

Звёздный английский

Сборник
грамматических
упражнений

7




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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Сборник грамматических упражнений

7 класс

Автор-составитель
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Учебное пособие
для общеобразовательных
организаций и школ
с углублённым изучением
английского языка

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Учебное издание

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Английский язык

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**Учебное пособие для общеобразовательных организаций
и школ с углублённым изучением английского языка**

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Module 1

I. Adverbs

1 Fill in the table.

Adjective	Adverb
Beautiful	
Fast	
Late	
Early	
Hard	
Lucky	
Simple	
Quiet	

Adjective	Adverb
Easy	
Gentle	
True	
Good	
Slow	
Brave	
Bad	

2 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The rescue team checked the area _____ (careful / carefully).
- 2) I know the map of the region very _____ (good / well).
- 3) It is a _____ (fast / faster) train to Novosibirsk.
- 4) They are _____ (brave / bravely) soldiers.
- 5) To be a stunt man you need to be _____ (brave / bravely) and strong.
- 6) She is very experienced. She could cope with any task _____ (easy / easily).
- 7) He runs _____ (slow / slowly), but he always wins.
- 8) The UFO appeared so _____ (sudden / suddenly) that we stood frozen to the spot unable to believe our eyes.
- 9) You should work _____ (hard / hardly) to become a firefighter.
- 10) They lived a long and _____ (happy / happily) life.

3 Fill in the gaps with the proper adverbs.

- 1) She closed the door _____.
- 2) The Russian soldiers fought _____ for peace and freedom.
- 3) The territory has been checked for explosives _____, so we can start.
- 4) _____, the wind began to blow and we had to find a shelter.
- 5) They had to train _____ to achieve even slightest result.
- 6) It wasn't easy to parachute, the wind was blowing _____.
- 7) I can't play the drums, but I can play the guitar quite _____.
- 8) _____, drivers feel helpless on slippery roads.
- 9) The rest of the group was moving so _____, that we had to wait for them.
- 10) After a month of training we could do the trick _____.

II. Present Simple vs Present Continuous

1 Fill in the table as in example.

Infinitive	Present Simple	Present Continuous
<i>To prepare</i>	<i>Prepare; prepares</i>	<i>Is / are preparing</i>
To make		
To swim		
To wash		
To surf		
To meet		
To leave		

2 Make sentences negative and interrogative.

1) She surfs the Internet early in the morning.

2) She is preparing for the trip now.

3) Look! He is parachuting from the plane.

4) Yury does a lot of work as an editor.

5) Dad is coming back from his rock climbing trip in the Crimea.

6) The boys are paragliding now.

7) Our teacher usually does free diving in summer.

3 Open the brackets using *Present Simple* or *Present Continuous*.

- What you 1. _____ (to do) this weekend?
- I 2. _____ (to try) something thrilling. I have taken up freediving.
- Mm, I haven't heard about it. What kind of activity is it?
- It 3. _____ (to be) really exciting. I like it! You take a deep breath and go down into water without an air tank, just a wetsuit, goggles and monofin.
- I 4. _____ (to want) to try this sport.

- I 5. _____ (to think) you can do it. But it's extremely dangerous. You need to be able to hold your breath for over 5 minutes.
- Ok. What should I start with?
- I 6. _____ (to believe) you must start with the easy exercises.
- What are they?
- I'm afraid they are yoga and meditation! I 7. _____ (to practise) it regularly.
- That's Ok. I 8. _____ (not to go) to disturb you anymore. What you 9. _____ (to do) tomorrow?
- I 10. _____ (to watch) a Sarah Campbell's TV show about freediving. Join me.

4 Replace underlined verbs with their synonyms.

- 1) My parents are fitting new doors in their cottage.
- 2) Mary is tasting the sauce to see if it needs more ingredients.
- 3) Harry is having a bath.
- 4) Our family are thinking of buying a new flat.
- 5) She is seeing her grandparents in two or three days.
- 6) 'The Three Girls' is appearing in New York this January.
- 7) The cat is smelling the food I have given it.
- 8) They see what the problem is.
- 9) The jeans fit her all right.
- 10) My sister appears to be bored.

III. The -ing form

1 Open the brackets using the -ing form.

- 1) I admit _____ (to work) with him for a while.
- 2) The rescue workers practise _____ (to climb) high walls and buildings.
- 3) It's worth _____ (to try) to make her do bungee jumping.
- 4) She loved _____ (to look) at clouds when she was a child.
- 5) He didn't deny his strange habit _____ (to watch) his neighbours through binoculars.
- 6) There's no point in _____ (to argue) on the question.
- 7) We don't mind _____ (to surf) on holidays. We're taking the necessary equipment.
- 8) They look forward to _____ (to visit) us on Christmas.
- 9) The couriers have difficulty in _____ (to make) deliveries on time because of the traffic jams.
- 10) She couldn't help _____ (to laugh) at the clowns as if she were a kid.

2 Choose the verb after which the -ing form is used and complete the sentences.

- 1) She _____ (prefers / expects) _____ (to watch) soap operas.
- 2) We _____ (appreciate / are eager) _____ (to work) with Kate.
- 3) I would _____ (prefer / like) _____ (to watch) soap operas about policemen.
- 4) My dad _____ (is good at / used) _____ (to play) in a band when he was young.
- 5) He _____ (suggested / decided) _____ (to have) a bite.
- 6) We _____ (promise / fancy) _____ (to eat) out tonight.
- 7) She _____ (can't help / would prefer) _____ (to dance) to the music.
- 8) The children _____ (are busy / plan) _____ (to take) photos of the cat.
- 9) My dad _____ (is eager / doesn't mind) _____ (to buy) a puppy.
- 10) Nancy _____ (refused / objected to) _____ (to marry) Sam.

IV. Infinitive

1 Open the brackets using the *Infinitive*.

- 1) My friend would prefer _____ (to make) a tea break.
- 2) We expected him _____ (to come) on time.
- 3) My parents agreed _____ (to arrange) a picnic on Sunday.
- 4) Jane and Helen decided _____ (to dive) though the water was cold.
- 5) Our companions planned _____ (to do) speed skiing in the Alps next year.
- 6) We were glad _____ (to see) our new friends again.
- 7) The firefighters were lucky _____ (to escape) from the burning house.
- 8) My colleagues are always eager _____ (to help) each other if needed.
- 9) Janis used _____ (to spend) holidays at the seaside windsurfing.
- 10) The dog was clever enough _____ (not to cross) the busy street.

2 Choose the verb after which the *Infinitive* is used and complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets.

- 1) They _____ (can't stand / aren't glad) _____ (to see) such a mess.
- 2) I'm _____ (willing / getting) _____ (to meet) them in some time.
- 3) They _____ (look forward / are eager) _____ (to make) friends with the new neighbours.
- 4) She _____ (would rather not / wouldn't prefer) _____ (to go) travelling by boat.
- 5) Alice _____ (suggested / wanted me) _____ (to cook) something exotic for the party.
- 6) We _____ (were made / were busy) _____ (to rewrite) the report.
- 7) Mike and Lucy _____ (planned / look forward to) _____ (to get) married last month.
- 8) Little Walter _____ (dislikes / refuses) _____ (to stay) at home alone.
- 9) John _____ (appeared / imagined) _____ (to be) a very talented singer.
- 10) The boys _____ (feel like / would like) _____ (to dance) here tonight.

V. The -ing form / The Infinitive

1 Fill in the table using the following words.

Like, too / enough, don't mind, agree, it's worth, want, ask, can't stand, look forward to, can't help, like, avoid, imagine, hope, suggest, fancy, enjoy, prevent, promise, expect, to sum up.

Use the -ing form	Use the to-Infinitive

2 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) I don't mind _____ (to have / having) a meeting with my classmates.
- 2) He looks forward to _____ (to meet / meeting) with her English pen friend.
- 3) I want _____ (to visit / visiting) my relatives on Christmas.
- 4) Her Mum can't imagine him _____ (to get / getting) married to Helen.
- 5) The teacher would like to make his students _____ (work / working) better.
- 6) Let's stop _____ (to eat / eating) at this very moment.
- 7) We couldn't help _____ (to smile / smiling) at Charlie Chaplin's comedy.
- 8) What does she prefer _____ (to travel / travelling) by bike or car?
- 9) Does he fancy _____ (to eat / eating) out tonight?
- 10) It was difficult enough for him _____ (to learn / learning) to do freediving.

3 Put the verbs into (to) Infinitive or -ing form.

- 1) She can't _____ (to imagine) him being a firefighter.
- 2) We didn't want him _____ (to disturb) them.
- 3) We don't mind _____ (to open) the window, it's so stuffy.
- 4) He gave up _____ (to smoke).
- 5) The song is worth _____ (to sing).
- 6) Would you prefer _____ (to start) with the result of the experiment?
- 7) She fancies _____ (to go) out tomorrow.
- 8) It's too difficult _____ (to do) diving in such cold weather.
- 9) He promised me _____ (to return) the glasses in an hour.
- 10) Avoid _____ (to dress) smart. There are plenty of robbers.

4 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) I remember _____ (to drive / driving) the car for the first time in my life.
- 2) I tried _____ (opening / to open) the box but only broke the key.
- 3) She'll never forget _____ (to meet / meeting) the famous actor.
- 4) The man stopped _____ (to smoke / smoking) and we had a pleasant conversation.
- 5) My Dad has always regretted _____ (to spend / spending) too much money.
- 6) I regret _____ (to inform / informing) you that you are fired.
- 7) We didn't mean _____ (to hurt / hurting) your feelings.
- 8) If we go there by plane, it will mean _____ (to spend / spending) a lot on the return tickets.
- 9) Harry gave up _____ (to go / going) in for sports because of heart disease.
- 10) I have forgotten _____ (to take / taking) my laptop with me.

VI. Comparisons of adjectives / adverbs

1 Fill in the table.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good		
Nice		
Clever		
Quiet		
Cruel		
Cold		
Simple		
Busy		
Polite		
Bad		
Quick		

2 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) In summer the nights are _____ (short / shorter) than in winter.
- 2) His bedroom is _____ (small / the smallest) room in the flat.
- 3) My brother is _____ (young / younger) than my sister.
- 4) Her presentation was _____ (long / longer) than his report.
- 5) Olga is as _____ (pretty / prettier) as Kate.
- 6) This car is _____ (fast / the fastest).
- 7) This season of the year is _____ (good / the best).
- 8) This film is _____ (more interesting / interesting) than the play.
- 9) Their TV set is _____ (the most modern / more modern) than our one.
- 10) Our country cottage is _____ (beautiful / more beautiful) than our friend's house.

3 Fill in the gaps using the words in brackets.

- 1) The rescue team couldn't see anything _____ (far) than 100 metres because of the smoke.
- 2) The train from Paris is _____ (fast) than the local one. Take it.
- 3) Whose house is _____ (close) to yours?
- 4) To my mind, 'Google' is _____ (easy) among the search systems.
- 5) To become a smoke jumper one should be even _____ (good) prepared physically than any other firefighter.
- 6) We need to be _____ (enthusiastic) persons to take up UFO hunting.
- 7) He is _____ (strange) man I've ever met.
- 8) Women are _____ (patient) than men.
- 9) I don't think ghost hunting is _____ (serious) than tornado chasing.
- 10) He hasn't explained to me _____ (complicated) part of the rule.

4 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) He looked at her _____ (cold / coldly) and turned away.
- 2) A good sportsman trains _____ (patient / patiently) and hard.
- 3) She hasn't taken his words _____ (serious / seriously).
- 4) The free divers take a _____ (deep / deeply) breath and dive into the sea.
- 5) It's impossible for me to feel _____ (complete / completely) comfortable under water.
- 6) My friend's responsibility is to plan _____ (environmental / environmentally) campaigns.
- 7) You should pass the dog _____ (silent / silently) otherwise it could wake up everybody in the house.
- 8) I can't imagine my life without _____ (usual / usually) morning exercises.
- 9) Getting up early is so _____ (natural / naturally) of him!
- 10) The _____ (total / totally) number of the participants is about ten or twelve.

5 Fill in the gaps with the correct degree of comparison of adverbs.

- 1) This substance is _____ (friendly) to the environment than that one.
- 2) He has done the work _____ (badly) of all.
- 3) You can attend the environmental campaign _____ (free) than the show.
- 4) The train moves _____ (fast) than any of the trains in the timetable.
- 5) The group plays music _____ (quietly) among the other groups.
- 6) I don't agree that Jim jumps _____ (high) than Sam.
- 7) Ann draws _____ (beautifully) than her elder sister.
- 8) Kate can dive _____ (deeply) than her friends.
- 9) The kids came home _____ (late) than yesterday.
- 10) The idea came into his head _____ (quickly).

VII. Phrasal verbs / Prepositions

1 Match phrasal verbs with the explanation.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) bring up | a) stop working |
| 2) bring about | b) begin suddenly |
| 3) break down | c) raise a child |
| 4) break off | d) cause to happen |
| 5) break out | e) enter by force |
| 6) bring somebody around | f) persuade |
| 7) break in | g) break a piece from something |

2 Choose the correct particles.

- 1) Our car has suddenly broken _____ (up / down).
- 2) A burglar broke _____ (into / out) the supermarket by night.
- 3) The girl was adopted and brought _____ (in / up) by her aunt.
- 4) He was a little kid when the war broke _____ (out / into).
- 5) I dropped the guitar and a machine head broke _____ (on / off).
- 6) The doctor brought her _____ (about / round) after she had fainted.
- 7) He was brought _____ (around / about) to tell the truth.

VIII. Word formation

1 Fill in the table as in example.

Verb	Noun
Work Design Employ Tour Attend Interview Act Assist Direct	

2 Fill in the gaps with the correct word derived from the words in brackets.

- 1) I have never seen the _____ of the film. (DIRECT)
- 2) She had paid a lot to the _____ before she started to repair her flat. (DESIGN)
- 3) The group of _____ walked round the Tower in great surprise. (TOUR)
- 4) We are looking for an experienced _____. (ASSIST)
- 5) I believe he is going to become a great _____. (ACT)
- 6) One of the best songs by "Uriah Heep" is _____ Birthday. (MAGIC)
- 7) Michelangelo is one of the most famous _____ of his time. (SCULPT)

I. Past Continuous

1 Make the statements negative.

- 1) Bob was travelling the whole summer.
- 2) It was raining and the wind was blowing from the east.
- 3) We were passing by the ancient castle when Dad called me.
- 4) I was feeling sick the whole day yesterday.
- 5) The boys were walking when I saw them.
- 6) Nick was looking for the souvenirs when we saw him near the shop.
- 7) Mary was going on a boat trip when we met her.
- 8) It was snowing hard when our family returned home.
- 9) The coach was moving quickly when something wrong happened.
- 10) I was watching "Quantum of Solace" at noon yesterday.

2 Make the statements interrogative.

- 1) The businessman was having a breakfast when he came across the article in the newspaper.
- 2) Maxim was talking to Jane when they came up to their professor's house.
- 3) The kids were playing tennis when Dad returned home.
- 4) The people were waiting for their guide when it got dark.
- 5) The girls were running after the bus when we noticed them.
- 6) Mother was feeding the cat when she heard the latest news.
- 7) The sun was rising when we started.
- 8) We were taking photos when the car came to pick us up.
- 9) The mosquitoes were buzzing the whole night yesterday so we couldn't sleep a wink.
- 10) Sharon was going home when the thunderstorm broke out.

3 Fill in the gaps with the verbs from the box using Past Continuous.

To sign, to think, to climb, to travel, to search, to get, to write,
to look, to make, to walk.

- 1) I _____ out of the door when I saw my uncle.
- 2) The boy _____ for the keys when we noticed him.
- 3) She _____ up the letters when the boss arrived.
- 4) My parents _____ in Greece from August till September.
- 5) The horizon _____ dark.
- 6) Ben and John _____ very quickly when they heard someone screaming.
- 7) He _____ calculations when something went wrong.
- 8) We _____ the hill when it got dark.
- 9) The kids _____ the paper from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
- 10) My parents _____ about their plans when I came in.

II. Past Simple

1 Fill in the missing verb forms.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II
To take To come To get To be To think To leave To read To set To wear To ring		

2 Open the brackets using the *Past Simple*.

- 1) We _____ (can) see Mary because she had left.
- 2) They _____ (to answer) thousands of search requests per day.
- 3) We _____ (to have) to create a useful computer programme for studying English grammar.
- 4) The companions _____ (to set) their office the hired flat near the centre of the town.
- 5) She _____ (to receive) much criticism from experts.
- 6) At first they _____ (to try) to do their best, but then gave up.
- 7) Andrew _____ (to manage) to raise much money from the sponsors.
- 8) Everybody _____ (to like) this simple but neat design.
- 9) The manager _____ (to think) of an ad to attract the customers' attention.
- 10) Daniel _____ (to list) the groups according to their popularity.

III. Past Continuous vs Past Simple

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) He _____ (read / was reading) when mother came.
- 2) Dad was working while mother _____ (cooked / was cooking) dinner.
- 3) Sam and Fanny _____ (did / were doing) yoga at this time yesterday.
- 4) She was going to the theatre when she _____ (met / were meeting) him at the bus stop.
- 5) What were you doing when your sister _____ (watched / was watching) the DVD?
- 6) Was it stormy, when you _____ (skied / were skiing)?
- 7) The girls were listening to when it suddenly _____ (stopped / was stopping).
- 8) I _____ (listened / was listening) to the ballet all evening yesterday.
- 9) He _____ (stayed / was staying) at this parking from 1 till 5 o'clock yesterday.
- 10) The sun was going down while we _____ (sailed / were sailing).

2 Use the verbs from the box and complete the sentences.

Play, go, look, run, read, stay, call, get, take, study.

- 1) She _____ history of Egypt all the year.
- 2) They _____ photos while they were travelling in Poland.
- 3) She _____ the guitar from 5 to 9 o'clock yesterday.
- 4) I _____ her when the film started.
- 5) Richard _____ after his younger brother yesterday evening.
- 6) It _____ freezing while we were trying to reach the camp.
- 7) The scientist _____ the research work while the others were listening very attentively.
- 8) She _____ at 9 o'clock yesterday evening.
- 9) My brother _____ at the Hilton on holidays.
- 10) _____ you _____ to school when it started to rain?

3 Open the brackets.

- 1) The strong wind _____ (to blow) when we _____ (to be) in the open space.
- 2) He _____ (to watch) the children run and play.
- 3) They _____ (to leave) when she _____ (to come) in.
- 4) I _____ (to travel) abroad when I _____ (to get) his e-mail.
- 5) She _____ (to drive) when she _____ (to notice) me in the street.
- 6) It _____ (to snow) all the evening yesterday.
- 7) When I _____ (to enter) the classroom, everybody _____ (to write) something very attentively.
- 8) My friend _____ (to walk) at 1 o'clock yesterday.
- 9) We _____ (to have) breakfast when the postman _____ (to arrive).
- 10) Mary _____ (to get) ready for the exam while I _____ (to take) notes.

IV. Used to

1 Make sentences with *Used to* according to the model.

E.g. *She thought about her sons some time ago. = She used to think about her sons.*

- 1) She doesn't wear make-up. _____
- 2) Our city is not so dirty nowadays. _____
- 3) My dad doesn't smoke now. _____
- 4) Our grandparents live only in the country now. _____
- 5) My dog is not so strong now. _____
- 6) My sister never drinks milk now. _____
- 7) My Mum doesn't work as a dentist now. _____
- 8) The Ford cars were very expensive some years ago. _____
- 9) The singer was very popular many years ago. _____
- 10) He wore long hair when he was a student. _____

2 Ask questions to your answers from Ex. 1.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____

V. Used to / Past Simple

1 Change the sentences into *Past Simple*.

- 1) They used to have dinner in the restaurant by the sea.

- 2) He used to think about entering the Moscow State University.

- 3) We used to have breakfast at 8 a.m.

- 4) I used to attend a driving school when a student.

- 5) My parents used to live at the seaside.

- 6) My grandparents used to go on river cruises every autumn.

- 7) Our relatives used to visit us in Moscow regularly.

- 8) My dad used to repair his car quite often.

- 9) We used to surf the Internet.

- 10) My classmates used to visit me every evening.

2 Change the sentences using *Used to*.

- 1) We travelled to the UK every summer.

- 2) I played the guitar every day.

- 3) He had a shower before dinner.

- 4) They lived not far from the city centre.

- 5) I didn't talk on the phone while eating.

- 6) Our parents went to work by bus.

- 7) She worked late at night.

- 8) Dad had a shower before breakfast.

- 9) The town was very small some years ago.

- 10) The group played live concerts.

VI. Past Perfect

1 Make the sentences interrogative.

- 1) The enemy had destroyed the town before 1942.
_____?
- 2) They had gone for a walk before they finished working.
_____?
- 3) The travellers lost their way because they had left the map in the camp.
_____?
- 4) She called them back after she had arrived.
_____?
- 5) The show had begun before they entered the hall.
_____?
- 6) The group had become popular by the end of the 21st century.
_____?
- 7) The writer had finished the book before the war broke out.
_____?
- 8) We had found the information by the end of the week.
_____?
- 9) I had left school before it was repaired.
_____?
- 10) The tourists had reached the camp before the thunderstorm began.
_____?

2 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) We had moved to the town _____ (before / just) 1998.
- 2) Our grandparents had arrived _____ (before / after) 2 p.m.
- 3) The city had changed _____ (by the end of / after) the 21st century started.
- 4) The group had recorded the song _____ (before / after) it stopped to play live.
- 5) The first sputnik had orbited the Earth _____ (before / after) 1960.
- 6) We reached the point _____ (before / after) the main group had arrived.
- 7) The first spectators entered the hall _____ (before / after) the second bell had rung.
- 8) She had never been to the theatre _____ (before / after) she was 5.
- 9) He had made the invention _____ (before / after) he understood its importance.
- 10) She had done the silly thing _____ (before / after) she was conscious of it.

3 Open the brackets using *Past Perfect*.

- 1) We _____ (to repair) the car by 9 p.m. yesterday.
- 2) The kids _____ (to break) the window before their Dad came home.
- 3) They _____ (to read) the book by yesterday's afternoon.
- 4) I _____ (not to see) him since I moved to another place.
- 5) She _____ (to graduate) from the medical school before the 80s.
- 6) By 2000 the company _____ (to produce) about 2,000 items.
- 7) As I was approaching the house I understood that I _____ (to lose) my wallet.
- 8) The city _____ (to change) before we visited it for the first time.
- 9) She didn't understand that she _____ (to be) very rude with her mother.
- 10) They were glad that they _____ (to solve) all their problems.

VII. Past Perfect Continuous

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) She had been doing her homework _____ (since / for) an hour when she remembered to call her tutor.
- 2) We had been listening to music _____ (since / for) afternoon and didn't pay attention to anything.
- 3) I remembered I hadn't cooked anything for dinner because I had been watching DVDs _____ (since / for) a long time.
- 4) Amie had passed her test because she had been revising _____ (since / for) two weeks.
- 5) He had been diving _____ (since / for) August and felt quite experienced.
- 6) They hadn't been sleeping _____ (since / for) some nights and looked quite exhausted.
- 7) His family had been having dinner _____ (since / for) half an hour so there was nobody in the bedroom.
- 8) The policeman had been hiding in the thick bushes _____ (since / for) last night and nobody could see him.
- 9) She had been dreaming of becoming an actress _____ (since / for) she left school.
- 10) Historians and scientists had been conducting investigation _____ (since / for) three years.

2 Ask questions to your answers from Ex. 1

- 1) _____ ?
- 2) _____ ?
- 3) _____ ?
- 4) _____ ?
- 5) _____ ?
- 6) _____ ?
- 7) _____ ?
- 8) _____ ?
- 9) _____ ?
- 10) _____ ?

3 Open the brackets using *Past Perfect Continuous*.

- 1) Mary _____ (to do) her hair for an hour when she remembered to turn off the gas.
- 2) Willy _____ (to play) music since afternoon and didn't pay attention to the buzzing telephone.
- 3) Irene hadn't prepared anything for Mike because she _____ (to watch) TV for a long time.

- 4) Emily had passed her exams because she _____ (to study) hard since the last semester.
- 5) Jill _____ (to do) karate since last year and felt extremely tired.
- 6) They _____ (to hang) out for a week.
- 7) His family _____ (to have) a holiday since July so nobody could answer your call.
- 8) The tiger _____ (to chase) the deer since morning.
- 9) I _____ (to dream) of becoming a rock guitarist since I left school.
- 10) The best detectives _____ (to investigate) the case for some years.

VIII. Phrasal verbs / Prepositions

1 Match phrasal verbs with the explanations.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) give away | a) reach by phone |
| 2) fall through | b) not happen (plans) |
| 3) get on / off | c) argue and stop being friends |
| 4) get along with somebody | d) have a friendly relationship |
| 5) fall out | e) produce smell (gas) |
| 6) get through | f) enter / leave a bus / train |
| 7) give up | g) become attracted to |
| 8) give off / out | h) escape |
| 9) fall for | i) stop a bad habit |
| 10) get away | j) give free of charge |

2 Choose the correct particles.

- 1) Our car had suddenly broken, so we tried to call a mechanic but couldn't get _____ (up / through).
- 2) A convict could easily get _____ (for / away) at night.
- 3) The girls got _____ (in / along) well with her relatives and friends.
- 4) We called the gas service because the gas pipe was giving _____ (off / into).
- 5) I got _____ (on / off) the bus because all the seats were occupied.
- 6) The doctor told him to give _____ (up / round) smoking.
- 7) Our holiday plans have fallen _____ (around / through) because of the financial crisis.

IX. Word formation

1 Fill in the table.

Infinitive	Past Simple
Annoy	
Enjoy	
Refuse	
Govern	
Arrive	
Advertise	
Erupt	

2 Fill in the correct word derived from the words in brackets.

- 1) The _____ of the Russian Federation has announced about the situation in the economic sphere. (GOVERN)
- 2) Four years ago there was a terrible _____ in this part of the country. (ERUPT)
- 3) The _____ of the new laptop was a real surprise. (ADVERTISE)
- 4) We couldn't hide our _____ because of his being late again. (ANNOY)
- 5) His _____ to come to the party was rather unexpected. (REFUSE)
- 6) Mass media didn't give any comment on the party leader's _____ in our country. (ARRIVE)
- 7) Big Ben and The Houses of Parliament are the most famous _____ of London. (ATTRACT)

I. Future Simple

1 Write the sentences in Future Simple.

- 1) The scientists go to the scientific research station today.
- 2) They worry about the climate changes.
- 3) The temperature drops and the snow melts.
- 4) They have a good time swimming in the lake.
- 5) It is chilly in March.
- 6) The museum organizes ecological conferences for the guests.
- 7) It is exciting to learn about the African wildlife.
- 8) There are more than a hundred rainfalls each year in this part of the country.
- 9) The weather is perfect for climbing the mountains.
- 10) There are no sunny days during winter.

2 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

- 1) We will make our holiday tour in a week.

- 2) They will arrange an unforgettable show for the kids.

- 3) Terry will go on a hike tomorrow.

- 4) She will have a dangerous holiday to the volcano.

- 5) You will remember the summer showers.

- 6) He will have great fun helping nature.

- 7) Our friends will take lessons in ecology at the camp.

3 Fill in the gaps using the verbs from the box in *Future Simple*.

To visit, to climb, to help, to give, to learn, to save, to tell, to miss, to sledge, to worry.

- 1) The tourists _____ about the ecology on the coast tomorrow.
- 2) What time _____ the professor _____ us how to behave in the forest?
- 3) I don't think we _____ to save the planet.
- 4) Let's go! You _____ the coach to the seaside.
- 5) They _____ the research station if the weather isn't rainy.
- 6) The kids _____ trees in the camp.
- 7) They _____ about it if they don't make a report on the climate changes.
- 8) My parents _____ endangered species of birds next summer holidays.
- 9) Ann and Mike _____ to the mountains tomorrow morning.
- 10) I _____ you a hand at the farm next week.

II. Be going to

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) I _____ (am / are) going to take volcano surfing lessons.
- 2) Their friends _____ (am / are) going to do river bugging at weekend.
- 3) She _____ (is / are) going to work as a biologist next year.
- 4) We _____ (am / are) going to wear protective clothing when wok racing.
- 5) Mike and Tom _____ (is / are) going to try to ride a quad bike on the beach.
- 6) The tourists _____ (am / are) going to do water sports during their summer holidays.
- 7) I _____ (am / are) going to do bungee jumping.
- 8) The water in the lake _____ (is / are) going to get warmer in a day or two.
- 9) They _____ (am / are) going to take photos of the volcano eruption next summer.
- 10) The holiday village _____ (is / are) going to be a great fun.

2 Complete the questions using the words given.

- 1) The water in the sea is going to rise.
What _____?
- 2) Tanya is going to go windsurfing next month.
When _____?
- 3) The holiday village is going to organize a party next week.
Where _____?
- 4) We are going to take up volcano surfing.
Who _____?
- 5) Their friends are going to do wok racing in a week.
When _____?
- 6) We are going to arrange a meeting with the famous ecologist for the delegation.
What _____?
- 7) He is going to do quad racing next year.
When _____?
- 8) The staff is going to arrange a lecture for the delegation.
Who _____?
- 9) Mary and Tim are going to try to ride a quad bike on the beach.
Where _____?
- 10) The tourist group is going to do water sports during their summer holidays.
What _____?

3 Write sentences with *to be going to*, using the word combinations from the box.

To go windsurfing, to try river bugging, to do extreme ironing, to seek adventure, to learn scuba diving, to practise volcano surfing, to do ice climbing, to drive a quad bike, to compete, to have a marvellous holiday.

- 1) _____.
- 2) _____.
- 3) _____.
- 4) _____.
- 5) _____.
- 6) _____.
- 7) _____.
- 8) _____.
- 9) _____.
- 10) _____.

III. Present Simple / Present Continuous

1 Make the statements negative.

- 1) I am taking scuba diving lessons next year.
- 2) They have been competing since morning.
- 3) She is doing kite surfing on Monday.
- 4) We are arranging a competition for them tomorrow.
- 5) Mike is riding a quad bike in the afternoon.
- 6) The tourists are doing bungee jumping in November.
- 7) I am organizing a lecture on ecology for our colleagues for the whole night on Tuesday.
- 8) The water is getting colder next week.
- 9) I am going ice climbing at 5 p.m. every day.
- 10) The holiday village is opening at the next weekend.

IV. Time Clauses

1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) I'll visit you _____ (as / so) soon as I return home.
- 2) The rain had stopped _____ (by the time / while) we arrived at the camp.
- 3) (When / While) _____ we finish doing our report, we'll tell you.
- 4) My mum ran into the traffic sign _____ (as soon as / while) he was parking the car.
- 5) She takes a shower _____ (after / before) going to school.
- 6) I am going to wait _____ (until / whenever) he calls.
- 7) He understood everything the moment _____ (that / whenever) he saw eruption with his eyes.
- 8) I am ready to accompany you _____ (while / whenever) you start.
- 9) The scientists will do the research work _____ (after / before) their leader calls them.
- 10) Mary will invite us for lunch, _____ (as / after) she is interested in the affair.

2 Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

When, as soon as, as, while, by the time, whenever, the moment that, till / until, after, before, as long as.

- 1) I can't stay here _____ she comes, _____ I am in a hurry.
- 2) I saw him _____ I was going home.
- 3) The tourists had arrived to the point _____ it started to get dark.
- 4) You should call me _____ you get the e-mail. I won't be sleeping.
- 5) Let's go for a ride _____ the rain stops.
- 6) _____ I saw her, I understood she was the person to love.
- 7) We had decided to hover the flat _____ mother came home.
- 8) I am free now, so I can wait _____ 3 p.m. You don't need to worry.
- 9) Let him know what has happened _____ he comes.
- 10) Don't give up our secret _____ we cope with it.

V. Conditionals types 0, 1, 2 & 3

1 Write the statements in *Condition 0*.

- 1) Mix red and white (to get pink).
- 2) Leave cheese in the sun (to melt).
- 3) Stay in the sun too long (to get sunburn).
- 4) Practise Maths hard (to learn).
- 5) Drink cold water (to have a sore throat).
- 6) Offer tickets beforehand (to have no problems).
- 7) Smoke (to have lung cancer).
- 8) Work hard (to achieve success).
- 9) Add lemon to tea (to get Russian tea).
- 10) Heat paper (to burn).

2 Combine the sentences and write them in *Conditional 1*.

- 1) She arrives. We call her.
- 2) It is fine. She goes for a walk.
- 3) She buys tickets. We go to the stadium.
- 4) They go to the beach. They do windsurfing.
- 5) She takes diving lessons. She becomes a champion.
- 6) We ride a quad bike. We have a great time.
- 7) They go to the seaside. They get suntanned.
- 8) I go to Italy. I try local food.
- 9) It is not cold. They play badminton.
- 10) He goes to the mountains. He takes nice photos.

3 Combine the ideas using *Conditional 2*.

- 1) to have enough money; to travel to Morocco
- 2) to have relatives in Great Britain; to visit them
- 3) to live at the coast; to do kite surfing
- 4) to go to the USA; to practise English
- 5) to have time; to do ice climbing
- 6) to live near the river; to go river bugging
- 7) to buy tickets; to go to the show
- 8) in your place; try exotic meals
- 9) to be free; to go on a cruise
- 10) to win a lottery; to travel around Europe

4 Write your answers from Ex. 3 in *Conditional 3*.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____

VI. Wishes

1 Rewrite the sentences using *wish* / *if only*.

- 1) I want to go for a walk. _____
- 2) He wants to go travelling. _____
- 3) She wants to have a picnic. _____
- 4) I can't see properly. _____
- 5) They don't have a lighter with them. _____
- 6) We'd like to have more free time. _____
- 7) I can't find my torch. _____
- 8) You don't have a sleeping bag. _____
- 9) There is no first aid kit at hand. _____
- 10) The school is far from my house. _____

2 Rewrite the sentences from Ex. 1 using *wish* + *Past Perfect*.

- 1) I wish I could go for a walk. _____
- 2) If only he could go travelling. _____
- 3) She wishes she could have a picnic. _____
- 4) I wish I could see properly. _____
- 5) They wish they had a lighter with them. _____
- 6) If we only could have more free time. _____
- 7) I wish I could find my torch. _____
- 8) If only you had a sleeping bag. _____
- 9) I wish there was first aid kit at hand. _____
- 10) If only the school was near my house. _____

VII. Phrasal verbs / Prepositions**1 Match phrasal verbs with the explanations.**

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1) go around | a) examine |
| 2) go off | b) read something quickly |
| 3) go over | c) explode (about bombs); spoil (about food) |
| 4) look up | d) search for |
| 5) look after | e) to take care of |
| 6) look for | f) find information in a book or list |
| 7) look through | g) be enough for everyone |

2 Choose the correct particles.

- 1) Our car had suddenly broken, so we tried to look _____ (up / for) a mechanic.
- 2) A burglar quickly looked _____ (for / through) the drawer using a torch.
- 3) The boys looked _____ (in / after) their sick friend.
- 4) We called the gas service because the gas pipe was broken and the house could go _____ (off / into).
- 5) I have to look _____ (on / up) the information for the report in the Internet.
- 6) The doctor told him not to eat the food that had gone _____ (off / round).
- 7) We looked _____ (around / through) to find the place to camp.

VIII. Word formation

1 Fill in the table.

Verb	Adjective
Poison	
Economy	
Salt	
Athlete	
Allergy	
Expense	
Nature	

2 Fill in the correct word derived from the words in capitals.

- 1) Extreme sports like roofing are _____. (DANGER)
- 2) He looks quite _____. (ATHLETE)
- 3) The soup is very _____. (SALT)
- 4) Life is becoming more and more _____. (EXPENSE)
- 5) If only we could eat only _____ products. (NATURE)
- 6) Scientists say robots could be rather _____ in the future. (FUNCTION)
- 7) The kids look _____ in their coloured dresses. (FOOL)
- 8) I wish he was not such a _____ driver. (CARE)
- 9) The chair looks quite _____, let's buy it. (COMFORT)
- 10) I'm _____ to some food and avoid eating it. (ALLERGY)

I. Modals Can / Can't / Must / May / Might / Should

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The boy is rather young, he _____ (must / can) get the sleep he needs.
- 2) I think you _____ (mustn't / can't) exercise regularly. You don't have enough time.
- 3) _____ (must / can) you cope with the stress?
- 4) This is his father's iPad, we _____ (mustn't / can't) take it.
- 5) Our students _____ (mustn't / can't) be late for the classes.
- 6) The milk is rather hot, but I think you _____ (must / can) drink it.
- 7) The elderly _____ (mustn't / can't) spend much time in the sun.
- 8) You _____ (must / can) pay for your gym yourself if you want.
- 9) _____ (must / can) I use your earphones?
- 10) I _____ (must / can) work harder to get better results.

2 Fill in the gaps with *can* / *can't*, *must* / *mustn't* / *should* / *shouldn't*.

- 1) You _____ use my mobile if you want.
- 2) _____ I bring my friend with me tomorrow? – Sure.
- 3) Sorry, but you _____ eat here.
- 4) There's nobody to help us, but still we _____ do it ourselves.
- 5) The water in the river isn't very cold, but you _____ swim.
- 6) Ram _____ take his sister's CDs. She allows him to do it.
- 7) You _____ take an umbrella in case of rain.
- 8) She _____ speak Dutch, only English.
- 9) There's no time left. We _____ hurry up.
- 10) You _____ take the bus to get to the museum, it's too far to have a walk.

3 Fill in the gaps with *should* / *shouldn't* / *have to* / *don't have to*.

- 1) Your monitor is rather small. You _____ buy another one.
- 2) I _____ go to the doctor's, I have a skin infection.
- 3) My friends _____ play the guitar too loud. It can lead to hearing loss.
- 4) Children _____ obey their parents.
- 5) I _____ write my friend a letter, I can send an e-mail instead.
- 6) He is having dinner at the moment and you _____ disturb him.
- 7) The answer _____ be given tomorrow.
- 8) We _____ hurry, our train leaves in 10 minutes.
- 9) You _____ send too much messages in order not to have thumb arthritis.
- 10) We _____ use his computer, we've got our own laptop.

II. Past modals Had to / Didn't have to / Could / Couldn't

1 Rewrite in *Past Simple* using the words in brackets.

- 1) I can sing very well. (last year)

- 2) Can you win this computer game? (in childhood)

- 3) She can't speak Italian. (some years ago)

- 4) They can't play snooker. (last year)

- 5) The children can read French magazines. (at the age of 11)

- 6) "The Wings" can compose music very well. (in the 80s)

- 7) My cat can play quite a long time. (when it was a kitten)

- 8) Father can cook Chinese dishes very well. (last year)

- 9) Her sister can drive a car very carefully. (at the age of 30)

- 10) My uncle can achieve success in making computer programmes. (a year ago)

2 Fill in the gaps using the words in brackets in *Past Simple*.

- 1) She _____ (to have) to treat her immune system some years ago.
- 2) People _____ (can) use laptops or iPads in the 90s.
- 3) Jenny _____ (to have) throw a great party yesterday because she turned 30.
- 4) What _____ (to have) you to do in such situation?
- 5) I _____ (can) be very patient at the dentist's when a kid.
- 6) It started to rain and we _____ (to have) to return.
- 7) She _____ (to have) to experience insomnia last year.
- 8) They not _____ (to have) to work yesterday.
- 9) My granny not _____ (can) find the album with old photos.
- 10) Mike _____ (to have) buy medicine to cure his stomachache yesterday.

3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) You _____ (must / can) use natural medicines only.
- 2) The water _____ (was able to / couldn't) be cold. It has been very hot these days.
- 3) The blood vessels of the elderly _____ (mustn't / are not able to) stand the high blood pressure.

- 4) My Grandpa _____ (could / mustn't) speak several languages.
- 5) People _____ (mustn't / are not able to) eat unhealthy food.
- 6) He was weak and everybody _____ (had to / was able to) pity him.
- 7) (Can / Could) _____ you hear a strange noise out there?
- 8) We _____ (could / had to) feel our skin itch.
- 9) The children _____ (are able to / mustn't) talk with their mouth full.
- 10) She is a perfect doctor. She _____ (was able to / had to) cure me of bad breath.

4 Complete the sentences using *can* or *(be) able to*. Use the proper tense forms.

- 1) Mary has travelled a lot and she _____ speak several languages.
- 2) We haven't _____ sleep well that night.
- 3) Sonia _____ drive but she hasn't got a car.
- 4) She used _____ do scuba diving when young.
- 5) He _____ work quickly if he wants.
- 6) I _____ understand Susan. I've never _____ to understand her.
- 7) Be careful with the medicine. It _____ be poisonous.
- 8) Cheetah _____ run at a high speed.
- 9) She _____ take up the job. She does not have any experience.
- 10) I _____ visit you tomorrow if you want.

III. Relative Clauses

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The man _____ (who / why) escaped the danger was wounded.
- 2) This is the university _____ (who / where) I studied in 80s.
- 3) The place _____ (where / when) they stopped was full of spiders.
- 4) That was the period _____ (when / why) she started working hard.
- 5) The reason _____ (that / why) he started playing the guitar was that he was trying to impress a girl.
- 6) My grandparents _____ (which / whose) education was connected with Physics helped me to choose my future profession.
- 7) The idea _____ (who / that) suddenly came into his head wasn't his at all.
- 8) She has never met the man _____ (who / that) was standing at the bus stop before.
- 9) Her birthday party _____ (when / which) was kept secret couldn't surprise anybody.
- 10) The scared kid _____ (whom / when) we had found in the forest was shaking like a leaf.

2 Rewrite the sentences as in example.

My Dad works at school. He is a teacher. = My Dad who works at school is a teacher.

- 1) The dog was angry. I met it on my way home.
_____.
- 2) The day was cold. We went to the country.
_____.
- 3) The man works as a dentist. He lives next door.
_____.
- 4) The girl saw a doctor. Her mother had flu.
_____.
- 5) We asked the man. He was watching the neighbours' house.
_____.
- 6) The field was green and beautiful. We stopped there to have a picnic.
_____.

3 Fill in the gaps using **Who / Whose / Which / Where / When / Why**.

- 1) I don't know the name of the medicine _____ had been prescribed to my Dad.
- 2) The boy _____ mother worked at the swimming pool could attend it free.
- 3) This season of the year reminds me of the time _____ we met.
- 4) It's the street _____ I used to live many years ago.
- 5) She understood _____ I had changed my mind to go swimming.
- 6) I have the autograph of the famous actor _____ once came to our café.
- 7) We don't see any point _____ she hasn't turned back home.
- 8) It was the book _____ had been given to me by my great-grandmother.
- 9) I don't see anybody _____ I can ask for help.
- 10) They can't see the man _____ dog has bitten the boy.

IV. Defining / Non-defining relative clauses

1 Add commas.

- 1) The lift phobia which I have had since childhood prevents me from using it.
- 2) The kid who likes snakes buys all the books about reptiles at the local bookshop.
- 3) My father who is keen on politics doesn't want me to become a politician.
- 4) The idea that came into my head didn't cause any effect on my partners.
- 5) The place where we had met reminded me of her.

V. Both / Neither – All / Non – Either

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) _____ (both / neither) doctors are good psychologists and can help our kid.
- 2) _____ (both / neither) of them can do the work better than Sam. He's the best.
- 3) Would you like tea or coffee? – _____ (both / neither). I have already had lunch.
- 4) The girl is afraid of _____ (both / neither) nightmare and darkness.
- 5) The job of a doctor has _____ (both / neither) advantages and disadvantages.
- 6) _____ (both / neither) of the two have experienced fear anytime.
- 7) Do you understand the rules? – _____ (both / neither). Could you explain it again?
- 8) I don't believe them. _____ (both / neither) of them are telling a lie.
- 9) Would you like to travel by boat or by plane? – _____ (both / neither). They are _____ (both / neither) expensive ways of travelling.
- 10) I can see _____ (both / neither) of them. They haven't come yet.

2 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) _____ (both ... and / neither ... nor) Robert _____ Jim are afraid of snakes.
- 2) _____ (both ... and / neither ... nor) Jane _____ Jill like lifts. They live on the 3rd floor and walk up the stairs.
- 3) You should buy _____ (either ... or / neither ... nor) milk _____ cream for the cake.
- 4) He is _____ (either ... or / neither ... nor) a physician _____ a dentist. He works at the chemist's.
- 5) _____ (both ... and / neither ... nor) Mary _____ her sister hate injections.
- 6) _____ (both ... and / neither ... nor) boys _____ girls are coming with us. There will be only their parents.
- 7) We are going _____ (both ... and / either ... or) to Italy _____ to Germany. I don't know yet.
- 8) _____ (both ... and / neither ... nor) my niece _____ nephew like going to the dentist.
- 9) _____ (both ... and / neither ... nor) our English _____ Maths teachers enjoy going to rock concerts.
- 10) _____ (either ... or / neither ... nor) Andrew _____ George will take part in the game. The coach will decide later.

3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) _____ (all / none) of my friends are afraid of thunderstorms.
- 2) We had invited everybody on a picnic, but _____ (all / none) came.
- 3) _____ (all / none) of us take part in charity.
- 4) _____ (all / none) of their friends remember the incident happened two days ago.
- 5) _____ (all / none) of the players had fallen ill and the game was cancelled.
- 6) _____ (all / none) of the office workers are afraid of using the lift. It needs to be repaired.
- 7) _____ (all / none) of the children had done homework by last Friday.
- 8) _____ (all / none) of the guests admire my landscape paintings. Some of them even wanted to see them at the coming exhibition.
- 9) _____ (all / none) of the spectators enjoyed the show. It was too boring.
- 10) _____ (all / none) of us could feel the difference between the Italian and French cuisine.

VI. Phrasal verbs / Prepositions**1 Match phrasal verbs with the explanation.**

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) make out | a) compensate |
| 2) make up | b) connect by phone |
| 3) make up for | c) become friends again |
| 4) put off | d) extinguish (a fire) |
| 5) put on | e) get dressed |
| 6) put out | f) postpone |
| 7) put somebody through | g) see clearly |
| 8) put up with | h) tolerate |

2 Choose the correct particles.

- 1) Our car had suddenly broken, so we had to put _____ (up / off) the trip.
- 2) A rescue worker looked attentively but he couldn't make _____ (out / through) anything.
- 3) The boys looked quite unfriendly at each other but soon they tried to make _____ (in / up).
- 4) We called the gas service but couldn't make it _____ (through / into).
- 5) I have to put something _____ (on / up) and go out to see what was going on.
- 6) The instructor taught him not to put _____ (off / out) fire in case there were some wild animals around camp.
- 7) We spent all our money and had to make up _____ (for / through) some.

VII. Word formation

1 Fill in the table.

Verb	Adjective
Accept	
Create	
Depend	
Access	
Observe	
Forget	
Differ	

2 Fill in the gaps with the words derived from the words in brackets.

- 1) Extreme sports are quite _____ from the others. (DIFFER)
- 2) He looks quite _____ of his parents. (DEPEND)
- 3) She looks very _____ in this silk dress. (ATTRACT)
- 4) Automobiles are becoming more and more _____. (COMFORT)
- 5) If only we could eat only _____ products. (NATURE)
- 6) He could be rather _____ of his promises, so don't believe him too much. (FORGET)
- 7) The kids look so _____ that can apply for this posture. (CREATE)
- 8) I wish his suggestion was _____ for our partners. (ACCEPT)
- 9) The doctor seems quite _____ let's take his advice. (SENSE)
- 10) I wish you were _____ to people you meet with. (TOLERATE)

I. Present Perfect

1 Fill in the gaps using *Present Perfect*.

- 1) We just _____ (to move) to Moscow.
- 2) The couple who just _____ (to get) married look quite happy.
- 3) Janis _____ (to get) divorce and wants to join the rescue team.
- 4) The rangers from the group _____ (to lose) their job and have to look for another one.
- 5) My grandparents _____ (not to buy) their own house yet.
- 6) Their cottage _____ (to collapse) because of the flood.
- 7) There _____ (to be) never such a terrible storm there for two years already.
- 8) Volunteers from all parts of the country _____ (to graduate) from the same university.
- 9) They _____ (not to start) their own business since the last crisis.
- 10) His family _____ (to move) abroad since last week.

2 Ask questions using the words given.

- 1) I have graduated from the university this summer.
Where _____?
- 2) The man has got a promotion as a designer recently.
How _____?
- 3) Because of bad ecology we have moved to the country house since spring.
Why _____?
- 4) The thunderstorm has scared me since I was a child.
What _____?
- 5) The refugees have come from the farthest regions.
Where _____?
- 6) The volunteers have cleared forests and lakes.
What _____?
- 7) Mike's rescue team has brought food supplies to the needy.
Who _____?
- 8) The storm has lasted for three hours.
How _____?
- 9) Mary hasn't retired yet.
Why _____?
- 10) The student has disappeared since the last lecture.
Who _____?

3 Fill in the gaps with *Yet / Already / Since / For / Never / Just*.

- 1) She has _____ seen a millionaire.
- 2) We have _____ brought all the necessary evidence.
- 3) My sister hasn't arrived to school _____.

- 4) I haven't heard from him _____ the incident.
- 5) We have _____ raised money for the homeless.
- 6) We haven't met _____ a long time.
- 7) They haven't booked tickets to the USA _____.
- 8) The kids have _____ caused some trouble.
- 9) The e-mails from him haven't come _____ last year.
- 10) My niece has _____ tried skateboarding.

II. Present Perfect vs Past Simple

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) He _____ (has improved / improved) never her knowledge of French cuisine.
- 2) She _____ (has taken / took) part in studying the problem last week.
- 3) Where _____ (has worked / did work) he as a volunteer?
- 4) I _____ (haven't seen / didn't see) her since the last holiday.
- 5) The volunteers _____ (have cleaned / cleaned) the city three days ago.
- 6) The money from the company _____ (hasn't come / didn't come) since last spring.
- 7) We _____ (has seen / saw) the terrible accident ten days ago.
- 8) They _____ (have missed / missed) the brilliant opportunity to win the competition.
- 9) We _____ (have moved / moved) to the country since spring.
- 10) They _____ (have brought / brought) already all the necessary information to broaden the students' horizons of the etiquette.

2 Fill in the gaps with the words in brackets.

- 1) I can't switch on the laptop. Somebody _____ (to break) it.
- 2) – Where is Mary? – I believe she _____ (to leave) already.
- 3) The city _____ (to be) far from the scout's camp.
- 4) – Where she _____ (to be) all the time? – She was learning the poem.
- 5) The town _____ (to grow) into a city lately.
- 6) The bushes _____ (to grow) up high last year.
- 7) English courses _____ (to take) place very often here some years ago.
- 8) The workers _____ (to repair) the gas pipe very quickly. It's all right now.
- 9) The heavy boat _____ (to overturn) by the hurricane easily.
- 10) It _____ (to be) hot and all the crops _____ (to burn) down last summer.

III. Present Perfect Continuous

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) She (has been / have been) learning English for a long time.
- 2) It (has been / have been) raining since the night.
- 3) They (has been / have been) driving since noon.
- 4) The lake (has been / have been) flooding the city since afternoon.
- 5) He (has been / have been) touring for a week.
- 6) The storm (has been / have been) going on since last Friday.
- 7) She (has been / have been learning) to drive since March.
- 8) Our home town (has been / have been) growing for a long time.
- 9) The jet plane (has been / have been) roaring over our hose for a minute or two.
- 10) My parents (has been / have been living) in England since 1968.

2 Make sentences using the word combinations given.

- 1) The English Training Centre / to grow / since last year.
_____.
- 2) They / to work hard / since yesterday.
_____.
- 3) Our grandparents / to travel / for 14 days.
_____.
- 4) The fire / to destroy / the forest / since 3 p.m.
_____.
- 5) Jane / to work / as a volunteer / for a long time.
_____.
- 6) Severe droughts / to damage / fields / since the early summer.
_____.
- 7) Strong winds / to blow / since summer.
_____.
- 8) My friend / to take photos / since the beginning of the journey.
_____.
- 9) The forest / to turn into desert / since last year.
_____.
- 10) Our parents / to run the house / since youth.
_____.

3 Fill in the gaps using the verbs in brackets in *Present Perfect Continuous*.

- 1) Young people in many countries _____ (to play) football for more than hundred years.
- 2) Our kitchen garden _____ (to grow) for a year.
- 3) The town buildings _____ (to change) since the past centuries.

- 4) She _____ (to study) etiquette since she was 10.
- 5) Students _____ (to use) the bus for a long time.
- 6) We _____ (to work) as managers for some years.
- 7) The English Queen _____ (to rule) the country for 60 years.
- 8) People _____ (to pollute) our planet since the early times.
- 9) The river _____ (to flood) the village since the spring.
- 10) I _____ (to stay) in the UK since July.

IV. Modal verbs **Must / Can't; May / Might**

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) There is no news from him. He _____ (must / might) still be abroad.
- 2) She _____ (may / can't) visit us this summer. She has not been invited.
- 3) I _____ (must / might) go on a boat with you. You are so inexperienced.
- 4) The water in the lake _____ (may / must) be cool. It's early morning.
- 5) He _____ (can't / might) work for the travelling company. I have seen him in one of the offices.
- 6) He _____ (can't / must) be out. I can't get him through.
- 7) The trip _____ (must / might) cost much. He told me he'd rather stay home.
- 8) The flight from the UK to Japan _____ (must / might) be very expensive.
- 9) I have seen Jill's bike near her house. She _____ (can't / might) be still at school.
- 10) Jane is _____ (must / might) be by 10 a.m.

2 Fill in the gaps with **May / Might; Can't / Must**.

- 1) – Where's Sally? – She _____ be at the supermarket.
- 2) My mother might be at work now. I _____ see her car near the house.
- 3) It is windy and rainy. The water in the river _____ be cold.
- 4) Jake _____ be still at his office. He has got some urgent work here.
- 5) She hasn't called me yet. She _____ still be busy.
- 6) He _____ go on a boat trip across the Mediterranean Sea. He hasn't planned it yet.
- 7) They were not sure about their plans for the weekend yesterday. They _____ go to the country.
- 8) She has promised me and _____ pay for the ticket.
- 9) The taxi _____ be stuck in traffic jam at this hour.
- 10) They _____ be travelling at the moment. They haven't told us anything.

V. Infinitive -ing / to

1 Fill in the table.

Tenses	Infinitive (Active)	-ing form (Active)
Present Simple	(to) work	
Present Continuous		
Present Perfect		
Present Perfect Continuous		

2 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) I hope _____ (to go / going) on a picnic.
- 2) She enjoys _____ (to meet / meeting) them.
- 3) I want _____ (to visit / visiting) my friends at weekend on holidays.
- 4) It was too cold _____ (to go / going) skiing.
- 5) I'd like to make him _____ (work / working) better.
- 6) Let's stop _____ (to eat / eating) at this restaurant.
- 7) We couldn't help _____ (to laugh / laughing) at Charlie Chaplin's acting.
- 8) What do you prefer _____ (to travel / travelling) by train or plane?
- 9) Do you fancy _____ (to eat / eating) out?
- 10) It was hard enough _____ (to learn / learning) to speak Chinese well.

3 Put the verbs into (to) Infinitive or -ing form.

- 1) He can't _____ (to imagine) him a designer.
- 2) We don't want her _____ (to disturb) us.
- 3) She doesn't mind _____ (to open) the window, it's so stuffy.
- 4) My Dad stopped _____ (to smoke). I would like him _____ (to stop) smoking!
- 5) The story is worth _____ (to read).
- 6) Would you prefer _____ (to start) with some bread?
- 7) They aren't fancy _____ (to go) out tonight.
- 8) It's too difficult _____ (to walk) in such hot weather.
- 9) They promised me _____ (to come) the other day.
- 10) Avoid _____ (to eat) the food that had been kept too long in summer.

VI. Phrasal verbs / Prepositions

1 Match phrasal verbs with the explanation.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1) take after | a) move to a new page |
| 2) take off | b) remove clothes |
| 3) take up | c) turn off |
| 4) turn down | d) reduce volume |
| 5) turn off | e) appear unexpectedly |
| 6) turn over | f) start a hobby |
| 7) turn up | g) look like a relative |

2 Choose the correct particles.

- 1) I wanted to take _____ (up / through) the profession of a chef.
- 2) A disguised convict could be easily taken _____ (for / away) someone else.
- 3) The girls had to turn _____ (down / along) the TV, because their parents were sleeping.
- 4) We called the gas service because the gas pipe had been broken and they turned _____ (off / up) very quickly.
- 5) I turned _____ (on / off) the radio. My Mum was sleeping.
- 6) She turned the page _____ (up / over) and continued reading again.
- 7) We were wet through and had to take the clothes _____ (around / off) in order not to catch a cold.

VII. Word formation

1 Fill in the table.

Adjective	Negative adjective
Athletic	
Satisfied	
Honest	
Pleasant	
Polite	
Legal	
Regular	
Existent	

2 Fill in the correct word derived from the words in capitals.

- 1) He was rather _____ with his opponents about the situation in the economic sphere. (POLITE)
- 2) The criminal syndicate had created a _____ company and earned loads of money. (EXISTENT)
- 3) The _____ commercial activities are prohibited by law. (LEGAL)
- 4) I hate _____ people. (HONEST)
- 5) His _____ to come to the party was rather unexpected. (REFUSE)
- 6) People were _____ with the mass media comment on the financial situation in the country. (SATISFIED)
- 7) The kid looks rather _____ though he says he does sports regularly. (ATHLETIC)

Module 6

I. The Passive

1 Fill in the table.

Tense	Active	Passive
Present Simple	Steal / steals	
Present Continuous		
Past Simple		
Past Continuous		
Present Perfect Simple		
Future Simple		
Modals: might, could, should, have to		

2 Choose the correct answer.

- The new supermarket _____ (is robbed / was robbed) last month.
- The new house _____ (is robbed / has been robbed) this week.
- His friends _____ (will be seen / are seen) at the presentation next Saturday.
- The bus stops _____ (is being damaged / are being damaged) by vandals every month.
- Video equipment _____ (can't be used / were used) in the gallery. You'll have to pay a fine.
- The paintings _____ (are bought / have been bought) recently at the antiquary shop.
- The National Gallery in London _____ (is visited / will be visited) by millions of tourists.
- We _____ (are mugged / were mugged) by bikers in Rome last week.
- The law on speeding _____ (has to be made / is made) more strict in the shortest time.
- A beautiful song _____ (has just been created / is being created).

3 Rewrite the sentences in *Passive*.

- She let us into the gallery.
_____.
- The guards checked the museum windows in the evening.
_____.
- We consider it one of the most famous tourist attractions.
_____.
- She will attract public attention to the issue.
_____.

- 5) Students have done the lab work well.
_____.
- 6) She is sending you an invitation and you will get it in no time.
_____.
- 7) The gallery will exhibit many items next winter.
_____.
- 8) He was drawing his graphics when we entered the room.
_____.
- 9) The police should arrest the pickpockets in this district.
_____.
- 10) Tim installed a burglar alarm a week ago.
_____.

4 Fill in the gaps with the verbs in *Passive*.

- 1) The gallery _____ (not to visit) by tourists since 2010.
- 2) The date and time of the session _____ (to arrange) yesterday.
- 3) The town centre _____ (to consider) the busiest place in the country.
- 4) Our design _____ (to discuss) thoroughly.
- 5) The pictures _____ (to buy) at the exhibition next year.
- 6) Her laptop _____ (to repair) now.
- 7) The message _____ (to send) by the Internet and received on time.
- 8) The broken mobile phone _____ (to return) to the shop some days ago.
- 9) The TV Tower _____ (to construct) when we arrived at the village.
- 10) Each document _____ (to pay) great attention so we don't have any problems now.

II. Personal / impersonal constructions

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) It _____ (believe / is believed) that people originated from apes.
- 2) They _____ (expect / are expected) him to come soon.
- 3) She _____ (is thought / thinks) to be a true friend.
- 4) Dean _____ (is considered / considered) a professional detective.
- 5) He _____ (is known / knows) much about his family's past.
- 6) The kids _____ (were reported / reported) to be troublemakers in the neighbourhood.
- 7) The delegation _____ (is expected / expected) to arrive soon.
- 8) The scientist _____ (was expected / expected) to start his research last autumn.
- 9) Our parents _____ (think / are thought) to set off to London in some days.
- 10) The convicts _____ (were reported / report) to escape yesterday.

2 Fill in the gaps with the verbs.

- 1) Batman _____ (to know) to fight crimes.
- 2) The river _____ (to expect) to flood the town in spring.
- 3) My friend _____ (to say) to be a true anti vandal leader in the city.
- 4) Our teacher _____ (to consider) one of the best specialists in the country.
- 5) The district _____ (to report) to be the most dangerous criminal area in the town.
- 6) Arthur Conan Doyle _____ (to believe) to be one of the most talented authors of the past century.
- 7) She _____ (to know) as the best storyteller.
- 8) Agatha Christie _____ (to consider) the queen of detective prose.
- 9) They _____ (to expect) to work out the easiest solution of the problem.
- 10) This idea _____ (to say) to be the most useful for the development of the country.

III. The Causative

1 Fill in the table.

Tense	Active	Passive
Present Simple	She repairs her glasses.	
Present Continuous		
Past Simple		
Past Continuous		
Present Perfect		
Past Perfect		
Future Simple		

2 Write the sentence "He cuts his hair" in the passive forms given in Ex. 1.

3 Rewrite the sentences in Passive.

- 1) I caught fish yesterday.

- 2) Harry will dye his hair as a punk next day.

- 3) Postman had delivered the mail.

- 4) They are doing research work.

- 5) We brought the fox back to the zoo.

- 6) She had made the choice for them.

- 7) Workers were fixing the hole in the roof of our house.

- 8) Tom Sawyer whitewashed the fence.

- 9) He wins his prize every Friday.

- 10) I repaired my bike two days ago.

IV. Reflexive pronouns

1 Fill in the table.

Personal pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I	
You	
He	
She	
It	
We	
They	

2 Choose the correct answer.

- I'd like to drive there and see everything _____ (myself / himself).
- She couldn't do it _____ (myself / herself), so she asked us to help her.
- It's very important to understand the grammar rule _____ (yourselves / herself).
- She was unable to work as a store detective _____ (herself / himself) and left the job.
- "It's too late to blame _____ (itself / yourself)," said the police officer to the shoplifter.
- They are too inexperienced to do the task by _____ (ourselves / themselves).
- The cat managed to get out of the house by _____ (itself / herself).
- The rain was so hard that we couldn't see each other and lost _____ (themselves / ourselves) in the forest.
- She will make _____ (herself / myself) a try.
- The music was so loud that she couldn't hear _____ (myself / herself).

3 Fill in the proper reflexive pronouns.

- The razor was so sharp, that the kid cut _____.
- It's a pity, but she never controls _____ in any situation.
- They can read the English fiction _____.
- The girl is too small to dress _____.
- Look at _____! You are so silly!
- Don't think Roger can get out of the trouble _____.
- They made our way in the hall and finally lost _____.
- Maria fell and hit _____ while jogging.
- The town is too small to identify _____ as a centre.
- Don't give me advice! I can cope _____.

V. Reported Speech Reported Statements / Reported Questions / Reported Commands / Requests / Orders

1 Report the statements.

- 1) "I went to the rock concert yesterday," Sally said to me.
- 2) "He is coming to see us tonight," they said to us.
- 3) "I'll buy you a new guitar," mother said to me.
- 4) "She has solved the crime once," Jane said to him.
- 5) "There are many store detectives in the shop," the officer said to the shop assistants.
- 6) "The water in the river was cold last week," my mother said.
- 7) "I can't hear the TV," said my grandpa to me.
- 8) "Our team won the tournament last year," said the man.
- 9) "I can't bear this awful music," said Alma to Helen.
- 10) "They have made the research work themselves," said the director to the engineer.

2 Report the questions.

- 1) "Can he have a dinner with me?" she asked.
- 2) "Are they going to arrest them tomorrow?" asked detective.
- 3) "When did they go shopping?" asked mum.
- 4) "Has she bought souvenirs this summer?" asked Jill.
- 5) "Will the weather be fine next weekend?" asked dad.
- 6) "How much did the DVD cost?" asked my teacher.
- 7) "Where are they going tomorrow?" asked the travel agent.
- 8) "How did you get back so late?" asked my Granny.
- 9) "Why are you going to stay here so long?" asked my Mum.
- 10) "Where is the British Museum?" asked the tourist.

3 Report the orders / commands.

- 1) "Don't be there too late," said Dad.

- 2) "Show me the supermarket," he said to us.

- 3) "Follow the store detective," said the officer.

- 4) "Come home as soon as possible," said Mum.

- 5) "Don't play here that late," said the police officer.

- 6) "Come to the dance party on Friday," said the girl.

- 7) "Hand out the papers," said the professor.

- 8) "Don't bring your pets with you," said the zookeeper.

- 9) "Listen to his lecture attentively," said the teacher.

- 10) "Don't play in the flower garden," my father said.

VI. Phrasal verbs / Prepositions

1 Match phrasal verbs with the explanation.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1) run away | a) gradually disappear |
| 2) run out (of) | b) use all of something |
| 3) run into | c) arrange something |
| 4) set off | d) start something |
| 5) set up | e) unable to be used anymore |
| 6) wear off | f) meet by accident |
| 7) wear out | g) escape |
| 8) work on | h) solve something |
| 9) work out | i) study |

2 Choose the correct particles.

- 1) I wanted to work _____ (on / through) the professor's article alone, so nobody could disturb me.
- 2) A burglar run _____ (into / away) the police patrol.
- 3) The group had to set _____ (down / off) not waiting for the ones who had been late.
- 4) We threw the jeans and sweaters away because they had been worn _____ (off / up).
- 5) I made up my mind to work _____ (on / out) the plan myself.
- 6) She understood that the car had run _____ (up / out) of petrol.
- 7) We were running _____ (away / off) from the fire when suddenly understood we had left one of the kids in the house.

VII. Word formation

1 Fill in the table.

Words	Words with prefixes
national	
hero	
fill	
value	
do	
write	
pay	

2 Fill in the gaps with the correct word derived from the words in brackets.

- 1) Because she was rude with her opponents nobody could _____ her knowledge of the situation quite fairly. (VALUE)
- 2) The two friends had opened a _____ which became successful. (MARKET)
- 3) You have to _____ the test. (WRITE)
- 4) I hate _____ during Christmas as much as all Englishmen do. (EATING)
- 5) James Bond is considered to be a _____ for 50 years. (HERO)
- 6) It was his idea to _____ the well-known car to make it popular. (DESIGN)
- 7) The importance to _____ experiment is based on the latest scientific evidence. (DO)

VIII. Rules for Punctuation

1 Correct the mistakes.

- 1) My friend has never been to luxor.
- 2) Her friene is japanese.
- 3) We like our Art lessons, because mr. Chatter is a perfect teacher.
- 4) They are going to have a picnic on friday.
- 5) The weather on new year's day is going to be nasty.
- 6) Sam and i have been great friends since we met at the institute.
- 7) Our grandpa feels bad. We would better call dr. hill.
- 8) Two languages, english and french, are required for the job.
- 9) Atumn months are quite warm here, especially september.
- 10) He has been to cowfold, england twice.

2 Fill in the necessary punctuation signs.

- 1) There were some people in the compartment ____ Mr. Johnson, Jenny and my father.
- 2) Dr. ____ Ramsey is a very experienced surgeon.
- 3) When will the cab come ____
- 4) Never say never ____
- 5) ____ Come in! ____ said the boss.
- 6) I need a pair of jeans ____ some socks ____ a T-shirt and shoes.
- 7) Jim, who is a friend of theirs ____ comes next Monday.
- 8) As for me ____ I hate when it's cold.
- 9) If you don't understand the word ____ ask your Russian teacher to say it again.
- 10) Mr. Payne is your new teacher ____ isn't he?

MODULE 1

I. Adverbs

Ex. 1

Adjective	Adverb
Beautiful	Beautifully
Fast	Fast
Late	Lately
Early	Early
Hard	Hard
Lucky	Luckily
Simple	Simply
Quiet	Quietly
Easy	Easily
Gentle	Gently
True	Truly
Good	Well
Slow	Slowly
Brave	Bravely
Bad	Badly

Ex. 2 1) The rescue team checked the area carefully. 2) I know the map of the region very well. 3) It is a fast train to Novosibirsk. 4) They are brave soldiers. 5) To be a stunt man you need to be brave and strong. 6) She is very experienced. She could cope with any task easily. 7) He runs slowly, but he always wins. 8) The UFO appeared so suddenly that we stood frozen to the spot unable to believe our eyes. 9) You should work hard to become a firefighter. 10) They lived a long and happy life.

Ex. 3 1) She closed the door quietly. 2) The Russian soldiers fought bravely for peace and freedom. 3) The territory has been checked for explosives carefully, so we can start. 4) Suddenly, the wind began to blow and we had to find a shelter. 5) They had to train hard to achieve even slightest result. 6) It wasn't easy to parachute, the wind was blowing strongly. 7) I can't play the drums, but I can play the guitar quite well. 8) Unfortunately, drivers feel helpless on slippery roads. 9) The rest of the group was moving so slowly, that we had to wait for them. 10) After a month of training we could do the trick easily.

II. Present Simple vs Present Continuous

Ex. 1

Infinitive	Present Simple	Present Continuous
To make	Make; makes	Is / are making
To swim	Swim; swims	Is / are swimming
To wash	Wash; washes	Is / are washing
To surf	Surf; surfs	Is / are surfing
To meet	Meet; meets	Is / are meeting
To leave	Leave; leaves	Is / are leaving

Ex. 2 1) Does she surf the Internet early in the morning? She doesn't surf the Internet early in the morning. 2) Is she preparing for the trip now? She isn't preparing for the trip now. 3) Is he parachuting from the plane? He isn't parachuting from the plane. 4) Does Yury do a lot of work as an editor? Yury doesn't do a lot of work as an editor. 5) Is Dad coming back from his rock climbing trip in the Crimea? Dad isn't coming back from his rock climbing trip in the Crimea. 6) Are the boys paragliding now? The boys are not paragliding now. 7) Does our teacher usually do free diving in summer? Our teacher doesn't usually do freediving in summer.

Ex. 3 1. are doing 2. am trying 3. is 4. want 5. think 6. believe 7. practise 8. am not going 9. are doing 10. am watching

Ex. 4 1) are installing 2) is trying 3) is taking 4) are considering 5) is meeting 6) is performing 7) is sniffing 8) understand 9) are the right size 10) seems

III. The -ing form

Ex. 1 1) I admit working with him for a while. 2) The rescue workers practise climbing high walls and buildings. 3) It's worth trying to make her do bungee jumping. 4) She loved looking at clouds when she was a child. 5) He didn't deny his strange habit watching his neighbours through

binoculars. 6) There's no point in arguing on the question. 7) We don't mind surfing on holidays. We're taking the necessary equipment. 8) They look forward to visiting us on Christmas. 9) The couriers have difficulty in making deliveries on time because of the traffic jams. 10) She couldn't help laughing at the clowns as if she were a kid.

- Ex. 2** 1) prefers watching; 2) appreciate working; 3) like watching; 4) is good at playing; 5) suggested having; 6) fancy eating; 7) can't help dancing; 8) are busy taking; 9) doesn't mind buying; 10) objected to marrying.

IV. Infinitive

- Ex. 1** 1) would prefer to make; 2) expected him to come; 3) agreed to arrange; 4) decided to dive; 5) planned to do; 6) were glad to see; 7) were lucky to escape; 8) are always eager to help; 9) used to spend; 10) was clever enough not to cross.
- Ex. 2** 1) aren't glad to see; 2) willing to meet; 3) are eager to make; 4) would rather not go; 5) wanted me to cook; 6) were made to rewrite; 7) planned to get; 8) refuses to stay; 9) appeared to be; 10) would like to dance.

V. The -ing form / The Infinitive.

Ex. 1

Use the - ing form	Use the to-Infinitive
Like, don't mind, it's worth, can't stand, look forward to, can't help, avoid, imagine, suggest, fancy, enjoy, prevent	Would like, too / enough, agree, want, ask, hope, promise, expect, to sum up

- Ex. 2** 1) I don't mind having a meeting with my classmates. 2) He looks forward to meeting with her English pen friend. 3) I want to visit my relatives on Christmas. 4) His Mum can't imagine him getting married to Helen. 5) The teacher would like to make his students work better. 6) Let's stop eating at this very moment. 7) We couldn't help smiling at Charlie Chaplin's comedy. 8) What does she prefer to travel by bike or car? 9) Does he fancy eating out tonight? 10) It was difficult enough for him to learn to do freediving.
- Ex. 3** 1) She can't imagine him being a firefighter. 2) We didn't want him to disturb them. 3) We don't mind opening the window, it's so stuffy. 4) He gave up smoking. 5) The song is worth singing. 6) Would you prefer to start with the result of the experiment? 7) She fancies going out tomorrow. 8) It's too difficult to do diving in such cold weather. 9) He promised me to return the glasses in an hour. 10) Avoid dressing smart. There are plenty of robbers.
- Ex. 4** 1) driving; 2) to open; 3) meeting; 4) to smoke; 5) spending; 6) to inform; 7) to hurt; 8) spending; 9) going; 10) to take.

VI. Comparisons of adjectives / adverbs

Ex. 1

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	The best
Nice	Nicer	The nicest
Clever	Cleverer	The cleverest
Quiet	Quieter	The quietest
Cruel	More cruel	The most cruel
Cold	Colder	The coldest
Simple	Simpler	The simplest
Busy	Busier	The busiest
Polite	More polite	The most polite
Bad	Worse	The worst
Quick	Quicker	The quickest

- Ex. 2** 1) shorter 2) the smallest 3) younger 4) longer 5) pretty 6) the fastest 7) the best 8) more interesting 9) more modern 10) more beautiful
- Ex. 3** 1) farther 2) faster 3) the closest 4) the easiest 5) better 6) the most enthusiastic 7) the strangest 8) more patient 9) more serious 10) the most complicated
- Ex. 4** 1) coldly 2) patiently 3) seriously 4) deep 5) completely 6) environmental 7) silently 8) usual 9) natural 10) total

- Ex. 5** 1) more friendly 2) the worst 3) more free 4) faster 5) the most quietly 6) higher 7) more beautifully 8) more deeply 9) later 10) the most quickly

VII. Phrasal verbs / Prepositions

- Ex. 1** 1) c 2) d 3) a 4) g 5) b 6) f 7) e

- Ex. 2** 1) down 2) into 3) up 4) out 5) off 6) round 7) about

VIII. Word formation

Ex. 1

Verb	Noun
Work	Worker
Design	Designer
Employ	Employee
Tour	Tourist
Attend	Attendant
Interview	Interviewee
Act	Actor
Assist	Assistant
Direct	Director

MODULE 2

I. Past Continuous

- Ex. 1** 1) Bob was not travelling the whole summer. 2) It was not raining and the wind was blowing from the east. 3) We were not passing by the ancient castle when Dad called me. 4) I was not feeling sick the whole day yesterday. 5) The boys were not walking when I saw them. 6) Nick was not looking for the souvenirs when we saw him near the shop. 7) Mary was not going on a boat trip when we met her. 8) It was not snowing hard when our family returned home. 9) The coach was not moving quickly when something wrong happened. 10) I was not watching "Quantum of Solace" at noon yesterday.
- Ex. 2** 1) Was the businessman having a breakfast when he came across the article in the newspaper? 2) Was Maxim talking to Jane when they came up to their professor's house? 3) Were the kids playing tennis when Dad returned home? 4) Were the people waiting for their guide when it got dark? 5) Were the girls running after the bus when we noticed them? 6) Was Mother feeding the cat when she heard the latest news? 7) Was the sun rising when we started? 8) Were we taking photos when the car came to pick us up? 9) Were the mosquitoes buzzing the whole night yesterday so we couldn't sleep a wink? 10) Was Sharon going home when the thunderstorm broke out?
- Ex. 3** 1) I was looking out of the door when I saw my uncle. 2) The boy was searching for the keys when we noticed him. 3) She was signing up the letters when the boss arrived. 4) My parents were travelling in Greece from August till September. 5) The horizon was getting dark. 6) Ben and John were walking very quickly when they heard someone screaming. 7) He was making calculations when something went wrong. 8) We were climbing the hill when it got dark. 9) The kids were writing the paper from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. 10) My parents were thinking about their plans when I came in.

II. Past Simple

Ex. 1

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II
To take	Took	Taken
To come	Came	Come
To get	Got	Got
To be	Was / were	Been
To think	Thought	Thought
To leave	Left	Left
To read	Read	Read
To set	Set	Set
To wear	Wore	Worn
To ring	Rang	Rung

- Ex. 2** 1) We couldn't see Mary because she had left. 2) They answered thousands of search requests per day. 3) We had to create a useful computer programme for studying English grammar. 4) The companions set their office in the hired flat near the centre of the town. 5) She received much criticism from experts. 6) At first they tried to do their best, but then gave up. 7) Andrew managed to raise much money from the sponsors. 8) Everybody liked this simple but neat design. 9) The manager thought of an ad to attract the customers' attention. 10) Daniel listed the groups according to their popularity.

III. Past Continuous vs Past Simple

- Ex. 1** 1) was reading 2) was cooking 3) were doing 4) met 5) was watching 6) were skiing 7) stopped 8) was listening 9) was staying 10) were sailing
- Ex. 2** 1) was studying 2) were taking 3) was playing 4) was calling 5) was looking 6) was getting 7) was reading 8) was running 9) was staying 10) Were going
- Ex. 3** 1) was blowing, were; 2) was watching; 3) were leaving, came; 4) was travelling, got; 5) was driving, noticed; 6) was snowing; 7) entered, was writing; 8) was walking; 9) were having, arrived; 10) was getting, was taking.

IV. Used to

- Ex. 1** 1) She used to wear make-up. 2) Our city used to be dirty. 3) My Dad used to smoke. 4) Our grandparents used to live in the city. 5) My dog used to be strong. 6) My sister used to drink milk. 7) My Mum used to work as a dentist. 8) Ford cars used to be very expensive. 9) The singer used to be very popular. 10) He used to wear long hair as a student.
- Ex. 2** 1) Did she use to wear make-up? 2) Did our city use to be dirty? 3) Did my Dad use to smoke? 4) Did our grandparents use to live in the city? 5) Did my dog use to be strong? 6) Did my sister use to drink milk? 7) Did my Mum use to be a dentist? 8) Did Ford cars use to be very expensive? 9) Did the singer use to be very popular? 10) Did he use to wear long hair as a student?

V. Used to / Past Simple

- Ex. 1** 1) They had dinner in the restaurant by the sea. 2) He thought about entering the Moscow State University. 3) We had breakfast at 8 a.m. 4) I attended a driving school when a student. 5) My parents lived at the seaside. 6) My grandparents went on river cruises every autumn. 7) Our relatives visited us in Moscow regularly. 8) My dad repaired his car quite often. 9) We surfed the Internet. 10) My classmates visited me every evening.
- Ex. 2** 1) We used to travel to the UK every summer. 2) I used to play the guitar every day. 3) He used to have a shower before dinner. 4) They used to live not far from the city centre. 5) I didn't use to talk on the phone while eating. 6) Our parents used to go to work by bus. 7) She used to work late at night. 8) Dad used to smoke a cigarette before breakfast. 9) The town used to be very small some years ago. 10) The group used to play live concerts.

VI. Past Perfect

- Ex. 1** 1) Had the enemy destroyed the town before 1942? 2) Had they gone for a walk before they finished working? 3) Had the travellers left the map in the camp? 4) Had she arrived before she called them back? 5) Had the show begun before they entered the hall? 6) Had the group become popular by the end of the 21st century? 7) Had the writer finished the book before the war broke out? 8) Had we found the information by the end of the week? 9) Had I left school before it was repaired? 10) Had the tourists reached the camp before the thunderstorm began?
- Ex. 2** 1) before 2) before 3) after 4) before 5) before 6) after 7) before 8) before 9) before 10) before
- Ex. 3** 1) We had repaired the car by 9 p.m. yesterday. 2) The kids had broken the window before their Dad came home. 3) They had read the book by yesterday's afternoon. 4) I hadn't seen him since I moved to another place. 5) She had graduated from the medical school before the 80s. 6) By 2000 the company had produced about 2,000 items. 7) As I was approaching the house I understood that I had lost my wallet. 8) The city had changed before we visited it for the first time. 9) She didn't understand that she had been very rude with her mother. 10) They were glad that they had solved all their problems.

VII. Past Perfect Continuous

- Ex. 1** 1) She had been doing her homework for an hour when she remembered to call her tutor. 2) We had been listening to music since afternoon and didn't pay attention to anything. 3) I remembered I hadn't cooked anything for dinner because I had been watching DVDs for a

long time. 4) Amie had passed her test because she had been revising for two weeks. 5) He had been diving since August and felt quite experienced. 6) They hadn't been sleeping for some nights and looked quite exhausted. 7) His family had been having dinner for half an hour so there was nobody in the bedroom. 8) The policeman had been hiding in the thick bushes since last night and nobody could see him. 9) She had been dreaming of becoming an actress since she left school. 10) Historians and scientists had been conducting investigation for three years.

Ex. 2 1) Had she been doing her homework for an hour? 2) Had we been listening to music since afternoon? 3) Had I been watching DVDs for a long time? 4) Had Amie been revising for two weeks? 5) Had he been diving since August? 6) Had they been sleeping for some nights? 7) Had his family been having dinner for half an hour? 8) Had the policeman been hiding in the thick bushes since last night? 9) Had she been dreaming of becoming an actress since she left school? 10) Had historians and scientists been conducting investigation for three years?

Ex. 3 1) Mary had been doing her hair for an hour when she remembered to turn off the gas. 2) Willy had been playing music since afternoon and didn't pay attention to the buzzing telephone. 3) Irene hadn't prepared anything for Mike because she had been watching TV for a long time. 4) Emily had passed her exams because she had been studying hard since the last semester. 5) Jill had been doing karate since last year and felt extremely tired. 6) They had been hanging out for a week. 7) His family had been having a holiday since July so nobody could answer your call. 8) The tiger had been chasing the deer since morning. 9) I had been dreaming of becoming a rock guitarist since I left school. 10) The best detectives had been investigating the case for some years.

VIII. Phrasal verbs / Prepositions

Ex. 1 1) j 2) b 3) f 4) d 5) c 6) a 7) i 8) e 9) g 10) h

Ex. 2 1) through 2) away 3) along 4) off 5) off 6) up 7) through

IX. Word formation

Ex. 1

Verb	Noun
Annoy	Annoyance
Enjoy	Enjoyment
Refuse	Refusal
Govern	Government
Arrive	Arrival
Advertise	Advertisement
Erupt	Eruption

Ex. 2 1) government; 2) eruption; 3) advertisement; 4) annoyance; 5) refusal; 6) arrival; 7) attractions

MODULE 3

I. Future Simple

Ex. 1 1) The scientists will go to the scientific research station today. 2) They will worry about the climate changes. 3) The temperature will drop and the snow will melt. 4) They will have a good time swimming in the lake. 5) It will be chilly in March. 6) The museum will organize ecological conferences for the guests. 7) It will be exciting to learn about the African wildlife. 8) There will be more than a hundred rainfalls each year in this part of the country. 9) The weather will be perfect for climbing the mountains. 10) There will be no sunny days during winter.

Ex. 2 1) Will we make our holiday tour in a week? We won't make our holiday tour in a week. 2) Will they arrange an unforgettable show for the kids? They won't arrange an unforgettable show for the kids. 3) Will Terry go on a hike tomorrow? Terry won't go on a hike tomorrow. 4) Will she have a dangerous holiday to the volcano? She won't have a dangerous holiday to the volcano. 5) Will you remember the summer showers? You won't remember the summer showers. 6) Will he have great fun helping nature? He won't have great fun helping nature. 7) Will our friends take lessons in ecology at the camp? Our friends won't take lessons in ecology at the camp.

Ex. 3 1) The tourists will learn about the ecology on the coast tomorrow. 2) What time will the professor tell us how to behave in the forest? 3) I don't think we will help to save the planet. 4) Let's go! You will miss the coach to the seaside. 5) They will visit the research station if the

weather isn't rainy. 6) The kids will climb trees in the camp. 7) They will worry about it if they don't make a report on the climate changes. 8) My parents will save endangered species of birds next summer holidays. 9) Ann and Mike will sledge to the mountains tomorrow morning. 10) I will give you a hand at the farm next week.

II. Be going to

- Ex. 1** 1) am going 2) are going 3) is going 4) are going 5) are going 6) are going 7) am going 8) is going 9) are going 10) is going
- Ex. 2** 1) What is going to rise? 2) When is Tanya going to go windsurfing? 3) Where is the holiday village going to organize a party next week? 4) Who is going to take up volcano surfing? 5) When are their friends going to do wok racing? 6) What are we going to arrange for the delegation? 7) When is he going to do quad racing? 8) Who is going to arrange a party for the delegation? 9) Where are Mary and Tim going to try to ride a quad bike? 10) What is the tourist group going to do during their summer holidays?
- Ex. 3** 1) My friends are going to go windsurfing in Australia. 2) She is going to try river bugging. 3) I am not going to do extreme ironing in a strange place. 4) The men are going to seek adventure during their Christmas holidays. 5) They are not going to learn scuba diving as it takes much time. 6) My sister is going to practise volcano surfing at a leisure centre. 7) I'm going to do ice climbing as I am a fan of extreme sports. 8) Are you going to drive a quad bike in Turkey? 9) The historical club is going to compete with the other clubs. 10) They are going to have a marvellous holiday in Turkey next summer.

III. Present Simple / Present Continuous

- Ex. 1** 1) I am not taking scuba diving lessons next summer. 2) They haven't been competing since morning. 3) She is not doing kite surfing on Monday. 4) We are not arranging a competition for them tomorrow. 5) Mike is not riding a quad bike in the afternoon. 6) The tourists are not doing bungee jumping in November. 7) I am not organizing a lecture on ecology for our colleagues for the whole night on Tuesday. 8) The water is not getting colder next week. 9) I am not going ice climbing at 5 p.m. every day. 10) The holiday village is not opening at the next weekend.

IV. Time Clauses

- Ex. 1** 1) as soon as 2) by the time 3) When 4) while 5) before 6) until 7) the moment that 8) whenever 9) after 10) as
- Ex. 2** 1) until 2) while 3) by the time 4) whenever 5) after 6) The moment that 7) before 8) so 9) when 10) before

V. Conditionals types 0, 1, 2 & 3

- Ex. 1** 1) If you mix red and white, you get pink. 2) If you leave cheese in the sun, it melts. 3) If you stay in the sun too long, you get sunburn. 4) If you practice Maths hard, you learn it. 5) If you drink cold water, you have a sore throat. 6) If you offer tickets beforehand, you have no problems. 7) If you smoke, you have lung cancer. 8) If you work hard, you achieve success. 9) If you add lemon to tea, you get Russian tea. 10) If you heat paper, it burns.
- Ex. 2** 1) She will arrive if we call her. 2) If it is fine, she will go for a walk. 3) If she buys tickets, we will go to the stadium. 4) If they go to the beach, they will do windsurfing. 5) If she takes diving lessons, she will become a champion. 6) We will have a great time if we ride a quad bike. 7) If they go to the seaside, they will get suntanned. 8) If I go to Italy, I will try local food. 9) They will play badminton if it is not cold. 10) If he goes to the mountains, he will take nice photos.
- Ex. 3** 1) If I had enough money, I would travel to Morocco. 2) If I had relatives in Great Britain, I would visit them. 3) If I lived at the coast, I would do kite surfing. 4) If I went to the USA, I would practise English. 5) If I had time, I would do ice climbing. 6) If I lived near the river, I would go river bugging. 7) If I bought tickets, I would go to the show. 8) If I were you, I would try exotic meals. 9) If I were free, I would go on a cruise. 10) If I won a lottery, I would travel around Europe.
- Ex. 4** 1) If I had had enough money, I would have travelled to Morocco. 2) If I had had relatives in Great Britain, I would have visited them. 3) If I had lived at the coast, I would have done kite surfing. 4) If I had gone to the USA, I would have practised English. 5) If I had had time, I would have done ice climbing. 6) If I had lived near the river, I would have gone river bugging. 7) If I had bought tickets, I would have gone to the show. 8) I were you, I would have tried exotic meals. 9) If I had been free, I would have gone on a cruise. 10) If I had won a lottery, I would have travelled around Europe.

VI. Wishes

- Ex. 1** 1) I wish I could go for a walk. 2) If only he could go travelling. 3) She wishes she could have a picnic. 4) I wish I could see properly. 5) They wish they had a lighter with them. 6) If we only could have more free time. 7) I wish I could find my torch. 8) If only you had a sleeping bag. 9) I wish there was first aid kit at hand. 10) If only the school was near my house.
- Ex. 2** 1) I wish I had gone for a walk. 2) If only he had gone travelling. 3) She wishes she had had a picnic. 4) I wish I had seen properly. 5) They wish they had had a lighter with them. 6) If we only had had more free time. 7) I wish I had found my torch. 8) If only you had had a sleeping bag. 9) I wish there had been first aid kit at hand. 10) If only the school had been near my house.

VII. Phrasal verbs / Prepositions

- Ex. 1** 1) g 2) c 3) a 4) f 5) e 6) d 7) b
- Ex. 2** 1) for 2) through 3) after 4) off 5) up 6) off 7) around

VIII. Word formation

Ex. 1

Verb	Adjective
Poison	Poisonous
Economy	Economical
Salt	Salty
Athlete	Athletic
Allergy	Allergic
Expense	Expensive
Nature	Natural

- Ex. 2** 1) dangerous 2) athletic 3) salty 4) expensive 5) natural 6) functional 7) foolish 8) careless 9) comfortable 10) allergic

MODULE 4**I. Modals Can / Can't / Must / May / Might / Should**

- Ex. 1** 1) must 2) can't 3) Can 4) mustn't 5) mustn't 6) can 7) mustn't 8) can 9) Can 10) must
- Ex. 2** 1) can 2) Can 3) can't 4) can 5) shouldn't 6) can 7) should 8) can't 9) must 10) should
- Ex. 3** 1) should 2) have to 3) shouldn't 4) have to 5) don't have to 6) shouldn't 7) should 8) have to 9) shouldn't 10) don't have to

II. Past modals Had to / Didn't have to / Could / Couldn't

- Ex. 1** 1) I could sing very well last year. 2) I could win this computer game in childhood. 3) She couldn't speak Italian some years ago. 4) They couldn't play snooker last year. 5) The children could read French magazines at the age of 11. 6) "The Wings" could compose music very well in the 80s. 7) My cat could play quite a long time when it was a kitten. 8) Father could cook Chinese dishes very well last year. 9) Her sister could drive a car very carefully at the age of 30. 10) My uncle could achieve success in making computer programmes a year ago.
- Ex. 2** 1) had 2) couldn't 3) had to 4) did you have to 5) could 6) had 7) had 8) didn't have 9) couldn't 10) had
- Ex. 3** 1) must 2) couldn't 3) are not able to 4) could 5) mustn't 6) had to 7) Can 8) could 9) mustn't 10) was able to
- Ex. 4** 1) can 2) haven't been able to 3) can 4) to be able to 5) can 6) can't; been able to 7) can be 8) can 9) is not able to 10) can

III. Relative Clauses

- Ex. 1** 1) who 2) where 3) where 4) when 5) why 6) whose 7) that 8) who 9) which 10) whom
- Ex. 2** 1) The dog which I met on my way home was angry. 2) The day when we went to the country was cold. 3) The man who lives next door works as a dentist. 4) The girl whose mother had flu saw a doctor. 5) We asked the man why he was watching the neighbours' house. 6) The field where we stopped to have a picnic was green and beautiful.
- Ex. 3** 1) which 2) whose 3) when 4) where 5) why 6) who 7) why 8) which 9) who 10) whose

IV. Defining / Non-defining relative clauses

- Ex. 1** 1) The lift phobia, which I have had since childhood, prevents me from using it. 2) The kid, who likes snakes, buys all the books about reptiles at the local bookshop. 3) My father, who is keen on politics, doesn't want me to become a politician. 4) The idea, that came into my head, didn't cause any effect on my partners. 5) The place, where we had met, reminded me of her.

V. Both / Neither – All / Non – Either.

- Ex. 1** 1) Both 2) Neither 3) Neither 4) Both 5) Both 6) Neither 7) Neither 8) Both 9) Neither; both 10) Neither
Ex. 2 1) Both ... and 2) Neither ... nor 3) either ... or 4) both ... and 5) Neither ... nor 6) Neither ... nor 7) either ... or 8) Neither ... nor 9) Both ... and 10) Either ... or
Ex. 3 1) All 2) None 3) All 4) None 5) All 6) All 7) None 8) All 9) None 10) All

VI. Phrasal verbs / Prepositions

- Ex. 1** 1) g 2) c 3) a 4) f 5) e 6) d 7) b 8) h
Ex. 2 1) off 2) out 3) up 4) through 5) on 6) out 7) for
Ex. 3

Verb	Adjective
Accept	Acceptable
Create	Creative
Depend	Dependent
Access	Accessible
Observe	Observant
Forget	Forgetful
Differ	Different

- Ex. 4** 1) different 2) dependent 3) attractive 4) comfortable 5) natural 6) forgetful 7) creative 8) acceptable 9) sensible 10) tolerant

MODULE 5

I. Present Perfect

- Ex. 1** 1) have moved 2) has got married 3) has got divorced 4) have lost 5) haven't bought 6) has collapsed 7) have never been 8) have graduated 9) have not started 10) has moved
Ex. 2 1) Where have you graduated from this year? 2) How has the man got a promotion? 3) Why have you moved to the country house since spring? 4) What has scared me since I was a child? 5) Where have the refugees come from? 6) What have the volunteers cleared? 7) Who has brought food supplies to the needy? 8) How long has the storm lasted? 9) Why hasn't Mary retired yet? 10) Who has disappeared since the last lecture?
Ex. 3 1) never 2) already 3) yet 4) since 5) already 6) for 7) yet 8) just 9) since 10) never

II. Present Perfect vs Past Simple

- Ex. 1** 1) has never improved 2) took 3) has he worked 4) haven't seen 5) cleared 6) hasn't come 7) saw 8) have missed 9) have moved 10) have already brought
Ex. 2 1) has broken 2) has already left 3) was 4) has she been 5) has grown 6) grew 7) took 8) have repaired 9) has been overturned 10) was; burnt

III. Present Perfect Continuous

- Ex. 1** 1) has been playing 2) has been raining 3) have been driving 4) has been flooding 5) has been touring 6) has been going 7) has been learning 8) has been growing 9) has been roaring 10) have been living
Ex. 2 1) The English Training Centre has been growing since last year. 2) They have been working hard since yesterday. 3) Our grandparents have been travelling for 14 days. 4) The fire has been destroying the forest since 3 p.m. 5) Jane has been working as a volunteer for a long time. 6) Severe droughts have been damaging fields since the early summer. 7) Strong winds have been blowing since summer. 8) My friend has been taking photos since the beginning of the journey. 9) The forest has been turning into desert since last year. 10) Our parents have been running the house since youth.
Ex. 3 1) have been playing 2) has been growing 3) have been changing 4) has been studying 5) have

been using 6) have been working 7) has been ruling 8) have been polluting 9) has been flooding
10) have been staying

IV. Modal verbs **Must / Can't; May / Might**

Ex. 1 1) might 2) can't 3) must 4) may 5) might 6) can't 7) might 8) must 9) can't 10) must

Ex. 2 1) might 2) can't 3) must 4) can't 5) might 6) can't 7) might 8) must 9) might 10) can't

V. Infinitive -ing / to

Ex. 1

Tenses	Infinitive Active	-ing form Active
Present Simple	(to) work	playing
Present Continuous	(to be) working	–
Present Perfect	(to) have played	having played
Present Perfect Continuous	(to) have been playing	–

Ex. 2 1) to go 2) meeting 3) to visit 4) to go 5) to work 6) to eat 7) laughing 8) to travel 9) eating
10) to learn

Ex. 3 1) imagine 2) to disturb 3) opening 4) to smoke; to stop 5) reading 6) to start 7) going 8) to walk
9) to come 10) eating

VI. Phrasal verbs / Prepositions

Ex. 1 1) g 2) b 3) f 4) d 5) c 6) a 7) e

Ex. 2 1) up 2) for 3) down 4) up 5) off 6) over 7) off

VII. Word formation

Ex. 1

Adjective	Negative adjective
Athletic	Non-Athletic
Satisfied	Dissatisfied
Honest	Dishonest
Pleasant	Unpleasant
Polite	Impolite
Legal	Illegal
Regular	Irregular
Existent	Non-Existent

Ex. 2 1) impolite 2) non-Existent 3) illegal 4) dishonest 5) refusal 6) dissatisfied 7) non-Athletic

MODULE 6

I. The Passive

Ex. 1

Tense	Active	Passive
Present Simple	Steal / steals	Is / are stolen
Present Continuous	Is / are stealing	Is / are being stolen
Past Simple	Stole	Was / were stolen
Past Continuous	Was / were stealing	Was / were being stolen
Present Perfect Simple	Have / has stolen	Have / has been stolen
Future Simple	Will steal	Will be stolen
Modals: might, could, should, have to	Might steal Could steal Should steal Have to steal	Might be stolen Could be stolen Should be stolen Have to be stolen

Ex. 2 1) was robbed 2) has been robbed 3) will be seen 4) are being damaged 5) can't be used
6) have been recently 7) is visited 8) were mugged 9) has to be made 10) has just been created

Ex. 3 1) We were let into the gallery. 2) The museum windows were checked in the evening. 3) It is considered one of the most famous tourist attractions. 4) Public attention will be attracted to the issue. 5) The lab work has been done well. 6) The invitation is being sent to you and will be

got in no time. 7) Many items will be exhibited next winter. 8) His graphics was being drawn when we entered the room. 9) The pickpockets in this district should be arrested. 10) A burglar alarm was installed by Tim a week ago.

- Ex. 4** 1) has not been visited 2) were arranged 3) is considered 4) should be discussed 5) will be bought 6) is being repaired 7) was sent 8) was returned 9) was being constructed 10) has been paid

II. Personal / impersonal constructions

- Ex. 1** 1) is believed 2) expect 3) is thought 4) is considered 5) knows 6) were reported 7) is expected 8) was expected 9) are thought 10) were reported
- Ex. 2** 1) is known 2) is expected 3) is said 4) is considered 5) is reported 6) is believed 7) is known 8) is considered 9) are expected 10) is said

III. The Causative

Ex. 1

Tense	Active	Passive
Present Simple	She repairs her glasses.	She has her glasses repaired.
Present Continuous	She is repairing her glasses.	She is having her glasses repaired.
Past Simple	She repaired her glasses.	She had her glasses repaired.
Past Continuous	She was repairing her glasses.	She was having her glasses repaired.
Present Perfect	She has repaired her glasses.	She has her glasses repaired.
Past Perfect	She had repaired her glasses.	She had her glasses repaired.
Future Simple	She will repair her glasses.	She will have her glasses repaired.

- Ex. 2** 1) He has his hair cut. 2) He is having his hair cut. 3) He had his hair cut. 4) He was having his hair cut. 5) He has his hair cut. 6) He had his hair cut. 7) He will have his hair cut.

- Ex. 3** 1) I had the fish caught yesterday. 2) Harry will have his hair dyed as a punk next day. 3) Postman had had the mail delivered. 4) They are having research work done. 5) We had the fox brought back to the zoo. 6) She had had the choice made. 7) Workers were having the hole in the roof of our house fixed. 8) Tom Sawyer had the fence whitewashed. 9) He has his prize won every Friday. 10) I had my bike repaired two days ago.

IV. Reflexive pronouns

Ex. 1

Personal pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I	Myself
You	Yourselves
He	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself
We	Ourselves
They	Themselves

- Ex. 2** 1) myself 2) herself 3) yourselves 4) herself 5) yourself 6) themselves 7) itself 8) ourselves 9) herself 10) herself

- Ex. 3** 1) himself 2) herself 3) themselves 4) herself 5) yourself 6) himself 7) themselves 8) herself 9) itself 10) myself

V. Reported Speech Reported Statements / Reported Questions / Reported Commands / Requests / Orders

- Ex. 1** 1) Sally told me he had gone to the rock concert the day before. 2) They told us he was coming to see them the following night. 3) Mother told me she would buy me a new guitar. 4) Jane told him she had solved the crime once. 5) The officer told the shop assistants there were many store detectives in the shop. 6) My mother told me the water in the river had been cold the week before. 7) My grandpa told me he could not hear the TV. 8) The man said their team had won the competition a year before. 9) Alma told Helen she could not bear that awful music. 10) The director told the engineer they had made the research work themselves.

- Ex. 2** 1) She asked if he could have a dinner with her. 2) Detective asked if they were going to arrest them the next day. 3) Mum asked when they had gone shopping. 4) Jill asked if she had bought souvenirs that summer. 5) Dad asked if the weather would be fine the next weekend. 6) My teacher asked how much the DVD had cost. 7) The travel agent asked where they were going the next day. 8) My Granny asked how he had got back so late. 9) My Mum asked why they were going to stay there so long. 10) The tourist asked where the British Museum was.
- Ex. 3** 1) Dad asked not to be there too late. 2) He asked us to show him the supermarket. 3) The officer ordered to follow the store detective. 4) Mum asked to come home as soon as possible. 5) The police officer asked not to play there that late. 6) The girl asked me to come to the dance party on Friday. 7) The professor said to hand out the papers. 8) The zookeeper warned not to bring their pets with them. 9) The teacher asked to listen to his lectures attentively. 10) My father said not to play in the flower garden.

VI. Word formation

Ex. 1

Words	Words with prefixes
national	multinational
hero	superhero
fill	refill
value	undervalue
do	redo
write	rewrite
pay	prepay

- Ex. 2** 1) value 2) supermarket 3) rewrite 4) overeating 5) superhero 6) redesign 7) redo

VII. Rules for Punctuation

- Ex. 1** 1) My friend has never been to Luxor. 2) Her friend is Japanese. 3) We like our Art lessons, because Mr. Chatter is a perfect teacher. 4) They are going to have a picnic on Friday. 5) The weather on New Year's Day is going to be nasty. 6) Sam and I have been great friends since we met at the institute. 7) Our grandpa is not well. We would better call Dr. Hill. 8) Two languages, English and French, are required for the job. 9) Autumn months are quite warm here, especially September. 10) He has been to Cowfold, England twice.
- Ex. 2** 1) There were some people in the compartment: Mr. Johnson, Jenny and my father. 2) Dr. Ramsey is a very experienced surgeon. 3) When will the cab come? 4) Never say never! 5) "Come in!" said the boss. 6) I need a pair of jeans, some socks, a T-shirt and shoes. 7) Jim, who is a friend of theirs, comes next Monday. 8) As for me, I hate when it's cold. 9) If you don't understand the word, ask your Russian teacher to say it again. 10) Mr. Payne is your new teacher, isn't he?

NOTES

A series of horizontal dotted lines for taking notes.

