football / this year
7. Alex / never / write to me
8. you / see Henry / this week?
9. my father / never / drive a car
10. the cat / have / anything to eat / today?
11. you / finish / those letters?
12. Tom / phone / me / six times this week

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. Ben writes very quickly. He's ... finished his essay.
a) already b) been c) for d) yet
2. I've ... to London. I went there in June.
a) been b) gone c) just d) yet
3. Have you ... done any skiing?
a) ever b) for c) just d) long
4. My boyfriend hasn't rung ... week.
a) for b) last c) since d) this
5. I haven't seen that coat before. How ... have you had it?
a) already b) for c) long d) since
6. This is the first ... I've ever lived away from home.
a) already b) since c) that d) time
7. I haven't seen my parents ... last Christmas.

a) already b) before c) for d) since

8. What are you going to do? – I don't know. I haven't decided

a) just b) long c) since d) yet

III. Translate into English using the Present Perfect.

1. Мы уже перевели эту статью.

2. Вы уже позавтракали?

3. Я не видела Анну с тех пор, как она переехала в Лондон.

4. Я впервые слышу эту песню.

5. Она еще не читала твою новую книгу.

6. Мы уже сдали все экзамены.

7. Моя сестра уже приняла решение.

8. Он не навещал бабушку уже два месяца.

9. Как давно ты смотрел этот фильм?

10. Он позвонил мне сегодня пять раз.

TEST REVISION 11

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

1. She never (to travel) in Africa.
2. Rob (to lose) his job, and he can't find another one.
3. He (to go) to Scotland last week.
4. Prices (to go) up. Everything is more expensive this year.
5. I (to make) a cake. Would you like a piece?
6. We (not to see) her since she (to move) to Paris.
7. Our visitors (to arrive). They're sitting in the garden.
8. Daniel (to earn) some money last week. But I'm afraid he already (to spend) it all.
9. Martin (to be) to Greece five times. He loves the place.
10. Jane (to leave) a message for you. She (to ring) last night.
11. I (to have) these shoes since my eighteenth birthday.
12. What time you (to get) to work this morning?

II. Translate into English.

1. Я уже прочитал книгу, которую ты дал мне на прошлой неделе.
2. Мы не видели его в последнее время.
3. Ты когда-нибудь опаздывал на поезд?
4. Мои родители всегда понимали меня.
5. В последний раз я видела ее пять лет назад. Она сильно изменилась.
6. Я получила письмо от Анны. – Когда ты получила его? – Вчера.
7. Он прочитал много книг на французском языке, с тех пор как он начал изучать его.
8. Ты когда-нибудь был в Москве? – Да, я был там три раза.
9. Он недавно купил новую машину.
10. Вы сделали много ошибок в контрольной работе. Вы не подготовились вчера.

TEST REVISION 12

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect.

1. I couldn't get in because I (to forget) my keys.
2. The telephone wasn't working because (not to pay) the bill.
3. The woman told me that she (to work) in China a few years before.
4. The bathroom was full of water. What (to happen)?
5. I knew I (to see) that man somewhere before.
6. We were surprised to see Mark, because we (not to get) his letter.
7. She didn't phone Tom because she (to lose) his number.
8. There was nothing in the fridge. I could see that Peter (not to do) shopping.
9. I was glad that I (to catch) the early bus.
10. It was a film that I (to see) before.

II. Choose the correct tense.

1. I *didn't recognise* / *hadn't recognised* Helen, because she *cut* / *had cut* her hair very short.
2. No one *understood* / *had understood* how the cat *got* / *had got* into the car.
3. Joe *didn't play* / *hadn't played* in the game on Saturday because he *hurt* / *had hurt* his arm.
4. Liz never *travelled* / *had never travelled* by train before she *went* / *had gone* to Europe.
5. I *arrived* / *had arrived* at the shop at 5.30, but it *already closed* / *had already closed*.
6. I *didn't have* / *hadn't had* much money after I *paid* / *had paid* all my bills last week.

TEST REVISION 13

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Perfect.

1. Fred (not to tell) anybody how he (to get) into the house.
2. Alice (to go) to France last week. Before that, she never (to be) outside Ireland.
3. When their mother (to get) home, the children (to eat) all the sweets.
4. Yesterday I (to meet) a man who (to be) at school with my grandmother.
5. It (to start) to rain, and I (to remember) that I (not to close) my window.
6. When I (to water) all the flowers, I (to sit) down and (to have) a cool drink.
7. We couldn't understand why Sue (to lock) the door.
8. Our train was late, and we (to run) to the cinema. But the film already (to begin).
9. As soon as I (to finish) my exams I (to take) a long holiday.
10. Hardly he (to write) his first book when he (to become) famous.

II. Translate into English using the Past Simple, the Past Continuous or the Past Perfect.

1. Когда она вернулась домой, дети уже выучили слова и смотрели интересный фильм.
2. Едва дождь закончился, как они пошли гулять.
3. Мы были уверены, что опоздали на поезд. Когда мы приехали, поезд уже ушел.
4. Когда я пришла к Тому, он уже попил кофе и ждал меня.
5. Как только она позвонила, я сообщила ей о моем решении.
6. Не успел он зайти, как телефон зазвонил.
7. К пяти часам мы подготовили все документы.
8. К тому времени он уже окончил университет.
9. Едва я купила новый зонт, как потеряла его.
10. Я встретил ее в магазине. Она уже купила новое платье и выбирала туфли.

TEST REVISION 14

I. Make sentences. Use the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. I / drive / for three hours
2. We / wait / since two o'clock
3. How long / he / work there?
4. Julie / play / the guitar / for four years
5. What / you / do / all week?
6. The children / watch / TV / for two hours

II. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. It (to snow) for the whole day: the garden is covered with snow.
2. Who (to break) the window?
3. It's the best book I ever (to read).
4. Somebody (to drink) my coffee! My cup was full.
5. I (to sit) here in the park for an hour and I (to meet) friends of mine.
6. How much money you (to save) for the holidays?
7. I (to wait) for you since two o'clock. I have something urgent to tell you.
8. She (to take) guitar lessons this year.
9. This team (to lose) only one game this season.
10. My parents (to work) for this company since 1999.

TEST REVISION 15

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. She (to know) him since childhood.
2. It (to snow) for a week already.
3. You're looking happy! – Yes, I just (to pass) my exam.
4. How long you (to know) Emma?
5. You ever (to write) a poem?
6. I (to buy) tickets for the match. Do you want to come with me?
7. She (to want) to ask you about it for a long time.
8. Nick (to translate) this article for three hours.
9. How long you (to wait) for me?
10. John (to work) in the bank for six months.

II. Translate into English using the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Я жду тебя уже два часа. Где ты был все это время!
2. Как давно ты изучаешь испанский язык?
3. Мы обсуждаем этот вопрос уже три часа.
4. Моя бабушка выращивает розы в саду уже много лет.
5. Я только что приготовила суп.
6. Мой друг работает над докладом с самого утра.
7. Фред никогда не был в Африке раньше.
8. Я еще не закончила читать эту книгу.
9. Как давно вы живете в этом городе?
10. Она прошла сегодня 10 километров.

TEST REVISION 16

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. *We know / We've known / We've been knowing* John and Andy *for / since* years.
2. *I work / I'm working / I've been working* here since last summer.
3. She *has been talking / is talking* to her boss for an hour now.
4. He *has driven / has been driving* since last April.
5. *I have been reading / have read* this book twice already.
6. That child *is eating / has been eating* chocolate all day.
7. It *is snowing / has been snowing* non-stop since Sunday.
8. How long *do you know / have you known* Rebecca?

II. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Past Simple, the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. He (not to phone) him since he (to arrive).
2. I (to think) your daughter (to become) a real beauty since I (to see) her last.
3. What you (to do) all day long? You (to look) tired.
4. I just (to be) to the cinema.
5. I (to play) football when I (to be) at school but when I (to leave) school I (to drop) it and (to take) up golf.
6. Hello, Jack! I (not to see) you for ages! Where you (to be)?
7. I (to do) housework all morning and I (not to finish) yet. – I (to do) mine already. I always start at 6 a.m.
8. What you (to do) with the knife? The point is broken off.
9. I (to buy) a new house last year, but I (not to sell) my old house yet, so at the moment I have two houses.
10. When Ann (to be) on her way to the station it (to begin) to rain. Ann (to run) back to her flat for her umbrella.

TEST REVISION 17

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. She (to solve) the crossword puzzle for half an hour and she (to say) she (to be) about to finish it as she (to think) over the last word.
2. Mary (to speak) over the telephone long enough, it (to be) time for her to stop talking.
3. It (to snow) steadily the whole week and it still (to snow). If it (to go) on like this, nobody will be able to reach to the camp.
4. At last you (to open) the door! I (to ring) for an hour.
5. My watch (to keep) good time ever since the first repair.
6. The lecturer (to mention) this name several times but I cannot remember it. I'll write it down as soon as he (to mention) it again.
7. What he (to do) for a living? – He (to sing) and (to play) the guitar. – He (to play) for his friends or just for money? – I (not to know).
8. Everybody (to be) here? – No, Fred (not to come) yet. I (to think) he (not to return) from abroad yet.
9. The old man (to sit) in front of the fire since dinner-time.
10. You always (to forget) something.

II. Translate into English using the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Он закончил первую главу книги. Он работает над книгой уже два месяца.
2. Мы вечно тебя ждем!
3. Они работают вместе уже десять лет.
4. Я ищу Тома. Вы видели его?
5. Студенты сдают экзамен с восьми часов утра.
6. Они обсуждают этот вопрос уже два часа и еще не пришли ни к какому соглашению.

7. Наша компания работает над этой проблемой уже год.
8. Вы нашли ключ? – Да, нашла.
9. Сколько времени вы изучаете китайский язык?
10. Не входите в комнату, она разговаривает с врачом.

TEST REVISION 18

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

1. Where you (to go) when I (to meet) you in the street yesterday?
2. He (to be) so ill that he (to find) himself unable to complete the work he (to begin).
3. She (to turn) the light back on, (to lie) on the sofa and (to take) the book.
4. His secretary (to take) the paper from the table where he (to put) it and (to go) out.
5. In his turn Tim (to look) back at his son. He (to want) to talk about many things that he (to be) unable to talk about all these years.
6. When we (to leave) home, the rain already (to stop).
7. I (to ask) to tell me the way to the British Museum, and I (to explain) that I (to look) for it for the last two hours.
8. Their friends (to call) for them before they (to be) ready.

II. Translate into English using the Past Simple, the Past Continuous, the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Все еще спали, когда зазвонил телефон.
2. Она была очень утомлена, так как целый день ходила.
3. Фред семь лет жил в Лондоне, когда он решил вернуться домой.
4. Не успели они войти в дом, как пошел дождь.
5. Когда я пришел домой, они смотрели телевизор.
6. Мы уже ждали несколько часов, когда поезд наконец прибыл.
7. Ты был вчера на стадионе? – Да, там было много народу.
8. Он закончил работу до того, как мы пришли.
9. Где ты был вчера? Мы искали тебя весь вечер.
10. Я купила это платье 3 года назад. Оно было очень дорогое.

TEST REVISION 19

I. Choose the correct tense.

1. Kate *was singing / had sung* as she was cleaning the windows.
2. He *was teaching / had been teaching* for thirty years when he retired.
3. They *had walked / had been walking* for hours when they stopped for a rest.
4. The shop *had sold / had been selling* the table by the time I got there.
5. We *had been staying / stayed* in a hotel by the sea last summer.
6. They *bought / had bought* the tickets before we went to the theatre.
7. We *had been studying / were studying* hard all morning, so we were tired.
8. He was annoyed. He *had been waiting / had waited* at the airport for ten hours.

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

1. He was up before the sun on the last day. A gale from the west (to blow) all night, making him wakeful.
2. Tom could hear shouts from the flat next door. His neighbours (to argue) again.
3. Emma went into the sitting-room. It was empty, but the television was still on. Someone (to watch) it.
4. Mary felt tired because she (to work) all day.
5. When the old lady (to return) to her flat she (to see) at once that burglars (to break) in during her absence, because the front door (to be) open and everything in the flat (to be) upside down.
6. The burglars themselves (to be) no longer there, but they probably only just (to leave) because a cigarette was still burning on an ornamental table.
7. Probably they (to hear) the lift coming up and (to run) down the fire escape.
8. She (to wonder) if they (to find) her jewellery and rather (to hope) that they had.
9. The jewellery (to be given) her by her husband, who (die) some years before.
10. Since his death she (not to have) the heart to wear it, yet she (not to like) to sell it.

TEST REVISION 20

I. Choose the correct tense.

1. They *will have eaten* / *will have been eating* lunch by two o'clock this afternoon.
2. This time next month, she *will have revised* / *will be revising* hard for her exams.
3. By the time she gets her degree she *will have been studying* / *will have studied* medicine for five years.
4. She doesn't know how long the meeting will last, but she *will have returned* / *will have been returning* home by Thursday evening.
5. I *won't have finished* / *won't have been finishing* cleaning the house until you come back.
6. By the time they reach York, they *will have been travelling* / *will have travelled* for four hours.

II. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Continuous, the Future Perfect or the Future Perfect Continuous.

1. By April you (to drive) this car for ten years. Why don't you buy a new one?
2. I can't believe that at this time tomorrow I (to relax) on the beach.
3. How long you (to work) at this office by the end of this year?
4. I hope they (to repair) this road by the time we come back next summer.
5. By the end of next week my wife (to do) her spring cleaning and we'll all be able to relax again.
6. By September he (to train) horses for exactly twenty-five years.
7. This time next week I (not to wash) up the breakfast things. I (to have) breakfast in bed in a luxury hotel.
8. By tomorrow it (to rain) non-stop for two weeks.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Translation
1. be	was / were	been	быть
2. bear	bore	borne / born	рождать
3. beat	beat	beaten	бить
4. become	became	become	становиться
5. begin	began	begun	начинать
6. bite	bit	bitten	кусать
7. blow	blew	blown	дуть
8. break	broke	broken	разбивать, ломать
9. bring	brought	brought	приносить
10. build	built	built	строить
11. burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)	жечь, гореть
12. buy	bought	bought	покупать
13. cast	cast	cast	бросать, кидать
14. catch	caught	caught	ловить, хватать
15. choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
16. come	came	come	приходить, приезжать
17. cost	cost	cost	стоить
18. cut	cut	cut	резать
19. deal	dealt	dealt	иметь дело
20. do	did	done	делать
21. draw	drew	drawn	рисовать; тащить
22. dream	dreamt (dreamed)	dreamt (dreamed)	мечтать, видеть сны
23. drink	drank	drunk	пить
24. drive	drove	driven	водить, ехать

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Translation
25. eat	ate	eaten	есть
26. fall	fell	fallen	падать
27. feed	fed	fed	кормить
28. feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
29. fight	fought	fought	драться, сражаться
30. find	found	found	находить
31. fly	flew	flown	летать
32. forbid	forbade	forbidden	запрещать
33. forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
34. forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
35. freeze	froze	frozen	замерзать
36. get	got	got	получать
37. give	gave	given	давать
38. go	went	gone	идти
39. grow	grew	grown	расти
40. have	had	had	иметь
41. hear	heard	heard	слышать
42. hide	hid	hidden	прятать
43. hit	hit	hit	ударять, бить
44. hold	held	held	держать
45. hurt	hurt	hurt	причинять вред, боль
46. keep	kept	kept	хранить, держать
47. know	knew	known	знать
48. lay	laid	laid	класть
49. lead	led	led	вести
50. learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	учить (что-то)
51. leave	left	left	покидать, уезжать

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Translation
52. lend	lent	lent	одалживать
53. let	let	let	позволять, пускать
54. lie	lay	lain	лежать
55. light	lit (lighted)	lit (lighted)	освещать, зажигать
56. lose	lost	lost	терять
57. make	made	made	делать
58. mean	meant	meant	значить
59. meet	met	met	встречать
60. pay	paid	paid	платить
61. put	put	put	класть, ставить
62. read	read	read	читать
63. ride	rode	ridden	ездить верхом
64. ring	rang	rung	звонить, звенеть
65. rise	rose	risen	подниматься, вставать
66. run	ran	run	бежать
67. say	said	said	говорить, сказать
68. see	saw	seen	видеть
69. sell	sold	sold	продавать
70. send	sent	sent	посылать
71. set	set	set	устанавливать
72. shake	shook	shaken	трясти
73. shine	shone	shone	светить, сиять
74. shoot	shot	shot	стрелять
75. show	showed	shown	показывать
76. shut	shut	shut	закрывать
77. sing	sang	sung	петь
78. sink	sank	sunk	опускаться, тонуть

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Translation
79. sit	sat	sat	сидеть
80. sleep	slept	slept	спать
81. smell	smelt	smelt	пахнуть, нюхать
82. speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
83. spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)	писать по буквам
84. spend	spent	spent	тратить
85. spread	spread	spread	распространять(ся)
86. stand	stood	stood	стоять
87. steal	stole	stolen	красть
88. strike	struck	struck	ударить
89. sweep	swept	swept	мести
90. swim	swam	swum	плавать
91. take	took	taken	брать
92. teach	taught	taught	учить, обучать
93. tell	told	told	рассказывать
94. think	thought	thought	думать
95. throw	threw	thrown	бросать
96. understand	understood	understood	понимать
97. wake	woke (waked)	woken (waked)	просыпаться, будить
98. wear	wore	worn	носить (на себе)
99. weep	wept	wept	плакать
100. win	won	won	побеждать
101. write	wrote	written	писать

БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК

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