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Дисципліна „Англійська мова ”

Посібник з граматики для студентів 1 курсу технічних
факультетів

Затверджено Методичною радою НТУУ „КПІ”

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Навчальне видання

Дисципліна „Англійська мова”

Посібник з граматики для студентів 1 курсу технічних факультетів

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Методичні вказівки з граматики для студентів I курсу технічних факультетів укладено відповідно до програми і спрямовані на розвиток навичок з граматики. Учбовий матеріал відібрано з граматичних тем, що вивчаються на першому курсі.

Видання складається з 8 розділів. На початку розділу подається короткий граматичний довідник і далі йдуть вправи на тренування. Це сприяє закріпленню та поглибленню знань з граматики. Крім того, враховується словниковий запас та знання набуті в середній школі. Виконання студентами методичних вказівок сприяє інтенсифікації процесу навчання іноземної мови і створює умови для правильного і найбільш доцільного тренування, яке забезпечує тривалі навички вживання граматики на практиці.

UNIT 1. THERE IS / THERE ARE

There is a sofa in the room.

There are two pictures on the wall.

There isn't a TV in the room.

What else **is there** in the room?

We use **there is / where are** to say that something / someone exists.

The short form of **there is** is **there's**.

There are hasn't got a short form.

e.g. ***There is (There's)** a sofa in the room.*

***There are** four children in the garden.*

The question form is: ***Is there? / Are there?***

e.g. ***Is there** a restaurant in the town*

***Are there** any apples in the basket?*

The negative form is: ***There isn't ... / There aren't ...***

e.g. ***There is not / isn't** a man in the room*

***There are not / aren't** any cars in the street.*

In short answers we use *Yes* or *No*, *there is / isn't* or *there are / aren't*. We do not repeat the whole questions.

Is there ...? Yes, there is.

No, there isn't

Are there ...? Yes, there are.

No, there aren't.

Exercises

1. Fill in the gaps with *there is* or *there are* in the correct form

1. ***There are*** lots of rooms in the Royal Hotel. It is very big.
2. twenty-five children in my class.
3. "..... any biscuits left?" "No, I'm sorry. I ate them all.
4. It is winter now. any leaves on the trees.
5. "Can we listen to some music?" "No. a radio in

this room.”

6. “Can I have some sugar in my coffee?” “No, I’m afraid
..... any left.

2. Fill in there is /are, it is or they are.

1. *There is* a letter on your desk. *It is from your uncle.*
2. some people in the office.
3. “Where’s my football?” “..... in the garden.”
4. Look! a beautiful rainbow in the sky.
5. two parks in this town. quite big.
6. a box on the desk. Laura’s.

3. Complete the sentences with there is or there are

E.g. *There are* ten computers in our computer room.

1. two apples on the table.
2. three lamps in this room.
3. a big tree in our garden.
4. They’ve got a very big house. a long garden at the
back and also a swimming pool.
5. four bedrooms in their house.
6. an envelope in the drawer.
7. seven days in a week.
8. a photo of my boyfriend in the newspaper.
9. only one egg in the fridge.
10. two big white cats outside their house.

4. Make sentences using there is or there are. Remember to use the correct preposition – in, on or at.

E.g. *A big elephant / zoo There’s a big elephant at the zoo.*

1. three apples / bag
2. five students / garden
3. two books / table
4. twelve plates / cupboard
5. two lamps / desk

6. a small mouse / cage
7. a painting by Monet / wall
8. two big dogs / garden
9. only one clean cup / kitchen
10. an envelope / drawer

5. Complete the sentences with *there is*, *there are*, *there isn't*, *there aren't*, *is there*, or *are there*.

E.g. A: *Is there* a big sofa in your sitting room?

B: Yes, *there is*.

1. A: a table in your room.
B: Yes, but a chair.
2. A: How many rooms in your house?
B: six.
3. A: a carpet in your bedroom?
B: No,
4. A: a Chinese restaurant near here?
B: Yes, one in the next street.
5. A: How many students in your class?
B: 30.
6. A: Excuse me, a post office near here?
B: Yes,
7. A: two flights from Istanbul to Paris on Sunday?
B: No, only one.
8. A: thirty days in May or thirty-one?
B: thirty days. thirty-one days.
9. A: a good film on TV tonight?
B: Yes,
10. A: lots of clothes shops in the new shopping centre?
B: Yes,

6. Complete the sentences with some or any.

E.g. There are **some** tomatoes in the fridge.

1. Are there letters in the post box?
2. There are difficult words in this text.
3. Are there biscuits left?
4. There are new students in our class.
5. Are there computers in your classroom?
6. There aren't empty seats.
7. Carla bought new clothes during the sales.
8. There are French stamps here, but there aren't German stamps.
9. There are presents for Richard on the table.
10. Tosya is a small town. There aren't big supermarkets there.

7. Make sentences with there is / there are and some / any.

E.g. *There are some* good programmes on TV tonight.

1. ? good films on at the moment?
2. x Sorry, sandwiches left.
3. ? chocolates with nuts in?
4. v great beaches near Cape Town.
5. ? photos of your great-grandparents?
6. x crisps left, I'm afraid.
7. v. letters for you.
8. ? interesting articles in your magazine?
9. v people at the bus stop.
10. x buses into town after midnight.

Test

Fill in the gaps:

- Q1. There are 12 in a year.
a.) *days*
b.) *weeks*
c.) *months*
d.) *hours*
- Q2. There a race next week.
a.) *to be*
b.) *was*
c.) *will be*
d.) *are*
- Q3. There telephone in my hotel room.
a.) *isn't*
b.) *aren't*
c.) *aren't any*
d.) *isn't some*
- Q4. There isn't pasta in the kitchen.
a.) *some*
b.) *many*
c.) *a*
d.) *any*
- Q5. are fifteen students in my class.
a.) *These*
b.) *Them*
c.) *There*
d.) *Their*
- Q6. There any poisonous snakes here.
a.) *aren't*
b.) *isn't*
c.) *wasn't*

- Q7. There a lot of people at the cinema last night.
- a.) *is*
 - b.) *are*
 - c.) *was*
 - d.) *were*
- Q8. only one theatre and two cinemas in this city ten years ago.
- a.) *there is*
 - b.) *there was*
 - c.) *there are*
 - d.) *there were*
- Q9. something strange in her appearance.
- a.) *There is*
 - b.) *It is*
 - c.) *This is*
 - d.) *That is*
- Q10. There wasn't in the garden.
- a.) *some people*
 - b.) *anybody*
 - c.) *any people*
 - d.) *no people*

UNIT 2. GOING TO

We use *going to*:

- a. Talking about future actions
e.g. I'm going to repair bicycle tomorrow
(I have already decided to repair it)
- b. Saying what will happen (predicting future happenings)
e.g. It's already 4 o'clock. We are going to be late.

Exercises:

1. Read the following sentences. Then say what these people are going to do using the words from the list.

study all day, post it, sleep, have a party, go to the hairdresser's, take a taxi.

1. Kim and Paul are tired. ***They're going to sleep.***
2. Richard has written a letter.
3. Kate has missed the bus.
4. Mrs Hunter's hair is untidy.
5. It is Jane's birthday.
6. Bob has an exam tomorrow.

2. Write the correct form of *going to* to complete these sentences.

1. When (you) ***are going to*** phone her?
2. (They not) stay very long.
3. What (you) say to your father?
4. (I not) pay anything.
5. (We) play tennis tomorrow?
6. (She) live in Mexico for a few months.
7. (The machine) work?
8. (Your parents) have a holiday this year?
9. (They) borrow some money from the bank.
10. (I not) eat there again.

3. In this exercise you have to put the verb into the correct form using going to.

1. A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
B: I (wash) the car.
2. A: I've decided to re-paint this room.
B: Oh, have you? What colour (you / paint) it?
3. A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
B: No, it looks as if it (fall) down.
4. A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
B: Yes, I (buy) something for dinner.
5. A: Has George decided on what to do when he leaves school?
B: Oh, yes. Everything is planned. He (have) a holiday for a few weeks and then he (start) a computer programming course.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into form to be going to

1. Where are you off to with that ladder? – I (have) a look at the roof; it's leaking and I think a tile has slipped.
2. We bought our new garage in sections and we (assemble) it ourselves.
3. - Why do you want all the furniture out of the room? –
- Because I (shampoo) the carpet. It's impossible to do it unless you take everything off it first.
4. - Here are the matches: but what do you want them for? –
- I (make) a bonfire at the end of the garden, I want to burn that big heap of rubbish.
5. - Have you decided on your colour scheme?
- Oh, yes, and I've bought the paint. I (paint) this room blue and sitting room green.
6. - Why are you asking everyone to give you bits of material?
- Because I (make) a patchwork quilt.
7. - Do you have to carry so much stuff on your backs?
- Yes, we do. We (camp) out and (cook) our own meals, so we have to

carry a lot.

8. I've been measuring the window. I (put) in double glazing.
9. - You (wear) that nice dress in dinghy?
- Of course not! I (sit) on the pier and (watch) you all sailing. I (not get) all wet and muddy and pretend that I'm enjoying it!
10. Marry: Ann's busy baking. Apparently she (bake) all their bread from now on.
11. - Why have you brought your camera? You (try) to take photographs?
- It's not allowed, you know –
- No, I (try) to sell the camera.
12. - Why are you rolling up the carpets?
- You (paint) the ceiling?
- No, I (take) the carpet to the cleaner's.
13. Mrs Smith was just picking up the receiver when her husband came downstairs. 'Ann's not well' – she said.
'I (ring) the school and say that she can't come'.
14. - Where are all those children off to with baskets?
- They (pick) blackberries.
15. I hear the farmer down the road has hired a bulldozer.
Yes, he (dig) up all his hedges and put in fences instead.

5. Write the correct form of *going to* and use one of these verbs to complete the sentences. Use each verb once only.

finish	complain	fall off	be	miss
die	lift	drive	work	fail

1. Look at those clouds! It's ***going to rain***.
2. Look at the sun! It hot today.
3. Susan's not working very hard. I think she her exams.
4. He's very angry. He to the manager.

5. It's nearly four o'clock. The lesson soon.
6. I don't like travelling by plane. I there.
7. This plan is too complicated. It (not)
8. The President's very ill. I think he
9. Watch the baby! She the bed!
10. This bus is very slow. I think we the train.

6. Answer the questions. You are going to do all these things but you haven't done them yet. Use *going to* and the word(s) in brackets

1. Have you cleaned the car? (tomorrow) Not yet. *I'm going to clean it tomorrow.*
2. Have you phoned Sally? (later) Not yet.
3. Have you done the shopping? (this afternoon) Not yet.
4. Have you read the paper? (after dinner) Not
5. Have you had dinner? (just)

7. Read the situations and complete the dialogues. Use *going to*.

1. You have decided to write some letters this evening.
 FRIEND: Are you going out this evening?
 YOU: No, *I'm going to write some letters.*
2. You are a smoker but you have decided to give it up soon.
 FRIEND: Smoking is very bad for you.
 YOU: I know.
3. You have been offered a job but you have decided not to take it.
 FRIEND: I hear you've been offered a job.
 YOU: That's right, but
4. You are in a restaurant. The food is awful and you've decided to complain.
 FRIEND: This food is awful, isn't it?
 YOU: Yes, it's disgusting.

8. What is going to happen in these situations? Use the words in brackets.

1. There are a lot of black clouds in the sky.
(rain) *It's going to rain.*
2. It's 8.30. Jack is leaving his house. He has to be at work at 8.45 but the journey takes 30 minutes.
(late) He
3. There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. A lot of water is coming in through the hole.
(sink) The boat
4. Emma is driving. There is very little petrol left in the tank. The nearest petrol station is a long way away.
(run out) She

9. Write a question with *going to* for each situation.

1. Your friend has won some money. You ask:
(what / do with it?) *What are you going to do with it?*
2. Your friend is going to a party tonight. You ask:
(What / wear?)
3. Your friend has just bought a new table. You ask:
(where / put it?)
4. Your friend has decided to have a party. You ask:
(who / invite?)

10. Complete the dialogues using a form of will or going to, and other necessary words.

1. - 'I've got a headache. Have you got any aspirin?'
- 'Yes. It's in the bathroom. I it for you.'
2. - 'Don't forget to tell me if I can help you.'
- 'Thank you. I a ring if I think of anything.'
3. - 'Why are you making sandwiches?'
- 'Because we a picnic on the beach.'
- 'What a lovely idea! I the towels and the swimming costumes.'

4. - 'I'm going now! Bye!'
 - 'Bye! What time you back tonight?'
 - 'I don't know. I phone you later.'
5. - 'Who do you think win the next election?'
 - 'The Labour Party win, definitely.'
6. - 'You still owe me ten pounds. Have you forgotten?'
 - 'I'm sorry. Yes, I'd forgotten. I back tomorrow.'
7. - 'Wow, Pete! What a lovely new bike!'
 - 'It's good, isn't it?'
 - 'Pete ... I was wondering. What do with your old bike?'
 - 'I don't know. Why? Do you want it?'
 - 'Er ... well, maybe.'
 - 'Fine. You can have it.'
 - 'I you for it. How much do you want?'
 - 'It's OK. You can have it for nothing.'
8. - 'Your exams start in two weeks time.
 When you start revising?'
 You haven't done any yet.'
 - 'I know. I'll do some tonight.'
 - 'You're gong out tonight.'
 - I tomorrow night then.'

11. Fill in *will* or *going to* and one of the verbs from the list, as in the example.

visit, paint, clean, have, cook, rain, drive, stay, phone, answer

1. A: Have you got any plans for this evening?
 B: Yes, I ***am going to visit*** my parents.
2. A: Are you ready to order, sir?
 B: Yes, I the steak, please.
3. A: There are dark clouds in the sky.
 B: It this afternoon.
4. A: My teacher wants to speak to you.

- B: Okay, I her tomorrow morning.
5. A: Why did you buy those brushes?
B: I the house.
6. A: There's somebody knocking at the door.
B: I it.
7. A: What are his plans for the weekend?
B: He at home and relax.
8. A: What are the Johnsons doing tomorrow?
B: They to the beach.
9. A: This house is a mess!
B: Don't worry, I it.
10. A: I'm hungry!
B: Okay, I dinner.

12. Fill in the gaps with *will* or *be going to* and one of the verbs from the list.

visit, answer, be write, study, finish

1. A: The phone is ringing.
B: ***Okay, I'll answer it.***
2. A: You haven't finished your homework yet.
B: I know. I it after I have a bath.
3. A: Do you like singing?
B: Yes, I do. I a singer.
4. A: Do you want to go out for dinner tonight?
B: I can't. I for my exams.
5. A: Please write to us.
B: I promise we regularly.
6. A: Have you made plans for Christmas?
B: Yes, I my parents in Brighton.

13. Fill in *will* or *going to* and one of the verbs from the list, as in the example.

1. He likes painting. He ***is going to be*** (be) an artist.

2. I'm sure Kelly **(let)** you borrow her CDs.
3. Look at him! He **(fall)** off his bike.
4. They **(have)** dinner at Mario's on Saturday evening.
5. I can't see you at the weekend. I **(visit)** my parents.
6. I'm cold. I **(put on)** my jacket.
7. He **(meet)** Lisa for coffee at noon.
8. I **(fly)** to Madrid next month.
9. Don't worry, I **(call)** the plumber for the dishwasher.
10. I can't go to the park today. I **(take)** my dog to the vet.

14. Fill in with will or the correct form of be going to

1. A: I need to go the dentist.
B: Okay, I drive you there.
2. A: Your shirt is dirty.
B: I know. I wash it later.
3. A: We haven't got any tomatoes.
B: I know. I buy some this afternoon.
4. A: I don't understand this exercise!
B: Don't worry, I help you.
5. A: Why are you so excited?
B: I buy some new clothes next week.
6. A: It's hot in here.
B: I open the window.
7. A: I can't do this puzzle.
B: I show you how to do it.
8. A: I'm not feeling well.
B: I take you to the doctor.
9. A: What are you doing next weekend?

- B: I visit my parents.
10. A: There's something wrong with the car.
B: I call a mechanic.
11. A: Why is she wearing these clothes?
B: She have dinner with Paul.
12. A: What are Sean's plans for the summer?
B: He work at a restaurant to earn some money.
13. A: What are you looking for?
B: My basketball. I play basketball with Peter.
14. A: I'm hungry.
B: I make you a sandwich.
15. A: Shall we go out tonight?
B: Sorry, I can't. I visit my aunt.

15. Fill in "be going to" or "will" in the appropriate form

- Jill: 1.) *Are you going to* make any New Year's Resolutions?
- Jack: Yes, I 2.) learn to drive.
- Jill: Really! 3.) give you some lessons if you like.
Have you got a car?
- Jack: No, but I 4.) start saving now and I expect I 5.)
..... buy one in the summer.
- Jill: I 6.) start learning Spanish and, if I can, I 7.)
..... go to Spain next year.
- Jack: 8.) you go alone?
- Jill: No, I 9.) probably ask some friends to come.

16. Fill in *shall*, *will* or the *be going to* form

- A: Your garden needs tidying.
B: I know. I 1.) do it this afternoon.
- A: 2.) I lend you my gardening tools?
B: Thank you. I 3.) come round to collect them later.
- A: I 4.) visit my brother this afternoon, so I 5.)
..... bring them to you now, if you like.

17. Complete the telephone conversation using *shall, will* or the *be going to* form

- A: 1.) I cook something for dinner?
B: No, thanks. I 2.) eat at a restaurant tonight.
A: Then I 3.) phone Chris and ask him to dinner.
B: He won't be at home. He 4.) meet me tonight.
You can come, too.
A: Thanks. I 5.) see you at the restaurant, then.

18. Fill in the gaps with the future simple, *be going to* or the present continuous.

1. The tree is falling. It *is going to hit* (**hit**) that car!
2. I can't meet you today. I (**have**) lunch my boss in an hour.
3. It's hot in here. I (**take off**) my sweater.
4. Tom (**fly**) to New York on Friday. He has already bought his ticket.
5. She likes children. She (**be**) a teacher.
6. I'm sure Kim (**not / let**) you drive her new car.
7. I can't go to the cinema on Saturday. I (**go**) to the shops with my mother.
8. I think it (**snow**) on Christmas Day this year.

19. In the following dialogues some of the future forms are wrong. Find the mistakes and correct them.

1. A: What do you do this weekend?
B: I don't know yet. Maybe I'll give Paul a ring and see what he's doing.
2. A: I'll be honest with you, Mathew. I don't think you're gong to pass this exam.
B: Oh, no. What will I be doing?
3. A: Is it a true that Rachel will get married to that awful boyfriend of

hers this weekend?

- B: I'm afraid so. And I'm going to the wedding. I've got to. I'm her bridesmaid.
4. A: Our plane leaves at six o'clock on Saturday morning.
B: Yuk! You have to make me up. I can never get up in the morning.
5. A: It's my birthday on Sunday. I'm going to be 30!
B: Thirty! That's ancient! You are getting your pension soon.
6. A: Mickey and David will be arriving soon and the house looks like a pigsty.
B: Don't worry. It'll only be taking a few minutes to clear up.
7. A: Will you be going skiing as usual after Christmas?
B: Not this year. Its too expensive. We'll stay at home.
8. A: I'll ring you as soon as I'll arrive.
B: Please do. We'll be waiting to hear you've arrived safely.

Test

Fill in the gaps:

- Q1. Next Sunday the National Museum.
a.) *I'm going to visit*
b.) *I visit*
c.) *I haven't visited*
- Q2. I help you with the dishes?
a.) *Will*
b.) *Shall*
c.) *Am I going*
- Q3. I promise I you a new sweater.
a.) *am going to buy*
b.) *bought*
c.) *will buy*
- Q4. I to the shops yesterday.
a.) *am going*
b.) *went*
c.) *go*
- Q5. We a new film at the cinema tonight.
a.) *have seen*
b.) *are going to see*
c.) *see*
- Q6. Watch out! You the plates.
a.) *are going to drop*
b.) *will drop*
c.) *drop*
- Q7. He some new clothes tomorrow.
a.) *is going to buy*
b.) *buys*
c.) *bought*
- Q8. We our grandparents tomorrow.

- a.) visited*
- b.) visit*
- c.) are going to visit*

Q9. Simon the windows now.

- a.) is going to clean*
- b.) cleaned*
- c.) is cleaning*

Q10. I think I morning exercises tomorrow

- a.) will do*
- b.) am doing*
- c.) am going to do*

UNIT 3. TYPES OF QUESTIONS.

There are four types of interrogative sentences in English: general questions, special questions, alternative questions and disjunctive questions.

1. General questions or Questions with Yes / No answer begin with an **auxiliary** or **modal verb** (*is, are, do does, can* etc) which is followed by the subject. We usually answer these questions with Yes or No.

e.g. Are you coming with us? Yes, I am.

Do you like sweets? – No, I don't.

Has he left? – No, he hasn't. etc.

When the main verb is in the present simple, we form the questions with the auxiliary verb **do** or **does**.

e.g. **Does Jack** live in a flat? **Yes, he does**

When the main verb is in the past simple, we form the questions with the auxiliary verb **did**.

e.g. **Did it** rain last night? **No, it didn't**

2. Special questions or Wh- questions begin with a questions word (**who, what, where, why, when, whose, which, how** etc).

e.g. **Whose** cat is this? It's Ted's.

Where did you stay? At the Park Hotel

Who is used without a noun to ask about people.

e.g. **Who** told you the truth?

Whose is used to express possession.

e.g. **Whose** pen is this? It's his.

Which is used for people, animals or things before **nouns, one / ones, of** or alone.

e.g. **Which car** is your?

There are two newspapers here. **Which one** would you like to read?

Which is your bag?

e.g. **What** day is it today?

What did he say?

What's this?

What is used before a noun or alone to ask about things.

As to their structure special questions are divided into two types.

a.) In special questions referring to any part of the sentence except the subject or its attribute the word order is the same as in general questions but the questions word is placed at the head of the sentence.

e.g. **Where** do you live?

How did you meet her?

What did you do this afternoon?

b.) If **who**, **which**, or **what** are the subject of the question, the word order is the same as in statements.

e.g. **Who** goes to the cinema?

Whose children are playing in the yard?

3. Alternative questions amply choice. They consist of two parts connected by the conjunction **or**. Alternative questions may have the structure of general and special questions.

e.g. Do you work at a plant or at an institute?

Have you bought a book or a notebook?

4. A disjunctive questions or Question tags are short questions which we add at the end of a statement. We use them to ask for confirmation of, or agreement with, our statement.

e.g. You haven' got a car, have you?

It was a good film, wasn't it?

They don't like us, do they?

Question tags are formed with an auxiliary verb and appropriate pronoun. They take the same auxiliary verb as in the statement if there is one, otherwise they take **do / does** (Present Simple) or **did** (Past Simple)

e.g. She **was** at home, **wasn't she**?

He **left** late, **didn't he**?

A positive statement is followed by a negative question tag, whereas a negative statement is followed by a positive question tag.

- e.g. She plays tennis well, **doesn't she?**
He hasn't come yet, **has he?**
He's always late, **isn't he?**
She is never late, **is she?**

Exercises.

1. Construct simple questions to the following sentences.

1. We begin our studies in September.
2. The laboratory assistant always fixes the devices himself.
3. He delivered a lecture last month.
4. We measured the water level.
5. We shall change our plans for Sunday.
6. Students are making an experiment in the laboratory.
7. They were analysing the results of their research from 4 to 6 o'clock yesterday.
8. At 8 o'clock tomorrow we shall be preparing for a very important experiment.
9. We have finished our experiment by 5 o'clock.
10. We had finished our experiment by 5 o'clock.
11. We shall have completed our experiments by the end of the week.
12. He has been working at this problem for two years.

2. Make questions from these statements.

1. She likes travelling?
Does she like travelling?
2. They're working.
Are they working?
3. He was playing tennis.
4. She went to school today.
5. They live here.
6. She's eating at the moment.
7. They drove to the station.

8. She's reading.
9. He had breakfast early.
10. They came today.
11. She drives to work.
12. He left this morning.
13. He was writing a letter.
14. They watched television.
15. She's at home.
16. They went home.
17. She likes horror films.
18. He's walking home.
19. They were eating ice cream
20. They gave him the money.

3. You want to know if ... What do you say?

1. you're late *Am I late?*
2. this is the London train.
3. your photos are ready.
4. John is working in the garden.
5. the children are studying
6. Jane gives piano lessons.
7. Tony was enjoying himself
8. they live in the south
9. she should be here
10. she should ask a question
11. it will be fine tomorrow
12. my friend will be staying
13. they would like an invitation
14. they often argue like that
15. I run a mile every morning
16. Sheila went to the lecture

4. Write the questions.

1. Who *came to see* you? Simon came to see me.
2. Who *did Julie meet?* last night? Julie met Barbara.
3. What you reading? I like reading novels.
4. Who ? Joie made the cake.
5. Who ? Helen found the car keys.
6. What ? A cigarette started the fire.
7. What you? I want some help.
8. Who you? Caloline told me.
9. Who with Paul? Sue stayed with Paul.
10. What you ? I said nothing.
11. Who ? David came with Mary.
12. Whatyou ? I study medicine.
13. Who ? Linda lives with her parents.
14. Who ? Greg opened the door.
15. What ? Something terrible happened.

5. Construct special questions to the following sentences.

1. The computer will give the controller the full information on the conditions on the line.
2. Scientists consider hydrogen a very promising energy source.
3. Scientists have found many ways of producing hydrogen – basically from ordinary water.
4. Rutherford created a school of talented physicists in the field of atomic research.
5. The scientist was making a very interesting experiment when we entered the lab.
6. One student was carrying out the experiment while the other was putting down all the details.
7. We had finished our work before he came.
8. He has been working at this problem for two years.

6. In your notebook, make ten questions from the box below, and give the answers.

Who	
Why	are you going?
When	did they leave?
Where	is she talking to?
What	did they come here?
What time	are you looking at?
How	did it cost?
How much	

7. Put the words into the correct order. Then write the questions.

- Where / go / yesterday / did / you?
Where did you go yesterday?
- What / are / going / the / time / party / you / to?
- How long / Maria / has / ill / been?
- When / you / Spain / are / leaving / for?
- Why / so / tired / are / you / today?
- How / have / brothers / many / got / you?
- What / your / is / friend's / name / best?

8. Make questions as in the example.

- I have got a dog. (you)
Have you got a dog, too?
- I live in the country. (Sally)
Does Sally live in the country, too?
- I went out last night. (you)
- I can drive. (David)
- I like pizza. (you)
- I have got long hair. (she)
- I am wearing a hat. (Donna)

9. Fill in the gaps with one of the questions words form the list.

who, what, which, where, how long, when, what, how often, how, whose

1. **Whose** is this bag? My sister's.
2. are the children? At school.
3. is Paul coming back? Tomorrow.
4. does he drive? Very dangerously.
5. is that woman? Mary Smith.
6. time do you finish work? At four o'clock.
7. do they buy a newspaper? Every day.
8. is her name? Catherine.
9. city do you like best? Rome or Milan?
10. have you been a teacher? Since 1991.

10. Fill in what, which, who, when, where, whose or why.

1. "**What** is your name?" "John".
2. "..... shirt do you want?" "The blue one, please".
3. "..... is your favourite colour?" "Red."
4. "..... are you from?" "Poland".
5. "..... time do you usually go to bed?" "At ten".
6. "..... are you crying?" "Because I've hurt my finger."
7. "..... are those books over there?" "Paul's".
8. "..... is your best friend?" "Mary."
9. "..... did you go on holiday last year?"
10. "..... are you leaving?" "Tomorrow."
11. "..... is that ma over there?" "My dad."
12. "..... are you going to cook for dinner?" "Roast beef."
13. "..... do you want to leave?" "Because I'm bored."
14. "..... is Mr Smith?" "Our science teacher."

11. First fill in the gaps in the questions with *how old, how often, how much, how many, how long or how long ago*. Then match the questions to the answers.

1. ***How much*** does this jacket cost?
 2. do you go to the theatre?
 3. is your sister?
 4. people are coming to your party?
 5. have you been a teacher?
 6. did you visit Poland?
- a. Since 1990.
 - b. \$ 24.
 - c. Two years ago.
 - d. 14.
 - e. Once a month.
 - f. Only a few.

12. Fill in the gaps with the correct question words.

- A: 1.) ***What*** are you doing?
B: I'm making a salad for the party.
- A: 2.) people are coming?
B: About thirty.
- A: 3.) time are they arriving?
B: Seven o'clock. 4.) is Steve coming?
A: At eight o'clock. 5.) are you going to put all the food?
B: On the table in the living room.
- A: 6.) are the curtains in these closed?
B: Because I don't want Steve to see everyone when he arrives.
- A: 7.) is going to open the door when Steve comes?
B: I'll do that.

13. Ask questions with *who* or *what* as in the examples.

1. ***Somebody*** has written to her.
Who has written to her?

2. **Something** frightened him.
What frightened him?
3. **Something** fell on my head.
4. **Somebody** is talking on the phone.
5. **Somebody** has stolen her bag.
6. **Something is** in the garden.
7. **Somebody** will bring the parcel.
8. **Somebody** sent Linda flowers.
9. **Something** is making a funny noise.
10. **Somebody** bought his painting.

14. Ask questions with *who* or *what* as in the examples.

1. He found **something**.
What did he find?
2. She has helped **somebody**.
Who has she helped?
3. They'll buy **something**.
4. He's meeting **somebody**.
5. John is writing **something**.
6. She saw **somebody** in the room.
7. He heard **something**.
8. He talked to **somebody**.

15. Ask questions to which the words in bold are the answers.

Lily lives in **Greendale**. She is a **typist**. She works in **an office in the town centre**. In her spare time Lily likes **to do sports**. Her best friend is **Sophie**. They met **two years ago** when they were at university. They are friends **because they have the same hobbies**. They go walking together **once a week**. Sophie drives them to the countryside in her car. Lily and Sophie **are having a rest** at the moment. Sophie is tired today **because she went to bed very late last night**.

1. *Where does Lily live?*
She lives in Greendale.

16. Construct alternative questions to the following sentences.

1. This piece of software allows the TCP / IP system to work with your modem.
2. E – mail is your personal connection to the Internet.
3. He is leaving for London today.
4. When you phoned me I was working.
5. I shall be working at the laboratory at 9 o'clock tomorrow.
6. I have known him for 10 years.
7. I lost the money, which I had received.
8. You will have finished your work before the bell rings.

17. Put a question tag at the end of the sentences.

1. You don't like beefburgers,?
2. You're going to France,?
3. We had a good time,?
4. It's hot today,?
5. You can't use a word processor,?
6. You won't tell anyone,?
7. We don't have to go yet,?
8. I'm so stupid?
9. You haven't met Jane,?
10. They didn't like the film,?

18. Fill in the correct question tag.

1. Let's eat out tonight, *shall we?*
2. Don't do that again,?
3. I am having lunch with Mr Ford today,?
4. There isn't any coffee in the pot,?
5. That's your new computer,?
6. You haven't got a pet,?
7. There are a lot of people on the beach,?
8. Switch on the light please,?

19. Put the words in the right order to make questions.

1. moment what you at are the wearing ?
2. living you started were where when you school
3. go you where holiday were did child when you on a ?
4. play any the at sports weekend you do ?
5. up time morning what did get this you ?
6. pyramids Egypt ever to to been the have see you ?
7. mother look your you like do ?

20. Write questions using the words in brackets.

- A. 1.) *Do you know this man?* (you / know / this man)
B. Yes, his name is John Smith.
- A. 2.)(he / live / here)
B. Yes, he lives across the road.
- A. 3.)(house / be / his)
B. Number 6. The house with the red front door.
- A. 4.) (you / see / him / today)
B. Yes, I have.
- A: 5.)(time / be / it)
B: 10 o'clock this morning.
- A: 6.)(he / do)
B: He got into his car and drove away.
- A: 7.)(you / ever speak / him)
B: Yes, but only a few times.
A: Thank you very much, madam

21. Complete the reporter's questions.

- A: 1.) *What is your name?*
B: My name is Michael Simmons.
- A: 2.)
B: I live in Los Angeles.
- A: 3.)

B: I was born in New York.
A: 4.)
B: I am twenty-nine years old.
A: 5.)
B: I was eleven years old when I started playing.
A: 6.)
B: I enjoy reading books and going to the cinema.
A: 7.)
B: I am having a holiday.
A: 8.)
B: I'm going to stay here for ten days.
A: Thanks for your time.

Test.

Fill in the gaps:

- Q1. do you visit your dentist?
a.) *How much*
b.) *How often*
c.) *How many*
- Q2. It drives you mad
a.) *is it?*
b.) *does it?*
c.) *doesn't it?*
d.) *won't it?*
- Q3. left first? Peter.
a.) *What*
b.) *Who*
c.) *Which*
- Q4. She's definitely not coming,.....
a.) *will she?*
b.) *isn't she?*
c.) *is she?*
d.) *can she?*
- Q5. he like cats?
a.) *Does*
b.) *Do*
c.) *Don't*
- Q6. It happened yesterday,
a.) *had it?*
b.) *has it?*
c.) *didn't it?*
d.) *did it?*
- Q7. is Ted? In his bedroom.
a.) *Where*

b.) What

c.) Who

Q8. He really didn't need to speak to me like that,

a.) does he?

b.) has he?

c.) will he?

d.) did he?

Q9. do you visit Ann? Every Friday

a.) Why

b.) How often

c.) Who

Q10. You like milk in your tea,

a.) can you?

b.) have you?

c.) don't you?

d.) did you?

UNIT 4. MODALS: OBLIGATION, PERMISSION

1. Must for obligation

We use *must*

1. when we feel something is necessary:

I must finish my work before I go out

2. when we want to make a strong suggestion:

You must finish your work before you go out.

3. when we are referring to a standard, procedure or a rule:

You can't see the doctor now.

You must make an appointment

You must always stop at a red light.

We use *mustn't*

1. when we want to express prohibition, especially when we are talking about rules:

Students mustn't wear make up at school.

2. when we want to make a strong suggestion:

You really mustn't worry about him. He's fine

The positive form, negative form, question form and short answers are the same for all persons:

I must, you must, etc.

I mustn't, you mustn't, etc.

Must I? Must you? etc.

Yes, I must / No, I mustn't

Yes, you must / No, you mustn't, etc.

Exercises:

1. Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*

e.g. You **must** fasten your seatbelt while you're driving.

1. You make a lot of noise in the hospital.

2. We go to the stadium early to get a good seat.

3. Students chew gum during lessons.
4. I've got an interview tomorrow. I go to bed early tonight.
5. You wear safety glasses when you're doing metalwork.
6. Children play with matches.
7. He get so nervous about exams.
8. You leave your seat when the plane is landing.
9. The lake is very dirty. You swim in it.
10. Why you go? Stay a bit longer.
11. You smoke in a petrol station.
12. A: I'm going to tell her what you said. B: No, no, you!
13. you always be so difficult?
14. A: You learn to be more patient. B: You're right. I
15. You switch off you mobile phone on the plane.

2. Fill in must or mustn't

1. I haven't got any money. I **must** go to the bank.
2. It's raining. You go out without your umbrella.
3. The road is busy. You look carefully before you cross it.
4. You play football in the house, Jack.
5. My tooth hurts. I go to the dentist.

3. Rewrite the rules for the youth hostel using must or mustn't.

E.g. Don't smoke inside the building.

You mustn't smoke inside the building

1. Make your bed every morning.
2. Don't play loud music in your room.
3. Don't use the showers after 11 p.m.
4. Don't drink the water from the bathroom taps.
5. Clean the washbasin after use.
6. Don't eat in your room.
7. Empty the rubbish bins every morning.
8. Write down your name for a packed lunch before 10.30 at night.
9. Don't leave anything valuable in your room.

10. Tell us where you are going each day.
11. Switch off your mobile phone before 11 p.m.
12. Don't wear muddy boots or shoes in the house.

4. Mr Brown has problems with his heart. The doctor is telling him what he must or mustn't do.

You 1.) **must** lose weight. You 2.) eat sweets. You 3.) eat so much. You 4.) eat vegetables. You 5.) smoke. You 6.) work too hard. You 7.) walk a lot. You 8.) take some exercise. You 9.) drink a lot of water. You 10.) go to bed early. You 11.) take some medicine. You 12.) go out in cold weather.

2. Must and can

Can

You can use **can** to talk about something which is allowed:

You can go in now, but you mustn't make a noise.

Exercises:

5. Use the notes to write about the school rules.

E.g. use a computer for homework – OK

write everything by hand in class? - YES

Students **can use a computer for homework but they must write everything by hand in class**

chew gum in class? - NO

have a snack at break time? OK

Students **must not chew gum in class but they can have a snack at break time.**

1. learn at least one language? – YES

Learn more than one language? – OK

Students *if they wish.*

2. wear a uniform (Year 7 – Year 11)? – YES

wear their own clothes (Year 12 – Year 13)? - OK

Students in Year 7 to 11.....

3. bring snacks into school? – OK

eat them in class? – NO

Students

4. use a dictionary in class? – OK

use a dictionary in exams? – NO

Students

5. make phone calls from the school payphones? – OK

use mobile phones? – NO

Students

3. Can / May

We use **can** and **may** to ask permission to do something. **May** is more formal than **can** and we use it when we do not know the other person very well.

Exercises:

6. Read the situations. Make questions with May I ... or Can I ... as in the example.

1. You want to borrow your friend's camera. What do you say to him?

Can I borrow your camera, please?

2. You want to use the phone in your boss's office. What do you say to him?

3. You want to invite some friends to dinner. What do you say to your mother?

4. You want to speak to your boss. What do you say to him?

5. You and your brother / sister want to play in the garden. What do you say to your father?

6. You and a friend want to go to Helen's party. What do you say to your parents?

7. Underline the correct word

1. I *must* / *mustn't* go to school every day.
2. *Can* / *Cannot* I borrow your pen, please?
3. You *must* / *mustn't* go out alone at night.
4. I *can* / *can't* show you where the office is. It's next to my house.
5. *Can* / *Must* Susan come and play with me?
6. I *can* / *can't* go out tonight. I'm busy.

Test.

Fill in the gaps:

- Q1. I speak to Mr Shaw, please.
a.) *Might*
b.) *May*
c.) *Must*
- Q2. You go home soon. It's getting late.
a.) *can*
b.) *had better*
c.) *mustn't*
- Q3. Youwalk on the grass.
a.) *should*
b.) *can't*
c.) *mustn't*
- Q4. I borrow your pen, please?
a.) *Will*
b.) *Shall*
c.) *Can*
- Q5. You be rude to your parents.
a.) *mustn't*
b.) *must*
c.) *couldn't*
- Q6. Dad, I go to Kelly's party tomorrow?
a.) *can*
b.) *might*
c.) *will*
- Q7. You tidy your room. It's a mess!
a.) *can*
b.) *must*
c.) *needn't*

Q8. It's cold outside. You wear your gloves.

a.) *must*

b.) *can*

c.) *mustn't*

Q9. '..... I help you, sir?' 'Yes, please.'

a.) *May*

b.) *Must*

c.) *Will*

Q10. You be late for school.

a.) *must*

b.) *needn't*

c.) *mustn't*

UNIT 5. PASSIVE VOICE (PRESENT, PAST, FUTURE SIMPLE)

The Passive is formed by using the appropriate tense of the verb *to be* + past participle.

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	They repair cars	Cars are repaired .
Past Simple	They repaired the car.	The car was repaired .
Future Simple	They will repair the car.	The car will be repaired .

The Passive Voice is used:

1. When the agent (the person who does the action) is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context.

*My car **was stolen** yesterday.* (unknown agent)

*The road repairs **were completed** last week.* (unimportant agent)

*The house **will be built**.* (by the builders – obvious agent)

2. to make statements more polite or formal

*My new suit **was burnt** yesterday.* (it's more polite than saying "You burnt my new suit yesterday.")

3. when the action is more important than the agent – as in news reports, formal notices, instructions, processes, headlines, advertisements etc.

*Taking pictures **is not allowed**.* (written notice)

*The local bank **was robbed** this morning.* (news report)

*Bread **is baked** in an oven for about 45 minutes.* (process)

4. to put emphasis on the agent.

*The Tower of London **was built** by *William the Conqueror**

Exercises:

1. Make the following interrogative and negative.

1. All pupils are supplied with textbooks.
2. America was discovered by Columbus.

3. The floor was painted last summer.
4. The shop will be closed at 8 o'clock.
5. The letter will be answered tomorrow.
6. This town was founded in the 15th century
7. The girl was looked at.
8. The radio was invented by Popov.
9. Wheat is grown here.
10. The newspaper will be printed tomorrow.

2. Turn from Active into Passive

1. A number of reporters will meet the professor at the airport.
2. The Romans founded Bath in the first century A.D.
3. A nightmare woke Mary.
4. Muslims celebrate Ramadan.
5. Van Gogh painted "Sunflowers".
6. They kill elephants for ivory.
7. Homer wrote the "Iliad".
8. People chop down a lot of trees every year.
9. the government will introduce new measures against crime.
10. She offered me a cup of tea.

3. Turn from Active into Passive

1. The ancient Greeks built the Acropolis.
2. Somebody will clean the room tomorrow.
3. They put fresh flowers in the hotel rooms every day.
4. They gave Sandy a present.
5. They made her cry.
6. The bomb destroyed the building.
7. They check passports at Passport Control.
8. A million people visit the cathedral every year.

4. Change the following into the Passive Voice. Leave out the subject of the action.

Model: *They **grow** wheat here. – Wheat is **grown** here.*

1. The girls water the flowers every day.
2. They publish this magazine in Paris.
3. We do not discuss such questions at our meetings.
4. Somebody built this castle in the 16th century.
5. They did not show this film last week.
6. They will not finish this work tomorrow.
7. We shall invite him to take part in the concert.
8. The travellers made camp not far from the village.

5. Turn the following into the Passive Voice. Leave out the subject of the action.

Model: *The teacher **gave** him a pen. – He **was given** a pen.*

*Everyone **looked at** the girl. – The girl **was looked at**.*

1. They showed us the monuments of Lviv.
2. She offered me a cup of tea.
3. They promised her an interesting job.
4. They gave the actress bunch of flowers.
5. He showed me the way to the railway station.
6. They offered us two tickets for the concert.
7. We sent for the doctor.
8. The children laughed at the little boy.
9. They look after the children.
10. The students listened to the professor with great interest.
11. People speak about this film very much.
12. The boys made fun of him.

6. Put questions to the italicized words.

1. The letter will be answered *tomorrow*.
2. They were shown *many places of interest*.
3. Wheat is grown in *each of these regions*.

4. This town was founded *in the 15th century*.
5. Water – power station are built *on the mountain rivers*.
6. She was told the news *when she came*.
7. *The film* is much spoken about.

7. Ask *when-* and *where-*questions using the Passive Voice.

Model: *We sent a telegram on Monday.* – *When was the telegram sent?*

1. The pupils wrote a dictation yesterday.
2. The girls water flowers in the evening.
3. The writer will publish his novel next year.
4. We met the delegation at the station.
5. The workers repaired the road in July.
6. The workers make motor cars at this plant.
7. Tom made this shelf last week.
8. The pupils will write a composition tomorrow.
9. They spoke about him at the trade – union meeting.

8. Turn from Passive into Active.

1. He was hit by a falling brick.
2. She was employed by an international company.
3. This essay was written by Sandra.
4. Roger was seen to leave.
5. The kidnappers are known to have left the country.
6. The exhibition will be opened by the mayor.
7. It is hoped that the economy will improve.

9. Complete the sentence with a verb from the box in the positive form or the present simple or past simple passive.

arrest, control, ask, fix, cultivate, invent, lock, make, give, play, serve, write

E.g. *This book **was written** in 1954.*

*The gates **are locked** at midnight.*

1. He a list of instructions this morning.
2. The telephone by Alexander Graham Bell.
3. Lunch at one o'clock. Please don't be late.

4. I to buy presents for all the office staff for the New Year's party.
5. The bike is working now. The brakes yesterday.
6. Football all over the world.
7. Olive trees all around the Mediterranean.
8. The thief by the police at 2.25 a.m.
9. Some of the best chocolates in Belgium.
10. The temperature in this building by a computer, you can't turn the heat up.

10. Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in the negative form of the present simple or past simple passive

ask, damage, take, hurt, allow, pay,

E.g. *Luckily, the cars **were not damaged** very badly in the crash.*

1. You will only need paper and pencils in this test. You to use calculators.
2. Luckily the drivers in the accident last night.
3. A: when do you get your money? B: I until the end of the month.
4. These photos are recent. They 100 years ago.
5. People only want to know about my trips of China. I about my journeys in Europe.

11. Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Where necessary, add by.

E.g. *People didn't tell us.*

We weren't told.

Who waters the garden?

Who is the garden watered by?

1. Where did they find the diamond ring?
2. They don't expect me to help with the cooking.
3. Do they speak French in many African countries?
4. How did they discover the temples?
5. People don't use this word very often nowadays.

6. When do they send out the exam results?
7. Who invented computers?
8. Who built this bridge?

12. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive form.

There is an old castle in Norwich which 1.) *is believed* (believe) to 2.) (haunt). It 3.) (call) North Castle and it 4.) (say) that ghosts can 5.) (see) there at night. The castle 6.) (build) 400 years ago and 7.) (own) by two old ladies who 8.) (believe) to be witches. One day, long ago, they both disappeared and they 9.) (never / see) again. In 1985 the castle 10.) (buy) by a businessman and 11.) (convert) into a luxurious hotel. The castle 12.) (visit) by quite a few guests every year and special groups 13.) (organise) to watch for ghosts. It has been a long time since any ghosts 14.) (see), but one night a trick 15.) (play) on some visitors by a local couple, who dressed up as the two “witches”. They 16.) (see) by a guest who said she 17.) (frighten) almost to death. The couple apologised the next day and 18.) (tell) never visit the castle again, certainly not in the middle of the night dressed up as witches.

13. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets.

1. This house by my husband’s great – grandfather in 1790 (is built / are built / was built / will be built).
2. As a result of an earthquake, the house there and her parents and brothers and sisters all lost their lives (is burned down / are burned down / was burned down / will be burned down).
3. Andrew approached the Dumay’s house. The door of the house as usual (is unlocked / are unlocked / was unlocked / were unlocked).
4. The girl last here about twenty minutes to eleven. By midnight, according to medical evidence she was dead (is seen / was seen / were seen).
5. Diana is a huntress, isn’t she? She always

- wearing a tunic (am portrayed / is portrayed / is portrayed / are portrayed).
6. I don't want to stop here. I (recognize / will recognize / will be recognized).
 7. While I sat there a note me from the house (bring / brings / is brought / was brought)
 8. Only two or three days later the Paris newspapers announced the birth of a Cox daughter, and declared that the child was Juliette (call / called).

14. Translate into English.

1. На цьому заводі виробляються сільськогосподарські машини.
2. Читальний зал провітрюється чотири рази на день.
3. Ця фабрика була збудована десять років тому.
4. Підручники продаватимуть завтра.
5. Коли було видано цю книжку.
6. Вчора їй дали українсько-англійський словник.
7. Вам заплатять за цю роботу завтра.
8. Меблі виробляються тут.
9. Театр був збудований десять років тому.
10. Лист буде підписаний в понеділок.

Test.

Fill in the gaps:

- Q1. My bag yesterday.
a.) *stole*
b.) *is stolen*
c.) *was stolen*
- Q2. The children to wait quietly for their teacher.
a.) *are told*
b.) *were told*
c.) *was told*
- Q3. The building by an earthquake.
a.) *was destroyed*
b.) *is destroyed*
c.) *destroyed*
- Q4. James' car last night.
a.) *is stolen*
b.) *will be stolen*
c.) *was stolen*
- Q5. 'Did you buy that picture?'
'No, it to me for my birthday.'
a.) *was given*
b.) *gave*
c.) *is given*
- Q6. 'Do your cats eat a lot?'
'No. They once a day, that's all.'
a.) *is fed*
b.) *are fed*
c.) *fed*
- Q7. 'Have you got Claire's phone number?'
'Yes. It on this piece of paper.'
a.) *is written*

b.) written

c.) be written

Q8. 'Doctors have to do a lot of work.'

'Yes, but they well.'

a.) be paid

b.) are paid

c.) pay

Q9. 'Where does that lady keep her jewellery?'

'It in a safe somewhere in her house'.

a.) is kept

b.) are kept

c.) was kept

Q10. 'Can you swim?'

'Oh yes. I how to swim when I was five'.

a.) taught

b.) am taught

c.) was taught

UNIT 6. ARTICLES

A / An – The

- **A / An** is used only with singular countable nouns to talk about things in general. We don't use **a / an** with uncountable or plural nouns. We can use **some** instead. **A / An** is often used after the verbs **be** and **have**.

- *A cat is a domestic animal. (Which cat? Cats in general.)*

- *Bring me some milk, please!*

- We can use **a / an** or **the** before a singular countable noun to refer to a class of people, animals or things. However, we omit **a / an** or **the** before a noun in the plural when it represents a class.

- *A / The dolphin is a mammal. Also: Dolphins are mammals. Exception: Man is a mammal too. (not The man)*

- **The** is used with singular and plural nouns, countable and uncountable ones, to talk about something specific, or when the noun is mentioned for a second time.

Whose is the van parked in front of our house? (Which van? The one parked in front of our house.)

He found a cat in the park. He took the cat home. (The word "cat" is mentioned for a second time.)

- **The** is also used with the words **beach, cinema, country(side), ground, jungle, radio, sea, seaside, theatre, world** etc. eg. *He likes going to the theatre.* We usually say "television" without "**the**". *We often watch television.* but: *Turn on the television (set).* We also say: *He lives near the sea.* but: *They are at sea (=they are sailing).* We normally omit "**the**" before the words **last** and **next** when we talk about a period of time immediately before or after the moment of speaking.

He graduated last year.

I'll meet you next week.

I went to work on Monday but the next day I stayed at home.

Exercises:

1. Write *a*, *an* or nothing to complete these sentences.

1. I'd like *a* sandwich, please.
2. He asked me for money.
3. They wanted information about the trains.
4. I'd like apple and orange, please.
5. They've got very big house.
6. Do you like fast cars?
7. We watched films all afternoon.
8. Have you got umbrella?
9. I asked for bread and cheese.
10. Are you drinking milk?
11. I had glass of water.
12. He gave me orange.
13. Is there telephone here?
14. We had eggs for breakfast.
15. I like coffee and tea.

2. Write *a*, *the*, or no article to complete these sentences.

1. She's *a* journalist.
2. moon moves slowly round the earth.
3. sun is shining.
4. I'd like cup of coffee, please.
5. Have you got double room?
6. He gave me a lighter and some cigarettes but lighter didn't work.
7. There was doctor and nurse in the room. nurse was sleeping.
8. She took sandwich and piece of cake, but didn't eat cake.
9. Yes, I work at this school. I'm teacher.
10. A man and two women were sitting in the car. I think man was

Italian.

11. Did you see Pope when he came to England?
12. He offered me cigarette, but I refused.
13. Did you send me postcard when you were in Greece?
14. They had six cats and dog. They really liked dog.
15. Have you got match, please?
16. She sent me letter and card. letter didn't arrive.
17. I had cup of tea and ice cream. tea was terrible.
18. Have you met Sally? She's friend of mine.

3. Fill in: a, an, or the.

1.) The tiger is 2.) large carnivorous animal which belongs to 3.) cat family. 4.) males are about three feet high and can be as long as twelve feet, including 5.) tail. There are about eight varieties of tiger found around 6.) world. 7.) tiger is 8.) wild animal, which lives in 9.) jungle where water and prey are plentiful. 10.) tiger will only attack 11.) person if it is starving or if it is threatened. 12.) tiger is 13.) easily recognized animal as it has 14.) thick yellow or white coat with distinctive black stripes.

4. Put in a, an or the.

1. This morning I bought newspaper and magazine. newspaper is in my bag but I don't now where I put magazine.
2. I saw accident this morning. car crashed into tree. driver of car wasn't hurt but car was badly damaged.
3. There are two cars parked outside: blue one and grey one. blue one belong to my neighbours; I don't know who owner of grey one is.
4. My friends live in old house in small village. There is beautiful garden behind house. I would like to have garden like that.

5. Put in a/an or the.

1. a. This house is very nice. Has it got garden?
 b. It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in garden.
 c. I like living in this house but it's a pity that garden is so small.
2. a. Can you recommend good restaurant?
 b. We had dinner in very expensive restaurant.
 c. We had dinner in most expensive restaurant in town.
3. a. She has French name but in fact she's English, not French.
 b. Our plane was delayed. We had to wait at airport for three hours.
 c. Excuse me, please. Can you tell me how to get to airport?

6. Fill in: a, an, or the where necessary.

Last summer we went to 1.) *the* seaside for two weeks. Unfortunately, we hadn't booked 2.) accommodation before we went, and we had 3.) awful time finding 4.) room to stay in. 5.) only room we could find was very small, but it had 6.) lovely view of 7.) sea and was only two minutes from 8.) beach. 9.) weather was very hot, and on 10.) first day I stayed out so long, I got 11.) terrible sunburn and had to stay in bed 12) next day. After that , however, everything went well and we had 13.) wonderful holiday.

The is used before	The is omitted before
nouns which are unique. <i>the Earth, the Eiffel Tower</i>	proper nouns. <i>Jim comes from New York</i>
names of cinemas (<i>the Rex</i>), hotels (<i>The Sheraton</i>), theatres (<i>the Apollo</i>), museums (<i>the Prado</i>), newspapers / magazines (<i>The Guardian</i> , but: <i>Newsweek</i>), ships (<i>the Marie Celeste</i>), institutions (<i>the RSPCA</i>), galleries (<i>the Tate Gallery</i>).	names of sports, games, activities, days, months, holidays, colours, drinks, meals and languages (not followed by the word "language"). <i>She plays squash well.</i> <i>She likes red.</i> <i>We speak English. but The English language is spoken all over the world.</i>

<p>names of rivers (<i>the Seine</i>), seas (<i>the Black Sea</i>), groups of islands / states (<i>the Bahamas, the USA</i>), mountain range (<i>the Alps</i>), deserts (<i>the Sahara desert</i>), oceans (<i>the Atlantic</i>), canals (<i>the Suez Canal</i>) and names or nouns with “of” (<i>the Tower of London, the Statue of Liberty</i>).</p> <p>Note: <i>the equator, the North / South Pole, the north of England, the South / West / North / East</i></p>	<p>names of countries (<i>Italy</i>), cities (<i>Rome</i>), streets (<i>Oxford Street, but: the High Street</i>), squares (<i>Trafalgar Square</i>), bridges (<i>Tower Bridge but: the Golden Gate Bridge, the Severn Bridge</i>), parks (<i>Hyde Park</i>), stations (<i>Victoria Station</i>), individual mountains (<i>Everest</i>), islands (<i>Cyprus</i>), lakes (<i>Lake Michigan</i>), continents (<i>Europe</i>) but: <i>the Argentine, the Netherlands, (the) Sudan the Hague, the Vatican.</i></p>
<p>musical instruments, dances. <i>the piano, the tango</i></p>	<p>possessive adjectives. <i>This isn't your bag.</i></p>
<p>names of families (<i>the Browns</i>), nationalities ending in –sh, -ch or –ese (<i>the English, the Dutch, the Japanese</i>). Other plural nationalities are used with or without the (<i>the Greeks, the Italians etc.</i>)</p>	<p>two – word names whose first word is the name of a person or place. <i>Kenney Airport, Westminster Abbey</i> but: <i>the White House, (because the first work “White” is not the name of a person or place.)</i></p>
<p>titles (<i>the Queen, the Prince</i>). “The” is omitted before titles with proper names (<i>Queen Victoria</i>)</p>	<p>pubs, restaurants, shops, banks and hotels which have the name of their founder and end in –s or –’s. <i>Harrods, Lloyds Bank, Emma’s pub</i> but: <i>the White Horse (pub) (because “White” is not a name)</i></p>
<p>adjectives used as plural nouns (<i>the poor, the rich, the young, the blind etc</i>) and the superlative degree of adjectives / adverbs (<i>the worst</i>).</p> <p><i>She’s the most beautiful girl in her</i></p>	<p>bed, church, college, court, hospital, prison, school, university, when we refer to the purpose for which they exist. <i>Tom was sent to prison. (He is a</i></p>

<p><i>class.</i></p> <p>Note: “most” used as a determiner followed by a noun, does not take “the”.</p> <p><i>Most people believe he’s a liar.</i></p>	<p><i>prisoner.) but: His mother went to the prison to see him last week. (She went to the prison as a visitor.)</i></p> <p>Work (place or work) never takes “the”.</p> <p><i>She’s at work.</i></p>
<p>the words station, shop, cinema, pub, library, city, village etc.</p> <p><i>She went to the station to see Jim off.</i></p>	<p>the words home, father / mother when we talk about our own home / parents</p> <p><i>Mother is at home.</i></p>
<p>morning, afternoon, evening, night.</p> <p><i>I’ll be at home in the evening. but: at night, at noon, at midnight, by day / night, at 4 o’clock etc.</i></p>	<p>means of transport: by bus / by car /by train /by plane etc but: in the car, on the bus / train etc.</p> <p><i>She travelled by plane. but; She left on the 6 o’clock plane yesterday.</i></p>
<p>historical references / events. <i>the Renaissance, the Middle Ages, the First World War (but: World War I)</i></p>	
<p>only, last, first (used as adjectives).</p> <p><i>He was the last person to come.</i></p>	<p>illness. <i>He’s got malaria.</i> But we say: flu / the flue, measles / the measles, mumps / the mumps</p>

7. Write the names of the places below in two columns, those with *the* and those without *the*.

River Seine	Philippines	Algeria
Luxembourg	Sweden	Rocky Mountains
Istanbul	Oxford Street	St Lawrence River
Pyrenees	Bombay	Barcelona
Chile	South China Sea	People’s Republic of Mongolia
Solomon Islands	Hamburg	Pacific Ocean

8. Complete these sentences with *a, an, the* or no article.

1. She plays piano beautifully.

2. We usually meet once week.
3. I enjoy studying languages but I find Latin quite difficult.
4. I always listen to radio when I get up.
5. Can your daughter play violin?
6. I can cycle 15 miles hour.
7. Do you enjoy learning Spanish?
8. I take the children swimming twice week.
9. I think you watch television too often.
10. Did you study physics at school?
11. This flat costs &100 week.
12. I love listening to saxophone.
13. The potatoes are 80 pence bag.
14. Can you speak Russian?
15. I really enjoy playing football at the weekends.

9. Complete these sentences with *a*, *an*, *the* or no article.

- A.** It's 1.) *a* beautiful day today. I'd like to go to 2.) *the* beach.
- B.** Yes, but 3.) beach is always crowded. I'd like to stay at 4.) home and sit in 5.) garden. We can have lunch in garden.
- A.** But we stayed at 8.) home yesterday. I'd like to go out. I'm going back to 9.) work tomorrow and this is 10.) last day of my holiday.
- B.** Well, we could go out tonight. There's 11.) good film on at 12.) cinema, or we could go to 13.) theatre.
- A.** Ok, but 14.) theatre's too expensive. It's about &15 15.) seat.
- B.** That's true. We'll go to 16.) cinema, then. Or we could stay here and watch 17.) television.
- A.** Oh no, that's boring. I want to go to 18.) cinema.
- B.** And this afternoon?
- A.** You can stay here but I think I'll go to 19.) town.

B. Can you do 20.) shopping when you're in town?

A. Oh, all right.

10. Fill in "the" where necessary.

Dear Sue,

Well I've been her in 1.) X New York for two months now. I'm having 2.) time of my life. I'm staying with my father's friends, 3.) Bronsons. So far I'm missing 4.) home at all. 5.) Americans are very different from 6.) English. I noticed this 7.) moment I arrived at 8.) Kennedy Airport, where 9.) most people were very friendly. I've done a lot of sightseeing since I arrived. I think I've seen all 10.) famous sights. 11.) ones I liked best were 12.) Statue of Liberty and 13.) Times Square. We're going to 14.) Washington 15.) next week. I'm looking forward to visiting 16.) President's home, 17.) White House. Mr Bronson wont be able tot come with us as planned though, because he has 18.) flue. He was going to drive us there but now we're going by 19.) bus instead. Well, I'll have to sign off now as we're going to 20.) cinema tonight and then we're going for 21.) dinner at 22.) Delaney's restaurant, Give my love to 23.) Mother and 24.) Father and 25.) family. I'll be 26.) home for 27.) Christmas.

Write soon.

Love,

Jessica

11. Fill in "the" where necessary.

1.) *The* Larkings are a very interesting family. 2.) Mr Larkin is a travel – writer who has been all over 3.) world and written books about 4.) China and 5.) Chinese. He has also published articles in newspapers such as 6.) Times and 7.) Observer. 8.) His wife, Sylvia, is a journalist who has interviewed people like 9.) Prince of Wales and 10.) President Reagan. At the moment, she is writing and article about 11.) homeless. Their son, 12.) Jack,

is a professional footballer who plays in 13.) USA. He has been playing 14.) football since he was a child. Jack met his wife, Sally, at 15.) Chicago Airport 16.) morning after he had left 17.) home to live in 18.) States. She is a musician who plays 19.) drums in a rock band. In 20.) summer the whole family meet at 21.) Maxim's in 22.) Paris, then travel by 23.) car around 24.) Europe for a month. 25.) Last year they spent 26.) whole month of 27.) July in Portugal before going back to 28.) work.

12. Fill in “the” where necessary.

1. X Last summer we went to stay in 2.) village where my grandmother was born. I had never been there before, so when we arrived at 3.) station I was surprised to see how small it was. As in 4.) many villages in 5.) north of 6.) England, all 7.) houses are built of 8.) same stone. Running through the village is 9.) River Tyne. The village has a church which was built in 10.) Middle Ages. Although 11.) population is only about 500 people, this village has 12.) best cricket team in 13.) county. and many people play 14.) rugby as well. Apart from 15.) sport. though, so little happens there that many of 16.) people still remember 17.) time 18.) Queen visited their village in 19.) 1955.

13. Fill in a, an or the where necessary.

Last week I had 1.) *an* accident in 2.) Italy. I was skiing in 3.) Alps. One day I was going too fast down a mountain, when I crashed into 4.) tree. I broke both my legs and cut my arm. There was so much 5.) blood, I had to be rushed to 6.) hospital in 7.) ambulance. When I got there 8.) doctor told me that I would have to stay there for at least two weeks I was very depressed. All I wanted to do was go 9.) home.

14. Fill in a, an or the where necessary.

1. *The* Grand Canyon is in Arizona.
2. He visited Pyramids while he was in Egypt.
3. Morpeth is town in north of England.
4. She lives in castle near River Rhine.
5. I went shopping at Macy's and bought expensive overcoat.
6. They are going for walk near London Zoo in Regent's Park.
7. There is cinema in Bridge Street called Odeon.
8. Anna comes from Netherlands but she lives in USA now.
9. Malta is in Mediterranean.
10. Victoria Coach Station is near Apollo theatre.
11. When we went to Paris we saw Eiffel Tower and Louvre.
12. Smith's book shop is in High Street opposite Barclays Bank.

15. Write in a / an or the

E.g. *We stayed at **a** very nice hotel. It was **the** most expensive hotel in the town.*

1. Do you play flute? Yes, I've just bought new flute.
2. There was white bird outside. bird had big green leaf in its beak.
3. Turn off light. I want to look at moon through window.
4. I want to leave note for owner of this car. Have you got pencil?
5. There's been accident in town centre. I heard it on radio.
6. Can you pass me milk? coffee is very strong today.
7. car is same as automobile.

8. Americans use word 'automobile' more than British.
9. It was beautiful evening and she decide to go for walk in nearest park.
10. We listened to interesting programme on radio yesterday.
11. He is excellent teacher. In fact, he's best teacher I know.
12. He went to post office in afternoon.
13. In morning we went to cafe in centre of city.
14. She was driving at hundred miles hour whe police stopped her.
15. A: What is difference between supper and dinner?
B: There isn't difference.
16. I'd like to be actor or pop star when I leave school.
17. Did you like actor who played Biba in play last night?
18. Nile is longest river in world.
19. She already plays piano rally well. Now she's just bought violin and is learning to play that, too.
20. They've just bought house in south of Spain.
21. lot of people think French are best cooks in Europe.
22. They went to Himalayas and climbed to top of Mount Everest.

16. Write in a / an or the only where necessary

E.g. A: *Do you speak German?*

B: *No, I've forgotten all **the** German. I learnt at school.*

1. She takes milk in coffee but not in tea.
2. We missed train because Dave stopped to buy newspaper.
3. Do you think that most people who live in country know about plants and animals?
4. After I leave school, I want to work for year, the go to university and study Medicine.
5. A: Shall I bring you breakfast in bed?

- B: Yes, please. And could you turn television on?
6. When he was walking to work, he saw strange man with long hair and big black hat.
 7. On of most expensive metals in world is gold, which is found in ground.
 8. I'm not very good at science but I enjoy languages, especially French and German.
 9. Which is more important: love or money?
 10. A: Did you watch television yesterday?
B: No, I went shopping at Woolworths.
 11. For homework, can you do Exercise 6 on page 85, please?
 12. Most trains to Gatwick Airport leave from Platform 11.
 13. A: Where is Room 34? B: It's on fourth floor.
 14. We had dinner at Wak City. It's Chinese restaurant. I had noodles and chicken.
 15. Dogs need exercise and that's why I'm taking dog for walk in Hyde Park.

Test.

Fill in the gaps:

- Q1. My father plays piano very well.
a.) *a*
b.) *an*
c.) *the*
- Q2. Carl is at school. He will be home soon.
a.) *a*
b.) *–*
c.) *the*
- Q3. We have never been to Italy before.
a.) *a*
b.) *–*
c.) *the*
- Q4. Alison was first person to arrive at the party.
a.) *a*
b.) *–*
c.) *the*
- Q5. She enjoys going to cinema.
a.) *a*
b.) *–*
c.) *the*
- Q6. trees look lovely.
a.) *The*
b.) *A*
c.) *This*
- Q7. My uncle is teacher.
a.) *the*
b.) *a*
c.) *some*
- Q8. She is eating orange.

- a.) *a*
- b.) *an*
- c.) -

Q9. Eiffel Tower is in Paris.

- a.) -
- b.) *The*
- c.) *An*

Q10. Sarah is studying Maths at college

- a.) -
- b.) *the*
- c.) *a*

UNIT 7. NOUNS

There are four kinds of nouns: **abstract** (love, beauty etc), **common** (chair, table etc), **collective** (class, audience, family, government, staff, team etc), **proper** (Ann, Ted, Spain etc)

Gender

Masculine = men, boys, animals when we know their sex (he)

Feminine = women, girls, ships, animals when we know their sex (she)

Neuter = things, babies / animals when we don't know their sex (it)

Most personal nouns have the same form whether male or female (doctor, teacher etc). Some nouns have different forms, though. Some of these are:

steward-stewardess	emperor-empress	king-queen	prince-princess
barmen-barmaid	father-mother	boy-girl	son-daughter
landlord-landlady	gentleman-lady	lord-lady	actor-actress
(bride) groom-bride	brother-sister	monk-nun	uncle-aunt
grandfather- grandmother	hero-heroine	nephew-niece	waiter-waitress
policeman-policewoman	husband-wife	duke-duchess	widower-widow

The Plural of Nouns

Nouns are made plural by adding:

- **-s** to the nouns. (*pen – pens* etc)
- **-es** to nouns ending in **-s, -ss, -x, -ch, -sh**. (*bus – buses, glass - glasses, box - boxes, torch - torches, bush - bushes* etc)
- **-ies** to nouns ending in **consonant + y**. (*baby - babies, lady - ladies* etc)
- **-s** to nouns ending in **vowel – y**. (*boy – boys, day – days* etc)
- **-es** to nouns ending in **-o** (*tomato – tomatoes*)
- **-s** to nouns ending in: **vowel = o** (*radio – radios*), **double o** (*zoo – zoos*), **abbreviations** (*photograph / photo – photos*), **musical instruments** (*piano – pianos*) and **proper nouns** (*Eskimo – Eskimos*). Some nouns ending in **-o** can take either **-es** or **-s**. These are: *buffalo, mosquito, volcano* etc.

- **-ves** to some nouns ending in **-f / -fe** (*leaf – leaves*) (but: chiefs, roofs, cliffs, handkerchiefs, safes etc)

Compound nouns form their plural by adding **-s / -es**

- to the second noun if the compound consists of two nouns. (*girlfriend – girlfriends,*)

- to the noun if the compound consists of an adjective and a noun. (*frying pen – frying pens*)

- to the first noun if the compound consist of two nouns connected with a preposition. (*sister – in – law – sisters – in – law*)

- at the end of the compound if this is not made up of any nouns. (*breakdown – breakdowns*)

Irregular Plural

e.g. a man	-	men
a woman	-	women
a foot	-	feet
a tooth	-	teeth
a goose	-	geese
a mouse	-	mice
an ox	-	oxen
a child	-	children
a radius	-	radiuses
a formula	-	formulae
a sheep	-	sheep
a deer	-	deer
a swine	-	swine etc.

Countable – Uncountable Nouns

- Nouns can be **countable** (those that can be counted, *eg. 1 bag, 2 bags* etc) or **uncountable** (those that can't be counted *eg. sugar*).

- Uncountable nouns take a singular verb. They are not used with **a / an**. **Some, any, no, much** etc can be used with them. *eg. I need some help. (not: a help) There isn't much sugar left.*

- The most common uncountable nouns are: **accommodation, advice, anger, baggage, behaviour, blood, bread, business, chess, coal, countryside, courage, damage, dirt, education, evidence, food, fruit, furniture, gold, hair, happiness, help, homework, housework, information, jewellery, knowledge, laughter, luck, luggage, meat, money, music, news, rubbish, seaside, shopping, soap, spaghetti, traffic, trouble, water, weather, work, writing,** etc.

- Note that the nouns for types of meat are also uncountable: *beef, mutton, venison* etc.

Possessives

Possessive case with people

- We use 's with one person. (*Jane's umbrella*)
- We use s' with two or more people ... (*the cooks' hats*)
- But we use 's with irregular plurals (*the men's ties*)
- We also use 's with animals. (*the dog's food*)

Possessive case with things

- We use 'of' with things. (*the floor of the bathroom*)

Exercises:

1. Write down these nouns in plural form.

a star, a mountain, a tree a shilling, a king, the water, the queen, a man, a woman, an eye, a shelf, a box, the city, a boy, a goose, a mouse, a dress, a toy, the sheep, a tooth, a child, the ox, a deer, the life, a tomato, a formula.

2. Write the plural.

1. lemon
2. bus

3. peach
4. cherry
5. roof
6. fox
7. glass
8. key
9. piano
10. potato
11. ball
12. book

3. Write the plural.

1. duck
2. ostrich
3. parrot
4. swan
5. turkey
6. dolphin
7. giraffe
8. deer
9. calf
10. fox
11. mouse
12. hippo

4. Write the words in plural in the correct box

bicycle, bus, cherry, knife, man, glass, child, house, apple, box, baby, ball, tomato, ferry, leaf, tooth, goose, radio, cliff, dress, torch, city, wife, ox, deer, calf, fox, giraffe, watch, parrot, lady, wolf, dish, boy, woman, melon, sheep, armchair.

-s	<i>bicycles,</i>
-es	<i>buses,</i>
-ies	<i>cherries,</i>

-ves	<i>knives,</i>
irregular	<i>men,</i>

5. Write down the following sentences in plural.

1. This is my stocking.
2. He has a new suit.
3. This metal is very hard.
4. That ship is a Russian one.
5. His dog does not like bread.
6. The plate was on the table.
7. This town is very large.
8. Is that girl your sister?
9. I shall give you my look.
10. The boy put his book on the desk.
11. That house is new.
12. Is that also a bird? – No, it isn't. That is a cat.
13. Is that woman a typist? – No, she isn't. What is she? She is a doctor.
14. He is a retired worker.

6. Write down countable and uncountable nouns in two columns.

Wall, pen, air, chalk, picture, water, match, tea, time, hour, bread, river, friend, cooper, cigarette, tobacco, cheese, teacher, glass, paper, music, coffee, armchair, gold, chip, milk, chop, idea, ice, furniture, butter, happiness, wood, tree, word, ink, money, coin, university, hero, assistant, darkness, meat, machine, instrument.

7. Underline the correct word, then explain in your mother tongue.

1. My (friend's, friends') name is Mike.
2. His (cousin's, cousins') names are Jean and Chris.
3. Our (children's, childrens') names are Catherine and Paula.
4. My (brother's, brothers') name is Mark.
5. My (bother's, brothers') names are Ben and Tom.
6. This is the (lady's, ladies') dress.

7. Look at the (house's roof, roof of the house).

8. Use possessive case of nouns where possible.

1. The new club of the workers.
2. The poems of Lermontov.
3. The clothes of the boys.
4. The walls of the room.
5. The plays of Shakespeare.
6. The voice of his sister.
7. The orders of the Commander – in – Chief.
8. The watch of my friend Peter.
9. The birthday of my daughter Helen.
10. The parents of all the other boys.
11. The opinion of the lawyer.
12. The signature of Mr. Brown.

9. Translate into English.

1. Чи знаєте ви адресу Іванова?
2. Є у вас карта Європи?
3. Робочий день мого брата закінчується о 9 годині ранку
4. Ви запитали думку лікаря?
5. Сестра дружини мого брата працює на цьому заводі,
6. Чоловік моєї сестри Олени поїхав до Києва.
7. Ми ще не отримали відповіді покупців.
8. Я ще не знаю рішення директора.

Test .

Fill in the gaps:

- Q1. Those trousers far too big for you.
a.) *are*
b.) *is*
c.) *was*
- Q2. There are some on the farm.
a.) *sheeps*
b.) *sheep*
c.) *sheep's*
- Q3. Please can I have water?
a.) *some*
b.) *any*
c.) *no*
- Q4. There is wine in the bottle.
a.) *a*
b.) *some*
c.) *the*
- Q5. These are thebooks.
a.) *children*
b.) *children's*
c.) *childrens'*
- Q6. This is house.
a.) *Mary's and John's*
b.) *Mary and John's*
c.) *Mary's and John*
- Q7. The news on TV.
a.) *are*
b.) *is*
c.) *were*
- Q8. Physics difficult to understand.

- a.) *is*
- b.) *any*
- c.) *are*

Q9. Her husband is one of six brothers so she has five

- a.) *brothers – in – law*
- b.) *brother – in – laws*
- c.) *brothers – in - laws*

Q10. I like watching the cartoon series with the little boy and the ten wild

.....

- a.) *goose*
- b.) *geese's*
- c.) *geese*

UNIT 8. PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions of Time

We use prepositions of time to say when something happened, happens or will happen. The most common ones are **at**, **in** and **on**.

*e.g. He wakes up **at** seven o'clock **in** the morning.*

AT

the time	<i>at 4 o'clock</i>
holidays:	<i>at Christmas</i> <i>at Easter</i> <i>at the weekend</i> <i>at the moment</i> <i>at present</i>
in the expressions	<i>at dawn</i> <i>at noon</i> <i>at night</i> <i>at midnight</i>

IN

months:	<i>in April, in June, etc.</i>
seasons:	<i>in (the) winter / spring / autumn, etc.</i>
years:	<i>in 1994, in 1998, etc</i>
centuries:	<i>in the 20th century</i>
in the expressions:	<i>in the morning / afternoon / evening</i> <i>in an hour</i> <i>in a minute</i> <i>in a week / few days / month / year</i>

ON

days:	<i>on Friday</i> <i>on New Year's Day</i>
dates:	<i>on July 4th</i>

specific part of a day: *on Monday evening*

adjective + day *on a cold day*

Notes:

We use the prepositions **from ... to** to show duration.

e.g. *He goes to school **from Monday to Friday**.*

*She works **from 9 to 5** every day.*

We do not use prepositions of time:

a.) with the words **today, tomorrow, tonight, and yesterday.**

e.g. *I saw him **yesterday evening**/*

b.) before the words **this, last, next, every, all, some, each, one, and any.**

e.g. *You can visit me **any Sunday**.*

Preposition of place

• We use prepositions of place to say where somebody or something is. These include: **on, under, in front of, behind, beside / next to, near, at, in, between, among** and **opposite**.

• We use **between** to say that somebody or something is in the middle of two other things or people.

• We use **among** to say that somebody or something is in the middle of three or more things or people.

We use **at**:

• in the expressions: **at** school / university / college, **at** work, **at** home, **at** the tops of ... , **at** the bottom of ...

• with addresses when we mention the house number.

We use **in**:

• in the expressions: **in** the **middle**, **in** the air, **in** the sky, **in** bed, in hospital, **in** prison, **in** a newspaper / magazine / book, in a picture, **in** a street, **in** the world.

• with the names of cities, countries and continents: **in** Paris, **in** Turkey, **in** Europe, **in** Africa

We use **on**:

- in the expressions: **on** the left / right, **on** the first / second etc. floor, **on** a chair but **in** an armchair.

Prepositions of Movement

We use prepositions of movement to show the direction in which somebody or something is moving. These include: **along, across, up, down, into, out of, over, from ...to ..., round, onto** and **through**.

Note:

When we talk about a means of transport, we use the preposition **by**:

e.g. **by car / bus / train / taxi / plane / boat but on foot**

When there is an article (a / an / the), a possessive adjective (my, your, etc) or the possessive case before the means of transport, we do not use the preposition **by**.

e.g.	<i>on the train</i> <i>in the car</i> <i>on the 6 o'clock bus / in a taxi / on the plane / in Ted's car</i>
------	--

Exercises:

1. Put in, at, on or nothing into each gap.

1. - It's my birthday next week.
 - When?
 - What time were you born?
 - 8.00 the morning.
2. - I'm meeting Alan this evening.
 - What time?
 - six.
3. - What did you do the weekend?
 - Friday evening we went to a party. We slept in late Saturday morning, and then the afternoon we went shopping. 7.00 some friends came round for a drink. We didn't do anything Saturday. What about you?

4. The weather in England is unreliable. summer it can be hot, but it often rains April and June. last year the summer was awful. The best English weather is spring and autumn.
5. I learned to drive 1980 the age of 17. My brother learned the same time as me, but I passed first.
6. I'll phone you next week. Thursday may be. the afternoon. about 3.00. Ok?
7. I don't see my parents much. Christmas, usually, and the holidays.

2. Put in, at or on into each gap.

1. I met my husband Italy. He was a shop buying pasta. I was a queue, waiting to buy some bread.
2. Last night I was the kitchen when I lost my glasses. I looked all the shelves and all the cupboards. I thought I'd put them one of the drawers, but they weren't there.
They certainly weren't the table or the floor.
Had I left them work? Were they the car?
Then I realized there they were? They were my nose.
3. - Where were you at 2.00?
- ----- the beach. ----- work. ----- Manchester.
- ----- Sally's house doing my homework.
- ----- the bath. ----- home. ----- a boat.

3. Fill the gaps with a preposition from the box.

with	for	between	on	to	out of	in	of	about
------	-----	---------	----	----	--------	----	----	-------

1. The factory workers are strike because they want more money.
2. Thousands of people are work in this town. It's really difficult to get a job.
3. I got a cheque a hundred pounds this morning.
4. You're really annoying me. You're doing it purpose, aren't you?
5. Can you tell the difference butter and margarine?
6. There have been a lot of complains your behaviour.

7. The trouble you is that you don't listen to anybody.
8. I'm fed up with cooking. Let's eat out a change.
9. How much do you spend a week average?
10. Watch your step with Dad. He's a terrible mood.
11. Could you take a photo me, please?
12. I had a crash this morning. Fortunately I didn't do much damage my car.

4. Fill each gap with a preposition from the box.

for	at	about	with	to	in	of	from
-----	----	-------	------	----	----	----	------

1. What are you so excited ?
We're going on holiday tomorrow.
2. I'm very angry you.
Why? What have I done?
3. Are you any good maths? I'm hopeless.
4. Jenny's getting married Harry.
Did you know?
5. We keep a light on at night because, I'm afraid the dark.
6. My sister's very different me. I'm blond but she's brunette.
7. I'm tired work. I want a holiday.
8. I feel very sorry Kathy. Five kids and a foul husband. What sort of life is that?
9. Are you interested travel programmes? There's one on telly tonight.
10. Teenagers are often rude their parents.
11. I'm very proud my children. I think they're wonderful.
12. Did you know that chewing gum is good your teeth? Well, it is.
13. Everyone likes Bill. He's good – looking, witty and charming, and I'm very jealous him!
14. I told her I thought she was stupid.
That wasn't very kind you.
15. I haven't heard from Len for ages.

- I'm a bit worried him.
16. My homework was full mistakes.
17. Italy is famous its antiquities and its ice – cream.
18. The train leaves at 10.00.
Are you sure that?
19. When you leave home, you're responsible everything.
20. I'm fed up this weather! Where's the sunshine gone?

5. Fill the gaps with a preposition from the list below.

above, against, below, along, behind, up, through, towards across, round, onto, beside, off, out of, past, at, by, on, down, in, into, over, to.

Mary's day out.

The sun rose Mary's house, it was a beautiful day. Mary came her front door and went the path, the gate and the street. She crossed the road and walked the bus stop. The bus arrived and she got the bus. It went the corner, the High Street, all the shops and the countryside. It stopped the duck pond the next village, and Mary got She climbed a stile and started walking a big field. Suddenly, she saw a huge bull running her! She raced the far side of the field and squeezed the hedge. Out of breath she sat down the grass the river. She leant back a rock. The sun was warm. Mary closed her eyes and listened to the water flowing Soon she was fast asleep. When she awoke the sun had disappeared the horizon.

6. Fill in: "in", "on" or "at"

At Christmas, our family has a good time. We always have a party 2.)the 24th of December. 3.) the afternoon we make pies and 4.) night the party starts. People start to arrive 5.) 9 o'clock. 6.) midnight, we all sing "We Wish You a Merry Christmas". Christmas Day is 7.) the 25th of December. 8.) the morning we open our presents and 9.) 2 o'clock we have "Christmas dinner".

My favourite Christmas was 10.) 1990. We visited our uncle in Australia. Christmas is 11.) summer there. We had our Christmas dinner on the beach 12.) the afternoon.

7. Fill in: “in”, “on” or “at”.

1.) **At** the weekend Peter is very busy. 2.) Saturdays he gets up 3.) 7 o'clock and he goes for a walk with his dog. They come home 4.) 8 o'clock and he has breakfast. 5.) the morning Peter does his homework, then he has lunch 6.) 1 o'clock. 7.) 4 o'clock he goes swimming with his friends. 8.) the winter they go to the swimming pool, but 9.) the summer they can swim in the sea. 10.) about 5.30 they say “goodbye” and go home. 11.) the evening Peter watches TV. His favourite programme is the sports programme 12.) 8.30 13.) Saturday evenings. 14.) Sundays, he tidies his room, digs the garden and he sometimes goes to the cinema.

8. Fill in “on”, “at”, or “in”

Mr Bell wanted to go somewhere warm and sunny 1.) **at** Easter. 2.) April 25th he flew to Greece early 3.) the morning. He arrived 4.) Athens airport 5.) 6 o'clock and drove directly to his friends' village. He reached the village 6.) 2 o'clock 7.) the afternoon. 8.) Sunday he ate a wonderful traditional lunch. 9.) the evening he went out with his friends and met lots of new people. They returned home 10.) midnight and went to bed. He flew back home to England 11.) April 29th.

9. Fill in “in”, “at” or “on”

1. I always go into town **on** Saturday.
2. We get up 7.30.
3. We'll go there the morning.
4. They give each other presents Christmas.
5. She went to the theatre her birthday.
6. St Valentine's Day is February.

7. You must come here Friday morning.
8. I finish work 5.30 p.m.
9. We go to church Easter.
10. The party is Monday.
11. My father works night.
12. summer we go to the beach.
13. Phone me nine o'clock.
14. He will leave schoolJune.

Test

Fill in the gaps:

- Q1. We usually open our gifts Christmas Day.
a.) *at*
b.) *on*
c.) *in*
- Q2. Ted is standing the bus-stop.
a.) *on*
b.) *at*
c.) *in*
- Q3. He goes to work taxi.
a.) *on*
b.) *by*
c.) *in*
- Q4. My birthday is August.
a.) *in*
b.) *on*
c.) *at*
- Q5. Garry's birthday is February 18th.
a.) *at*
b.) *on*
c.) *in*
- Q6. I will meet you 10 o'clock
a.) *at*
b.) *on*
c.) *in*
- Q7. She met him Tuesday.
a.) *at*
b.) *on*
c.) *in*
- Q8. It usually snows winter.

a.) at

b.) on

c.) in

Q9. We are going to the beach the weekend.

a.) in

b.) on

c.) at

Q10. Where did you go holiday last year?

a.) in

b.) on

c.) at

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