

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ КИЇВСЬКИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ІМЕНІ БОРИСА ГРІНЧЕНКА

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# **GRAMMAR SKETCH!**

## **Граматичний скетч!**

*навчальний посібник*

**КИЇВ**  
**Київський університет імені Бориса Грінченка**  
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Навчальний посібник з дисципліни «Практика усного і писемного мовлення (англійська мова)» розроблений для аудиторної і самостійної роботи студентів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти, зі спеціальності: 035 Філологія, освітньої програми **035.01 Українська мова та література, 035.06. Східні мови та література (переклад включно), 035.043 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – німецька, 035.05 Романські мови та літератури (переклад включно)**. Матеріали посібника спрямовані на розширення та вдосконалення фундаментальних знань з граматики англійської мови згідно з вимогами дійсної робочої навчальної програми та призначені для студентів, які вивчають дисципліну «Практика усного і писемного мовлення (англійська мова)».

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## ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчальний посібник «Grammar Sketch!» (Граматичний скетч!) призначений для студентів філологічних факультетів, які вивчають англійську мову як другу іноземну. Він спрямований на розвиток у студентів граматичних та орфографічних знань і навичок, знань особливостей фразеології, словотворчої й синтаксичної структури, семантики та скерований на практичне оволодіння студентами нормами граматики, що передбачено навчальною робочою програмою з дисциплін «Практика усного та писемного мовлення» та «Іноземна мова».

Завдання, подані у посібнику дозволять швидко повторити, поглибити, систематизувати знання, так і засвоїти новий матеріал.

**Навчальний посібник** містить теоретичні матеріали з граматики та супутні вправи й спрямований на розширення граматичної складової мовної компетентності майбутніх філологів шляхом ознайомлення з функціями граматичних структур і форм, які є необхідними для оволодіння англійською мовою, вдосконалення фундаментальних знань з граматики англійської мови згідно з вимогами дійсної робочої навчальної програми та призначені для студентів, які вивчають дисципліну «Практика усного і писемного мовлення (англійська мова)».

Навчальний посібник скерований на практичне оволодіння студентами нормами граматики. Кожен розділ має однакову структуру. Основний текст має пояснення, лексико-граматичні вправи слугують для закріплення граматичного матеріалу.

Мета вивчення граматики у рамках дисциплін «Практика усного та писемного мовлення» та «Іноземна мова» – сформувати у студентів знання про основні граматичні явища англійської мови; вміння і навички розпізнавання їх у тексті і грамотної побудови мовлення з використанням вивчених граматичних структур.

# SECTION 1: TENSES

## ACTIVE FORMS

### 1.1. Present Tenses

#### 1.1.1. Present Simple

##### Use

- We use Present Simple for things that happen regularly, or that are often repeated:

‘Do you *drink* a lot of coffee?’ ‘Yes, I *do*, but my parents only drink tea’.

- When we talk about *when* or *how often* we do regular activities we can use

- time expressions: *every day/evening/weekend, at the weekend, on Monday/ Saturday, once a week/ month/year* etc.:

Do you come here *every day*? I go on holiday *once a year*.

- adverbs of frequency: *never, often, always* etc.

‘Do you *drive* to work?’ ‘No, we *always* take public transport. We *never* drive.’

- For the facts that are always true:

Water *boils* at 100 °C and freezes at 0 °C.

- For things that we don’t expect to change:

I *don’t live* in the country. I *live* in the city.

- For feelings: I prefer ballet to opera.

- For thoughts and ideas: ‘I *think* New York is exciting.’ ‘Yes, I *agree*.’

##### Forms

I live	I don’t live	Do I live...?
You live	You don’t live	Do you live...?
He lives	He doesn’t live	Does he live...?
She lives	She doesn’t live	Does she live...?
It lives	It doesn’t live	Does it live...?
We live	We don’t live	Do we live...?
You live	You don’t live	Do you live...?
They live	They don’t live	Do they live...?

- ✓ We add –s or –es to the verbs after he/she/it: go- goes; teach – teaches. Sometimes spelling can change: carry – carries, fly- flies;
- ✓ We don’t add – s to the main verbs in questions and negatives: Where does he work? He doesn’t work here.
- ✓ With the verb *to be* we put the adverb AFTER the verb: She is often late.

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. horses / eat / meat ?
2. water / boil / 100°C?
3. the sun / always / rise / the west?
4. Switzerland / have / a coastline?
5. shops near you / usually / open / Sundays?
6. Kate/ well / play / very / football.
7. Open / the / gym / 10 am / at
8. always / wake / I / up / morning / the / in
9. tea/ often / Mila/ drink / very / not
10. What / USA / in / close / the banks / time?

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. The bakery (open) at 6 am and (close) at 9 pm.
2. I (work) on weekdays and (not work) on weekends.
3. He can take my bike. I (not need) it this weekend.
4. He (not ride) his bike to school, this is why he is not very sporty.
5. She (not have) enough time to start her own business.
6. Her siblings (live) in Barcelona.
7. We (know) that this herbal tea (help) to cure stomachache.
8. She (like) this cake. She often (order) it when she (come) to this cafe.
9. He (love) Angelina Jolie films.
10. We never (eat) cabbage since we (not like) it.
11. I (visit) my friends in the countryside every June.
12. I (not think) they (travel) on Christmas holidays. They (not like) travelling.
13. We (see) our parents often because we (live) not far from them.
14. I sometimes (drink) orange juice for breakfast, but my mum (drink) water.
15. Students (study) a lot in June because they usually (get ready) for the exams.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. Tommy studies in this school.
2. He doesn't eat junk food on the weekdays.

3. The band sometimes plays music on Fridays.
4. He runs a 48 km marathon once a year.
5. Her diary is on the table in the kitchen.
6. We don't think it's good to do extreme sports because it's dangerous.
7. It snows a lot in winter.
8. She really enjoys drama so don't go with her to the cinema if you are not ready to see her crying.
9. Doctors are convinced that Mediterranean diet is the best since it helps to decrease cholesterol level.
10. Environmentalists say that the Arctic ice melts due to global temperature rise.
11. We believe that people are kind and friendly.
12. He paints incredible landscapes.
13. Street racers make a lot of noise.
14. We move to another city every 4-5 years.
15. They know a lot about genetics.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.**

1. We (like) dancing.
2. James (do) his projects in the evenings?
3. She (live) in that apartment?
4. Before lunch my little sister (go) for sport.
5. She (not drive) to the university.
6. He (wash) his car twice a month?
7. I (spend) my holidays in the Alps.
8. We (not hope) to get to the place before sunset.
9. He (go) swimming twice a week.
10. Mary (not live) in the downtown.
11. We sometimes (invite) many people to our parties.
12. She (drink) tea with milk every day at 5 pm.
13. Emma sometimes (help) her dad in the garden.
14. Brothers (do) sport every morning and (swim) in the lake in summer.
15. Jason never (tell) the truth to anyone.



## 5. Answer the questions using Present Simple.

1. Who's your favourite movie star? Tell me about him\ her.
2. What do you usually do on weekends?
3. Do you have a cat or a dog? Describe it.
4. How many languages do you speak?
5. Where and how do you usually spend summer holidays?
6. Do you work? Why? Why not?
7. What is your favourite place to walk in this city?
8. How often do you go to the cinema?
9. Where do you usually drink coffee?
10. What music do you like?

## 6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Andrea Nebel, an exchange student from Austria, lives with the O'Brian family in Dublin.
2. She gets up at 7 am and takes a shower. She doesn't normally take breakfast.
3. At half past seven she catches the bus and goes to college.
4. Her first class starts at a quarter past eight and lasts till 11:30 am.
5. She always has lunch at 12 pm in the cafeteria. The cafeteria food is OK and it is cheap too.
6. Her afternoon classes are from 12:45 till 2:35 pm, so she is at college almost all the day.
7. She usually has dinner with the O'Brians at about 7:30 pm.
8. On Saturdays she has lunch at the restaurant.
9. Once a week, usually on Sunday mornings, she goes swimming.
10. A few friends usually go along too and Andrea is very happy about that.

## 7. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Мій робочий день починається о сьомій годині. Я встаю, вмикаю радіо і роблю ранкову зарядку. Це займає у мене п'ятнадцять хвилин.
2. О 7:30 ми снідаємо. Ми з батьком виїжджаємо з дому о восьмій. Він їде автобусом до своєї роботи.
3. Моя мама працює психологом; вона виходить з дому о дев'ятій годині.

Увечері ми збираємось у вітальні, дивимось телевізор і розмовляємо.

4. Моя сестра встає о восьмій годині.
5. Вона студентка. Вдень вона йде до університету.
6. Джейн захоплюється спортом. Вона робить свої ранкові вправи щодня.
7. На сніданок у неї є два яйця, бутерброд і чашка чаю.
8. Після сніданку вона йде до університету.
9. На виконання домашнього завдання їй потрібно дві години.
10. Вона добре володіє японською мовою і їй це дуже подобається.

### **8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. One of her friends has got a car, so he picks them up and then he drives them home.
2. After swimming they often go out for a pizza or a cup of coffee in the nearby cafe.
3. On Saturday evenings she sometimes goes out with friends to a party or maybe to a concert.
4. Sometimes she invites friends to her house and they listen to music and talk.
5. Mr and Mrs O'Brian often take them for a camping weekend to the seaside or to the mountains.
6. From time to time she calls her family in Austria.
7. They never call for very long because it is expensive.
8. She usually calls on Sundays because it is cheaper then and more convenient.

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

1. Чи працює він? – Ні, він не працює. Він навчається, наскільки мені відомо.
2. Чи любить він читати казки? Звичайно, він обожає всі ці книги про гномів та фей.
3. Чи любить вона грати на скрипці? Ні, я вважаю, що вона віддає перевагу флейті.
4. Моя сестра не читає книг, їй подобається активний спосіб життя та різні види спорту.
5. Наш дідусь любить спати на дивані у вітальні, а бабуся спить на ліжку.
6. Дивись! Така гарна дівчина вдягається перед дзеркалом!

7. Мій друг пише книги, а його дружина малює картини. Можна сказати, обидва вони – митці.
8. Він весь час читає і не любить дивитись телевізор.
9. Нічого собі! Він не миє руки перед їжею, він така неохайна людина!
10. Наскільки мені відомо, син мого дядька – учень і він ходить до школи, де вивчає англійську та китайську мови.

## 1.1.2. Present Continuous

### Use

- To describe something that is happening while we are speaking:  
Hurry up. The taxi`s *waiting* outside right now.
- to talk about something that is happening around now, for a limited period of time:  
We`re on holiday this week. We`re staying in a hotel near the beach.
- We often use time expressions: *now, at the moment, today, this week:*  
This year we`re *studying* the history of the theatre.
- We sometimes use the present Continuous with *always* to criticize another person`s actions:  
Svetlana`s *always calling* me late at night. I`m *getting* really fed up with it.
- To talk about things that are changing as we speak:  
Harry`s been really ill but he`s *getting* better now. Prices *are going up* again.
- To describe what is happening in pictures and photos:  
In the photo on page 5, the scientists *are tasting* food. The woman in the middle *is holding* a cup.

### Forms

I am speaking	I am not speaking	Am I speaking?
You are speaking	You are not speaking	Are you speaking?
We are speaking	We are not speaking	Are we speaking?
They are speaking	They are not speaking	Are they speaking?
He is speaking	He is not speaking	Is he speaking?
She is speaking	She is not speaking	Is she speaking?
It is speaking	It is nor speaking	Is it speaking?

✓ Spelling of – ing forms of verbs

Most verbs	Add – ing to the infinitive	Eat – eating Go - going
Verbs that end in - e	Take away – e and add - ing	Take – taking Use - using
Verbs that end in - ie	Take away – ie and add - ying	Lie – lying Die - dying
Verbs of one syllable that end in a short vowel + consonant	Double the consonant and add - ing	Swim – swimming Sit - sitting
Verbs with more that one syllable that end in a stressed short vowel and consonant ( not y, w, x)	Double the consonant and add - ing	Begin – beginning Forget - forgetting

✓ We don`t normally repeat the consonant if the final syllable is not stressed: visit – visiting. BUT : travel – travelling.

[ Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. Kate / thinking / He / about / is
2. next / Spain / My / is / brother / going / year / to
3. anything / doing / you / later / Are?
4. tomorrow / shopping / am / I / going
5. raining / outside / is / a / It / lot
6. football / is / her / She / friends / playing / with
7. you / she / leaving / Is?
8. today / raining / isn't / it
9. after / driving / am / home / work / I.
10. She / speak / looking / is? / to / Should / me / at / I / her

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. Simon and Jenny (watch) an exciting trilogy tonight.
2. I (stay) at the hostel this time because I'm on budget.
3. The plane (land), so we need to rush to the arrivals hall.
4. She (feed) her parents' cat this week because they are abroad.
5. What you (listen) now? I (listen) to a new podcast.
6. What a wonderful evening! The weather is great and the birds (sing).
7. Look at them. They definitely (enjoy) the party now.
8. These days I (get) an MBA.
9. It (snow) too much today so we can't ski.
10. He (ask) whether you can bring a cup of tea.
11. I (cook) lunch by myself today, so no need to ask for a delivery.
12. Amy (play) the piano in the garden. Let's go there and listen.
13. We (discuss) an extremely complicated problem now.
14. I don't understand them because they (speak) Korean.
15. My friends (call) a taxi to go to the airport.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. We are making a cake because guests are coming tomorrow.
2. I'm waiting for my friend to bring me a glass of lemonage.

3. They are going to the museum to see Van Gogh paintings.
4. He is going for a walk in the park to think about his Future.
5. The moon is shining unbelievably bright tonight.
6. Mum is cooking a seafood soup tonight.
7. The chairman is delivering a speech at the moment.
8. Please, don't disturb me. I'm trying to focus on writing a report.
9. Their child is behaving in an awful way.
10. He is buying a newspaper to read the latest news.
11. They are travelling around Africa now.
12. Politicians are discussing a new law at the meeting.
13. They are working on a new cultural project.
14. My sister is calling me so I have to answer.
15. The representative of a car company is delivering a speech.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences (Present Simple or Present Continuous).**

1. Josh usually (drive) to work. But today, he (take) Uber.
2. Listen! He (practice) playing the drums.
3. My brother (play) the guitar every evening.
4. He (not spend) his summer in Thailand each year.
5. She (not / fly) to Heathrow airport tomorrow.
6. The concert (not begin) at 8 pm.
7. He (cook) dinner tonight?
8. Emily (want) to study English. This is why she (go) to a language school.
9. On weekends, the travel company (offer) short trips.
10. Lily usually (wear) black jeans, but today she (wear) a green skirt.
11. Usually I eat porridge for breakfast, but today I (eat) omlete.
12. Jimmy (not study) now, he's outside.
13. My colleagues (order) pizza since we want to have lunch together.
14. All the shops (sell) this bestseller.
15. My sister (cook) breakfast for me now.

### **5. Answer the questions using Present Continuous.**

1. What are you doing now?
2. What is your best friend doing now?
3. What is happening outside?
4. Are you reading anything interesting these days?
5. What are you working on this month?
6. What are your classmates doing now?
7. What are you doing this week?
8. What is your friend reading now?
9. What is happening in the downtown now?
10. Why aren't you eating a croissant at the moment?

### **6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Lily is sitting on the sofa in the drawing room and watching TV
2. The weather is warm. Nick and Mike are playing football.
3. Kate is not singing, she is playing the piano.
4. Is father drinking tea? No, he is drinking coffee.
5. She is sitting at the table and writing a letter to her friend.
6. Are they playing in the yard? No, they are swimming in the pool.
7. Julia and Iden are cooking dinner together, I don't want to interfere.
8. Are you helping your father? Yes, we are cutting a tree together.
9. My sister is reading an interesting book and my younger cousin is sitting near her.
10. Is your grandmother going to the shop? No, she is going to the cinema.

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

1. Юен годує свою собаку.
2. Нападало багато листя і містер Монаган прибирає свій двір.
3. Мері сама пере свою ковдру.
4. Наші сусіди миють машину.
5. Я мию волосся та чищу зуби.
6. Хто лагодить ваш стіл?
7. Що вона робить зараз? – Вона танцює.
8. Що він робить на даний момент? – Він ремонтує свій велосипед.

9. Вони разом вечеряють.
10. Хлопчики бігають по саду та розважаються.

### **8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. It seems that he is very generous, he is buying books for all these teenagers!
2. What is Julia doing? She is working on her diploma.
3. Where are the children doing? They are playing on the riverbank over there!
4. Where are they going? I want to go with them.
5. What are these boys carrying? Do they need help? They are carrying pillows.
6. I am sitting on a bench in the park and listening to birds.
7. This is a photo of my friends. Tom is playing the guitar and Jane is singing.
8. And here they are dancing at my birthday party.

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

1. Я роблю домашнє завдання, тому не можу піти з тобою.
2. Джон зі своїми друзями йде до бібліотеки новітнього формату.
3. Діана сидить за своїм столом. Вона вивчає географію.
4. Молодий чоловік стоїть біля вікна. Він годує пташок.
5. Літній чоловік ходить по кімнаті.
6. Собака лежить на підлозі та спить.
7. Все ще йде дощ, і я відкриваю парасольку.
8. Джон грає в комп'ютерні ігри.
9. Мій друг збирає матеріал для блога, який він зараз пише.
10. Вона відчуває втому і засмученість.



### 1.1.3. Present Simple or Continuous?

#### Basic differences in use

Present simple	Present Continuous
<p>Permanent situations; things we do not expect to change: Janice <i>lives</i> in London with her husband and children.</p>	<p>Temporary situations, for a limited period of time: But Janice <i>is staying</i> in a hotel this weekend. Time expressions: today, this week, at the moment.</p>
<p>Regular actions, habits and routines. Janice <i>is</i> a pilot. She <i>flies</i> all over the world. <u>Time expressions</u>: usually, often, every day, once a month, at the weekend, most days,</p>	<p>Actions that are happening at / around the time we are speaking: Janice <i>is flying</i> to Sydney today. <u>Time expressions</u>: (right) now, at the moment, today.</p>
<p>Permanent situations; things we do not expect to change: Pilots <i>usually train</i> about two years to get their flying license.</p>	<p>Something that is changing: More and more women <i>are training</i> to become pilots these days.</p>
<p>To describe event in a book, play or film: The story <i>starts</i> in Madrid. The main character <i>lives</i> there. One day, he <i>goes out</i> and...</p>	<p>To describe what is happening in a photo or picture: That`s my niece in the photo. She`s <i>riding</i> her brother`s bike.</p>

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. time / What / day / every / work / she / start / does ?
2. thinking / I'm / holiday / my / summer / about
3. book / now / Are / reading / they / a?
4. morning / you / clean / Do / teeth / your / every?
5. moment / Is / this / breakfast / his / eating / at / he?
6. okay / be / would / it / said / Miguel / but / , / books / the / taking / deny / don't / I.
7. summer / the / in / day / all / works / usually / Jeanette / at 12:30 / stopping / is / she / today / but.
8. dress / summer / a / wearing / is / today / but / work / to / trousers / wears / usually / She.
9. summers / she / most / tired / feels / and / is feeling / overworked / happy / really / this / summer / but.
10. think / What / him / do / you / of ?

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. On Saturdays we (spend) time with our parents.
2. She never (go) to the gym on weekends.
3. We (have) a picnic on Sunday. Will you come?
4. He (have) a shower at 7 am every day.
5. She always (have) a cup of black tea before she (leave) for university.
6. They sometimes (fly) to Alaska, but this time they are on a cruise.
7. She (sit) outside in the garden now and (enjoy) her weekend.
8. He (bring) a dictionary to his English class because they (write) a very complicated test today.
9. I (write) e-mails on Fridays and (pay) my bills on Mondays.
10. Julie (read) a book by Jane Austen at the moment.
11. Lucy (go) to bed at 10 pm every day.
12. I (use) the computer now because my report is delayed.
13. Anna (buy) a new dress for herself at the moment.
14. He (play) computer games on weekdays in the park.
15. We regularly (meet) our family.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. Sam is making a barbeque right now.
2. Simon's sister has a daughter.
3. She's not updating her mobile at the moment.
4. My cousin often joins us for the fishing trips.
5. Her work begins any time she wants. She's a freelancer.
6. He never replies the calls on Sundays.
7. I am going to expand my business this year.
8. She works as a PR manager at the hotel.
9. He takes a driving class two times a week.
10. It is usually very hot and humid in this part of the world.
11. I'm going to dress well, it is freezing outside.
12. He made a fantastic design.
13. I highly recommend this type of coffee.
14. She understands that she is doing a great job.
15. My aunt is calling. We are going for lunch today.

### 4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. We (have) lunch now.
2. We (invite) friends in a while.
3. They usually (get) a lot of calls on Mondays.
4. The kettle (boil). Can you turn it off?
5. Sam (hate) skateboarding.
6. Julie (travel) around the world these days.
7. He (wear) a tie because it's a special occasion.
8. Somebody shouting in public always (make) me annoyed.
9. He rarely (go) out with his friends on Sundays.
10. My cousins (love) walking in the forest.
11. This teacher rarely (teach) a class. He (do) paperwork mostly.
12. She (want) to save some money and start a business.
13. Listen! The bike (make) a really strange noise.

14. Jamie (write) emails every morning.
15. I can't find Tom anywhere. I guess he (rest) in the sun.

**5. Answer the questions using Present Simple or Present Continuous.**

1. How often do you use English?
2. What movie are you watching tonight?
3. What apps does your mobile phone have?
4. What do you want to do right now?
5. What do you do to relax in the evenings?
6. Who are you meeting next weekend?
7. What do you do on Monday mornings?
8. Where do you like to travel on holidays?
9. Why don't you run a marathon?
10. Where are you planning to work after graduation?

**6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. I am taking my sister to school now. I take her to school every day.
2. He is helping his father now. He helps his father very often.
3. At the moment they are going to the river for a swim. They usually go to the river for a swim.
4. She is playing the violin now. She plays the violin every two days.
5. They read a lot of books. Do they read many books? Usually they do not read many books, but now they are reading.
6. He is sleeping now. He sleeps every night.
7. We are drinking tea now. We drink tea every morning.
8. They are going to school now. They go to school every morning.

**7. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Ваша сестра зараз відпочиває? Ваша сестра відпочиває після школи?
2. Що ти зараз робиш? Що ти робиш щоранку?
3. Що ви читаєте після обіду? Що ви зараз читаєте?
4. Що вони їдять зараз? Що вони їдять на сніданок?
5. Що п'є твій брат ввечері? Що зараз п'є твій брат?
6. Чи всі добре проводять час кожної суботи? Чи всі добре проводять час зараз?

7. Чи приймає вона зараз ліки? Як часто вона приймає ліки?
9. Куди вони їдуть у неділю? Куди вони зараз їдуть?
10. Чи вони зараз говорять англійською? Якою мовою вони зазвичай говорять?
11. Вона зараз не їсть солодошів, вона сидить на дієті, але моя сестра їсть солодоші щодня.

### **8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. I am not sleeping now. I do not sleep in the daytime.
2. She is not drinking coffee now. She does not drink coffee after lunch.
3. We are not watching TV now. We do not watch TV in the morning.
4. We do not go to the country in winter.
5. My mother is not working now. My mother does not work at an office.
6. Are you working now? Do you work every day?
7. Is he playing now? Does he play in the afternoon?
8. Are they eating now? Do they eat at school?
9. They are not eating now. They do not eat at the class.

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

1. Чи говорить Юен англійською, німецькою та французькою мовами? – Так.
2. Він не говорить лише італійською.
3. Його батько наразі не дивиться телевизор. Він спить, бо втомився.
4. На даний момент Джейн не готує вечерю. Вона розмовляє по телефону. Вона готує вечерю кожного понеділка.
5. Я не п'ю кави ввечері. Натомість, я п'ю каву вранці.
6. Дивись! Кіт спить. Кіт завжди спить після обіду.
7. Коли ви зазвичай повертаєтесь додому з роботи? – Я приходжу о шостій годині.
8. Де працює твій двоюрідний брат? – Він працює в лікарні.
9. Ваша сестра навчається в університеті? – Ні, вона занадто мала, вона ходить до школи.
10. Моя мама зараз не грає на фортепіано. Вона грає на ньому вранці.
11. Чи читаєте ви зараз журнал і думаєте про свою відпустку?

### 1.1.4. Present Perfect

#### Use

- We use Present Perfect to talk about actions and experiences that have happened in our lives up to now:

*Have you driven* an automatic car before?

*I've travelled* a lot.

*My father has worked* for several different companies.

- We can use Present Perfect to talk about a past action that has a result in the present:

*My car's broken down.* (= It broke down earlier, and it isn't working now).

- We use Present Perfect to talk about actions in a time period that is still continuing:

- With time expressions (e.g. today, this morning, this week, this year):

*I've driven* 5000 kilometres *this week.* (The week has not finished)

- With *so far* to mean “ up to now”:

*We've had* four holidays so far this year, and it's only September!

- We use Present Perfect to talk about repeated actions (that may happen again):

*I've been* there many times. (I might go there again).

- We use Present Perfect (+ever) with the superlative adjectives:

That was the worst film *I've ever seen.* This is the best holiday *we've ever had!*

#### Forms

We form Present Perfect with have + Past Participle. The regular Past Participle ends in –ed:

Positive	I have finished / She has gone / They have broken it.
Negative	I haven't finished / He has not gone / They haven't broken it.
Questions	Have you finished? ( Yes, I have) / Has he gone? ( No, he hasn't) Where have you been?

- ✓ There is a difference in meaning between *been* and *gone*:

*My parents have gone* to New York on holiday. (= They are there now.)

*My parents have been* to New York. (= They have visited it in the past, and have returned home.)

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2.* Pearson Education Ltd.]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. I / not finish / the report
2. you / see / my keys?
3. we / play / five games this season
4. you / eat / anything today?
5. our friends / not had / a pet before
6. Sally / break / her mobile phone
7. Clive / use / this computer?
8. I / never drive / an American car
9. the children / see / all the Harry Potter films?
10. Mr Lopez / not come / to work today

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Present Perfect.

1. I (not work) today yet.
2. We (write) five letters by now.
3. He (not see) them for a long time.
4. Summer school (not finish) yet.
5. He (not speak) to his colleague yet.
6. She never (eat) Japanese food before.
7. We (forget) to greet our friends.
8. They (be) there many times.
9. She (meet) her grandparents at the train station.
10. We (decide) to travel to Rome.
11. They (be) in 97 countries.
12. We (call) our parents to ask how they are.
13. They (meet) each many times.
14. She (eat) a bowl of salad today.
15. We (decide) to write an application letter to the same university.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. He has never been there.
2. We have just launched a new project.

3. We have met them twice.
4. She has called us to invite to her party.
5. Simon has been to Africa three times.
6. Matthew has decided to write a letter to the president.
7. I have invited them to join us.
8. We have never considered that option.
9. He has taken part at those competitions lots of times.
10. I have started painting a wonderful landscape.
11. We have just decided to open a new restaurant.
12. I have never snowboarded.
13. We have just chosen the new paint for the walls.
14. The editor has already written his review.
15. The painting has never been reconstructed before.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Present Perfect or Past Simple.**

1. It (snow) heavily these days.
2. We (book) a trip to Maldives today.
3. Yesterday we (found) a new cosy place.
4. She (be) Paris three times.
5. I (know) Mary for 17 years.
6. Yesterday I (enter) a college.
7. They (start) their exams 5 minutes ago.
8. I (have) three German classes this week.
9. She (see) her cousin twice last week.
10. He (study) in Canada when he was 15.
11. The dog already (break) the front door.
12. Two days ago we (sign) a contract.
13. Their wedding (take place) in a wonderful garden. The guests (dance), (sing) and (have) fun.
14. I never (be) to Alaska.
15. Mary never (tell) me her secrets.



### **5. Answer the questions using Present Perfect.**

1. Have you studied English before?
2. Have you ever tried kayaking?
3. Have you ever been on an island?
4. Have you ever met a celebrity?
5. Have you ever lived in another city?
6. Have you ever cooked an exotic dish?
7. Have you ever flown a plane?
8. Have you ever seen a lion?
9. Have you ever won an award?
10. Have you had your breakfast today?

### **6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. I have had this coat for three years.
2. It's the funniest film we've ever seen.
3. It's the first time he's ever played football.
4. I have not spoken to Paul for four weeks.
5. Mr Jenkins has been the head teacher for 3 years.
6. Mr Smith has taught French here since 2006.
7. We haven't checked the answers yet
8. Have you ever had guitar lessons?
9. I have never understood why they give us so much homework!
11. It's the first time we watched a video in class.

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

1. Студенти успішно написали диктант.
2. Мій друг допоміг мені вирішити складну проблему.
3. Я вивчив вірші, це не було для мене проблемою.
4. Гарні манери вийшли з моди.
5. Кейт слідкувала за новинами.
6. Офіціант поставив перед собою пляшку лимонаду.
7. Сьогодні я снідав рано.
8. Ми пили воду, але хотіли чаю.

9. Він приніс їм трохи м'яса та овочів.
10. Ви поставили посуд на стіл.

### **8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Ewan has had this dog for three years.
2. She has just washed her hair.
3. Graham has known Carol for five years
4. What's the matter? – I have broken my ankle.
5. That author is very well-known, isn't she? – She has written twenty novels so far.
6. My college has chosen me to spend six weeks at a school in the USA.
7. I've seen this film before, it is very interesting.
8. He's an artist. He has painted a lot of beautiful pictures.
9. I have no idea where I have left my wallet.
10. In fact, she has already found a building for her restaurant.

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

1. Вони випили чаю.
2. Вона прибрала зі столу брудні тарілки.
3. Гості одягли свої пальто.
4. Лілі зробила нову сукню для свого дня народження.
5. Вона відкрила коробку цукерок.
6. Я купив молоко для молочних коктейлів та деяку кількість ягід.
7. Джеймс замовив пляшку яблучного соку, проте він хотів апельсинового соку.
8. Ми придбали програвач компакт-дисків та кілька компакт-дисків з гарною музикою.
9. Ви переглядали новини чи улюблений фільм?
10. Я переклав складну статтю з німецької мови англійською.

## 1.1.5. Present Perfect Continuous

### Use

- We use Present Perfect Continuous to talk about actions or situations that started in the past and are still continuing:

*We`ve been waiting* to hear from them.

- We often use *for* or *since* to answer the question *How long?*

*We`ve been waiting* for about an hour. *I`ve been working* since 3 pm.

- We can also use Present Perfect Continuous if the action or situation finishes at the time of speaking:

*I`ve been waiting* in this queue for an hour! (... but now I`ve reached the ticket office).

- We don`t usually use Present Perfect Continuous with *always*, *already* and *yet*:

~~I haven`t been washing the car yet.~~

*I haven`t washed* the car yet.

- We often use Present Perfect Continuous to talk about an activity in the recent past:

“*I haven`t seen* you in the office recently: I know. *I`ve been working* at home.

- Sometimes the action is not complete:

*I`ve been reading* “War and Peace” but I`m only half way through it.

- We use Present Perfect Simple or Continuous, NOT Present Simple or Continuous, for a situation that is still continuing :

~~I live here for five months~~

*I`ve lived* here for five months.

~~I am living here for five months.~~

*I`ve been living* here for five months.

### Forms

Positive form	
He / She / It + has been	} <span style="font-size: 2em;">}</span>
I / You / We / They+ have been	
I`ve been playing basketball	
Verb+ing	
Negative form	
He / She / It + has not been	} <span style="font-size: 2em;">}</span>
I / You / We / They+ have not been	
I`ve not been playing basketball	
Verb+ing	
Question form	
(what, why etc. ) + have / has + she / he / it / we / you / they+ been +	
Have you been playing basketball?	
Verb+ing	

*[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.]*

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. we / wait / for ages
2. How long / you / wait?
3. David / watch TV / all afternoon
4. What / he / do?
5. Elizabeth / not work / this week
6. My grandparents / not feel well / recently
7. How long / you / study English?
8. How long / you use / this book?
9. Sorry I'm so late. New York / office / the / call / wait / for / a / from / I.
10. Carol's an expert on economics. She / years / for / it / study

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Present Perfect Continuous.

1. They (study) this program since 2021.
2. She (wait) for him for ages.
3. Jeremy (study) in New York in 2020.
4. He's tired since he (run) a marathon for 3 days.
5. How long (you wait) for me?
6. They (drive) along the highway for more than 7 hours.
7. She (cook) a birthday cake for 2 hours.
8. He (not see) his classmates for 2 years.
9. How long (she drink) tea in the living room?
10. She (work) in the office for more than 2 years.
11. She (jog) and she's really tired now.
12. You (wait) long time?
13. How long (you read)?
14. Alice (cook) cookies.
15. Andrew (study) for many hours.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. She has been studying science for 3 years.
2. We have been cleaning the house so now we are tired.

3. He has been reading the newspaper every morning for ages.
4. I have been running and feel really tired now.
5. We have been performing this play for 15 years.
6. She hasn't been cooking today.
7. They haven't been visiting their family recently.
8. You haven't been studying a lot.
9. I haven't been reading at all these days.
10. You haven't been exercising actively for many months, so now you are not in your best shape.
11. I have been working on the book for 2 month.
12. He hasn't been doing anything recently.
13. They have been building the mall for ages.
14. Our teacher has been teaching us for 3 years.
15. I have not been playing basketball.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Present Perfect Continuous or Present Perfect Simple.**

1. We (clean) all day – I'm extremely tired!
2. How long (you know) Jack?
3. I made a mess in the kitchen because I (bake).
4. How many times (you try) to break the word record?
5. He (drink) six cans of cola today!
6. I (cook) lunch. Would you like to eat?
7. The teachers (attend) the conference.
8. Your bike is so dirty! Where (you drive)?
9. I am so happy these days. I (finish) a great project.
10. Amy never (travel) overseas.
11. We (wait) for four hours. Isn't it too much?
12. How long (you do) this job?
13. He (read) his book all day. It must be something special.
14. She (eat) ten biscuits!
15. I (have) my car for 4 years.

### **5. Answer the questions using Present Perfect Continuous.**

1. How long have you been waiting for a question?
2. How long have you been studying today?
3. How long have you been searching for a job?
4. How long have you been thinking of calling your friend?
5. How long have you been dreaming about a pizza?
6. How long have you been living in this city?
7. How long have you been awake?
8. How long have you been learning English?
9. How long have you been following your favourite channel?
10. How long have you been doing your favourite sport?

### **6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. What have you been doing recently?
2. I have been studying for my exams.
3. Have you been working hard?
4. I have just been sitting at my desk in my bedroom for the past 3 weeks and I haven't been going out at all.
5. I have been working with Michael, my best friend, so at least I have had some company. What about you?
6. My mom and I have been painting my bedroom for the last few days, that has been fun.
7. We have also been planning our summer holiday.
8. We have been looking at different places to see which we like best.
9. I'm sure you will have a great time wherever you go.
10. By the way I've been thinking of having a party when I finish my exams. Would you like to come?

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

1. Мій дід працює в інституті з 1975 року.
2. Моя бабуся готує вечерю з пя'тої години.
3. Вони вже проживають у країні чотири місяці.
4. Брат із сестрою прибирають квартиру з ранку.

5. Він уже півгодини вирішує цю проблему.
6. Вона читає з ранку.
7. Вони грають у волейбол з третьої години.
8. Вона вже два роки вивчає іспанську мову.
9. Моя сестра спить з п'ятої години.
10. Вона вже двадцять хвилин розмовляє по телефону.

### **8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. He has already been writing his new book for two years.
2. He has been learning Hamlet's soliloquy for two days already.
3. We have already been redecorating our flat for half a month.
4. We have been doing grammar exercises for over an hour. Can we have a break now?
5. They're having a break now because they have been working so hard.
6. He has been learning Chinese since 2004.
7. I have been learning English for over 3 years.
8. She has been writing an article for the newspaper.
9. I have just been reading the school newspaper.

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

1. Вони вже п'ять годин ловлять рибу.
2. Вона вже годину пише цей лист.
3. Дід дивиться телевізор з шостої години.
4. Вони сперечаються вже дві години.
5. Вона вже три години спить.
6. Він робить домашнє завдання вже півтори години.
7. Вони вже грають у футбол сорок хвилин.
8. Вони вже півгодини переодягаються.
9. Вони тренували цю сцену вже три години.
10. Вони бігають у дворі вже три години.

## Test yourself (section: Present Tenses)

### Chose the correct answer A, B or C

1. The meals here \_\_\_\_\_ very expensive.

A: isn't; B: aren't; C: not are

2. \_\_\_\_\_ I invited to Jim's party?

A: Amn't; B: Don't; C: Aren't

3. The shoe shop \_\_\_\_\_ the shoes I saw last week.

A: doesn't have got; B: hasn't got; C: doesn't got

4. I'm exhausted. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ a sleep for half an hour.

A: have; B: be; C: have got

5. Don't bother to invite Gerry, he \_\_\_\_\_ musicals!

A: doesn't like; B: doesn't likes; C: isn't like

6. I really like Leona Lewis – she \_\_\_\_\_ so well.

A: sing; B: is sing; C: sings

7. Most children \_\_\_\_\_ enough green vegetables.

A: eatn't; B: don't eat; C: not eat

8. We don't need to rush – this bus \_\_\_\_\_ late!

A: is always; B: always is; C: always

9. I \_\_\_\_\_ on a colour printer, but mine is broken at the moment.

A: am usually print; B: print usually; C: usually print

10. \_\_\_\_\_ on the report for Grant Brothers at the moment?

A: Are you work; B: You work; C: Are you working

11. "Is Alana coming this evening?" – "No, she \_\_\_\_\_ at home with the kids."

A: staying; B: stays; C: is staying

12. Let's put the heating on. The nights \_\_\_\_\_ colder now.

A: are getting; B: get; C: is getting

13. Can you tell the children to be quiet? They \_\_\_\_\_ !

A: argue always; B: are always arguing; C: always argue

14. Is this picture, the woman \_\_\_\_\_ a car that's broken down.

A: is repairing; B: is repair; C: repairs

15. A student teacher \_\_\_\_\_ our class while Ms. Bennett has her baby.

A: takes; B: does take; C: is taking

16. What \_\_\_\_\_ when you're in bed at night?

A: you usually read; B: do you usually read; C: are you usually reading

17. The film \_\_\_\_\_ with a car crash, and then \_\_\_\_\_.

A: is open; B: opens; C: is opening

18. Older people \_\_\_\_\_ more help from the government this year.

A: get; B: are get; C: are getting

19. "Is this the soup for the dinner party tonight? Mmm, it \_\_\_\_\_ delicious!"

A: tastes; B: is tasting; C: is tasty

20. \_\_\_\_\_ the date of Dan's wedding anniversary? I've forgotten it.

A: Do you remember; B: Are you remembering; C: You remember      **Total:** \_\_\_\_/20



## 1.2. Past Tenses

### 1.2.1. Past Simple

#### Use

- We use Past Simple for a single completed action in the past:

*Did you see* the film last night?

- Repeated actions in the past:

He *learned* several native American languages.

- A series of actions (when one thing happens after another) in the past:

We *arrived* in Rome at 11pm and took a taxi to Franco`s apartment. Then we *went* to the square and *looked* round the shops, but we *didn`t buy* anything.

- Situations that finished in the past:

He *lived* from 1500 to 1549. Children *didn`t have* so many electronic toys when I *was* young.

- We often use adverbs of time to say when a past action happened:

- ago: We *arrived* at the airport ten minutes *ago*.
- for ( with a periods of time): The economic crisis *lasted* for two years.
- last week/ month/ year: Mariela *started* college last month.

- We can also use when / after +Past Simple:

When they *arrived*, they *explored* Texas and New Mexico.

#### Forms

To be	Verbs
S+ was / were They were friends	S + V-ed She worked yesterday
S+ was nor / were not+...	S+did not + verb (base form) She didn`t work yesterday
Was / were + S+...? Were they friends?	Dis + s + verb (in base form)? Did she work yesterday?

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. when/ be/ last major festival/ your country?
2. when/ Kate/ finish/ race/ feel/ exhausted
3. slave/ trade/ stop/ over 200 years ago
4. who/ you/ like most/ your/ last school?
5. we/ not understand/ lecture/ last week
6. when/ you/ take/ your/ last exam?
7. when/ Jack/ arrive/ tell/ us/ the news
8. why/ you/ start / learning English?
9. yesterday afternoon / his / Jack / friends / text
10. Gerry / my / with / sister / dinner / have

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Past Simple.

1. Two years ago I (go) to Ireland on holiday.
2. They (see) lots of interesting things in that museum.
3. On weekends we (walk) in the Hyde Park.
4. When she (see) him, he (be) in the cafe.
5. He (book) the hotel yesterday.
6. She (not change) anything in the design of her house.
7. She (arrive) very early.
8. I (not use) the computer last night because I (be) tired.
9. We (invest) a lot of money yesterday.
10. We (not study) for the test because it (be) cancelled.
11. I (have) a break 5 min ago.
12. Jakob (invite) us to a party.
13. William (go) to the interview and (put on) a formal suit.
14. He (go) to the part and (wear) casual clothes.
15. They (leave) the motorway because they (follow) the map.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. She saw a really beautiful dress yesterday.
2. We ate a cake on Sunday since it was a special occasion.

3. She told us the news about her job.
4. This Olympic in Australia is outstanding.
5. The reporters made a lot of noise about the oil price.
6. Our new house is still under construction.
7. She let us know that she didn't like the idea.
8. She informed the committee on her decision to resign.
9. I ordered the books on Amazon last night.
10. He opened the door with a key you gave him.
11. I repaired the broken chair.
12. She opened the door of the car and put her bag onto the chair. Then she started the engine and left for a trip
13. Doctor prescribed me the pills after the surgery.
14. They wanted to make the official announcement.
15. She wrote an article for the newspaper.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Present Simple or Past Simple.**

1. This gentleman (take) our word to help him.
2. The lost tiger finally (find) his way home.
3. The reporter (talk) to the witness 10 minutes ago.
4. We (see) him once last year.
5. They mostly (eat) fruit, they are on a diet.
6. When I (need) to drive, I (take) my license with me.
7. We (go) to the classmates' reunion every year.
8. She (see) that he (be) upset.
9. I (go) to India in 2012 and I (love) it very much.
10. My grandma always (invite) me for a cup of tea.
11. Every time I (see) my nephews, I'm happy.
12. We (decide) to gather in a restaurant last night.
13. The courier (deliver) the parcel yesterday.
14. The electrician (repair) the lights last week.
15. The drivers (drive) almost every day.

### **5. Answer the questions using Past Simple.**

1. Who did you last go to the cinema with?
2. Did you swim yesterday?
3. What did you watch on YouTube last night?
4. Who did you talk to before the class?
5. Where did you spend last summer?
6. When was the last time you rode a bike?
7. Did you do something important yesterday?
8. What was the last thing you googled?
9. Why did you choose your speciality at the university?
10. What was your hobby when you were a child?

### **6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. On Tuesday I got up at half past six.
2. I went to the bathroom and washed my hands and face, and cleaned my teeth.
3. Then I dressed, went to the kitchen and we cooked breakfast for family with my wife.
4. At half past seven my son got up and had breakfast. We had breakfast together.
5. My son ate a sandwich and drank a cup of tea.
6. I didn't drink tea. I drank coffee.
7. After breakfast my son left home for school. I didn't leave home with my son.
8. On Tuesday I didn't work in the morning. I worked in the afternoon. In the evening I was at home.
9. My wife and my son were at home, too. We rested in the evening.
10. My son watched TV, my wife read her book and I played a video game.

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

1. Що ваші сусіди робили вчора?
2. Містер Сміт ремонтував свою машину вчора вранці.
3. Чи вчора вранці містер Сміт ремонтував свою машину?
4. Її дружина поливала свої чудові квіти. Місіс Сміт поливала свої чудові квіти?
5. Їхні діти прибирали двір, а потім вони грали в баскетбол. Чи прибирали їх діти з подвір'я?

6. Коли їх хлопчики дивилися телевізор?
7. Увечері їх хлопці слухали гучну музику і дивилися телевізор. Потім вони пішли на прогулянку.
8. Їхня дівчинка трохи поплакала, а потім посміхнулася.
9. На неї кричали брати.
10. Хто спік смачний яблучний пиріг? Місіс Сміт працювала на кухні, вона спекла смачний яблучний пиріг.

### 8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. David woke up when it was already quite light.
2. He looked at his watch. It was a quarter to seven.
3. David jumped out of bed and ran to the bathroom.
4. He had just time to take a cold shower and drink a glass of tea with delicious sandwiches.
5. He was in a hurry to catch the 8 am train.
6. At the railway station he met three other boys from his group. They all had small backpacks and fishing rods.
7. In less than an hour they got off the train at a small station near a wood. It was a lovely place.
8. They walked very quickly and soon found themselves on the shore of a large lake.
9. The boys spent the whole day there fishing, boating and swimming.
10. They returned home late at night, tired but happy.

### 9. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вона помила посуд і виглядала дуже втомленою.
2. Діти почистили зуби, позіхнули і лягли спати. Діти пішли до ліжка?
3. Їхня мати перевдяглась і розчесала волосся. Потім вона розмовляла по телефону.
4. Її чоловік викурив сигарету та розмовляв із дружиною.
5. Вони чекали на автобус. Автобус прибув о 9 годині.
6. Вони відвідали своїх друзів і там багато танцювали.
7. Містер і місіс Сміт дуже добре відпочили вчора ввечері. Вони справді чудово провели час зі своїми друзями.
8. Чому містер Сміт та місіс Сміт чудово провели минулий вечір?

## 1.2.2. Past Continuous

### Use

- We use Past Continuous to describe an action or situation happening at or around a time in the past:  
*I wasn't feeling well that day, so I didn't go out with the others.*
- For temporary past situations:  
*We were living in Beijing at the time of the 2008 Olympics. (We don't live there now.)*
- For two actions / situations happening at the same time:  
*While Rob was playing his match, I was waiting in the car outside.*
- We use Past Continuous and Past Simple together to show that one action ( Past Simple) interrupts another action ( Past Continuous):  
*The bus was going too fast and it hit the car.*
- Past Continuous of verbs like *plan, hope, intend* shows that the action did not happen:  
*We were planning to come to your party, but Mike was ill so we couldn't make it.*
- We often use Past Continuous to describe a “background” situation in the past:  
*When we arrived at the beach, the sun wasn't shining.*

### Forms

Positive		Question			Negative		
I, He, She, It	Was writing an article	Was	I, He, She, It	writing an article?	I, He, She, It	wasn't	writing an article
We, You, They	Were writing an article	Were	We, You, They		We, You, They	weren't	

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. at / that / man / you / why / stare?
2. not work / during / the / strike / there / they
3. where / you / at / the / start / of / the / year / live?
4. Not / feel / yesterday / evening / I / very well
5. heavily / it / rain / and / the / rivers / rise
6. she / talk / always / while / I / watch/TV
7. still / work / I / be / office / 5:50 pm / at / my / in
8. my / something / to / be / I / 4:35 pm / work / goodbye / at / say / my
9. arrive / my / time / as / home / at / at / the / 4:10 pm / I / wife / be / same
10. get / day / very / tiring / into / bed / at / after / 12 pm / I / be / a

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Past Continuous.

1. I (browse) Wikipedia at 4 pm.
2. His brother (not skateboard) in the park when he heard the noise.
3. She (clean) the kitchen when the phone rang.
4. Colleagues (eat) in the restaurant when they heard the story.
5. The manager (work) at home when he saw an email.
6. They (eat) cornflakes at 7 am.
7. His grandpa (write) a poem at 8 am.
8. Myr sister (read) a morning newspaper when I saw her.
9. His elder brother and I (not work) together.
10. They (not study) English at 9 pm yesterday.
11. She (interview) a celebrity while my sister (take) photos.
12. While she (organise) a wardrobe, her mum (cook).
13. When she phoned her friends, they (eat) popcorn.
14. He wanted to tell them what happened but they (not listen).
15. She (drink) tea outside when it began to snow.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. While she was walking in the park, she saw a squirrel.
2. While Craig was frying a steak, Jill was finalising the report.

3. The reporter was interviewing the celebrity at 5pm.
4. The lions were running in the savanna while we were photographing them.
5. She was organising the files from 4 to 7 pm yesterday.
6. Jackie was taking a photo of me while I was sitting in the cafe.
7. Ann was wearing a lovely outfit at the film festival.
8. Miss Green was going inside the house to take some lemonade.
9. Jakob was talking to his colleagues about a difficult case.
10. They were sailing along a beautiful river.
11. We were jogging when suddenly saw a bird.
12. They were dancing all night.
13. My teacher was checking the compositions at 5 pm yesterday.
14. The traffic police was chasing a driver.
15. The eco-activists were planting the trees at 7 am yesterday.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Past Simple or Past Continuous.**

1. They (sit) in a restaurant when she (call).
2. We (watch) a movie when we (decide) to spend our next holiday together.
3. Tom (meet) Julie for a cup of tea yesterday at 4pm.
4. Rebecca (shop) when she (meet) her classmate.
5. We (wait) at the station while Mary (call) a travel company.
6. When she (arrive) at the party, the guests (chat).
7. She (not do) her English homework at 10pm last night because she was tired and wanted to sleep..
8. They (have) a lovely holiday las month.
9. The waiter (talk) to a customer when he (see) his boss coming in.
10. The manager (speak) to an important client and someone (interrupt).
11. Bill (work) on his laptop all day yesterday.
12. Jimmy (repair) his bike at 5 pm yesterday.
13. Susy (cook) cheese pasta at 2 pm last Tuesday.
14. Jack (sail) in his boat all the day yesterday.
15. The captain (show) the map to his team in the morning.



## 5. Answer the questions using Past Continuous

1. What were you doing yesterday at 5 pm?
2. What were you doing at this time last Monday?
3. What were you doing last Thursday from 7 to 9 pm?
4. What was your family doing at 9 am on Sunday?
5. What was your friend wearing when you met last time?
6. What music was playing when you were shopping last time?
7. Where were you going at 11 pm on Saturday?
8. What were you doing at this time last year?
9. What were you doing while you were coming to class today?
10. What were you doing on this day the previous month?

## 6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. There were two men in the room. One of them was writing something while the other was reading a newspaper.
2. I was sitting in an armchair and thinking of my coming trip across the North Sea when the door suddenly opened.
3. She came to see us just at the time when we were having dinner. It was the first time I saw her.
4. I saw him just as he was leaving the hotel.
5. I found the old man in the garden. He was talking to some children who were standing around listening to him.
6. I looked out of the window and saw John who was standing under a tree waiting for me.
7. I was going to the cinema when you met me.
8. When I came, my little sister was sleeping.
9. When Nick came home, his brother was playing with his toys.

## 7. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я вчора в цей час писав вправу з англійської мови.
2. Вчора моя мала сестричка в цей час спала.
3. Мої друзі не виконували домашнє завдання вчора о сьомій годині. Вони грали у волейбол.
4. Вона вчора читала весь вечір.

5. Ви вчора в цей час пили чай? – Ні, я вчора в цей час не пив чаю, я їв банан.
6. Моя дівчина захоплюється читанням. Вона вчора читала цілий вечір, а тепер читає знову.
7. Коли я вийшов у сад, світило сонце, а птахи співали на деревах.
8. Ви їли морозиво, коли я вчора вам подзвонив?
9. Що твій батько робив з восьмої до дев'ятої вчора?
10. Чому вона плакала, коли я побачив її вчора?

### 8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. When mother came, I was doing my homework.
2. When my friend came, my little brother Pete was sleeping.
3. When Tom was crossing the street, he fell.
4. When I was going to school, I met my friend.
5. When we were going to the cinema, we met grandmother.
6. When I got up, my mother and father were drinking tea.
7. When I came to my friend's place, he was watching TV.
8. When I saw my friends, they were playing football.
9. When I opened the door, the cat was sitting on the table.
10. When mother came home, the children were playing on the carpet.

### 9. Translate the sentences into English

1. Вчора моя сестра не грала на фортепіано о четвертій. Весь вечір вона грала на фортепіано.
2. Ви вчора виконували домашнє завдання з восьмої до десятої? Я намагалась вам додзвонитись, але ніхто не відповів.
3. Чому вона вчора спала о сьомій?
4. Що робив Рік, коли ти прийшов до нього?
5. Що ти робив, коли я подзвонив тобі?
6. Я не спав о дев'ятій годині вчора.
7. Що він робив ввечері? – Він читав книгу.
8. Чи спала вона, коли ти прийшов додому? – Ні, вона в'язала.
9. Сонце світило, а птахи співали, коли Майк їхав сільською дорогою.
10. Вибачте, я спізнився. – Де ти був? Я чекав на тебе ще годину тому.

### 1.2.3. Past Simple or Continuous?

#### Use

Completed or unfinished actions?

Past Simple	Past Continuous
<p>We use Past Simple for single or repeated completed actions in the past:</p> <p>We <i>arrived</i> at the hotel at 3pm.</p>	<p>We use Past Continuous to describe an unfinished action at or around a time in the past:</p> <p>When we <i>arrived</i> at the hotel, the maid <i>was cleaning</i> our room.</p>
<p>We use <i>when</i> + Past Simple, followed by Past Simple, when one action happened AFTER another one:</p> <p>When Isabel <i>joined</i> us, we watched a DVD. (= Isabel came and then we watched a DVD.)</p> <p>When Isabel <i>joined</i> us, we <i>were watching</i> a DVD. (= We were already watching a DVD at the time Isabel came.)</p>	<p>We use Past Continuous for an action in progress when something else happened:</p> <p>“<i>Were you playing</i> football when you sprained your ankle?” - No, I <i>wasn't doing</i> anything like that. I <i>was running</i> downstairs and I tripped over my trousers.</p>
<p><b>When and While</b></p> <p>✓ We can use either <i>when</i> or <i>while</i> before an unfinished action or the interrupted past. It means “ during the time”:</p> <p>The post came when I <i>was having</i> my breakfast.</p> <p>While he was searching for the source of the River Nile, he disappeared.</p> <p>✓ We can use <i>when</i> before the unfinished (Continuous) or the completed (simple) action:</p> <p>He <i>was trying</i> to find the source of the Nile when he died in 1873.</p> <p>✓ We can use <i>as</i> instead of <i>while</i>:</p> <p>As / While I <i>was driving</i> to work this morning, I <i>saw</i> a deer by the side of the road.</p>	

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. pizza / have / we / night / last
2. seven / do / at / last / what / night / you ?
3. the / of / what / food / think / you ?
4. have / telephone / the / she / bath / a / ring / when
5. see / ago / three / we / a / weeks / film
6. Jim / out / his / him / homework / ask / and / when / Jane / ring
7. go / they / last / seaside / to / summer / the
8. in / my / come / friend / someone / paint / when / door / the
9. like / concert / you / the ?
10. her / you / of / what / boyfriend / think ?

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. The colleagues (travel) to Spain two days ago.
2. William (compose) a song when Harry (come) in.
3. Jenny (travel) around Australia when the storm (happen).
4. It (start) to snow when she (walk) the dog in the park.
5. She (pick) some berries when he (walk) in the countryside.
6. She (write) a message at 5 pm yesterday.
7. He (snowboard) at 9 am yesterday.
8. My sister (watch) the TV show when the alarm (ring).
9. Her cousin (write) a novel when he (travel) around Portugal.
10. We (meet) our friends when we (walk) along the Green Street.
11. It (begin) to rain when we (decide) to go for a picnic.
12. My elder brother (drink) coffee, (brush) his teeth and (watch) a movie while I (work) on my research.
13. Shee (discover) new amazing facts about the UNESCO sites and (include) this information into her project.
14. Jeremy (buy) a new suit when he (receive) a discount.
15. Laura (submit) an application letter at 9 am last Friday.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. He was sitting in his office when she called.
2. Jack was watching a scary movie when he heard the wind.
3. Last week I went to the book store and then I met Angela for shopping
4. They were playing tennis when Rose hurt her foot.
5. I was really scared when I was walking down the street.
6. She was reading a message when she received another one.
7. I was in the doctor's office when my mobile rang.
8. When she walked into the living room, the guests were discussing politics.
9. I was walking along the Broadway when I met a celebrity.
10. When grandma's plane landed, we were waiting at the arrivals hall.
11. We visited Paris, saw the Eiffel Tower, and ate croissants.
12. She was performing on the stage when I entered the concert hall.
13. At 4 pm the day before yesterday we saw the solar eclipse.
14. When she entered the room, we didn't have any cookies left.
15. I was working in a clinic when I dediced to get a PhD.

### 4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. It (be) sunny yesterday and my mother (not go) to work.
2. I (read) on the internet that I (have) to water flowers daily.
3. When I (be) a child, I (help) my grandma a lot about the house.
4. When I (enter) the room, they (dance).
5. We (enjoy) our holiday in Switzerland, when we (decide) to prolong our holiday.
6. I (do) my homework in advance, so I (can) go to the café.
7. After he (reseive) the invitation he (go) to the party.
8. When they (walk) in the park, it suddenly (begin) to snow.
9. While mum (make) tea, I (make) sandwiches,
10. He (want) to read books while his friend (want) to go to the cinema.
11. He (see) Mary when he (walk) into the hall.
12. They (decide) to travel after they (see) a discounted tour.

13. I (stop) shopping after I (realize) that I (buy) too much.
14. I (interrupt) her because she (ask) a lot of questions.
15. She (invite) her daughter for lunch because she (miss) her.

**5. Answer the questions using Past Simple or Past Continuous.**

1. Were you sleeping when your friend called you last night?
2. What were you thinking about last night?
3. Was it raining last night?
4. What were you doing from 3 to 7 pm the day before yesterday?
5. Did you watch a movie yesterday?
6. Did you meet your sister yesterday?
7. Did you write an email to your teacher yesterday?
8. Where were you at 9pm yesterday?
9. What were you doing at 3 pm the day before yesterday?
10. Did you do all the tasks from your calendar yesterday?
11. Did you take a photo of your breakfast yesterday?
12. Where were you riding a bike yesterday morning?
13. Were you waiting for the bus when you heard your favorite song?
14. Were you talking on the phone when the class started?
15. Did you like your last weekend?

**6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. There were two men in the room. One of them was writing something while the other one was reading a newspaper.
2. I was sitting in an armchair and thinking of my coming trip across the North Sea when the door suddenly opened.
3. She came to see us just at the time when we were having dinner. It was the first time I saw her.
4. I saw him just as he was leaving the hotel.
5. I found the old man in the garden. He was talking to some children who were standing around and listening to him.
6. I looked out of the window and saw John who was standing under a tree waiting for me.

7. I was going to the cinema when you met me.
8. When I came, my little sister was sleeping.
9. When Nick came home, his brother was playing with his toys.

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

1. Я вчора ходив у кіно.
2. Вчора я йшов до кінотеатру о четвертій годині.
3. Я йшов до кінотеатру, коли ти зустрів мене.
4. Я вчора цілий вечір виконував домашнє завдання.
5. Я дивилась свій улюблений фільм, коли мати прийшла додому.
6. Я вчора закінчив написання свого диплому.
7. Я вчора виконував домашнє завдання з п'ятої до восьмої.
8. Я робив домашнє завдання вчора о шостій годині.
9. Я вчора не грав на фортепіано. Я писав листа своєму другові.
10. Вчора я не грав на фортепіано о четвертій. Я читав книгу.
11. Він не спав, коли батько прийшов додому. Він, здається, грав в шахи з братом.

### **8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. When mother came, I was doing my homework.
2. When my friend came, my little brother Pete was sleeping.
3. When Tom was crossing the street, he fell.
4. When I was going to school, I met my friend.
5. When we were going to the cinema, we met our grandmother.
6. When I got up, my mother and father were drinking tea.
7. When I came to my friend's place, he was watching TV.
8. When I saw my friends, they were playing football.
9. When I opened the door, the cat was sitting on the table.
10. When mother came home, the children were playing on the carpet.

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

1. Коли позавчора я йшов до університету, то зустрів Майка та Піта.
2. Вони розмовляли і сміялися. Вони розповіли мені смішну історію.
3. Незабаром я теж сміявся. Я все ще сміявся, коли ми прийшли в університет.

4. Після університету я розповів цю історію вдома. Батькові та мамі вона також дуже сподобалась.
5. Коли ми були за містом минулого літа, одного разу я пішов до лісу.
6. У лісі я знайшов маленьке лисеня. Він не міг бігати. Його лапка була травмована.
7. Я вирішив допомогти мелому лисеняті, тому приніс його додому і щодня його годував і доглядав за ним.
8. Я робив це ціле літо. Зараз дитинча цілком добре себе почуває.
9. Нещодавно він покинув мій дім і знову живе в лісі.



## 1.2.4. Used to and would

### Use

- Used to :
  - We use *used to + infinitive* to talk about regular past actions that do not happen now: I *used to take* the bus to work every day. (But now I take a train.)
  - We often use adverbs of frequency (e.g. always, once a week, every year) with used to: I always *used to swim* before breakfast.
  - We also use *used to + infinitive* when we talk about past situation that are no longer true: He *used to be* a soldier. (But now he`s an explorer.)
  - We often use *used to*, not Past Simple, when we want to emphasize a difference between the past and the present: My sister works in an office now but *she used to work* on a farm.
- ✓ We use Past Simple for:
  - Single actions in the past: ~~I used to have an exam last week.~~ I *had* an exam last week.
  - Periods of time: ~~He used to be in Greece for two years.~~ He *was* in Greece for two years.
  - A number of times: ~~We used to swim in the pool twice when we stayed there.~~ We *swam* in the pool twice when we stayed there.
- Would:
  - We can also use *would + infinitive* to talk about regular past actions that do not happen now: When we first moved here, people *would stop* and talk in the street. They don`t now.
  - When we start descriptions of the past actions with *used to*, we usually continue with *would*: When he was younger, he *used to go* on very difficult expeditions and he *would take* risks.
  - *Would* is used for past actions, not situations:  
~~France would have a king.~~  
 France *used to have* a king

### Forms

Used to versus Would	
Used with both action verbs and stative verbs	Used with action verbs
Time period doesn`t have to be established	Time period has to be established
More casual and is used in everyday speech	Little formal and polite than used to

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences using *used to* or *would*.

1. school / to / go / to / 6 am / up / get / to / used / I
2. evening / every / practice / would / I / piano / the / play / to / When / learning / was / I
3. young / was / I / when / camping / go / used / I / to
4. until / late / night / at / study / at / Michael / would / university
5. dancing / at / good / used / be / to / Sarah
6. time / the / all / it / eat / I / now / but / fish / eat / to / use / not / did / I / young / was / I / When
7. piano / I / have / lessons / to / used
8. school / to / go / to / used / they / did / Where?
9. they / wouldn't / spicy / eat / when / young / food / they / were
10. before / car / a / work / bought / how / would / to / travel / you / you ?

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use *used to* or *would*.

1. When she was 7, she (like) pasta.
2. In the afternoon she (enjoy) sunshine outside.
3. He (wear) glasses when he studied a lot at school.
4. On stormy days, we (stay) home and talk by the fireplace.
5. She (have) curly hair when she was a little girl.
6. They (visit) the same doctor before they moved to another city.
7. We (love) swimming before we moved to a cold country.
8. I (walk) along the river when I had more time.
9. He always (lose) when he competed with the current champion.
10. We (dance) really great when we were in school.
11. Our grandma (eat) a steak on Sundays.
12. Jannie (not have) bike.
13. I (live) in Canada.
14. My colleagues often (go) for teambuilding events.
15. I (ride) a bike to work before I bought a car.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. She used to live in Miami.
2. I used to swim in this river.
3. He would always invite his friends to have lunch together.
4. We never used to swim in the pool.
5. She would travel to the countryside every weekend.
6. We used to travel to Venice with my classmates.
7. My dad used to go camping when he was in his 30s.
8. They used to have a country house.
9. We used to play rugby in the school team.
10. I used to go bake pancakes on Sundays.
11. She used to like comedies, but now she doesn't.
12. I didn't use to like broccoli.
13. When my cousin was young, she used to visit us a lot.
14. They used to rent a chalet in the Alps.
15. My grandpa used to swim in this river.

### 4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Add *used to* or *would*.

1. Before getting a new apartment, Jason (live) with his parents.
2. Simon (spend) holidays working in a café when he was a student.
3. Jeremy (follow) the same morning routine all his life.
4. Bella (get) angry when her son was loud.
5. She (go) dancing when she was at the summer camp.
6. Many years ago people (live) in worse conditions than now.
7. Jennifer (study) in Colorado.
8. When I was 5 years old, I (study) German.
9. I (not eat) vegetables only, I also ate fish when I was a vegetarian.
10. She often (dream) about bright future.
11. Whenever Jenny saw robots, she (dream) about designing her own one.
12. He was the youngest among his friends but he (dream) about bigger achievements.
13. I was on my high school reading club, but I (not read) a lot.

14. They (not join) their friends' campaign, they (not like) political campaigns.
15. Not many people (think) about saving money since they are in the college.

**5. Answer the questions using *used to* or *would*.**

1. What games did you use to play when you were a child?
2. Where did you use to go on holiday?
3. Is there any food or drink that you used to hate but you like now?
4. What did you use to look like when you were a teenager?
5. What hairstyle did you use to have?
6. What clothes did you use to wear?
7. What did you use to do during the school breaks?
8. What did you use to do at the weekends?
9. What did you use to do at winter holidays?
10. What did you use to eat on Sunday mornings?

**6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. I didn't use to watch the news, but now I watch it every day.
2. My aunt used to drink a lot of coffee, but now she prefers to drink tea.
3. We used to live in a flat, but we live in a big house now.
4. People would die of diseases in the past that we can cure today.
5. When he was a teacher, my dad would often get home quite late.
6. Do you remember when we were little? — Yes. Dad would always read us a bedtime story.
7. Do you remember Uncle Danny? — Yes. He would always bring us presents.
8. Did you use to go to school on foot?
9. We didn't use to like each other, but now we're good friends.
10. My grandmother would always get me a book for Christmas.

**7. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Коли він був молодше, він багато виходив на вулицю.
2. Чи витрачала вона багато грошей, коли була самотньою?
3. Саймон ніколи раніше не жив у тропічній країні, але швидко звик.
4. Чи часто ви зараз займаєтесь спортом? - Ні, але коли я вчився в школі, я багато займався фізичними вправами.

5. Ваша сестра багато подорожує? – Ні, але вона подорожувала ще до того, як вийшла заміж.
6. Сандра не звикла користуватися комп'ютером, але тепер їй це подобається. – Їй зараз набагато легше.
7. Коли я був малим, дідусь водив мене в парк грати.
8. Кожної суботи я їздив у довгу велосипедну прогулянку.
9. Вона часто ходила в галасливі лондонські клуби.
11. Жінки раніше одягали довші сукні, а чоловіки зазвичай одягали по неділях костюм та краватку.

### **8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. I didn't use to eat vegetables. Now, I eat them every day.
2. My sister used to play the piano, but now she doesn't.
3. They used to spend their weekends in the countryside. They don't any more.
4. Did you use to play with your friends when you were five?
5. When I was really young my grandfather would take me to the park to play.
6. Every Saturday I would go on a long bike ride.
7. She would often go to noisy London clubs.
8. Do you remember how I would wait for you nearly every evening and then we would stroll home together across the street?
9. When he was at university, he would play basketball every Saturday.
10. When we were young, our grandmother would cook delicious pizza every week.

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

1. Пам'ятаєш, як я чекав тебе майже щовечора, а потім ми йшли додому через вулицю?
2. Ти пам'ятаєш, що ми робили, коли були дітьми? - Звичайно. Як я міг забути, як весело нам було!
3. Раніше я працював у магазині, а зараз працюю в офісі.
4. Том жив за містом багато років. Колись він щодня проходив багато миль.
5. Раніше Лорі прала одяг вручну, а зараз користується пральною машиною.
6. По неділях мама будила нас і готувала млинці.
7. П'ятдесят років тому люди ходили більше, ніж зараз.

8. Мій тато часто повертався додому досить пізно, коли він був вчителем
9. Коли ми були молодшими, ми грали в ковбоїв та індіанців.
11. Ми з братом весь час билися.

## 1.2.5. Past Perfect Simple

### Use

- We can use Past Perfect to show which action happened first:  
Before I finally found a job, I *had been* to about thirty interviews.
- If one action happens immediately after the other, we use Past Simple for both:  
~~When Colin had arrived at the door~~, Sheila opened it straight away.  
When Colin *arrived* at the door, Sheila *opened* it straight away.
- We often use adverbs of time and linking words with Past Perfect:  
*Four years earlier*, she *had become* the first American female pilot in space. (adverb)  
*By the time* Grace decided to apply for the job, the position *had been filled*. (linking phrase)
- We often use Past Perfect in stories to show a series of events in the past:  
There *was* no answer from the house. No face at the window. Time *had stopped* here... Where *was* she? Where *had* she *gone*? The grass *had grown* thick.
- We can use Past Perfect to give a reason for an action or situation, often with *because*:  
Emily *was* unhappy – her husband *hadn't bought* her a birthday present.
- We often use Past Perfect (and *ever*) with superlative adjectives:  
It was *the worst* meal I *had ever eaten*! I never *went* there again.
- We also use Past Perfect after *it was the first, second, etc.:*  
We went to Egypt in 1996. It was *the first time we'd travelled* outside Europe.

### Forms

+	-	?
I had worked	I hadn't worked	Had I worked?
You had worked	You hadn't worked	Had you worked?
He/she/it had worked	He/she/it hadn't worked	Had he/she/it worked?
We had worked	We hadn't worked	Had we worked?
You had worked	You hadn't worked	Had you worked?
They had worked	They hadn't worked	Had they worked?

#### ✓ Past Perfect or Past Simple?

We usually use Past Simple, not Past Perfect

- if the order of actions is clear: I *got* my first job after I *left* university.
- if the order of actions is the same as the order of the verbs in the sentence. Compare: When I *got to* the café, everyone *ordered* their drinks. (= First, I got to the café, then everyone ordered their drinks.)

When I *got to* the café, everyone *had ordered* their drinks. (= First, everyone ordered their drinks, then I got to the café.)

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. built / we / the / had / storm / that / destroyed / sandcastle / the
2. 1997 / before / Town / to / Cape / been / not / had / he
3. homework / her / done / already / had / she / play / to / out / went / she / when
4. my / made / brother / had / ate / mum / all / our / of / that / the / cake
5. before / weeks / six / on / put / had / he / that / plaster / the / off / took / doctor / the
6. the / ordered / waiter / not / brought / had / I / a / drink / that
7. before / week / the / learned / had / we / poem / the / remember / not / could / I
8. the / tree / children / the / from / collected / fallen / the / had / chestnuts / that
9. London / in / her / see / to / went / he / before / Angi / phoned / he / had?
10. day / that / before / horse / a / ridden / not / had / she

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Past Perfect.

1. When our cousins arrived at the cinema with popcorn, chips and cola, the film (start).
2. We (live) in Germany before we went to Portugal.
3. If you (listen) to me, you would have been rich.
4. After she (wash) the dishes, she called me.
5. The looked great because I (water) them regularly.
6. She had a feeling that she (meet) her once before.
7. I (not do) my homework, so I was definitely in trouble.
8. I couldn't get into the zoo because I (forget) the cash.
9. She (not study) for the exam, so she was scared.
10. We (no visit) Thailand before.
11. Jack and Jill (not meet) before they started to work together.
12. When my friends entered the house, it (start) to rain.
13. My cousin (not eat) so she agreed to have lunch with me.
14. My mum (not use) email before, so I taught her how log in. She never (do) it before.
15. The desert was dry because it (not rain) before.



### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. We had seen lots of fishes in the Red Sea.
2. She had donated many things for charity.
3. I had lost the key, so I had to call my brother to open the door.
4. I had decided to invite him before I consulted the boss.
5. He had been on a bus tour before 2021.
6. Jeremy had had his cup of coffee before he called a taxi.
7. By the time you told me that you are coming, I (order) pizza.
8. They had asked me for a review before I left the hotel.
9. We had been to Petra before it was closed for renovation.
10. She had applied for a driving license before she was 18.
11. I had done the task before I received a reminder.
12. He had seen the Pyramids before he watched the movie about them.
13. We had finished the project before the deadline.
14. They had published an article before 2021.
15. By the time I got the news, I had already prepared myself for further steps.

### 4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Past Perfect or Past Simple.

1. After Lucy (see) him she (understand) that she (see) him before.
2. I (phone) dad before I (enter) the supermarket.
3. We (turn on) the music loudly before our neighbours (complain).
4. After he (arrive) we (start) the party.
5. When he (see) the ocean he (call) me.
6. Before we (sing) a song we (look) through the list of karaoke songs.
7. I (visit) the museum before the exhibition (close).
8. After I (earn) my first salary I (buy) the T-shirt I (dream) about.
9. We (be) really exhausted because we (run) a marathon.
10. I (ride) a bike alone before I (find) friends to ride with.
11. I (see) that place before the committee (declare) it a UNESCO site.
12. We (watch) the movie before it was officially released.
13. They (do) the job before the weekend because they wanted to rest.
14. The engineer (correct) the mistake before a larger problem (appear).

15. My doctor (prescribe) the medicine before the surgery.

**5. Answer the questions using Past Perfect Simple.**

1. Had you learnt to use a TV before you used a mobile phone?
2. Had you learnt about dinosaurs before you went to school?
3. Had you called your friend before you left the house this morning?
4. What had you done this morning before you had breakfast?
5. Had you updated the software before you switched off your computer?
6. What had you done before you entered the classroom?
7. Where had you gone before you came to university today?
8. Had you learnt to swim before you learnt how to ride a bike?
9. Had your friend informed you about your last meeting before you informed him?
10. Had you gone to New Zealand before 2021?

**6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. We had just heard the news when you rang.
2. I had already thought of that before you suggested it.
3. When I turned on the TV, the program had already started.
4. She was hungry because she hadn't eaten anything all day.
5. Julian had learnt all about computer games by the time he was six.
6. We had lived next to the gym for a couple of months before I decided to join.
7. I had already bought the computer game when I saw it was cheaper in another shop.
8. We didn't feel like playing Scrabble because we had just finished a long game of Monopoly.
9. At first, the man didn't know what had happened.
10. He went to bed after he had brushed his teeth.

**7. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Я закінчив домашнє завдання за кілька хвилин до початку пари.
2. Містер Макміллан був учителем протягом 20 років, перш ніж він став директором школи.
3. Ми були щасливі, бо всі ми виконали домашнє завдання.

4. На той час, коли я дістався до класу, урок розпочався.
5. Вчитель перевіряв відповіді до уроку.
6. Саймон щойно закінчив тест, коли пролунав дзвоник, і ми пішли, коли я закінчив своє.
7. На той час як я закінчив школу, я вирішив стати музикантом.
8. Коли ми дійшли до аеропорту, я зрозумів, що залишив паспорт вдома!

### **8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. I had just left for school when I saw the postman and he gave a letter to me.
2. By the time he died, Beethoven had written nine symphonies.
3. We chose the Hotel Rio because we had stayed there before.
4. I had seen the film before, so I knew how it ended.
5. When he got married, I had known Chris for about two years.
6. Holly hadn't eaten oysters before, so she wasn't sure what to do with them.
7. I wasn't sure how Belinda would react because I hadn't known.
8. I wanted to say goodbye to Jerry, but he had already left.
9. Jack hadn't played chess before, so I showed him what to do.

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

1. Том повернувся з кінотеатру о п'ятій годині.
2. Я закінчив домашнє завдання до сьомої години.
3. До другої години вчитель перевіряв усіх учнів.
4. На той час, коли я приїхав, усі вже поїхали.
5. Стів уже бачив фільм, тому не пішов з нами в кіно.
6. Тіна не закінчила виконувати роботу по дому до 7:00, тому зателефонувала Андреа, щоб повідомити, що запізниться.
7. Ви щойно говорили з Біллі, коли я дзвонив?
8. Автомобіль зламався відразу після того, як ми вирушили в дорогу.
9. Я нічого не їв на вечірці, бо вже поїв вдома.
10. Ви чули про аварію до того, як побачили її по телевізору?

## 1.2.6. Past Perfect Continuous

### Use

- We use Past Perfect Continuous to talk about an action or situation that was happening in the past before another action or time:

I *had been learning* French for five years when I *went* to live in Paris.

- We usually introduce the second action with *when*:

He *'d been taking* driving lessons for years *when* he finally *passed* the test.

- The first action can stop when the second action happens, or it can continue:

We *'d been waiting* for forty minutes when the bus finally *arrived*. (The continuous action stops.)

Julia *had been working* there for two years when Phil *became* the new sales manager. (The continuous action doesn't stop.)

- Past Perfect Continuous often emphasizes a period of time:  
Pizarro *had been exploring* for twenty years when he *went* to Peru.
- We can use Past Perfect Continuous to give a reason for an action or feeling in the past:  
Derek *was* very tired when he arrived – he *'d been driving* in heavy traffic all afternoon.
- We do not use Past Perfect Continuous with state verbs.

### Forms

+	-	?
I/you/we/they/he/she/it had been working	I/you/we/they/he/she/it hadn't been working	Had I/you/we/they/he/she/it been working?

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. out / go / to / didn't / I / so / day / all / working / been / had / I
2. her / woke / I / when / hours / ten / for / had / sleeping / been / she
3. job / his / lost / he / when / years / three / for / Beijing / in / living / had / been / they
4. long / London / to / she / went / before / How / learning / been / she / had / English?
5. petrol / of / out / ran / he / when / hour / an / than / less / driving / been / had / he
6. day / all / farm / the / on / helping / been / had / they / because / evening / the / in / tired / very / were / they
7. night / at / disco / to / the / I / working / not / tired / been / had / day / so / all / wasn't / I / and / went
8. evening / the / in / sore / were / legs / their / so / day / all / cycling / been / had / they
9. up / us / we / been / had / 12 hours / sleeping / for / woke / when / he
10. arrived / finally / train / the / when / minutes / 90 / for / station / the / at / they / been / had / waiting

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Lucy wanted a big sandwich because she (walk) around the town a lot.
2. Judy (learn) Spanish for 5 years before she moved to Spain.
3. He did not agree go out with his friends last night because he (study) all day.
4. We were ready for the marathon because we (train) a lot.
5. When I went to see Mr Smith, his wife told me that he (speak) Skype for 2 hours.
6. We had stomachache because we (eat) our favourite pasta the whole time.
7. The artist (work) in this town for ten years when he became famous.
8. She (study) hard for four years before she got her dream job.
9. The researchers (wait) for 5 hours before they received the permission.
10. We (walk) in the wrong direction for an hour before we saw the sign.
11. Amy (read) a book for 30 minutes before she charged her mobile.
12. They (enjoy) beautiful town streets before they saw a lake.

13. My grandpa (fish) for a long time, when it suddenly began to rain.
14. How long you (learn) Japanese before you entered a university?
15. I had a sore throat because I (sing) too much at a concert.

**3. Ask questions to the underlined words.**

1. I had been studying all day, so I wanted to go out and do some sport.
2. I had been sleeping for 8 hours when she called me.
3. We had been working on our schedule for 2 hours when we found the solution.
4. When they met, they had been working in the same building for 2 years.
5. She had been eating since morning, so we had to stop her.
6. He wrote in Chinese well because he had been practicing for years.
7. She had been criticizing this restaurant for 4 years before she tried their meals.
8. I was really tired because I had been studying.
9. We had been dating for 7 years when we finally got married.
10. We had been coming to his office for many days before we got his approval.
11. She had been trying to convince me to subscribe for this app for years.
12. They had been working on it for 4 hours.
13. The manager had been answering the phone for hours.
14. I had been working on the book for years.
15. We had been watching TV the whole morning before we had lunch.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Past Perfect Continuous or Past Perfect Simple.**

1. Before we parked our car we (look for) the space.
2. I (not be) at home for 6 months before I finally arrived.
3. The traffic was terrible because it (snow) for 2 days.
4. We (walk) for hours before we found the way our.
5. She visited chocolate factory when she (decide) to start her business.
6. He was an amazin speaker. He (study) at drama school.
7. We were terribly hungry. We (not eat) since early morning.
8. I didn't join my friends. I (catch) a cold.
9. When I bought this cottage, the neighbours (live) there for 7 years.
10. We (sign) the contract before our partners changed their mind.

11. He (develop) a plan for years.
12. We (walk) for 5 hours.
13. I (practice) the piano for 7 years.
14. We (reorganize) the space for days.
15. My mum (work) on the new project for 3 years.

**5. Answer the questions using Past Perfect Continuous.**

1. Had you been watching TV the whole morning before mum called?
2. Had you been learning French the whole morning yesterday?
3. Had you been calling your friend before you left the house this morning? What had you been talking about?
4. What had you been doing this morning before you left home?
5. Had you been jogging before you had breakfast?
6. Had you been talking to a friend before you entered the classroom?
7. Where had you been going before you met your friend yesterday?
8. Had you been trying a lot before you learnt how to ride a bike?
9. Had your friend been telling you about his holiday before you had coffee?
10. Had you been travelling a lot before 2020?

**6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. We had been waiting in the classroom for ten minutes before the teacher arrived.
2. My tooth had been hurting for a week before I went to the dentist's.
3. Tom had been playing the piano for years before he became famous.
4. Julia performed well at the concert. — Yes. She had been practicing for months beforehand.
5. Have you ever been to Spain? — Yes. I went last year.
6. I had been wearing my old coat for years, so I decided to buy a new one.
7. Do you know this town well? — Of course. I had been living here for six years.
8. When you saw us, we had been running for six miles – and we still had a mile to go!
9. Sarah looked tired because she had been exercising all morning.
10. They had been looking for a dog for three months before they found one they liked.

## 7. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Ми робили граматичні вправи більше години, тому нам було справді нудно.
2. У них була перерва, бо вони так багато працювали.
3. Тоні займався декілька годин, тому у нього боліла голова,
4. Ми говорили про інтернет до того як почалися заняття.
5. Я навчався цілий день.
6. Вона втомилася, бо бігла.
7. Вони були розпаленими, бо танцювали.
8. Сад був залитий водою, бо всю ніч йшов дощ.
9. Чи вони потрапили в аварію, бо їхали занадто швидко?
10. З літа вона сподівалася перемогти у змаганні.

## 8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. We had been waiting for over an hour when the train finally arrived.
2. I was completely out of breath because I had been running.
3. Jermija had been getting ready for the race for six months and finally the big moment came.
4. Vivian hadn't been having computer lessons for very long, so she wasn't sure how to use the Internet.
5. I had been listening to my new CD for a few minutes when the CD player started making a funny noise.
6. Ian hadn't been working at the factory long when he was made a manager.
7. I had paint on my shoes because I had been painting my bedroom all morning.
8. I missed the start of the film because I had been buying popcorn.
9. It was obvious that Bill had been working because he was very tired when I saw him.
10. She had been preparing for the next day for a long time and now she couldn't sleep.

## 9. Translate the sentences into English

1. Коли я приїхав, вони чекали більше ніж півгодини.
2. Коли я дістався туди, вони не чекали довго!



3. Вона писала статтю для газети.
4. Містер Тодд викладав тридцять років, коли вийшов на пенсію.
5. Вони вони йшли впродовж годин, коли зупинилися для відпочинку.
6. Вони цілий ранок наполегливо вчилися, тому були втомлені.
7. Ми прожили в будинку рік, перш ніж прикрасили кухню.
8. Чоловік терпляче чекав кілька годин, коли раптом відчув, як щось тягне за леску.

## 1.2.7. Present Perfect or Past Simple?

### Use

Differences in use:

Present Perfect	Past Simple
<p>Single or repeated actions in the past, when we don't know the date of the action or it isn't important:</p> <p><i>I've driven</i> an automatic car <i>before</i>.</p> <p><u>Time expressions:</u> <i>before, ever, already, just, yet.</i></p>	<p>Single or repeated actions that happened at a definite time in the past:</p> <p><i>I drove</i> a racing car in the summer.</p> <p><u>Time expressions:</u> yesterday, last month, in 2007, etc.</p>
<p>Situations that started in the past and are still continuing:</p> <p>Tom <i>has worked</i> at the garage <i>for two years</i>. (He's working there now.)</p> <p><u>With for + period of time, or since + date.</u></p>	<p>Situations that started and finished in the past:</p> <p>Alex <i>worked</i> at the garage for two years. (He isn't working there now.)</p> <p><u>With for to say how long the situation lasted.</u></p>
<p>One or more completed actions in a time period that is still continuing:</p> <p>He's <i>sold</i> fifteen cars this month.</p> <p><u>Time expressions:</u> this morning / evening, today, so far, etc.</p>	<p>Completed actions in a time period that is finished:</p> <p>He <i>sold</i> twenty cars in August.</p> <p><u>With ago to mean (a period) before now.</u></p>
<p><b>Giving news</b></p> <p>✓ We often use Present Perfect to introduce new information:  <i>I've decided</i> to get a new car. I'm going to look at some tomorrow.</p> <p>✓ News reports often start a new item with Present Perfect:  The Terracotta Army exhibition <i>has opened</i> in London.</p> <p>✓ After we have introduced new information with Present Perfect, we usually give more details with Past Simple:  Julian <i>has passed</i> his driving test. He <i>took</i> it on Wednesday.</p>	

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. Vienna / to / been / never / `ve / I
2. sisters / five / had / grandfather / great / my
3. student / a / was / he when / year / a / for / Manila / in / lived / he
4. Oh no ! / wallet! / my / lost / `ve / I
5. today / Judy / seen / you / have ?
6. restaurant / a / to / went / they / then football / played / they / weekend / the / at
7. week / this / books / six / read / `ve / I
8. young / was / she / when / Portugal / in / lived / Ady
9. month / last / grandmother / her / visited / she
10. 455 / year / the / in / Rome / invaded / Vandals / the

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. Last month I (be) extremely busy because I (renovate) mu house.
2. Last week I (work) 5 hours overtime and (receive) extra salary.
3. I just (come) home after my business trip.
4. I (call) an electrician because there's some problem with the light.
5. I (see) my friends a lot these days, so I will stay at home tonight.
6. She just (clean) her house so she can invite visitors.
7. I think that I (see) the UFO yesterday.
8. Jeremy (not visit) his grandma last night.
9. I (not be) at Vienna Opera House yet.
10. She (not arrive) to the mall yet.
11. Jack (not visit) Anna last week.
12. You already (read) the book that I borrowed you?
13. How many calls you (answer) today?
14. Why he (tell) you that?
15. He (stay) at work 2 hours longer last night because he needed to work.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. She has known Mary for ten years.

2. She knew Mary for ten years.
3. This lab has studied fishes for many years.
4. They discovered a new island yesterday.
5. I've seen a very strange chemical reaction this week.
6. She has travelled around Australia for 5 months.
7. He studied the wildlife in Canada last summer.
8. I have studied brain functions since I entered a university.
9. Jason photographed his car yesterday to offer it for sale.
10. She has already seen many natural disasters.
11. I have read a lot about bacteria.
12. We wanted to fight poverty in the poor countries.
13. I have seen interesting symptoms of the new disease.
14. We have been to Nairobi 4 times.
15. He has not read the new article yet.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Present Perfect or Past Simple.**

1. I (travel) a lot abroad by now.
2. I never (taste) seafood pasta.
3. She (eat) exotic food many times by now.
4. He (open) a new restaurant last year.
5. The sales in his company (raise) a lot two years ago.
6. In the past, Australian aborigines represented a big ethnic group.
7. They (wear) traditional costumes before globalization.
8. Later on, we (learn) a lot about their culture.
9. I never (see) such rich traditions.
10. The researcher (travel) to study the animals.
11. I (not be) in such a harsh climate before.
12. She (not study) their language yet.
13. I (not see) these animals for a long time.
14. She (join) our team recently.
15. They (travel) to the Antarctic last year.

**5. Answer the questions using Present Perfect or Past Simple.**

1. Have you ever slept in a tent?
2. Have you ever swum in the ocean?
3. Did you read all the books you planned last year?
4. Have you ever talked to a famous person?
5. Have you ever tried riding a skateboard?
6. Have you ever written an article for a newspaper?
7. Have you ever seen a tornado?
8. Did you see an important person yesterday?
9. Did you watch a movie yesterday?
10. Have you ever tried any extreme sports?

**6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. I have not yet eaten today.
2. He did not eat yesterday.
3. Did you play the piano yesterday?
4. Have you played the piano today?
5. What have you prepared for today?
6. Look at this birdhouse. Mike has made it himself. He made it last Sunday.
7. Where have you put my pen? I cannot find it.
8. Have you seen Mary today?
9. When did you see Mary? – I saw her last week.
10. Has your mother promised to take you to the theatre?
11. Look at my new dress! I have made it myself.
12. He is not at school today, he has fallen ill. – When did he fall ill? –He fell ill yesterday.
13. I have already done my homework. Now I can go for a walk.
14. I did my homework yesterday.
15. He has just come home.
16. He came home a minute ago.
17. Nick played football yesterday.
18. She has already come from school. Now she is doing her homework.

19. I read this book last year.
20. I have read this book this year.
21. I have never been to Washington.
22. Have you ever been to New York?
23. I don't think you have ever seen Niagara Falls.
11. I've invited Linda to the party. – When did you see her? – I haven't seen her for ages. I called an hour ago.

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

1. Хелен так добре розмовляє французькою, бо жила у Франції.
2. Вона жила там минулого року.
3. Дощ припинився, і на небі знову світить сонце.
4. Дощ припинився півгодини тому.
5. Будівництво будинку розпочалось на початку квітня.
6. Я купив пару рукавичок вчора.
7. Вітер здув з чоловіка капелюх, і він не може його зловити.
8. Погода змінилася, і ми можемо погуляти.
9. Вітер змінився вранці.
10. Чи допускали ви орфографічні помилки у своєму диктанті?
11. Мій батько знає так багато, бо багато подорожував.
12. Я бачив Пітера сьогодні.
13. Які книги ви читали, коли жили за кордоном?
14. Алекс познайомився зі своїм другом дві години тому.
15. Я щойно зустрів нашого вчителя.
16. Діти вже вирішили, що робити з книгами.
17. Вчора вони вирішили допомогти бабусі.
18. Я давно вас не бачив! – Я бачив вас у місті два-три дні тому, але ви не бачили мене. Я був в автобусі.

### **8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. The morning was cold and rainy, but since 10 am the weather has changed and now the sun is shining brightly.
2. Show me the dress which you have made.

3. Oh, how dark it is! A large black cloud has covered the sky. I think it will start raining in a few minutes.
4. Oh, close the window! Look, all my papers have fallen on the floor because of the wind.
5. When did you open the window? –I opened it ten minutes ago.
6. The sun has not risen yet, but the sky in the east is getting lighter every minute.
7. I saw you walking along the street the other day with a heavy bag.
8. I have not read the newspaper today.
9. It is very late, and trams have stopped running: we must find a taxi to get home.
10. How many times have you been to Seattle?
11. At last I have translated this article: now I shall have a little rest.

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

1. Вчора ввечері я відчула втому і дуже рано лягла спати.
2. Де ви проводили канікули?
3. Я ніколи не відвідував це місце.
4. Він відвідав це місце минулого року.
5. Я щойно отримав лист від Томаса.
6. Ви робили якісь фотографії під час подорожі на південь?
7. Він був за кордоном п'ять років тому.
8. Ви були в Тибеті минулого року?
9. Вони покинули Англію, коли він був ще дитиною.
10. Він ще не повернувся.
11. Він уже пішов?
12. Коли ви бачили його востаннє?
13. Я не бачив його вже сто років!
14. Його здоров'я значно покращилося з тих пір, як я бачила його востаннє.
15. Ви вже склали свій іспит з водіння? – Так, я здав його у травні, але ще не купив машину.
16. Він уже переїхав. Він знайшов гарну квартиру перед Різдвом і прожив там два роки.

## Test yourself (section: Past Tenses)

### Chose the correct answer A, B or C

1. After years as a classroom assistant, Alicia finally \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher.  
A: become; B: became; C: did become
2. "I know about the timetable changes." Oh, when \_\_\_\_\_ you?"  
A: they told; B: did they told; C: did they tell
3. Our friends were \_\_\_\_\_ in France at the time of the floods.  
A: living; B: live; C: lived
4. Pablo and Pilar \_\_\_\_\_ at the same hotel as us.  
A: wasn't staying; B: not staying; C: weren't staying
5. Lucy called us with the news when we \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.  
A: prepared; B: were preparing; C: prepare
6. Although Sam spent four years studying maths, he \_\_\_\_\_ it very well.  
A: wasn't understanding; B: didn't understood; C: didn't understand
7. My boss \_\_\_\_\_ to shout while we were discussing the sales figures.  
A: was starting; B: was started; C: started
8. We were at the academy together – Harry \_\_\_\_\_ to play the piano while I was learning to sing.  
A: learns; B: was learnt; C: was learning
9. Jeff was working for a medical company \_\_\_\_\_ he finished his PhD.  
A: when; B: while; C: as
10. Meredith \_\_\_\_\_ fluent Russian but she doesn't any more.  
A: used to speak; B: used to speaking; C: use to speak
11. I recognize you - \_\_\_\_\_ to go to Kingston Girls` School?  
A: use you; B: didn't you use; C: don't you used
12. My mother`s hair is grey now but she \_\_\_\_\_ have beautiful red hair.  
A: used to; B: would; C: had
13. When I lived in Bilbao, I \_\_\_\_\_ the Guggenheim Museum several times.  
A: would visit; B: visited; C: used to visit
14. Hilary \_\_\_\_\_ as a doctor in Bangladesh for eighteen months.  
A: used to work; B: would work; C: worked
15. Sony offered Neela a job before she \_\_\_\_\_ her degree.  
A: finish; B: had finished; C: was finishing
16. I had breakfast quite early, then I \_\_\_\_\_ to the bus stop and caught the bus.  
A: had gone; B: had went; C: went
17. We missed part of the concert because it \_\_\_\_\_ when we got to the hall.  
A: started; B: had started; C: hadn't started
18. Tony \_\_\_\_\_ in China for long before the earthquake happened.  
A: hadn't been working; B: hadn't working; C: hadn't been worked
19. We \_\_\_\_\_ all the museums in the town by the end of the tour.  
A: visited; B: had visited; C: had been visiting
20. Sorry I shouted at you. I was annoyed because I \_\_\_\_\_ problems with the computer all morning.  
A: had been having; B: was having; C: had

**Total: \_\_\_\_/20**



## Future Tenses

### 1.3.1. Going to, Present Continuous and Will

Use

Going to	Present Continuous
We use am/is/are +going +to+ the infinitive form of the verb	We have already made arrangements to do something: David sent me a text message. He`s meeting us in front of the cinema at 6 pm.
We intend to do something but we haven`t made all the arrangements yet: We`re going to meet Joe`s mother next week, but we haven`t arranged a time yet.	
We plan to do something in the immediate Future: I`m going to make a sandwich – would you like one?	To explain why we can`t do something in the Future: Can you come to lunch on Sunday? No, I`m afraid I can`t. I`m working on Sunday.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ We usually use time expressions when we talk about plans with going to or Present Continuous: I`m going to see Manchester United <i>on Saturday</i>.</li> <li>✓ We don`t use will to talk about personal arrangements: <del>We will sit in the front row.</del> We`re sitting / going to sit in the front row.</li> </ul>	
For predictions based on something we can see now, or that everybody knows: We`re going to get soaked! (because it is raining now)	For predictions based on our own personal opinion or knowledge: The rain`ll stop in a minute (I know it never rains for a long here.)
<p><b>Will</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ In formal English we usually use will, not going to, for arrangements: The government <i>will meet</i> to discuss the situation tomorrow.</li> <li>✓ It is possible to use <i>shall</i> instead of <i>will</i>, but normally only after I and we. Shall is more formal than will. The contracted form is `ll, the same as we use for will. The negative form is shall not or shan`t.</li> <li>✓ We often use <i>do you think</i> to ask what people expect to happen: “<i>Do you think he`ll marry her?</i>” - <i>I think he will.</i></li> <li>✓ To make a negative prediction with think we usually make think negative: <i>I don`t think he`ll marry her.</i></li> <li>✓ We often use will to talk about events that are certain to happen: There will be a full moon tomorrow.</li> <li>✓ We can make our predictions more or less certain by using the adverbs <i>probably</i>, <i>certainly</i> and <i>definitely</i>: I`ll <i>definitely / certainly</i> pass the test. (I`m sure this will happen.) We <i>definitely won`t</i> go to Portugal. (I`m sure this will not happen.) We`re <i>probably</i> going to move to Spain next year. (I think this will happen, but I`m not sure.)</li> <li>✓ We use will when we decide to do something at the same time as speaking – something that we didn`t plan: The manager isn`t here right now. Can I take a message?” No thanks. I`ll <i>call</i> back later.</li> <li>✓ We can use will to make offers, promises and warnings: Don`t worry about a taxi. We`ll <i>take</i> you to the hospital ( offer) I`ll work harder next year, I promise. I <i>will</i> never do that again. ( promise) Don`t lift that – you`ll <i>hurt</i> yourself.</li> </ul>	

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## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. test / Clare / the / isn't / take / to / going.
2. won't / this weekend / rain / probably / it
3. a / test / tomorrow / going / have / we / to / are?
4. me / meeting / at the station / she / is?
5. aren't / to / come / to my party / they / going
6. phone / I / for / a / taxi / shall?
7. in / a / hotel / I'm / this / time / staying / not
8. be / they're / late / do / you / think / to / going?
9. never / I'll / again / there / go
10. Would you like tea or coffee? coffee / have / will / I

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Future Simple.

1. You (be) at home this evening?
2. They (move) to Italy next year.
3. He (call) me tomorrow.
4. They (not swim) in the ocean next year.
5. If you go to Africa, you (see) a lion.
6. He (clean) the windows in the evening.
7. I (meet) him later this week.
8. They (discover) a lot during their expedition.
9. She (arrange) a meeting with the star.
10. Our university (organise) workshops for students.
11. She (pick) some roses in the garden in the evening.
12. They (discuss) these questions later.
13. Jimmy (open) his own business when he grows up.
14. We (work) on this issue next month.
15. I (see) if I can join you in the cinema.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. I'll close the window because it's getting colder.
2. Jimmy believes that people will fly to Mars.

3. I'll help you with the shop design, if you don't mind.
4. If he does things on time, he'll be promoted.
5. I'll be ready as soon as possible.
6. I'll go to see the Pyramids while you swim in the sea.
7. I don't think she'll miss the opportunity to apply for a job.
8. You will learn fast if you study regularly.
9. If you reduce stress, life will be much easier.
10. They'll call us back to tell the decision in a while.
11. They are going to declare emergency.
12. We are going to work waster to finish the work on time.
13. She will ever agree to work overtime.
14. They will see if they can accept our offer.
15. The hotel will provide us breakfasts only.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use *going to*, Present Continuous and *will*.**

1. The train (leave) at 11:30 from the Central Railway Station.
2. We (go) to the doctor on Friday, but we haven't made an appointment yet. We are still not sure about our plans.
3. My grandma thinks it (rain) in the evening.
4. I (meet) my friend on Saturday afternoon.
5. She (fly) to Stockholm at 7:30 tonight.
6. Our English lesson (start) at 8 am.
7. She (see) her brother in March.
8. Look at the sky! It definitely (snow).
9. Listen! I think there's somebody outside. You (go) and check?
10. She (arrive) next month if everything goes well.
11. Don't try to reach me, I (fly) far away.
12. I guess, I (stay) here several more days.
13. I can't meet you tonight, sorry. I (work).
14. The Sun (not go) around the Earth ever in the Future.
15. This time on Sunday we (ski) in France.

### **5. Answer the questions using future forms.**

1. What are you doing tonight at 5 pm?
2. Are you planning a trip to Japan?
3. Do you think you will ever travel to the Moon?
4. What are your freriends watching at a Movie Club tonight?
5. What are yo going to eat after classes?
6. What are you going to talkabout with your friend at the break?
7. Where will you go if your university suddenly announces a day off tomorrow?
8. What will you do if you see a lion?
9. Are you going to see your dentist this month?
10. Are you going to subscribe for any summer course?

### **6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. This year, more than a million tourists will visit our local area.
2. Simon and Mark are going to start going to the gym twice a week.
3. I'm sure we will find your back soon, where did you last see it?
4. Is Lauren going to tell her mom about what happened?
5. Everything on the menu looks delicious. I will have chicken kiev please.
6. I will take you to the bus station, if you like.
7. I'm going to look on the internet for information about snowboarding.
8. No, there won't be any problems with delivering your new furniture next week.
9. Is Harry going to be ready on time or not?
10. Did you give Steve his present? – No. I am going to give it to him tonight at

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

1. У понеділок вона зустрічається з Елісон у прекрасному кафе.
2. У вівторок вона їде з нею за покупками.
3. У середу вона сідає на поїзд до Брайтона.
4. У четвер вона проводить день із Чарлі у Брайтоні.
5. У п'ятницю вона сідає на поїзд додому о 10:00.
6. У суботу вона працює в магазині свого батька цілий ранок.
7. Ні, Андреа не збирається запрошувати всіх із класу - лише своїх близьких друзів.

8. Новий аеропорт стане найбільшим в Європі.
9. Мій літак вилітає о 6:00.
11. Ми допоможемо вам підготуватися до вашої відпустки.

### **8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Shall we come at 6:00 to help you get things ready for dinner?
2. Careful you are going to break something with that ball! Go outside!
3. I have decided what to wear for the party. – Really? What are you going to wear then?
4. Why do you need hot soapy water? – Because I am going to wash the car.
5. You'll have a great time in the Bahamas.
6. Did you book a table at the restaurant? – Yes. But I don't expect it will be busy.
7. What are you doing this weekend? – Oh. I will probably visit my grandparents.
8. Tony is nearly eighteen, isn't he? – Yes. He is going to work for his father when he leaves school.
9. Are you going into town today? – Yes. I will give you a lift if you like.
10. Watch out! You are going to bang your head on the doorframe. – Oh! I didn't realise it was so low.

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

1. Одного дня люди будуть жити в спеціальних будівлях на Марсі.
2. Ви опублікували ці листи? – Ні. Я забув. Я розміщу їх сьогодні вдень.
3. Коли я виросту, я буду грати в рок-групі на гітарі!
4. Я знаю! Цього літа я поїду до Китаю.
5. Я підвезу вас до аеропорту?
6. Я збираюся стати дослідником, коли виросту.
7. Буде дощ, тож візьми парасольку.
8. Ви позичите мені грошей до суботи?
9. Я збираюся полежати півгодини. Зателефонуйте мені о 6:00.

### 1.3.2. Future Continuous

#### Use

- We use Future Continuous to talk about an action that will be in progress at or around a time in the future:  
Come to the main door when you *arrive* at the theatre – we`ll *be waiting* for you inside.
- We can use the Future Continuous to talk about a future action
  - Which may have a result:  
*I'll be meeting* my friends after work so I may be home late.
  - Or which may make another action possible or necessary:  
*I'll be seeing* the doctor tomorrow. Do you want me to ask her about your prescription?
- We use the Future Continuous to ask polite questions about personal plans and arrangements. It is less direct than Present Continuous or *going to*:  
Excuse me. *Will we be stopping* for a break during the journey?

#### Forms

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Negative interrogative
I will be staying.	I won't be staying.	Will I be staying?	Won't I be staying?
You will be staying.	You won't be staying.	Will you be staying?	Won't you be staying?
He will be staying.	He won't be staying.	Will he be staying?	Won't he be staying?
She will be staying.	She won't be staying.	Will she be staying?	Won't she be staying?
It will be staying.	It won't be staying.	Will it be staying?	Won't it be staying?
We will be staying.	We won't be staying.	Will we be staying?	Won't we be staying?
They will be staying.	They won't be staying.	Will they be staying?	Won't they be staying?

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. office / my / in / working / be / `ll / I / tomorrow / 3 pm / at
2. beach / the / on / lying / be / `ll / you / tomorrow / 2 pm / at
3. train / the / for / waiting / be / `ll / he / tomorrow / 4 pm / at
4. London / to / travelling / be / will / they / tomorrow / time / this
5. afternoon this / golf / playing / be / won`t / I . I have to study English.
6. arrive/ we / when / rain / I`m / rain / sure / it
7. – I`ve lost my mum! – Don`t worry. bargains / for / looking / be / She`ll
8. again / sleeping / been / baby / the / Has?
9. – Where are the children? – TV / watching / be / will / they / perhaps
10. They are in Spain. time / gret / a / having / be / will / they

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use the Future Continuous.

1. We (sleep) at 2 am.
2. This time next week we (sit) at the beach.
3. At 5pm tomorrow I (watch) the CNN news.
4. From 4 to 9 tonight we (construct) diagrams.
5. We (research) the topic all night.
6. She (not play) playstation all evening.
7. He (work) next 4 hours.
8. We (increase) the budget of our company?
9. He (drive) to Birmingham at 9 am?
10. We (invite) them again?
11. I (come) to the party even if I`m not invited.
12. We (bake) a wedding cake all day tomorrow.
13. Smantha (compare) two graphs at the meeting tomorrow.
14. Jill (talk) to customers from 10 to 11 am tomorrow.
15. The CEO (make) important decisions soon.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. I`ll be having a yoga class at 8 am tomorrow.
2. My mum will be visiting her friend at 8 am tomorrow.

3. My sister will be going to work at 8 am tomorrow.
4. My brother will be taking his kids to school at 8 am tomorrow.
5. My friend will be calling me at 8 am tomorrow.
6. My colleagues will be travelling to another city at 8 am tomorrow.
7. I will finally be reading a book at 8 pm tomorrow.
8. Jenny will be waiting for a train at 8 pm tomorrow.
9. Anna will be writing a new computer code at 8pm tomorrow.
10. Mary will be paying her bills at 8pm tomorrow.
11. I will be travelling to the mountains at 3 pm tomorrow.
12. We will be discussing our new business at 9 pm tomorrow.
13. We will have a business lunch with the investors at 4 pm tomorrow.
14. They will be updating the software the whole day tomorrow.
15. She will be writing her speech at 7 am tomorrow.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use the Future Continuous or Future Simple.**

1. I can call the company to report about the problem. I (go) there anyway.
2. They (compensate) you the cost.
3. You (chatting) online I returned?
4. They (send) another jacket in the right size and colour.
5. Your bag looks heavy. I (take) it for you to the station if you don't mind.
6. He (sort) emails at 10 am. He always does it at 10 am.
7. I (look for) a new apartment this time tomorrow.
8. I (call) you soon to discuss the details.
9. If you are late, the bus (leave) without you.
10. I don't think I (get) up at 7 am on Sunday.
11. I hope, I (come) on time for the meeting.
12. He (chat) online the whole evening tomorrow.
13. They (wait) for us tomorrow no matter how late we are.
14. My parents (cook) dinner because they invited friends for dinner. I think, they (make) a barbeque.
15. I think I (watch) TV the whole evening.



## 5. Ask questions using Future Continuous.

1. Will you be riding a bike today?
2. Will you be listening the news at 7 pm?
3. Will you be travelling to Paris at 9 am?
4. Will you be driving to university at 10 am tomorrow?
5. Will your friend be studying at 9 pm tomorrow?
6. What will you be doing at 7 pm tonight?
7. What will you be eating for dinner?
8. Why will you be studying the whole evening tomorrow?
9. Where will you be enjoying your weekend?
10. Who will you be talking to in an hour?

## 6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Take your keys with you – I'll probably be having a break when you get back.
2. Will you be waiting for me there when I arrive?
3. Sorry, but I won't be coming tomorrow. I have some things to do.
4. In two weeks' time I'll be riding the horse in Texas.
5. Will you be riding your bike this evening?
6. Will you be seeing Mag today?
7. Will you be using your laptop tomorrow evening?
8. Will you be passing the post office when you're in town?
9. She will be doing the washing up in an hour's time.

## 7. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я буду робити домашнє завдання завтра о шостій годині.
2. Завтра я почну робити домашнє завдання, як тільки прийду зі школи. Я буду робити домашнє завдання з трьох до шести.
3. Коли я завтра прийду додому, моя сім'я буде вечеряти.
4. Коли ти завтра прийдеши до мене, я читатиму твою книгу.
5. Не приходь завтра до мене. Я буду писати есе цілий вечір.
6. Я завтра не піду в кіно. Я буду дивитись телевізор цілий вечір.
7. Що ти будеш робити завтра о восьмій годині?
8. Невже ти не розумієш, що навесні буде вже три роки, як я носитиму цю шапку?

9. Приходь та знайди мене як закінчиться фільм. Я питиму каву у барі поруч.

**8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. I'll be playing tennis this afternoon.
2. He will be sleeping at 12 am.
3. We will be working very hard at this time next month.
4. They will be traveling all night.
5. We will be listening to rock music at this time tomorrow.
6. He will be mending his car at dinner time.
7. I will be driving a Volkswagen in two years' time
8. I will be studying Japanese from 8 to 10 am.
9. I will be having an interview at 2 pm.

**9. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. На пенсії вони будуть жити в невеликому будиночку в горах.
2. Він отримав нову роботу в Канаді. Він житиме у Ванкувері з вересня.
3. Ми вносимо зміни в концерт сьогодні ввечері! Пол співатиме, а Шейн гратиме на банджо.
4. В цей час наступного тижня я буду робити фотографії на свій новий фотоапарат.
5. Я надішлю вам листа. Я проходитиму повз поштову скриньку.
6. Наступного тижня ми летимо до Нової Зеландії із США.
7. Вона не працюватиме у вівторок.
8. На жаль, ми не відвідаємо весілля.
9. Чи ти будеш користуватися своєю машиною завтра вранці? Мені вона потрібна.

### 1.3.3. Present Simple with future meaning

#### Use

- We often use Present Simple with a time or date to talk about future events on a timetable or fixed programme:  
The Dallas flight *arrives* at 9:45.
- We can use *will* in the same way:  
“When *do/will* your classes finish?” The last one *will be / is* on December 5<sup>th</sup>.
- We also use Present Simple or *will* to talk about definite arrangements and things we can't change:  
“What sort of party *is it / will it be?*” *It's / It'll be* a fancy dress party.
  - ✓ When we are talking about personal arrangements we use Present Continuous or *going to*, not Present Simple:  
~~We meet our friends at the cinema this evening.~~  
We`re *meeting* our friends at the cinema this evening.
- We use Present Simple to talk about future events after *when, as soon as, before, after, once* and *until*:  
I won't be able to use my phone *until* the plane *lands*. But *as soon as* I *get* there, I`ll *phone* you.
  - ✓ We can also use Present Perfect after these expressions when we are talking about a complete action:  
I`ll tell you what it`s like *after* I`ve *seen* it.  
Don`t leave *until* you`ve *spoken* to the manager.
  - ✓ We don`t use *will* (or Present Continuous for future meaning) after these expressions:  
~~I`ll see you when I`ll arrive.~~  
I`ll see you when I *arrive*.  
~~As soon as I will get there I`ll phone you.~~  
As soon as I *get* there, I`ll phone you.  
~~I`ll phone you after I`m arriving.~~  
I`ll phone you after I *arrive*.

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. at / the / night / 9 / train / at / arrives
2. start / the / what / film / time / does ?
3. concert / does / at / 7 or 8 / the / begin?
4. 10 / until / open / don't / Spain / in / shops / most
5. shut / what / shop / time / cornet / does / the?
6. week my / next / start / classes / tai chi
7. afternoon / the / in / 4 pm / at / our / London / in / lands / flight
8. Everything's arranged. Saturday / this / house moving / we / are
9. I'm sorry. weekend / this / up / meet / can't / I. We're going to Wales.
10. morning / tomorrow / at 9 / Ibiza / for / departs / ferry / our

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Present Simple with future meaning.

1. The orders (arrive) at 10 am.
2. Today's course (start) in 10 minutes.
3. Your spa treatment (begin) at 9 am.
4. The show (start) in a while.
5. The plane (land) in about 30 minutes.
6. The Summer School (end) on Monday.
7. The train (come) next Tuesday.
8. The exhibition (open) on Wednesday.
9. Tomorrow (be) Thursday.
10. The swimming pool (close) at 10 pm.
11. The mailman (deliver) the parcels in the evenings.
12. His family (arrive) tomorrow.
13. John (come) to see you.
14. Jenny (invite) us for lunch tomorrow, so don't cook anything.
15. As soon as I (be) able to, I'm going to get a new job.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. My birthday is on Friday next week.

2. I have my driving test tomorrow.
3. The metro comes in 5 minutes.
4. I have to say goodbye, my flight leaves soon.
5. Grandma arrives tomorrow hopefully.
6. I have an appointment to the doctor tomorrow morning.
7. You are wrong, the train doesn't leave at 5 pm. It leaves at 5:30.
8. The concert starts as soon as most people come.
9. The car cleaner comes in the morning.
10. Our ferry arrives in a minute.
11. My cousin comes tomorrow for a barbeque.
12. Those fishing boats depart before sunset.
13. The hairdresser comes tomorrow at 5 pm.
14. My classes start at 9 am tomorrow morning.
15. The festival starts in August.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Present Simple with future meaning.**

1. The secretawy will call you when the time (come).
2. She (get) up early tomorrow toget ready for a new day.
3. I will ask him to close the door before he (leave).
4. She (have) a difficult day tomorrow.
5. We need to finish the job before our boss (call) us.
6. I will meet them if they (want) to interview me.
7. Signature (go) after the date in the documents.
8. If you eat junk food, it (make) you unhealthy.
9. My friends (come) tomorrow to celebrate my birthday.
10. Your taxi (come) in a while.
11. Breakfast (start) at 9 am tomorrow.
12. Street musicians (arrive) in an hour.
13. I wall call a taxi as soon as you (tell) me.
14. This museum (open) at 10 am.
15. She (have) a meeting tomorrow and cant meet us.

## **5. Answer the questions about the future.**

1. If your salary increases, what will you buy?
2. When do you have your next sport class?
3. When do you have your English test?
4. When do you have your driving test?
5. When will your mum cook her special dish?
6. When will the teacher let you watch a movie in the class?
7. What time do your classes finish today?
8. What time does your plane leave tomorrow?
9. When is your party?
10. When do you fly to Vietnam?
11. What time does the mall open tomorrow?
12. When does the next concert begin?
13. When do the final exams start?
14. When does the sale end?
15. What time does the movie start?

## **6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. The train arrives at 4 pm tomorrow.
2. She has an appointment with her sister tomorrow morning.
3. This restaurant opens at 8 pm tonight.
4. Next Monday at 11 am there is a German exam.
5. Hurry up! Our plane leaves in ten minutes.
6. He leaves London at 3 pm and he arrives in Cardiff at 5 pm.
7. The lesson starts at nine every day.
8. Finally! My brother comes back tomorrow.
9. She prepares an appointment with Mark tomorrow.

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

1. Літак до Сіднея відправляється об одинадцятій годині.
2. Якщо технологія продовжить розвиватися так швидко, якою вона буде через 100 років?
3. Ми дізнаємось, як тільки дійдемо до лабораторії.

4. Літак вилітає о четвертій годині. Ми маємо бути в аеропорту до другої години.
5. Автобус до наукового музею відправляється завтра вранці о 8:00.
6. Я так захоплений своєю відпусткою! Мій літак прилітає до аеропорту о 9:00.
7. Ми приїжджаємо в Париж на 2 години пізніше.
8. Потім ми їдемо поїздом від аеропорту до міста.
9. У нас буде чудовий тиждень, а потім, 17 числа, ми повернемося. Я не можу дочекатися!

### **8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. This festival starts on June 25th and closes on July 5th.
2. My friend arrives in Miami on Sunday.
3. What time does this film finish tomorrow?
4. Andrea starts her new job next week.
5. According to the website, the next course starts on 4 July.
6. What time does the store open tomorrow?
7. The sale ends next week.
8. What time does the movie start tonight?
10. Our train arrives at 6:35 am tomorrow morning.

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

1. О котрій годині розпочинається вистава сьогодні ввечері? – Думаю, о сьомій.
2. Початок засідання о дев'ятій. Не спізнюйся.
3. Є автобус до Лондона о шостій годині.
4. Є таксі, але автобусів в неділю немає.
5. Сьогодні немає іншого поїзда до Манчестера.
6. Її день народження припадає на п'ятницю наступного року.
7. В неї іспит з водіння наступного тижня, чи не так?
8. Поїзд прибуває о 21:21.
9. О котрій годині відправляється їх рейс до Гельсінкі?

### 1.3.4. Future Perfect Simple or Future Perfect Continuous?

#### Use

Future Perfect Simple	Future Perfect Continuous
<p>We use Future Perfect Simple for actions which we expected to be completed by a particular time in the Future:  <i>We`ll have got back and had a shower by seven.</i></p>	<p>We use Future Perfect Continuous to talk about an action which is happening up to a particular time in the Future. The action may stop at that time or it may continue after it:  <i>By next Friday I`ll have been waiting for my exam results for over two months!</i></p>
<p>We usually use time expressions with the Future perfect:  <i>He`ll have arrived <u>by this evening</u>.</i></p>	<p>We can use this form, usually with <i>so</i>, to explain the reason for a Future situation:  <i>We`ll have been skiing all day so we`ll be ready for a meal!</i></p>
<p>Compare Future Perfect Simple and Continuous:            By 10pm <i>I`ll have finished</i> my homework.            (emphasis on a completed action)            By 9 pm <i>I`ll have been working</i> on my essay for four hours.            (emphasis on “ how long”)</p>	

#### Forms

##### Future Perfect Simple:

Positive	Negative	Question
I/you/we/they/he/she/it will have called	I/you/we/they/he/she/it will not ( won`t) have called	Will I/you/we/they/he/she/it have called?

##### Future Perfect Continuous:

singular	I	will have been speaking
	You	
	He/she/it	
plural	You/we/they	

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*]



## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. homework / our / 9 pm / finished / by / have / we / will
2. years / ten / been / for / town / this / by / end / the / in / month / the / of / living / have / I / will
3. will / hour / the / of / end / the / by / classroom / they / the / left / have
4. been / month / a / for / project / will / the / on / working / have / we / week / this / of / end / the / by
5. July / years / the / 3 / fifth / for / they / English / studying / will / been / have / by
6. hours / 4 / for / TV / watching / been / have / will / she / 10 pm / by
7. October / will / by / house / bought / new / the / have / you?
8. 4 am / the / by / sun / risen / have / not / won't
9. Saturday / next / by / 40 days / for / him / for / looking / been / have / will / we
10. 3 pm / will / by / shopping / you / done / the / have?

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Future Perfect Simple or Future Perfect Continuous.

1. Smoking (ban) at university by the next year.
2. By the next week, we (decorate) our house for more than a year.
3. In 2025, we (live) there for 7 years.
4. Rachel (study) for a year in 2022.
5. By this time tomorrow, she (research) the topic completely.
6. Jeremy (stay) with them for 2 years.
7. The dog (live) here for 1 year tomorrow.
8. We (come) from Ireland by 3 am tomorrow.
9. She (solve) the problem before lunchtime.
10. The engineers (do) the job by midnight.
11. I (eat) before I left home, so no need for a snack.
12. They (date) for 2 years tomorrow.
13. We (record) a song at the studio by March 2023.
14. She (write) all the important emails before the weekend.
15. You (work) in this company for 15 years when you retire.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. We will have been playing playstation for 2 hours.
2. I will have been working all day, so I will want to rest tonight.
3. He won't have been driving his car for long when he reaches the destination.
4. They will have ordered a takeaway pizza.
5. We will have published the announcement.
6. She will have submitted her proposal.
7. She will have had dinner by 7 pm.
8. She will have been doing nothing all weekend.
9. Mary won't have been cooking much during the upcoming week.
10. We will have been standing in a long queue to the museum.
11. I will have been searching for a new apartment for a month next Friday.
12. We will be interviewing celebrities next Friday.
13. She will have done the task by Friday.
14. They will have seen everything in this cite by Monday.
15. I will have been reading all day tomorrow.

### 4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Future Perfect Simple, Future Continuous or Future Simple.

1. He (design) this website for 15 days by the end of this month.
2. We (be) married for 4 years by the end of June.
3. I (travel) around Kenya from January to February this year.
4. When land in Vienna, we (travel) about 1200 kilometers.
5. I (take) the first train tomorrow.
6. I (talk) to the minister from 1 to 2 tomorrow afternoon.
7. By 2025 we (study) at this university for 4 years.
8. I (write) my thesis by the end of May.
9. He (write) his thesis from September to may next year.
10. Next year I (study) Portugeese for 5 years.
11. Next month I (do) sport for ayear.
12. I (walk) around the town for 2 hours.
13. They (discuss) their job tomorrow.

14. They (study) English by this evening.

**5. Answer the questions using Future Perfect Simple or Future Perfect Continuous.**

1. Will you have sent the homework by Thursday?
2. Will you have been building the house for a year by 2022?
3. Will you have been studying at the university for a year in June 2021?
4. Will you have completed your Bachelor's Degree by June?
5. Will you have been reading for an hour before you left for university?
6. Will you have got a scholarship by the time you start school in September?
7. Will you have studied at the university for 2 years in June 2025?
8. Will you have gone on holiday by this time tomorrow?
9. Will you have finished the project by 9 pm tomorrow?
10. Will you have gotten your passport by 2022?

**6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

**a) using Future Perfect Continuous**

1. At this time next month I will have been living in Tokyo for five years.
2. By the time she gets home he will have been playing chess for three hours.
3. I will have been learning Hungarian for six years by the end of this term.
4. In seven years, I'll have finished studying biology.
5. At this time next week I will have been taking an exam for two hours.
6. At this time tomorrow I will have been taking a test for an hour.
7. We're late. I think they'll have been waiting for us. We'd better go.

**7. Translate the sentences into English.**

**a) using Future Perfect Simple**

1. Я приготую вечерю до того часу, як ви прийдете додому.
2. Вони не закінчать фарбувати будинок до того моменту, коли ми повернемося з відпочинку.
3. Наступного місяця в цей час ви, мабуть, вже складете свій водійський іспит.
4. Чи ви виконаєте всі домашні завдання до сну?
5. Напевно, ми не залишимося до того часу, коли ви повернетесь додому.
6. Завтра до шостої години я виконаю домашнє завдання.

7. Батько прийде додому завтра о сьомій годині. Я, до моменту коли він прийде, виконаю всі домашні завдання.
8. Я зроблю домашнє завдання до вашого приходу.
9. Що ти зробиш завтра о восьмій годині?
10. Скільки сторінок ви прочитаєте завтра до п'ятої години?

**b) using Future Perfect Continuous**

1. Ми пройдемо половину запливу за одну годину, тому до того часу ми будемо плисти 48 годин без зупинок.
2. Якщо вона все ще на телефоні о 8:00, то Джон говоритить із нею більше 2 годин.
3. Завтра вже 10 днів як Лілі працює над проектом.
4. У вересні буде 20 років як він працює в школі.
5. У серпні вже рік як вона проживатиме у Швеції.
6. До кінця цього курсу вже три роки як я вивчатиму англійську мову.
7. О дев'ятій буде вже година як вона танцює.

**8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

**a) using Future Perfect Simple**

1. The tropical rain forests will have disappeared in thirty years.
12. Next July he will have been married for six years.
13. By next month we will have redecorated the attic.
14. She is having English lessons! Hopefully, she will have passed her test by June.
15. Graham can't come to the previous film showing. He won't have finished all his business matters at that time.
16. We'll have learned Norwegian by the time you come to Oslo.
17. By Monday next week, my grandpa will have retired from work.
18. They are coming at 6 p.m. I'll have finished working by then
19. On 4 May she'll have been married for 10 years.

**9. Translate the sentences into English.**

**a) using Future Perfect Simple**

1. До наступного лютого я напишу свою третю книгу.
2. Сподіваюся, ти не забудеш моє ім'я до завтра.

3. Якщо нічого не зробити, один мільйон видів, що живуть сьогодні, вимре за двадцять років.
4. Скільки сторінок ви прочитаєте завтра до п'ятої години?
5. Я сподіваюся, що я не зроблю багато помилок в цьому тесті, коли я його закінчу.
6. До кінця цього року я проїду на цій машині більше ста тисяч кілометрів.
7. Сподіваюсь, до початку матчу дощ припиниться.
8. Мені зроблять операцію, до того, як ти повернешся назад.
9. У цей час наступного тижня я вже буду одруженою.
10. Завтра до восьмої години я закінчу всі домашні завдання, а о восьмій буду грати на фортепіано.

**b) using Future Perfect Continuous**

1. У кінці червня буде вже тринадцять років як я проживаю в цій квартирі.
2. Завтра в цей час я летітиму до Лондона вже годину.
3. В цей день наступного тижня буде вже 20 років як я працюю в цій компанії.
4. Коли пролунає дзвоник, буде вже 8 годин як я працюю.
5. Наступного тижня буде 5 років як я ношу ці окуляри.
6. Завтра виповниться шість років як я їзджу на цій машині.
7. У цей час наступного року я вже тиждень відпочиватиму у Фінляндії.

### Test yourself (section: Future Tenses)

#### Chose the correct answer A, B or C

1. I can't see you tomorrow afternoon. I \_\_\_\_\_ a check – up at the dentist's.  
A: I'll have; B: I'm having; C: have
2. The train's very late. I \_\_\_\_\_ my appointment.  
A: I'm going to miss; B: am missing; C: miss
3. Don't worry, the copier always makes that noise. It \_\_\_\_\_ in a minute.  
A: 's going to stop; B: stops; C: 'll stop
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ that job – the pay isn't enough.  
A: don't think I'll take; B: don't think I'm taking; C: think I'm not taking
5. I fancy a snack. I think \_\_\_\_\_ myself a sandwich.  
A: I'm making; B: I'll make; C: I make
6. It's rather cold in here. \_\_\_\_\_ turn on the heating?  
A: Will I; B: Am I going to; C: I'll be waiting
7. Come to the back door at 7:35 exactly. \_\_\_\_\_ for you.  
A: I'm waiting; B: I wait; C: I'll be waiting
8. I'm afraid we can't tell you anything yet. The board of directors \_\_\_\_\_ an official announcement tomorrow. A: is making; B: will be making; C: makes
9. Excuse me, Prime Minister. \_\_\_\_\_ a statement about the crisis this evening?  
A: Are you making; B: DO you make; C: Will you be making
10. By the end of August \_\_\_\_\_ on the new bridge for over eighteen months.  
A: They'll have been worked; B: they'll been working; C: they'll have been working.
11. You can come round at six. \_\_\_\_\_ by then.  
A: I will have been finishing work; B: I'll have finished work; C: I'm finishing work
12. You won't have to wait for long. They \_\_\_\_\_ it within the next few minutes.  
A: 'll have repaired; B: have repaired; C: repair
13. According to the website there are three flights tomorrow. The earliest \_\_\_\_\_ at 7:30 a. m.  
A: is going to leave; B: leaves; C: will have left
14. Jack sent me an email. I'm afraid he \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday.  
A: isn't coming; B: won't come; C: doesn't come
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ you as soon as I hear any news.  
A: phone; B: 'll phone; C: 'll have phoned
16. Don't open your presents until we \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
A: 'll get; B: 're getting; C: get
17. They \_\_\_\_\_ going to build flats here but the builder went out of business.  
A: have been; B: will be; C: get
18. As a condition of this contract you \_\_\_\_\_ report a lost or stolen card within twenty – four hours.  
A: are to; B: will to; C: be to
19. Hurry up! They \_\_\_\_\_ the doors.  
A: 're about close; B: 're about to close; C: about of closing
20. I \_\_\_\_\_ the accounts to be ready by Friday at the latest.  
A: have expected; B: 'm going to expect; C: expect

**Total: \_\_\_\_/20**

## SECTION 2: TENSES

### PASSIVE FORMS

#### 2.1.1. Present Simple, Present Continuous and Present Perfect

##### Use

- We use **Present Simple passive** like Present Simple active, for things that are always true, and things that happen all the time, repeatedly, often, sometimes, never etc: Stamps *aren't* sold here.

##### Forming Present Simple passive:

Affirmative Form	Object + am/ is/ are + verb3 (Past Participle) <i>He is broken. The letters are delivered.</i>
Question Form	Am/ Is/ Are + Object + verb3 (Past Participle)? <i>Is he broken? Are the letters delivered?</i>
Negative Form	Object + am/ is/ are + not + verb3 (Past Participle) <i>He isn't broken. The letters aren't delivered.</i>

- We use **Present Continuous (Progressive) passive** like Present Continuous (Progressive) active, for things that are happening now, or for things that are planned for the future:  
*When are you being seen by the doctor?*

##### Forming the Present Continuous passive:

Affirmative Form	Object + am/ is/ are+ being + verb3 (Past Participle) <i>The door is being closed now. The watches are being repaired now.</i>
Question Form	Am/ Is/ Are + Object+ being + verb3 (Past Participle)? <i>Is the door being closed now? Are the watches being repaired now?</i>
Negative Form	Object + am/ is/ are + not+ being + verb3 (Past Participle) <i>The door isn't being closed now. The watches aren't being repaired now.</i>

- We use Present Perfect **passive** like Present Perfect active, to talk about past actions and events which are important now - for example, when you give people news:  
*We haven't been invited to Ann's party.*

##### Forming Present Perfect passive:

Affirmative Form	Object + have/has+been+ verb3 (Past Participle) <i>The staff have been trained. The reports have been written.</i>
Question Form	Have/ has + Object + been + verb3 (Past Participle)? <i>Have the staff been trained? Have the reports been written?</i>
Negative Form	Object +haven't/ hasn't+been + verb3 (Past Participle) <i>The staff haven't been trained yet. The reports haven't been written yet.</i>

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. heart/ by / rules/ learnt / grammar / are / always
2. cat / the / by / torn / being / is / book / new / the
3. Mary / by / paid / the / been / bill / has
4. countries/ rare / many / animals / are /protected / in
5. granny / scarf / my / is / by / this / made
6. cold / him / to / given / been / has / tea
7. mother / my / by / cooked / always / is / dinner
8. cleaned / the / being / kitchen / is
9. opened / being / the / are / presents
10. my / finished / been / work / already / has

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Present Simple, Present Continuous or Present Perfect passive.

1. My apartment (clean) daily.
2. Emails (receive) every 5 minutes.
3. The flowers (water) every day.
4. Vegetables and vitamins (need) every day.
5. Bikes (steal) in our city every day.
6. The car and the garage already (clean).
7. The trees and bushes already (plant).
8. The deposit just (transfer).
9. The washing machine already (install).
10. The subscription ajust (frenew).
11. The gift boxes and flowers (deliver) by the courier now.
12. The new house (build) by me now.
13. I (greet) by my family now.
14. The hero (interview) by me now.
15. Dangerous diseases (cure) better these days.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. Rock music is not played quietly.



2. English is only spoken in this classroom.
3. The Central Park is preferred by the tourists.
4. The witnesses are interviewed.
5. Articles are written.
6. The criminal has been caught by the police.
7. The car has been repaired, so now I can drive it.
8. The gifts have been bought to him.
9. Our lunch has been delivered.
10. My flowers have been delivered to her.
11. The cupcakes have been bought.
12. The old software has been updated.
13. New useful skills are being developed by us.
14. The barbeque is being organised.
15. New shops are being opened.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Present Simple, Present Continuous or Present Perfect passive.**

1. Millions of photos (take) every day.
2. Breakfast (deliver) to my apartment every morning.
3. Milk (sell) in the supermarkets.
4. Flowers (present) for birthdays.
5. The floor in my apartment (wash) every 2 days.
6. Emails (write) every morning.
7. Ice latte (sell) in the coffee shop.
8. The video (turn on) just.
9. Homework (do) already.
10. Jason (hire) recently by this company.
11. The book (not download) yet.
12. His car (repair) now.
13. A research (not do) yet by her.
14. A new mall (build) in our area now.
15. My photo (print) at the moment.

**5. Answer the questions using Present Simple, Present Continuous or Present Perfect passive.**

1. Is coffee grown in Brazil?
2. Is pizza made in Italy?
3. What is produced by Germany?
4. What is made in the USA?
5. What language is spoken in Japan?
6. Has all the work been done by you?
7. Has any new movie been watched by you?
8. Has English homework been done by you?
9. Why has this job been chosen by you?
10. Why has IT been studied a lot?
11. What is being eaten by you now?
12. What is being written by you now?
13. Why are summer T-shirts being sold well now?
14. Which celebrity is being discussed a lot these days?
15. Which airlines are being used the most?

**6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

**a) Present Simple passive**

1. I am always praised at home.
2. Every day he is told something interesting.
3. My friends are often sent @-mails by me.
4. Every Saturday father is shown my marks.
5. When are questions asked?
6. We are often remembered in the village.
7. Where is bread bought?
8. Dogs are liked in many families.
9. Why are these rules always forgotten?

**b) the present Continuous passive**

1. Chalk is being used for writing on the blackboard.
2. The cafe is being redecorated.

3. I'm sleeping downstairs because my bedroom is being painted.
4. Your application is being considered and we will let you know as soon as we've made a decision.
5. Two men are being questioned at this moment by police.
6. Tommy is being operated on right now.
7. A new law to ban smoking is being considered following new research.
8. You are being looked for. Go home!
9. I'm so sorry! Am I being waited for?

**c) Present Perfect passive**

1. Honey has been gathered from flowers by bees
2. The fields have been covered with snow in winter.
3. Some of my friends have been invited to tea.
4. I have been given this interesting book by Andrea.
5. He is waiting. Has the letter been written yet?
6. I have been always prepared for all weather conditions.
7. I have just been interrupted
8. This material has been explained to us successfully.
9. His younger brother has been often taken for a walk.

**7. Translate the sentences into English.**

**a) using Present Simple passive**

1. Хліб їдять щодня.
2. У нашому містечку щороку будується не так багато будинків.
3. Втрачений час більше ніколи не повернути.
4. В хокей грають взимку.
5. Квіти продаються в магазинах і на вулицях.
6. Гриби збирають восени.
7. У вихідні та святкові дні завжди грають у багато цікавих ігор.
8. Вашу шапку та пальто можна залишити в гардеробі внизу.
9. Книги А. Сапковського читаються з великим інтересом.

**b) using Present Continuous passive**

1. Зараз годинник ремонтується.

2. Наших дітей зараз навчають інформатиці.
3. На нашій вулиці будується новий концертний зал.
4. Через річку будується міст.
5. Чи листи вже набрані? – Ні, вони набираються зараз.
6. Зараз там продається смачне фруктове морозиво.
7. Зараз у цій школі викладаються три іноземні мови.
8. Його запитують про канікули.

**c) Using Present Perfect passive**

1. У цій лабораторії було проведено ряд важливих експериментів.
2. Історія забута.
3. Чи пояснювали вам правила гри?
4. Мої ковзани не повернули.
5. Стаття ще не перекладена.
6. Роман вже обговорювався.
7. Усі мої рахунки щойно оплачені.
8. Чи нападали на вас коли-небудь собаки?
9. Старий показав нам вихід із лісу.

**8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

**a) Present Simple passive**

1. I am often invited to the cinema
2. Where are old letters kept?
3. The secretary is often sent to the post office.
4. They are always invited to this party.
5. We are told very interesting stories about our grandpa's youth every evening.
6. In summer the horses are often driven to the fields.
7. These small pine trees are watered regularly.
8. The cat is given milk every morning by me.
9. This loud music is heard everywhere!

**b) Present Continuous passive**

1. The material is being collected for a book by my friend.
2. The birds are being fed.

3. This bridge is still being built.
4. The washing up is being done by my sister.
5. The lorry isn't being driven by him.
6. That film is being shown at the cinema in town.
7. He's being looked after in the local hospital.
8. A man has been arrested and is being questioned.
9. The new drug is being tested.

**c) Present Perfect passive**

1. The weather pattern has bathed some peaks in sunshine while others have been covered in mist or fog.
2. This word has been mispronounced
3. She's very upset now. She hasn't been told the truth.
4. We have been promised an interesting entertainment.
5. Have the carrots been peeled?
6. I think my mobile has been stolen!
7. Someone has left their wallet on the floor.
8. Chess has been played for around two thousand years now.
9. My car has been scratched on the door!

**9. Translate the sentences into English.**

**a) using Present Simple passive**

1. Я завжди хвалю своїх друзів.
2. Мої оцінки батько показує моєму дідові щосуботи.
3. Ми часто згадуємо вас.
4. Щоранку мені дають сік.
5. Щодня нам він розповідає щось цікаве.
6. Дуже смішно, але коли я починаю це робити, мене завжди зупиняють.
7. Мене часто відправляють за кордон у справах.
8. Коли п'ється чай у вашій родині?
9. Моїй сестрі часто допомагають у школі.

**b) using Present Continuous passive**

1. Їй запропоновано цікаву роботу.

2. Цей старий комп'ютер все ще використовується.
3. Ця стаття зараз перекладається.
4. Її дочку зараз вчать готувати.
5. Диктант пишеться без помилок.
6. Ким написаний вірш?
7. Піднімається прапор.
8. Морських котиків годують.
9. У періоди терористичної діяльності британських жителів завжди попереджають про те, щоб вони остерігалися бомб.

**c) Using Present Perfect passive**

1. Вас шукали цілий ранок.
2. Ця комп'ютерна програма щойно написана.
3. Тут розкидано багато речей.
4. Усі книги покладено в книжкову шафу.
5. Каву зроблено!
6. Ваше плаття вже прасували?
7. Вас запросили на вечірку Лорен?
8. Вже було сказано, що червоне вино корисне і для серця.
9. Нещодавно у цьому місті було побудовано величезний завод.

## 2.1.2. Past Simple, Past Continuous and Past Perfect

### Use

- We use **Past Simple passive** like Past Simple active, for complete finished actions and events:  
This table *was made* by my grandfather.

### Forming Past Simple passive:

Affirmative Form	Object + was/were+ verb3 (Past Participle) The mouse <i>was eaten</i> (by my cat). You <i>were invited</i> to the party.
Question Form	Was/were+ Object + verb3 (Past Participle)? <i>Was</i> the mouse <i>eaten</i> ? <i>Were</i> you <i>invited</i> to the party?
Negative Form	Object +was/were + not + verb3 (Past Participle) The mouse <i>wasn't eaten</i> . You <i>weren't invited</i> to the party.

- We use **Past Continuous passive** like Past Continuous active, to say what was (not) happening around (before, at and perhaps after) a past time:  
The conference *was being conducted* for 4 hours.

### Forming Past Continuous passive:

Affirmative Form	Object +was/were +being + verb3 (Past Participle) The conference <i>was being conducted</i> for 3 hours.
Question Form	Was/ were+being + Object + verb3 (Past Participle)? <i>Was</i> the conference <i>being conducted</i> for 3 hours?
Negative Form	Object + was/were + not+being + verb3 (Past Participle) The conference <i>wasn't conducted</i> for 3 hours

- We use **Past Perfect passive** like Past Perfect active, when we are already talking about the past, and want to talk about an earlier past time.

Dinner *had been already cooked* when children came home from the university.

### Forming Past Perfect passive:

Affirmative Form	Object + had+been + verb3 (Past Participle) The dress <i>had been bought</i> . The cake <i>had been eaten</i> .
Question Form	Had + Object ++been+ verb3 (Past Participle)? <i>Had</i> the dress <i>been bought</i> ? <i>Had</i> the cake <i>been eaten</i> ?
Negative Form	Object + had + not + been + verb3 (Past Participle) The dress <i>hadn't been bought</i> . The cake <i>hadn't been eaten</i> .

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. somebody / I / hit / by / was
2. us / by / about / talked / Francic / talked / being / was
3. me / blue / by / shoes / worn / been / had
4. her / a / by / film / watched / being / was
5. you / were / told / by / they?
6. him / by / sent / letter / the / was?
7. her / by / read / being / lines / these / were?
8. them / were / by / bags / carried / being ?
9. her / by / noticed / been / not / had / I
10. him / had / by / that / recorded / song / been?

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect passive.

1. My dignity (not lose) despite the offence yesterday.
2. Great opportunities (find) last week.
3. Preparations before the weddings (make) yesterday.
4. That woman (inform) about the president's arrival yesterday.
5. The apartment (redesign) totally yesterday.
6. My broken laptop (fix) yesterday.
7. The kite (fly) by the boys at sunset yesterday.
8. Something (write) by a mysterious person to Mr.Green at 10 pm on Friday.
9. The show (not watch) by anybody at all on Sunday.
10. A delivery company (contact) by me at 4 pm yesterday.
11. Football (play) by Manchester United from 7 to 10npx on Friday.
12. Worksheets for the students (make) by the teacher at 5pm yesterday.
13. Green shoes and the red dress (wear) by me yesterday.
14. Something (do) by someone before sometime in some distant past.
15. The city (decorate) with the lights last Christmas.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. The house we live in was built a hundred years ago.



2. “Gone with the Wind” was written by a female writer.
3. The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.
4. My wallet was stolen.
5. My today’s lunch was pcooked by my sister.
6. A lot of coffee was drunk last night while I was working on my homework.
7. The pills were taken by us last week at the hospital.
8. Those buildings were designed by the famous English architect.
9. Shelters for people who lost their homes were being painted by us.
10. The messy room was being cleaned by the cleaning ompany.
11. Water was being bought just at the moment it was delivered to the shop.
12. The best dress ever had been bought before I returned to the shop.
13. My special cake had been eaten by the guestsvery fast.
14. I had been asked to babysit my neighbors’ daughter.
15. Some apps were developed to control the smart homes.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect passive.**

1. The Albertina Mueum (open) yesterday.
2. Family-oriented TV shows (develop) many years ago.
3. Ann and Tom (invite) to the Cannes Cinema Festival in 2020.
4. An istagram business profile (open) for this clinic 1st year.
5. The salary of my staff (recalculate) last month.
6. Sales in the car salon (offer) at 10 am yesterday.
7. Voice message (listen) by me 5 minutes ago.
8. Academic classes (start) at our university last week.
9. Singing club (open) at our music school two years ago.
10. The professors (ask) lots of questions by the students.
11. My mobile phone (not take) by me to school in the past.
12. The laptop (break) by the girl before she did her homework.
13. Different possibilities (offer) to us before we graduated.
16. Landline phones (replace) by the mobiles many years ago.
17. A great tour (offer) to us when we were at the travel agency.

**5. Answer the questions using Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect passive.**

1. What was done by you yesterday?
2. What was delivered to you last week?
3. What was read by your family last month?
4. What was given to you as a gift last year?
5. What was cooked by your friend last weekend?
6. What was being created by the artist the whole day yesterday?
7. What was being achieved by you from 5 to 10pm?
8. When was your last English homework being done?
9. Why was the music being played so loud at the party?
10. When was the project being finalised by you?
11. By what time had the cake been eaten by you?
12. What had been done before the teacher entered the class?
13. What had been bought before you moved into another flat?
14. What had been said before your little sister presented her painting to you?
15. What countries had been visited by you before 2020?

**6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

**a) Past Simple passive**

1. My friend was advised to join a sports club by me.
2. I was advised to join a sports club.
3. My teeth were shown to the doctor by me. 4. I was shown to the doctor.
4. My horse was given a lump of sugar by me. 6. I was given soup for dinner.
5. The teacher was asked to help last morning. 8. Yesterday I was asked to help my classmate.
6. My sister was taught to swim last summer.
7. Last summer I was taught to swim.

**b) Past Continuous (Progressive) passive**

1. I was being invited to her dinner parties.
2. My book was being looked for on the windowsill.
3. Why were my books being put on this table?
4. The students' translation was being finished at 3 pm.

5. We asked for coffee while the bill was being prepared.
6. The girl was being looked for everywhere.
7. You wouldn't think it to look at him now, but Jack was being bullied when he was at school.
8. These papers were being looked through last morning.
9. My dress was being delivered in the morning, but by ten it still hadn't arrived.

**c) Past Perfect passive**

1. We had been told a lot of interesting things before.
2. The document had been filled without mistakes.
3. The matter had been discussed some days ago.
4. Perfect shelters had been built for tourists in Rocky Mountains.
5. His taxes had been paid long ago.
6. On our way to the station we had been joined by a large group of young people.
7. A school had been started in this town by a young teacher.
8. This party had been attended by a lot of people.
9. All the food had been eaten by the time I got there.

**7. Translate the sentences into English.**

**a) using Past Simple passive**

1. Лист отримано вчора.
2. Вчора мене запитали на семінарі.
3. У минулу п'ятницю мені подарували в бібліотеці дуже цікаву книгу.
4. Цей текст було перекладено на останньому занятті.
5. Ці дерева були висаджені восени минулого року.
6. Ми були запрошені на концерт минулої суботи.
7. Не за один день було побудовано Рим.
8. На моє запитання відповіли два дні тому.
9. Коли було виправлено помилку?

**b) using Past Continuous (Progressive) passive**

1. О дванадцятій годині вантажівки завантажувались.
2. У теніс грали з чотирьох до п'яти.
3. На чоловіка дивилися з великим здивуванням.

4. Про нього не надто думали.
5. Над цією кумедною тваринкою всі сміялися.
6. Наполягали на суворій дисципліні.
7. Її не запрошували на вечірку.
8. У тому магазині продавали нові дитячі книжки, коли я вчора зайшов у нього.
9. На цьому уроці їх вчили малювати.

**c) using Past Perfect passive**

1. До шостої години робота була закінчена.
2. До третьої години вантажівки були завантажені.
3. Коли я прийшов додому, солодощі з'їли.
4. До середини осені всі дерева були висаджені.
5. Корабель був розбитий об камені.
6. Ким була відкрита циркуляція крові?
7. Їй призначили цей препарат до того, як вона змінила лікаря.
8. До її приходу мені показали сукню, яку зробила її дочка.
9. До 5 години вікно залишилось відкритим.

**8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

**a) Past Simple passive**

1. A good mark was given to me by teachers.
2. These letters were brought in the morning.
3. My bicycle was bought last year.
4. These nuts were eaten yesterday.
5. When was the car repaired?
6. Where were you born?
7. Who taught you Japanese?
8. That ancient manor was not lived in.
9. The photo album was looked for everywhere

**b) Past Continuous (Progressive) passive**

1. It was being built when I saw it for the first time.
2. The car was being cleaned by my uncle.

3. When I got there, the ironing was being done by Carly so I didn't have to do it.
4. All of the cars were being washed with hot soapy water.
5. New employees were being given special training.
6. Dinner was being served.
7. The Christmas party was being organized by the children.
8. That green van was being followed by a police car.
9. This match was being watched by a large crowd.

**c) Past Perfect passive**

1. The Vikings had visited America before it was discovered by Columbus.
2. His credit card had been lost years ago.
3. I don't know whether our tests had been marked yet or not.
4. I went to see it because I had been told it was a good film by all my friends
5. It looked like the window had been broken with a hammer some time before.
6. Meals had been prepared using ingredients native to Europe.
7. My wedding had been arranged for months.
8. This cinema had been built before we came here.
9. Had this excellent essay been written before you made your report?

**9. Translate the sentences into English**

**a) using Past Simple passive**

1. Під час Великої пожежі в Лондоні було зруйновано тисячі будинків.
2. Сіетл було засновано в 1851 році.
3. Вчора нам на уроці було поставлено багато питань.
4. Коли розбили чашку?
5. Я відповів на всі запитання.
6. Що йому пообіцяли?
7. Де купували цю книгу?
8. Коли готували вечерю?
9. Де було знайдено цю квітку?

**b) using Past Continuous (Progressive) passive**

1. Цей новий словник продавався скрізь.
2. Вечеря готується ними разом.

3. Хліб пекли.
4. Сьогодні ця зала використовується радою.
5. Підлогу прибирали.
6. Біле плаття носилося, і воно вже не біле.
7. Будувалося декілька будинків.
8. Собаки-охоронці навчалися німецьким фахівцем.

**c) using Past Perfect passive**

1. До 12 години світло не було вимкнено.
2. Двері були відчинені.
3. Мені показали цікавий журнал ще до того, як мене попросили відчинити вікно.
4. Хелен показали найближчий шлях до театру, перш ніж вона забула про це.
5. До наступного уроку статті були переглянуті та виправлені.
6. Вона сказала мені, що ці газети обережно прибрали туди, де їх не загублять.
7. Він сказав, що лист бабусі був отриманий напередодні.
8. На той час, коли він прийшов, лист уже був отриманий.
9. Коли я почав їм допомагати, вони вже дві години перекладали статтю, але вона ще не була перекладена.

### 2.1.3. Passive with Modal verbs

#### Use

- We make the passive form of modal verbs with the modal verb (+not) + be + Past Participle. There is a perfect form - modal verbs (+not) + have been + Past Participle:

#### Forms

	Active	Passive
<b>Present</b>	You <i>must wash</i> silk by hand. You <i>should not iron</i> this jumper.	Silk <i>must be washed</i> by hand. This jumper <i>should not be ironed</i> .
<b>Perfect</b>	They <i>might have turned</i> the electricity off. She <i>couldn't have washed</i> it yet.	The electricity <i>might have been turned</i> off. It <i>couldn't have been washed</i> yet.

- We often use modal present passives for written instructions and rules:  
Silk *must be washed* by hand or dry - cleaned. These lights *cannot be used* outside.
- We often use modal present passives to make guesses about the past or to talk about past expectations:  
I don't know why the cake`s burnt. It *may have been left* in the oven for too long.  
This computer still isn't working; it *should have been repaired* ages ago!

✓ More examples of passive with Modal verbs:

They can do it. - It can be done.

They could do it. - It could be done.

They may do it. - It may be done

They might do it. - It might be done.

They must do it. - It must be done.

They have to do it. - It has to be done.

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences. Change the verbs where necessary.

1. the questions / all / be / answered / must.
2. down / by the committee / our proposal / been / has / turned.
3. be / in the USA / can / this mobile phone / used?
4. taken / couldn't / that photo / been / at our wedding / have
5. today / teacher / English / our / by / given / be / may / exam / an
6. the bills / restaurant / have / the / leaving / before / paid / be / to?
7. obeyed / be / must / rules / traffic / the
8. Jane / by / paid / the / be / must / bill
9. him / by / opened / the / be / window / must
10. solved / how / be / problem / the / can ?

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use passive with modal verbs.

1. New furniture (deliver) next year.
2. The task (do) by you without any help.
3. Half an hour (give) to the secretary to type the letter.
4. Difficult questions (answer) last.
5. The washing machine (assemble) the night before.
6. A certificate (give) to me in the end of August.
7. The door (close) before you go to work.
8. The rent (pay) at the beginning of the year.
9. This painting (copy) last year if I'm not mistaken.
10. The advertisement (not place) in the metro.
11. He (fire) for his mistake.
12. The phone in this office (answer) immediately.
13. The complaint (submit) as soon as possible.
14. My vlog (record) by my colleague.
15. The taxi (park) in front of the house.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. National Geographic channel should be watched by everyone.
2. Geography must be learned in the schools.



3. The encyclopedia should be studied well.
4. The gate must be opened in case of emergency.
5. A lot can be done by us today for the environment.
6. A lot of secrets must be revealed by the government.
7. The issue cannot be discussed these days openly.
8. Those chairs should not be replaced.
9. The ambulance must be called in case of emergency.
10. These channels need to be reprogrammed.
11. You ought to have been called by him and thanked for his help.
12. A trusted person shouldn't be questioned about those things.
13. The bus may be late due to bad weather conditions.
14. The grass mustn't be touched in the park.
15. We should have been asked before.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use passive with modal verbs.**

1. The sea (see) from our hotel window.
2. The compositions (write) according to the plan.
3. The mobile (lose) by one of the visitors.
4. The movie (watch) later, since not all the guests have come.
5. My little brother (not give) everything he wants.
6. Her singing (hear) by a music teacher.
7. You (misunderstand) if you speak too fast.
8. The road signs (read) by all the drivers.
9. The old laptop (replace) by the new one.
10. A much better job (offer) to him at this company.
11. The work (do) as soon as possible.
12. Our invention (sell) to the big corporation.
13. The week (finish) with some good events.
14. Salary (pay) twice a month.
16. Paintings (studyve) in the art school.

**5. Answer the questions using passive with modal verbs.**

1. What must be done to get high marks at the tests?

2. What can be done to improve your health?
3. What should have been done to make the environment better?
4. Should your passport be renewed?
5. May young people interrupt the older ones?
6. Should your mobile have been repaired last week?
7. Can the fish be caught when the weather changes?
8. Ought the aged people be helped by the youth?
9. Can the future be predicted by the stars?
10. Could Mount Everest have been climbed by you?

**6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. They should have the roof repaired.
2. The doctor is looking for another medicine that can be used instead.
3. What must be paid attention to?
4. Even the tallest trees can be climbed by monkeys.
5. How can this text be translated?
6. Hands must be washed after dirty work.
7. They must be invited to my journey!
8. All you money mustn't be spent at once.
9. Your blood pressure must be checked.
11. They want us to do it in five days, but it can't be done in five weeks!
12. Where can the book be put?

**7. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Коробку потрібно віднести на станцію.
2. Кімнати повинні регулярно провітрюватися.
3. Будівництво будинку можна закінчити дуже скоро.
4. Ваші борги повинні бути сплачені післязавтра.
5. Кішку не можна годувати рибою.
6. Книгу, яка вам потрібна, можна знайти в будь-якій бібліотеці.
7. Ці листи потрібно надсилати одразу.
8. Їй слід полагодити машину.
9. Такі ягоди можна знайти скрізь.

10. Цю роботу потрібно робити дуже обережно.

### **8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. It cannot be changed.
2. Pauline should be told about the new arrangements.
3. The reports may be written.
4. The parcel may not be delivered today.
5. The poem must be learnt by heart.
6. All these materials must be returned before each summer vacation.
7. He should be told to stop being rude to other people.
8. The doctor says she must be taken to hospital.
9. A dog can be fed with meat and vegetables.
11. When do you have to have this report ready? – Well, it must be handed in by Tuesday.

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

1. Ця вправа може бути написана олівцем.
2. Листи можна надсилати туди лише влітку, а телеграми – цілий рік.
3. Три з цих тестів повинні бути виконані завтра.
4. Ця вправа може бути написана олівцем.
5. Цю статтю повинна прочитати вся група.
6. Цей лист можна написати на аркуші паперу.
7. Цю помилку можна легко пробачити.
8. Їй можуть запропонувати нову роботу.
9. Річку можна перепливати на плоту.
10. Ваш номер телефону повинен бути записаний.
11. Чи можна залишити кицьку у дворі?

## Test yourself (section: passive forms)

### Chose the correct answer A, B or C

1. Sorry, your clothes \_\_\_\_\_ yet.

A: didn't been ironed; B: haven't done iron; C: haven't been ironed

2. Film stars love \_\_\_\_\_.

A: been photographing; B: being photographed; C: being photograph

3. \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1960s?

A: Did the house build; B: Was the house built; C: Was built the house

4. What happened? \_\_\_\_\_ hurt?

A: Did he get; B: Did he been; C Got he

5. The novel was \_\_\_\_\_.

A: by Charles Dickens written; B: written of Charles Dickens; C: written by Charles Dickens

6. The experiment \_\_\_\_\_ under strict medical supervision.

A: we carried out; B: was carried out; C: was carrying out

7. Thanks for the medicine. \_\_\_\_\_ before or after meals?

A: Should it be taken; B: It should take; C: Should be taken it

8. This heater \_\_\_\_\_ in the bathroom.

A: can't to use it; B: not can be used; C: cannot be used

9. David \_\_\_\_\_.

A: A car was given by hisd uncle; B: to his uncle was given a car; C: was given a car by his uncle

10. I'm not surprised your camera isn't working. It \_\_\_\_\_ out in the rain!

A: shouln't have left; D: shouldn't have been left; C: shouldn't to be left

11. Rome is often \_\_\_\_\_.

A: as the Eternal City known; B: known as the Eternal City; C: as known the Eternal City

12. Mrs Osbourne \_\_\_\_\_ once a month.

A: her hair coloured; B: has coloured her hair; C: has her hair coloured

13. I \_\_\_\_\_ serviced next week.

A: am being the car; B: am having the car; C: have done the car

14. Don't worry, sir. I \_\_\_\_\_ you the contract this afternoon.

A: will have my assistant fax; B; will have fixed my assistant; C: have my assistant done fax

15. Those curtains are very ditry. They really need \_\_\_\_\_.

A: to wash; B: washing; C: have washed

16. The paintings \_\_\_\_\_ worth at least fifty million dollars.

A: is thought to be; B: it is thought to be; C: is thought being

17. The ancient Romans \_\_\_\_\_ central heating.

A: are believed to invent; B: are believed have invented; C: are believed to have invented

18. We were expected \_\_\_\_\_ the match against the army team.

A: to lose; B: losing; C: to be lost

19. You can't park there. You \_\_\_\_\_ at the side of the building.

A: supposing to park; B: are supposed parking; C: are supposed to park

20. Where's the report? It was supposed \_\_\_\_\_ by this morning.

A: to being finishing; B: to have been finished; C: to have done finished

**Total: \_\_\_\_/20**

## SECTION 3: MODAL VERBS

- We use a *modal verb* with another verb to show that an action is possible, necessary or certain. We also use modal verbs to ask permission or to give advice.

Positive	I <i>can</i> swim. You <i>must</i> leave. She <i>should</i> go
Negative	I <i>cannot</i> ( <i>can't</i> ) dance. He <i>must</i> ( <i>mustn't</i> ) stop. We <i>could not</i> ( <i>couldn't</i> ) leave.
Questions	Can you speak French? (No, I can't) Should they leave? (Yes, they should) What <i>can</i> you do? Where <i>should</i> we go?

- Modal verbs (*can, could, may, might, should, must, would, will* and *shall*) are different from other verbs.

- ✓ We use them + infinitive without to:

~~You can to use it anywhere.~~

*You can use it anywhere.*

- ✓ They have the same form for all subjects:

~~My brother cans swim~~

*My brother can swim.*

- ✓ We form negatives with not or n't (not doesn't or don't):

~~I don't can speak Japanese.~~

*I can't speak Japanese.*

- ✓ We put the modal verbs in front of the subject for questions. We don't use do / does / did:

~~Does she can play tennis?~~

*Can she play tennis?*

- ✓ They don't have infinitive or –ing forms. If we need to use an infinitive or –ing form, we use a form with a similar meaning, e. g. for can we use *be able to*:

~~I want to can play the guitar.~~

*I want to be able to play the guitar.*

- ✓ They don't have participle (-ed, -ing) forms, so we can't make Continuous or perfect tenses with them. Instead we change the main verbs:

*They can't be waiting for us. They can't have used it yet.*

- We can make modals passive. We use a modal verb + a form of be + Past Participle:

Members *can use* this car park. - This car park *can be used* by members.

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*]

### 3.1.1. Ability and possibility: can, could, be able to

#### Use

- We use *can* or *be able to* to say that it is possible to do something, or that somebody / something has an ability to do something:

You *can use* this phone anywhere in the world. *Can you speak* Japanese?

- We usually pronounce *can* as /kən/ in the statements and Wh – question:

Karl *can speak* Japanese. When *can* we *play* tennis?

- We sometimes use the strong form /kæn/ in yes / no questions and always in short answers:

*Can* Karl *play* tennis? Yes, he *can*.

- We use *be able to* when something is surprising or requires some effort:

It's amazing – some animals *are able to sleep* standing up!

- We use *can* / *can't* with verbs of senses ( e. g. *see, hear, smell*) and some verbs of thinking ( e. g. *believe, forget, remember*) to describe an action happening now:

I *can smell* something bad. *Can you remember* her name?

I *can't believe* this computer's so slow!

- ✓ If we are NOT sure if something is possible, we use *may, might, etc.*

This phone *might work* in the USA, but I'm not sure.

- To talk about what we can do in the Future we use these modals:

<b>be able to</b> for situations that are certain	After you receive your password, you`ll <i>be able</i> to visit our new website.
<b>can</b> for Future personal arrangements	The dentists <i>can see</i> you on Friday
<b>could</b> for situations that are possible but unlikely	We <i>could give up</i> our jobs and live on a desert island.
<b>could</b> or <b>would be able to</b> for conditional situations	If you had a credit card, you <i>could buy</i> it on the Internet.

- To talk about past ability and possibility, we use *could / couldn't* or *was / were able to*:

Before I got this job I *couldn't afford* a car.

When I was young I *was able to run* for miles without getting tired.

- ✓ But if we are making positive statements about a single event in the past, or asking a question about it, we use *was / were able to*, NOT *could*:

~~I *could transfer* my old number.~~

I *was able to transfer* my old number.

- For negative statements we can use *couldn't* or *wasn't / weren't able to*:

We *weren't able to get* any cheap flights.

We *couldn't get* any cheap flights.

- ✓ If something was particularly difficult, we can use *managed to*:

I washed it twice but I'm afraid I *didn't manage to get rid* of that stain on your shirt.

- We use *can* for something that is generally possible:

It *can be* very cold in New York in January. (= It is sometimes very cold.)

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences using modal verbs in brackets.

1. Their children / not read or write / yet ( can)
2. You / hear / that strange noise / ? ( can )
3. your old mobile phone / play videos / ? ( could)
4. you / arrange an appointment / with the dentist / yesterday / ? ( be able to)
5. we / not answer / your call / at the moment ( be able to)
6. we / get a flight / next Tuesday / ? ( be able to)
7. I'd love / play a musical instrument / really well ( be able to)
8. We really enjoy / swim / in our pool / any time we like ( be able to )
9. It / be / very hot / in Madrid / in August ( can )
10. After the operation / I / not walk properly / for two weeks ( could)

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences, add *can*, *could*, *be able to*.

1. We (not see) the lake yesterday, it was covered with fog.
2. The Greens (build) a new house 1st year but they didn't.
3. If you do our best, you (pass) your driving test.
4. When my sister was three, she (swim).
5. My brother goes to the music school and he (play) the trumpet soon.
6. Sam has passed his exams, now he (go) to the sea.
7. She (talk) to him for hours because she has good wi-fi.
8. Mike (not go) to bed when there are dirty dishes in the sink.
9. I was so busy that (not call) you.
10. Leo (clean) his room because he had enough time.
11. My family (meet) ten last month because we all had our holidays.
12. My cousin (walk) when she was 10 months old.
13. My grandma (learn) how to use a mobile without any help.
14. I wish I (learn) to play the piano.
15. I hope I (help) you in a while.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. He used to be able to climb the trees.
2. She hasn't been able to rest well lately.

3. He says that he can develop mobile apps.
4. The fireman could stop the fire very fast.
5. We finally could persuade him to start his business.
6. She couldn't get to the university because there was a huge traffic jam.
7. We were able to arrive to Berlin on time, even though the train was late.
8. She couldn't drive a car until she moved to the USA.
9. I was able to find the shop because I used Google maps.
10. Maya could speak Canadian English when he lived in Canada.
11. We couldn't understand the theory so the teacher explained it again.
12. Jenny wrote a message that she can't join us today.
13. I can't swim at all.
14. I can do this job because I am responsible.
15. My grandmother could ride a bike when she was young.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use *can, could, be able to*.**

1. I never (understand) rude people.
2. My grandpa (not see) without glasses.
3. He (not speak) Hindi as well as Indians.
4. I (speak) 5 languages fluently.
5. The French (understand) my French easily.
6. I (not ride) a bike when I was 10.
7. He (reach) the top of his career after 10 years in this job.
8. You (contact) me via email.
9. Ask the doctor, he (help) you.
10. Bangladesh (manufacture) a lot of clothes.
11. Their parrot (unlock) the cage.
12. I (help) you with your homework.
13. His sister (draw) a masterpiece when she grows up.
14. We (not record) a vlog because cameras were not allowed in the museum.
16. She (come) with us to the event?

**5. Answer the questions using modal verbs *can, could, be able to*.**

1. When was the first time you could speak English outside the classroom?



2. How old were you when you were first able to swim?
3. Could you speak Chinese when you were 5?
4. Can you drive? Could you drive when you were 16?
5. Were you able to take a rest yesterday?
6. Is there anything you can't do?
7. Is there anything you could do really well but now can't?
8. Is there anything you couldn't do but now can?
9. Could you ride a bike when you were 7?
10. What are the 5 things you can do really professionally?

#### **6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

12. Maggie doesn't need a calculator. She can do very difficult sums in her head.
13. He's very good at music. He can play three instruments.
14. Last year Mark could only ride a bike. Now he can drive a car, and he hopes that one day he'll be able to drive a racing car.
15. Last year Simon could type 15 words per minute. Now he can type 30 words per minute.
16. Our friends were able to visit us Monday morning.
17. Last month I could swim 50 m. Now I can swim 500 m.
18. At the moment Lauri can cook quite well, and if she works hard perhaps she'll be able to work as a chef.
19. They couldn't talk for a long time, because Ewan had to go out.
20. He was so tired after the race that he couldn't stand up.

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

1. Ви вмієте плавати? Ні, я не вмію.
2. Небо таке чисте, я бачу місяць.
3. Не потрібно кричати, я дуже добре вас чую.
4. Я не міг подивитися цю програму вчора ввечері, бо мені довелося вийти.
5. Він не міг грати минулого тижня, бо був хворий.
6. Він постійно їсть у ресторанах, бо не вміє готувати.
7. Я не можу підкинути вас на моїй машині, оскільки на даний момент вона не на ходу.

8. У мене не було гарного місця в театрі, тому я погано бачив сцену.
20. Вчора ввечері я зміг з'їсти в ресторані три тарілки макаронів!

### **8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Last year Andy could only play the piano. Now he can play the piano and the violin, and if he studies hard, perhaps he'll be able to be a professional musician.
2. We couldn't go on the trip because we couldn't afford it. It was very expensive.
3. I couldn't do any more work because I was very tired, so I stopped.
4. They can see the whole of the city from their hotel room.
5. Grandma can't see anything without her glasses.
6. He spoke so quickly! I couldn't understand anything he said.
7. Last year Mary could speak only a little Chinese. Now she can speak Chinese quite well.
8. I can't find my book. Have you seen it?

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

1. На даний момент вона досить добре володіє японською мовою.
2. Якщо вона буде наполегливо вчитися, можливо, вона зможе працювати перекладачем.
3. Ми змогли покататися на лижах у Шотландії на минулих вихідних.
4. Торік Том міг перемогти свого молодшого брата в шахах, але він не може перемогти його зараз.
5. Після довгого очікування, ми змогли зайти в музей.
6. Вчора вони змогли купити новий килим.
7. Боюся, що я не можу з вами поговорити. Я поспішаю.
9. Минулого року вона змогла провести довгі канікули.
10. Я зміг дістати останній квиток на концерт.

### 3.1.2. Making a guess: may, might, could, must, can't, should, have

#### Use

- When we are completely certain about something, we don't use modal verbs :

The camera isn't working because the battery hasn't been charged.

✓ But sometimes we make a guess. If we're certain our guess is correct, we use *must* or *can't*:

“It must be the battery.” It can't be that. I recharged it yesterday.

- If we are less certain that our guess is correct we use *may (not)*, *might (not)* or *could*:

It *might be* the memory card. Perhaps it's full.

There *could be* life on the other planets.

The manager *may be* in a meeting. I'll just check for you.

Steve *might not be living* at home any more – I heard he was looking for a flat to rent.

- We use *may not* or *might not* ( not *could not*) if we are not sure about our guess:

This small shop *might not have* batteries. (= Perhaps they don't have any batteries.)

✓ We don't often ask people to guess with *must*, *may* or *might*. We prefer to use *Could* or *Do you think?*

*Could* it be the battery? *Do you think* Jerry's at home today?

- If we make a guess about the Future, we use *may (not)*, *might (not)* or *could*, but NOT *couldn't*:

If we wait for a few days, the prices *might be* cheaper.

- When we expect something to be true, or have a strong feeling our guess is correct, we use *should* or *shouldn't*:

You can phone Henry at work. He *should be* in the office by now.

Don't take any food. There *should be* plenty to eat once you get there.

#### Forms

- The Perfect form of modal verbs is modal verb + have + Past Participle:

Positive	I <i>might have seen</i> him. You <i>should have been</i> there.
Negative	I <i>can't have lost</i> it. We <i>couldn't have known</i> .
Questions	<i>Could you have known?</i> ( No, I <i>couldn't (have)</i> )

- There is also a Continuous form, modal verbs + have + been + ing:

He *must have been driving* too fast. They *couldn't have been watching* us.

- If we're certain that our guess is correct we use *must*, *can't* or *couldn't* + *have* + *Past Participle*:

Everything's pink! You *must have put* something red in the machine.

I *can't have*. I always wash whites separately.

- If we are less certain, we use *may (not)*, *might (not)* or *could* + *have* + *Past Participle*:

“Where are the keys?” “I don't know; I *may have left* them in the car.

✓

W

e use *mightn't have* + *Past Participle*, NOT *couldn't have* + *Past Participle*, if we are not certain:

I'm not sure; I *mightn't have passed* the exam. (= It's possible that I haven't passed it.)

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences.

1. could / she / come / on the earlier bus?
2. Jackie / might / miss / the train
3. they / should / get / by now / home
4. might / the children / stay / late / school / at?
5. I / must / leave the keys / in my coat pocket
6. Carol / might not / receive / your email
7. Sally / might / take / the / park / children / to / the
8. It / must / be / party / a / wonderful
9. Check your computer. yesterday / email / the / send / should / they
10. That`s a pity. It / about / known / no / might / they

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences, add *may, might, could, must, can't, should, have*.

1. I was afraid that I (fall down).
2. We (arrive) in the morning but something went wrong.
3. May I inquire whether you (be able) to help that old gentleman?
4. I (be) right.
5. She told us that she (join) us, but I didn't believe her.
6. This mobile (be) super expensive, but it's the best.
7. He (accept) our offer, we will insist.
8. You (ask) her, she's the only one who knows the answer.
9. Why you (not tell) us earlier?
10. I (travel) abroad for the weekend, I deserve some rest.
11. He (open) the window, otherwise I'll do it myself.
12. She (be) from South Africa, her English is too different.
13. He (play) the piano, I saw him at the music school.
14. You (speak) during the test, it's prohibited.
15. There (be) somebody outside.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. The rice should be overcooked by now.

2. He must be exhausted, let's take care of him.
3. Lucy should have been delayed by the city traffic.
4. We should have been there by now.
5. It shouldn't rain today.
6. Mum must have missed the train, she should have been here by now.
7. She must have studied a lot, she is so smart.
8. She can't be at home now, I saw her postim photos from the sea.
9. I think, there must be something wrong with this person.
10. Smoking in public areas must be prohibited by law.
11. Low-income families should be taught more about finance.
12. Relevant studies should be made to make conclusions.
13. Small houses must be cosy.
14. This may not be the best solution.
15. They could help, but they decided not to.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences, add *may, might, could, must, can't, should, have*.**

1. I hope, tomorrow (be) a rainy day.
2. She (be) right but it's hard to trust her.
3. You (be) wrong about the date. It's the 7<sup>th</sup>, not the 8<sup>th</sup>.
4. It (be) true, I saw the documents.
5. You (make) a mistake, but we still can correct it.
6. Oor neighbours (be) the best people in the world.
7. It (be) Chris knocking at the door.
8. They (get) married, I heard some gossips.
9. She (jog) now, she always jogs at this time of the day.
10. He (be) really a great person.
11. He (not know) the truth, I'm sure.
12. It (not be) something extremely important, take it easy.
13. You (know) the answer, I'm sure.
14. We (have) a chance to improve everything.
15. He (be) ready for the competition, he trained well.

**5. Answer the questions using *may, might, could, must, can't, should, have.***

1. May you come next time to the university by metro?
2. Could it be true that the Earth is round?
3. Could it be true that the Sun goes around the Earth?
4. Should you better attend all the classes?
5. May it rain tonight?
6. Can't you possibly learn one more language?
7. It must be an English class, mustn't it?
8. I guess you must have missed going to the cinema?
9. May you possibly borrow your pen to a classmate?
10. Should your homework be ready by now?

**6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Don't come tomorrow because I might not be in. I'm really not sure what I'm doing.
2. Jonah may be working late tonight.
3. He must be working in the library.
4. Unfortunately Dan may not get the job.
5. You might find them in the canteen.
6. I might go to the party tomorrow.
7. It might rain later.
8. He isn't answering the phone. He must be out.

**7. Translate the sentences into English.**

2. Я не впевнений, що знаю, де Грем. Він міг би грати в шахи.
3. Цей чоловік може спостерігати за нами.
4. Ключ був у мене ще хвилину тому! Він повинен бути десь тут.
5. Ви можете спробувати зателефонувати, але Тома може не бути вдома.
6. Сара, можливо, п'є каву.
7. Ми далеко не зайшли, ви ще не могли втомитися!
8. Вона боїться висоти, тому не могла забратися на дах.
9. Це може бути бомба! Вона може вибухнути будь-якої миті!
10. Я припускаю, що історія могла бути правдивою.

## 8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Whose brush is that? I don't know, it may belong to my friend.
2. You might be injured or even killed, I wouldn't take the risk.
3. Simon can't be touring Korea. I saw him here this morning.
4. Mark might not be in the office tomorrow. He thinks he's getting a cold.
5. How can you work with all this noise? I couldn't work in such conditions.
6. We're going to need lots of glasses. We might not have enough, you know.
7. Life can't be easy when you have to spend it in a wheelchair.
8. My brother might be visiting me.
9. You could win a million dollars!

## 9. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Ти, мабуть, божевільний! Ти не можеш бути серйозним!
2. Мабуть, повинно бути насправді чудово дивитися на землю з неба.
3. Проживаючи у такій маленькій квартирі, ми не могли мати собаку.
4. Дейв не міг працювати таксистом. Він не може водити.
5. Енді може сидіти там і читати газету.
6. Я не знаю, де вона. Я думав, що вона може бути з тобою.
7. Мені потрібно зробити одну-дві справи, тож, можливо, я не матиму часу вийти сьогодні ввечері.
8. Свідок каже, що грабіжник мав коротке волосся. Якщо це правда, то це не може бути Стів чи Роджер, але це може бути Пітер.

### 3.1.3. Rules: must, mustn't, have (got) to

#### Use

- We can ask questions, but it is more common to use *have to*:  
*Must we answer all the questions? – Do we have to answer all the questions?*
- We use *have to* to say that something is necessary, or is a rule:  
The taxi's here. We *have to leave* now. (necessary)  
All car passengers *have to wear* a seat belt. (a rule)
  - ✓ In informal British English we often use *have got to*. It means the same as *have to*.
  - ✓ We also use *must* but it is less common than *have (got) to*. We usually use *must* for:
    - A rule given by the speaker to another person, or to himself / herself:  
You *must wear* your coat; it's cold outside. (parent to young child)
    - Instructions (often in writing and with a passive verb)  
Answers *must be written* in ink.
- We don't use *must* or *have got to* for past or Future situations, we use forms of *have to*:  
We *had to have* visas to visit China last year.  
You *ll have to charge* the battery before you can use it.
  - ✓ We use *can't* or *not allowed to* to say that there is a rule NOT to do something:  
You *can't smoke* here.
  - ✓ We can also use *must not*, but usually only for explaining rules and in instructions:  
Remember, children, you *mustn't ride* your bike on the grass.

#### Forms

Present	must	I <i>must go</i> now. <i>Must we leave</i> now?
	have to	You <i>have to leave</i> now. <i>Do I have to pay</i> ?
	have got to	He <i>hasn't got to work</i> today.
Past	had to	We <i>had to buy</i> a new TV. We <i>didn't have to pay</i> .
Future	will have to	We <i>won't have to pay</i> . Will she <i>have to get</i> a visa?

- ✓ To talk about negative rules in the past or Future we use *be allowed to*:  
I *wasn't allowed to do* that when I was a child. We *won't be allowed to check in* until later.
- ✓ If there is No rule to say something is necessary, we use *don't have to*, NOT *mustn't*:  
Compare: You *don't have to eat* in here, you can eat outside if you prefer. (You have a choice.)  
You *mustn't eat* in here. (You don't have a choice. You have to eat somewhere else.)

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*]



## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences.

1. has / the / see / dentist / Clare / tomorrow / to
2. got / he / has / wear / a / uniform / to?
3. application / form / we / to / had / get / an
4. to / will / mobile phone / a / Serena / have / get / new
5. did / to / wait / you / a long time / have?
6. leave / guests / before / must / midday / their / rooms / hotel
7. reading / for / glasses / wear / to / got / have / Henry
8. it / wash / get / to / have / you / dirty / very / is / the / car
9. young / was / he / when / glasses / wear / must / Nik
10. exercise / more / do / to / must / Kate

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences, use *must*, *mustn't*, *have (got) to*.

1. She (apologize) since she made a mistake.
2. You (tell) your mother and she will help you.
3. I (wear) a formal suit to work.
4. She (not smoke) here, she should know that I's prohibited.
5. You (not be) late for the interview.
6. She (go) to the doctor tomorrow.
7. You (not dive) here, it's not deep enough.
8. She (walk) alone in the forest.
9. You (eat) in the library.
10. You (do) it, it's not necessary.
11. I (go) home because I left the iron on.
12. You (work) today to be free tomorrow.
13. You (switch) your mobile off during the exam.
14. You (arrive) 3 hours before your flight.
15. We didn't have money, so we (find) a cashpoint machine.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. In Ukraine, people don't have to carry a passport if they have a special app.
2. We do not have to learn Greek at our university, it's optional.

3. Passengers mustn't smoke on a plane.
4. You have to follow the rules.
5. At our school we have to wear a uniform.
6. You have to study well to be successful.
7. You don't have to put on the jacket, it's warm enough outside.
8. I have to work better to get a promotion.
9. You have to remember to do enjoyable meaningful things.
10. She has to listen to the teacher, otherwise she'll fail the test again.
11. You have to provide more than one argument.
12. They must never break the rules.
13. She has to establish a cultural community.
14. She mustn't answer any questions without her lawyer.
15. He has to inform about all possible disadvantages.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences, add *must, mustn't, have (got) to*.**

1. I (wait) for the other bus if I miss mine.
2. At the US boarding schools, teachers (wear) uniforms.
3. Moving to a new city (be) stressful.
4. I (wear) sport shoes to work today because I need to go to shopping later.
5. You (go) shopping today. We have plenty of food.
6. You (put) you mobile on silent in the hospital.
7. You (feed) the monkeys. They get enough food.
8. We (develop) new ideas or we'll be in trouble.
9. These days we (use) technology more than before.
10. You (choose) who to vote for.
11. She (work) overtime sometimes.
12. I (work) overtime because I'm a freelancer.
13. You (get) an MBA if you want to get a top managing position.
14. There (be) lots of benefits of doing sport.
15. She (wake up) at night, she has a small baby.

**5. Answer the questions using modal verbs *must, mustn't, have (got) to*.**

1. Do you have to work on Saturdays?

2. Do you have to see the doctor next month?
3. Do you have to get up early on Sundays?
4. Must you sit on the grass in the park?
5. Must you feed the animals in the zoo?
6. Must you shout in public areas?
7. Must you enter private property?
8. Do you have to clean your house?
9. Do you have to wear a uniform at the universities?
10. Do you have to do the course projects every year?

**6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. When I was at school, we had to wear a uniform.
2. Must I go to the meeting with them?
3. We mustn't play outside under any circumstances.
4. This is a non-smoking area, you mustn't smoke here.
5. We must wear a tie at work. I hate it!
6. I must remember to call my sister tonight.
7. I have to return these books to the library. They are due back today.
8. In Britain you have to wear a seat belt when you drive.
9. You have to drive on the left in the UK.
11. Have you got to visit your grandma tomorrow?
12. You have to do your homework before you go out.
13. They have to wear helmets at work.

**7. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Щоб скласти іспити, потрібно ретельно вчитися. – Я знаю. Я вчусь щовечора.
2. Не можна перебивати, поки люди розмовляють. Це дуже погані манери.
3. Моя ящірка хворіла цілий тиждень. – О Боже! Ви повинні відвезти її до ветеринара.
4. В середу день народження Моллі. – Я знаю. Я повинен пам'ятати про купівлю подарунку для неї.

5. Я збираюся дивитись телевізор. – Гаразд, але ти не повинен засиджуватись занадто пізно.
6. Ми повинні замовити таксі, щоб доїхати до аеропорту. – Я зараз це зроблю.
7. Вона повинна бути дуже багатою. – Так. У неї величезний будинок і дорога машина.
8. Ви повинні почекати тут, поки не приїде менеджер.
9. Не можна бігати коридорами.
10. Поліцейські повинні носити форму під час чергування.

### **8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. My brother has to travel a lot in his job.
2. We have to pay the rent every month.
3. Doctors sometimes have to work on Sunday.
4. You have to have a licence to drive a car.
5. We have to wear a uniform when we're working in reception.
6. He has to work tomorrow so he can't come.
7. I must phone my dad. It's his birthday today.
8. Seat belts must be worn by all passengers.
9. I had to pay £85 to renew my passport last week.
16. You must hand in your homework on Tuesday or you will lose ten percent of your mark.
17. Would you like to come to my party on Saturday night? – I'd like to, but Mum says I have to visit my grandparents.

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

1. О, я повинен пам'ятати, що сьогодні ввечері по дорозі додому треба купити картоплі.
2. Карле, ти не повинен так вибігати на дорогу, не подивившись спочатку. Це небезпечно.
3. Дітей не можна залишати без нагляду.
4. Ви не повинні розмовляти в бібліотеці.
5. У футболі не можна торкатися м'яча руками.

6. Ви повинні наполегливо працювати, щоб досягти успіху.
7. Ви не повинні заважати іншим гравцям, але мовчати не потрібно.
8. Їй не потрібно залишити свою стару квартиру до обіду, але їй доведеться збирати багато речей, тож ми повинні досить рано туди приїхати.
9. Не можна їсти в приміщенні.
10. Студенти третього курсу не повинні складати іспит.

### 3.1.4. Necessary and unnecessary actions: need, needn't, don't have to / need to

#### Use

- *Need* can be a modal verb, but the only modal forms that we use are *needn't* and *needn't +have +Past Participle*:  
You *needn't leave* yet, it's early. You *needn't have done* that report.
- We generally prefer to use *need to*, which is a regular verb, with the usual verb changes:  
You *need to leave* now. *Do I need to buy* batteries?

#### Necessary actions:

- We can use *need to*:
  - to say that something is physically necessary: I'm tired. I *need to get* some help.
  - When we believe that something is necessary or important: He really *needs to lose* weight.
  - to mean *to have* : You *need to score* 60% to pass the exam.

#### Unnecessary actions, present and Future:

- We use *needn't / don't need to, don't have to* or *haven't got to* to say that something isn't necessary or isn't a rule:  
You *needn't take* any food – lunch is provided. (It isn't necessary.)  
You *don't need to buy* a battery, it already has one.  
Men *don't have to do* military service in Britain. (It isn't a rule.)  
There's no rush. We *haven't got to leave* yet.

#### Unnecessary actions in the past:

- We use *didn't need to* or *didn't have to* to say that something wasn't necessary in the past. We don't know if the action happened or not:  
The pain went away so I *didn't need to see* a doctor. We *didn't have to pay* – it was free.
- We use *needn't +have+ Past Participle* to say that an action happened in the past although it wasn't necessary:  
You *needn't have brought* a camera. You can use mine.

#### Compare:

Carol *needn't have taken* a towel. The gym provides them free of charge.  
(Carol took the towel but it wasn't necessary.)  
Carol *didn't need to take* a towel. The gym provides them free of charge.  
(We don't know whether Carol took a towel or not.)

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences.

1. contract / new / this / on / busy / really / were / they / knew / I / as / went / go / to / need / I / didn't / I / but / today / work / to
2. enter / to / free / was / it / realise / didn't / I / museum / the / to / money / any / taken / have / needn't / I
3. so / done / have / needn't / she / actually / but / time / on / assignment / her / finish / to / weekend / the / all / worked / Mike
4. words / English / learn / to / have / Kate / Mike / and
5. message / text / a / send / to / has / teacher / the
6. pencil / a / with / write / has / he / to
7. hamster / I / the / feed / to have
8. necessary / you / isn't / it / don't / apologise / to / have
9. ties / wearing / like / I / I / don't / to / have / because / it / do / I / tie / a / wear /
10. longer / bit / a / stay / can / you / now / go / to / have / don't / you

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences, add *need*, *needn't*, *don't have to/need to*.

1. I (walk) because I have a car.
2. We (practice) writing tasks more.
3. I (not write) the shopping list, I have good memory.
4. I (email) her. I have nothing to say.
5. She (stay) at school after classes, she can go home.
6. You (wash) the dog, it's clean.
7. You (not tell) anything, I understand.
8. We (not dream), we better plan.
9. She (send) send them greetings on the occasion for their wedding.
10. I (tell) her all my ideas.
11. I (buy) any more tomatoes. I have enough.
12. I (not study) more, I'm smart enough.
13. They (talk), it can't last forever.

14. People (feel) support, it's important.
15. I (bring) more food. We don't have enough.

**3. Ask questions to the underlined words.**

1. I needn't have walked. Taxis are affordable here.
2. She needn't have risked her life.
3. I needn't have started that challenge.
4. I need have voted for the Green Party.
5. He needn't have done that job. His boss changed his mind.
6. I really need to sleep.
7. We have to face the upcoming challenges.
8. We need to wait for her.
9. You have to see the difference.
10. In other words, people need to feel joy.
11. You don't have to apologise, you didn't do anything wrong.
12. Jill has to be polite to her colleagues.
13. I feel that I urgently need a bar of chocolate.
14. Some birds have to migrate to the faraway countries.
15. As a stylist, you have to be stylish.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences, Add *need, needn't, don't have to/need to.***

1. You (not be) friendly with them, be careful.
2. People (not eat) fast food. It's not about health, it's marketing.
3. You (bring) your passport to register.
4. She (be) careful about what she says.
5. They (not do) more, they did enough.
6. I (buy) another bike, a more fashionable one.
7. You really (open) the window now?
8. I (leave). I have a busy day tomorrow.
9. Financial director (not count) salaries, there's an accountant for that.
10. You (be) polite with aged people.



11. I (travel) somewhere. I stayed too long at home.
12. The WWF (protect) the animals. They promised.
13. I (not do) anything at all while I'm on holiday.
14. She (understand) how to behave at school.
16. You (save) environment if you want the air to be clean.

**5. Answer the questions using *need, needn't, don't have to/need to*.**

1. Why do you need a computer?
2. Why do you need a friend?
3. Why do you need a phone?
4. Why do you need money?
5. Why do you need a house?
6. Why do you need a car?
7. Why don't you have to find a summer job?
8. Why don't you have to go to the gym?
9. Why needn't you worry about little things?
10. Why needn't you read 50 pages per day?

**6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. I didn't need to buy any food, so I didn't go to the supermarket.
2. Shall I help you with your shopping? – No you don't have to. I can manage by myself.
3. I didn't need to ask the way to that street, since I'd been there before.
4. We didn't need to pack many things, as we would only be away for one night.
5. Shall I cook dinner tonight? – No, you needn't. We're going to a restaurant.
6. I did the washing-up for you. – Oh, you needn't have, but it was kind of you.
7. I needn't tell you what kind of men they are.
8. I didn't need to wash the dishes because there was a dishwasher in the kitchen.
9. You needn't lock the car. Nobody will steal in this village.

**7. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Зрештою, мені не потрібно було купувати їжу, бо вдома було вдосталь.

2. Ви хочете щось в супермаркеті? – Ні, сьогодні вам не потрібно нічого приносити, дякую. Я піду сам пізніше.
3. Чи слід мені записати тебе до стоматолога? – Ні, не треба. Я зроблю це сам наступного тижня.
4. Їм не потрібно було цього робити, але це було дуже мило.
5. Не потрібно було мити машину.
6. Їй не потрібно було купувати стільки апельсинів.
7. Нам не потрібно було брати парасольку.
8. Нам не потрібно було вмикати світло.
9. Йому не потрібно було дзвонити мені сьогодні.
10. Вам не потрібно було робити для мене бутерброди

#### **8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Need I book a table in advance?
2. Need I buy her a present?
3. She doesn't have to do the shopping. I'll do it later.
4. She didn't have to do the shopping as I had already done it.
5. She needn't have done the shopping.
6. You don't have to work on Saturday.
7. He needn't have bought a gift.
8. What are you doing on Sunday morning? – I have to go into the office for a couple of hours.
9. Emma doesn't have to attend tomorrow's staff meeting.
10. You needn't clear the floor. – Oh, have you done it already?

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

1. Їм не потрібно було замовляти бронювання в ресторані.
2. Полі не потрібно було застеляти ліжко.
3. Боббі не повинен був чекати мене.
4. Алісі не потрібно було пекти торт для вечірки.
5. Джорджу не потрібно було вчора ввечері залишатися на роботі пізно.
6. Чи потрібно мені негайно поговорити з босом?

7. Мені забрати дітей з вечірки? - Ні, тобі не потрібно їх забирати. Місіс Вонг підвезе їх додому.
8. Нам не потрібно було поспішати, тому ми зупинились, щоб пообідати в дорозі.
9. Я пішов до коледжу сьогодні, але мені не потрібно було йти, оскільки всі лекції було відмінено.
10. Мені не потрібно було брати шорти, оскільки весь тиждень йшов дощ.

### 3.1.5. Advice and criticism: should, ought to, must, had better

#### Use

- Must and should are modal verbs:  
You *should see* a doctor.
  - We can also use the perfect form *should (not) + have + Past Participle*:  
We *should have (should've) bought* it.  
We *should not (shouldn't) have gone*.
  - *Ought to* and *had better* have this word order:  
I *ought to go*. I *ought not to go*. *Ought I to go*?  
I *had better go*. I *had better not go*. *Had I better go*?\*  
\* We don't usually use these forms in spoken English.
- Advice and warning:
- We use *should / shouldn't* and *ought to / ought not to* if we think something is a good or bad idea in general, and to give advice in a particular situation:  
People *shouldn't smoke indoors*. You look terrible – you *ought to see a doctor*.
    - ✓ We usually use *should* to ask for advice:  
Should I ask my boss for a pay rise?
  - We can use *must* or *mustn't* to give strong advice and warning. It is stronger than *should* or *ought to*:  
You *must try* this cake – it's delicious!  
I really *must lose* some weight!
  - We use *had better (not)* to give advice and warnings in a particular situation. It usually means “if you don't do / do this, something bad will happen”:  
You'd better check the train times first. (If you don't do this, your journey might be difficult.)
    - ✓ We don't use *had better (not)* to give general advice:  
~~People had better not smoke indoors.~~  
People *shouldn't smoke indoors*.
    - ✓ In conversations, we often use *I (don't) think* and *do you think with should / ought to*:  
*Do you think I ought to wear a suit to the interview?*
- Criticism and regrets about the past:
- We can use *should / shouldn't + have + Past Participle* to criticize someone's past actions:  
You *should have done* more revision.
    - ✓ We also use *should / shouldn't have + Past Participle* to express regret for a past action:  
I *should have phoned* you but I was busy. I *shouldn't have shouted* at you. I'm sorry.
  - We don't use *must have* or *had better* to express regret or criticism:  
~~You must have phoned me.~~  
~~You'd better phoned me.~~  
You *should have phoned* me.

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). *My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.*]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences.

1. It's cold. / cardigan / a / wear / you / should.
2. now / by / home / be / ago / hour / an / left / she / so / she / to / ought
3. She's always tired. night / she / go / every / shouldn't / late / bed / to
4. day / must / one / go / drink / a / for / we
5. I feel cold. jacket / ought to / on / a / put / you
6. skirt / the / or / dress / the / I / buy / should?
7. What are you doing? / here / you / not / be / must!
8. much / ought to / you / not / talk / so / to
9. classes / you / the / should not / much / talk / so / during
10. I'll / better / I'll / fall / study / the / for / test / or

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences, add *should*, *ought to*, *must*, *had better*.

1. David (eat) more vegetables!
2. What I (do) to be healthy?
3. My grandma (go) to the doctor regularly.
4. You (take) an umbrella because it's going to rain.
5. She (talk) to him to understand his strategy.
6. Where I (go) to see the best architecture?
7. You (listen) to your mum. She's always right.
8. I (not take) many things when I have short tips.
9. You (talk) to him to calm him down.
10. You (open) a saving account.
11. What I (do) when I feel nervous?
12. I guess I (get) more information to be able to give the answer.
13. You (stop) smoking! It's getting serious.
14. She (understand) that sport is a must.
15. Ebveryone (follow) the Constitution.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. I'd better study for the test or I'll fail.

2. You ought to study harder.
3. You ought not to talk so much.
4. Your grades aren't very good. You should study harder.
5. You shouldn't talk so much during the classes.
6. He has studied very hard, he ought to pass the exam.
7. I should be studying but I'm too tired.
8. He ought to have received the parcel by now.
9. You ought to go to the doctor.
10. You had better take those wet clothes off.
11. You had better tell me the truth.
12. The plane must be landing now.
13. You must go to the doctor.
14. You should take one of these pills every day.
15. This must be a very good film.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences, add *should, ought to, must, had better*.**

1. We (eat) in a restaurant because my cooking is terrible.
2. A person, who is unhappy in life, (do) something about it.
3. We (not talk) to each other because I am still angry.
4. I (stop) borrowing money to my friends.
5. You (be) here as soon as I call you!
6. You (consult) your family doctor if you have any pain.
7. You (get) special permission to start your business.
8. I think rich people (pay) more taxes.
9. You (read) the manual before you switch this device on.
10. I (get up) early if I want to be on time for work.
11. You (think) again before eating so many sweets.
12. We (clean) the park, it's our duty.
13. The musician (play) piano daily.
14. I'm working tomorrow, so I (get) up early.
15. I (give up) fizzy drinks to be healthy.

**5. Answer the questions using modal verbs (*should, ought to, must, had better*).**

1. What should you do if you see an accident?
2. What should you do if someone needs help?
3. What should you do if you see a lost cat?
4. What must be done in case of an earthquake?
5. What must be done if there's an electricity shortcut?
6. What must you do if you see a crime in the supermarket?
7. What should you do if your friend is depressed?
8. What should you do if you see a beautiful fish underwater?
9. What should you do if you have a test the next day?
10. What should you do if you want to save up a big sum of money?

**6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. He must be careful. He ought not to lift anything heavy, for example.
2. That cupboard is very delicate, so you ought to leave it where it is.
3. There'll be a lot of traffic tomorrow. We had better leave early.
4. Should we change it? No, the show is still on, so we shouldn't change anything until next week.
5. I saw a robbery, what should I do? You ought to report it to the police.
6. You ought to get some exercise.
7. She shouldn't watch TV late at night.
8. We have to wear a uniform for school.
9. You shouldn't move him yourself. It is not a good idea to move an injured person.

**7. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Він не повинен кричати на собаку.
2. Хлопчик повинен грати на вулиці.
3. Не слід залишатися там так пізно.
4. Слід надіти вовняні шкарпетки.
5. Вам слід вибачитися, оскільки ви не праві.
6. Йому вже давно слід було проконсультуватися з лікарем.
7. Тобі не слід було переходити вулицю, коли світло червоне.

8. Вам не слід було виходити без пальто.
9. Йому слід було про це пам'ятати.
10. Вам слід було повернути книги до бібліотеки.

**8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. You ought to say you're sorry.
2. He should ask his teacher about it.
3. I think you should forget about it.
4. We had better take our umbrellas.
5. When people are in trouble, they should go to the police.
6. The doctor said he should stay in bed.
7. She's in a bad mood. I had better not tell her until tomorrow.
8. You shouldn't touch anything. You should leave everything where it is.
9. You had better go and lie down.

**9. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Вона погано себе почуває! Їй не слід їхати додому на своїй машині.
2. Завтра ми повинні встати рано. Мені краще лягти теж раніше.
3. Не слід давати їй солодощі перед вечерею.
4. Їм краще прибрати все, коли закінчать.
5. У нас недостатньо їжі, тому їм краще прийти після обіду.
6. На мою думку, ти не повинен нічого з цим робити.
7. Ви не повинні були водити дитину в кінотеатр.
8. Вам слід розпочати уроки.
9. Їм краще не запізнюватися.



### 3.1.6. Permission: can, may, might, could, be allowed to

#### Use

- Asking for and giving / refusing permission:

	Asking for permission	Giving permission	Refusing permission
Informal	<i>Can I use my laptop?</i>	Yes, you <i>can</i>	No, you <i>can't</i>
Formal/ polite	<i>Could I ask a question?</i>	Yes, you <i>can / may</i>	No, you <i>can't / may not</i>

- We use *can* in most situations, but if we need to be polite, or if we think permission will be refused, we use *may, could* or *might*. *Might* is the most formal:  
*May I leave early today? Could we stay an extra night? Might I ask a question? (in a formal business meeting)*
- We can also use *Do you mind if ...* (formal), *Is it all right if ...* and *Is it OK to ...*:  
*Do you mind if I open the window? Is it all right if I use your bathroom? Is it OK to bring a friend?*  
✓ When we refuse permission we often give a reason:  
“*Can we park here?*” No, I’m sorry. It’s only for hotel guests.
- We don’t use *could* or *might* when we give or refuse permission:  

<i>Could I use your bathroom?</i> <i>Might I ask a question?</i>	}	<del>Yes, you could. No, you couldn’t. Yes, you might.</del> Yes, you can. No, you can’t.
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#### Permission in rules and laws:

- We use *can / can't* or *be (not) allowed to* when we talk about permission in rules and laws:  
In the USA you *can* turn right at a red traffic light.  
✓ We can also use *may / may not to describe rules in written instructions*:  
Passengers *may use* electronic devices once the seat belt signs have been switched off.

#### Permission in the past and Future:

- To talk about permission in the past, we use *could / couldn't* or *was / were allowed to*:  
In the 1970s you *could drive* without a seat belt. I *was allowed to stay up* quite late when I was young.  
✓ But to talk about permission for a single action in the past, we use *allowed to*, not *could*:  
~~We could go home early last Friday.~~  
We were allowed to go home early last Friday.
- We can use *will / won't be allowed to* to talk about permission at a time in the Future:  
After you complete the training, you *ll be allowed to use* the equipment on your own.

[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences.

1. that / do / he / to / allowed / is
2. here / you / stay / may
3. me / you / help / might. It's heavy.
4. swim / to / allowed / were / we
5. you / in / come / may
6. off / he / allowed / a / take / week / allowed / was
7. clothes / my / take / not / may / you
8. drive / be / you / to / will / allowed
9. dictionary / use / to / allowed / be / will / they
10. allowed / he / money / will / spend / to / the / be

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences, add *can, may, might, could, be allowed to*.

1. You (ignore) this problem completely.
2. I (come) to the City Hall?
3. He (not get) into the restricted area.
4. I (use) your laptop?
5. I (stay) awake until late.
6. You (take) a bottle of water into the examination room.
7. You (ask) me anything you want.
8. You (pass) the exam only after you pay for it.
9. He (join) the orchestra if he plays a musical instrument.
10. She (use) my camera if she wants.
11. He (help) me with my homework, the teacher allowed him to do so.
12. I (buy) you a cup of coffee?
13. He (see) my report. It's not confidential.
14. You (show) me your passport, please?
15. I (invite) you to the book presentation?

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. Medical students can choose any speciality.

2. They can feed the tiger in the zoo.
3. Passengers are not allowed to smoke on the bus.
4. I could stay awake until midnight when I was a child.
5. I am allowed to take my dog into the cafe.
6. He is allowed to play playstation.
7. You may do whatever you like.
8. You can tell me what your problem is and I will help.
9. I can drive a car but I don't want to.
10. I could help you if you wish.
11. You can stay at our cottage if you want.
12. You may leave the room as soon as you finish the exam.
13. Candidates may bring dictionaries.
14. You can borrow my car if you want.
15. Children may use the pool with adult supervision.

**4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences, add *can, may, might, could, be allowed to*.**

1. We (travel) with our parents?
2. He (ask) us whatever he wants.
3. She (plan) her life according to her wishes.
4. We (start) the conversation?
5. He (repair) the table if you wish.
6. We (take) a loan to buy a house.
7. She (invite) only people she knows.
8. I (play) with my friends outside until midnight.
9. I (send) Christmas postcards to all my friends.
10. You (be) late if the reason is really important.
11. I (live) alone since I was 20.
12. He (start) his own business, because he is 16.
13. They (travel) alone, because they travel as a group.
14. She (drive) since she was 18.
15. They (walk) on the plane since they received permission from the pilot.

**5. Answer the questions using modal verbs *can, may, might, could, be allowed to*.**

1. May you leave the room now?
2. May you go to the party the day after tomorrow?
3. Can you not come to the university tomorrow?
4. Are you allowed to come home late?
5. Are you allowed to wear jewellery at work?
6. Are you allowed to go home early if you finish the project?
7. Could you tell me what time is it?
8. Can you use your dad's car?
9. Are you allowed to use dictionaries during the classes?
10. Are you allowed to ride a bike in the park?

**6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. In the 1920s people were allowed to drive without passing a test.
2. Unfortunately, I wasn't allowed to leave.
3. Excuse me, sir. May I leave the room? — Yes, but don't be too long.
4. Can you make me a sandwich, please?
5. We weren't allowed to look around the factory yesterday.
6. The children were allowed to go to the cinema on their own yesterday.
7. Are we allowed to take photos?
8. Excuse me, officer, could you tell me how to get to the station?
9. Can I turn on the TV, please?
10. Might I use your pen? — Of course you may.

**7. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Чи можемо ми послухати їх нову пісню?
2. Чи можна мені склянку лимонного соку, будь ласка?
3. Люди можуть сідати за кермо (керувати машиною), коли їм виповнилося 18 років.
4. Чи могли б ми глянути на вашу мапу, будь ласка?
5. У вас може бути п'ять зайвих хвилин, щоб закінчити тест.
6. Пасажирам дозволяється брати одну сумку до літака.
7. Чи можу я вийти з аудиторії?

8. Чи дозволять мені записати інтерв'ю на плівку?
9. Чи можете ви сказати мені час?

**8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. I was allowed to leave work early yesterday.
2. Let's have our lunch here!
3. Can't you read? The notice says food may not be eaten in this waiting room.
4. Could you pass the bread, please?
5. May I borrow your bike tomorrow?
6. You can leave your things here.
7. Can I borrow your car today, please?
8. Could someone help me?
9. What can I do to help you?
10. Can I use your pen, please? I've lost my own.
11. Can I have a biscuit please, Mum? — Of course. Help yourself.

**9. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Чи можу я позичити ваш велосипед, будь ласка?
2. Чи можу я взяти одну з цих форм, будь ласка?
3. У мене був день народження минулого місяця, і мені не дозволили влаштувати вечірку.
4. Чи можу я закрити вікно?
5. Чи можу я взяти вихідний на роботі?
6. Мені в дитинстві завжди дозволяли пізно йти спати.
7. Чи могли б ви взяти одну з цих валіз?
8. Чи можу я скористатися вашим смартфоном?
9. Нам дозволили зайти до диспетчерської, коли ми оглянули електростанцію.

### 3.1.7. Requests and suggestions; offers, promises and warnings: can, could, would, will, shall

#### Use

- We use *can* to make requests in most situations:  
*Can you help me with these bags?* Yes, of course (I can).
- We usually add *please* to request to make them polite:  
*Can we have two coffees, please?*  
✓ We put *please* in front of the verb to make a request stronger:  
*Can we please have a menu?*
- We often use *will* you with people we know well:  
*Will you give me a hand with this?*
- We use *could* or *would* for more polite or formal requests:  
Excuse me. *Could you help me with this?* (in a shop)  
*Would you sign this form?* (talking to a customer in a bank)  
✓ But we don't use *could* or *would* to reply to requests:  
"Would you help me?" ~~Yes, I would.~~ Yes, of course.  
Suggestions:

Suggestions as statements	We / You could	watch	a DVD
	Let`s		
Suggestions as questions	Why don`t we	watch	a DVD?
	Shall / Should we		
	How / What about	watching	

- We often use *we /you could* and *should we* when we are not sure that the listener will like the suggestion:  
"We could try that new Japanese restaurant".
- We can agree or disagree with the suggestion. If we disagree, we usually give a reason:  
"Shall we get a pizza?" – "Yes, let`s do that. / That`s a good idea. / Great."  
Will for offers, promises, warnings:

to agree	"Will you sign this for me?" – "Yes, I will".
to offer or promise to do something	We'll drive you to the station if you like.
to say if someone else agrees or is able to do something ( or not)	Take it to Marco – he'll fix it for you. Ask my teacher about it – she`ll help you.
promises / warnings	I'll be with you in a minute. Don`t touch the cooker – you`ll get burnt.

- We can also make offers with *shall I / we* or *I / we could*. We use these forms when we are not sure that the listener will want to accept:  
"Shall we help you with that?" – "No, thanks. I can manage on my own".  
"I could get Lucy`s present for you." "That's kind of you, I`d rather do it myself."  
✓ We don't use Present Simple to make offers:  
" My hair's wet." ~~I get you a towel.~~ I'll get you a towel. Shall I get you a towel?  
[Foley M., Hall D. (2012). My GrammarLab. Intermediate B1/B2. Pearson Education Ltd.]

## Practice:

### 1. Order the words to make sentences.

1. A: I'm really late. I'm going to miss my train.

B: station / you / take / I'll / the / to?

2. A: TV / can / please / you / the / turn / off?

B: Yes, sure

3. A: I really don't understand how to work out these maths problems.

B: give / extra / I / lesson / an / you / could

4. A: I don't really want to go out this evening.

B: getting / pizza / how / a / about?

5. I don't think we're ready to order yet.

B: five / in / I / back / shall / come / minutes?

6. A: it / bag / put / would / in / a / please / you ?

B: Yes, of course, Madam.

### 2. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences, add *can*, *could*, *would*, *will*, *shall*.

1. We (be) in Emirates in September.

2. I (order) lunch for you?

3. We (begin) the board meeting now?

4. I suggest that the ticket (cost) about 10 Euros.

5. You (join) us for dinner tomorrow?

6. We (give) ourselves time to finish the job.

7. I (help) you around the house?

8. I (look) for better opportunities?

9. You (call) me a taxi, please?

10. We (bring) some juice and chips?

11. I (help) with planning your company's budget.

12. You (tell) us how to get to the ocean?

13. You (mind) telling me what the time is?

14. I (hope) they delay the meeting.

15. Last time you spent a lot of time for breakfast. You (rush) now or you will miss your ferry again.

### 3. Ask questions to the underlined words.

1. If I had known that you wanted that sandwich, I would have bought it for you.
2. I'll do the cleaning here.
3. I will get up early whether I want to or not.
4. I would come with you if I could.
5. Sam said he would show me the best café in the city.
6. She would exercise every morning before having breakfast.
7. She would rather eat salad, believe me.
8. If I were you, I would resign today.
9. Mum will arrive any time.
10. I shall marry John even without permission.
11. We shall overcome the difficulties.
12. He will have plenty of time to get to the airport.
13. You could come with us if you wish.
14. You could take a cup of tea to feel better.
15. I shall invite her with us.

### 4. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences, add *can, could, would, will, shall*.

1. I (like) a bowl of salad.
2. We (meet) at 5 pm tomorrow?
3. He (tell) us the truth?
4. We (spend) the upcoming weekend with our family.
5. We (leave) the office early.
6. He (use) the school laptop for his course project.
7. The kids (swim) in the sea.
8. They (stop) smoking but they won't.
9. We (see) if the situation is really so dangerous.
10. This (be) right since I saw the proof.
11. I (assist) you with this task, if you wish.
12. They (join) us in our campaign if we ask them to.
13. She (make) tea if they decide to come in.
14. He (be) on time even if the traffic is awful.



15. I (be) late regardless of the alarm.

**5. Answer the questions using modal verbs *can, could, would, will, shall*.**

1. Would you live abroad if you were offered a job there?
2. Would you like a tea or a coffee after the class?
3. Shall we watch a movie?
4. Shall we have a walk in the city?
5. Could you share your favourite YouTube channels?
6. Would you like to join your friends and travel together?
7. Shall you go for an interview if you are offered to?
8. What would you do if you had one million USD?
9. Would you like to eat sushi or pizza?
10. Could you stop eating fast food?

**6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Could you call Lenny about tomorrow's meeting? I can't call her because she has lost her phone.
2. Won't you have something to drink?
3. We could have a cup of coffee.
4. Will you have a biscuit?
5. What can I get Claire for her birthday?
6. You can use my dictionary.
7. Could I speak to the manager, please?
8. Shall I walk home with you?
9. Would you like one of these chocolates?

**7. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Холодно. Чи можете ви закрити вікно?
2. Чи не були б ви ласкаві накрити мені стіл?
3. Я гадаю, чи не могли б ви мені це пояснити.
4. Чи можете ви тримати мене в курсі?
5. Чи можете ви позичити мені 10 фунтів до завтра?
6. Чи можу я приєднатися до вас?
7. Ви завітаєте до мене на вихідні?

8. Вип'єте чашку кави?
9. Куди ми поїдемо на канікули?

**8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Excuse me, could you tell me the way to 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, please?
2. Could you lie down on the bed, please?
3. Could I have a receipt, please?
4. Can we have our room key, please?
5. I'd like a chicken sandwich, please.
6. Could I have the latest sales figures, please?
7. Would you like a cup of tea?
8. We could watch this film on TV tonight.
9. Shall we pay you the money now?
10. It's a lovely day. Shall we go for a walk?

**9. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Підкажіть, будь ласка, дорогу до Букінгемського палацу?
2. Чи змогли б ви домовитись про зустріч наступного тижня?
3. Чи не випити нам чашку чаю?
4. Що я повинен сказати у своєму листі?
5. Не могли б ви дати мені свою книгу, будь ласка?
6. Ви не присядете?
7. Чи хотіли б ви пообідати з нами?
8. Чи не могли б ви відчинити мені двері?
9. Чи хотіли б ви ліжко на ніч?

## Test yourself (section: Modal verbs)

### Chose the correct answer A, B or C

1. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ sing well.

A: can; B: have ability to; C: be able to

2. We ran out of milk last night but I \_\_\_\_\_ buy some at the corner shop.

A: could; B: was able to; C: can't

3. The buses \_\_\_\_\_ get very crowded before they built the new Underground/

A: could; B: can; C: were able to

4. It took us a long time, but eventually we managed \_\_\_\_\_ a refund.

A: to get; B: get; C: getting

5. This \_\_\_\_\_ be your book. It's got your name on it.

A: can; B: must; C: perhaps

6. It's quite a popular course. There \_\_\_\_\_ be any places left on it.

A: might not; B: must not; C: could not

7. The heating's been on all day so there \_\_\_\_\_ plenty of hot water for your bath.

A: could be; B: should be; C: can't be

8. Everything's soaking wet. It \_\_\_\_\_ have rained very heavily last night.

A: should; B: could; C: must

9. I \_\_\_\_\_ to football practice yesterday but I had a bit of a stomachache.

A: can't go; B: should have gone; C: couldn't have gone

10. It's 8 am. We \_\_\_\_\_ leave now.

A: `ve got to; B: are have to; C: `ve got

11. When we arrived at the gate, we \_\_\_\_\_ show our passports.

A: must; B: had got to; C: had to

12. You \_\_\_\_\_ take any of the confidential files home. It's against company rules.

A: don't have to; B: haven't got to; C: musn't

13. I'm really putting on weight. I \_\_\_\_\_ some exercise.

A: need doing; B: have need do; C: need to do

14. I \_\_\_\_\_ my car so I left it at home and came on the bus.

A: needn't have brought; B: didn't need to bring; C: haven't needed to bring

15. That cut looks bad. We \_\_\_\_\_ phone for an ambulance.

A: `d better; B: must better; C: should have

16. I'm really sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ said all those terrible things about you.

A: shouldn't; B: shouldn't have; C: should have

17. "Excuse me. May I take a photograph?" – "Oh, I'm afraid you \_\_\_\_\_."

A: mightn't; B: couldn't; C: can't

18. Our teacher was sick, so we \_\_\_\_\_ leave school early yesterday.

A: were allowed to; B: could; C: might

19. One more things, madam. \_\_\_\_\_ you confirm your date of birth?

A: Would; B: May I; C: Shall

20. "I'm starving!" – "I \_\_\_\_\_ you something from the fridge."

A: `m getting; B: `ll get; C: get

**Total: \_\_\_\_/20**

## Appendices:

### Appendix: Present Tense – Third Person

- Normally in the present tense we add **S** to the end of the verb in the 3rd person (he, she, it).

Verb	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person
spea <u>k</u>	spea <u>ks</u>
pla <u>y</u>	pla <u>ys</u>
giva <u>e</u>	giva <u>es</u>
ma <u>k</u> e	ma <u>kes</u>

- He **speaks** three languages.
- She **drinks** coffee every morning.
- My dog **hates** my cat.

- Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs in English in the present tense follow very simple rules. The only change that is made to these verbs is in the third person – for He, She or It.

1. If the verb ends in **SS, X, CH, SH** or the letter **O**, we add + **ES** in the third person.

Verb	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person
kiss	kisses
fix	fixes
watch	watches
crash	crashes
go	goes

- A mechanic **fixes** cars.
- She **watches** soap operas every afternoon.
- He **kisses** his wife before he **goes** to work.

2. If the verb ends in a **Consonant + Y**, we remove the Y and + **IES** in the third person.

Verb	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person
carry	Carries
hurry	Hurries
study	Studies
deny	denies

- Isabel **studies** every night.
- The baby **cries** all the time.
- He **denies** all responsibility.

### Negative Sentence

To form the negative we use the auxiliary **do not**. Again, the only variation occurs in the 3rd person where we use **does not**.

Positive	Negative
I talk	I don` t talk
She talks	She doesn` t talk
You sleep	You don` t sleep
He sleeps	He doesn` t sleep
Mike studies	Mike doesn` t study
We study	We don` t study

In the negative, the main verb is always in the bare infinitive (without TO). It doesn't change for the third person. We don't put an **S** on the end of the verb in the negative form. In the examples above - talk, sleep and study do not change in the 3rd person.

- He **speaks** Italian  
He doesn't **speak** Italian.

Remember: **Do not** can be abbreviated to **Don't** and **Does not** can be abbreviated to **Doesn't**.

## Appendix 2: Action Verbs

Action verbs describe an action and can be used in both simple and Continuous forms:

Janice flies around the world. She`s flying to Sydney today.

We usually drive to work, but at the moment we aren`t driving because the car has broken down.

State verbs

State verbs describe states rather than actions, e. g. ways of thinking or feeling. These verbs are not usually used in the Continuous form:

I prefer classical music to pop music.

~~I`m preferring classical music to popular music.~~

Do you understand the maths homework now?

~~Are you understanding the maths homework now?~~

	State verbs	Examples
Verbs of feeling / wanting	Love, like, dislike, hate, prefer, need, want, wish	Does she like her presents? I need a little more time.
Verbs of thinking / believing	Believe, doubt, forget, know, mean, realise, recognize, remember, think, understand.	I don`t believe in luck. Do you know the answer? We think she`s really nice.
Verbs of being / appearing	Appear, be, seem	Maria seems very helpful
Verbs of possessing / relating	Belong, contain, have (got) , own, possess	These drinks contain in Vitamin C. Duncan has two
Sense verbs	Hear, see, smell, taste	Listen! Do you hear music?

The verbs agree, cost, promise and thank are also rarely used in the Continuous tense:

I agree with you.

We promise not to be late. He always thanks us with a card or flowers.

### Appendix 3: Irregular Verb List

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was / were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got (gotten in USA)
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made

meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read (pronounced /red/)	read (pronounced /red/)
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
stand	stood	stood
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wear	wore	worn
write	wrote	written

#### **Appendix 4: Present Perfect Markers**

- ever, never, before

We often use ever to ask questions about past experiences. It means “in your life”:

Have you ever driven a truck? Has Kemal ever been to an opera?

We use never in negative sentences. It means “not in your life”:

I've never swum with dolphins.

We put ever and never before the Past Participle:



Have you *ever been* to California? No, I've *never been* there.

We often use *before* to say whether it's the first time we've done something:

We've been here before. We came for my birthday.

- just, already, recently

We use *just* to talk about actions that happened a very short time ago:

The plane has just landed.

*Already* means "before the expected time". We use it in positive sentences:

You've missed the match. It's already finished.

We usually put *just* and *already* before the Past Participle:

My car has just broken down.

We use *recently* to talk about actions that happened in the last few days or months:

Have you seen them recently?

We don't use *already* in negative sentences:

~~The parcel hasn't arrived already.~~

The parcel hasn't arrived yet.

- still, yet

We use *yet* in questions to ask about something we expect to happen around now, but which hasn't happened at the time of speaking:

Has the 6am train arrived yet? It's five past six and I haven't seen it.

We use *still* or *yet* in negative sentences when we expected something to happen before now:

Our pizzas haven't come yet. We ordered them nearly half an hour ago!

I gave my teacher that essay last week but she still hasn't marked it.

We usually put *yet* at the end of a question or negative statements, we put *still* before *hasn't* / *haven't*.

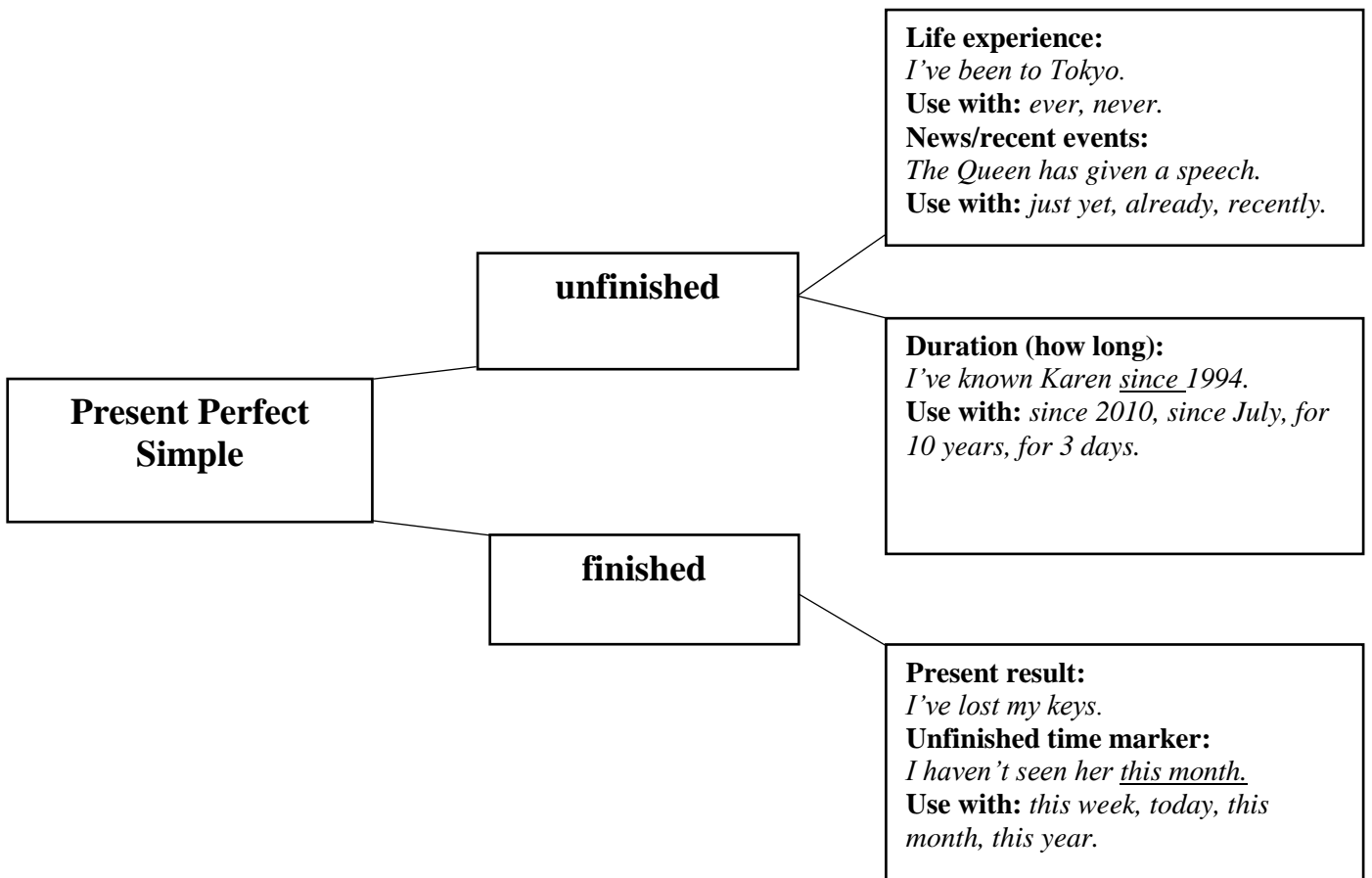
Has your car been repaired yet? We still haven't had our exam results.

We can also use *still* in positive sentences to say that an earlier situation has not changed. We use Present Simple or Continuous, not Present Perfect:

Carlos is thirty, but he still lives with his parents.

We don't use *yet* in positive sentences:

~~I've paid for the meal yet.~~ I've already paid for the meal.



## Appendix 5: Dates

### 1. General

Year, dates can be pronounced in the following ways:

You write	You say
1800	eighteen hundred
1801	eighteen hundred (and) one
	eighteen hundred (and) one
1995	nineteen ninety-five
2000	two thousand
	twenty hundred
2002	two thousand (and) two
	twenty oh-two
2010	two thousand (and) ten
	twenty ten

You normally *split up* the year in tens.

1985 is split up in 19 and 85. (You say: *nineteen eighty-five*).

From 2000 until 2009 the year is normally not split up.

- 2000 = two thousand
- 2001 = two thousand (and) one

The word *and* is often left out. From 2010 on the year is split up again.

2010 is split up in 20 and 10. (You say: *twenty ten*).

### 2. Writing and saying the date in *British English*

rule: day – month – year

	Day	Month	Year
<b>You write</b>	1st	July	2012
<b>You say</b>	the first	of July	twenty twelve

Note: The two letters at the end of the number and the comma are often left out.

### 3. Writing and saying the date in *American English*

rule: month – day – year

	Day	Month	Year
<b>You write</b>	July	1 <sup>st</sup> ,	2021
<b>You say</b>	July	(the)* first	twenty twelve

\* The definite article “the” can be left out.

## Appendix 6: Articles

### The definite article: "the"

<p><b>We use the:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• with nouns which are unique. the moon, the Acropolis, the earth, the sun, the Eiffel Tower, etc.</li> <li>• names of cinemas (The Odeon), hotels (The Ritz), theatres (The Lyceum), museums (The Louvre),</li> </ul>	<p><b>We do not use the:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• with proper nouns. Paul comes from London.</li> <li>• with the names of sports, games, activities, days, months, holidays, colours, drinks, meals and languages (not followed by the word 'language'). She plays tennis well. She</li> </ul>
---	--

newspapers/magazines (The Telegraph BUT Newsweek), ships (The Bounty), organisations (The UN), galleries (The National Gallery).

- with names of rivers (the Mississippi), seas (the Red Sea), groups of Islands/states (the Virgin Islands, the USA), mountain ranges (the Alps), deserts (the Gobi desert), oceans (the Pacific), canals (the Panama Canal) and names or nouns with 'of' (the Tomb of the Kings, the Garden of Eden) Note: the equator, the North/South Pole, the north of England, the South/West/North/East

- with the names of musical instruments and dances. the guitar, the waltz

- with the names of families (the Simpsons), nationalities ending in -sh, -ch or -ese (the Welsh, the Dutch, the Chinese, etc.). Other plural nationalities are used with or without 'the' ((the) South Africans, (the) Swiss, etc.).

- with titles (the Pope, the Duke of Norfolk, the Queen). BUT 'The' is omitted before titles with proper names. Queen Alexandra

- with adjectives used as plural nouns (the old, the injured, the unemployed, the sick, the privileged, the deaf, etc.) and the superlative degree of adjectives/adverbs (the worst). She's the most sensible girl in the class. Note: 'most' used as a determiner followed by a noun does not take 'the'. Most

likes blue. We speak French. BUT The Latin language is hardly used now.

- with the names of countries (Portugal), BUT the Netherlands, (the) Sudan, (the) Vatican City, cities (Lisbon), streets (Regent Street, BUT the High Street, the Strand, the Bristol road, the A4, the M1 motorway), squares (Constitution Square), bridges (London Bridge BUT the Bridge of Sighs, the Forth Bridge, the Severn Bridge, the Golden Gate Bridge), parks (Regent's Park), stations (Waterloo Station), individual mountains (Everest), islands (Malta), lakes (Lake Ontario), continents (Asia)

- with possessive adjectives. This isn't your bag.

- two-word names when the first word is the name of a person or place. Charles de Gaulle Airport, Buckingham Palace BUT the White House, (because the first word 'White' is not the name of a person or place)

- with names of cafes, restaurants, shops, banks and hotels which have the name of their founder and end in -s or -'so Selfridges, Barclays Bank, Harry's Cafe BUT the Black Swan (restaurant) (because 'Black Swan' is not a name of a person or place)

- with the words: bed, church, college, court, hospital, prison, school, university, when we refer to the purpose for which they exist.

children like animals. BUT Of all European cities Rome has the most beautiful fountains.

- with the words: station, shop, cinema, cafe, library, city, village, etc. She went to the library to return some books.

- with the words: morning, afternoon, evening, night. "I'll be at work in the morning. BUT at night, at noon, at midnight, by day/night, at 4 am, etc.

- with historical references/events. the French Revolution, the Dark Ages, the Thirty Years ' War BUT World War I)

- with the words: only, last, first (used as adjectives). He was the only person to disagree.

John went to university. (He is a student.)

BUT His mother went to the university to see him last week. (She went to the university as a visitor.)

- work (= place of work) never takes 'the'. She is at work.

- with the words: home, Father/Mother when we talk about our own home/parents. Mother is at home.

- with by + means of transport: by bus/by car/by train/by plane, etc BUT in the car, on the bus/train, etc. He travelled by train. BUT He left on the 6 pm train yesterday.

- with the names of illnesses. He's got diabetes. BUT flu/the flu, measles/the measles, mumps/the mumps.

### Indefinite article (A/An)

Not **the** black cat in our kitchen. It's just eaten **the** cake on **the** table.

- **A/An** is used with singular countable nouns when we talk about them in general. *I can't find a taxi.* (Which taxi? Any taxi) **Some** is used instead of **a/an** with plural countable nouns. *There are some taxis at the taxi rank.* **Some** is also used with uncountable nouns. *Give me some sugar please.*

**A/An** is often used after the verbs **be** and **have**. *She 's a teacher.*

- **A/An** is used to mean per. *He works five days a week.* **A/An** is also used before **Mr/Mrs/Miss** + **surname** when we refer to an unfamiliar person. *There 's a Mr Smith waiting for you.*

- **A/An** can also be used with: money (*a/one dollar*), fractions (*a /one quarter*), weight/measures (*an/one inch*), whole numbers (*a/one million*), price/quantity (*£1 a litre*),

frequency/time (*twice a day*),

distance/fuel (*50 miles a gallon*), distance/speed (*100 km an hour*) and illnesses (*a headache, a fever, have a cold, catch a cold, (a) toothache, (a) backache, a temperature*).

- We use **a/an + noun** meaning only **one** (*There 's a pen on the desk.*) **and one + noun** when we want to emphasise that there is only one (*There 's only one pen on the desk, not two.*).
- **A/An** is not used before an adjective if it is not followed by a noun. However, if the adjective is followed by a noun, we use **a** if the adjective begins with a consonant sound and **an** if the adjective begins with a vowel sound. (*It's a bike. / It's blue. It's a blue bike. / It's a ball. / It's orange. / It's an orange ball.*)

## Appendix 7: Active Tenses

	Present	Past	Future
<b>Simple</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Present Simple</u></p> <p>+ I (we, you, they) read. He (she, it) reads. -I (we, you, they) don't read. He (she, it) doesn't read. ? Do I (we, you, they) read? Does he (she, it) read?</p> <p>Use: every day, sometimes, often, rarely, never, always, usually</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Past Simple</u></p> <p>+ I (we, you, they, he, she, it) ate*. -I (we, you, they, he, she, it) didn't eat. ? Did I (we, you, they, he, she, it) eat? Use: yesterday, the day before yesterday, last year/week/month, five minutes ago</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Future Simple</u></p> <p>+ I (we, you, they, he, she, it) will travel. - I (we, you, they, he, she, it) won't* travel. ? Will I (we, you, they, he, she, it) travel? Use: tomorrow, next year/ month/ week.</p>
<b>Continuous</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Present Continuous</u></p> <p>+ I am speaking. He (she, it) is speaking. We (you, they) are speaking. -I am not speaking. He (she, it) isn't speaking. We (you, they) aren't speaking. ? Am I speaking? Is he (she, it) speaking? Are we (you, they) speaking?</p> <p>Use: now, at the moment</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Past Continuous</u></p> <p>+ I (he, she, it) was driving. We (you, they) were driving. -I (he, she, it) wasn't driving. We (you, they) weren't driving. ? Was I (he, she, it) driving? Were we (you, they) driving?</p> <p>Use: at 5pm yesterday, at 12am, lastThursday</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Future Continuous</u></p> <p>+ I (he, she, it, we, you, they) will be chatting. -I (he, she, it, we, you, they) won't be chatting. ? Will I (he, she, it, we, you, they) be chatting? Use: at 5pm tomorrow, at 12am, nextThursday</p>

<b>Perfect</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Present Perfect</u></p> <p>+ I (we, you, they) have bought*.  He (she, it) has bought*.  -I (we, you, they) haven't bought*.  He (she, it) hasn't bought*.  ? Have I (we, you, they) bought*?  Has he (she, it) bought*?  Use: ever, never, since, yet, before, just, today</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Past Perfect</u></p> <p>+ I (we, you, they, he, she, it) had seen*.  -I (we, you, they, he, she, it) hadn't seen*.  ? Had I (we, you, they, he, she, it) seen*?  Use: by the time, before, when, already  *hadn't = had not</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Future Perfect Simple</u></p> <p>+ I (he, she, it, we, you, they) will have gone*.  -I (he, she, it, we, you, they) won't have gone*.  ? Will I (he, she, it, we, you, they) have one*?  Use: by 5pm tomorrow, by 12am next Thursday</p>
<b>Perfect Continuous</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Present Perfect Continuous</u></p> <p>+ I (we, you, they) have been walking.  he (she, it) has been walking.  -I (we, you, they) haven't been walking.  he (she, it) hasn't been walking.  ? Have I (we, you, they) been walking?  has he (she, it) been walking?  Use: for two hours by now, for a year by now</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Past Perfect Continuous</u></p> <p>+ I (he, she, it, we, you, they) had been working.  -I (he, she, it, we, you, they) hadn't been working.  ? Had I (he, she, it, we, you, they) been working?  Use: for two hours\ a week\ a year before some action\time\event in the past</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Future Perfect Continuous</u></p> <p>+ I (he, she, it, we, you, they) will have been studying.  -I (he, she, it, we, you, they) won't have been studying.  ? Will I (he, she, it, we, you, they) have been studying?  Use: for five hours\ a month\ a day before some action\time\event tomorrow</p>



## Appendix 8: Passive Tenses

	<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Future</b>
<b>Simple</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Present Simple</u></p> <p>+ I am asked. He (she, it) is asked. We (you, they) are asked. - I am not asked. He (she, it) is not asked. We (you, they) are not asked. ? Am I asked? Is he (she, it) asked? ? Are we (you, they) asked?</p> <p>Use: every day, sometimes, often</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Past Simple</u></p> <p>+ I (he, she, it) was asked. We (you, they) were asked. - I (he, she, it) was not asked. We (you, they) were not asked. ? Was I (he, she, it) asked? Were we (you, they) asked?</p> <p>Use: yesterday, the day before yesterday, last year/week/month, five minutes ago</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Future Simple</u></p> <p>+ I (we, you, they, he, she, it) will be asked. - I (we, you, they, he, she, it) won't* be asked. ? Will I (we, you, they, he, she, it) be asked?</p> <p>Use: tomorrow, next year/ month/ week.  *won't = will not</p>
<b>Continuous</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Present Continuous</u></p> <p>+ I am being asked. He (she, it) is being asked. We (you, they) are being asked. - I am not being asked. He (she, it) is not being asked. We (you, they) are not being asked. ? Am I being asked? Is he (she, it) being asked? Are we (you, they) being asked?</p> <p>Use: at the moment</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Past Continuous</u></p> <p>+ I (he, she, it) was being asked. We (you, they) were being asked. - I (he, she, it) was not being asked. We (you, they) was not being asked. ? Was I (he, she, it) being asked? Were we (you, they) being asked?</p> <p>Use: at 5pm yesterday, at 12am, last Thursday</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Future Continuous</u> = <u>Future Simple Passive</u></p>

<b>Perfect</b>	<p><u>Present Perfect (regular verbs)</u>  + I (we, you, they) have been asked.  He (she, it) has been asked.  -I (we, you, they) haven't been asked.  he (she, it) hasn't been asked.  ? Have I (we, you, they) been asked?  Has he (she, it) been asked?</p> <p>Use: ever, never, since, yet, before, just, today</p>	<p><u>Past Perfect (regular verbs)</u>  + I (we, you, they, he, she, it) had been asked.  -I (we, you, they, he, she, it) hadn't been asked.  ? Had I (we, you, they, he, she, it) been asked?</p> <p>Use: by the time, before, when, already</p>	<p><u>Future Perfect Simple (regular verbs)</u>  + I (he, she, it, we, you, they) will have been asked.  -I (he, she, it, we, you, they) won't have been asked.  ? Will I (he, she, it, we, you, they) have been asked?</p> <p>Use: by 5pm tomorrow, by 12am next Thursday</p>
<b>Perfect Continuous</b>	<p><u>Present Perfect Continuous</u>  = <u>Present Perfect Passive</u></p> <p>Use: for two hours by now, for a year by now</p>	<p><u>Past Perfect Continuous</u>  = <u>Past Perfect Passive</u></p> <p>Use: for two hours\ a week\ a year before some action\time\event in the past</p>	<p><u>Future Perfect Continuous</u>  = <u>Future Perfect Passive</u></p> <p>Use: for five hours\ a month\ a day before some action\time\event tomorrow</p>

## Appendix 9: Reasons for Using the Passive

- We often use the passive when we want to talk about an action rather than the person or thing that does the action. We do this when:
  - ✓ It doesn't matter who does the action:  
The votes *will be counted* at the end of the meeting.
  - ✓ We know or can guess who does the action:  
Here's your skirt. It's *been dry – cleaned*. (obviously by the dry cleaner's)
  - ✓ We don't know, or we don't want to say who does the action:  
My bicycle *has been stolen!* (I don't know who stole it.)
  - ✓ We want to talk about general feelings or beliefs:  
The building *is believed* to date from the thirteenth century.  
(Most people believe this.)
  - ✓ We want to be polite or we are in a formal situation:  
*Have the reports been typed* yet? ( more polite than Have you typed the reports yet?)

### *Using passives in writing*

Passives are more common in writing than in speech.

- We usually prefer to start a sentence with known information ( something that has already been mentioned) and then put new information at the end. The passive helps us to do this:

Jenifer Lopez wore an amazing wedding dress. Vera Wang designed it.

Jenifer Lopes wore an amazing wedding dress. **It was designed by Vera Wang.**

- We generally don't like to put a long subject before the verb, so we often use the passive to move the subject towards the end of the sentence, after the verb:  
We *were attracted* by the low prices in a selection of summer suit in the shop window.

## **KEYS**

### **Test yourself (section: Present tenses)**

1. B ; 2 C; 3 B; 4 A; 5 A; 6 C; 7 B; 8 A; 9 C; 10 C; 11 C; 12 A; 13 B;  
14 A; 15 C; 16 B; 17 B; 18 C; 19 A; 20 A.

### **Test yourself (section: Past tenses)**

1 B; 2 C; 3 A; 4 C; 5 B; 6 C; 7 C; 8 C; 9 A; 10 A; 11 B; 12 A; 13 B; 14  
C; 15 B; 16 C; 17 B; 18 A; 19 B; 20 A.

### **Test yourself (section: Future tenses)**

1 B; 2 A; 3 C; 4 A; 5 B; 6 C; 7 C; 8 B; 9 C; 10 C; 11 B; 12 A; 13 B;  
14 A; 15 B; 16 C; 17 C; 18 A; 19 B; 20 C.

### **Test yourself (section: Passive forms)**

1 C; 2 B; 3 B; 4 A; 5 C; 6 B; 7 A; 8 C; 9 C; 10 B; 11 B; 12 C; 13 B; 14  
A; 15 B; 16 A; 17 C; 18 A; 19 C; 20 B.

### **Test yourself (section: Modal verbs)**

1 C; 2 B; 3 A; 4 A; 5 B; 6 A; 7 B; 8 C; 9 B; 10 A; 11 C; 12 C; 13 C; 14 B; 15 A; 16 B; 17  
C; 18 A; 19 A; 20 B.

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### Інтернет-ресурси:

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2. British Council <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar>
3. Continuing Studies, University of Victoria  
<https://continuingstudies.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone>
4. English 4U [https://www.english-4u.de/grammar\\_exercises.htm](https://www.english-4u.de/grammar_exercises.htm)
5. English Classroom <https://engelsklasklokaal.nl/en/english-grammar-exercises/>
6. English Grammar <https://www.englishgrammar.org/exercises/>
7. English Grammar Online <https://www.ego4u.com>
8. English Test Store  
[https://englishteststore.net/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=11387&Itemid=380](https://englishteststore.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11387&Itemid=380)
9. Focus English School <https://www.focus.olsztyn.pl/en-grammar.html>
10. Grammar Bank <https://www.grammarbank.com>
11. Gramaring <http://www.gramaring.com/english-grammar-exercises>

12. Learn English Feel Good <https://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/esl-english-grammar-exercises.html>
13. Learn English Today [https://www.learn-english-today.com/lessons/lessons\\_list.html](https://www.learn-english-today.com/lessons/lessons_list.html)
14. Love My ESL <https://www.loveyesl.com/grammar/>
15. Perfect English Grammar <https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/grammar-exercises.html>
16. Puzzle English <https://puzzle-english.com>
17. Test-English.Com <https://test-english.com>
18. To Learn English <https://www.tolearnenglish.com>

**Рекомендовані джерела для самостійної роботи:**

1. British Council <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar>
2. English Classroom <https://engelsklasklokaal.nl/en/english-grammar-exercises/>
3. Focus English School <https://www.focus.olsztyn.pl/en-grammar.html>
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5. Learn English Today [https://www.learn-english-today.com/lessons/lessons\\_list.html](https://www.learn-english-today.com/lessons/lessons_list.html)
6. Love My ESL <https://www.lovelmyesl.com/grammar/>
7. Perfect English Grammar <https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/grammar-exercises.html>
8. Test-English.Com <https://test-english.com>

*Навчальне видання*

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# **GRAMMAR SKETCH!**

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