

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ**  
**УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**  
**«БРЕСТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**  
**Кафедра иностранных языков технических специальностей**

# **ENGLISH GRAMMAR EXERCISES**

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Ш42 ENGLISH GRAMMAR EXERCISES. Сборник грамматических упражнений по  
английскому языку.

Рецензируемый сборник упражнений охватывает все аспекты английской грамматики. Представленный материал разбит на разделы по частям речи, в которых автором предложены разнообразные упражнения для тренировки и закрепления изучаемого грамматического материала, основанного на базе изученной лексики. Упражнения подразделяются на аналитические, тренировочные и контролирующие. Количество упражнений по каждой теме определяется объемом темы и степенью трудности ее усвоения. Все грамматические явления проиллюстрированы примерами, что должно способствовать пониманию того или иного грамматического материала.

Ценным является то, что каждый раздел завершается тестом, предусматривающим контроль усвоения изученного грамматического материала.

Считаю, было бы целесообразным включить в сборник ключи для проверки студентами правильности выполнения тестов, а примеры перевести на русский язык, что существенно облегчило бы самостоятельную работу со справочником.

Основное назначение сборника формирование и совершенствование навыков употребления грамматических конструкций с целью предупреждения типичных ошибок в устной речи и чтении технических текстов.

Сборник предназначен для студентов I-II курсов и может быть рекомендован к печати.

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## I. THE NOUN.

### I. WRITE THE PLURAL FORM OF THE FOLLOWING NOUNS:

Flag, radio, key, class, goose, woman, formula, phenomenon, man-of-war, room-mate, factory, bush, mouse, ox, datum, crisis, radius, passer-by, forget-me-not, fellow-worker, wolf, cup, foot, criterion, child, match.

### II. WRITE OUT THE NOUNS WHICH ARE USED 1) ONLY IN THE PLURAL FORM, 2) ONLY IN THE SINGULAR FORM:

Spectacles, clothes, news, weather, crossroads, pyjamas, knowledge, billiards, scales, progress, mechanics, congratulations, water, trousers, headphones, equipment, premises, advice, economics, police, traffic-lights, success, contents, shorts, physics, goods, outskirts, bread, cattle, authorities, information, applause, scissors, stairs, furniture, binoculars, time, soap, wages, money

### III. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE FORM OF THE VERB TO BE:

1. Be careful! The stairs \_\_\_ old. 2. Her clothes \_\_\_ very fashionable. 3. The premises \_\_\_ located outside London. 4. Her pyjamas \_\_\_ made of silk. 5. Athletics \_\_\_ an important part of the Olympic Games. 6. Where \_\_\_ my spectacles? 7. The goods \_\_\_ delivered yesterday. 8. You haven't prepared for the exam. Your knowledge \_\_\_ poor. 9. No news \_\_\_ good news. 10. Their evidence \_\_\_ more convincing. 11. The trousers \_\_\_ too long. 12. He thinks his work \_\_\_ rather dull. 13. The cattle \_\_\_ up the hill. 14. The traffic in the city \_\_\_ very heavy. 15. Your advice \_\_\_ very helpful. 16. I think her hair \_\_\_ dyed. 17. When the traffic-lights \_\_\_ red, don't cross the street. 18. Your luggage \_\_\_ heavy, I will help you. 19. New equipment \_\_\_ installed in this factory next year. 20. The contents of the letter \_\_\_ made public.

### IV. MAKE UP COMPOUND STRUCTURES:

- 1) the temperature of the sea
- 2) a garden where vegetables are grown
- 3) a tax that you pay on your income
- 4) a flat that has three rooms
- 5) a walk that is as long as ten miles
- 6) paste for cleaning teeth
- 7) an accident that happened on the railway
- 8) a banknote of fifty roubles
- 9) a girl who is eighteen years old
- 10) a key to open the car with
- 11) a film that lasts one hour and a half
- 12) a ball used to play tennis
- 13) a programme on TV
- 14) a phone call that lasted twenty minutes
- 15) a shop where books are sold
- 16) a journey that lasted three hours
- 17) a park of a hundred acres
- 18) an essay that covers ten pages
- 19) a hotel having five stars;
- 20) a lorry which can carry five tones.

## V. PARAPHRASE THE FOLLOWING USING THE POSSESSIVE CASE:

a)

- 1) the house of Mrs. Smith
- 2) the bags of these women
- 3) the coal deposits of the world
- 4) the policy of the company
- 5) the paintings by Picasso and Dali
- 6) the wives of Henry the Eighth
- 7) the orders of our boss
- 8) the mother of Kate and Mary
- 9) the flat of my father-in-law
- 10) the cottage of my parents
- 11) gold reserves of Russia
- 12) the speech of the Minister of Foreign Trade
- 13) a meeting of the employees
- 14) the atmosphere of the Earth
- 15) the correspondent of the "Herald Tribune"
- 16) a toy of the baby
- 17) the arrival of the ship
- 18) the gun of the commander-in-chief
- 19) the garage of his cousin
- 20) icy mountains of Greenland

b)

1. I must sleep nine hours a day to feel well.
2. Last year we spent two weeks in Greece.
3. Yesterday our lesson lasted thirty minutes.
4. He can't be tired. The distance he covered is a mile only.
5. The walk to the station was short. It took us ten minutes.
6. My workweek lasts five days.
7. Don't take a training course which lasts a week.
8. Every day we have a break which lasts fifteen minutes.
9. If you want to get there, the trip will take you only five hours.
10. If you want to have a voyage round Europe, you will need at least three weeks.

## VI. TEST. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. I won't listen to your \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_ will do me no good.  
a) advice; it b) advise; it c) advices; they d) advises; they
2. If the \_\_\_\_ is left open, the optics will burn out.  
a) machine's lid b) lid of machine c) lid of the machine d) a lid of the machine
3. Before the game each \_\_\_\_ name is written on a card. The \_\_\_\_ select a card and keep the name secret.  
a) child; child b) child's; children c) children's; child's d) child's; children's
4. The news \_\_\_\_ so unexpected that we don't know what to do about \_\_\_\_.  
a) is; it b) are; them c) was; these d) were; it

5. Look, her clothes \_\_\_ brand new. Where did she get the money to buy \_\_\_?  
 a) is; it b) are; it c) is; them d) are; them
6. I think billiards \_\_\_ a dull game. I wonder why you are so fond of \_\_\_\_.  
 a) are; it b) is; it c) are; them d) is; them
7. Look! Goods \_\_\_ displayed in the windows. The manager says there will be \_\_\_ sale.  
 a) are; a two-days b) is; two-day's c) are; two-days' d) is; a two-day
8. Stop! The traffic \_\_\_ heavy and the traffic-lights \_\_\_ red.  
 a) is; is b) are; are c) are; is d) is; are
9. He spent \_\_\_ holiday at the \_\_\_\_.  
 a) a week, the Richardson's' b) week's; Richardson c) a weeks; Richardson's  
 d) week; Richardson's
10. We want to equip our factory with \_\_\_ and to install \_\_\_ in the assembly shop.  
 a) new machineries; them b) a new machinery; it c) new machines; it d) new machinery; it
11. Have you got all the \_\_\_ of Byron in your home library? --- Yes, I have, but I haven't read all of \_\_\_\_.  
 a) work; it b) works; them c) works; it d) work; them
12. Chemistry \_\_\_ my favorite subject. I don't like \_\_\_\_ .  
 a) are; it b) is; them c) is; it d) are; them
13. Here \_\_\_ the pocket money my uncle has sent me. \_\_\_ will be enough to settle all my debts.  
 a) are; It b) is; They c) is; It d) are; They
14. He took off his gloves and put \_\_\_ on the table. She noticed that \_\_\_ brand new.  
 a) them; they were b) it; it was c) it; they were d) them; they was
15. The police \_\_\_ investigating the accident but there \_\_\_ no evidence.  
 a) is; is b) is; are c) are; are d) are; is

## II. QUANTIFIERS.

### I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH *little, a little, few, a few*:

1. Mr. Brown, I would like to ask you \_\_\_ questions. 2. I couldn't go to the theatre because I had \_\_\_ money. 3. Can I have \_\_\_ ice-cream? 4. I think he is rather greedy. He buys \_\_\_ things for himself. 5. The postman doesn't often come here. We receive \_\_\_ letters. 6. It was a cold windy evening, and there were \_\_\_ people in the park. 7. I can't believe that there is \_\_\_ hope left. 8. I have to work, so I have \_\_\_ time for studying. 9. The lecture was so difficult that only \_\_\_ students could understand it. 10. He drank \_\_\_ water and felt much better. 11. There was \_\_\_ tea in the cup, so she poured \_\_\_ more. 12 She asked permission to speak to the guests for \_\_\_ minutes. 13. \_\_\_ people live to be 90 years old in Russia. 14. There is very \_\_\_ juice left. I must buy some. 15. This town is not a very place to visit, so \_\_\_ tourists come here.

### II.FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH *much, many, a lot, how much, how many*:

1. \_\_\_ sugar have you put into my cup? 2. Do you know \_\_\_ money he spent? 3. She put \_\_\_ butter in the cake. 4. We don't need \_\_\_ eggs to cook this meal. 5. There are \_\_\_ bananas and apples in the fridge. 6. Have you got \_\_\_ homework? --- Yes, our teacher gives us \_\_\_ homework. 7. \_\_\_ cups of coffee do you drink a day? 8. \_\_\_ foreign languages does he speak? 9. Tell me, please, \_\_\_ time it will take me to get there. 10. \_\_\_ times a month do you go to the cinema? 11. He doesn't want \_\_\_ advisors. He can solve the problem himself. 12. Bill Gates earns \_\_\_ of money every day. 13. She hasn't got \_\_\_ of trouble with her work. 14. The boss didn't give me \_\_\_ instructions before his leave. 15. Don't eat too \_\_\_ much sweets before lunch!

### III. INSERT *much, many, a little, little, a few, few*:

1. He is a man of \_\_\_ words. 2. He has very \_\_\_ knowledge of the matter. 3. The street looked almost deserted. There were \_\_\_ people in it. 4. \_\_\_ are as capable at languages as he is. 5. Very \_\_\_ people know about it. 6. We can't go all into this car. We are one too \_\_\_. 7. Why do you eat so \_\_\_? Try \_\_\_ of everything. 8. \_\_\_ did I know what was in store for me! 9. He knows \_\_\_. But \_\_\_ he knows, he knows very well. 10. A good speaker can say much in \_\_\_ words. 11. Do you know the English language? --- Just \_\_\_. 12. Say \_\_\_ and do \_\_\_. 13. I have only \_\_\_ things left undone. 14. Are there \_\_\_ mistakes in my translation? --- Quite \_\_\_. 15. \_\_\_ was said but \_\_\_ done. 16. \_\_\_ is spoken about it, but \_\_\_ believe it. 17. There isn't \_\_\_ harm in it. 18. Can you describe the situation in \_\_\_ words? 19. \_\_\_ effort had been made before the peace treaty was signed. 20. Eating too \_\_\_ fat is bad for your health.

### IV. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. Oh, there are four of them! I can give them (so/only) a few sandwiches. 2. I've met (quite/too) a few decent people in my life. 3. She respected him but gave him (too/only) a little thought. 4. I think there is (so/quite) a lot of charm in him. 5. (Too/Only) many cooks spoil the broth. 6. Unfortunately, we make (very/only) many mistakes in our life. 7. (Quite/Very) few words were said to understand the problem. 8. (Too/Very) much sand covers most of the territory of Egypt. 9. There are (only/so) many policemen in the streets during national holidays. 10. There are (very/only) many tales about Loch Ness monster. 11. Let's go to the canteen. There are (quite/very) a few coins in my wallet to buy a sandwich. 12. There were (too/quite) a few people in the shop. 13. (Quite/too) a lot of money is spent on armament. 14. We've got (too/only) a few minutes before the ship sails. 15. There were (quite/only) many delicious dishes on the table in front of him.

### V. FILL IN THE SPACES WITH *a lot of, plenty of, a great number of, a great amount of, a great deal of* ( you may choose several variants).

1. The situation was becoming worse and worse. \_\_\_ projects had to be postponed. 2. There were \_\_\_ people at the meeting. 3. Have you finished that glass of milk? There is \_\_\_ milk in the fridge if you would like more. 4. Don't worry, there is \_\_\_ food. There will be enough for a month's expedition. 5. He has changed \_\_\_ jobs in his life. 6. She has got \_\_\_ trouble with her new work. 7. She is trying to keep to a diet. Every day she eats \_\_\_ apples and drinks \_\_\_ mineral water. 8. Bell invented the telephone, one of the most useful devices. Since his invention \_\_\_ telephones have been installed in people's apartments. 9. There is \_\_\_ juice left. Help yourself! 10. There were \_\_\_ rooms available on the island. 11. The proposal got \_\_\_ support from the public. 12. We spend \_\_\_ time at our country house. 13. She always takes \_\_\_ luggage when she travels. 14. She drinks \_\_\_ cups of tea every day. 15. She left \_\_\_ jewellery to her grandchildren.

### VI. TEST. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. \_\_\_ food, clothes and other goods are becoming more expensive now.  
a) much b) many c) few
2. "The system of education is not superb," --- she said.---"Too \_\_\_ mathematics \_\_\_ usually taught at school"  
a) many; are b) much; is c) much; are
3. We've got too \_\_\_ petrol. We must have the car filled at the nearest service station.  
a) a little b) much c) little
4. When we traveled we spent \_\_\_ money.  
a) few b) plenty c) a lot of

5. He enjoyed his life there. He had \_\_\_ friends and they met quite often.  
 a) few b) a few c) not many
6. \_\_\_ students knew the answer to this question.  
 a) few b) a great deal c) little
7. This writer created \_\_\_ fascinating stories.  
 a) a great number of b) a great amount of c) a great deal of
8. Although table tennis was invented in England, British players don't have \_\_\_ chance in international championships.  
 a) little b) a great number of c) much
9. In this part of the country there are deserts which receive as \_\_\_ as five inches of rainfall a year.  
 a) few b) little c) a little
10. For those people who want to explore the Grand Canyon, there are \_\_\_ opportunities.  
 a) a lot b) a great deal c) a lot of
11. Reptiles are \_\_\_ : There are only three types of snakes of which only one is dangerous.  
 a) few b) a few c) a lot
12. We had \_\_\_ books at home and I was lucky to grow up in such a house of books.  
 a) a lot of b) a great deal of c) a few
13. London is famous for its theatre life, and there are \_\_\_ of theatres within a square mile to choose from.  
 a) a great amount b) a great number c) a few
14. Could I have \_\_\_ sugar in my coffee, please?  
 a) a few b) a little c) a lot
15. We have to go shopping. There is \_\_\_ food left.  
 a) much b) a little c) little

### III. THE ARTICLE.

#### I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH A OR THE:

1. Could you open \_\_\_ door, please? I see \_\_\_ girl knocking. 2. \_\_\_ advice you gave me helped me a lot. 3. Look out! There is \_\_\_ dangerous bend in \_\_\_ road. 4. We often go to \_\_\_ theatre and to \_\_\_ cinema, but we rarely go to \_\_\_ circus. 5. She can't find \_\_\_ telegram which she received in the morning. 6. What \_\_\_ lovely song! 7. Could you tell me \_\_\_ time? -- It's \_\_\_ quarter past six. 8. Can you play \_\_\_ guitar? 9. \_\_\_ world tour costs a lot of money. 10. Don't tell me \_\_\_ lie! Tell me \_\_\_ truth. 11. He crossed \_\_\_ stream which was below \_\_\_ pool. 12. As \_\_\_ weather was fine, they had \_\_\_ pleasant walk across \_\_\_ park. 13. Is there anybody else in \_\_\_ waiting room? -- Yes, \_\_\_ man wants to speak to you. 14. Is there \_\_\_ enquiry office at \_\_\_ airport? 15. How much are apples? -- They are 6\$ \_\_\_ kilo.

#### II. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE WHERE NECESSARY:

1. What \_\_\_ elegant model! 2. What \_\_\_ dangerous drivers! 3. \_\_\_ June is \_\_\_ winter month in Australia. 4. These twins are such \_\_\_ nice girls. 5. What \_\_\_ useful advice! 6. What \_\_\_ sweet babies! 7. What \_\_\_ boring film it was! 8. What are you reading? -- I am reading a newspaper. 9. I am going to bed, I have got \_\_\_ splitting backache. 10. What \_\_\_ reliable teacher! 11. There is \_\_\_ snow on the ground. 12. My aunt always wears \_\_\_ ear-rings. 13. I don't think that \_\_\_ baseball is \_\_\_ slow game. 14. There is \_\_\_ interesting museum in the centre of the city. 15. It is \_\_\_ very hot soup. 16. Better \_\_\_ small fish than \_\_\_ empty dish. 17. \_\_\_ closed mouth catches no \_\_\_ flies. 18. \_\_\_ fire and \_\_\_ water are \_\_\_ good servants but \_\_\_ bad masters. 19. She goes to the theatre once \_\_\_ month. 20. What \_\_\_ fat geese you have got! 22. What's wrong with you? Have you got \_\_\_ headache? 23. I have been walking for two hours. I've got \_\_\_ sore feet. 24. I don't think Ann will get a job, she hasn't got \_\_\_ experience. 25. You need \_\_\_ visa to visit \_\_\_ foreign countries, but not all of them.

### III. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE ARTICLE WHERE NECESSARY:

1. Do you usually go by \_\_\_ train or in \_\_\_ car there? 2. Life \_\_\_ is impossible without \_\_\_ water and \_\_\_ air. 3. You can't swim in \_\_\_ river, \_\_\_ water isn't warm enough. 4. You can't do any work without \_\_\_ knowledge. 5. This is \_\_\_ coffee I am so fond of. I don't think there is \_\_\_ better coffee than this. 6. Nothing can travel faster than \_\_\_ light. 7. He can give you \_\_\_ piece of advice. He is fond of giving \_\_\_ advice. But \_\_\_ advice he gave me did not help. 8. You can be satisfied with \_\_\_ progress you have made. 9. Our plane ran into \_\_\_ heavy weather. 10. It was twelve o'clock but Mike was still in \_\_\_ bed. 11. Could you give me \_\_\_ lift to \_\_\_ college? 12. He had \_\_\_ headache and didn't go to \_\_\_ work yesterday. 13. In \_\_\_ summer children don't go to \_\_\_ school. 14. Mother came to \_\_\_ school to see my teacher yesterday. 15. The Queen is going to open \_\_\_ new hospital in the capital next week. 16. The doctor said I would not stay in \_\_\_ hospital for a long time. 17. My cousin was sent to \_\_\_ prison two years ago. I come to \_\_\_ prison to see him once a month. 18. I went to \_\_\_ church last Sunday but I could not pray. There were too many people in \_\_\_ church. 19. After \_\_\_ lunch they sat down under the oak tree drinking \_\_\_ Turkish coffee. 20. I would like to have \_\_\_ sandwich with \_\_\_ sausage for \_\_\_ breakfast. 21. My favourite subject at \_\_\_ school was \_\_\_ physics. 22. What is \_\_\_ oldest building in \_\_\_ town you live in? 23. \_\_\_ mobile phones are not expensive nowadays. 24. It all happened in \_\_\_ winter of 1967. 25. Would you mind going to \_\_\_ cinema tonight?

### IV. FILL IN THE DEFINITE ARTICLE WHERE NECESSARY:

1. When will he arrive at \_\_\_ Heathrow airport? 2. \_\_\_ Bolshoi Theatre is famous for its ballet performances. 3. People coming to \_\_\_ London often go shopping in \_\_\_ Oxford Street. 4. If you are interested in historical places, you should see \_\_\_ Westminster Abbey, \_\_\_ Houses of Parliament, \_\_\_ St. Paul's Cathedral and \_\_\_ Tower. 5. Where do you live? --- I live in \_\_\_ High Street. 6. On \_\_\_ Sunday \_\_\_ "Financial Times" published an article about the situation in \_\_\_ China. 7. Are you going to stay at \_\_\_ St. Marcus Hotel? --- No, at \_\_\_ Plaza Hotel. 8. He lives in \_\_\_ south of \_\_\_ Australia. 9. \_\_\_ English Channel is between \_\_\_ Great Britain and \_\_\_ France. 10. \_\_\_ Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of \_\_\_ London. 11. \_\_\_ Pacific is \_\_\_ largest ocean on our planet. 12. \_\_\_ Mississippi is \_\_\_ longest river in \_\_\_ USA. 13. \_\_\_ Urals are old but not very high. 14. \_\_\_ Queen Elizabeth had \_\_\_ dinner with \_\_\_ President Bush. 15. \_\_\_ New York is in the mouth of \_\_\_ Hudson River. 16. \_\_\_ Hague is the administrative capital of \_\_\_ Netherlands, located in \_\_\_ west of \_\_\_ country. 17. \_\_\_ Lake Baikal is a lake in \_\_\_ Southern Siberia. 18. \_\_\_ Tate Gallery is near \_\_\_ Trafalgar Square. 19. \_\_\_ Doctor Defoe has a good reputation. 20. \_\_\_ Browns are a nice and intelligent couple. 21. \_\_\_ Harrods is a big department store near \_\_\_ Kensington Gardens. 22. \_\_\_ Serengeti National Park is in \_\_\_ Tanzania. 23. \_\_\_ Christmas Eve is on \_\_\_ 24<sup>th</sup> of \_\_\_ December. 24. Show me \_\_\_ Bermudas on this map, please. 25. One of my classmates entered \_\_\_ Moscow State University. As for me, I chose \_\_\_ Higher School of \_\_\_ Economics.

### V. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE DEFINITE ARTICLE WHERE NECESSARY:

1. We had a lot of \_\_\_ roses in our garden. \_\_\_ roses smelt wonderful. 2. \_\_\_ roses are beautiful flowers with a wonderful smell. 3. What \_\_\_ beautiful roses! 4. What is \_\_\_ largest lake in Asia? 5. \_\_\_ radio is on but nobody is listening to it. 6. \_\_\_ elderly need help from \_\_\_ government. 7. My children want to be \_\_\_ doctors. 8. Do the sell \_\_\_ cakes in this shop? 9. \_\_\_ cows and \_\_\_ horses are \_\_\_ farm animals. 10. \_\_\_ Sun is a star. 11. Are you fond of \_\_\_ classical music? 12. The kitten climbed at \_\_\_ top of the tree. 13. I prefer drinking \_\_\_ green tea.



14. \_\_\_ pine grows in many parts of the world. 15. \_\_\_ Chinese invented \_\_\_ paper and \_\_\_ powder. 16. Do you think \_\_\_ rich should pay more taxes to help \_\_\_ poor? 17. \_\_\_ English is spoken in many countries. 18. Can you play \_\_\_ guitar? 19. Will you play \_\_\_ chess with me? 20. The government should take more care of \_\_\_ disabled and \_\_\_ unemployed. 21. \_\_\_ bicycle is one of the main transport means in Amsterdam. 22. \_\_\_ daffodil is the national emblem of \_\_\_ Welsh. 23. I studied \_\_\_ French language at school. 24. We work for \_\_\_ same company. 25. \_\_\_ young have their fortune in their hands.

#### VI. USE "the" WITH GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES WHERE NECESSARY:

Australia, Lake Michigan, Asia, Suez Canal, North America, Switzerland, Pacific Ocean, Bosphorus, Rocky Mountains, Thames, Hague, Haiti, Oslo, Texas, Canaries, Ukraine, Red Sea, Nile, Kalahari, Lake Ladoga, Andes, Latin America, Vatican, Brighton, Mediterranean Sea, Mississippi, Lake District, Brazil, Etna, Sicily, Sahara, Vesuvius, Japan, West Africa, Arctic, Netherlands, Kara Kum, Kilimanjaro, Azores, Antarctic Ocean, Madagascar, Mont Blanc, Great Britain, Amazon, Rhine

#### VII. FILL IN "the" WHERE NECESSARY:

1. James went to \_\_\_ hospital to pick up his wife who is a surgeon there. 2. We have decided to go to \_\_\_ Canary Islands on holiday. Last year we went to \_\_\_ Crete and liked \_\_\_ people there very much. 3. \_\_\_ Princess of Wales visited a shelter for \_\_\_ homeless yesterday. 4. If you go to \_\_\_ New York, you must visit \_\_\_ Central Park, \_\_\_ Guggenheim museum and \_\_\_ World Trade Centre, but don't bother to visit \_\_\_ Times Square. 5. Many people enjoy \_\_\_ snowboarding and \_\_\_ hiking in \_\_\_ Alps and \_\_\_ Pyrenees. 6. It is interesting to look at \_\_\_ old maps and see how \_\_\_ borders have changed. 7. If you have \_\_\_ good weather, \_\_\_ summer in \_\_\_ Scotland is beautiful. \_\_\_ most people, however prefer \_\_\_ guaranteed sunshine of \_\_\_ Mediterranean. 8. As soon as Jim got home from \_\_\_ school he went straight to \_\_\_ bed because he felt as if he had \_\_\_ flu. 9. \_\_\_ Quins are holding a ball in \_\_\_ Sherbrooke Castle Hotel on \_\_\_ fifth of June. 10. \_\_\_ Great Wall of \_\_\_ China is said to be \_\_\_ only man-made structure seen from \_\_\_ space. 11. In \_\_\_ office where I work \_\_\_ most people have a degree in \_\_\_ English, but my boss, who is \_\_\_ nicest person I have worked for, has a PhD in \_\_\_ astronomy. 12. \_\_\_ Rock Garden Café is half way up \_\_\_ Queen Street, off \_\_\_ George Square. 13. I was thinking of making \_\_\_ lasagna, but if you prefer we can go to \_\_\_ Queen's Arms pub for \_\_\_ lunch. 14. When we arrived at \_\_\_ Manchester Airport, Rachel was waiting for us at \_\_\_ arrivals gate. 15. I was born in \_\_\_ North of England, but when I was in \_\_\_ infant school we moved to \_\_\_ Lewes, which is in \_\_\_ East Sussex. 16. Margaret Thatcher, who was \_\_\_ Prime Minister of \_\_\_ Great Britain for 12 years, is now known as \_\_\_ Baroness Thatcher of Kesteven.

#### VIII. FILL "a/an" OR "the" WHERE NECESSARY:

1. On \_\_\_ thirty-first of December, thousands of people gather in \_\_\_ Times Square, \_\_\_ New York, to celebrate \_\_\_ coming of \_\_\_ New Year. 2. Of all \_\_\_ countries on \_\_\_ continent of \_\_\_ North America, Phil has only visited \_\_\_ Canada. 3. \_\_\_ universities of \_\_\_ Oxford and \_\_\_ Cambridge are of \_\_\_ most famous universities in \_\_\_ Europe. 4. If you want to work abroad, why don't you contact \_\_\_ agency I went to in \_\_\_ Lamb Street? 5. \_\_\_ Detective Sherlock Holmes and his assistant, \_\_\_ Doctor Watson, solved \_\_\_ lot of mysteries. 6. The highest mountain in \_\_\_ world, \_\_\_ Mount Everest, is in \_\_\_ Himalayas. 7. \_\_\_ Balearic Islands lie to \_\_\_ south of \_\_\_ Spain. 8. On \_\_\_ Sunday

we decided to go to \_\_\_ beach by \_\_\_ train, but by the time we got to \_\_\_ station, \_\_\_ weather looked so threatening that we went to \_\_\_ cinema instead. 9. I would love to spend \_\_\_ summer cruising in \_\_\_ Caribbean. 10. Belfast is \_\_\_ capital of \_\_\_ Northern Ireland and Dublin is \_\_\_ capital of \_\_\_ Republic of \_\_\_ Ireland. 11. \_\_\_ capital city of \_\_\_ Spain, \_\_\_ Madrid, is to \_\_\_ north of \_\_\_ Seville. 12. There is \_\_\_ wonderful restaurant-café in \_\_\_ Glasgow which has some of \_\_\_ most charming and helpful waiters I've ever seen. 13. Stephen has \_\_\_ seminar on \_\_\_ Saturday morning, so we are not able to go to \_\_\_ ski-slopes until \_\_\_ Sunday. 14. Mrs. Hamilton holds \_\_\_ flower arranging class in \_\_\_ Cathedral on \_\_\_ Wednesday evenings. 15. Julia is \_\_\_ extremely patient girl, she will have no problem in her career as \_\_\_ nanny.

### IX. FIND THE MISTAKES IF ANY, USE THE CORRECT ARTICLE:

1. I asked my brother for and advice. But the advice he gave me was useless. 2. We are at a college now. 3. The college is near the bus stop round the corner. 4. I would like to visit the town where I was born. 5. I have just had an accident, so now I am in the hospital. 6. Would you like to travel to London by a plane? 7. Who is a captain of your college football team? 8. Let's meet at church. It is near the supermarket. 9. The room is 120\$ the night. 10. I would prefer to read his comedy in original. 11. He refused to take a part in the competition. 12. When was paper first made? 13. Rocky Mountains are in North America. 14. We didn't even know that Smiths had a daughter. 15. I'm going to study the Japanese next week.

### X. TEST. Choose the right variant:

- \_\_\_ University of London gives almost the same education as \_\_\_ California University.  
a) ---; --- b) the; the c) ---; the d) the; ---
- I would rather stay at home \_\_\_ and watch a football match on \_\_\_ TV.  
a) ---; --- b) the; the c) ---; the d) a; ---
- I am keen on traveling and in my dreams I often see myself climbing \_\_\_ Mont Blanc or exploring \_\_\_ Azores.  
a) ---; the b) the; --- c) ---; --- d) the; the
- They lost \_\_\_ patience and sent me to my parents to \_\_\_ country.  
a) a; --- b) the; --- c) ---; --- d) the; the
- Even though he is \_\_\_ Brazilian, he doesn't drink \_\_\_ coffee.  
a) a; --- b) ---; --- c) a; the d) the; a
- We have bought \_\_\_ nice cottage in \_\_\_ country.  
a) a; --- b) the; the c) a; the d) the; ---
- \_\_\_ effects of air pollution on \_\_\_ environment have been observed for years.  
a) ---; --- b) the; --- c) ---; the d) the; the
- Nelly is \_\_\_ very good pianist. She plays \_\_\_ piano very well.  
a) a; the b) a; a; c) a; --- d) the; the
- Shall we have \_\_\_ dinner today? --- Don't worry! \_\_\_ dinner will be served in ten minutes.  
a) a; a b) the; the c) a; --- d) ---; the
- \_\_\_ old people often feel lonely. --- You are right, \_\_\_ old need our special care.  
a) the; the b) ---; the c) ---; --- d) the; ---
- He spent \_\_\_ week with his uncle who lives near \_\_\_ Lake Superior.  
a) ---; ; b) a; the c) a; --- d) the; the
- He is working at his report from \_\_\_ morning till \_\_\_ night.  
a) a; a; b) the; the c) ---; --- d) the; ---

13. I am looking for job \_\_\_\_ job I applied for yesterday was not well paid.  
 a) a; the b) the; the c) the; a d) ---; the
14. William Saxton set up \_\_\_\_ first printing press at \_\_\_\_ Westminster in 1476.  
 a) the; the b) the; --- c) ---; the d) a; ---
15. They are looking for \_\_\_\_ man with --- long dark hair. He is armed and dangerous.  
 a)the; --- b) a; a c) a; the d) a; ---

#### IV. THE PRONOUN.

##### I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE PRONOUNS:

1. These books are (her / hers). Give (them / their / theirs) to (her/hers). 2. This tape recorder of (her / hers / she) is always out of order. --- But so is (you / your /yours)! 3. (Their / Theirs / Them) knowledge of English is not much more superior to (we / our / ours). 4. What colour is the coat? --- It is so far that I can't see (it's / its / it). 5. Why are (you / your / yours) sitting here? It is not (you / your / yours) place. It is (me / mine / my). 6. The clock has stopped. Something may be wrong with (it's / it / its) spring. 7. He can live without (my / me / mine) help, but not without (them / their / theirs). 8. Do you like (you / your / yours) new car? --- Oh, (it's / it / its) has never let me down yet. 9. If these gloves are neither (she / her / hers) nor (you / your / yours), then they should be (me / my / mine). 10. They rarely drive to (their / them / theirs) office. They live near (it's / it / its).

##### II. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:

1. \_\_\_\_ (She) birthday was a week after \_\_\_\_ (I). 2. I would like some more milk in \_\_\_\_ (I) coffee. 3. I have to be at \_\_\_\_ (I) place at 7, so I must leave \_\_\_\_ (you) right now. 4. \_\_\_\_ (We) car was damaged but \_\_\_\_ (they) was OK. 5. They would like to have breakfast in \_\_\_\_ (they) room. 6. My son wants to have a computer in \_\_\_\_ (he) room. 7. I wish \_\_\_\_ (I) English was fluent as \_\_\_\_ (he). 8. If you like a photo of \_\_\_\_ (you), you will also like a picture of \_\_\_\_ (we). 9. The cat is licking \_\_\_\_ (it) kitten. 10. Ann has never invited me to \_\_\_\_ (she) party and I have never invited her to \_\_\_\_ (I). 11. I would like to listen to \_\_\_\_ (she) song and then \_\_\_\_ (you). 12. London is famous for \_\_\_\_ (it) museums and parks. 13. She has got a computer of \_\_\_\_ (she). 14. You can't take it. It isn't \_\_\_\_ (you). 15. This is \_\_\_\_ (he) suitcase but that one is \_\_\_\_ (I).

##### III. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. He usually carries a gun to defend (him / himself ) when he goes out. 2. To save money we built a house (ourselves / each other). 3. The girls told their father that they would do the cooking (each other / themselves). 4. Why are you looking at (you / yourself) in the mirror?. 5. The ballet (himself / itself) wasn't very good but the music was fantastic. 6. In Russia people give (themselves / each other) presents. 7. They waved to (themselves / each other) when the ferry sailed off. 8. How long have you known (yourselves / each other)? 9. Sorry, but I can't help you. Do it (yours / yourself)! 10. It was your fault! You can't blame (her / yourself). 11. Something frightened her and she was afraid of sleeping by (herself / her). 12. Bob and Terry don't like (each other / themselves). They have an argument every time they meet. 13. Can I have some more tea? --- Sure. Help (me / yourself). 14. My mother didn't worry about her children. They knew how to look after (them / themselves). 15. We usually talk to ( ourselves / each other) on the phone at the weekends.

#### IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN WHERE NECESSARY:

1. During the break they amused \_\_\_ in the bar.
2. Don't blame \_\_\_. It was not your fault.
3. She didn't know where to hide.
4. She stopped crying, washed \_\_\_ and decided to go downstairs.
5. We protect \_\_\_ from cold with warm things.
6. Aren't you hungry? Help \_\_\_ to the meat.
7. She decided to excuse \_\_\_ his bad behaviour.
8. I opened the door and found \_\_\_ facing a stranger.
9. She burnt \_\_\_ ironing a dress.
10. Have a good time! Try to relax \_\_\_ and enjoy \_\_\_.
11. You can trust him. He is honesty \_\_\_.
12. Why can't you concentrate \_\_\_? Pull \_\_\_ together and start your work.
13. Would you mind keeping your words to \_\_\_?
14. He cut \_\_\_ shaving this morning.
15. She dried \_\_\_ with a blue towel.
16. Though it was rather cold in the room, he felt \_\_\_ hot.
17. Go and see it for \_\_\_ if you like.
18. She settled \_\_\_ in the armchair as comfortably as she could.
19. They had to excuse \_\_\_ for their coming late.
20. Have you shaved \_\_\_ today?

#### V. INSERT *some, any, or no*:

1. Put \_\_\_ sugar in your tea, there is \_\_\_ sugar in it.
2. I see \_\_\_ cucumbers in the salad. Why haven't you put \_\_\_? --- I had \_\_\_ time to go and buy \_\_\_.
3. Have jam, it is very good. --- No, thanks, I don't want \_\_\_.
4. Was there \_\_\_ cause for complaint? --- Yes, there was \_\_\_.
5. He took out \_\_\_ strange instrument from his bag.
6. I can do it without \_\_\_ outside help.
7. What book shall I bring you? --- \_\_\_ you like.
8. Is there \_\_\_ other choice?
9. He can answer \_\_\_ question on the subject.
10. I can answer now only \_\_\_ questions on the subject.
11. \_\_\_ doctor will tell you that it is harmful to your health.
12. Can we have \_\_\_ milk?
13. Would you like me to give you \_\_\_ additional proof?
14. Is \_\_\_ additional proof necessary?
15. Why are \_\_\_ people so boring?
16. What material do you need? --- \_\_\_ that is available.
17. Shall I help you to \_\_\_ fruit?
18. Were there \_\_\_ objections?
19. I have \_\_\_ friends living in Moscow.
20. The hall was full, so we couldn't find \_\_\_ vacant seats.

#### VI. CHOOSE THE APPROPRIATE INDEFINITE PRONOUN:

1. If (someone/anyone) comes, let me know immediately.
2. She is still (somewhere/nowhere) abroad.
3. (Something/nothing) tells me you have got bad news for me.
4. We didn't think he would succeed, but he managed (anyhow/somehow).
5. Why are you talking? Hardly (anybody/nobody) is listening to me.
6. He was standing by the window and was looking (somewhere/nowhere).
7. She refused to say (something/anything).
8. Is there (somebody/anybody) here who speaks English?
9. She was said that (someone/nobody) was waiting for her in the street.
10. Why are you crying? Has (anything/something) happened to you?
11. Write to us (something/nothing) interesting, will you?
12. The sick man was able to stand up (someone's/anyone's) help.
13. I can't find my glasses (nowhere/anywhere).
14. Where can I find (someone/anyone) here who can give me advice on this question?
15. I haven't heard from him for a month. I am afraid (something/anything) has happened to him.
16. (Anybody/Nobody) can do this work. It's very simple.
17. I remember (anything/nothing) about this accident.
18. Could you give me (something/anything) to eat?
19. I don't know (something/anything) about it. He said (something/nothing) about it in his last letter.
20. I am sure they kept silence. (Somebody/Nobody) spoke about it.

#### VII. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH *another, other, others, else*:

1. Where \_\_\_ should I look?
  2. Do you know anyone \_\_\_ here?
  3. You may borrow this eraser. I have several \_\_\_.
  4. Three people moved out, and two \_\_\_ moved in.
  5. I have \_\_\_ idea.
  6. Few \_\_\_ people attended the ceremony.
  7. Who \_\_\_ knows the secret?
  8. We are going to move to \_\_\_ city.
  9. Five of the books were returned on time, but three \_\_\_ were overdue.
  10. \_\_\_ people soon followed her example.
  11. I want to borrow \_\_\_ book from the library.
- 12

12. He lives on the \_\_\_ side of the lake. 13. What \_\_\_ have you decided? 14. Some students enjoyed the film, but \_\_\_ did not. 15. Some birds feed on insects, while \_\_\_ eat berries. 16. Somebody \_\_\_ should have a turn now. 17. The \_\_\_ guests have already arrived. 18. There were several \_\_\_ possibilities. 19. I have read this book. Could you give me \_\_\_ book? 20. Some people enjoy pop music, \_\_\_ don't.

### VIII. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH *some, any, no, every*:

1. I have met \_\_\_ people, but I don't have \_\_\_ real friends. 2. There was a prize for \_\_\_ one of the competitors. 3. Could you give me \_\_\_ examples? 4. \_\_\_ child can learn to read and write. 5. Have you got \_\_\_ matches? --- Yes, I think I've got \_\_\_ in my pocket. 6. There weren't \_\_\_ potatoes left. 7. \_\_\_ child should have milk \_\_\_ day. 8. She had \_\_\_ games, but she didn't have \_\_\_ computer games. 9. There were \_\_\_ tomatoes left. 10. Is there \_\_\_ petrol in the tank? --- Yes, there must be \_\_\_ left. 11. I see him at work almost \_\_\_ day. 12. It hasn't made \_\_\_ difference. 13. He was older than \_\_\_ of the other boys. 14. Have you \_\_\_ idea what time it is? 15. \_\_\_ of the information has already been used. 16. There are \_\_\_ cookies left, but there isn't \_\_\_ cake. 17. He has \_\_\_ books. He has read most of them, but he hasn't read \_\_\_ one. 18. I would like to ask you for \_\_\_ advice. 19. Would you like \_\_\_ milk? 20. Her car wasn't \_\_\_ better than ours.

### IX. INSERT *some, any, no, every* making the appropriate compounds:

1. She put her handbag down \_\_\_ and now she can't find it \_\_\_. 2. Does \_\_\_ want a cup of tea? 3. Jane is getting married to \_\_\_ she met on holiday. 4. Tommy is so nice. \_\_\_ likes him. 5. The accident looked serious but fortunately \_\_\_ was injured. 6. I am hungry. I want \_\_\_ to eat. 7. I've looked \_\_\_ for my passport, but I can't find it \_\_\_. 8. What's that smell? Can you smell \_\_\_ burning? 9. I asked if \_\_\_ wanted an ice-cream, but \_\_\_ did, so I just bought one for me. 10. Did \_\_\_ phone me while I was out? 11. Your face looks terribly familiar. Haven't I seen you \_\_\_ before? 12. I have \_\_\_ more to say to you. Goodbye. 13. I haven't been to \_\_\_ more beautiful than Scotland. 14. Who was at the party? --- \_\_\_. Pete, Ann, James, the Smiths, Sally Beams and Kathy. 15. Where do you want to go on holiday? --- \_\_\_ hot. I don't care if it is Greece, Spain, Italy or Sahara. 16. Come and have supper with us if you aren't doing \_\_\_ tonight. 17. Does \_\_\_ want a game of tennis? 18. She left the room without saying \_\_\_. 19. It was Sunday, and the town was deserted. \_\_\_ was in the streets, and \_\_\_ was opened. 20. What do you want for supper? --- \_\_\_, I don't mind.

### X. CHOOSE THE APPROPRIATE WORD: *EACH OR EVERY* :

1. They \_\_\_ have a comfortable flat. 2. \_\_\_ patient wants to be healthy. 3. This book is divided into 20 units and \_\_\_ of them has a different title. 4. \_\_\_ witness was questioned in turn. 5. Planes fly to St. Petersburg \_\_\_ hour. 6. \_\_\_ child wants to visit Disneyland. 7. You can come here \_\_\_ day. 8. \_\_\_ of us would be happy to help you. 9. The performance was a success. \_\_\_ place was taken. 10. \_\_\_ passenger must fasten the belt when the plane takes off or lands. 11. The twins' father gave them \_\_\_ five pounds for their birthday. 12. She has something to say on \_\_\_ subject. 13. I have \_\_\_ book he has written. 14. They broke into small groups; \_\_\_ had his own wonderful story to tell. 15. He looked at \_\_\_ of us in turn. 16. I would like you to make \_\_\_ effort to obtain the data we spoke about. 17. He has \_\_\_ right to know who you are going to marry. 18. My company has treated me well, and given me \_\_\_ chance to succeed. 19. \_\_\_ of these books has its interesting points.

## XI. CHOOSE THE RIGHT RELATIVE PRONOUN:

1. The computer (that/whose) is the fastest, is naturally the most expensive.
2. The volunteers, (whose/who) enthusiasm was obvious, finished the work quickly.
3. Have you seen the man (who/which) came here yesterday?
4. The dog (that/who) got the bone is now playing in the yard.
5. I have consulted with the doctor (who/which) gave me this medicine.
6. Parents (whose/whom) children do well at school usually consider themselves fortunate.
7. Wales is a country (that/whom) I would like to visit.
8. These books (which/who) I bought last month are already outdated.
9. Most students (who/whom) live in residence find it easy to make friends.
10. Have you seen the man (which/whom) I helped the other day?
11. Children (who/of which) like music are often good at maths.
12. The student (to which/to whom) the prize was awarded had an impressive record.
13. He is the only person in (whom/who) I would not confide.
14. The desk (that/who) has so many shelves is very expensive.
15. Our neighbours, to (who/whom) we lent our bike, are very reliable.

## XII. CHOOSE THE APPROPRIATE WORD: EITHER/ANY/NEITHER/NONE:

1. The Pinns' sisters are arriving tomorrow. \_\_\_ of the two girls is very pretty, but \_\_\_ is married yet.
2. There were four applicants, but \_\_\_ of them impressed me.
3. There is a village on \_\_\_ bank of the river.
4. John and Pete didn't pass the exam yesterday because \_\_\_ was ready for it.
5. Can he speak French or German? --- \_\_\_. He is not good at languages.
6. What would you prefer, tea or coffee? --- \_\_\_ will do.
7. There are many good inns in Scotland. While traveling you may stay in \_\_\_ of them.
8. I saw two plays in this theatre, but \_\_\_ of them impressed me. Rita says she saw several plays there, but she likes \_\_\_ of them.
9. There are a few cafes in this district, but \_\_\_ of them is good.
10. The woman carried a bag in \_\_\_ hand.
11. I have three winter coats, but \_\_\_ of them is new.
12. There are two umbrellas here, but \_\_\_ of them is mine.
13. She has painted dozens of pictures. Have you seen \_\_\_ of them?
14. Two men said "hello" to me, but I didn't recognize \_\_\_ of them.
15. I found all the questions difficult. Did you answer \_\_\_ of them?
16. There are two public libraries in this town, but \_\_\_ of them is located close to my house.
17. Two watches were left here. Is \_\_\_ of them yours?
18. George and Tom like playing chess together, but \_\_\_ of them likes to lose a game.
19. Give me a plate. --- Which one? --- \_\_\_ plate will do.
20. I asked two people how to get to the Mall, but \_\_\_ knew.

## XIII. CHOOSE THE APPROPRIATE WORD:

1. Both the old and the young (is/are) having a good time at the party.
2. Neither Nick nor Marry (is/are) in class today.
3. Either of my daughters can lend you (her/their) skis.
4. Both of the drawings (are/is) beautiful.
5. Neither he nor they (is/are) here.
6. Either she or they (is/are) going to do it.
7. Every writer should learn from (his/their) own experience.
8. Neither of my uncles (write/writes) to us often.
9. Either Jack or Jane (is/are) going on business to London.
10. Many of these birds in this park (live/lives) here throughout the year.
11. Every girl clapped (their/her) hands.
12. Neither he nor his relatives (was/were) present at the wedding.
13. Each of the customers (are/is) important.
14. Either you or she (is/are) right.
15. Both (is/are) present, but neither (is/are) helpful.
16. All of the visitors expressed (his/their) thanks.
17. Each of her friends (has/have) a university degree.
18. Few of her ideas (is/are) as interesting as this one.
19. Either of the routes (is/are) a good choice.
20. Neither they nor she (have/has) come in time.

## XIV. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. There were seven people on the beach; three of them were bathing, \_\_\_ were playing volleyball.  
a) the others b) others c) another
2. Well, kids, \_\_\_ fifty yards and you will be at home.  
a) the other b) the others c) another

3. I think you should choose \_\_\_ colour. This one is too dark.  
a) other b) another c) the other
4. I see only five boys here. Where are \_\_\_ ones?  
a) others b) the other c) the others
5. There have been two oranges on the plate. One is here, where is \_\_\_?  
a) another b) the other c) others
6. Please, give me \_\_\_ copy of the magazine.  
a) the other b) other c) another
7. I am going to stay here for \_\_\_ few days.  
a) another b) the other c) other
8. Two of the guests left rather early, \_\_\_ stayed till midnight.  
a) the other b) another c) the others
9. Why is he so selfish? He never thinks about \_\_\_\_ .  
a) other b) the others c) others
10. I can give you only a small dictionary, I've got no \_\_\_\_ .  
a) other b) the other c) another
11. I don't like this book. Give me \_\_\_\_ .  
a) other b) the other a) another
12. What \_\_\_ questions have you got?  
a) others b) the others c) other
13. I have bought two pens yesterday. One is here, and where is \_\_\_ ?  
a) the other b) another c) the others
14. Some people like apples, \_\_\_ prefer bananas.  
a) the others b) others c) another
15. This bag is too small. I would like to buy \_\_\_ one.  
a) another b) the other c) other
16. What \_\_\_ stories by this writer have you read?  
a) the other b) another c) other
17. There are seven students in this group. Two of them are from China, \_\_\_ are from Vietnam.  
a) others b) the others c) other
18. Would you like \_\_\_ sweet?  
a) other b) another c) the other
19. I have got two TV-sets. One is in the living-room and \_\_\_ in the kitchen.  
a) another b) other c) the other
20. We can't meet today. We'll meet \_\_\_ day.  
a) the other b) another c) other

#### XV. TEST. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. We saw a lot of pictures at the art shop, but \_\_\_ was good enough to buy for our museum.  
a) none of them b) no of them c) not some of them d) only any of them
2. If there are \_\_\_ calls for me, can you ask to leave a message?  
a) some b) none c) any d) no
3. While peeling potatoes my small brother cut \_\_\_ with a sharp knife.  
a) oneself b) him c) his d) himself
4. I have been trying to phone her all day but \_\_\_ I phone her the line was engaged.  
a) every time b) all the time c) the every time d) the whole time
5. If we hadn't taken the same plane, we might have never met \_\_\_\_ .  
a) ours b) ourselves c) each other d) both of us
6. I am going to the wedding on Saturday. \_\_\_ is getting married.  
a) a friend of me b) a friend of mine c) mine friend d) a friend of my

7. \_\_\_ should be present at the meeting. A very serious question will be discussed.  
a) someone b) any one c) everyone d) anyone
8. It is not his fault. You cannot blame \_\_\_\_.  
a) his b) himself c) him d) he
9. What do you want to eat? --- \_\_\_\_, I am so hungry.  
a) nothing b) anything c) something d) any
10. \_\_\_ came to visit him while he was in hospital.  
a) nobody b) none c) any one d) some
11. I cannot talk to you now. I \_\_\_ time.  
a) have got no b) have got one c) have got any d) have got no any
12. \_\_\_ people he worked with are very friendly.  
a) some of b) any of c) some of the d) nobody
13. \_\_\_ I have eaten today is a sandwich.  
a) everything b) all c) whole d) anything
14. It's good that John brought his binoculars with \_\_\_\_.  
a) his b) him c) he d) himself
15. The tourists feel \_\_\_ comfortable on board the ship.  
a) themselves b) --- c) them d) they
16. We are having a party tonight and I have invited \_\_\_ I know.  
a) everything b) everyone c) everywhere d) anyone
17. Mike wasn't carrying \_\_\_ in his hands.  
a) nothing b) something c) anything d) nobody
18. She has to tidy her room. There are clothes and toys \_\_\_\_.  
a) everywhere b) somewhere c) nowhere d) something
19. I think I should make \_\_\_ delicious for supper.  
a) anything b) some c) something d) nothing
20. Call the police! \_\_\_ is trying to break into our flat.  
a) Everybody b) Nobody c) Somebody d) Something
21. One of my brothers is in the garden, \_\_\_ are in the kitchen.  
a) other b) the others c) the other d) another
22. Mrs. Small lives alone, and in the evenings she is very sad because she hasn't got \_\_\_ to talk to.  
a) nobody b) anybody c) somebody d) nothing
23. I can travel, visit foreign museums and see \_\_\_ artists' pictures.  
a) another b) others c) the other d) other
24. Tom brought me two pictures. I didn't like \_\_\_ of them.  
a) either b) neither c) no d) none
25. You can see two apples on the plate. Don't take this one, take \_\_\_\_.  
a) another b) the other c) other d) others
26. Mr. Jacobs had a servant \_\_\_ was very stupid.  
a) who b) what c) which d) that
27. Soon the time came for Sam to go to university in \_\_\_ part of the country.  
a) other b) the other c) the another d) another
28. They looked at \_\_\_ and understood everything.  
a) each another b) one other c) each other d) every other
29. She went for a walk and soon found \_\_\_ on the Champs Elysees.  
a) her b) himself c) hers d) herself
30. What is the name of the man \_\_\_ luggage disappeared in the airport?  
a) whose b) which c) who d) whom



## V. THE ADJECTIVE / THE ADVERB

### I. OPEN THE BRACKETS AND USE THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE:

1. New districts of Moscow are (beautiful) than the old ones. 2. He has got an (old) edition of this book. 3. Sparrows are (common) than other birds. 4. Why are you talking? Please, be (quiet). 5. Are expensive things (good) than cheap ones? 6. The students from group 3 are (industrious) than those from group 2. 7. Motor-cycles are (noisy) than cars. 8. This exercise is (simple) than that one. 9. He is (clever) than his brother. 10. Is English grammar (difficult) than Russian grammar? 11. This matter is (urgent) than that one. 12. Is there a (late) train passing here? 13. He has made (few) mistakes than yesterday. 14. My (old) sister is four years (old) than me. 15. There are (many) customers on Saturdays than on weekdays. 16. She had to give us (far) information. 17. Meet my friends, Mike and Andrew. The former is an economist and (late) is an engineer. 18. He plays tennis (bad) than she. 19. There is (little) milk in my cup than in yours. 20. Now she is (self-confident) than she used to be.

### II. GIVE THE SUPERLATIVE FORM OF THE ADJECTIVES:

1. My dog is (pretty) of the two. 2. This summary is (good) of the two presented. 3. There are nine planets in our solar system and Pluto is (far). 4. The Chrysler Building was once (tall) in the world. 5. Is the Mona Lisa (valuable) painting in the world? 6. (Deep) part of the Pacific Ocean is 11 kilometers below the sea-level. 7. The Pan-American Highway is (long) road in the world. 8. This is one of (expensive) shops in the city. 9. Mother was (beautiful) of seven daughters. 10. The Queen must be (rich) woman in the world. 11. His house is (far) in the street. 12. Unfortunately I haven't heard (late) news. 13. The diamond is (hard) mineral in the world. 14. It was (late) thing I expected of him. 15. The Beatles were (successful) pop group. 16. Marry is (tall) of the two girls. 17 This is (difficult) of the four cases. 18. February is (snowy) and (cold) month of the year here. 19. This knife is (sharp) of the two. 20. Martin was (talented) of the two brothers.

### III. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SO OR SUCH:

1. The show was \_\_\_ amusing that we could not help laughing. 2. The girl looked \_\_\_ sick that the mother called the doctor. 3. He drove at \_\_\_ a high speed that I got frightened. 4. The programme was \_\_\_ entertaining that nobody wanted to miss it. 5. I have been studying for \_\_\_ a long time that I have got a headache now. 6. There were \_\_\_ few participants that the meeting was cancelled. 7. The weather was \_\_\_ nasty that she decided to stay at home. 8. They made \_\_\_ brilliant reports that the audience burst out applauding. 9. He was \_\_\_ shocked that he couldn't say a word. 10. There were \_\_\_ many interesting books that he didn't know which to choose. 11. It is \_\_\_ an original ideal It is \_\_\_ encouraging. 12. The dress is \_\_\_ smart, but you can't wear it with \_\_\_ shoes. 13. You can't talk in \_\_\_ a way. It is \_\_\_ rude. 14. I can't afford \_\_\_ an expensive coat, but I want it \_\_\_ much. 15. Helen has \_\_\_ a good sense of humour. --- Oh, yes! She is \_\_\_ witty. 16. The letter is \_\_\_ informative. --- Oh, yes but it is \_\_\_ long. 17. It is \_\_\_ good weather! The air is \_\_\_ fresh. 18. His health is \_\_\_ poor. --- No wonder, he is \_\_\_ a coach potato. 19. It is \_\_\_ a nice party. --- Oh, yes. I am \_\_\_ glad to be invited. 20. It was \_\_\_ important an occasion that we couldn't miss it.

### IV. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH: *THAN, AS...AS; THE SAME...AS:*

1. Your car is much more powerful \_\_\_ mine, but my small car is \_\_\_ expensive \_\_\_ yours. 2. It took her three times \_\_\_ long \_\_\_ she expected. 3. Her level is \_\_\_ times \_\_\_ large \_\_\_ her old one. 4. I earn \_\_\_ much money \_\_\_ he does. But she earns more \_\_\_ than he. 5. Half \_\_\_ clever \_\_\_ I thought. 6. Grapes in autumn are several times \_\_\_ cheap \_\_\_ they are in winter.

7. I spent \_\_\_ much money \_\_\_ he did. But I didn't spend \_\_\_ sum \_\_\_ Mary did, I spent much less money \_\_\_ she. 8. The new stadium is several times \_\_\_ large \_\_\_ the old one. 9. He is \_\_\_ age \_\_\_ my brother. 10. He can lift a box three times \_\_\_ heavy \_\_\_ that one. 11. Everybody was shocked, but nobody was more shocked \_\_\_ Nick. 12. Petrol is more expensive now \_\_\_ a few years ago. 13. She is not going to marry a man who is twice \_\_\_ old \_\_\_ she is. 14. He spends twice \_\_\_ much \_\_\_ we do. 15. Prices are not \_\_\_ in the 1990s. 16. Petrol is several times \_\_\_ expensive \_\_\_ it was three years ago. 17. I wish you were \_\_\_ pretty \_\_\_ your mother. 18. I ordered \_\_\_ drink \_\_\_ he did. 19. Paris is \_\_\_ exciting \_\_\_ London.

### V. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE GIVEN COMPARATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS:

the hotter ... the worse  
 the longer ... the more frightened  
 the colder ... the hotter  
 the earlier ... the more quickly  
 the later ... the less  
 the more interesting ... the faster  
 the sooner ... the better  
 the less ... the angrier  
 the more ... the cleverer  
 the nearer ... the better

1. \_\_\_ she ate, \_\_\_ she was.
2. \_\_\_ you come up, \_\_\_ you will see the picture.
3. \_\_\_ the children saw the film, \_\_\_ they felt.
4. \_\_\_ you come, \_\_\_ we finish the work.
5. \_\_\_ the weather is, \_\_\_ I feel.
6. \_\_\_ you study, \_\_\_ you will become.
7. \_\_\_ the book is, \_\_\_ you read it.
8. \_\_\_ he takes the medicine, \_\_\_ he will feel.
9. \_\_\_ you come, \_\_\_ you will sleep.
10. \_\_\_ the winter is, \_\_\_ the summer will be.

### VI. CHOOSE EITHER THE ADJECTIVE OR THE ADVERB:

1. The prices are rising (dramatical/dramatically). They are 30% higher this week. 2. Why are you crying so ( loud/loudly) ? What is the matter? 3. The driver of the car was (slight/slightly) injured. He didn't stay a day in hospital. 4. I always feel (happy/happily) when the sun is shining. 5. You look (terrible/terribly)! Are you all right? 6. It was raining (heavy/heavily), so we didn't go out. 7. We played very (bad/badly). We lost the game. 8. This tea tastes a bit (strange/strangely). 9. He answered the question (serious/seriously). He didn't even smile. 10. I can't eat this. I've just tried it and it smells (awful/awfully). 11. The boy wrote the letter (slow/slowly). He was thinking over every word. 12. Open the book (quick/quickly). The lesson has already begun. 13. The man became (violent/violently) when the manager of the restaurant asked him to leave. 14. Look at the notice (attentive/attentively). 15. Your friend seems very (nice/nicely).

## VII. FIND THE APPROPRIATE RUSSIAN EQUIVALENTS FOR THE ADVERBS:

- |              |                              |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1) lately    | a) довольно                  |
| 2) hardly    | b) наконец                   |
| 3) late      | c) глубоко                   |
| 4) closely   | d) едва                      |
| 5) shortly   | e) вероятно                  |
| 6) hard      | f) прямо, непосредственно    |
| 7) pretty    | g) широко повсюду            |
| 8) sharp     | h) почти                     |
| 9) nearly    | i) глубоко, сильно           |
| 10) likely   | j) поздно                    |
| 11) highly   | k) высоко                    |
| 12) near     | l) свободно, вольно          |
| 13) high     | m) очень, чрезвычайно        |
| 14) lastly   | n) близко                    |
| 15) easy     | o) легко                     |
| 16) directly | p) внимательно               |
| 17) short    | q) широко, в большой степени |
| 18) direct   | r) недавно                   |
| 19) deeply   | s) ровно                     |
| 20) widely   | t) резко, внезапно           |
| 21) deep     | u) вскоре                    |
| 22) wrongly  | v) упорно                    |
| 23) free     | w) близко                    |
| 24) freely   | x) прямо, немедленно, тотчас |
| 25) close    | y) несправедливо             |
| 26) wide     | z) бесплатно                 |

## VIII. CHOOSE THE APPROPRIATE ADVERB:

1. He lives quite (near/nearly). 2. He was (near/nearly) run over by the car. 3. You've come too (late/lately). 4. I have seen very little of him (late/lately). 5. The mechanic examined the damaged car (close/closely). 6. He approached me (closer/more closely) to hear me well. 7. It is (prettily/pretty) difficult to speak to her. 8. She is always (pretty/prettily) dressed. 9. I used to work (hardly/hard) to get everything I have got now. 10. The wind was blowing so (hard/hardly) that I could (hard/hardly) walk. 11. The idea seemed (high/highly) improbable to everybody. 12. The plane soared (high/highly), we could (hard/hardly) see it.. 13. The actress (justly/just) deserved the prize. 14. She has (just/justly) come home from school. 15. His suggestion seemed (high/highly) inconceivable to us. 16. Modern planes fly so (high/highly) that they are not seen in the sky. 17. (Short/Shortly) after graduating I moved to the capital. 18. Speak as (short/shortly) as possible. 19. I could see the house door which was (wide/widely) open. 20. My brother is a (wide/widely)- known biologist. 21. Now he (deep/deeply) regrets not visiting his mother more often. 22. Still waters run (deep/deeply). 23. Here is some work for you; see that you do it (right/rightly). 24. The Pamirs is (right/rightly) called "the world's roof".

## IX. CHOOSE THE APPROPRIATE WORD:

1. She spends a lot of money on her clothes but they always look (cheap/cheaply). 2. She spoke (slow/slowly) to her baby. 3. Why did you go home so (sudden/suddenly)? 4. He was (cruel/cruelly) neglected by his parents. 5. Have you seen him? -- Yes, he looks (good/well) but he says he feels (bad/badly). 6. He seems to me a bit (strange/strangely) today. 7. Can you drive (slow/slowly)? 8. He is a bad worker. He works (bad/badly). 9. She looked at me (angry/angrily) and told me to leave the room. 10. The fish tastes (awful/awfully). 11. My brother is ill, he isn't (good/well) now. 12. His cough sounds (terrible/terribly). He should see a doctor. 13. This cake tastes (nice/nicely). 14. Though the dish smelt (good/well), he refused to eat saying that he was not hungry. 15. In spite of the coming danger he remained (calm/calmly). 16. Be (quite/quietly). Stop talking, behave yourselves. 17. The situation looks (bad/badly). We must do something. 18. He looked (good/well) in his new suit. 19. Dick smiled (sad/sadly). 20. Why are you always so (slow/slowly)?

## X. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH ENOUGH OR TOO:

1. The tea is \_\_\_ hot. I can't drink it. 2. My father is very tall and his bed is not long \_\_\_ for him. 3. This skirt is \_\_\_ short. I would like a longer one. 4. She works hard \_\_\_ to enter the University. 5. We have \_\_\_ bread for our big family. 6. They don't have \_\_\_ food for all their guests. 7. She is not old \_\_\_ to get married. 8. You are \_\_\_ young to have grandchildren! 9. You are not old \_\_\_ to travel alone. 10. The river is not warm \_\_\_ to swim in. 11. The bus runs \_\_\_ slowly. 12. She doesn't have \_\_\_ money to travel to Australia. 13. You are driving \_\_\_ fast for me. 14. My Grandpa is not well \_\_\_ to go out. 15. I have eaten \_\_\_ many cakes to feel well.

## XI. TEST. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

- The exam was quite easy, \_\_\_ we expected.  
a) more easy than b) more easy that c) easier than d) easier as
- The more electricity you use, \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) your bill will be higher b) will be higher your bill c) the higher your bill will be d) higher will be your bill
- He is a fast runner. I can't run as \_\_\_ as he can.  
a) fast b) fastly c) faster d) fastest
- I feel \_\_\_ today than I did last week.  
a) much better b) more good c) well d) more better
- This encyclopedia costs \_\_\_ the other one.  
a) more b) twice as many as c) twice more than d) twice as much as
- The more you study, \_\_\_ you will become.  
a) the more smart b) smarter c) the more smarter d) the smarter
- Of the two books this one is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) the most interesting b) most interesting c) more interesting d) the more interesting
- These shoes are \_\_\_ of all.  
a) less expensive b) the less expensive c) the least expensive d) least expensive
- What is \_\_\_ news of today?  
a) later b) the latest c) lately d) last
- If you are interested in \_\_\_ details, ask the head of the office.  
a) further b) farther c) furthest d) the farthest
- The damage to the car could be \_\_\_ than we expected.  
a) bad b) worse c) the worst d) worst

12. Those shoes cost \_\_\_ mine.  
 a) much as b) as much as c) more as d) as more
13. It is becoming \_\_\_ to find a job.  
 a) hard and hard b) hardly and hardly c) harder and harder d) the hardest
14. Could you speak \_\_\_, please?  
 a) distinct b) more distinct c) less distinctly d) more distinctly
15. The benefit was \_\_\_ great a success that the promoters decided to repeat it.  
 a) so b) rather c) quite d) such
16. John is \_\_\_ wonderful person: he is friendly, gay, he has much talent.  
 a) so b) rather c) such d) such a
17. Mark was sure to be acknowledged as he worked \_\_\_\_.  
 a) hardly b) hard enough c) hardly enough d) too hardly
18. You can't dive safely here, the lake is \_\_\_\_.  
 a) enough deep b) enough deeply c) too deep d) too deeply
19. There was a great traffic. We \_\_\_ came in time.  
 a) hardly b) hard c) in hard d) harder
20. Susan appeared \_\_\_ that I couldn't help making her a compliment.  
 a) so beautifully b) so beautiful c) beautifully d) such beautiful

## VI. THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

### THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE / THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

#### I. REPLACE THE INFINITIVES IN BRACKETS BY THE PROPER FORM OF THE PRESENT SIMPLE:

1. The child (go) to school every day. His father (take) him there in his car. 2. She always (have) lunch in the school. 3. Richard's life in Paris is a bit difficult. He (speak) only English. 4. What's the matter? You (look) very sad. 5. Liz is good at tennis. She (win) every game. 6. It (seem) quite reasonable. 7. Winter is warm here. It (snow) very seldom. But sometimes it (rain). 8. Helen is on a diet. She (eat) a little. 9. He (be) in a hurry. 10. The exams at school (be) in April.

#### II. GIVE THE INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE FORMS OF THE VERBS:

1. They sell exotic vegetables. 2. My dog eats potatoes. 3. She cooks fantastic pancakes. 4. He has a lot of relatives in the city. 5. They produce excellent cars. 6. There are two public libraries in the city. 7. She writes letters and reports very day. 8. Mary often arranges meetings for her boss. 9. She spends a lot of money on her clothes. 10. A world tour costs a lot of money.

#### III. a) PUT THE VERBS INTO THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

#### b) MAKE THESE SENTENCES INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE:

1. Be quiet, please. We (work) at the translation. 2. Hurry up, Jane! We (wait) for you in the hall. 3. Turn off the gas. The kettle (boil). 4. Don't bother her. She (take) her French lesson. 5. Where is John? --- He (prepare) his lessons. 6. What language he (speak) now. 7. Be careful! You (drive) very fast. 8. I think they (try) to make up quarrel. 9. I see she (tell) a lie now. 10. I can't guess what perfume she (wear) tonight.

#### IV. PUT THE VERBS INTO THE PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS (FOR FUTURE MEANING):

1. The pop-concert (take) place on Saturday.
2. I (see) the dentist tomorrow morning.
3. Tom (play) tennis this evening.
4. What platform the train for London (leave)? --- According to the time-table it (start) from platform 2.
5. The night-show (open) at 10.30 tonight.
6. My parents (go) to the party on Saturday.
7. The Browns (move) to Ireland next month.
8. The last train (arrive) at the station at 11.20.
9. They are glad to know that their son (came) home next week.
10. Our plane (take off) at 13.50.

#### V. FILL IN WITH PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

1. a) I (see) an old friend tonight.  
b) I (see) - so you won't be able to meet me after work, will you?
2. a) Why you (smell) the milk?  
b) It (smell) a bit strange. I think it might have gone off.
3. a) You (enjoy) reading Jane Austen's novels?  
b) Not usually, but I (enjoy) this particular one.
4. a) Why John (be) so bad tempered today?  
b) I don't know. He (be) so easy to get on with.
5. a) Carol and I (think) of getting married.  
b) You (think) that's a good idea? You haven't known each other for very long.
6. a) You (have) the phone number of a good business consultant?  
b) Why? You (have) problems at work?
7. a) The singer (appear) tonight?  
b) Unfortunately not. She (appear) to have lost her voice.
8. a) Why you (taste) the baby's drink?  
b) It (taste) a little bitter. I think I will add some more sugar.
9. a) I hear the Fords (look) for a bigger house.  
b) Oh, it (look) as if they are going to move.
10. a) How much the parcel (weigh)?  
b) I am not sure. The assistant (weigh) it at the moment.
11. a) I (feel) that you have something to tell me.  
b) He (feel) the engine to see how hot it is.
12. a) My uniform (not fit) me.  
b) We (fit) a new kitchen next week.

#### VI. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE PRESENT SIMPLE OR THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

1. He always (go) for a walk in the evening.
2. Where is Jack? --- He (meet) his girlfriend at the station.
3. She (cry). Is something wrong?
4. In the morning I (have) little time, so I (shave) in the evening.
5. Stop smoking! The room (be) full of smoke which (come) from your pipe. Usually nobody (smoke) in here.
6. The woman who (speak) with my sister in the yard (be) our neighbour who (live) across the street.
7. You (hear) the speaker well? --- Yes, I (hear) him clearly. I (listen) to him very attentively, but I (not understand) what he (drive at).
8. You (go) in my direction? I can give you a lift.
9. Don't enter the study, Father (work) there and he (not like) to be disturbed.
10. I (look) at the barometer and (see) that it (fall).
11. Where you (hurry)? --- I (be) afraid to miss the 2.30 train.
12. The children (be) still ill but they (get) better gradually.
13. The living standards (change). Every month things (get) more expensive.
14. Can I see Mr. Green? --- I am sorry, you can't. He (have) dinner.
15. He often (change) his political views. Now he (belong) to the Conservative Party.

## VII. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. What (do you read/are you reading)? --- It is a new book about New York. 2. My children (don't watch/are not watching) TV. They are sleeping. 3. Every Sunday I (go/am going) to the Zoo to watch wild animals. 4. My parents (give/are giving) me presents every Christmas. 5. I (am not understanding/don't understand) this book. It's too difficult for me. 6. He (watches/is watching) TV in the evening. 7. She (wears/is wearing) her best clothes at school. 8. (Is it snowing/Does it snow) in Africa in winter? 9. My friend (goes/is going) to school at the moment. 10. What (does he suffer/is he suffering) from? --- He (suffers/is suffering) from headaches. 11. Mary is at the doctor. The doctor (prescribes/is prescribing) a new medicine for her. 12. My sister and I are good tennis players but we (aren't going/don't go) to the stadium very often. 13. They are glad to know that their son (comes/is coming) home next week. 14. The last train (leaves/is leaving) in half an hour. We should hurry. 15. Look! My cat (watches/is watching) TV. 16. Why (do you stay/are you staying) in bed? You have already recovered! 17. It is so quiet in his bedroom. I wonder what he (does/is doing) now. 18. My mother (doesn't cook/isn't cooking) dinner now. 19. (Do you like/ Are you liking) doing homework? 20. They (are being/are) so nice to me at present. I (am feeling/feel) they (are liking/like) me.

## THE PRESENT PERFECT --- THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### I. USE THE VERBS IN THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:

1. I am really sorry, I (break) your glasses. 2. She (have) twelve driving lessons up to now. 3. He (like) classical music since he was a child. 4. I (complete) half the work up to now. 5. I (visit) lots of different countries over the years. 6. I (run) out of money but I (buy) some wonderful souvenirs. 7. Is it still raining? --- No, it (stop) raining. 8. Mary (write) ten letters today. 9. The British (drink) tea since 1650. 10. I (lose) my note-book. You (see) it anywhere? 11. Where is Molly? --- She (go) on a business for a week. 12. Nick is very happy. He (win) a chess tournament. 13. I already (be) in the new swimming-pool. 14. What time does the train leave? --- It just (leave). 15. They (buy) a new caravan lately.

### II. USE THE VERBS IN THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

1. Dave (repair) his car since last Monday. 2. Martin (teach) since he left university. 3. He is confused. He (try) to solve the problem the whole day. 4. The boy is dirty. He (play) football for two hours. 5. They are hot. They (jog) since 8 o'clock. 6. They (watch) a video film since 6 o'clock. 7. What you (do) since morning? 8. Stop talking! You (talk) for half an hour already. 9. Bob and Tom (travel) for three weeks and they are in Paris now. 10. Please, wake him up. He (sleep) for hours. 11. He (play) the same tune for an hour! 12. She (work) hard for a year. 13. Ann's clothes are covered in paint. She (paint) the ceiling. 14. How long you (write) the composition? 15. You (drive) all day. Let me drive now.

### III. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH FOR OR SINCE:

1. I have been working in this office \_\_\_ a month. 2. They have been living in France \_\_\_ 1970. 3. That man has been standing here \_\_\_ six o'clock. 4. The kettle has been boiling \_\_\_ a quarter of an hour. 5. I have been using this machine \_\_\_ twelve years. 6. Mr. Pitt has been in hospital \_\_\_ his accident. 7. It has been foggy \_\_\_ early morning. 8. The police have been looking for him \_\_\_ four days. 9. I have been trying to open the door \_\_\_ forty-five minutes. 10. She has driven the same car \_\_\_ 1975. 11. Things have changed \_\_\_ I was a child. 12. He has been in prison \_\_\_ a year. 13. We have no gas \_\_\_ the strike began. 14. He has been under water \_\_\_ half an hour. 15. He has been Minister of Education \_\_\_ 1998.

#### IV. OPEN THE BRACKETS USING EITHER THE PRESENT PERFECT OR THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS:

1. It (rain) since yesterday evening.
2. Bill (read) fairy-tales since his early years.
3. How long she (play) the piano?
4. I am looking for Ann. Where she (go)?
5. She (be) ill for a month.
6. They (shop) for a few days and ( buy) lots of things.
7. I can't find my umbrella. Somebody (take) it.
8. How long you (have) this bag?
9. They (water) the flowers since breakfast time.
10. She is not doing her homework now. She (do) it.
11. My father is a famous writer. He (write) 25 books for children.
12. I (not see) you for a month.
13. It is very cold. The strong wind (blow) for days.
14. Jane (know) Tom since her childhood.
15. My mother (work) in the hospital for the last few years.

#### V. OPEN THE BRACKETS AND PUT THE VERB INTO THE PROPER TENSE:

##### The Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect, the Present Perfect Continuous:

1. He (finish) the first part of his book and now he (write) the second. He (work) at his book for two years.
2. The workers (work) very hard these two weeks, they (be) busy with the interior decoration of the house.
3. We (climb) for six hours already, but we ( not reach) the top of the mountain yet.
4. It (snow) steadily the whole week and it still (snow).
5. The pain already (go) but the child still (cry).
6. He (work) at the language all the time and (make) great progress. His pronunciation (be) rather good, but a slight accent (remain).
7. Doctors and scientists (show) recently the benefit of fish in the diet.
8. He (solve) the crossword puzzle for an hour and he says he (be) to solve it as he (think) over the last word.
9. Dustin Hoffman, who (play) the hero, (give) a fine performance.
10. Why your hair (be) wet? You (swim)?
11. I am busy now. I (prepare) for my exam. I (learn) a lot of material already.
12. Who (want) to go to theatre with us? Who (not see) this play yet?
13. The police (not catch) the criminal yet. They (search) him for two days already.
14. How many meals a day you (have)? You (have) your dinner today?
15. They still (discuss) the article? But they ( do) it since 7 o'clock.

#### THE PAST SIMPLE --- THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

##### I. a) PUT THE VERBS IN THE SENTENCES IN THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE:

1. He shuts the shop at 6.00.
2. Birds often lay eggs in that nesting box.
3. My back hurts.
4. He puts up his prices every year.
5. He understands me.
6. Who knows the answer?
7. His roses grow well.
8. He always wears black suits.
9. I see him every day.
10. She often feels ill.
11. He nides every day.
12. He takes the dog out twice a day.
13. I lie down after lunch.
14. I make cakes every day.
15. I read a chapter every night.
16. I dream every night.
17. It smells odd.
18. He often falls off the ladder.
19. I go to work by bus.
20. He leaves the house at 9.00.
21. The curtain rises at 7.00.
22. These dogs fight whenever they meet.
23. She gets up very early.
24. You eat too much.
25. Tom sings in the choir.
26. We buy the fruit here.
27. I usually pay him 5dollars.
28. It costs 30 pence.
29. We drink water.
30. He sleeps badly.

##### b) MAKE THE SENTENCES NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE.

#### II. OPEN THE BRACKETS USING EITHER THE PRESENT SIMPLE OR THE PAST SIMPLE:

1. Have you got a light? — Sorry, but I (not smoke).
2. Your car is so clean How often you (clean) it?
3. I (shout) at them and they (run) away.
4. I (not wake) at 7 o'clock yesterday, because my mother (not be) at home.
5. Students often (think) that exams (be) a nuisance.
6. A lot of rain (fall) yesterday.
7. When I (get) home late yesterday my Dad (be) very angry.
8. I usually (not have) breakfast before I (go) to work.
9. She often (take) my dictionary but seldom (remember) to bring it back.
10. Alexander Fleming (invent) penicillin in 1928.
11. I (order) a taxi to take me to the airport.
12. What your parents (give) you for your last birthday?
13. You (believe) in God? 14. She (to be) a dietician. She (help) people to choose the right food.
15. He (take) off his pullover, (lie) down on the sofa and (begin) to read a magazine.



### III. PUT THE VERBS INTO THE PAST SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:

1. The rain (stop) but a strong wind is still blowing. 2. She (meet) him in the Globe Theatre last afternoon. 3. You (find) the money which you (lose) yesterday? --- Yes, I (find) it in the pocket of my coat when I (come) home. 4. We never (see) him. We don't even know what he looks like. 5. How long you (know) him? --- We (meet) in 1994, but we (not see) each other since last autumn. 6. He (live) in Minsk for two years and then (go) to Moscow. 7. When he (arrive)? --- He (arrive) at 2 o'clock. 8. The clock is slow. \_\_\_ it isn't slow, It (stop). 9. He (leave) for Canada two years ago and I (not see) him since. 10. This is the fifth cup of coffee you (drink) today! 11. It is the most beautiful place I ever (visit). 12. I (not see) Nick lately. Anything (happen) to him? --- Yes, he (get) into an accident three weeks ago. Since that time he (be) in hospital. 13. He (do) everything already? --- Yes, he (do) his part of work long ago. 14. You ever (be) to Japan? --- Yes, I (be) there the year when there was an earthquake. 15. Yesterday my friend (break) his leg. He (fall) off the bike. 16. Where is the carpet? --- It was in the middle of the room! It (disappear). 17. Look! Somebody (climb) the tree and can't get down. 18. My mother is back home now but she (go) to Italy for a month. 19. You ever (be) to Great Britain? --- Yes, once. You (like) it there? --- I (enjoy) my trip greatly. 20. Yesterday you (give) me the magazine but I (lose) it!

### IV. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. I \_\_\_ Michael for ages.  
a) didn't see b) don't see c) haven't seen
2. Nobody \_\_\_ being shouted at.  
a) likes b) doesn't like c) has liked
3. When you \_\_\_ from Moscow University?  
a) did ... graduate b) have ... graduated c) do ... graduate
4. We \_\_\_ to a wonderful concert last Sunday.  
a) have gone b) went c) go
5. What you \_\_\_ ? It \_\_\_ nice.  
a) do ... cook; is smelling b) do... cook; smells c) are... cooking; smells
6. Jane is a teacher. She \_\_\_ for ten years.  
a) has been teaching b) has taught c) taught
7. He \_\_\_ this farm since 1947.  
a) has b) has had c) had
8. Nobody knows when it last \_\_\_ in Sri-Lanka.  
a) has snowed b) snowed c) is snowing
9. It is very cold. The strong wind \_\_\_ for days.  
a) blew b) is blowing c) has been blowing
10. It is a pity you don't take more exercises. You \_\_\_ fat.  
a) get b) have got c) are getting
11. The last train \_\_\_ the station at 23.00.  
a) leaves b) is leaving c) has left
12. I \_\_\_ all day and I haven't got a penny left.  
a) was shopping b) have been shopping c) shopped
13. How many meals a day \_\_\_ ?  
a) have you b) are you having c) do you have
14. Tony \_\_\_ a box of sweets last Sunday.  
a) has bought b) bought c) was buying
15. I \_\_\_ that the situation is out of control.  
a) see b) am seeing c) saw

## THE PAST SIMPLE --- THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

### I. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE:

1. It was a fine day and the roads were crowded because a lot of people (rush) to the seaside.
2. He usually wears sandals but when I last saw him he (wear) boots.
3. The house was in great disorder because he (decorate) it.
4. The car had nobody in it but the engine (work).
5. I was alone in the house at that time because Mr. Jones (work) in the garden and Mrs. Jones (shop).
6. Who you (talk) to on the phone when I came in? --- I (to talk) to Mr. Pitt.
7. As she (climb) the ladder it slipped sideways and she fell off it.
8. He watched the children for a moment. Some of them (bathe) in the sea, others (look) for shells, others (play) in the sand.
9. From the sounds it was clear that Mary (practice) the piano.
10. I went into the garden to see what the boys (do). James (weed) and Mike (cut) the grass.
11. The traffic (make) so much noise that I could not hear what he (say).
12. While he (learn) to drive he had twenty-five accidents.
13. While he (fish) someone came to the house and left this note.
14. Just as I (wonder) what to do next, the phone rang.
15. When I arrived at the lecture, the professor (write) on the overhead projector.
16. Tom (sit) in the corner with a book. I told him that he (read) in very bad light.
17. He had a bad fall while he (repair) the roof.
18. There was a strong smell and the sound of frying. Obviously Mrs. Jones (cook) fish.
19. Ann dropped two cups while she (wash up) last night.
20. The day was marvelous: the sun (shine), the birds (sing), so we decided to go for a walk.

### II PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS EITHER IN THE PAST SIMPLE OR IN THE PAST CONTINUOUS:

1. When the door-bell (ring) he (stand up) and (go) to the door.
2. Yesterday morning he (wake up) late and (miss) his breakfast.
3. When the guests arrived Mrs. Black still (cook) dinner.
4. Where you (go) at this time yesterday?
5. When my car (break) down I (phone) the garage.
6. While I (have) breakfast in the morning my sister (phone) from Mexico.
7. I (look) out of the window and (see) that it (snow).
8. We (see) an accident when we (wait) for the bus.
9. When I (shave) I (cut) myself.
10. I (take) my umbrella because it (rain).
11. The illness (get) worse and worse. In the end he (go) into hospital for an operation.
12. We (go) down in the lift when suddenly it (stop).
13. When he (work) in the garden he (hurt) his knee.
14. I (go) to sleep at 3 o'clock this morning and (wake) an hour later.
15. I (walk) along the road yesterday when I (meet) an old friend of mine. She (go) to the post-office.
16. When I (see) his face, I (realize) my mistake.
17. Ann (show) a photo and then (go) to the kitchen for some drink.
18. When the parents (come) from the theatre yesterday evening, the children (sleep).
19. Tom (not want) to lend us the money at first but then he (agree).
20. Sally (lie) in bed when her mother (enter) the room.

### III. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

#### (THE PRESENT PERFECT, THE PAST SIMPLE OR THE PAST CONTINUOUS)

1. I (made/have made/ was making) my report when she entered the hall.
2. She (was washing/washed/has washed) dishes already.
3. She was thoughtfully looking at him while he (read/was reading/has read) a newspaper.
4. He just (left/was leaving/has left) the hall when a stranger (entered/was entering/has entered).
5. He (invited/was inviting/ has invited) me to the party yesterday.
6. They (learnt/were learning/have learnt) the new words yesterday from 3 till

7. 7. I (didn't meet/wasn't meeting/haven't met) you for ages. 8. We (sat/were sitting/have sat) in silence for a few minutes. He (spoke/was speaking/has spoken) at last. 9. On glancing at the address, he observed that it (contained/was containing/has contained) no address. 10. She (had/was having/has had) a bath at seven o'clock last night. 11. I just (had/was having/has had) a telegram saying that my friend is badly ill. 12. I (met/was meeting/have met) Ann at her parents' house twenty years ago and (knew/was knowing/have known) her ever since. 13. She (painted/was painting/has painted) the picture when I came. 14. While I (swept/was sweeping/have swept) the floor, Mrs. Parker began cooking. 15. While I (waited/was waiting/have waited) for him to call up, he (had/was having/has had) a good time in the bar. 16. Only two stars (shone/were shining/have shone) in the dark blue sky. 17. They (saw/was seeing/have seen) this film last week. 18. It (rained/was raining/ has rained) this week. 19. They (had/were having/have had) supper when the phone (rang/was ringing/has rung). 20. "I (made/was making/have made) tea, let's go to the dining-room," she said.

## THE PAST PERFECT --- THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE.

### I. PUT THE VERBS EITHER IN THE PRESENT PERFECT OR THE PAST PERFECT:

1. I (break) your pen. I am very sorry. 2. Someone (eat) my sweets. They are nearly all gone. 3. I knew the facts of the case because I (read) the report. 4. I was very nervous at the beginning of the match. I never (play) before. 5. I (know) about it for a long time. 6. He was broke. He (spend) all his money. 7. When I arrived at the party, Mary (leave) already. 8. I (not see) Tom since Monday. 9. I always (think) of myself as a traveller. 10. We were good friends. We (know) each other for a long time. 11. Ann just (get) home when the phone rang. 12. Where is Tom? I (not see) him today. 13. I was sad when I sold my car. I (have) it for a very long time. 14. He already (go) by the time I came to the party. 15. Mother (cook) dinner before he came home.

### II. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS EITHER IN THE PAST SIMPLE OR PAST PERFECT TENSE:

1. She (run) downstairs to open the door, but it was late. The postman already (go). 2. I hardly (get) off the tram when it suddenly (start) moving. 3. I (feel) awful after dinner. I (eat) too much. 4. I (be) pleased to see my college friends as we (not see) each other since we (finish) our course. 5. When I (enter) my room, I (see) that someone (put) some flowers there for me. 6. By the time I (get) to the café, my friends (finish) their lunch. 7. When I (open) the door, my cat (run) out. 8. Hardly we (reach) the house when the thunderstorm (break) out. 9. Brian (leave) before I (have) time to talk to him. 10. He (earn) a lot of money when he (work) as a computer programmer. 11. When they (find) the purse, somebody (take) the money out of it. 12. No sooner we (leave) the park than the gate (be) closed. 13. He (be) very nervous when he first (drive) in Britain because he never (drive) on the left before. 14. When I got there I could see that they (not expect) me. 15. Why were you so angry when I (meet) you yesterday/ --- Oh, I just (have) a big argument with my parents.

### III. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS EITHER IN THE PAST PERFECT OR THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

1. We were tired because we (walk) for four hours. 2. He was driving the car for many hours before he (come) to the crossroads. 3. When I came, they (discuss) this question for more than hour. 4. I looked at the girl and understood that I (see) her somewhere before. 5. He was tired because he (work) since dawn. 6. The fire (burn) for some time before the fire brigade came. 7. Carol looked sunburnt. She (be) to the Bahamas. 8. She got the message saying that she

(pass) the exam. 9. Before he woke up, he (sleep) for ten hours. 10. I wondered what he (do) since we last met. 11. The man was a stranger to me. I (not see) him before. 12. He (study) English for four years before he went to London. 13. My hands were covered with flour. I (make) cakes. 14. When he arrived we (wait) for him for half an hour. 15. I wanted to help with the washing up but they already (do) it.

#### IV. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE PAST SIMPLE, PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST PERFECT TENSE:

1. I (read) this book when I was at school. 2. The play just (begin). You are a bit late. 3. She (leave) the room after she (clean) the table. 4. I (not see) him for three weeks. I wonder where he is. 5. The director (sign) the documents by 6 o'clock yesterday. 6. He (live) in London for two years and then (move) to Edinburgh. 7. He (break) his leg in a skiing accident last year. 8. By the end of the last century people (destroy) many habitats of animals. 9. He (write) several plays. He just (finish) his second tragedy. 10. After the children (drink) all apple juice, they (leave) the café. 11. Luckily the driver (see) me and (stop) the lorry in time. 12. It (be) cold this year. I wonder when it is going to get warmer. 13. You (have) breakfast yet? --- Yes, I (have) it an hour ago. 14. By the end of March the snow (melt). 15 My sister (look) through the book before she (give) it to me. 16. The ground (be) under the water because it (not stop) raining for seven days. 17. We (miss) the bus. Now we'll have to walk. 18. I (teach) hundreds of students but I never (meet) such a hopeless class as this. 19. The (be) happy after they (fight) off all the attacks. 20. Tom (not go) to bed until he (do) his homework.

#### V. OPEN THE BRACKETS AND USE THE REQUIRED PAST TENSE:

1. I (finish) my work by afternoon and (sit) quietly in the armchair, thinking of the days that (pass) by. 2. I (not listen), so I missed what she (say). 3. It was the poorest room he ever (see). 4. I already (go) into the bed and (fall) asleep when my mother (knock) at the door and (ask) me to get up. 5. No sooner she (come) to the station than a fast London train (arrive). 6. The storm already (die) away, but very far off the thunder sill (mutter). 7. By the time I (come), the shop already (close). 8. Hardly we (leave) when our bicycle (break) down. 9. The boys were dirty because they (play) football in the rain. 10. He (buy) a new car after he (win) a lottery. 11. When Mr. Smith (talk) on the phone, he (leave) the office. 12. She (act) for many years before she (become) famous. 13. My father couldn't pay the bill at the restaurant yesterday. He (lose) his wallet. 14. Carol (look) tired yesterday. She (do) housework all morning. 15. We (drive) all day long before we (reach) the desert. 16. She (stand) at the bus stop. I asked her what bus she (wait) for. 17. My hair was wet because I (wash) it. 18. It was the day she (look) for all her life. 19. It was on the sports ground when the ball (hit) his head. 20. The floor was dirty. Nobody (clean) it for days and days.

#### VI. TEST. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

- When she got the results of her medical tests, she realized that she \_\_\_ ill since she \_\_\_ on holiday.  
a) had been feeling; was    b) was feeling; was    c) had felt; was
- The door was unlocked. She \_\_\_ who \_\_\_ the door open.  
a) wondered; had left    b) had wondered; had left    c) was wondering; left
- He \_\_\_ football when the ball \_\_\_ his head.  
a) had been playing; hit    b) played; hit    c) was playing; hit
- He \_\_\_ to work for half an hour when suddenly his car \_\_\_ down.  
a) had been driving; broke    b) was driving; broke    c) drove; broke

5. When he arrived at his office he \_\_\_ that he \_\_\_ all the necessary papers at home.  
 a) discovered; left b) discovered; had left c) had discovered; left
6. Susan \_\_\_ some letters when the boss \_\_\_ her into his office.  
 a) was typing; asked b) was typing; asked c) typed; asked
7. Yesterday afternoon it \_\_\_ when I \_\_\_ home.  
 a) had been raining; was getting b) was raining; had got c) was raining; got
8. She looked tired. She \_\_\_ letters all morning.  
 a) was typing b) had typed c) had been typing
9. He \_\_\_ the car when the phone rang, so he \_\_\_ it.  
 a) was cleaning; didn't answer b) was cleaning; had not answered c) had been cleaning; answered
10. Jane's clothes were wet. She \_\_\_ her dog.  
 a) had been washing b) had washed c) washed
11. Jerry \_\_\_ nervous, for he \_\_\_ in an airplane before.  
 a) was; was flying b) was; had flown c) was; had been flying
12. I never \_\_\_ to the cinema on my own when I \_\_\_ a teenager.  
 a) had liked; was b) was liking; was c) liked; was
13. Kate \_\_\_, but when she saw a newcomer she \_\_\_\_.  
 a) danced; stopped b) was dancing; stopped c) had been dancing; stopped
14. The students \_\_\_ for two hours when the teacher \_\_\_ them to stop writing.  
 a) had been working; told b) were working; told c) were working; had told
15. She \_\_\_ lunch before the children \_\_\_ home.  
 a) had cooked; came b) cooked; came c) had been cooking; came

## FUTURE TENSES.

### I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH *SHALL* OR *WILL*:

1. \_\_\_ help me with this bag? 2. I doubt if he \_\_\_ come soon. 3. It is too dark to go. I \_\_\_ a taxi.  
 4. There is a car pulling down. That \_\_\_ be John. 5. He \_\_\_ be fifty in June. 6. \_\_\_ we go on with our work? 7. \_\_\_ I close the window? 8. Tomorrow it \_\_\_ be cold and wet. 9. \_\_\_ give you a lift? 10. I \_\_\_ beat you if you do it again. 11. \_\_\_ you close the window. 12. Don't worry. I \_\_\_ not be late. 13. I suppose you \_\_\_ be pretty busy tomorrow. 14. What \_\_\_ we do now? -- Wait. 15. \_\_\_ go to the cinema? -- Let's. 16. You have \_\_\_ a cigarette? -- No, thanks. I don't smoke. 17. Do you know the way? No? Then I \_\_\_ show you. 18. What \_\_\_ we do with all the food that has left over? 19. Who \_\_\_ help me? -- I \_\_\_. 20. Where \_\_\_ put it? -- Put it behind the piano.

### II. USE THE FUTURE SIMPLE, PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

1. The plane (leave) at 6 o'clock. 2. We hope that your leg (be) better in a couple of weeks.  
 3. Quick! The museum (close) at half past six. The guide book says so. 4. I hope that you (have) a good time tomorrow. 5. Have a good time in Italy! --- Thanks. I (send) you a postcard.  
 6. When the train (arrive) tomorrow night? 7. I am sure that you (like) our new house. 8. They (move) to a new flat next week. 9. I (know) the results in a week. 10. They (open) a new exhibition over there next year. 11. You (work) late tomorrow night? 12. You (have) time to help me tomorrow? 13. You pay and I (owe) you the money. 14. The twins (arrive) on the 11.30 train.

15. You don't work in class! I (phone) your parents. 16. This is an excellent machine which (give) you many years of service. 17. We (visit) Vienna on Tuesday, then (go) to Paris on Wednesday and only afterwards we (spend) a few days in London. 18. The bus (leave) at 8.10 on Monday. 19. This parcel looks heavy. I (take) it to the post-office for you. 20. Either you keep quiet or I (ask) you to leave the room.

### III. OPEN THE BRACKETS AND USE EITHER THE FUTURE SIMPLE OR PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE:

A)

1. The performance (be) a great success if he (play) the leading role. 2. We (not complete) the work this week in case he (get) ill. 3. Provided he (leave) now, he (miss) the rush hour. 4. We (not be able) to carry out the experiment unless he (help) us. 5. If this time (be) convenient for you, we (meet) tomorrow. 6. Unless you (look) at the picture at some distance, you (not see) the details. 7. Providing that he (work) hard, he (finish) his work on Thursday. 8. She has two keys in her bag in case she (lose) one. 9. Unless he (come), we (not go) to the country. 10. If she (keep) her promise, they (be) rich. 11. Providing that nothing (happen), I (return) in two weeks. 12. If the wind (blow) from the west, it (rain). 13. He (not catch) the train unless he (leave) immediately. 14. He (remind) you of your promise in case you (forget) it. 15. Provided all (go) well, I (graduate) in June.

B)

1. When he (return) I (give) him the key. 2. I (buy) tomatoes till the price (come) down. 3. The lift (not start) until you (press) the button. 4. He (be) here before you (go). 5. He (ring) us up when he (arrive) in England? 6. I (not come) to London till the bus strike (be) over. 7. I (give) the children their dinner before he (come) home. 8. I (go) on doing it until he (tell) me to stop. 9. As soon as the holidays (begin) this beach (become) very crowded. 10. I (stay) in bed till the clock (strike) seven. 11. I (lend) you my cassette recorder whenever you (want) it. 12. You (fall) rapidly through the air till your parachute (open). 13. You may take my dictionary as long as you (give) it back on Friday. 14. As soon as he (return) from the beach, we (have) dinner. 15. We (go) shopping after the rain (stop).

C)

1. I doubt if he (join) us. He is very busy. 2. I am sure that when he (come) he (apologize) for his rudeness. 3. I can't decide if I (join) you till I (know) when they (leave). 4. You (get) wet if you (not take) an umbrella. 5. He supposes that they (buy) the house if it (be) in good condition. 6. I (not go) anywhere till my son (take) all his exams. 7. I (be) grateful to you if you (lend) me this sum of money. 8. We (discuss) the terms of contract when he (come). 9. I wonder if it (rain) tomorrow. 10. I am not sure if he (follow) my advice. 11. It is hard to say if she (find) out everything. 12. I don't know if they (hire) new people. If they (hire), I (inform) you of it. 13. She (serve) the table when he (come). 14. I don't know when she (go) to see him. 15. We (go) swimming if it (be) a nice day tomorrow. 16. I don't know when he (come) back. 17. I wonder if he (solve) this problem without anybody's help. 18. I (not deal) with him if he (be) so stubborn. 19. I wonder if you (invite) the Browns if they (be) here on Sunday. 20. If she (phone) and we (not be) at home, ask her when she (bring) the magazine.

### IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH WILL OR BE GOING TO:

1. Are you going shopping? — Yes, I \_\_\_ buy something delicious for dinner. 2. I can't hear the television! — I \_\_\_ turn it up so you can hear it. 3. Excuse me, our hotel room is too small for two people. — That man at the service counter \_\_\_ help you. 4. Look! Somebody is crying for help! Let's help him! — No, I \_\_\_ call the police. 5. I am about to fall asleep. I need to wake up! — I \_\_\_ get you a cup of coffee. That will make you up. 6. Look at those dark clouds. The temperature is

going down. It \_\_\_ be a terrible day. 7. I think I've got a high temperature. --- Wait a minute, I \_\_\_ get some medicine for you. 8. What do you want for dinner? --- I think I \_\_\_ have some fish and some salad. 9. Look at that boy! Why has he been training for so long? --- He \_\_\_ run a race. 10. Why are you holding a piece of paper? --- I \_\_\_ write a letter to my friends. 11. It is so hot in here! --- I \_\_\_ turn the air condition on. 12. We are so excited about our trip to France next month. We \_\_\_ visit Paris, Nice and Grenoble. 13. Did you remember to book seats? --- Oh no, I forgot. I \_\_\_ telephone for them now. 14. I can't understand this letter. --- I \_\_\_ call my son. He \_\_\_ translate it for you. 15. I have decided to have a party tomorrow. We \_\_\_ have a good time with all my friends. 16. Why are you leaving so early? --- I \_\_\_ catch the 5 o'clock train for Minsk. 17. Can you come to my place on Sunday? --- Sorry, I can't. I \_\_\_ play volleyball with my Dad. 18. Oh, dear! I forgot to phone my mother. Wait a minute, I \_\_\_ give her a call. 19. Don't stay under this tree! Look out! It \_\_\_ fall down. 20. Have you decided what to give your brother as a birthday present? --- Oh, yes. I \_\_\_ give him a kitten.

#### V. OPEN THE BRACKETS AND USE EITHER THE FUTERE SIMPLE OR THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE:

1. Today is Sunday and it is not raining. We (have) tea out in the garden. 2. I am leaving now, but I suppose I (see) you in the evening. 3. It's awful to think I (work) this time next week. 4. When you come, he still (work) at his report. 5. What you (do) if I come at 5? --- I (watch) TV. 6. If they arrive at 7, I still (sleep). 7. You have just missed the last train! --- Never mind, I (walk). 8. I (ring) you tomorrow at 6. --- No, don't ring at 6. I (bathe) the baby then. 9. Your face is dirty. --- All right, I (wash) it. 10. I (work) for Mr. Pitt next week as his own secretary will be away. 11. You have left the light on. --- Oh, so I have. I (go) and turn it off. 12. Wages have gone up, so I suppose prices (go) up too. 13. It is nearly autumn; the leaves (change) colour. 14. It is beginning to get dark; the street lights (go) on in a few minutes. 15. Will you have lunch with me on Friday? --- I'd love to, but I am afraid I (do) my exams then. 16. This time next Monday I (sit) in a Paris café reading a newspaper. --- You (not read). You (look) at all the pretty girls. 17. In a few years' time we all (live) in houses heated by solar energy. 18. Let's wait here; the swing bridge (open) in a minute to let the ship through. 19. I am afraid, I've just broken your goldfish bowl. --- Never mind, I (put) the goldfish in the bath. 20. We've just got to the top in time. The sun (rise) in a minute.

#### VI. OPEN THE BRACKET AND USE EITHER THE FUTURE SIMPLE OR THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE:

1. Either you keep quiet or I (ask) you to leave. 2. By the time we get to Chicago this evening, we (drive) more than four hundred miles. 3. When Jane goes on vacation next month, she (study) German for over two years. 4. I am really thirsty. --- I (give) you a glass of juice. 5. The shops are closed on Sunday. --- I know. I (buy) milk and butter tomorrow. 6. I have not traveled much yet; however, I (visit) the Grand Canyon and San Francisco by the time I leave the United States. 7. Frank has just changed the job again. If he keeps this up, he (change) jobs at least four or five times by the end of the year. 8. We are having a party tonight. --- Oh, good. Julia (make) a cake then. 9. When John passes his driving test, he (buy) a car. 10. By the time you finish studying the verb tense, you (master) all twelve tenses including their passive forms. 11. Come over to my house around 9 o'clock. By then, I (complete) my history essay and we (go) to the cinema. 12. In June my Grandmother and Grandfather (be) married for fifty years. 13. I (take) my sun-glasses in case it is sunny. 14. By the time we get to the theatre, the ballet already (start). 15. I promise I (do) this work by 6 this morning. 16. I (remember) this day all my life. 17. By next winter they (build) four houses in this field. 18. When we reach Paris, we (do) half of the journey. 19. He (believe) whatever you tell him. 20. At this rate you (break) all the glasses by the end of the month.

## VII. OPEN THE BRACKETS AND USE EITHER THE FUTURE PERFECT OR THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

1. We are leaving at 6 but we (see) everything of importance by then.
2. They already (rehearse) for an hour when we come.
3. The thieves are sure that they (drive) for six hours when the police discover the robbery in the morning.
4. By next April I (pay) 3000\$ in income tax.
5. I (work) in this company for ten years by the end of the year.
6. When you come back I (finish) all the housework.
7. When you come back I (do) housework for three hours.
8. By next year he (write) the novel for three years.
9. If we don't hurry the sun (rise) before we reach the top.
10. They (study) for four hours when you come.
11. We hope that we (finish) building the new adventure playground by Christmas.
12. Jeanne hopes that she (find) a job by the time her parents return.
13. She can't find a job. By March she (look) for a job for three months.
14. By the time I see you again, so much (happen) to us both.
15. She promises that she (translate) the article by tomorrow.

## VIII. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. He \_\_\_ at 8 o'clock in the evening.  
a) will come b) will be coming c) will have come
2. We are going to buy a car. By the end of the next month our family \_\_\_ money for it.  
a) will save b) will have save c) will be saving
3. If you think it is over, you \_\_\_ that I am right.  
a) see b) will have seen c) will see
4. By the time I come they \_\_\_\_.  
a) will have gone. b) will go c) will be going
5. Let's meet at the station at 5 o'clock.--- O.K. I (wait) for you there.  
a) will wait b) will be waiting c) will have waited
6. Julia \_\_\_ all the housework by 3 o'clock and we \_\_\_ for a walk.  
a) will finish; will go b) will have finished; will be going c) will have finished; will go
7. They \_\_\_ for three hours when you come.  
a) will have studied b) will have been studying c) will be studying
8. My sister \_\_\_ the results of her exam on economy in three days.  
a) will know b) will have known c) will be knowing
9. This time tomorrow they \_\_\_ in the train on their way to Chicago.  
a) will sit b) will have been sitting c) will be sitting
10. The workers say that they \_\_\_ a district by the beginning of 2009.  
a) will build b) will have built c) will have been building
11. It is snowing heavily. But the weather forecast says that it \_\_\_ by tomorrow morning.  
a) will have stop b) will stop c) will be stopping
12. I promise I \_\_\_ in touch with you if I need your help.  
a) will have got c) will be getting c) will get
13. The children \_\_\_ when we come back tonight.  
a) will have slept b) will be sleeping c) will have been sleeping
14. Look out! That tree \_\_\_\_ .  
a) will fall b) will befalling c) is going to fall
15. According to the timetable, the bus \_\_\_ at 6.00.  
a) will arrive b) arrives c) is arriving

## TEST. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. When Mark arrived, Johnson \_\_\_ dinner, but stopped in order to talk to him.  
a) were having b) had c) had been having d) was having
2. The food that Ann is cooking in the kitchen \_\_\_ delicious.  
a) is smelling b) smells c) smelt d) will smell



3. It \_\_\_ outside; I don't like to walk in such weather  
 a) rains b) rain c) is raining d) was raining
4. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it \_\_\_ hard for two hours.  
 a) had been raining b) was raining c) had rained d) is raining
5. We were good friends, we \_\_\_ each other for years.  
 a) had known b) knew c) were knowing d) know
6. How long \_\_\_ this book? How many pages of this book \_\_\_ ?  
 a) have you been reading; have you been reading  
 b) have you read; have you read  
 c) have you read; did you read  
 d) have you been reading; have you read
7. I have lost the key again. I \_\_\_ things. I lose things too often.  
 a) always lose b) am always losing c) have always lost d) was always losing
8. The economic situation is already very bad and it \_\_\_ worse.  
 a) is getting b) gets c) got d) had got
9. How long \_\_\_ you \_\_\_ ?  
 a) have been driving b) have driven c) did drive d) do drive
10. The boy sitting next to me on the plane was nervous because he \_\_\_ before.  
 a) has not flown b) did not fly c) had not flown d) has not been flying
11. We are late. The film \_\_\_ by the time we get to the cinema.  
 a) has already started b) will already start c) will already have started d) already will start
12. I hope Kate will come soon. I \_\_\_ for two hours.  
 a) am waiting b) have been waiting c) had been waiting d) waited
13. At last Kate came. I \_\_\_ for two hours.  
 a) waited b) have been waiting c) had been waiting d) was waiting
14. She is going on holiday. This time next week she \_\_\_ on the beach or \_\_\_ in the sea.  
 a) is going to lie; swim b) will be lying; will be swimming  
 c) will lie; will swim d) is lying; is swimming
15. We \_\_\_ for a walk when it \_\_\_ raining.  
 a) will go; will stop b) will go; stops c) are going; will stop d) go; stops
16. Water \_\_\_ at 100 degrees.  
 a) boils b) is boiling c) will boil d) will be boiling
17. The first modern Olympics \_\_\_ in Athens more than a hundred years ago.  
 a) were taking place b) took place c) have taken place d) had taken place
18. I \_\_\_ to the news on television at 9 o'clock last night.  
 a) was listening b) listened c) have been listening d) had been listening
19. Long ago they \_\_\_ most of houses out of wood.  
 a) were building b) have built c) built d) had built
20. The boat \_\_\_ the island on Friday.  
 a) is leaving b) leave c) is going to leave d) leaves
21. Tomorrow at five he \_\_\_ football.  
 a) will play b) will be playing c) plays d) will have been playing
22. When I \_\_\_ it \_\_\_ yesterday.  
 a) wake up; was raining b) woke up; rained c) woke up; was raining d) have woken up; was raining
23. They \_\_\_ for 20 minutes when their mother came.  
 a) talked b) were talking c) have talked d) had been talking
24. Next year is my parents' wedding anniversary. They \_\_\_ married for twenty years.  
 a) will be b) are c) will have been d) were
25. She \_\_\_ her exam by two o'clock yesterday.  
 a) passed b) have passed c) has passed d) had passed

## THE PASSIVE VOICE.

### I. CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE:

a)

1. They play tennis all year round. 2. The correspondents are interviewing the participants of the conference. 3. The President of the board has signed the document. 4. I can make an interesting offer to you. 5. He often asks me to help him. 6. His parents regularly sent him parcels with fruit. 7. You can't watch the film now. The mechanic is fixing the TV set. 8. He has booked the tickets and the clerk will have brought them by 2 o'clock. 9. When the fire brigade came, the fire had destroyed the building. 10. Steve will make a report at the conference. 11. I will have answered all the business letters by noon. 12. Somebody has cleaned my shoes and brushed my suit. 13. When we came they were testing the new machinery. 14. We use this room only on special occasions. 15. They rang the church bells as a flood warning. 16. People are spending far more money on food now. 17. The organizers will exhibit the paintings till the end of the month. 18. You must not hammer nails into the walls without permission. 19. The author has written a special edition for children. 20. You should open the wine about three hours before you use it.

b)

1. We sent for the police. 2. It was noisy. Nobody was listening to him. 3. Ecologists say that we should take care of our planet. 4. Doesn't he realize that they are laughing at him? 5. They always make fun of him. 6. She looks after him very well. 7. I think they will wait for us only in a week. 8. The secretary was looking through morning mail. 9. People will talk much about the successful performance of the young actress. 10. The teacher has pointed out gross mistakes in the translation. 11. We had to hurry. They were waiting for us. 12. You must send for the doctor immediately. 13. People shouted at the Prime Minister during his speech. 14. Don't speak in a loud voice. They are listening to us. 15. Nobody took notice of his late arrival. 16. Parents must take care of the children. 17. They have looked for the key everywhere, but they can't find it. 18. They are speaking much about this book. 19. They agreed upon Monday as the most suitable day. 20. They spoke to him about his promotion yesterday.

### II. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. Much of London (was destroyed/is destroyed) by fire in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. 2. The police (has been instructed/have been instructed) to take firm actions against hooligans. 3. He (was saved/had been saved) from bankruptcy by his friend. 4. A great deal of research (is being done/have been done) into the possible causes of cancer. 5. The worker claimed that he (has been victimized/was victimized) by his employers. 6. Three hundred new houses (will have been built/will be built) by the end of next year. 7. Customers (are being asked/are asked) to ensure that they (have been given/had been given) the correct change before leaving the shop. 8. The day before yesterday we (are invited/were invited) to the restaurant by Tom Jenkins. 9. Look! The bridge (is being repaired/was repaired). 10. The letter and the parcel (will have been posted/will be posted) tomorrow. 11. In Greece the Olympic Games (were held/are held) once in four years. 12. The problem (had been studied/has been studied) for three years, but they haven't got any results. 13. Dad phoned us and asked if our luggage (had already been packed/was already been packed). 14. A police car came when the injured man (was being carried/was carried) off the road. 15. This book (will have been republished/will be republished) at the end of September.

### III. OPEN THE BRACKETS AND USE THE APPROPRIATE FORM OF THE PASSIVE FORM:

1. If you (ask) about it, will you be able to answer? 2. On September 9, 1850, California (admit) to the Union as the thirty-first state. 3. What new buildings (build) in your town since I was there? 4. A new underground line (construct) now. 5. The first draft resolution (not discuss)

yesterday. 6. He is not in town; he (send) on a special mission. 7. Do you believe that such a problem can (solve)? 8. By the time he arrives everything (settle). 9. Wait a minute. The table (lay). 10. This work (do) before you went to Moscow? 11. We could not come into the compartment because the berth (fix). 12. He wants to know when the final decision (take). 13. It was three o'clock. We (tell) to hurry up because we (wait) for. 14. It must (do) without delay! 15. Not all the necessary things (buy) for our trip, that's why the departure (postpone). 16. The money (lend) to him two months ago but it (not give) back yet. 17. The business day was in full gear: the mail (look) through), documents (type), letters (answer), talks (hold). 18. The South Pole (discover) by Amundsen in 1912. 19. This exercise may (write) with a pencil. 20. The plan (approve)? --- No, it (discuss) now.

#### IV. PUT THE CORRECT FORMS, ACTIVE OR PASSIVE, OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS:

1. He (help) to tidy the garage. His brother (help) him with this difficult task. 2. When the earthquake (occur) in the city, many buildings (destroy). 3. My uncle (own) this restaurant. A new waiter (hire) next week. 4. The telephone (invent) by Alexander Graham Bell. 5. The government (make) an important decision. All cars (ban) from the city centre. 6. America (discover) by Columbus, But he (think) that the continent was India. 7. Ferraris (manufacture) in Italy. 8. That movie has terrible violence in it, so it must not (show) to people under 18 years of age. 9. Today's newspaper has a shocking headline, so it (sell) very well. 10. Last night I (witness) a terrible car accident. All the victims (take) to hospital. 11. The bride (kiss) by the groom, and she (smile) happily. 12. The plane may (see) by everybody. Now the search (continue). 13. I (drive) over the speed limit last night. The accident (happen) because of my speeding. 14. It was very important but nobody (tell) us. We ought to (tell)! 15. Last year 200 new units (produce) by the time we (introduce) the new design.

#### V. USE THE PREPOSITION BY OR WITH:

1. The toy was made \_\_\_ paper, string and paint. 2. She was hit I the back \_\_\_ an umbrella. 3. The glass was cut \_\_\_ a special tool. 4. Who was St. Paul's Cathedral built \_\_\_? 5. The elephant was shot \_\_\_ a gun. 6. The pie was decorated \_\_\_ berries. 7. The car was fixed \_\_\_ a mechanic. 8. The children were rescued \_\_\_ an old man. 9. These photographs were taken \_\_\_ a very good camera. 10. The roast was flavoured \_\_\_ wine. 11. The officer was killed \_\_\_ a bomb. 12. Her hair is coloured \_\_\_ henna. 13. The exhibition will be visited \_\_\_ the Queen tomorrow. 14. "Born in the USA" was sung \_\_\_ Springsteen. 15. A toy was made \_\_\_ Bella. 16. "The Magus" was written \_\_\_ John Fowles. 17. The window was broken \_\_\_ a hammer. 18. Music will be played \_\_\_ the local band. 19. She was shown around London \_\_\_ Jessica. 20. The house was badly damaged \_\_\_ lightning. 21. Mrs. Archer was run over \_\_\_ a car when she was crossing the street. 22. Who was the radio invented \_\_\_? 23. The cyclist was knocked down \_\_\_ the bus. 24. Soup is eaten \_\_\_ a spoon. 25. Who was "Hamlet" written \_\_\_?

#### V. TEST. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

- English is the main foreign language which \_\_\_ within most school systems.  
a) teach b) is taught c) teaches d) is teaching
- An area of rainforest the size of Austria \_\_\_ every year.  
a) is being destroyed b) destroys c) was destroyed d) has been destroyed
- Do you know how many paintings \_\_\_ by vandals?  
a) are being spoiled b) are spoiled c) have been spoiled d) will be spoiled
- The Highlands are home to many rare birds and animals which \_\_\_ nowhere else in Britain.  
a) can be found b) were not found c) can find d) can't be found

5. All tickets \_\_\_\_ before we got to the theatre.  
a) were sold b) have been sold c) are sold d) had been sold
6. The dinner \_\_\_\_ by five o'clock tomorrow.  
a) will be served b) is served c) will have been served d) will serve
7. More than a hundred people \_\_\_\_ to the party yesterday.  
a) were invited b) have been invited c) are invited d) had been invited
8. Central heating \_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_ in Julia's house.  
a) have been installed b) has been installed c) is installed d) has been installing
9. The book \_\_\_\_ to me before it appeared on sale.  
a) was given b) has been given c) had been given d) is given
10. Many new houses \_\_\_\_ in our street by next year.  
a) will be built b) have been built c) are built d) will have been built
11. A large gold cup \_\_\_\_ to the athlete last year.  
a) has been presented b) was presented c) had been presented d) will be presented
12. An experiment \_\_\_\_ next week on Monday.  
a) will be made b) has been made c) is made d) is being made
13. When workers \_\_\_\_, advertisement \_\_\_\_ in newspapers.  
a) want; is placed b) are wanted; places c) wanted; is placed d) are wanted; is placed
14. The students \_\_\_\_ on the topic "Industrial Revolution" at the end of the term.  
a) will be tested b) are being tested c) will have been tested d) were tested
15. This question \_\_\_\_ at the meeting now.  
a) has been discussed b) is discussing c) was discussed d) is being discussed
16. The plan of work \_\_\_\_ for four hours.  
a) was discussed b) is discussed c) has been discussed d) have been discussed
17. On festive occasions sweets \_\_\_\_ at the end of the meal.  
a) are served b) have been served c) were served d) are being served
18. A seat belt \_\_\_\_ even if you are sitting in the back seat.  
a) must wear b) wore c) must be worn d) must be wearing
19. I suddenly remembered that the book \_\_\_\_ at home.  
a) was left b) had been left c) has been left d) left
20. The results of the exams \_\_\_\_ at five tomorrow.  
a) are discussed b) will be discussed c) is being discussed d) were discussed

### INDIRECT SPEECH.

#### DIRECT SPEECH

tonight, today, this week/month/  
year  
now  
yesterday,  
last night/week/month/year  
tomorrow  
next week/month/year  
ago  
this/these  
here  
come  
bring

#### INDIRECT SPEECH

that night, that day, that week/month/  
year  
then, at that time, at once, immediately  
the day before  
the previous night/week/month/year  
the following day/the day after  
the following/next week/month/year  
before  
that/those  
there  
go  
take

### I. FILL IN SAY, TELL, OR ASK IN THE CORRECT FORM:

1. My neighbour always \_\_\_ "hello" whenever he sees me.
2. Mum promised to \_\_\_ us a story before we went to bed.
3. To \_\_\_ you the truth, this is the first time I have tasted blackberries.
4. She \_\_\_ me for a loan of 250\$. 5. Don't \_\_\_ I didn't \_\_\_ you they were coming.
6. She \_\_\_ me her name but I can't remember it now.
7. Please \_\_\_ me if I look okay in this dress.
8. The twins look alike. I can't \_\_\_ one from another.
9. Never \_\_\_ me a lie again!
10. Don't \_\_\_ anybody what I \_\_\_.
11. I can't \_\_\_ for sure, but I think she is divorced.
12. She \_\_\_ the doctor how long she would have to stay in hospital.
13. Can you \_\_\_ me the way to the nearest bank.
14. He \_\_\_ he had just heard the news.
15. The teacher \_\_\_ that she was happy with our results.
16. "Of course I will help you," she \_\_\_ to me.
17. And now I would like to \_\_\_ a few words about this year's competition.
18. Ann \_\_\_ goodbye to me and left.
19. Tony \_\_\_ he enjoyed the performance.
20. Don't \_\_\_ the secret to anybody else.
21. He \_\_\_ he had never seen such a boring film before.
22. She stopped to \_\_\_ a passer-by the time.
23. George couldn't help me. He \_\_\_ me to ask Kate.
24. She \_\_\_ me to meet her at the cinema at 8 o'clock.
25. I don't feel like arguing, so we will \_\_\_ no more about the subject.

### III. CHANGE THE FOLLOING SENYENCES INTO INDIRECT SPEECH:

a)

1. "I met her for the first time on a warm sunny morning last spring," he said.
2. I am going to call you again, mother," she said.
3. "I've been to Turkey twice, but so far I haven't had time to visit Istanbul," said Robert.
4. "It will be very difficult to persuade her to take care of herself, doctor," I replied.
5. "The president is to come to Madrid the day after tomorrow," said the BBC announcer.
6. "We have a lift but very often it doesn't work," they said.
7. "We have bought a new flat. But we don't like it so much as our last one," said my cousin.
8. "I will come with you as soon as I am ready," she replied to me.
9. "She has been sitting in the garden since the police came," I said to the officer.
10. "I have no idea who has done it but I will find it," said Peggy.

b)

1. My mother knew that I (to be) at school yesterday morning.
2. We heard that he (be) fond of playing golf in summer.
3. Yesterday we learnt that our father (get) an interesting offer the day before.
4. I wonder what he (do) all day long.
5. I hoped the weather (change) for worse.
6. We found that in Australia winter (come) in July.
7. Mr. Thompson was sitting in the arm-chair and thought that his cat (walk) on the roof.
8. When she learnt that her son (receive) a bad mark, she got very upset.
9. He knew that his sister (be) dangerously ill the year before.
10. The teacher said that the Sun (rise) in the East.

### IV. CHANGE THE FOOLWING GENERAL QUESTIONS INTO INDIRECT SPEECH:

1. "Does this train stop at York?" asked Bill.
2. "Have you reserved a seat?" I asked him.
3. Are you working or studying now?" Peter asked me.
4. "Do you play rugby?" they asked a new student.
5. "Will you have time to play here?" Ann said to Paul.
6. "Did you sleep well last night?" asked my mother.
7. "Can you phone back in half an hour, Mr. Brown?" asked the secretary.
8. "Are you ready to go?" Sally asked Bill.
9. "Are there any letters for me?" asked Marry.
10. "Have you ever seen a flying saucer?" wondered the man.
11. "Did Tom play for his school team last year?" asked the teacher.
12. "Can I use your phone?" he asked me.
13. "Will you be back early tomorrow?" the mother asked her daughter.
14. "Do you work in a restaurant or in a café?" she asked Tom.
15. "Are you sorry for what you did?" the mother asked the little boy.
16. "Where have you bought these flowers?" Jane wanted to know.
17. "What are you doing today, boys?" asked John.
18. "Who broke the cup three days ago?" Kate asked.
19. "Who are you waiting for, boys?" asked the man.
20. "What time will you come here next Friday?" Mary asked Tom.
21. "Will the teacher return our exercise-books today?" I wanted to know.
22. "Who has read this book?" asked the teacher.
23. "How long are you going to stay in the country?" she asked.
24. "Why didn't you come here yesterday?" he asked.
25. "When was the time-table changed?" I asked.

## V. CHANGE COMMANDS, REQUESTS, RECOMMENDATIONS INTO INDIRECT SPEECH.:

( use the verbs: tell, order, ask, beg, advise, remind, warn, permit, threaten, forbid, allow, demand, offer, promise, refuse)

1. "Switch off the TV," he said to her.
2. "Don't watch late-night horror films," I told them.
3. "Don't believe everything you hear," he told me.
4. "Don't touch that switch, Mary," I said.
5. "Open the safe!" The raiders said to the bank clerk.
6. "Please do as I say," he told me.
7. "Don't make too much noise, children," he said.
8. "Read it before you sign it," he said to his client.
9. "Buy a new car," I told him.
10. "Don't lean your bicycles against my windows, boys," said the shopkeeper.
11. "Come to the cinema with me," he told her.
12. "Cook it in butter," I told her.
13. "Don't argue with me," the teacher said to the boy.
14. The policeman said: "Climb out through the window."
15. "Open your bag, please," said the store detective.
16. "Don't use bent coins in a slot machine," I told him.
17. "Follow that car," the detective said to the taxi-driver.
18. "Wash it in lukewarm water," the assistant said.
19. "Have confidence in me," the doctor told him.
20. "Don't argue with your father," I said.
21. "Remember to prune the roses," said my aunt.
22. "Don't say anything to make her angry," said my father.
23. "Don't forget to feed my goldfish," Mary said to her brother.
24. "Don't forget your sandwiches," said the mother.
25. "Think well before you answer," the detective told her.

## VI. CHANGE SENTENCES WITH MODAL VERBS INTO INDIRECT SPEECH:

1. The official said: "This passport photo isn't like you at all. You must have another one taken."
2. "I couldn't meet her, I was working," he said.
3. "I'll be busy next week and I won't be able to help you.," she said to us. "This text must be typed and as for me, I cannot type, so I'll have to ask somebody to do it," she added.
4. "Ann's English is very poor. She must study very hard," the teacher said.
5. "I must go to the dentist tomorrow," she said to me. "I have an appointment."
6. "If what you have said is true I must go to the police," he said.
7. "You don't need to come tomorrow," said my employer. "You may take a day off."
8. "I needn't get up till nine tomorrow," I said.
9. "I will go to bed. I will have to get up very early tomorrow morning," he said.
10. "Something was wrong with the receiver, I could not hear you well yesterday," she said.
11. "I can't open this tin," said Ann. --- "Shall I do it for you?" said Tom.
12. "Could you translate this for me, please?" I asked the official.
13. "You had better apologize for being late," said my mother.
14. "Shall we ever meet again?" he wondered.
15. "Shall I tell him what happened?" she asked me.
16. "Can we stay up till the end of the programme?" said the children.
17. "Can you use a word processor?" he asked.
18. "You should do more exercises," he said.
19. "We must finish this work today," she said.
20. "You needn't pay until Christmas," Ann said.

## VII. CHANGE THE SENTENCES INTO INDIRECT SPEECH PAYING ATTENTION TO SUBORDINATE CLAUSE OF TOME AND CONDITION:

1. "I'll put a book into your bag in case you want to read it," Mother said.
2. He said: "If she follows my advice, all will turn out well."
3. "Annette will come to Paris in an hour if there are no delays," Pete thought.
4. "He will be ready as soon as you are," Ann said.
5. He noticed: "She will be delighted when she hears it."
6. "I am sure she will sing to us provided we ask her," he whispered.
7. "I will light the fire when it gets cold," he promised.
8. "She will have to behave better when she goes to school," Nelly said.
9. "We will stay here till the tide goes out," the boys said.
10. "If she trains hard she will win the Cup," the trainer said.
11. "When the fog lifts we will be able to see where we are," said Bill.
12. "The alarm bell will go on ringing till you press this button," she warned.
13. "If she stays in bed for a couple of days, she will be all right in a week," said the doctor.
14. "If the train comes on time we will be able to see the football match," he said.
15. "I won't go there unless I am invited," she said.

### VIII. PUT THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO INDIRECT SPEECH:

1. Nick said, "We lived in Rome two years ago." 2. Bob's grandmother told him, "You shouldn't put your elbows on the table." 3. Mother asked me, "Who has brought this parcel?" 4. "Does your friend often come here, boys?" asked Fred. 5. Mary asked Tom, "What time will you come here next Friday?" 6. He said, "Don't walk on the ice, it isn't safe" 7. "Here are the car keys. You had better wait in the car," he said to her. 8. "If you don't pay the ransom, we will kill the boy," said the kidnappers. 9. "You pressed the wrong button," said the mechanic. "Don't do it again. You may have a nasty accident." 10. "I hope you will have a good journey," he said. "Don't forget to send a card when you arrive." 11. "I will sell the TV set if you keep quarrelling about the programme," said the mother. 12. "I am sorry I am late", she said. "The bus broke down." 13. "He expects a lot of work for very little money," complained one of the typists. 14. "Come in and look round. There is no obligation to buy," said the shopkeeper. 15. "I will drop you from the team if you don't train harder," said the captain.

### IX. TEST. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

- He asked me how long I \_\_\_ English.  
a) learn b) am learning c) has been learning d) had been learning
- I didn't know who they \_\_\_ about.  
a) speak b) are speaking c) were speaking d) spoke
- Do you know whose work they \_\_\_ ?  
a) discuss b) are discussing c) were discussing d) discussed
- We didn't know whose things they \_\_\_ .  
a) were b) are c) can be d) may be
- We were sure that you \_\_\_ cope with the task.  
a) can b) will c) could d) are able to
- I wondered what Dick \_\_\_ at the moment.  
a) did b) does c) is doing d) was doing
- He explained he \_\_\_ there two years before.  
a) had moved b) moved c) has moved d) was moving
- James asked us where \_\_\_ to celebrate the New Year.  
a) we going b) we was going c) we were going d) would be going
- My friend said that he \_\_\_ to Canada in spring.  
a) will go b) would go c) went d) is going
- The policeman told me \_\_\_ my car near the office of the company.  
a) not parking b) do not park c) did not park d) not to park
- I had no doubt that you \_\_\_ succeed.  
a) will b) would c) can d) has succeeded
- I wondered why she \_\_\_ without saying a word.  
a) had left b) was leaving c) leaves d) has left
- I forgot which exercise I \_\_\_ do.  
a) must b) had c) had to d) will
- They said that we \_\_\_ when Mary \_\_\_ .  
a) would leave; came b) would leave; comes c) will leave; came d) would leave; would come
- I told everyone that I \_\_\_ to the party at 6, but I \_\_\_ as soon as possible.  
a) can't come; would arrive b) couldn't come; arrive c) can't come; arrive d) couldn't come; would arrive
- I \_\_\_ him that I \_\_\_ time to play football.  
a) told; have no b) tells; didn't have c) tell; didn't have d) told to; had no

17. Mary told me that she \_\_\_ to leave for London \_\_\_ .

a) is going; next week b) has gone; the next week c) was going; next week d) was going; the following week

18. I replied that I \_\_\_ her when I \_\_\_ back.

a) will phone; got b) would phone; got c) would phone; would get d) would phone; get

19. Jane \_\_\_ worry about her health.

a) ask to me not to b) had asked not to c) asked me not to d) asked not

20. She said that Mary \_\_\_ into her flat because she \_\_\_ her key.

a) couldn't get; had lost b) can't get; lost c) couldn't get; lost d) can't get; has lost

## PARTICIPLE.

### I. OPEN THE BRACKETS AND USE PARTICIPLE I:

1. That night, (go) up to his room he thought of his unpleasant duty. 2. She smiled (remember) the joke. 3. He speaks like a man (take) his opinion of everything. 4. (Not know) that she could trust them she decided not to tell anything. 5. And (say) this he threw himself back into the armchair. 6. I spent about ten minutes (turn) over the sixteen pages of 'The Guardian' before I found the main news and articles. 7. (Be) so far away he still feels himself part of the community. 8. The boy came out of the water (shake) from top to toe. 9. The woman (work) in the garden is my sister. 10. The sidewalks were crowded with the people who (watch) the carnival. 11. I looked at the people (lie) on the beach. 12. The people (wait) for the doctor have been sitting here for a long time. 13. Which of the four men (smoke) by the fireplace is Ben? 14. There is a covered passage (connect) the kitchen with the garage. 15. The horse (lead) the race was the winner of the similar event two months ago.

### II. OPEN THE BRACKETS AND USE PARTICIPLE II:

1. The child (leave) alone in the large room began screaming. 2. He did not doubt that the information (receive) by morning mail was of great interest for his competitors. 3. The methods (apply) in the building of the new metro stations proved to be efficient. 4. And the answer so long (expect) came at last. 5. The opinions (express) by the critics greatly differ. 6. The centre of the cotton industry is Manchester (connect) with Liverpool by a canal. 7. We've got a great variety of products, which are in great demand. Here are some samples (send) to our distributors last month. 8. The tools (produce) at the local plant are of exceptionally high quality. 9. The story (tell) by the old captain made the young girl cry. 10. The animals (catch) by the men struggled furiously. 11. She looked at the table. There was a loaf of bread (divide) into two halves. 12. There was another pause (break) by a fit of laughing of one of the old men. 13. The equipment (install) in the shop is rather sophisticated. 14. She warmed over the dinner (cook) yesterday. 15. The machinery (order) from abroad will be delivered by ship.

### III. PARAPHRASE THE SENTENCES USING PARTICIPLE I OR PARTICIPLE II:

1. The things that are left behind by the passengers are usually taken to the Lost Property Office. 2. There was a dead silence in the room, which was broken only by his cough. 3. What we really want is a good critical article which will reveal our drawbacks. 4. He could not recognize the square which was rebuilt while he was away. 5. When you enter the hall, you will see the staircase which leads to the basement. 6. The new job, which has been offered to me lately, seems to be very interesting. 7. A gloomy darkness covered the little hill which overlooked the two valleys. 8. The news, which you have brought to us, is exciting. 9. The sunrays lighted the magnificent house, which was built on the hill. 10. A new road which will join the plant with the railway station will soon be built. 11. They were told that the machine tools which were used at



the factory were exclusively home-made. 12. The castle, which was built many years ago, was in good order. 13. He took a book from the shelf and sat down in the armchair to read it. 14. The answer, which had been so long expected, came at last. 15. Special mention must be made of the extensive research, which is conducted in chemistry. 16. The animals, which were caught in the morning, struggled furiously. 17. The typewriter which was bought two days ago has gone wrong. 18. I hope you will write and explain your intentions. 19. We came up to the man who was standing at the corner and asked him the way. 20. They passed groups of farmers who were picking ripe apricots.

**IV. PARAPHRASE THE SENTENCES USING PARTICIPLE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH THE CONJUNCTIONS WHEN, WHILE, AS IF, AS THOUGH, IF, TILL, UNLESS, AFTER, BEFORE:**

1. He is a quiet man. He never hurries unless he is pressed for time. 2. While I was crossing the street yesterday, I saw an accident. 3. While he was waiting for a flight, he was thinking about his future life. 4. He was walking down the street as if he didn't know where to go and what to do. 5. After she addressed the envelope, she threw the card into the waste-paper basket. 6. She screamed as though she had been badly hurt. 7. A promise accounts so little till it is kept. 8. He was staring at the water, when he was sitting on the bench. 9. She stood in front of the mirror as if she was speaking to herself. 10. When he was a student he used to study at the library. 11. He looked at his wife before he paid the driver. 12. When he was asked about it, he could say nothing. 13. He was hesitating whether to take the step, which if it was mistaken, could put him to trouble. 14. She was breathing deeply as if she had run a lot of miles. 15. When he was lying he spoke more quickly than when he was telling the truth. 16. While I was waiting for you, I was looking through newspapers and magazines. 17. When the article is translated, it will be typed. 18. While Jack was waiting for the waiter to come back with the ice, he was smoking a cigar. 19. She was looking at me thoughtfully as if she were taking a serious decision. 20. After he watched a play on TV, he went to bed. 21. He hesitated a moment before he crossed the bridge.

**V. OPEN THE BRACKETS USING THE CORRECT FORM OF PARTICIPLE I PERFECT:**

1. I felt very tired (work) the whole day in the sun. 2. (Get) what he wanted he took his hat and left. 3. (Complete) all our preparations we hired a taxi and hurried off. 4. (Know) him from school, I have never heard anyone speak about him without respect. 5. (Be shown) in, he was asked to wait a little. 6. (Be) away so long, he was happy to be coming back. 7. (Arrive) two days before the conference he had a lot of time to see London. 8. By this time (get used) to the atmosphere of the big city, he no longer felt a stranger. 9. (Come) here only a few years before, he didn't know that part of the city very well. 10. (Wait) some time in the reception room, he was asked into the office. 11. (See) so little of the country, I am afraid I cannot answer all your questions. 12. I felt refreshed and rested (sleep) for ten hours. 13. (Buy) a pair of gloves we moved to the shoe department. 14. Never (experience) such difficulties she was at a loss. 15. The children looked wondering at the elephant, never (see) such a huge animal.

**VI. CHOOSE THE CORRECT VARIANT:**

- Do you know the woman \_\_\_ to Tom?  
a) talked b) talking c) having talked
- \_\_\_ her work, she went home.  
a) finished b) finishing c) having finished
- The road \_\_\_ the two villages is very narrow.  
a) joined b) joining c) having joined
- Most of the goods \_\_\_ in this factory are exported.  
a) made b) making c) having made

5. \_\_\_ nearly all the money, we couldn't stay at the hotel.  
a) spent b) spending c) having spent
6. I was woken up by the bell \_\_\_\_.  
a) rung b) ringing c) having rung
7. There were some children \_\_\_ in the river.  
a) swum b) swimming c) having swum
8. A lot of people \_\_\_ to the party cannot come.  
a) invited b) inviting c) having invited
9. \_\_\_ our tickets, we went into the theatre.  
a) bought b) buying c) having bought
10. Everybody looked at the \_\_\_ girl.  
a) danced b) dancing c) having danced
11. The window \_\_\_ in the storm last night has now been repaired.  
a) broken b) breaking c) having broken
12. I saw a woman \_\_\_ in the corner on her own.  
a) stood b) standing c) having stood
13. She was lying in the middle of the road \_\_\_ for help.  
a) Cried b) crying c) having cried
14. \_\_\_ our meal, we went out.  
a) Finished b) finishing c) Having finished
15. He just sits around all day, \_\_\_ nothing.  
a) done b) doing c) having done
16. Books \_\_\_ from the library must be returned in two weeks.  
a) borrowed b) borrowing c) having borrowed
17. Not \_\_\_ what to do, she burst out crying.  
a) known b) knowing c) having known
18. \_\_\_ hungry, I decided to make myself a sandwich.  
a) felt b) feeling c) having felt
19. \_\_\_ dinner, they continued their journey.  
a) had b) having c) having had
20. Emma was sitting in the armchair \_\_\_ a book.  
a) read b) reading c) having read

#### VII. PUT THE PARTICIPLE IN THE FORM SUITABLE FOR THE NOUN:

1. (grow) interest 2. a (complicate) explanation 3. a (break) umbrella
4. (shake) fingers 5. a (ring) telephone 6. a (well-pay) job
7. a (pass) bus 8. a (burn) barn 9. a(bake) cake 10. (fly) fish
11. (run) water 12. a (freeze) lake 13. (blind) light 14. a (steal) car
15. a (break) heart 16. a (die) soldier 17. a (cheer) crowd
18. a (swim) lesson 19. a (destroy) church 20. (longplay) records

#### VIII. OPEN THE BRACKETS MAKING PARTICIPLE I OR PARTICIPLE II OF THE VERBS GIVEN:

1. The film was very \_\_\_ and I was \_\_\_\_ . ( to interest ) 2. Don't look so \_\_\_\_ . Of course, it was a \_\_\_\_ decision but we had no other way out. ( to surprise ) 3. I am \_\_\_\_ because I have just had some very \_\_\_\_ news. ( to disappoint ) 4. The weather was very \_\_\_\_ yesterday and he was \_\_\_\_ . (to depress)
5. It is a very \_\_\_\_ comedy and the audience are really \_\_\_\_ . ( to amuse ) 6. They were \_\_\_\_ because the situation was \_\_\_\_ . ( to shock ) 7. We were \_\_\_\_ because she gave us \_\_\_\_ evidence. (to convince)

8. I was greatly \_\_\_ when I received the \_\_\_ news about my friend's marriage. (to surprise).  
 9. I am never \_\_\_ because I don't do any \_\_\_ activities. (to bore) 10. Have you ever been in a \_\_\_ situation? --- Oh, it was yesterday: I was \_\_\_ when a man was following me. (to frighten)  
 11. I am always \_\_\_ after this \_\_\_ work. (to exhaust) 12. Why are you so \_\_\_? Have you received any \_\_\_ news? (to surprise) 13. The excursion was \_\_\_ and we came to the hotel very \_\_\_. (to tire) 14. He was \_\_\_ because he didn't remember studying with that man. The situation became rather \_\_\_. (to embarrass) 15. The children were \_\_\_ when they saw those \_\_\_ acts made by the acrobats. (to terrify)

### IX. CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD:

1. It is (amazing/amazed) how you can understand it. 2. What activities do you find (boring/bored)? What activities are you (boring/bored) with? 3. The rise in crime is (depressing/depressed). 4. My parents never get (worrying/worried) when I am late. 5. I don't like horror films. I think they are (frightening/frightened) and (boring/bored). 6. The picture made a (depressing/depressed) impression on him. 7. It is (amazing/amazed) how you can understand it. 8. He can't remember his pupils' names. It seemed funny at first, but now it is rather (embarrassing/embarrassed). 9. It is a very (amusing/amused) book and I was (amusing/amused) reading it. 10. The football match was (disappointing/disappointed). Our team lost the game and we left the stadium rather (disappointing/disappointed). 11. She is not (satisfying/satisfied) with her position. 12. When he is alone he usually gets (depressing/depressed). 13. I think it is the most (fascinating/fascinated) film I have ever seen. 14. He didn't come and she looked rather (worrying/worried). 15. Before his birthday party he got very (exciting/excited). 16. All my relatives are (fascinating/fascinated) people. 17. My cousin Ted is very (interesting/interested) in ballet. 18. I don't think playing computer games is a (relaxing/relaxed) activity for you. 19. It was a (tiring/tired) journey. I wish I hadn't had it. I feel completely (exhausting/exhausted) after it. 20. So far as Mrs. Brown was concerned she didn't seem to be (embarrassing/embarrassed).

### X. OPEN THE BRACKETS USING PARTICIPLE I OR PARTICIPLE II:

1. (Walk) along the street I saw several (destroy) houses. 2. (Sit) near the fire, he felt very warm. 3. (Find) a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner. 4. (Be) unemployed, he hasn't got much money. 5. I don't know what was in the (burn) letter. I didn't read it. 6. (Translate) by a good specialist, the story preserved all the humour of the original. 7. (Sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time, hoping to see his friend. 8. (Sell) all the fruit, he went to see his friends. 9. (Enter) the room, she turned on the light. 10. Jim hurt his arm while (play) tennis. 11. The (lose) book was found at last. 12. A word (speak) in time may have very important results. 13. The students (speak) good English must help their groupmates. 14. A crowd of (excite) people stood (watch) the burning house. 15. (Have) dinner, they continued their journey. 16. A lot of people (invite) to the party couldn't come. 17. (Approve) by the critics, the story was accepted by a thick magazine. 18. (See) this film twice, I didn't want to go to the cinema. 19. (Do) his homework, he was thinking hard. 20. (Do) his homework, he went for a walk.

### INFINITIVE

#### I. INSERT TO WHERE NECESSARY BEFORE THE INFINITIVE:

1. He made me (do) it all over again. 2. He will be able (swim) very soon. 3. I used (live) in a big city. 4. You ought (go) today. It may (rain) tomorrow. 5. You needn't (say) anything. Just nod your head and he will (understand). 6. I want (see) the house where the president lived. 7. If you want (get) there before dark you should (start) at once. 8. I couldn't (remember) his address. 9. Would you like (go) now or shall we (wait) till the end? 10. They won't let us (leave) the Customs shed till our luggage has been examined. 11. How dare you (open) my letters?

12. He didn't dare (argue) with his boss. 13. Will you help me (move) the bookcase? 14. They refused (accept) the bribe. 15. We must (send) him a telegram. 16. We could go to a concert unless you would prefer (visit) a museum. 17. You needn't (ask) for permission; you can (use) it whenever you like. 18. Need I (come)? I would rather (stay) at home. 19. You can (take) a horse to water but you can't (make) him (drink). 20. I am sorry (disappoint) you but I can't (let) you (have) any more money till the end of the month.

## II. CHOOSE THE INFINITIVE IN THE ACTIVE OR PASSIVE VOICE:

1. He will be happy (see/be seen) you. 2. I didn't think (interrupt/be interrupted) you. 3. He doesn't like (ask/be asked) questions because he doesn't know how to answer them. 4. Look, a ship can (see/be seen) in the distance. Can you (see/be seen) it? 5. I was glad (meet/to be met) at the station. 6. He likes (ask/be asked) his professor questions. 7. They are glad (invite/be invited) to the party. 8. He is glad (send/be sent) abroad. 9. I don't like (interrupt/be interrupted). 10. Children like (tell/be told) tales and always (listen/be listened) to them with interest. 11. Be careful with him. He is a very resentful person. He can't bear (joke/be joked) at. 12. He does not like (laugh/be laughed) at other people. 13. I advised him (start/be started) looking for a flat at once. 14. I hate (bother/be bothered) you, but the man is still waiting (give/be given) a definite answer. 15. The idea was too complicated (express/be expressed) in just one paragraph.

## III. PARAPHRASE THE SENTENCES USING THE INFINITIVE:

A)

1. It is dangerous to drive a car in big cities. 2. It is impossible to get a good dinner in our canteen. 3. It was unpleasant to watch their quarrel. 4. It is interesting to meet new people. 5. It is rather difficult to deal with stubborn people. 6. It is expensive to buy a mink coat. 7. It is simple to communicate with people due to Internet. 8. It was difficult to start the engine in such cold weather. 9. It is dangerous to stand on this ladder. 10. It is always funny to listen to him.

B)

1. She was the second who got an excellent mark. 2. I am the next who will be interviewed. 3. She was the first among us who recognized them. 4. Paul was the last who greeted me. 5. I was the first who noticed the mistake. 6. He was the first who raised this question. 7. His horse came in the race the last. 8. He was the only one who jumped with a parachute. 9. I was the next who spoke on the topic. 10. He was the only one who could speak Japanese.

C)

1. This is a problem you should solve by yourself. 2. It is not a question you may laugh at. 3. It was a little town where you could live a quiet life. 4. The first thing you must do when you arrive is to phone home. 5. There is nothing we can do now. 6. Here is a simple English book that you can read. 7. These are nice flowers you can buy. 8. There is nothing that we can add. 9. These are children you can play with. 10. It is quite natural that they will get married.

## IV. INSERT THE INFINITIVE IN THE APPROPRIATE FORM:

1. Mr. Snodgrass was the first \_\_\_ the astonished silence. (to break) 2. The next patient \_\_\_ was a small boy in his early teens. (to examine) 3. Safety is the first principle \_\_\_ in shooting competitions. (to observe) 4. He complained that he was always the last \_\_\_. (to inform) 5. I am the last man \_\_\_ a question of the kind. (to ask) 6. Among the last \_\_\_ they attracted the attention of the entire gathering. (to arrive) 7. He found that he was the only one \_\_\_, the discrepancy. (to notice) 8. If there is to be a vacancy, I would like to be the one \_\_\_ the job. (to offer) 9. These houses were among the few \_\_\_ after a great fire. (to survive) 10. Who was the youngest chess player \_\_\_ the title of All-Union Champion? (to win) 11. The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre players were the second British company \_\_\_ Russia. (to visit) 12. The Nuremberg trial was the biggest international trial \_\_\_ ever \_\_\_. (to hold)

## V. COMBINE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING TOO/ENOUGH/SO...AS:

1. You are very young. You can't have a front-door key. 2. It is very cold. You can't bathe. 3. Would you be very kind and answer this letter by return? 4. The ladder wasn't long. It didn't reach the window. 5. He was furious. He could not speak. 6. The fire isn't very hot. It won't boil the kettle. 7. He is very ill. He can't eat anything. 8. I was terrified. I couldn't move. 9. The coffee isn't strong. It won't keep you awake. 10. He is lazy. He won't get up early. 11. Would you be very good and forward my letters while I am away? 12. He was very drunk. He couldn't answer my questions. 13. We are not very high. We can't see the summit. 14. You are not very old. You can't understand these things. 15. He was very snobbish. He wouldn't talk to any of us. 16. She was very mean. She never gave to charity. 17. It is not very dark. We can't see the stars very clearly. 18. It was very hot. We could fry an egg on the pavement. 19. Would you be very kind and turn down the radio a little? 20. He is very selfish. He would not put himself out for anyone.

## VI. OPEN THE BRACKETS AND USE THE COMPLEX OBJECT:

A)

1. Do you want (I, show) you the sights of the city? 2. He expected (the meeting, held) in room 11. 3. I don't want (they, be late) for dinner. 4. I don't want (she, treat) like Alice. 5. I suspect (he, help) by him. 6. Where were you? Did you expect (I, wait) for you all this time? 7. Do you want (they, stay) at the hotel or with us? 8. I want (she, tell) me the news in brief. 9. He expected (she, invite) by the Smiths. 10. I don't like (she, prevent) me from doing it. 11. He found (Fox, tell) them everything. 12. I'd like (the professor, look through) my report. 13. We expect (he, arrange) everything by the time we come. 14. I would like (they, fix) an appointment for me for Tuesday. 15. We want (she, introduce) us to the president. 16. I would like (the dress, buy) by Saturday. 17. We didn't expect (he, be) to that place before. 18. We considered (he, be) an honest person. 19. I suspect (he, help) by her. 20. I suspect (he, change) his mind.

## COMBINE THE SENTENCES USING THE COMPLEX OBJECT:

B)

1. He saw her. She burst into tears. 2. They haven't seen the accident. It occurred at the corner. 3. She felt something. It was crawling around her neck. 4. I heard somebody. He mentioned my name. 5. That man saw me. I was going up the stairs. 6. His wife was in the shower. He heard that the water was running. 7. They did not notice us. We passed by. 8. He hasn't heard us. We called his name. 9. We many times heard him. He told this story. 10. She was standing on the porch and watching. The luggage was being carried into the house. 11. He heard her. She was playing the piano. 12. I felt her hand. It was shaking. 13. I heard them. They were arguing. 14. She heard the footsteps. They were dying away. 15. She noticed the expression of his face. It changed suddenly. 16. I felt something hard. It hurt my leg. 17. I heard more than once. She was told by her mother not to play there. 18. He watched the people. They were hurrying towards the trains. 19. He came up the hill and saw the car. It was waiting. 20. I saw my bus. It was approaching.

## VII. OPEN THE BRACKETS AND USE THE PROPER FORM OF THE COMPLEX OBJECT:

1. I would not like (such valuable presents, give) to me. 2. She watched (the stars, sparkle) in the dark sky. 3. I heard (he, work) in his study at night. 4. Have you ever seen (she, dance)? 5. When I woke up, I could hear (the birds, sing). 6. Would you like (I, wait) for you? 7. John saw (his friend, open) the door of the room and (come) in. 8. I noticed (he, write) something and (pass) it to Alice. 9. We don't want (our planet, pollute). 10. She doesn't allow (we, smoke) in the house. 11. If I saw (a child, cry), I would ask what the matter was. 12. Parents always want (their children, be) the best. 13. They expected (he, buy) a more expensive car.

14. The teacher expected (the pupils, answer) this difficult question. 15. Where is Nick? — I saw (he, talk) to Kate a few minutes ago. 16. We suppose (they, apologize) to us. 17. I did not expect (he, behave) in such a way. 18. I saw (she, paint) the kitchen. I didn't wait till she finished. 19. My father allowed (I, use) his car. 20. I smelled (something, burn) in the kitchen

### VIII. TRANSLATE THE INFINITIVES USING THEM AS OBJECTS TO ADJECTIVES WITH A FORMAL IT:

1. Throughout the morning I found it difficult (сосредоточиться). 2. You will find it hard (забыть) the incident. 3. We thought it best for her (уехать и пожить) in London for a bit. 4. He found it good (спать) in his own bed. 5. He thought it odd of Tom (пришел). 6. I thought it possible (задать) one more question. 7. The noise made it impossible for me (слышать) what they were talking about. 8. They all felt it unreasonable of Ann (уйти) without saying a word. 9. He didn't feel it necessary (принять) any precautions. 10. I found it hard (забыть) our conversation. 11. I found it impossible (быть) frank with him. 12. Would you find it convenient for me (позвонить) on you on Monday. 13. I find it hard (понять) him. 14. Grant thought best (отрицать) everything. 15. Jane's mood made it impossible (разговаривать) to him.

### IX. OPEN THE BRACKETS AND USE THE COMPLEX OBJECT:

1. The film is considered (be) the worst of the year. 2. They are known (live) in Egypt for a long time. 3. She was believed (have) connections with the London branch of the firm. 4. Steve is known (help) them to solve the problem when they were in trouble. 5. The delegation is reported (leave) Prague at 11 p.m. 6. He was reported (change) his mind. 7. Mozart is known (compose) a lot of wonderful pieces of music. 8. He was advised (not, tell) the story of his life to them. 9. They are thought (go away) some days ago. 10. He is believed (work) at an urgent problem now. 11. James is expected (make) a report next Wednesday. 12. He was known (write) a book about the war at that time. 13. He is considered (be) a good musician. 14. She is supposed (work) in the laboratory from 2 to 5 p.m. tomorrow. 15. They are known (make) a new discovery a month ago. 16. He is expected (manage) the business himself. 17. He is said (be) at the customs office now. 18. He is believed (be) deeply attached to his family. 19. He was said (travel) in the East at that time. 20. She was believed (leave) her husband.

### X. PARAPHRASE THE SENTENCES USING

#### A) BE LIKELY / BE UNLIKELY / BE SURE:

1. She may not go by plane. 2. This picture will certainly be the best at the exhibition. 3. He may not be invited at the conference. 4. He will certainly win this match. 5. They will certainly get married soon. 6. They may have a good time in the bar tonight. 7. They may not follow my recommendations. 8. The plane may not reach the place of destination on time. 9. You may miss the train unless you hurry. 10. They may go on a world tour.

#### B) SEEM / APPEAR:

1. They married a month ago. Is she happy? — No, she is not happy. 2. Does she have the key to her suitcase? — No, she has lost it. 3. We are so late. I am sure he has gone. — No, he is waiting for us. 4. She looks nice. — Yes, but she has put on weight. 5. I want to be introduced to Mrs. Smith. — Peter will help you. He knows her well. 6. I have much trouble with my new washing machine. — No problem. I know this type very well. 7. Does he work at the same office? — No, he changed his job. 8. Is she still abroad? — No, she returned two months ago and now she is working at her new book. 9. Look, this man is overhearing us. Speak more quietly. 10. The President has left his country residence and is returning to the capital.

### C) HAPPEN:

1. I will visit Trafalgar Square if I am in London.
2. If anybody knows him, call the police.
3. If you see Kate, ask her to phone me.
4. Do you know how to get to the Tower?
5. He will arrange everything if he goes on a tour.
6. Does he know with whom Mary has gone to the Canaries?
7. Have you seen them leave?
8. Can you change a pound?
9. Did she see where they parked their car?
10. If I meet them, I will phone the police.

### D) TURN OUT / PROVE:

1. The interview with the young artist was very interesting.
2. The prices at the hotel were reasonable.
3. The conversation with them was rather unpleasant.
4. The young man was a smuggler.
5. He was a qualified economist.
6. The students' knowledge of mathematics is above the average.
7. Yesterday's party was entertaining.
8. The weather in this part of the country is rainy.
9. The workshop was very useful for economists, but for managers it was rather dull.
10. I bought a book which was a best-seller.

### XI. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. Welcome home. --- Thanks a lot. It is so wonderful \_\_\_ back.  
a) to be b) to have been
2. I say she had better \_\_\_ or she will be late for her classes.  
a) to hurry b) hurry
3. How do you know Ian is at home? --- I saw him \_\_\_ his car on my way home.  
a) to wash b) wash
4. I can't recognize him. He seems \_\_\_ taller.  
a) to have grown b) to grow
5. They agreed \_\_\_ my dog while I am on holiday.  
a) to have looked after b) to look after
6. Let's go for a walk tonight. --- I'd rather \_\_\_ at home and \_\_\_ TV.  
a) stay, to watch b) stay, watch
7. Liz claims \_\_\_ a lot of famous people, but I don't believe her.  
a) to have met b) have met
8. This car is \_\_\_ expensive for me \_\_\_\_ .  
a) too ... to buy b) enough ... to buy
9. His doctor advised him \_\_\_ smoking so many cigars a day.  
a) stop b) to stop
10. Mr. Pitt was seen \_\_\_ his office at 15.30 p.m.  
a) enter b) to enter
11. He is tired. He claims \_\_\_ hard for three weeks.  
a) to be working b) to have been working
12. Scott is good at making speeches in public. I heard him \_\_\_ one, it was brilliant.  
a) making b) to be making
13. My parents don't let me \_\_\_ up late on weekdays.  
a) to stay b) stay
14. Billy didn't expect \_\_\_ such a question. He wasn't prepared for it.  
a) to ask b) to be asked
15. We know Elizabeth \_\_\_ from the university last year.  
a) to have graduated b) to graduate

## THE GERUND

### I. OPEN THE BRACKETS USING GERUND AND TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES:

1. Try to avoid (make) him angry.
2. I am against (make) any complaints.
3. It's no use (cry) over spilled milk.
4. He finished (speak) and sat down.
5. He was fined for (drive) without lights.
6. It is difficult to get used to (eat) with chopsticks.
7. You can't make an omelette without (break) eggs.
8. We are looking forward to (read) your new book.
9. He is thinking of (leave) his job and (go) to America.
10. If you put the money into this business you risk (lose) every penny.
11. Imagine (live) with someone who never stops (talk).
12. Is there anything here worth (buy)?
13. He was accused of (leak) information to the press.
14. I don't enjoy (go) to the dentist.
15. He has a scheme for (make) grass grow in winter.
16. I don't feel like (work); what about (go) to a disco instead?
17. Would you mind (write) your name and address on the back of the cheque?
18. If a thing is worth (do), it is worth (do) well.
19. Would you mind (put) your pet snake somewhere else?
20. I can't help (sneeze); I caught a cold yesterday from (sit) in a draught.

### II. MAKE UP SENTENCES USING GERUNDS:

1. Only the other day they were talking about (something, happen).
2. He warned us that there was no point in (we, arrive) an hour earlier.
3. "It is no good (you, hate) it," he said.
4. They were talking about (she, give up) the job and (go) to live in the country.
5. He wished he had never told you the truth but it is no use (he, deny) it.
6. Do you mind (he, join) us?
7. She was listening hard all the time for any sound of (Jan, descend) the stairs.
8. Bob was feeling rather unwell, and was not really looking forward to (we, visit) him.
9. I appreciate (you, encourage) him when he failed in his experiment.
10. Of course, I insist on (you, accept) the proper professional fee.
11. Forgive (I, take up) so much of your time.
12. Do you know the reason for (he, feel) disappointed?
13. Cursing himself for (not learn) to drive a car he woke up Tony.
14. My father thinks I am not capable of (earn) my own living.
15. She was sorry for (she, be) late.

### III. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH PREPOSITIONS:

#### AFTER, BEFORE, BY, ON, WITHOUT

1. \_\_\_ entering the house she rushed to the telephone \_\_\_ greeting anybody.
2. \_\_\_ hearing a woman's cry he jumped up from his seat.
3. You'd better consult your lawyer \_\_\_ deciding to buy the property.
4. His knowledge has improved \_\_\_ taking a training course.
5. \_\_\_ writing an article about the events he must go to the country where they are taking place.
6. \_\_\_ reading this article you will give up smoking.
7. He could tell the funniest stories \_\_\_ smiling.
8. She was upset \_\_\_ not getting an answer from him.
9. What did she mean \_\_\_ boasting like this?
10. Where did he go \_\_\_ finishing his work?
11. They escaped \_\_\_ sliding down ropes made of blankets.
12. \_\_\_ working day and night he succeeded in finishing the job in time.
13. You can keep healthy and fit \_\_\_ jogging in the morning.
14. \_\_\_ through the Customs office he went aboard the plane.
15. At dinner she annoyed me \_\_\_ smoking between the courses.

### IV. OPEN THE BRACKETS AND USE THE PROPER GERUND (ACTIVE OR PASSIVE VOICE):

1. After (examine) by the doctor I was given a sick leave.
2. Your handwriting needs considerable (improve).
3. Have you ever dreamed of (earn) a million dollars?
4. He insists on (pay) for his work done.
5. She does not stand (remind) people of their duties and (remind) of hers.
6. He can't do anything without (disturb) anybody.
7. We didn't want to speak to the correspondent and tried to avoid (interview) by him.
8. The problem is not worth (speak) of.
9. He is not used to (speak) to like that.
10. The TV set needs (repair).
11. The dress needs (wash).



12. The speaker was annoyed at (interrupt) every other moment. 13. Excuse me for (give) so much trouble to you. 14. She insisted on (show) the files to her. 15. He is looking forward to (give) the main part in the play. 16. The book is worth (read). 17. He showed no sign of (hurt). 18. They showed no sign of (recognize) us. 19. They denied (rob) the bank, but admit (make) plans about it. 20. These bags require (dry) 21. Why does he avoid (meet) journalists? 22. He had never thought of security because he had no idea of (kidnap). 23. Did you succeed in (persuade) your colleagues? 24. After (look through), the papers were registered. 25. English grammar is very difficult and few writers avoid (make) mistakes.

#### V. CHOOSE THE CORRENT VARIANT:

1. She apologized for not \_\_\_ her friend at the airport.  
a) meeting b) being met c) having met
2. After \_\_\_ the cat went to sleep.  
a) feeding b) being fed c) having fed
3. Jane complained of not \_\_\_ to the party last Friday.  
a) being invited b) having invited c) having been invited
4. I am sorry for not \_\_\_ to you. I was very busy last week.  
a) writing b) being written c) having written
5. I can't put off \_\_\_ this book.  
a) reading b) being read c) having read
6. After \_\_\_ into English, the article was published.  
a) translating b) being translated c) having translated
7. This film is worth \_\_\_\_ .  
a) seeing b) being seen c) having been seen
8. She was very glad of \_\_\_ that difficult problem.  
a) solving b) having solved c) having been solved
9. My friends and I can't help \_\_\_ videos.  
a) watching b) being watched c) having watched
10. They climbed through the window without \_\_\_ by anyone.  
a) seeing b) being seen c) having seen
11. Paul avoids \_\_\_ to strangers. Moreover, he avoids \_\_\_ to.  
a) speaking b) being spoken c) having spoken
12. This question needs \_\_\_\_ .  
a) discussing b) being discussed c) having been discussed
13. He can't give up \_\_\_ chocolate.  
a) eating b) being eaten c) having eaten
14. I am very busy. I don't feel like \_\_\_\_ .  
a) interrupting b) being interrupted c) having interrupted
15. He was still hungry in spite of \_\_\_ several sandwiches.  
a) eating b) being eaten c) having eaten
16. He complained of \_\_\_ at.  
a) laughing b) being laughed c) having laughed
17. This dress is dirty. It wants \_\_\_\_ .  
a) washing b) being washed c) having washed
18. I am fond of \_\_\_ in for sports.  
a) going b) having going c) being gone
19. I can't stand not \_\_\_ to.  
a) listening b) being listened c) having listened
20. I like John. I look forward to \_\_\_ to his party.  
a) inviting b) being invited c) having been invited

## VI. CHOOSE EITHER GERUNG OR INFINITIVE WITH THE FOLLOWING VERBS:

### 1) REMEMBER

1. Remember (look) ahead when driving. 2. Remember (phone) as soon as you arrive. 3. Did you remember (give) him the key to the safe? --- No, I didn't. I'll go and do it now. 4. When you are on holiday remember (send) me postcards. 5. The policeman asked me if I clearly remembered (lock) the door before I went to bed. 6. I remember (stay) a weekend with her. 7. I remember (pay) him. I gave him two pounds. 8. When you go on that mission, please remember (point out) to the people there that our stand on this issue remains the same. 9. She does not remember (ask) this question. 10. Do you remember (meet) them last summer?

### 2) BE (GET) USED TO/USED TO

1. He was not used to (work) late at night. 2. He quickly got used to (have) a good meal and nice suits. 3. In my childhood my aunt used to (bring) little presents to me. 4. I got used to (get up) very early. 5. He used to (say) that there was nothing like warm crisp bread spread with honey. 6. He used to (study) late at night when a youth. 7. In the Dark Ages people used to (think) that the Sun goes round the Earth. 8. She was used to (wander) about the fields by herself. 9. The mother used to (do) all the work about the house. 10. He used to (be) good at maths.

### 3. BE AFRAID TO/BE AFRAID OF

1. He was afraid (say) a word because he didn't know anybody. 2. My sister such a coward! She can't see horror films because she is afraid (meet) a ghost ay night. 3. The sea was rough. We were afraid (swim). 4. She was afraid (leave) the house because she was afraid (meet) someone who might recognize her. 5. He was afraid (make) the next stop because he was afraid (fall) as he was standing on the brink of the precipice. 6. I am afraid (take) an exam because I am afraid (fail). 7. I don't usually carry my passport with me. I am afraid (lose) it. 8. I am afraid (go) by plane. 9. I didn't like the look of the food on my plate. I was afraid (eat) it because I was afraid (make) myself ill. 10. He was afraid (tell) her the truth.

### 4. GO ON

1. He pruned the hedges, then went on (mow) the lawn. 2. We went on (dance) until we got tired. 3. Did you go on (talk) over the same boring topic all night? --- No, he went on (show) us his holiday photos. 4. When you finish this exercise, go on (do) the task on page 12. 5. The Minister went on (talk) for two hours. 6. After discussing the economic situation, the Minister went on (talk) about foreign policy. 7. I can't go on (work) here any more. I want a different job. 8. Diana went on (work) all night. 9. The director went on (say) that the strike was over. 10. The children were shouting and screaming, but he went on (work).

### 5. NEED

1. My jacket needs (clean). 2. Your handwriting needs (improve). 3. If you want to pass your exams, you need (study) more. 4. These shits need (iron) but you don't need (do) it now. 5. Your hair is top long, it needs (cut). 6. I did not need (come) to work early yesterday. 7. The batteries in this radio need (change). 8. The room hasn't been painted for years. It needs (paint). 9. I've got an extra bed so when you come to stay, you won't need (bring) your sleeping bag. 10. The grass needs (cut).

### 6. TRY:

1. Why don't you try (lose) some weight? 2. Do stop talking! I am trying (write) a letter. 3. Try (throw) the ball into the basket. 4. He tried (persuade) them to sign the contract. 5. They had tried (introduce) many other methods in return to the initial one. 6. He tried (go) to evening classes but his English was still hopeless. 7. She tried (explain) the situation but he refused to listen. 8. Try (forget) it. It is not worth worrying about. 9. He tried (cook) but failed. 10. I tried (catch) his eye, but he sat motionless.

### 7. MEAN:

1. She means (study) art in Paris this summer. 2. I won't go if it means (take) the train during rush hours. 3. I meant (buy) something for supper but the shop was closed. --- OK. It means (have) sandwiches and tea for supper. 4. I meant (tell) you there was a job vacancy at the chemist's. --- Well, I won't apply if it means (work) at the weekends. 5. I (meant) phone you but it was too late. 6. He is determined to get a seat for the ballet even if it means (stand) in a queue all night. 7. Here is the money I owe you. I meant (give) it to you yesterday but I couldn't get to the bank. 8. You could see the doctor but as you haven't got an appointment, it means (wait) for some time. 9. I meant (write) to you, but I have been too busy. 10. If I give you this information, it will mean (lose) my job.

### 8. HATE:

1. I hate (argue) but you are definitely wrong. 2. I hate (bother) you at such a late hour. 3. I hate (ask) you, but can you help me with the housework? --- Sure, but remember I hate (do) the vacuuming. 4. She hates (work) for television. 5. She hates (answer) the phone. 6. I hate (disturb) my colleagues at home. 7. I would hate (be) beside a volcano when it started to erupt. 8. Why do you never fly by plane? --- I hate (fly). 9. She hates (work) in the evening. 10. I don't like this house. I would hate (live) here.

### 9. STOP:

1. If you stop (do) something, you finish an action. 2. If you stop (do) something, you interrupt one action in order to do something else. 3. Do stop (make) this awful noise! 4. He suddenly stopped (speak), got up and left without saying anything. 5. We stopped (buy) food in that store because the owner raised the prices. 6. They stopped (produce) refrigerators because of their workers' strike. 7. We stopped (buy) food in the store because we were hungry. 8. I didn't know where to go. I stopped (ask) the way. 9. We've only stopped (buy) some petrol. 10. Let's stop (have) something to eat. --- Again? I wish you stopped (eat) so much.

### 10. REGRET:

1. If you regret (do) something, you are sorry about an action in the past. 2. They regret (fail) to understand the importance of your proposal. 3. The manager regrets (say) that your proposal has been turned down. 4. She regrets (not be able) to say goodbye to them. 5. I regret (inform) you that your application has been rejected. 6. She has always regretted (not learn) to play a musical instrument. 7. I regret (tell) you that all the tickets for this performance have been sold. 8. I don't regret (quarrel) with him. 9. We regret (miss) the film. It is worth seeing. 10. I regret (say) I won't be able to come to the party.

### 11. CAN'T HELP:

1. She could not help (be attracted) by the fact that she was being looked at. 2. I couldn't help her (prepare) the dinner. I was too busy. 3. It is silly of me, but I can't help (feel) anxious. 4. She could not help (phone) her mother when she heard the news. 5. I can't help (laugh) at his jokes. 6. I can't help my children (not worry) about their exams. 7. They can't help him (do) the exercise. 8. He could not help his son (solve) the problem. 9. When he told me about his plans, I couldn't help (be) surprised. 10. I can't help (phone) him every evening. I love him so much!

### 12. WANT:

1. I am bored here. I want (go) home. 2. These windows want (clean). 3. I don't suppose your wife wants (bother) about me now. 4. I didn't want (hurt) your feelings. 5. The trees want (prune). 6. My will was weakened. I wanted someone (lean) on. 7. The door wants (fix). 8. Your shoes want (mend). 9. I wanted (ask) the carpenter to come and have a look but I forgot. 10. If you want (lose) weight, try to eat less.

### 13. ADVISE/RECOMMEND/ENCOURAGE/ALLOW/PERMIT/FORBID/REQUIRE:

1. They allow us (take) a one-hour lunch break. 2. The employees are required (work) on Saturdays. 3. I wouldn't recommend (stay) at that hotel. 4. She advised (tell) the police about the accident. 5. You are forbidden (smoke) here. 6. Mother always permits (watch) TV till late hours. 7. We were advised (take) the coach, but Thomas encouraged us (travel) by train. 8. To lose weight I would advise you (cut) out fats from your food. 9. Jack's parents have always encouraged him (study) hard. 10. My mother doesn't permit (smoke) in the house.

### VII. OPEN THE BRACKETS CHOOSING EITHER GERUND OR INFINITIVE:

1. Don't forget (to lock/locking) the door before going to bed. 2. He forgot (to bring/bringing) his passport. He left it on the table. 3. Can you help me (to do/doing) this exercise? 4. She tried (to be/being) serious but she couldn't help (laugh/laughing). 5. You don't need (to paint/painting) the door. It doesn't need (to paint/painting). 6. If you can't turn the key, try (to put/putting) some oil in the lock. 7. We stopped once (to buy/buying) some food, and then we stopped again (to ask/asking) the way. 8. The autumn is wonderful. You got used to (swim/swimming) in September, so remember (to bring/bringing) your bathing suit. 9. I remember (to lend/lending) that book to you. 10. The results are very disappointing, I regret (to say/saying). I allow you (to re-write/rewriting). But I allow (to rewrite/rewriting) on condition everyone is present. 11. The boys like (to play/playing) games but hate (to do/doing) lessons. 12. Your windows need (to be cleaned/cleaning), would you like me (to do/doing) them for you? 13. People used (to make/making) fire by rubbing two sticks together. 14. She was sure that the boys stopped (to work/working) long ago and had run to the river. 15. He meant (to begin/beginning) his investigation with the garden examining. 16. He didn't like his daughter (to chat/chatting) on the phone for hours. 17. He tried (to find/finding) a pretext for leaving earlier. 18. You will never regret (to do/doing) a kind action. 19. I didn't mean (to offend/offending) anyone. 20. Did you remember (to book/booking) seats for the theatre tomorrow? --- Yes, I have the tickets here.

### VIII. OPEN THE BRACKETS WITH EITHER GERUND OR INFINITIVE IN THE CORRECT FORM:

1. Thank you for (to come). 2. After (to examine) the student, the professor gave him a good mark. 3. She accused him of (to steal) her purse. 4. I tried (to explain) but she refused (to listen). 5. You don't need (to iron) that shirt. It does not need (to iron). 6. You must never forget (to say) "Thank you". 7. The problem isn't worth (to discuss). 8. She complained of (to forget) to send this letter. 9. I'll never forget (to go) to school for the first time. 10. He likes (to invite) by his friends. 11. Excuse me for (to break) your beautiful vase. 12. I don't remember (to switch) the TV set. I had better (to go) and (to check) it. 13. The weather is very nice. Let's go for a swim. --- I am not very good at (to swim). What about (to go) for a drive instead of (to bathe)? 14. He was clever enough (to avoid) (to speak) in this delicate situation. 15. I wonder if there is any use (to try) (to improve) him. 16. The floor is covered with dust. It needs (to sweep). 17. This task is difficult. Let me (to help) you. 18. Stay in bed. It is no good (to do) anything when you feel bad. 19. Do you feel like (to dine) out or would you rather (to have) dinner at home. 20. He does not look old enough (to be) married.

### IX. TEST. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. I promised \_\_\_ in time.  
a) to come b) having come c) come
2. I saw him yesterday. He seems \_\_\_ weight.  
a) losing b) to have lost c) lose
3. Let me \_\_\_ your bag.  
a) to carry b) carrying c) carry
4. I don't enjoy \_\_\_ very much.  
a) to dance b) danced c) dancing

5. It was funny. I could not help \_\_\_\_.  
a) laughing b) laugh c) to laugh
6. Would you mind \_\_\_\_ the door, please?  
a) close b) closing c) to close
7. I thought the interview went well, so I was very \_\_\_\_ not to get the job.  
a) disappointed b) to disappoint c) disappointing
8. I would prefer \_\_\_\_ a taxi.  
a) get b) having get c) to get
9. He is very good at \_\_\_\_ languages.  
a) to learn b) learn c) learning
10. He is used \_\_\_\_ alone.  
a) having lived b) to live c) to living
11. David insisted on \_\_\_\_ for the meal.  
a) paying b) to pay c) pay
12. It is no use \_\_\_\_ about it.  
a) to be worrying b) worrying c) to worry
13. I had difficulty in \_\_\_\_ a permission.  
a) to get b) getting c) got
14. Let's go to the pool \_\_\_\_ a swim.  
a) to have b) having c) to have had
15. Ann was surprised \_\_\_\_ - you last week.  
a) see b) having see c) to see
16. He prevented them from \_\_\_\_ the same mistake.  
a) do b) to do c) doing
17. Did you notice anyone \_\_\_\_?  
a) to go out b) go out c) went out
18. \_\_\_\_ her work, she went home.  
a) to have finished b) having finished c) finishing
19. She denied \_\_\_\_ there.  
a) to go b) go c) going
20. Many people think hill walking is very energetic, but I find it very \_\_\_\_.  
a) relaxing b) relaxed c) to relax
21. Ann was made \_\_\_\_ her suitcase.  
a) to open b) opening c) open
22. Do you know how \_\_\_\_ to his house?  
a) getting b) get c) to get
23. The coat is dirty. It needs \_\_\_\_.  
a) to clean b) clean c) cleaning
24. She was busy \_\_\_\_ in the garden.  
a) working b) to work c) to be working
25. We were \_\_\_\_ when we heard the news.  
a) shocking b) shocked c) be shocked
26. Has it stopped \_\_\_\_?  
a) rain b) to rain c) raining
27. He isn't tall enough \_\_\_\_ the top shelf.  
a) reach b) to reach c) reaching
28. I think you had better \_\_\_\_ tennis.  
a) to play b) playing c) play
29. He pretended \_\_\_\_ a lot of money but in fact he had won nothing at all.  
a) win b) to win c) to have won
30. She is too short \_\_\_\_ such a long dress.  
a) wear b) to wear c) wearing

## MODAL VERBS.

### MUST - TO HAVE TO - TO BE TO

#### I. INSERT MUST OR TO HAVE TO IN THE NECESSARY TENSE FORM:

1. She \_\_\_ leave home at 8 every morning at present. 2. Notice in the picture gallery: "Cameras, sticks and umbrellas \_\_\_ be left at the desk." 3. He sees very badly; he \_\_\_ wear glasses all the time. 4. You \_\_\_ read this book. It is really excellent. 5. The children \_\_\_ play in the street till their mother gets home from work. 6. She felt ill and \_\_\_ leave early. 7. Employer: «You \_\_\_ come to work in time». 8. Father to his small son: You \_\_\_ do what Mummy says. 9. Doctor: «I can't come». Caller: «You \_\_\_ come, he is terribly ill». 10. In my district there is no gas laid on. People \_\_\_ use electricity for everything. 11. Notice above petrol pump: all engines \_\_\_ be switched off. 12. The shops here don't deliver. We \_\_\_ carry everything home ourselves. 13. The buses were all full, I \_\_\_ get a taxi. 14. Notice beside escalator: "Dogs and push chairs \_\_\_ be carried." 15. Tell her that she \_\_\_ be here by six. I insist on it. 16. When a tyre is punctured the driver \_\_\_ change the wheel. 17. Park notice: "All dogs \_\_\_ be kept on leads." 18. Railway notice: "Passengers \_\_\_ cross the line by the footbridge." 19. I got lost and \_\_\_ ask a policeman the way. 20. Farmers \_\_\_ get up early.

#### II. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

- a) must   b) mustn't   c) have   d) don't have to   e) had to   f) didn't have to  
g) will have to   h) won't have to

1. You can stay out late if you like. You \_\_\_ come home early. 2. He \_\_\_ take his younger brother out to the football match. 3. The bus came on time, so we \_\_\_ wait long at the bus stop. 4. The rules for basketball say:  
a) you \_\_\_ run while holding the ball;  
b) you \_\_\_ bounce the ball while you run;  
c) you \_\_\_ stand holding the ball for as long as you like;  
d) you \_\_\_ do something within five seconds.
5. We read a long poem in the class yesterday. It was boring. I am glad we \_\_\_ learn it by heart. 6. Jack has already cleaned his bicycle so he \_\_\_ do it tomorrow. 7. You \_\_\_ be here by 9.00 if you want to be sure of a seat. 8. You \_\_\_ walk on the grass! 9. Once or twice we lost our way and \_\_\_ ask a policeman for directions. 10. You \_\_\_ put your entry into the box before Friday if you want to enter the contest.

#### III. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH BE TO IN THE NECESSARY TENSE FORM:

1. He set off for the school where he \_\_\_ to write examinations for entry to the University. 2. He made all arrangements for the marriage, which \_\_\_ to take place on the day of his mother's arrival. 3. The Finnish woman who \_\_\_ to work for Finch had not arrived yet. 4. Eden went to the wood where he \_\_\_ to meet his brother for a ride. 5. Early in January Maurice returned to Ireland and his brother accompanied him. He \_\_\_ to remain with him till spring. 6. At this boarding school the children \_\_\_ to go to bed at eight o'clock. 7. He \_\_\_ to stay the night with us and tomorrow he sets off on his tour to Europe. 8. I \_\_\_ to start on my new job on Monday. 9. You \_\_\_ to do your chores now, and she \_\_\_ to do hers when she comes in. 10. My bike was under repair and I \_\_\_ to collect it that afternoon. 11. He told me that I \_\_\_ not to repeat what I had heard. 12. Bart \_\_\_ to see his brother-in-law for lunch the next day, but he saw no reason to tell his wife that. 13. I was surprised to find so many people in the hall in which I \_\_\_ to speak. 14. Next day Frank took me for a long drive. We \_\_\_ to dine with the Greens at seven. 15. It was announced on the radio that the President \_\_\_ to speak that night.

**IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH TO BE TO OR TO HAVE TO  
IN THE NECESSARY TENSE FORM:**

1. I wondered what \_\_\_ to happen to us. 2. It looks like raining. You \_\_\_ to take your raincoats. 3. We agreed that the one who came first \_\_\_ to reserve seats for the rest of us. 4. Nobody met me at the airport as I \_\_\_ to have arrived a day later and couldn't warn any of my friends of the change. 5. He always puts off doing what he \_\_\_ to do until it \_\_\_ to be done. 6. We \_\_\_ on Monday, but because of a two-day delay with the visas we \_\_\_ to book tickets for Wednesday. 7. There is nothing strange in what he did. It \_\_\_ to be expected. 8. It was too late to change the plan, and it \_\_\_ to remain as it was. 9. You \_\_\_ not to tell him about it if you don't want to. 10. You \_\_\_ not to tell him anything about it before you get further instructions. 11. \_\_\_ I to do it all by myself? 12. I didn't know who \_\_\_ to be my travelling companion. 13. I can never remember people's phone numbers. I always \_\_\_ to look them up. 14. The car broke down and we \_\_\_ to have it towed to a garage. 15. He suddenly took a turn for the worse, and I \_\_\_ to call the doctor in the middle of the night.

**V. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH MUST, HAVE TO OR TO BE TO  
IN THE APPROPRIATE FORMS:**

1. He \_\_\_ (wait) at the station till it stopped raining. 2. I \_\_\_ (do) it by myself? 3. Remember that we \_\_\_ (be) at this place not later than noon. 4. The secretary informed us when the manager \_\_\_ (come). 5. It was too late to change their plans and they \_\_\_ (put up) with it. 6. It looks like raining. You \_\_\_ (take) your raincoats. 7. They \_\_\_ (tell) him anything about it before they get further instructions. 8. You \_\_\_ (not tell) him about it. It's a secret. 9. He \_\_\_ (leave) for London that night. 10. In his youth he \_\_\_ (work) from morning till night to earn his living. 11. They \_\_\_ (leave) on Saturday, but because of the delay they \_\_\_ (leave) on Sunday. 12. You \_\_\_ (not prepare) all this work, I will help you. 13. Stay here till she is free. I think you \_\_\_ (not wait) long. 14. We \_\_\_ (conduct) a series of experiments this week. 15. You \_\_\_ (not talk) so loudly here. 16. According to the state plan, many new dwelling houses \_\_\_ (build) this year. 17. We \_\_\_ (work) hard to achieve good results. 18. When I asked her why she was late, she told me that she had missed an early train and \_\_\_ (wait) for another one. 19. They \_\_\_ (repeat) what they were doing several times before the engine burst open and started. 20. Why are you so late? Didn't you get my letter saying that we \_\_\_ (meet) at 4?

**VI. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:**

1. Victoria \_\_\_ put on some weight. She is too thin.  
a) mustn't b) is to c) has to
2. I will \_\_\_ work overtime next week because my boss asks me to.  
a) have to b) must c) am to
3. When \_\_\_ the plane to Amsterdam to take off? --- At 10.15.  
a) must b) is c) does have
4. Helen \_\_\_ leave the meeting early because she was going to the party.  
a) was to b) had to c) must
5. My friends \_\_\_ arrive tomorrow.  
a) are to b) have to c) must
6. I \_\_\_ stay at home yesterday because I felt ill.  
a) was to b) must c) had to
7. He \_\_\_ be about fifty now.  
a) is to b) has to c) must
8. Why are you late? You \_\_\_ have been here half an hour ago.  
a) had to b) were to c) must

9. He \_\_\_ stay the night with us. I won't let him drive in the rain.  
a) must b) has to c) is to
10. We \_\_\_ begin as early as possible or we won't finish it today.  
a) must b) have to c) are to
11. When \_\_\_ we \_\_\_ be at the railway station? --- At 9.00, but we needn't hurry.  
a) do \_\_\_ have to b) must c) are \_\_\_ to be
12. As I \_\_\_ be there at 5 sharp, I \_\_\_ take a taxi.  
a) was to; must b) had to; was to c) was to; had to
13. I \_\_\_ get up early this week.  
a) am to b) have to c) must
14. We \_\_\_ obey the law.  
a) must b) have to c) are to
15. You really \_\_\_ start spending more time on your work.  
a) are to b) have to c) must
16. Sorry, I am late. I \_\_\_ take my children to school.  
a) was to b) had to c) must
17. She \_\_\_ drink two cups of coffee before she feels really awake.  
a) must b) has to c) is to
18. According to the time-table we \_\_\_ leave at 3.15.  
a) are to b) must c) will have to
19. Whatever you do, you \_\_\_ touch that switch. It is dangerous.  
a) are not to b) don't have to c) mustn't
20. I \_\_\_ get up early tomorrow, I am going on a business trip.  
a) will have to b) am to c) must

#### VII. CHOOSE THE REQUIRED FORM OF THE INFINITIVE:

1. She must (be/be being/have been) at home now, we saw her leaving the office.
2. The foreigner must (understand/be understood/have understood) me, for he nodded his head.
3. His German has considerably improved, he must (study/be studying/have studied) hard during his holiday.
4. He knows they are coming. They must (write/be writing/have written) to him of their arrival in due time.
5. His English is very good, he must (study/be studying/have studied) very hard.
6. His English is very poor. He must (study/be studying/have studied) very hard.
7. She must (play/be playing/have been playing) the piano now.
8. We must (meet/have met/ have been meeting) somewhere before.
9. She must (have taken/be taking/have been taking) a bath at that moment, that's why she didn't answer your call.
10. He must (study/be studying/have been studying) English these two years, his English is rather rich and fluent.
11. She must (be/ be being/ have been) at home, she can't go away because there is no one to look after her sick mother.
12. You must always (think/be thinking/have thought) twice before you say anything.
13. Now he must (think/ be thinking/have thought) of what she has said.
14. Where is Ann? I haven't seen her for a long time. --- She must (stay/be staying/have stayed) at her friends'. She wanted to spend July with them.
15. He must (get/be getting/ have got) all he needed, otherwise he would have come again.
16. Both sisters must (be/be being/have been) ashamed of having spoken.
17. They must (hear/have be hearing/have heard) that the fellow was in London.
18. I must (sit/be sitting/have been sitting) for a quarter of an hour waiting and thinking about it before I saw the letter.
19. "I must (get/begetting/have got) old," she said, "to be talking like that."
20. The night porter was very good-looking and it must (take/betaking/have taken) him an hour to comb his hair into such shining black perfection.



### VIII. USE THE PROPER INFINITIVE :

1. Where is Michael? He must (be) here by now. --- He must (miss) the train. 2. We are late, I am afraid. Ann must (wait) for us. 3. Nobody must (see) him enter. Everybody started when he came in. 4. Look! All people in the street are going with their umbrellas up. It must (rain). 5. Nobody must (notice) that he was not used to speaking in public. 6. You must (misunderstand) me, I did not want to hurt your feelings. 7. He has changed his job. He must (follow) your advice. 8. He must (forget) that he promised to come. 9. He must (fall) ill. Otherwise he would have come to the party. 10. I hear someone's steps outside. She must (go). 11. It is impossible to change anything. We must (take) things as they are. 12. What a dreadful noise! What is the matter? --- Our neighbors must (quarrel) again. 13. The criminal must (be) very careful. He did not leave any fingerprints. 14. They must (write) a composition for two hours. 15. You may find him in the garden. He must (read). 16. She never spoke of her childhood and there must (be) some reason for it. 17. It is quite dark. I must (sleep) for a long time. 18. His mother is again in hospital. She must (be) seriously ill. 19. That man danced very well. He must (spend) hours taking lessons. 20. I didn't see Jim but I knew that he must (wait) somewhere.

### NEED - MUST

#### I. OPEN THE BRACKETS AND GIVE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB:

1. She needs (prepare) harder for her exams. 2. I need (get) this book somewhere. 3. Those screws are loose. They need (tighten). 4. The walls need (paper). 5. Your jeans are too long. They need (take up). 6. The lawn needs (cut). 7. These shoes are rather dirty. They need (polish). 8. Those shirts need (iron) but you don't need (do) it now. 9. The TV set needs (fix). 10. Granny needs (look after). 11. You needn't (go) there by yourself. You may send someone else. 12. I don't need (tell) you how important it is. 13. You may stay in my house and you won't need (bring) your sleeping bags. 14. The batteries in this radio need (change). 15. You needn't (remind) me again, I won't forget my promise. 16. She does not need (carry) the bags by herself. 17. This room hasn't been painted for ages. It needs (paint). 18. The vegetable garden needs (water). 19. I needn't ask him. He will tell me everything himself. 20. I will do it later. Now I need (take) the dog for a walk.

#### II. USE *MUSTN'T* OR *NEEDN'T* TO FILL THE SPACES IN THE SENTENCES:

1. Copies \_\_\_ be done without permission. 2. Tom gave me a letter to post. I \_\_\_ forget to post it. 3. You \_\_\_ make any more sandwiches; we have plenty now. 4. You \_\_\_ answer the question if you don't want. 5. We \_\_\_ make any noise or we will wake the baby. 6. I have hurt my knee and the doctor says I \_\_\_ play football for two weeks. 7. We have enough food at home so we \_\_\_ go shopping today. 8. I can show my student's card, and I \_\_\_ pay to come in. 9. This book is very valuable. You \_\_\_ lose it. 10. You \_\_\_ talk to other candidates during the exam. 11. He is a very discreet person, you \_\_\_ be afraid of telling him anything. 12. She \_\_\_ go to bed so late. Has she forgotten the doctor's instructions? 13. You \_\_\_ bring an umbrella. It isn't going to rain. 14. You \_\_\_ carry your driving license with you. 15. Do you want me to wait for you? --- No, it's okay. You \_\_\_ wait. 16. He says I \_\_\_ do it. He has already done everything. 17. He \_\_\_ be said twice. 18. It is a non-smoking carriage. You \_\_\_ smoke here. 19. Do you want to buy a big house? --- Well, it \_\_\_ be big, that's not important. 20. You \_\_\_ strike a match; the room is full of gas.

#### III. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH *DIDN'T NEED TO* OR *NEEDN'T HAVE (DONE)*:

1. We \_\_\_ (come) so early. Now we must wait. 2. She got up late because she was alone and she \_\_\_ (cook) breakfast for the whole family. 3. I have opened another bottle. --- You \_\_\_ (do) it. We've only just started this one. 4. She \_\_\_ (go) shopping so she went straight home. 5. Ten years ago I \_\_\_ (wear) glasses because my eyesight was quite good. 6. I \_\_\_ (give) 10\$. 5\$ would have been enough. 7. You \_\_\_ (make) this remark. I am sure he felt hurt. 8. It

was impolite of you. You \_\_\_ (leave) without saying goodbye to me. 9. You \_\_\_ (go) into so many details. The report was too long. 10. You \_\_\_ (book) a room in the hotel. We have a spare bedroom. 11. He \_\_\_ (return) to the office so he took a taxi and went home. 12. Why did you come to work so early? You \_\_\_ (come) so early. 13. I \_\_\_ (take) a bus because Martin gave me a lift. 14. We had plenty of time. We \_\_\_ (hurry). 15. I spoke English very slowly. --- You \_\_\_ (speak) slowly. He speaks English very fluently. 16. We \_\_\_ (hurry); she wasn't ready yet. 17. She was on holiday and she \_\_\_ (wake) up early. 18. He \_\_\_ (spend) so much money. Does he remember that he has got three children? 19. We \_\_\_ (order) so much food, there was plenty left. 20. You \_\_\_ (come) to London. He is not here.

#### IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE MODAL VERBS:

1. Shall I go and find out if he has done the work? He \_\_\_ (to finish) it yesterday. 2. \_\_\_ you \_\_\_ (to wait) for him long? 3. You \_\_\_ (to come). The meeting is cancelled. 4. Everything is settled. So I \_\_\_ (not to go) to London. 5. He \_\_\_ (to forget) to tell them about it and that's why they didn't come. 6. I \_\_\_ (to see) them on Tuesday night. 7. You \_\_\_ (to stay) there till the end, didn't you? 8. I \_\_\_ (to tell) you why this must be done right now. 9. You \_\_\_ (to go) for the key. The door was open. 10. The ground is wet. I \_\_\_ (to rain) at night. 11. You \_\_\_ (to come). We could have finished it without you. 12. In the evening she \_\_\_ (to go) to the party. So she \_\_\_ (to wash) her hair after breakfast. 13. It is an unimportant item. You \_\_\_ (to include) it in your report. 14. You \_\_\_ (to come) tomorrow. I will be busy. 15. Father says that I \_\_\_ (stay) with him a little later. 16. You \_\_\_ (to do) it if you don't want. 17. When \_\_\_ (to be) at the station? 18. There is a law that says you \_\_\_ (not to throw) your trash in the street. 19. I \_\_\_ (not to wear) glasses because my eyesight is still good. 20. Jack has very poor teeth. He \_\_\_ (not to eat) so many sweets.

#### SHOULD / OUGHT TO

##### I. EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF OUGHT TO – SHOULD:

1. I think you ought to let your parents know we are here. 2. It's late. Toy should go to bed. 3. Oughtn't you to be more careful? 4. He remembered that he should not smoke unless invited to do so. 5. George did not see why he should not discuss the matter with his chief. 6. The doctor said it was appendicitis and she ought to operate on. 7. You should tell her that you are sorry. 8. You should take some book to read on the train. 9. You ought to be more careful when you drive a car. 10. Why should I sell my car? It isn't very old.

##### II. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SHOULD, OUGHT TO, TO BE TO, TO HAVE TO:

1. Don't contradict her, you \_\_\_ (respect) her age. 2. She is not a bad sort, if somewhat capricious; so you sometimes \_\_\_ (put up) with her whims. 3. The situation grew awkward. He felt that something \_\_\_ (be done). 4. He was boiling with rage, but he \_\_\_ (control) his feelings not to give himself away. 5. I thought I \_\_\_ (do) something to return their hospitality. 6. Why do you ask my opinion? You have been in the business much longer, you \_\_\_ (know) better. 7. You are a father, you \_\_\_ (not neglect) your duties to your children. 8. According to the rules of the game a football player \_\_\_ (not touch) the ball with his hands. 9. Tomorrow is your sister's birthday. I think you \_\_\_ (give) her a present. 10. I am sorry I'm late. You \_\_\_ (wait) long, did you? 11. I didn't go out that evening as George \_\_\_ (come) and (see) me after his work. 12. He \_\_\_ (return) to the hotel as his flight was delayed. 13. He knew that he \_\_\_ (attend) two meetings the next week. 14. I am \_\_\_ (take) this exam in a week. 15. You \_\_\_ (not go) shopping today as we are dining out. 16. You \_\_\_ (make) your own living. 17. Why \_\_\_ (walk) all the way there? 18. You \_\_\_ (visit) your brother in hospital. 19. You \_\_\_ (find) a specialist who can deal with the problem. 20. Their house \_\_\_ (be) brought down and they \_\_\_ (move) to a new residential area.

**III. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH:  
SHOULD, SHOULDN'T, MUST, MUSTN'T, NEEDN'T:**

1. You \_\_\_ think about the future and not about the past.
2. You \_\_\_ have a visa to travel to some countries.
3. However, if you come from an EEC country and if you want to travel to another one, you \_\_\_ worry about visas. You \_\_\_ even take your passport.
4. If you are travelling by air, you \_\_\_ carry anything in your luggage that could be used as a weapon, such as a knife or a pair of scissors.
5. You \_\_\_ use your energy unless you have to.
6. Books \_\_\_ be returned on or before the date stamped below.
7. They look alike. They \_\_\_ be twins.
8. Do you know how it \_\_\_ be done?
9. If Jane \_\_\_ phone, ask her to wait for us.
10. You \_\_\_ walk alone around the town late at night.
11. We \_\_\_ have taken a wrong map.
12. I think you \_\_\_ have told her you were sorry.
13. We \_\_\_ have done the work so quickly.
14. If you don't like the cocktail, you \_\_\_ drink it.
15. It \_\_\_ be raining heavily. The streets are deserted.
16. I am sorry but I \_\_\_ be off. I \_\_\_ be late.
17. What she said is so silly that you \_\_\_ discuss it.
18. You \_\_\_ listen to all the speakers.
19. You \_\_\_ minimize the danger.
20. My mother says I \_\_\_ be out after eleven o'clock.

**IV. RESPOND TO THE STATEMENTS BY GIVING ADVICE:  
USE SHOULD / OUGHT TO HAVE**

1. He signed a contract without reading it thoroughly. Now he has discovered that he has no right to make any amendments there.
2. The boy went out without the doctor's permission. Now he is much worse.
3. Mary spent the whole day on the beach and got terribly sunburnt.
4. He failed his exam yesterday as he didn't work hard.
5. She bought a TY set last month. Now she regrets doing that. Her children watch it day and night.
6. When we arrived at the hotel there were no free rooms. We hadn't reserved one.
7. We didn't take umbrellas with us. We all got soaked in the downpour.
8. Mary sold her house. That was a mistake because now she spends a lot of money to rent an apartment.
9. Peter was driving very fast and was involved in an accident with his car.
10. She didn't take a taxi. She was late for the wedding.
11. I enjoyed the party last night. Why didn't you come?
12. It wasn't a good idea for Tom and Ann to get married. Now they quarrel all days long.
13. I didn't set up my alarm clock. I overslept again this morning.
14. I didn't eat at home. Now I am hungry.
15. The driver in front of me stopped suddenly and I smashed in to the back of his car. It wasn't my fault.
16. We bought three bottles of wine but we ran out of it half way through the party.
17. I was late for work yesterday because I got up too late.
18. We didn't stay at the hotel. Our tent was always getting blown when we were on holiday.
19. We were hopelessly lost. We had not taken the map.
20. I didn't phone him yesterday and he was waiting for my call all the evening.

**V. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:**

1. I think the policeman was right. She shouldn't (exceed / have exceeded) the speed.
2. They should (clear / have cleared) up the problem long ago.
3. She should (be / have been) more attentive. Didn't she see a car on the right?
4. You ought to (go / have gone) and see this movie. It is very interesting.
5. She looks bad. She should (be / have been) more careful about her health.
6. I ought to (take / have taken) my glasses. Now I see nothing.
7. You should (shave / have shaved) this beard of yours!
8. Harry's new jacket doesn't seem to fit him very well. He should (try / have tried) it on before he bought it.
9. I shouldn't (use / have used) this kind of paint. It's the wrong kind.
10. You shouldn't (miss / have missed) the chance. It was a brilliant opportunity for you.
11. It seems to me that he is a hot-temper person and often flies into a rage because of mere trifles. He should (control / have controlled) his temper.
12. I ought not to (stay / have stayed) there long. The party was a failure.
13. It's a secret. You ought not to (reveal / have revealed) it to anybody.
14. You should (tell / have told) me about it yesterday.
15. You should (phone / have phoned) from the station. Why didn't you?

## VI. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

- If I am late, I will \_\_\_ (take) a taxi.  
a) must b) have to c) should d) need
- The conversation grew awkward. She felt that something \_\_\_ (do), or else the party will break up.  
a) need b) is to c) has to d) ought to
- They \_\_\_ (meet) tomorrow, so you \_\_\_ (make) an appointment to see him.  
a) are to; needn't b) must; don't need c) should; shouldn't d) are to; ought to
- You \_\_\_ (have) a visa to enter a foreign country.  
a) need b) must c) should d) have to
- Why are you so late? --- I \_\_\_ (change) a tyre.  
a) must b) was to c) had to d) need
- You \_\_\_ (wear) your seatbelt during the whole of the flight.  
a) don't have to b) mustn't c) have to d) aren't to
- I \_\_\_ (go) to the store for some sugar.  
a) ought b) have to c) don't need d) am to
- You \_\_\_ (have worried) about it. He kept his promise.  
a) must not b) ought to c) have to d) needn't
- Frank \_\_\_ (look) for a job when he went back to Chicago.  
a) must b) had to c) has to d) was to
- Why are you late? You \_\_\_ (have been) here half an hour ago.  
a) had to b) must c) were to d) needn't
- He made all the arrangements for the marriage, which \_\_\_ (take place) on the day of his mother's arrival.  
a) was to b) had to c) must d) should
- She \_\_\_ (learn) to do things for herself. I refuse to help her in the future.  
a) must b) have to c) ought d) is to
- "It is very wicked of you," she said. "You \_\_\_ (be) ashamed of yourself."  
a) has to b) ought to c) need d) must be
- Don't worry, you \_\_\_ (pay) now.  
a) mustn't b) must c) should d) don't have to
- The butler \_\_\_ (have stolen) the jewels. There is no other explanation.  
a) had to b) should c) must d) was to
- Can I speak to you, Fred? --- Sorry, I \_\_\_ (hurry) now. I am late for the train.  
a) should b) must c) has to d) shouldn't
- Ann, you \_\_\_ (finish) your homework before you go for a walk.  
a) ought b) should c) had to d) don't need
- It is not fair. I always \_\_\_ (do) the dirty work.  
a) have to b) mustn't c) should d) am to
- Everybody \_\_\_ (wash) their hands before putting them in their mouth, but dentists absolutely \_\_\_ .  
a) must; should b) has to; must c) should; have to d) should; must
- Ian \_\_\_ have done that exercise, the teacher didn't even look at it.  
a) must b) should c) needn't d) need

## VII. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH HAD BETTER / WOULD RATHER / SHOULD:

1. I \_\_\_ be a hammer than a nail. 2. \_\_\_ you \_\_\_ stay home tonight? 3. I \_\_\_ nobody knew about his arrival. 4. You \_\_\_ get the report finished before you leave. 5. You \_\_\_ pay more attention to the people around you. 6. You \_\_\_ invest this money in something safe. 7. I \_\_\_ have good health than a small fortune. 8. We \_\_\_ take a taxi or we will miss the train. 9. We \_\_\_ you didn't come with us. 10. I think everybody \_\_\_ learn driving a car. 11. You are always late for work. You \_\_\_ get up earlier. 12. Our train leaves in a few minutes. We \_\_\_ take our seats. 13. John is always complaining about being underpaid. He \_\_\_ change his job instead of complaining. 14. There is ice on the road this morning. I \_\_\_ not take the car. 15. He failed his exam. — He \_\_\_ have worked harder.

## CAN / COULD

### I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CAN / CAN'T OR BE (NOT) ABLE TO IN THE PROPER FORM:

1. \_\_\_ you stand on your head? — I \_\_\_ when I was at school but I \_\_\_ now. 2. When the fog lifts we \_\_\_ see where we are. 3. I am locked in. I \_\_\_ get out! — \_\_\_ you squeeze between the bars? — No, I \_\_\_; I am too fat. 4. We \_\_\_ borrow umbrellas, so we didn't get wet. 5. \_\_\_ I speak to Mr. Pitt, please? — I am afraid he is out at the moment. \_\_\_ you ring back later? 6. \_\_\_ you lend me 20 dollars? — No, I \_\_\_\_. 7. I \_\_\_ do it on Friday, but I \_\_\_ do it next week. 8. When I have passed my driving test I \_\_\_ hire a car from our local garage. 9. When I first came to Spain I \_\_\_ read Spanish but I \_\_\_ speak it. 10. At five years old he \_\_\_ read quite well. 11. \_\_\_ you tell me the time, please? — I am afraid I \_\_\_\_. I haven't got a watch. 12. I \_\_\_ hear somebody running. 13. I \_\_\_ remember his address. — \_\_\_ you even remember the street? 14. When I was a child I \_\_\_ understand adults, and now that I am an adult I \_\_\_ understand children. 15. He was very strong; he \_\_\_ ski all day and dance all night. 16. The car plunged into the river. The driver \_\_\_ get out but the passengers were drowned. 17. When I arrived everyone was asleep. Fortunately I \_\_\_ wake my sister and she let me in. 18. If a letter comes for me \_\_\_ you please forward it to this address? 19. He says that he saw a child drowning but he \_\_\_ help as he \_\_\_ swim. 20. \_\_\_ you ring me a bit later, I am too busy now.

### II. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

A) can B) could C) can't D) couldn't E) be able to

1. When the ship disappeared, Mary cried and cried. She \_\_\_ stop crying. 2. You \_\_\_ do it even if you tried. 3. I stepped aside so that she \_\_\_ go in. 4. The raft is so small we \_\_\_ lie down comfortably. 5. When she was a baby, she \_\_\_ only cry. 6. In two weeks you will \_\_\_ speak another language. 7. Jane has got two books so she \_\_\_ read either of them. 8. He used to \_\_\_ speak Italian well. 9. As the ship entered the harbour, we \_\_\_ see the Statue of Liberty. 10. You \_\_\_ enter the club without the card. 11. They had fish hooks so they \_\_\_ catch fish. 12. You \_\_\_ easily have done it. 13. \_\_\_ they hear it before they saw it? 14. They didn't have any shampoo so they \_\_\_ wash their hair. 15. They won't \_\_\_ to drive a car until they are eighteen. 16. Cheques \_\_\_ be accepted only with a bank card. 17. The news \_\_\_ be true! I don't believe you. 18. We \_\_\_ have driven to the city in two hours if we hadn't stopped for lunch. 19. He \_\_\_ speak English rather fluently, but that time he \_\_\_ say a word. 20. \_\_\_ you give me a lift to the station, please?

### III. USE EITHER INDEFINITE OR PERFECT INFINITIVE:

1. Why didn't you ask me? I could (do) it for you. 2. Why are you so depressed? He could (tell) a lie. 3. Somebody has called on you today. --It could (be) a friend of mine. 4. Yesterday I saw him driving at a very high speed. He could (crash). 5. Perhaps you could (tell) me a little about these messages. 5. It was a very long walk back to the hotel, he could never (do) it without a map. 6. They are very nice to me. They could not (be) more polite and obliging. 7. He could (be) there tomorrow. 8. He could (do) it if he tries. 9. She often says that no one but she could (control) the little girl. 10. He could (do) it last week. He wasn't particularly busy. 11. You are brave to work with these people. I couldn't (do) it. 12. They could (be) there yesterday. 13. The train arrives at 10.15. She could (come) soon. 14. At that moment I could (kill) him. 15. A car is pulling up. It could (be) Jane. 16. He could (get) a credit, but he didn't prepare all the documents in time. 17. You could (tell) us about your delay. We could (cancel) our meeting. 18. I think he could (commit) the crime, but he has got an alibi. 19. Could you (translate) this text? 20. Milly asked what time it was, and her mother said it couldn't (be) more than one.

### IV. EXPRESS YOUR SURPRISE OR DISBELIEF USING CAN / COULD:

A)

1. They were sent to prison. 2. He has made an interesting report. 3. She will be fifty in August. 4. She was at the party yesterday. 5. He has been practicing the guitar for three years. 6. She is so stubborn. 7. The child has broken his leg. 8. They will go to Great Britain in a month. 9. He is in the USA now. 10. He has passed his English exam. 11. She is a student at Oxford University. 12. They have won a lot of money in the casino. 13. He was a cruel man. 14. She is studying Chinese. 15. She got married two months ago.

B)

1. Jane will invite the Smiths to her place for the weekend. 2. The driver didn't see the red light. 3. He is writing a new novel now. 4. She wastes a lot of time watching TV. 5. You are mistaken. 6. She is making a cruise now. 7. They have bought a new house. 8. They upset our plans. 9. He forgot about the meeting. 10. He had an accident yesterday evening. 11. Mr. Ford is a reliable person. 12. He failed the exam. 13. She ate all of it! 14. She is playing the piano now. 15. She has lost the keys again.

### V. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH MUST / CAN'T / NEEDN'T WITH THE PERFECT INFINITIVE:

1. I wonder who broke the wineglass; it \_\_\_ (be) the cat for it was out all day. 2. I had my umbrella when I came out but I haven't got it now. -- You \_\_\_ (leave) it on the bus. 3. He \_\_\_ (escape) by this window because it is barred. 4. I bought two bottles of milk. -- You \_\_\_ (buy) milk; we have heaps in the house. 5. I phoned you at nine this morning but got no answer. -- I am sorry. I \_\_\_ (be) in the garden. 6. I left my bicycle here and now it's gone. -- Someone \_\_\_ (borrow) it. 7. Perhaps he swam across. -- No, he \_\_\_ (do) that; he can't swim. 8. He \_\_\_ (walk) from here to London in two hours. It is impossible. 9. I have just watered the roses. -- You \_\_\_ (water) them. Look, it is raining now. 10. That carpet is made entirely by hand. -- It \_\_\_ (take) a long time. 11. The door was open. -- It \_\_\_ (be) open. I had locked it myself and the key was in my pocket. 12. We have sent for a doctor. -- You \_\_\_ (send) for him. I am perfectly well. 13. I have made two copies. -- You \_\_\_ (make) two. One would have been enough. 14. I had to get down the mountain in a thick fog. -- That \_\_\_ (be) very difficult. 15. I saw Ann at the library yesterday. -- You \_\_\_ (see) her; she is still abroad. 16. You \_\_\_ (lend) him your map. He has one of his own. 17. She \_\_\_ (misunderstand) which road she was to take, that's why she lost her way. 18. Helen \_\_\_ (steal) the money from the office. She didn't come in to the office the day it was stolen. 19. I can't believe this old woman is Louisa. She \_\_\_ (change) like that. 20. They are so kindhearted. They \_\_\_ (refuse) to help you.

## MAY / MIGHT

### I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH MAY OR MIGHT:

1. It \_\_\_ rain, you'd better take a coat.
2. He said that it \_\_\_ rain.
3. \_\_\_ I borrow your umbrella?
4. Candidates \_\_\_ not bring textbooks into the examination room.
5. If he knew our address he \_\_\_ come and see us.
6. When he was a child he \_\_\_ do exactly as he liked.
7. He \_\_\_ be my brother but I don't trust him.
8. You ought to buy now; prices \_\_\_ go up.
9. I will wait a week so that he \_\_\_ have time to think it over.
10. He isn't going to eat it; I \_\_\_ as well give it to the dog.
11. He said that we \_\_\_ use his office whenever we liked.
12. I don't think I will succeed but I \_\_\_ as well try.
13. You ought to go to his lectures; you \_\_\_ learn something.
14. Warning: "No part of this book \_\_\_ be reproduced without the publisher's permission.
15. \_\_\_ I see your passport, please?

### II. USE MAY IN ALL OF ITS POSSIBLE MEANINGS; TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES:

1. They weren't all that busy. They \_\_\_ have helped us.
2. Ask him if we \_\_\_ look round the laboratory.
3. He \_\_\_ do it for you. It is not at all difficult for him.
4. He \_\_\_ have broken the window.
5. She \_\_\_ be late.
6. They \_\_\_ be working at the same problem.
7. It \_\_\_ rain towards evening.
8. They \_\_\_ not been in the town last night.
9. I thought if his watch was there, the money \_\_\_ be there too.
10. I agree it \_\_\_ have been a mistake to let Peter go abroad. I thought it \_\_\_ bring him back to his work.
11. I \_\_\_ not have mentioned it in my letter, but I did quite a lot of work there.
12. Not seeing either her father or the boy, Meggie thought they \_\_\_ be rearranging some of the books on the shelves.
13. You \_\_\_ may have heard his name.
14. It occurred to me that he was secretly proud of his son, though he \_\_\_ not have known it.
15. He has got a big family. I can easily imagine that he \_\_\_ be looking for a better job.
16. I had the impression that the storm \_\_\_ break out any minute.
17. She wasn't a Swede, but she \_\_\_ have been taken for one.
18. He \_\_\_ be in the hotel waiting for us.
19. I \_\_\_ have missed the last train.
20. They \_\_\_ have thought that we won't come in the rain.

### III. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH MAY / MIGHT OR CAN / COULD; MAKE ALL NECESSARY CHANGES:

1. She \_\_\_ (notice) us. We were standing too far away.
2. The professor says that I \_\_\_ (re-write) the essay.
3. Let's wait a little. He \_\_\_ (come).
4. You \_\_\_ (warn) me about it beforehand.
5. \_\_\_ I (use) your name as a referee?
6. \_\_\_ he (say) it? No, it's not like him. He is a man of few words.
7. He \_\_\_ (say) it. I don't believe you.
8. She \_\_\_ (not hear) the news, that's why she looks as if nothing had happened.
9. She \_\_\_ (think) of the plan herself. Somebody has suggested it to her.
10. The weather is changing. It \_\_\_ (start) raining.
11. \_\_\_ (use) your phone?
12. No, he \_\_\_ (not hear) your name. We tried to speak in a whisper.
13. She \_\_\_ (not notice) us though we were standing beside her.
14. He \_\_\_ (help) them when they were in trouble.
15. They \_\_\_ (receive) our telegram, that's why they did not meet us.
16. He \_\_\_ (not hear) your name. That's why he didn't say anything.
17. She \_\_\_ (not hear) the news, nobody \_\_\_ (tell) her about it.
18. I don't like the way you study. I think you \_\_\_ (work) harder!
19. She \_\_\_ (not read) my letter! --- Don't be so angry with her. She \_\_\_ (do) it by mistake.
20. Listen. I \_\_\_ (make) a fool of myself, but then again, I \_\_\_ (be) not.

### IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH MUST, MAY OR MIGHT:

1. The house repairs \_\_\_ cost more than the house in worth.
2. You \_\_\_ drive on the left in Great Britain.
3. It \_\_\_ be cold tomorrow.
4. You \_\_\_ make a little less noise.
5. There \_\_\_ be a heavy frost during the night.
6. He \_\_\_ know her address but I am not sure.
7. It was so quiet that one \_\_\_ hear a leaf drop.
8. He \_\_\_ be clever, but he hasn't got much common sense.

9. That \_\_\_ be Charlie. He said he would be here about now. 10. She noticed that she \_\_\_ be late.  
11. Jane \_\_\_ still be in her office, but she usually leaves before six. 12. \_\_\_ the New Year bring everybody their heart desires. 13. There \_\_\_ be a leak in this ball; otherwise it wouldn't get soft so quickly. 14. \_\_\_ I take this medicine every day? 15. \_\_\_ I borrow your ruler? 16. It isn't certain, but he \_\_\_ be a millionaire in two years' time. 17. Nobody \_\_\_ leave the hall before the exam has finished.  
18. He himself gave me the directions so they \_\_\_ be right. 19. You were lucky. You \_\_\_ have broken your neck, Jim. 20. George \_\_\_ be strong. He can lift heavy weights.

## REVISION EXERCISES.

### I. CHOOSE THE RIGHT MODAL VERB:

1. I can't help you but my mother (might / can) be able to help you in this situation. Sometimes she sings while digging in the garden. She (might / must) be working in the garden now. 2. You (can't / needn't) park your car here. You (have to / must) park it over there. 3. She is an experienced driver. She (can't / must) have crashed your car. 4. My brother isn't well these days. He (can't / might) have to go to hospital. 5. I haven't phoned Bob for a long time but I know he is in trouble. I (must / have to) give him a call. 6. My parents have already helped me a lot. You (needn't / did not need to) have come. 7. I am sure my daughter is studying in her room. Oh yes, she (must / may) be studying now. 8. Your son didn't switch off the TV set before going to bed. He (must / should) have done it. 9. I am not working tomorrow so I (mustn't / don't have to) get up at 7. 10. This year I feel very tired. I (should / could) have taken a holiday last year but we had a lot of work to do. 11. There was nobody at home except me so I (didn't need to / needn't) dress up. 12. It's a secret, you (don't have to / mustn't) tell anybody. 13. It is the rule. You (needn't / mustn't) take pictures here. 14. You (needn't / can't) drive me to the station. I can get a taxi. 15. Everything was done for me I (needn't / didn't need to) do anything.

### II. TRANSLATE THE GIVEN RUSSIAN WORDS INTO ENGLISH:

1. How much (ему пришлось) pay for his dinner? 2. You have bought a new computer! (Ты должно быть) have followed my advice. 3. You have put on some weight recently. (Тебе следует) go on a diet. 4. (Мы должны) save endangered species. 5. It was a terrible mistake. (Тебе не следовало) have moved into this house. 6. (Тебе придется) pay much money if you want to visit this show. 7. (Ей следовало) have done it a long time ago. 8. (Нельзя) include his name in the list. 9. (He может быть, чтобы он) have been in the park at this time yesterday. 10. (Тебе не нужно) hang the curtains. I'll do it myself. 11. The car park is free, so (тебе не нужно) pay. 12. Whatever you do, (нельзя) touch that switch. 13. (He может быть, чтобы они) have forgotten their promise, I discussed it with them yesterday. 14. (He нужно) be a good player to enjoy a game of tennis. 15. (Ты мог бы) have come yesterday when I needed your advice so badly.

### III. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. Even though I had hurt my leg, I (was able to, could) swim back to the boat. 2. I need some help with this table. (Could, May) you lift the other end, please? 3. Look at those clouds. It (had to, might) rain. 4. We (had, should) better not leave the windows open. 5. It (can't, must) be a star, it's too bright. 6. When I first came to Madrid, I (should, could) speak only a few words in Spanish. 7. I (must, have to) stay at home yesterday. 8. (May, Should) I have a look at the camera? 9. What time (am, can) I to come tomorrow? 10. Eden went to the wood where he (had to, was to) meet his brother for a ride. 11. That (can't, shouldn't) have been Nick that you saw. 12. You (must, may) have my car if you like. I won't be using it tomorrow. 13. By the



time you get back Harry will have left. You (can, should) hurry up if you want to meet him. 14. They are to, have to) meet this morning to sign a new contract. 15. Nobody (should, must) take anything out of a shop without paying for it. 16. You (mustn't, don't have to) let him talk to you like that. 17. We (must, had to) run all the way to the station because we were late for the train. 18. I am under such a great impression of the film. You (can, ought to) go and see it. 19. I can't find my bag anywhere. I (might, should) have left it in the shop. 20. Thomas received a warning for speeding. He (shouldn't, can't) have driven so fast.

#### IV. TEST. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

- \_\_\_ you speak any foreign languages?  
a) could b) can c) might
- I don't know when they will be here. They \_\_\_ arrive at any time.  
a) can b) must c) might
- You have been traveling all day. You \_\_\_ be tired.  
a) could b) must c) may
- The phone rang but I didn't hear it. I \_\_\_ have been asleep.  
a) could b) must c) may
- He cannot come out with us this evening. He \_\_\_ to work.  
a) has b) must c) can
- When we are in the library, we \_\_\_ not make any noise.  
a) mustn't b) can't c) ought not
- It was a great party last night. You \_\_\_ have come.  
a) could b) must c) should
- You \_\_\_ worry about the party any more. I'll take care of it.  
a) don't need b) needn't c) mustn't
- Children \_\_\_ play football in the street.  
a) have to b) are to c) can't
- Everything is white. It \_\_\_ last night.  
a) must snow b) must have been snowing c) can't have been snowing
- My sight is getting worse. Next year, I am afraid, I \_\_\_ read without glasses.  
a) won't be able to b) can't c) mustn't
- The dog started to bark loudly, it \_\_\_ traces.  
a) can have found b) should have found c) may have found
- My friends \_\_\_ tomorrow in the café.  
a) are to meet b) should meet c) have to meet
- I don't think you \_\_\_ go out without your raincoat, it looks like raining.  
a) have to b) must c) should
- I am sure he \_\_\_ a new car, because he is unemployed now.  
a) must have bought b) can't have bought c) might have bought
- \_\_\_ you \_\_\_ get up early to meet the delegation at the airport?  
a) had, to b) must, to c) did, have to
- You \_\_\_ be kinder to her; she is only a baby.  
a) are to b) ought to c) have to
- She \_\_\_ buy any eggs because they've got a lot of them in the fridge.  
a) needn't b) can't c) mustn't
- She told me she was coming. She \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) can't forget b) should have forgotten c) can't have forgotten
- I am so glad to walk alone. You \_\_\_ give me a lift.  
a) mustn't b) needn't c) can't

## SUBJUNCTIVES AND CONDITIONALS.

### I. USE THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

1. I will be only glad to see you again.
2. It will be so considerate of him to help us.
3. A good book will never fail to find the reader.
4. What will we do here without you?
5. Anybody will be glad to accept this offer.
6. One can only dream of a chance like this.
7. Our friends will be very sorry to hear it.
8. Nothing may come out of it.
9. It will be wise of you to consult the dentist twice a year.
10. It will be an excellent lesson for both of you.
11. I will eat something sweet.
12. I won't go to Egypt in summer.
13. She will do her best to improve the situation.
14. A true friend will never fail you.
15. It will be interesting to find out who is right.

### II. OPEN THE BRACKETS AND USE THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD:

1. You have acted foolishly. Even a child (act) cleverer.
2. I recognized him only because you had described him so well. Without your description I (not recognize) him.
3. At that time he (take) the necessary steps.
4. He (advise) them what to do, but he couldn't get in touch with them.
5. It (be) important then but not now.
6. Why didn't you warn him? In your place I (do) it.
7. You must have been teasing the dog, otherwise it (not bite) you.
8. In your place I (arrange) everything yesterday.
9. We (go) to the country rain or shine, but we were busy last week.
10. Why didn't you ask them to discuss your problem then? They (not postpone) it.
11. She came into the kitchen in good time, the milk (boil) over.
12. She (buy) that dress but she had no money.
13. I so much relied upon you, but you failed me. A true friend (not let) me down.
14. It rained all day long on Sunday, or else we (go) to the country.
15. They (take) a taxi, but there was none.

### III. GIVE ANSWERS TO SUIT THE SITUATION:

1. You had to stay in a town where you had not a friend or a relative. Where would you have put up?
2. You were caught in the rain without an umbrella or a raincoat. What would you have done?
3. A student could not translate an article for he had no dictionary at hand. What would you have done in his place?
4. A friend of yours comes to see you after a long absence. How would he greet you?
5. Someone has hurt somebody without meaning to. What would he/she say to apologize?
6. You are to make a report. What book would you choose?
7. A ticket was offered you last night. Would you have gone to the theatre?
8. Would your friend have accepted your invitation for last Sunday in spite of being engaged?
9. A skier has his leg broken. Would he take part in the competition the same year?
10. Where would you have gone last summer to visit some famous places?

### IV. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT FORM. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES, TYPE I:

1. Someone (steal) your car if you leave it unlocked.
2. If you put on the kettle I (make) the tea.
3. Ice (turn) to water if you heat it.
4. If he (wash) my car I will give him 10\$.
5. If you come late they (not let) you in.
6. If you (like) the house will you buy it?
7. If he (read) in bad light he will ruin his eyes.
8. If he leave the car here it (not be) in anybody's way.
9. If he (eat) all of that he will be ill.
10. If she (need) a radio she can borrow mine.
11. If he (be) late we will go without him.
12. We will have to move upstairs if the river (rise) any higher.
13. If you (not like) this one I will bring you another.
14. What will happen if my parachute (not open)?
15. If she (go) on telling lies nobody will believe a word she says.
16. Unless you are more careful you (have) an accident.
17. The table will collapse if you (stand) on it.
18. If you (not go) away I will send for the police.
19. She won't open the door unless she (know) who it is.
20. The police (arrest) him if they catch him.

**V. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT FORM.  
CONDITIONAL SENTENCES, TYPE II:**

1. He (look) a lot better if he shaved more often. 2. More tourists would come to this country if it (have) a better climate. 3. If he (clean) his windscreen he would be able to see where he was going. 4. If everybody (give) me 1\$ it would be enough for me. 5. If you see someone (drown) what would you do? 6. I (offer) to help if I thought I would be any use. 7. If you knew you had only six weeks to live how you (spend) those six weeks? 8. If I (know) his address I would give it to you. 9. If I were sent to prison you (visit) me? 10. If you (not belong) to union you couldn't get a job. 11. If you slept under a mosquito net you (not be) bitten so often. 12. If we had more rain our crops (grow) faster. 13. If I (have) a typewriter I would type myself. 14. I (buy) shares in this company if I had some money. 15. I (keep) a horse if I could afford it. 16. I would climb over the wall if there (not be) so much broken glass on top of it. 17. If you met the President what you (ask) him about? 18. I might go for a walk if the weather (be) nice. 19. If I were in your shoes I (not invite) the Browns. 20. If we (not have ) to study we would go out tonight.

**VI. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT FORM.  
CONDITIONAL SENTENCES, TYPE III:**

1. I wouldn't have believed it if I (not see) it with my own eyes. 2. If he had left this wasp alone it (not sting) you. 3. If you (put) some mustard in the sandwiches they would have tasted better. 4. If he had known the whole story he (not be) so angry. 5. If you hadn't been in such a hurry you (not put) sugar into the sauce instead of salt. 6. You (save) me a lot of trouble if you had told me where you were going. 7. If he had asked you, you (accept)? 8. If I had realized that the traffic lights were red I (stop). 9. The hens (not get) into the house if you had shut the door. 10. If I (try) again I think I would have succeeded. 11. He (be arrested) if he had tried to leave the country. 12. You would have seen my garden at its best if you (be) here last week. 13. If you had told me that he never paid his debts I (not lend) him the money. 14. If he had known that the river was dangerous he (not try) to swim across it. 15. If she had listened to my directions she (not turn) down the wrong street. 16. If I (have) a map I (be) all right. 17. If I (know) you were coming I would have baked a cake. 18. If you (not sneeze) he wouldn't have known that we were there. 19. I (eat) it if I had known that there was ginger in it. 20. You (not get) into trouble if you had obeyed my instructions.

**VII. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:**

1. I wouldn't (worry / have worried) about it now. Everything will clear up soon. 2. I did not know that it was so important for you. I would (do / have done) it long ago. 3. It would (be / have been) wise of you to consult a dentist twice a year. 4. I would (go / have gone) to sea, but my father wanted me to be a lawyer. 5. In your place I wouldn't (argue / have argued) with her yesterday. She is your boss. 6. We would (stay / have stayed) for an hour, but it is rather late. 7. I would (bring / have brought) the book, but you didn't tell me you needed it. 8. Last year he wouldn't (say / have said) so of John. 9. I think nobody would (object / have objected) to having a party tomorrow. 10. We didn't know that we would come to the river. We would (take / have taken) our rods. 11. If you played for lower stakes you wouldn't (lose / have lost) so much. 12. He might (get / have got) fat if he stopped smoking. 13. If they hung that picture lower people would (have been able / be able) to see it. 14. If anyone attacked me my dog would (jump / have jumped) at his throat. 15. I could (repair / have repaired) myself if I had a long ladder. 16. I would (bring / have brought) some more sausage if I had known you were hungry. 17. If you had touched that electric cable you would (be / have been) electrocuted. 18. I wouldn't (buy / have bought) things on this installment if I were you. 19. The ship would (run / have run) aground if the pilot had made a mistake. 20. I would (vote / have voted) for her if I had a vote then.

## VIII. OPEN THE BRACKETS USING THE PROPER FORM OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD:

1. I think that if you (tell) them that our invitation still stands, they (give) it another thought.
2. What you (reply) if somebody (apologize) to you?
3. Why did you leave so hurriedly? If you (stay) there for another week, he (finish) your portrait.
4. If Jack (come) home earlier last night, he (call) you back.
5. He often asks me about you. If you (come) to see him tonight, he (be) delighted.
6. If you (not complain) so much then, everyone (be) satisfied and she (not be) fired.
7. If you (smoke) less, you (feel) much better.
8. If the story (not be) true, the newspapers (not publish) it.
9. She (do) her best to save the situation, if she (be) there but she was on business then.
10. He failed to appreciate your difficulty. He (behave) differently if he (realize) the situation.
11. Why do you always talk in such a scornful manner? If I (be) in your shoes, I (not be) so rude.
12. Where you (go) if you (be) on leave now?
13. How about going to Spain? The weather is perfect. If we (go) now, we (be) able to go water-skiing.
14. If you (read) the instructions carefully, you (not give) the wrong answer.
15. You (not have) so many accidents, if you (drive) more slowly.

## IX. SUPPLY THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS. USE *COULD HAVE* OR *MIGHT HAVE* IN THE MAIN CLAUSE:

1. If you (ask) more politely, I (help) you.
2. We (have) an accident, if our car (not be) properly served.
3. If you (tell) me you needed money, I (lend) you some.
4. If I (know) last week that she was ill, I (visit) her.
5. I (make) a bad mistake, if I (not read) the instructions.
6. I (save) some food for you, if I (know) you were going to be late.
7. If the weather forecast (be) different, we (stay) at home.
8. If they (see) us, they (laugh).
9. We (be) at the airport for hours, if we (not know) that the flight was delayed.
10. If I (manage) to repair the car earlier, I (drive) you to London.
11. If you (not want) to drive straight home, we (miss) all that traffic.
12. If he (fasten) his belt, he (not be) hurt.
13. She (not hear) the news, if she (not turn) on the radio this morning.
14. They (play) better, if they (have) more training.
15. It's lucky that he had his torch with him. If he (not have) it, he (fall) down the cellar steps.

## X. USE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD:

1. But for the toothache I (enjoy) the concert.
2. But for him we still (sit) here waiting for the car.
3. But for my smile he (believe) me.
4. The children (sleep) in the open air but for the rain.
5. Nobody (recognize) him but for the scar on his left cheek.
6. But for his severe look the child (not begin) crying.
7. But for the accent with which he speaks nobody (say) that he is Russian.
8. One (may take) him for a Russian but for the accent with which he speaks.
9. But for the late hour I (stay) here longer.
10. But for the fog we (continue) our way.
11. But for the heavy bag she (go) there on foot.
12. I (read) the book sooner but for the small print.
13. But for the darkness they (not lose) their way.
14. But for his assistance it (be) impossible to do the work in time.
15. But for the hot climate he (go) there with us.

## XI. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES OMITTING "IF":

1. If I were you, I wouldn't apply for the post of a firefighter.
2. If you had turned off the oven sooner, the pizza wouldn't have burnt.
3. If a passer-by hadn't helped us, we wouldn't have found the way.
4. It wouldn't have been so cold in the morning, if the wind had stopped blowing.
5. If they didn't like each other, they wouldn't spend so much time together.
6. If you had arrived a bit earlier, we would have got a seat.
7. If I had known who was invited, I would have never come.
8. We wouldn't have made friends with them, if we hadn't stayed with them at the same hotel.
9. If it snowed, the weather would get warmer.
10. Rome would have been cap-

tured by the enemies if the geese hadn't cackled. 11. Peter would accept your invitation, if he were in London. 12. He would have fallen 500 metres, if he had slipped. 13. You would hardly recognize her, if you met her. 14. Mother would have had a short rest if the sick boy had gone to sleep. 15. They wouldn't quarrel if they both were not so nervous.

## XII. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT FORM:

1. She looked as though she (have) little sleep the night before. 2. She spoke about university as though she (spend) years there but in fact she had only spent a month there. 3. I spoke to Simon last night and he sounded as if (be) really upset about something. 4. She sounded as if she (be) French. 5. My sister isn't rich but she spends money as though she (have) loads of it. 6. She acts as though she (be) very confident, but in fact she is quite shy. 7. She treats me as if I (be) her child. 8. Little Tommy was trembling as if he (see) a ghost. 9. he talks about karate as if he (have) a black belt but we know he has only just started lessons. 10. She behaved as if nothing (happen). 11. When Mary broke off their relationship, John behaved as if the world (end). 12. She felt as though she (meet) Gary before. 13. He orders me as if I (be) his slave. 14. He talked about Denmark as though he (be) there but we know that he never has been there. 15. She behaves as if she (be) in trouble. 16. They talked as if they (know) each other for years and it (not be) the first time they met. 17. He speaks as if he (know) everything better than anybody else. 18. It seems as if somebody (break) into the house. 19. The meat smells as if you (burn) it. 20. Her voice sounds as if she (have) a right to give orders.

## XIII. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. I wish that your daughter (be) a little like you. 2. She wished the evening (be) already over. 3. I sometimes wish that you (not decide) to write that book. 4. I wish we (have) a proper garden. 5. Oh, God, how I wish I never (do) it. 6. I wish Willy (change) his mind about taking up German. 7. He wished he (know) how to console his wife. 8. I wish you (start) writing poems again. 9. I wish more people in the office (have) your sense of humour, Jack. 10. She wished she (hear) what they were saying downstairs. 11. He wasn't at home. I wish I (find) him at home. 12. I wished I (not tell) them about my life. 13. I wish I (have) a jeep, that's all. 14. I wish I (be) quite sure that she is altogether honest. 15. Mel wished he (know) earlier what Tom had just told him. 16. I wished he (not ask) that question. 17. I wish I (can) go round the world. 18. He wished that it all never (happen) at all and that things (be) as they once had been. 19. She almost wished she (not invite) them to dinner. 20. She says she wishes he (be) a thousand miles away.

## XIV. PARAPHRASE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING WISH:

1. It is a pity you are so busy these days. 2. My friend regrets not having told you this at once. 3. She was sorry not to have had time enough to finish the experiment. 4. It is a pity we won't be able to reach the destination before sunset. 5. I am sorry I made you angry by disturbing you as such an early hour. 6. We were very much disappointed that she had not convinced him as to how important it all was. 7. What a pity you are leaving us so soon. 8. Unfortunately, you will not receive an answer before the New Year. 9. The patient was sorry he had not pulled himself together and had spoken to the doctor so rudely. 10. "It's a pity, doctor," --- said Gemma,--- "that you didn't send for us last night." 11. What a pity you are leaving so soon. 12. She was sorry she had no money to buy a toy for her son. 13. My friend regrets not having told you all at once. 14. They were disappointed that they had not persuaded her. 15. I am sorry I made you upset by bringing such depressing news. 16. It's a pity you didn't send your son for one of us last night. 17. It's a pity we are not so young as you are. 18. Unfortunately, he didn't receive the answer before Christmas. 19. The patient was sorry that he had not fulfilled all the doctor's instructions. 20. It's a pity I didn't followed his advice.

## XV. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT FORM:

1. It's high time you (understand) it is no joking matter. 2. It is high time that you (get down) to business. 3. It's about time we (be leaving). 4. It's high time you (change) your opinion of him. 5. Isn't it time the rain (be stopping)? 6. It is about time he (express) his own point of view for once. 7. You are still sleeping, aren't you? It's high time you (have) breakfast. 8. You are not a child. It's time you (feel) some responsibility. 9. Look, the flowers have dropped their heads. Isn't it high time they (water)? 10. Dinner is ready. It is time we (sit) down to table. 11. Why are they not back yet? Isn't it high time they (return)? 12. It is about time the weather (set) in. 13. It is time her cousin (find) a job. 14. It is high time I (hand) in the composition. 15. It is high time Pete (take) his mother from the hospital. 16. It is time she (make) a decision. 17. It is about time the chairman (make) a break. 18. It is high time the local authorities (pull) down this house. 19. It is time Granny (have) a nap. 20. It is high time you (get) married.

## XVI. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. I would rather (go / went) fishing this afternoon. 2. I would rather you (not wear / didn't wear) my red dress to the dance tonight. 3. I would rather you (have said / had said) that you didn't want to come. 4. I would rather (go / have gone) by plane but I couldn't afford the air fare. 5. I'd rather you (not use / didn't use) such bad language! 6. I'd rather (not go / didn't go) to the country tomorrow. 7. I'd rather you (not tell / didn't tell) them the news yet. 8. We would rather (recycle / recycled) our rubbish. 9. I want to get thinner so I'd rather (walk / walked). 10. My parents would rather we (live / lived) in the country. 11. I'd rather (stay / stayed) at home this evening. 12. I'd rather he (go / went) on holiday in June. 13. Would you rather I (cook / cooked) the supper? 14. I'd rather she (buy / bought) a new TV set instead of a freezer. 15. I'd rather you (don't use / didn't use) such bad language! 16. Would you rather he (make / made) a new attempt? 17. I'd rather you (ask / asked) me a straight question. 18. I am cold. I'd rather (sit / sat) near the fireplace. 19. Would you rather I (don't know / didn't know) anything? 20. I'd rather they (go / went) with us.

## XVII. TEST. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

- If I \_\_\_ a million pounds, I \_\_\_ it to the charity organization.  
a) won would give b) had won, would give c) had won, would have given
- They looked at me as if I \_\_\_ crazy.  
a) were b) was c) am
- If I \_\_\_ that you were busy, I \_\_\_ you.  
a) knew, wouldn't have interrupted b) had known, wouldn't have interrupted  
c) know, won't interrupt
- I wish I \_\_\_ so rude to her yesterday.  
a) was b) were c) had been
- She sounded as if she \_\_\_ tired.  
a) was b) were c) had been
- I wish I \_\_\_ the clothes yesterday.  
a) washed b) were washing c) had washed
- If you \_\_\_ the dog, it \_\_\_ you.  
a) hadn't provoked; wouldn't have attacked b) didn't provoke; wouldn't attack  
c) hadn't provoked; wouldn't attack
- You \_\_\_ achieve anything, unless you \_\_\_ hard.  
a) wouldn't; try b) won't; try c) won't; don't try
- The ground was wet. But for that, my horse \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) would win b) had won c) would have won

10. If I \_\_\_ enough money, I \_\_\_ retire.  
 a) will have; will b) had; would c) will have; would
11. I would rather you \_\_\_ it a secret.  
 a) keep b) kept c) would keep
12. If I \_\_\_ my job, I \_\_\_ abroad.  
 a) lose; would go b) lost; will go c) lost; would go
13. If he \_\_\_ careful, he \_\_\_ things.  
 a) were; wouldn't break b) is; wouldn't break c) were; didn't break
14. Provided you \_\_\_\_, you \_\_\_\_.  
 a) don't worry; will succeed b) didn't worry; would succeed c) don't worry; would succeed
15. If I \_\_\_ the book you need, I \_\_\_ to you. But I don't have it.  
 a) had; would give b) have; will give c) have' would give
16. It is very late. It's about time we \_\_\_ home.  
 a) have gone b) went c) had gone
17. I am very tired. I would rather not \_\_\_ out this evening.  
 a) to go b) went c) go
18. It is freezing today. I wish it \_\_\_ so cold. I hate cold weather.  
 a) wasn't b) weren't c) wouldn't be
19. But for the rain, we \_\_\_ you.  
 a) will join b) joined c) would join
20. She looks so pale as if she \_\_\_ ill for a long time.  
 a) were b) had been c) has been
21. It's high time you \_\_\_ rid of this old furniture.  
 a) got b) had got c) would get
22. But for his quickness, I \_\_\_ killed.  
 a) would be b) had been c) would have been
23. \_\_\_ I go to Paris, I would visit the Eiffel Tower.  
 a) Unless b) Should c) Will
24. I would rather \_\_\_ my holidays in Greece.  
 a) will spend b) spent c) spend
25. If I \_\_\_ in your shoes, I \_\_\_ her at all.  
 a) was; wouldn't phone b) were; wouldn't phone c) were; wouldn't have phoned

## THE PREPOSITION.

### I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE IN, ON, AT:

A)

1. When we were \_\_\_ Italy, we spent a few days \_\_\_ Venice. 2. I wouldn't like an office job. I couldn't spend the whole day sitting \_\_\_ a desk. 3. Do you take sugar \_\_\_ your tea? 4. His brother lives \_\_\_ a small village \_\_\_ the south coast of England. 5. Paris is \_\_\_ the river Seine. 6. There was an accident \_\_\_ the crossroads this morning. 7. The police are looking for a man who has a scar \_\_\_ his right cheek. 8. We live \_\_\_ a new house \_\_\_ the third floor. 9. He lives \_\_\_ King Street and his parents live \_\_\_ 10, Queen Street. 10. Last winter we had a lovely skiing holiday \_\_\_ the Swiss Alps. 11. The car stopped \_\_\_ the traffic lights. 12. Look how many stars are \_\_\_ the sky. 13. The delegation was met \_\_\_ the airport. 14. We were \_\_\_ restaurant and there were a lot of delicious things \_\_\_ the menu. 15. The man standing \_\_\_ the door was reading the notice \_\_\_ the door.

B)

1. Don't sit \_\_\_ this chair, it's broken. Sit \_\_\_ the armchair. 2. The TV set is \_\_\_ the corner of the room. There is a telephone box \_\_\_ the corner of the street. 3. I was sitting \_\_\_ the back of the car.

The park was \_\_\_ the back of the museum. 4. I don't like to sit \_\_\_ the front of the cinema. I prefer sitting \_\_\_ the back row. 5. Where did you meet? --- We met \_\_\_ the party \_\_\_ Greens' house. 6. The label is \_\_\_ the bottle. There is some wine \_\_\_ the bottle. 7. At first it seemed there wasn't his name \_\_\_ the list, but then we found it \_\_\_ the bottom of the page. 8. There were a lot of people \_\_\_ the shop. It was overcrowded. Go along this road, then turn left \_\_\_ the shop. 9. You shouldn't write your name \_\_\_ the front of the envelope; write it \_\_\_ the back. 10. We were \_\_\_ the cinema yesterday. I enjoyed the film but it was very cold \_\_\_ the cinema. 11. I expect to arrive \_\_\_ London at 4 p.m. The train arrives \_\_\_ platform 4. 12. They spoke about their experience \_\_\_ the Antarctic. 13. \_\_\_ the way to the station I met an old friend of mine. I couldn't cross the street because there was a big lorry \_\_\_ my way. 14. London is situated \_\_\_ the river Thames. I like swimming \_\_\_ in the river in summer. 15. There were too many people \_\_\_ the bus and I decided to go home \_\_\_ foot.

## II. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH AT, IN, ON:

1. 1. There were no vacant chairs to sit \_\_\_\_, so he sat \_\_\_ the armchair \_\_\_ the corner. 2. She didn't want anybody to see her, so she sat \_\_\_ the back of the car. 3. The train stopped \_\_\_ all the stations, and long before we got \_\_\_ London every seat was taken and people were standing \_\_\_ the corridors. 4. Do you know that Englishmen drive \_\_\_ the left? 5. \_\_\_ the beginning of the text-book there is a preface, and \_\_\_ the end there is \_\_\_ an index. 6. I am going \_\_\_ the concert \_\_\_ the Central Concert Hall tomorrow. 7. I will leave some sandwiches \_\_\_ the fridge in case you are hungry when you come back. 8. I don't want to sit \_\_\_ the back row, let's sit \_\_\_ the front. 9. We spent our holiday \_\_\_ the south coast of France. 10. \_\_\_ my way home I saw Helen. She was standing \_\_\_ the bus stop. 11. Excuse me, can you tell me where the concert hall is? --- Turn \_\_\_ the right \_\_\_ the roundabout. It's \_\_\_ the corner of the square. 12. We live \_\_\_ the tenth floor \_\_\_ the centre of the city. 13. There was a black spot \_\_\_ the back of the letter. 14. Can I look up a word \_\_\_ your dictionary? I left mine \_\_\_ home. 15. I saw Tom \_\_\_ the bus stop this morning but couldn't speak to him because we were standing \_\_\_ a queue and he was \_\_\_ the front of it and I was \_\_\_ the back.

## III. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. We traveled (on/in/by) 7.10 plane. There was a good lunch (on/in/by/) the plane. 2. The rule is written (on/in/by) page ten. 3. He went (in/on/to) sea at 18, and spent all his working life (in/at/on) sea. He retired at 57 and went to live (in/at/to) the country. 4. Have you ever ridden (on/in/by) the elephant? 5. He isn't living (at/in/by) home now, but if you write (at/to/in) his home, they will forward the letter (to/at/in) his new address. 6. Did you go there (by/on/in) foot or (by/on/in) car? --- I went (by/on/in) Peter's bicycle. 7. Don't stay (on/in/by) the rain! Come in. 8. He you been (at/in/to) the theatre recently? --- Yes, I was (in/to/at) the Old Vic last night. 9. The Loch Ness Monster is supposed to live (in/at/on) the bottom of the Loch and come (in/to/on) the surface from time to time. 10. She didn't want to go (on/in/by) underground, so they came (on/in/by) a taxi. 11. Shall we discuss it (to/in/on) my room, or shall I come (to/in/on) your office? 12. There are too many people (on/in/by) the bus. I want to go (on/in/by) taxi. 13. I was too tired to talk to somebody (on/in/by) the train. 14. To my astonishment I was the only person (in/at/on) the bar. Everyone had gone (at/to/in) the Casino. 15. It was an awful trip. My friend lent me his car, but after we had been (on/in/by) the car for a few hours, it broke down. We started to go back (in/on/by) foot, but a van-driver stopped and took us (on/in/by) his van. We came (to/--/at) home at dawn.



#### IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH:

##### A) DOWN / UP / UNDER / BELOW / OVER / ABOVE:

1. It seems to me that she is \_\_\_ thirty. 2. Climb \_\_\_ at once! You may fall. 3. She put her hands \_\_\_ her eyes and began to cry. 4. You are cold. Put this plaid \_\_\_ your knees. 5. They left their key \_\_\_ the mat by the front door. 6. The branch hit me just \_\_\_ the elbow. 7. Why are you so late? --- Our car stuck \_\_\_ the bridge. 8. There is nothing new \_\_\_ the sun. 9. My house is \_\_\_ the street, on the hill, and my brother lives \_\_\_ the street, by the river. 10. She looked out of the window. Twenty feet \_\_\_ her, in the garden, was a fox.

##### B) BEFORE / IN FRONT OF / BEHIND / AT THE BACK / OPPOSITE:

1. If you don't want to go here, you may use another exit \_\_\_. 2. I like this cottage very much. There is a lawn \_\_\_ the house and \_\_\_ there is a garden. 3. You will find the church easily. There is a cinema \_\_\_ it on the other side of the road. 4. At lunch she was sitting \_\_\_ me, so I couldn't help looking at her. 5. They should return \_\_\_ sunset. 6. \_\_\_ the theatre there are two palms and \_\_\_ of it there is a swimming pool. 7. I want to take your photograph \_\_\_ our new jeep. 8. The garden is \_\_\_ of the house. 9. She likes to stand \_\_\_ the mirror looking at herself. 10. You have come the last. You are \_\_\_ me in the queue.

##### C) ALONG / THROUGH / ACROSS / PAST:

1. The thieves broke the window and climbed \_\_\_ it. 2. He was the first man to row single-handed \_\_\_ the Atlantic. 3. She only had time to dress and run a comb \_\_\_ her hair before the taxi arrived. 4. There were sunbeds and sunshades \_\_\_ the entire length of the beach. 5. She made her way up the hill \_\_\_ a narrow path. 6. The mist was so thick, it was like walking \_\_\_ a cloud. 7. Paul is a good swimmer. He can swim \_\_\_ the river. 8. She went \_\_\_ me without saying a word. 9. When she was going \_\_\_ the jewellery shop, her attention was attracted by a necklace in the shop window. 10. Our cottage is rather far. You should drive \_\_\_ the church, \_\_\_ a small wood, then \_\_\_ the river (there is a wooden bridge) and finally \_\_\_ the wide road. Our house is by this road.

##### D) AMONG / BETWEEN:

1. The boy walked into the room \_\_\_ his father and mother. 2. I have difficulty distinguishing \_\_\_ butter and margarine. 3. There was no-one from Japan \_\_\_ the many tourists on the coach. 4. You could be \_\_\_ the many winners of the lottery this week. 5. I had a pain \_\_\_ my eyes. 6. I took my seat \_\_\_ Tony and Ingrid. 7. My brother was \_\_\_ young men for the new jobs in the company. 8. Since the meeting in Warsaw, relations \_\_\_ Poland, Hungary and Germany have steadily improved. 9. She looked \_\_\_ all the coats on the rack until she found her own. 10. The treaty was signed \_\_\_ Great Britain and France.

##### E) LIKE / AS:

1. I had waited so long for it, it was \_\_\_ a dream. 2. People \_\_\_ the Pitts always fail us. 3. \_\_\_ a newcomer, he couldn't take part in the debate. 4. What has happened to John? He is playing \_\_\_ a beginner. 5. He broke my knife, he used it \_\_\_ a tin opener. 6. \_\_\_ the weather is bad (it looks \_\_\_ rain), let's stay at home. 7. Is he a millionaire? He spends money \_\_\_ a sheikh. 8. \_\_\_ an economist, I can't agree to it. 9. She is more \_\_\_ her father than her mother. 10. I used to work \_\_\_ a cabin boy.

##### F) ON TIME / IN TIME

1. George is usually late for work but this morning he arrived \_\_\_. 2. I washed your shirt, it should be dry \_\_\_ for you to wear it in the evening. 3. We had to get on the train without tickets

because we didn't get to the station \_\_\_ to buy them. 4. It is a very good train service. The trains always run \_\_\_. 5. Our car is being repaired. I hope it will be ready \_\_\_ for our holidays. 6. Please, don't be late for the meeting. We want to begin it \_\_\_. 7. Our best player was injured in the last match. We hope he will be fit \_\_\_ to play in the next game. 8. I like to get up \_\_\_ to have a big breakfast before going to work. 9. I arrived at the concert just \_\_\_. 10. The 8.15 train started \_\_\_.

### G) AT THE END / IN THE END

1. It took John a long time to find a job after he left school. \_\_\_, he found a job as a waiter. 2. When do you get paid? — \_\_\_ of the month. 3. I couldn't decide what to buy Ann for her birthday. \_\_\_, I didn't buy her anything at all. 4. We waited ages for a taxi. We gave up \_\_\_ and walked home. 5. \_\_\_ of the course the students usually have a party. 6. I will be moving to a new address \_\_\_ of April. 7. His illness got worse and worse. \_\_\_ he had to go to hospital for operation. 8. Tom didn't want to lend us the money but \_\_\_ he agreed. 9. \_\_\_ of the concert there was great applause. 10. We had a lot of problems with our car. \_\_\_ we sold it and bought another one.

### V. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH BY / IN / ON / WITH:

1. I saw Jane this morning. She was \_\_\_ the bus. 2. I decided not to go \_\_\_ car, I went \_\_\_ my bike instead. 3. How long does it take to cross the Atlantic \_\_\_ sea? 4. I went over to talk to Tim at the party because he was \_\_\_ himself. 5. I didn't feel like going home so I came home \_\_\_ a taxi. 6. These photographs were taken \_\_\_ a very good camera. 7. The box was too heavy for her to lift \_\_\_ herself. 8. Our team lost the game only because of the mistake \_\_\_ one of our players. 9. There was an election. Mary got 25 votes and Norman got 23. Helen won \_\_\_ two votes. 10. If you want to do the examination, you have to enter \_\_\_ the first of April. 11. I don't mind going \_\_\_ car, but I don't want to go \_\_\_ your car. 12. If you haven't got any cash, you can pay \_\_\_ cheque. 13. We had no help decorating our flat. We did it completely \_\_\_ our own. 14. Shall we get a taxi or shall we go \_\_\_ foot? 15. I never suspected anything. It was only \_\_\_ chance that I found out what had happened. 16. I have been offered a job. I have to decide \_\_\_ Thursday. 17. My daily newspaper used to cost 50 pence. From today it costs 60 pence. The price has gone up \_\_\_ 10 pence. 18. Learner drivers are not allowed to drive \_\_\_ their own. 19. \_\_\_ the time we got to the party, most of the guests had left. 20. There was a small table \_\_\_ the bed \_\_\_ a lamp and a clock \_\_\_ it. 21. I didn't put the pullover in the washing machine, I washed it \_\_\_ hand. 22. Let me know \_\_\_ Saturday whether you can come to the party. 23. \_\_\_ I called the police, the two men had disappeared. 24. How did you get there? Did you come \_\_\_ the tram? 25. I can't find Tom \_\_\_ this photograph. Is he \_\_\_ it?

### VI. PUT IN THE NECESSARY PREPOSITION AFTER THE VERBS: TO / ABOUT / AT / FROM / FOR

1. I wasn't to talk \_\_\_ the group \_\_\_ their examinations. 2. All last winter he suffered \_\_\_ cough and colds. 3. When will you write \_\_\_ Bill \_\_\_ your plans? 4. If you don't understand any of these words, you could refer \_\_\_ a dictionary. 5. It wasn't his car, in fact I don't know who it belongs \_\_\_. 6. Do you qualify \_\_\_ a state pension when you are 60? 7. Keep enough money to pay \_\_\_ your ticket. 8. Have you heard \_\_\_ accident that happened \_\_\_ him? --- Oh, I don't care \_\_\_ him. 9. I said \_\_\_ you I was thinking \_\_\_ going to America. I actually dreamt \_\_\_ it. 10. She listened \_\_\_ me and then told me \_\_\_ her problems. 11. People started to shout \_\_\_ the driver. 12. Who was the boy who were laughing \_\_\_ ? 13. I saw somebody staring \_\_\_ me from the other side of the road. 14. I agree \_\_\_ you that we should wait a bit longer \_\_\_ her. 15. She never apologizes \_\_\_ arriving late. 16. I think we should look \_\_\_ someone else to do the job. 17. The boss disagreed \_\_\_ me. 18. The match resulted \_\_\_ a draw. 19. His failure resulted \_\_\_ lack of attention to details. 20. They complained \_\_\_ me about the noise.

21. Mary turned her head to speak \_\_\_ me. 22. Can you explain this word \_\_\_ me? 23. We passed Tom as we were driving along, I shouted \_\_\_ him but he didn't hear. 24. If something is wrong, why don't you do anything \_\_\_ it? 25. They arrived \_\_\_ the party at 8 o'clock. 26. What time did you arrive \_\_\_ London? 27. Some thing must have happened \_\_\_ him. 28. I want to introduce you \_\_\_ my cousin. 29. Shall we ring \_\_\_ a taxi? 30. If you want to travel, that would be a good job to apply \_\_\_.

### VII. PUT IN THE NECESSARY PREPOSITION AFTER THE VERB: IN / INTO / ON / WITH / OF

1. The accident sadly resulted \_\_\_ the death of a man. 2. Nurses are very badly paid, I think they should insist \_\_\_ higher rates of pay. 3. I really sympathize \_\_\_ the driver, it wasn't his fault. 4. The buses are often late, so you can't depend \_\_\_ them. 5. The bus ran \_\_\_ the wall of the house. 6. He was always arguing \_\_\_ his brother. 7. I bumped \_\_\_ an old friend of mine the other day. 8. I congratulated her \_\_\_ her success at the exams. 9. You can rely \_\_\_ me in this case. 10. You can always count \_\_\_ me. 11. He told me his name but I can't think \_\_\_ it now. 12. This house reminds me \_\_\_ the one I lived in when I was a child. 13. We called the doctor because Nick was complaining \_\_\_ a pain in his stomach. 14. Yes, you are right. I agree \_\_\_ you. 15. He decided to give up sport and concentrate \_\_\_ his studies. 16. I don't believe \_\_\_ working hard. It's not worth it. 17. A football team consists \_\_\_ 11 players. 18. It is terrible that some people are dying \_\_\_ hunger while others eat too much. 19. As I was going out of the room, I collided \_\_\_ someone who was coming in. 20. It's not a very good bus service. You can't rely \_\_\_ it. 21. It's a very cheap country. You can live \_\_\_ very little money there. 22. Three students were accused \_\_\_ cheating in the examination. 23. Three men have been arrested and charged \_\_\_ robbery. 24. When I heard that he had passed his exam, I congratulated him \_\_\_ his success. 25. The school provides all its pupils \_\_\_ books. 26. Yesterday I spent 60\$ \_\_\_ a pair of shoes. 27. Do you see this girl over there? Does she remind you \_\_\_ anyone you know? 28. When we went on a skiing holiday, the organizers provided us \_\_\_ all the equipment we needed. 29. Some words are difficult to translate \_\_\_ one language \_\_\_ another. 30. She spends a lot of money \_\_\_ trifles.

### VIII. CHOOSE THE RIGHT PREPOSITION:

1. You always say that everything is my fault. You always blame everything (on/for) me. 2. Do you blame the government (on/ for) economic situation? 3. Although his children were quite well behaved, he was always shouting \_\_\_ them. 4. I could see Sam shout \_\_\_ me above the noise, but I couldn't hear what he was saying. 5. There seemed to be no way into the house without his keys. But then he thought \_\_\_ the window at the back which he had left open that morning. 6. As I sat waiting outside the office, the more I thought \_\_\_ the coming interview, the more nervous I got. 7. Don't go away without telling me! -- Of course, not. I wouldn't dream \_\_\_ it. 8. I dreamt \_\_\_ Ann last night. We were dancing at the party. 9. Did you hear (about/ of/ from) the tiger which had escaped from the zoo? 10. Who has now heard (about/of/from) the thousands of Greeks who were forced to flee their homes last century? 11. We used to see each other regularly, but I haven't heard (about/of/from) him since last year. 12. When I looked (at/after/for) my watch, I couldn't believe that it was so late. 13. I have lost my keys. Can you help me look (at/after/for) them? 14. She is very old. She needs someone to look (at/after/for) her. 15. He didn't have enough money to pay (--/for) the meal. 16. He didn't have enough money to pay (--/for) the bill. 17. Frank cares (for/about/--/of) his clothes more than anything else. 18. Jean cared (for/about/--/for) her disabled mother until her death. 19. We must take care (for/about/--/of) our parents. 20. I want to buy it. I don't care (for/about/--/of) how much it costs. 21. I don't care (for/about/--/for) the theatre much. 22. This house reminds me (about/of)

the one I lived in when I was a child. 23. I am glad that you reminded me (about/of) the party. I had completely forgotten it. 24. The conversation was rather slow until I asked (about/for) their lives before they came to Canada. 25. Terry phoned and asked me (about/for) to the office. 26. I agree (to/with/on/about) letting children choose the clothes they want to wear. 27. He agreed (with/to/about/on) the idea of barbecue on condition that he could do the cooking. 28. We agreed (with/to/on/about) the time and place to meet. 29. Something that anyone can agree (with/to/on/about) is that we all want to be happy. 30. When I pointed my camera (to/at) the baby she started to cry. 31. Her suspicious behaviour points (to/at) her guilt. 32. Fletcher picked up the ball and threw it back (at/to) the goalkeeper. 33. A policeman caught the boys throwing stones (at/to) passing trains. 34. I have always wondered (about/at) visiting Paris. 35. I wondered (about/at) John's reasons for helping me, but now I realize that he is a very kind person. 36. The children were standing at the cage wondering (about/at) the tiger cubs.

### IX. CHOOSE THE RIGHT PREPOSITION:

1. It was kind (of/to) you to help me. 2. She has always been kind (of/to) me. 3. Why are you always rude (to/of) your parents? It is rude (to/of) you to talk to them in such manner. 4. It wasn't polite (of/to) him to leave without saying "Thank you". 5. Why were you so impolite (of/to) Ann? 6. I can't understand people who are cruel (of/to) animals. 7. It was cruel (of/to) you not to feed the dog for two days. 8. She is quite nice but I wouldn't like to be married (to/--) her. 9. He married (to/--) Helen three years ago, but they divorced in a year. 10. What are you annoyed (about/with)? 11. I am never annoyed (about/with) children. 12. They were furious (about/with) me (for/about) not inviting them to the party. 13. He said he was sorry (for/about) the situation but there was nothing he could do. 14. I am sorry (for/about) being late. 15. I am sorry (for/about) George. He has got a lot of problems. 16. I felt sorry (for/about) Susan, but what could I do? 17. Ministers are anxious (for/about) the cost of health care. 18. I am anxious (for/about) the work to be done as soon as possible. 19. The children in the family I was staying with were good (at/to/for) me. 20. I like cooking because I am good (at/to/for) it. 21. Scientists say that milk is good (at/to/for) us. 22. You are right (for/about) Tom. He is moving to France. 23. We are sending her to school that we think is right (for/about) her. 24. He was frightened (of/for) going alone into the empty house. 25. The children now stay out very late and we begin frightened (of/for) their safety. 26. We were wrong (about/of) her birthday. It's actually next week. 27. It was wrong (about/of) Sue to take Dave's bike without asking him first. 28. You have passed your exam. I am glad (for/of) you. 29. I need your help. I will be glad (for/of) some help. 30. It's stupid to get angry (with/about) things that don't matter. 31. Are you angry (with/about) me (about/for) being late?

### X. PUT IN THE NECESSARY PREPOSITIONS AFTER THE ADJECTIVES:

#### TO / ABOUT / AT / FOR / IN / OF / WITH / IN / ON:

1. He was afraid \_\_\_ his enemies. 2. I could never be bored \_\_\_ football. 3. Life is very different \_\_\_ what it used to be. 4. My problems are very similar \_\_\_ yours. 5. I am very surprised \_\_\_ you. I can't understand the way you behave. 6. We were very happy \_\_\_ the way they treated us. 7. I was terrified \_\_\_ her. 8. He was shocked \_\_\_ the hatred they had shown. 9. I am delighted \_\_\_ the result. It's exactly what I wanted. 10. I was very displeased \_\_\_ the way they looked. 11. I've always been terribly fond \_\_\_ you. 12. He was dedicated \_\_\_ his job. 13. He was very pleased \_\_\_ with his daughter. 14. I was proud \_\_\_ my brother. 15. Who is responsible \_\_\_ this mess? 16. In the army, a sergeant is senior \_\_\_ a corporal. 17. If something makes you unhappy, you are very upset \_\_\_ it. 18. If someone makes you very angry, you are furious \_\_\_ them. 19. If you feel that you do not trust someone, you are suspicious \_\_\_ them.

20. If you treat someone very well, you are being kind \_\_\_\_ them. 21. The police are responsible \_\_\_\_ maintaining law and order. 22. Are you interested \_\_\_\_ art and architecture? 23. I am short \_\_\_\_ money. Can you lend me some? 24. We stayed at home because Ann wasn't very keen \_\_\_\_ going out in the rain. 25. The city centre is always crowded \_\_\_\_ tourists. 26. I am not ashamed \_\_\_\_ what I did. In fact I am quite proud \_\_\_\_ it. 27. It is typical \_\_\_\_ him to keep everybody waiting. 28. These days everybody is aware \_\_\_\_ the danger of smoking. 29. I'm tired \_\_\_\_ doing the same thing every day. I need a change. 30. John has no money of his own. He is totally dependent \_\_\_\_ his parents.

**XI. FILL IN THE NECESSARY PREPOSITIONS BEFORE THE NOUNS:  
AT / BY / IN / ON**

1. He went to India to experience \_\_\_\_ first hand the Indian way of life. 2. As the troublemakers wouldn't leave the disco, they had to be removed \_\_\_\_ force. 3. All her friends were busy, so she had to get to the party \_\_\_\_ her own. 4. Although we had not met before, my host made me feel completely \_\_\_\_ home. 5. Statistically, the safest way of traveling is \_\_\_\_ air. 6. Keep away from Simon; he is \_\_\_\_ a really bad mood. 7. The normal price was 45\$, but since I knew him, he let me have them \_\_\_\_ discount. 8. I have put on a lot of weight lately. I think I'd better go \_\_\_\_ a diet again. 9. \_\_\_\_ conclusion, may I say how grateful I am to everyone for making today such a big success? 10. He didn't have any cash, so he paid \_\_\_\_ cheque. 11. I can't stop to speak to you, I am afraid. I am \_\_\_\_ a hurry. 12. There was a large notice in the school cloak-room that said: "Coats left here are \_\_\_\_ your own risk." 13. This car may be old, but it is still \_\_\_\_ very good condition. 14. \_\_\_\_ all means bring your girlfriend with you to the party on Sunday. 15. I am afraid the bank can't lend you more money, Mrs. Jarvis. You are already over 1000\$ \_\_\_\_ debt. 16. I usually buy eggs \_\_\_\_ the dozen. 17. The most popular game in England \_\_\_\_ summer is cricket. 18. We decided to leave \_\_\_\_ dawn in order to get there before midday. 19. She was a shy, retiring person \_\_\_\_ nature who hated being the centre of attention. 20. " \_\_\_\_ no account are you to accept lifts from strangers," said the mother to her child. 21. I know her \_\_\_\_ name, but I have never actually seen her. 22. \_\_\_\_ the way, my name is James Samuels. I am Miss Thompson's assistant. 23. The car came round the corner \_\_\_\_ full speed. 24. I see Brian has put his house \_\_\_\_ sale. I don't think it will be very easy to sell it. 25. He was a doctor \_\_\_\_ profession. 26. Between 1939 and 1945, Britain was \_\_\_\_ war with Germany. 27. I am afraid Mr. Simpson is not here \_\_\_\_ the moment. 28. I didn't mean to do it, it was \_\_\_\_ accident. 29. Hotels must have fire escapes \_\_\_\_ law. 30. Mr. Temple isn't here this week. He has gone to Japan \_\_\_\_ business.

**XII. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH ACROSS, ALONG, OVER, THROUGH:**

1. I often see them walking \_\_\_\_ the road past my window. 2. The children next door are a real nuisance. Their ball is always coming \_\_\_\_ the fence and damaging the flowers in my garden. 3. He was the first man to row single-handed \_\_\_\_ the Atlantic. 4. She put her hands \_\_\_\_ her eyes and began to cry. 5. The figures moved rapidly \_\_\_\_ the screen. 6. After the children's party, sweets and cakes were scattered all \_\_\_\_ the kitchen floor. 7. There were old oaks \_\_\_\_ the entire length of the beach. 8. The railway goes \_\_\_\_ a tunnel rather than \_\_\_\_ the top of the mountain. 9. They went \_\_\_\_ the bank of the river talking loudly. 10. She only had time to dress and run a comb \_\_\_\_ her hair before the taxi arrived. 11. He suddenly saw Sue \_\_\_\_ the room. 12. He pushed his way \_\_\_\_ the crowd of people to get to her. 13. The dog ran away from me and disappeared \_\_\_\_ the hill. 14. The thieves broke the window and climbed \_\_\_\_ it. 15. The mist was so thick, it was like walking \_\_\_\_ a cloud. 16. The programme was broadcast \_\_\_\_ Australia. 17. They cycled \_\_\_\_ America from the Pacific to the Atlantic. 18. She made her way up the hill \_\_\_\_ a narrow path. 19. He hurt his leg as he jumped \_\_\_\_ the wall. 20. They walked \_\_\_\_ the footpath until they came to a small bridge. 21. He enjoyed the peace and quiet as he walked \_\_\_\_ the forest. 22. Jack was so short, he couldn't see \_\_\_\_ the steering wheel. 23. Martha drew a line \_\_\_\_ the map and said: "I will visit all the houses to the north of here." 24. He leapt \_\_\_\_ the wall and made his escape. 25. He pulled his hat \_\_\_\_ his ears and went out into the cold.

### XIII. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH ABOVE, OVER, BELOW, UNDER:

1. I was so hot, I was standing \_\_\_ a hot shower for ten minutes. 2. The path runs high \_\_\_ the river and the view was wonderful. 3. We are on the second floor in the dining room now. \_\_\_ it there used to be a bedroom. 4. There were \_\_\_ a thousand people at the meeting. 5. Her head was \_\_\_ the level of the counter and the shop assistant didn't notice her. 6. She looked out of the window. Twenty feet \_\_\_ her, in the garden, was a fox. 7. The plane flew \_\_\_ the clouds. 8. A grey mist hung \_\_\_ the fields. 9. She just swept the dust \_\_\_ the carpet. 10. We are in the hall. \_\_\_ it you can see a famous orangery which has been carefully kept for two centuries already. 11. I saw the helicopter fly \_\_\_ the water, near the fishing boat. 12. He was unhurt apart from a small cut \_\_\_ his eye. 13. The branch hit me just \_\_\_ the elbow. 14. There is nothing new \_\_\_ the sun. 15. He was lying \_\_\_ the tree, reading a book. 16. She hid the presents \_\_\_ the blanket. 17. There was a crack in the wall \_\_\_ the window. 18. He signed his name \_\_\_ mine. 19. The castle sat in the mountains \_\_\_ the town. 20. \_\_\_ the screen, there is a small microphone that picks up the computer-user's voice. 21. Why are you so late? --- Our car stuck \_\_\_ the bridge. 22. The lamp was hanging \_\_\_ the table. 23. The passengers couldn't see the sun, as it was right \_\_\_ the plane. 24. They left their key \_\_\_ the mat by the front door. 25. You are cold. Put this plaid \_\_\_ your knees.

### XIV. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH BETWEEN / AMONG:

1. They are wrong to claim that there is a connection \_\_\_ unemployment and crime. 2. The boy walked into the room \_\_\_ his mother and father. 3. She looked \_\_\_ all the coats on the rack until she found her own. 4. I have difficulty distinguishing \_\_\_ butter and margarine. 5. What are the differences \_\_\_ rugby league, rugby union and American football? 6. During that period, the Atlantic Ocean was a narrow lake \_\_\_ what is now Africa and North America. 7. My brother was \_\_\_ the successful applicants for the new jobs in the company. 8. He stood \_\_\_ all his friends in the room and felt very happy. 9. \_\_\_ other things, I enjoy painting and gardening. 10. I took my seat \_\_\_ Tony and Ingrid. 11. She eventually found her passport \_\_\_ the clothes in her drawer. 12. They are \_\_\_ the best hockey players in the world. 13. There was no one from Japan \_\_\_ the many tourists on the coach. 14. I had a pain \_\_\_ my eyes. 15. You could be \_\_\_ the many winners of the lottery this week. 16. The treaty was signed \_\_\_ Great Britain and France. 17. I later found out that he had been a carpenter and a dustman, \_\_\_ other things. 18. Since the meeting in Warsaw, relations \_\_\_ Poland, Hungary and Germany have steadily improved. 19. She held the diamond \_\_\_ her thumb and forefinger. 20. The disease has now broken out \_\_\_ the hill tribes. 21. \_\_\_ the capital cities of South America, Quito is the second highest. 22. British makes were noticeably absent \_\_\_ the cars in the car park. 23. The male penguin incubates the eggs \_\_\_ its feet. 24. There is little difference \_\_\_ the president and the challengers to his leadership. 25. There is an oak tree \_\_\_ birches and pines near my house.

### XV. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH FOR, DURING, WHILE:

1. He slept \_\_\_ the whole of the second part of the performance. 2. \_\_\_ they were waiting for the taxi, Rod offered to give them a lift. 3. We were hungry when we arrived. We hadn't had anything to eat \_\_\_ the journey. 4. She got very badly sunburnt \_\_\_ her holiday in Spain. 5. I visited most of the main museums and art galleries \_\_\_ my stay in Italy. 6. My parents were watching television downstairs \_\_\_ I was reading in my bedroom. 7. Sue was very angry with me. She didn't speak to me \_\_\_ a week. 8. \_\_\_ we were in Paris, we stayed in a very comfortable hotel. 9. \_\_\_ our stay in Paris, we visited a lot of museums and galleries. 10. Jack read a lot of books and magazines \_\_\_ he was ill. 11. I went to the theatre last night. I met Lucy \_\_\_ the interval. 12. I need a change. I think I will go away \_\_\_ a few days. 13. You mustn't look

directly at the sun \_\_\_ the eclipse. 14. I seem to have lots of colds \_\_\_ the winter. 15. I felt really ill last week. I could hardly eat anything \_\_\_ three days. 16. What did they say about me \_\_\_ I was out of the room? 17. Dr Brown won't be available \_\_\_ the coming months. 18. She was found guilty \_\_\_ she was under the influence of alcohol. 19. She usually goes out at weekends, but she doesn't often goes out \_\_\_ the week. 20. Please, don't interrupt me \_\_\_ I am speaking. 21. Richard hurt his back \_\_\_ he was running for a bus. 22. \_\_\_ a moment I didn't know whether he was being serious. 23. Jack started a new job a few weeks ago. Before that he was out of work \_\_\_ six months. 24. She suffered a number of serious injuries \_\_\_ her career as a professional tennis player. 25. We were hungry when we arrived. We hadn't had anything to eat \_\_\_ eight hours.

**XVI. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH AT, IN, ON IF NECESSARY:  
(PREPOSITIONS OF TIME)**

1. I get paid \_\_\_ the end of the month. 2. I generally get my salary \_\_\_ the fifth of the month. 3. What are you doing \_\_\_ Easter? -- We haven't decided yet. 4. We all met \_\_\_ Easter Day and for a long walk across the hills. 5. \_\_\_ the winter you can only use the road with a four-wheel vehicle. 6. We've got a meeting \_\_\_ Monday morning. 7. The baby is due to be born \_\_\_ Christmas Eve. 8. \_\_\_ his arrival in Thailand, Mr. Surat fell ill and spent the next five weeks in hospital. 9. We meet \_\_\_ every Saturday afternoon to do shopping. 10. Don't worry, the exam will be over \_\_\_ a couple of hours. 11. He painted the whole house \_\_\_ only three days. 12. \_\_\_ a few minutes we will be arriving at Delhi Airport. 13. The exhibition opens in Berlin \_\_\_ the end of May. 14. I was woken up \_\_\_ the middle of the night by a helicopter going overhead. 15. I am afraid she has left now, but you will be able to see her \_\_\_ the day after tomorrow. 16. That morning \_\_\_ breakfast, my brother told us he was getting married. 17. I get paid \_\_\_ the last day of the month. 18. She held the world record for seven years \_\_\_ the 1970s. 19. John is in Great Britain \_\_\_ the moment. 20. She is going home to Australia \_\_\_ Christmas. 21. A woman sitting next to me \_\_\_ dinner spilt her drink all over me. 22. I had to get up \_\_\_ the night to close the window. 23. He had to leave \_\_\_ a quarter to six this morning to catch the train. 24. These pink roses have a beautiful smell which becomes stronger \_\_\_ the evening. 25. The programme was shown on television \_\_\_ one afternoon last week.

**XVII. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH NECESSARY PREPOSITIONS:**

1. Although their marriage was not a happy one, they decided to stay together \_\_\_ sake of the children. 2. I don't know her exact age; I can only guess \_\_\_ how old she really is. 3. Mrs. Dale says her husband neglects her. I don't know what she is worrying \_\_\_. 4. Before going to Africa, Graham had himself inoculated \_\_\_ tetanus, yellow fever and cholera. 5. Don't kiss the Princess, or she might change \_\_\_ a frog. 6. There is no point \_\_\_ getting upset \_\_\_ things that are beyond your control. 7. It's not like John to lose his temper. It's completely \_\_\_ his character. 8. Are you familiar \_\_\_ Professor's work on maths? 9. The survivors were \_\_\_ sea \_\_\_ several days before being rescued. 10. There is a man over there with binoculars. Do you think he is spying \_\_\_ us? 11. He sent a copy of his bill to his bank \_\_\_ safe keeping. 12. They began to drop out of the race one \_\_\_ one. 13. We didn't know \_\_\_ certain whether they would come or not. 14. Resulting \_\_\_ their research into the matter, scientists can now confirm that the climate is getting warmer. 15. The film "The Magnificent Seven" was based \_\_\_ a Japanese story \_\_\_ seven samurai. 16. The only way to prevent children from getting \_\_\_ trouble is to keep them locked. 17. You are \_\_\_ arrest, sir. 18. Does it matter what a national politician does \_\_\_ private as long as he performs well in his job? 19. When I met my wife, it was love \_\_\_ first sight. 20. Most people think that the government is to blame \_\_\_ rising unemployment.

21. Ann has got very strange taste \_\_\_ clothes, hasn't she? 22. Tall people are definitely \_\_\_ advantage at a football match. 23. I bought an old car cheaply, cleaned it up and sold it next day \_\_\_ a profit. 24. Father must be \_\_\_ a bad temper. 25. He has started to take an interest \_\_\_ girls. 26. Professor Jonah Newt is a specialist \_\_\_ marine biology. 27. There has been a sharp increase \_\_\_ house prices in recent months. 28. Sit down, please. Mr. Brown will join you \_\_\_ a moment. 29. I am astonished \_\_\_ the way my students can spend all night at the disco. 30. Would you like to contribute \_\_\_ our campaign fund?

### XVIII. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH NECESSARY PREPOSITION:

1. You could tell \_\_\_ glance that he was no ordinary speaker. 2. He was the sort of person who immediately made you feel \_\_\_ ease. 3. Think of a number. Now multiply it \_\_\_ seven. 4. How does a frog differ \_\_\_ a toad? 5. Do you take pride \_\_\_ your appearance, or are you just vain? 6. The party's new policy document puts a strong emphasis \_\_\_ public ownership of basic utilities. 7. The match resulted \_\_\_ a goalless draw after over time. 8. We have a good working relationship \_\_\_ the local authorities. 9. I asked him not to involve me \_\_\_ his personal affairs. 10. We were very excited \_\_\_ the prospect of a free trip \_\_\_ Paris. 11. Don't get annoyed \_\_\_ people who pushed past you without saying "Excuse me". 12. Would you like a drink, officer? -- Not while I am \_\_\_ duty. 13. Did she give you any reason \_\_\_ her behaviour? 14. She intended to post my letter, but she forgot all \_\_\_ it. 15. She takes great pride \_\_\_ her work. 16. Could you come back \_\_\_ half an hour? Mr. Reed is \_\_\_ lunch \_\_\_ the moment. 17. I know \_\_\_ experience that I do my best work early \_\_\_ the morning. 18. Today I feel really miserable because I can't find anything to complain \_\_\_. 19. Raise the gun to your shoulder, aim \_\_\_ the target and try not to kill anyone. 20. There has been a considerable improvement \_\_\_ the flow of traffic since they opened the extra lanes. 21. Is it true that Peter is currently engaged \_\_\_ writing a new book? 22. Are all the preparations made? --- Don't worry, everything is \_\_\_ hand. 23. Was he named \_\_\_ his grandfather? 24. If trains always leave \_\_\_ schedule, why do so many of them arrive late \_\_\_ the other end? 25. Susan is disabled but she likes to do things for herself: she hates to be dependent \_\_\_ people. 26. The public is taking a lot of interest \_\_\_ the new courses being offered by the Open University. 27. I would hate to go \_\_\_ England \_\_\_ Australia \_\_\_ boat. Just imagine being seasick \_\_\_ six weeks. 28. My mother is \_\_\_ hospital \_\_\_ the moment with a broken leg. 29. He told us that if we were ever \_\_\_ difficulty, we could rely \_\_\_ him for help. 30. Pam can't concentrate \_\_\_ anything these days. She is \_\_\_ love again.

### XIX. TEST. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

- They were astonished \_\_\_ the extraordinary beauty of the picture.  
a) of b) at c) on d) about
- I congratulated his \_\_\_ his birthday.  
a) of b) with c) at d) on
- The book consists \_\_\_ ten chapters.  
a) of b) with c) in d) from
- We were disappointed \_\_\_ not finding him at home.  
a) of b) at c) about d) with
- Brazil is famous \_\_\_ football.  
a) of b) with c) to d) for
- You have been absent \_\_\_ from your working place for twenty minutes.  
a) about b) of c) from d) on
- They are similar \_\_\_ each other.  
a) with b) from c) to d) for



8. He threw a stone \_\_\_\_ that girl.  
a) at b) to c) into d) on
9. This house doesn't differ \_\_\_\_ that one.  
a) of b) to c) at d) from
10. He spends his money \_\_\_\_ books and food.  
a) at b) on c) for d) to
11. Why are you shouting \_\_\_\_ your mother?  
a) to b) at c) for d) by
12. This textbook is very popular \_\_\_\_ students.  
a) among b) in c) with d) about
13. Yesterday they agreed \_\_\_\_ the place of their meeting.  
a) about b) with c) on d) to
14. When we arrived \_\_\_\_ the settlement nobody met us.  
a) to b) in c) on d) at
15. What did he reply \_\_\_\_ that proposal?  
a) to b) on c) about d) of
16. Bill got a job because he didn't want to depend \_\_\_\_ his parents.  
a) with b) to c) on d) at
17. I can explain this rule \_\_\_\_ you once again.  
a) for b) to c) on d) with
18. Here you are! We have been looking \_\_\_\_ you since morning.  
a) for b) at c) after d) on
19. The children shouted \_\_\_\_ Tom not to go there but he didn't hear them.  
a) at b) on with d) to
20. Robert's marriage \_\_\_\_ Jane was a success.  
a) with b) on c) to d) at
21. Everybody was surprised \_\_\_\_ his unexpected arrival.  
a) a) with b) at c) to d) on
22. I took his umbrella \_\_\_\_ mistake.  
a) on b) by c) with d) at
23. He didn't like the girl \_\_\_\_ first sight.  
a) a) at b) with c) on d) from
24. Sorry, I am late again, but I didn't do it \_\_\_\_ purpose.  
a) for b) with c) by d) on
25. The lecture began \_\_\_\_ time.  
a) in b) for c) on d) from
26. I met him in the lobby \_\_\_\_ the end of the concert.  
a) in b) from c) on d) at
27. Last week we saw an interesting film \_\_\_\_ television.  
a) at b) in c) on d) with
28. We had to learn the poem \_\_\_\_ heart.  
a) with b) by c) to d) on
29. John didn't know where to go for his holidays. He decided to go to Germany \_\_\_\_ the end.  
a) in b) at c) on d) by
30. He decided to go to Moscow \_\_\_\_ plane.  
a) on b) by c) --- d) to

## XX. TEST. CHOOSE THE RIGHT VARIANT:

1. He was very fond \_\_\_ his sister and meant always to take care \_\_\_ her.  
a) of, with b) for, for c) of, of d) with, for
2. He was very kind \_\_\_ me, and took a great deal of notice \_\_\_ me.  
a) to, of b) of, for c) of, to d) of, with
3. A little house stood \_\_\_ the corner of the street. \_\_\_ a distance it seemed white and pink because of the bushes of roses surrounding it.  
a) at, In b) on, On c) at, At d) in, From
4. Four cottages with cheerful green and white windows stood \_\_\_ an open place \_\_\_ the big trees.  
a) at, between b) in, among c) at, among d) on, under
5. I am glad I have explained \_\_\_ reasons \_\_\_ changing and hope you are not angry any longer.  
a) \_\_\_, of b) to, for c) for, for d) \_\_\_, of
6. They decided to go \_\_\_ their car, and I was looking forward to our trip \_\_\_ all my heart.  
a) by, by b) by, with c) into, to d) in, with
7. She smiled \_\_\_ me and said: "I don't mind organizing the party if he has no objections \_\_\_ it."  
a) at, against b) to, to c) to, upon d) at, for
8. Mary shook hands \_\_\_ a tall stout man sitting \_\_\_ the chair beside the piano.  
a) with, on b) to, in c) for, into d) with, in
9. He was a snob: he was always interested \_\_\_ and envious \_\_\_ those who had some sort of social position.  
a) of, for b) in, of c) in, to d) of, to
10. \_\_\_ the whole, he never said much to me. I don't remember his ever shouting \_\_\_ me.  
a) for, to b) in, to c) on, at d) on, on
11. He glanced \_\_\_ Mrs. Fang again. \_\_\_ that moment she helped herself to the cherry jam.  
a) on, In b) to, At c) at, In d) at, At
12. He explained \_\_\_ me that a great deal might depend \_\_\_ my being able to answer a few questions.  
a) at, upon b) \_\_\_, on c) to, on d) for, of
13. His work made an enormous impact \_\_\_ his contemporaries and influenced \_\_\_ the style of many later artists.  
a) on, on b) by \_\_\_ c) on, \_\_\_ d) with, on
14. Ireland is famous \_\_\_ its contributions \_\_\_ world literature.  
a) for, in b) of, of c) for, to d) as, for
15. The steamer arrived \_\_\_ Thunder Bay early \_\_\_ the morning, and so ended the first half of our journey.  
a) in, in b) to, in c) at, in d) to, on
16. He took no notice \_\_\_ her, and so at last she spoke \_\_\_ her friendly manner.  
a) for, with b) of, in c) from, by d) of, with
17. Who will you invite \_\_\_ your birthday party? --- I will invite my grandparents. One must be very attentive \_\_\_ elderly people.  
a) to, to b) on, to c) at, with d) for, to
18. I was \_\_\_ the point of refusing his invitation when he offered to pick me up \_\_\_ his car.  
a) on, in b) about, to c) on, by d) at, in
19. When you get lost \_\_\_ the woods, the easiest way out is to shout \_\_\_ help.  
a) on, about b) in, into c) about, for d) in, for
20. Don't shout \_\_\_ the child, he will get used to it and pay no attention \_\_\_ you.  
a) to, to b) at, with c) to, about d) at, to
21. I will visit you tomorrow \_\_\_ the evening if it is convenient \_\_\_ you.  
a) on, with b) in, about c) in, for d) on, for

22. He will arrive \_\_\_ London \_\_\_ train and we will meet him.  
 a) at, by b) in, by c) in, on d) to, by
23. I can't go away now because I don't know who will take care \_\_\_ the children \_\_\_ my absence.  
 a) about, during b) of, at c) of, during d) of, while
24. \_\_\_ my opinion, he has written the test \_\_\_ chance.  
 a) in, by b) to, by c) with, on d) on, by
25. She lives \_\_\_ a new district and she is not \_\_\_ the phone.  
 a) at, on b) in, by c) at, with d) in, on
26. \_\_\_ my opinion, he has written the test \_\_\_ chance.  
 a) to, in b) in, by c) to, by d) in, on
27. He was greatly impressed \_\_\_ the exhibition which was famous \_\_\_ its beautiful sculptures.  
 a) with, by b) of, with c) by, for d) at. For
28. His behaviour is similar \_\_\_ hers. They are not interested \_\_\_ anything.  
 a) to, in b) at, with c) with, in d) to, in
29. His dictation is full \_\_\_ mistakes. He is not keen \_\_\_ learning English.  
 a) of, on b) of, for c) with, on d) of, about
30. "I don't agree \_\_\_ you," said the father, "there was a fight \_\_\_ two boys."  
 a) with, among b) to, between c) with, between d) to, among

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