Владимирский государственный университет

С. Ю. ГАЛИЦКАЯ О. В. КОМЯГИНА А. О. НАЗАРОВА

LET US PRACTISE GRAMMAR

ПРАКТИКУЕМ АНГЛИЙСКУЮ ГРАММАТИКУ

Практикум

Владимир 2026

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имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых»

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Цель практикума – формирование и совершенствование устойчивых грамматических навыков, необходимых для развития компетенций в области устной и письменной речи, перевода и анализа иноязычного текста. Его структура и содержание отражают практико-ориентированный характер. Предлагаемый комплекс упражнений студенты могут выполнять на аудиторных занятиях либо самостоятельно. Тематическая организация глав позволяет адаптировать задания к используемым учебно-методическим комплексам.

Практикум включает в себя систему упражнений и заданий для отработки видо-временных форм, артиклей, предлогов, условного наклонения. Задания, отмеченные звёздочкой, снабжены ключами для самопроверки. Объем материала и темп его прохождения определяет преподаватель в зависимости от условий обучения и уровня языковой подготовки студента.

The Present Perfect Tense

Exercise 1

Read the dialogues, find the cases with the Present Perfect Tense and say how it is formed.

Pattern*: Alright everyone, let's get started on the group task. I see most of you are back. But,* ***has*** *anyone* ***seen*** *Nick? His microphone is on, but his camera is still off. – I* ***have*** *just* ***texted*** *him on Telegram, but he* ***hasn't*** *read it yet.*

The Present Perfect tense is formed with the help of the auxiliary verb 'have' or 'has' (for the third person singular) and Participle II of the notional verb.

1. What are you going to do during your summer vacation? – I haven't decided yet. And what about you? – Mary and I have decided to go to Moscow.
2. How often has she come to see you this week? – She has come three times.
3. Begin your exercise now. – I've already done it.

Exercise 2

Give negative and interrogative sentences.

Pattern: *The Wi-Fi router in my flat has crashed. – The Wi-Fi router in my flat hasn't crashed. / Has the Wi-Fi router in your flat crashed?*

1. They have fixed my flat tyre. 2. I've done the job. 3. The children have texted their uncle. 4. Mike has given me a pen. 5. She has closed the window. 6. She has gone. 7. We have done all the exercises. 8. They haven't been to the theatre yet. 9. He has bought a book. 10. I haven't seen him today.

Exercise 3

Ask questions according to the pattern.

Pattern*: I've already had lunch. (you) – Have you had it?*

1. I've already seen your report. (*she*) 2. You've already taken your holidays. (*Rachel*) 3. He's already got the book. (*you*) 4. He's already done a

great deal of work. (*they*) 5. We've already finished the dictation. (*she*) 6. They have already learned the poem by heart. (*he*) 7. I've already passed the exams. (*she*) 8. I've sent her a letter. (*he*) 9. We have cleaned the flat. (*she*) 10. They have vacuumed the room. (*she*)

Exercise 4

Form disjunctive questions.

Pattern*: Your presentation has completely stopped responding. – Your presentation has completely stopped responding, hasn't it?*

The link for the quiz has not expired yet. The link for the quiz has not expired yet, has it?

1. He has never seen my best friend. 2. The girls have been to the cinema twice this week. 3. My parents have bought a new car. 4. Nobody has seen me, I am sure. 5. I have just taken a cold shower. 6. My friend hasn't done it. 7. Unfortunately, they have never been to London. 8. The child has never tasted such a cake. 9. She hasn't put on her makeup yet. 10. I've made a mistake again!

Exercise 5

Express doubt or surprise*.*

Pattern*: Some of us have not been able to access the test at all. – Haven't you?*

They have finished reading the article. – Have they?

1. He has swept the floor with a tooth-brush today. 2. I have cleaned your clothes with a vacuum-cleaner today. 3. You have washed your hair with tooth-paste today. 4. You have never dried yourself on a towel. 5. They haven't cleaned the board today. 6. Mother has never swept the floor with a broom. 7. You have had a cold bath today. 8. Your friend has cleaned the window with a brush. 9. Your mother has ironed her skirt with a vacuum-cleaner.10. Your group-mate has written on the board with a pencil today.

Exercise 6

Join the speaker's statements.

Pattern: *Jack has chosen a topic for the project essay. – So have I.*
I haven't found many relevant sources for the research. – Neither have I.

1. I've just come. 2. I've bought a new book. 3. I haven't written the conclusion yet. 4. I've always liked animals. 5. I haven't had dinner yet. 6. I've never liked snakes. 7. I've forgotten to make the bed. 8. I haven't taken a bath today. 9. My friend has never been to the zoo. 10. My cousin has never been to a dentist.

Present Perfect I

Exercise 7

Learn the dialogues; make all necessary changes using the suggested words.

I. What is the matter? Has anything happened? – I'm afraid so. My mother has fallen ill. (*to miss one's bus, to lose one's passport, to fail at one's exam, to gain some weight, to leave the door open, to forget smb's phone number*)

II. Have you ever been to Berlin? – Yes, I have. I've been there a lot of times. (*once, twice, never*)

III. Have you seen the Rector today? – Yes, I have just seen him. (*this week, this month, this afternoon, this evening*)

Exercise 8

Read the dialogues with the structure to be practised. Remember how to comment on it.

I

I have broken my pencil. I can't write. – You should be more careful.

Present Perfect I is used to denote a past action without mentioning any definite circumstances.

II

Mrs. Smith: Has Mr. West sold his house yet?
Mrs. Brown: Yes, he has.
Mrs. Smith: Has he moved to his new house yet?

Mrs. Brown: No, not yet. He is still here. He is moving tomorrow. I shall miss him. He has always been a good neighbour [5].

Present Perfect I is used with adverbs of indefinite time: ever, never, just, often, seldom, already, yet, of late, lately, recently.

III

– How often has she come to see you this week?
– She has come to see me three times this week.

Present Perfect I is used with adverbs of time denoting a period which is not yet over: today, tonight, this morning, this week, this year, this month, this term.

Exercise 9

Comment on the use of the Present Perfect tense.

1. Have you been to London? – Yes, I've been there twice. 2. I've lost the key to my bag and my books are inside. 3. Have you translated the text yet? 4. Has he arrived? 5. How many times have you been to the theatre this year? 6. Mr. Tod has had an operation and now he is all right. 7. Harry has opened his text-book and is reading a new text now. 8. What has happened to you? 9. What are you going to do during this weekend? – I haven't decided yet. 10. How often has he come to see you this week? 11. He's just come back from London. 12. I've already seen this picture. 13. He told me the name but I've forgotten it. 14. Oh! I've cut my finger. 15. The police have arrested two men in connection with the robbery. 16. Is Sally here? – No, she's gone out. 17. Has it stopped raining yet? 18. He hasn't made any phone calls today. 19. What does he look like now? – He has changed a lot.

Exercise 10

Respond to the imperatives according to the pattern.

Pattern*: – Open the door! – But I have already opened it.*

1. Ask her about this accident! 2. Call an ambulance! 3. Send Ann home! 4. Phone Julia! 5. Correct the mistakes! 6. Do your homework! 7. Take the coat to the cleaner's! 8. Iron your suit! 9. Give him good advice! 10. Buy some bread!

Exercise 11

Give negative answers to the following questions using the verbs suggested in the Present Perfect Tense.

Pattern*: – Have you done the exercise? (to write) – No, I haven't written it yet.*

1. Have you finished your homework? (*to begin*) 2. Does he know the ABC? (*learn*) 3. Do you want to use vegetables for the salad today? (*to buy*) 4. Have you bought a new umbrella? (*to look for*) 5. Have you talked to the tutor yet? (*to see*) 6. Are you finishing the project? (*to start*) 7. Are you going to Scotland next month? (*to decide*) 8. Have you discussed the problem with your group-mates? (*to mention*) 9. Have you sold the flat? (*to sign the documents*) 10. Have you had the fridge repaired? (*to find a good appliance repair specialist*)

Exercise 12

Answer the questions using the verbs suggested in the Present Perfect tense.

Pattern: *– Where is David's new shirt? (to put it on) – He has put it on.*

1. Where is your lipstick? (*to give away*) 2. Where is your brother? (*to fall ill*) 3. Where is your plate? (*to break*) 4. Where is your mobile phone? (*to give to my friend*) 5. Why haven't you done your homework? (*to forget*) 6. Why are you so sad? (*to quarrel*) 7. Why are you smiling? (*to hear*) 8. What has happened to your wrist? (*to cut*) 9. What has happened to your dress? (*to tear*) 10. What has happened to your friend? (*to lose his wallet*)

Exercise 13

Extend the statements according to the pattern.

Pattern*: – Kate is still sleeping. (Mary) – Mary has woken up.*

1. I am still ironing my clothes. (*my sister*) 2. I am still doing the dictation. (*my group mate*) 3. Ann is still taking a bath. (*Jenny*) 4. She is still playing the piano. (*John*) 5. They are still talking. (*we*) 6. My sister is cleaning her room. (*I*) 7. I am still making the bed. (*my mother*) 8. I am reading a very interesting book. (*my brother*) 9. We are finishing the work. (*my friends*) 10. I am doing the shopping. (*my friend*)

Exercise 14

Practise the following according to the model.

Pattern*: You may leave the child with her. She is fond of children. She always has been.*

1. I don't like their parties. They are dull. 2. It's difficult to ask him for anything. He is a hard man. 3. Let's buy flowers for her. She is fond of flowers. 4. He is an unpleasant person. He is too sure of himself. 5. I can't say anything bad about her. She is a nice girl. 6. It's a beautiful place but it's rainy.

Exercise 15

Practise the following according to the model.

Pattern: *the first time / to see a crocodile – This is the first time I have seen a crocodile.*

1. the last time/ to invite my friend to a party. 2. the fifth time/ to ask this question. 3. the first time/ to drive a car. 4. the first time/ to manage not to be late for classes. 5. the last time/ to eat so many sweets. 6. the hundredth time/ to phone you. 7. the third time/ to see this man. 8. the last time/ to tell you about it. 9. the tenth time/ to warn you about the danger. 10. the last time/ to come to their place.

Exercise 16

Express agreement or disagreement and complete the situation if necessary, according to the model.

Pattern: a) *He has done all his home-work. – But he hasn't. He has done only one exercise.*

b) *Jack hasn't bought the text-book. – No, he hasn't. He hasn't found it anywhere*.

1. You have never been to the museum before. 2. He has replied to all the questions. 3. They have called on him four times. 4. You've caught a cold. 5. You've made three mistakes in your dictation. 6. They haven't finished discussing the problem. 7. She hasn't made breakfast. 8. He hasn't told you the story of his life. 9. They have never studied the problem. 10. You have never been late.

Exercise 17

You are writing an email to a friend. In the email you give news about yourself, family and friends.

Hi Tom,

A lot of things have happened to me and my family this month…

1. I (*to buy*) a new flat. 2. My father (*to start*) a new job. 3. My grandmother (*to give* up) smoking. 4. My cousin (*to g*o) to Brazil. 5. My grandmother (*to fall ill*).

Add more sentences of your own.

Exercise 18

Answer the following questions using the Present Perfect tense.

1. Have you seen the Rector today? 2. Have all your group-mates come to the university today? 3. Have you ever been abroad? 4. Have you had dinner yet? 5. Have you had breakfast today? 6. Have you read any poems by R. Frost? 7. Have you ever tried to cook? 8. Have you done your homework? 9. Have you looked through the new grammar material? 10. Have you done any shopping today? 11. You are late for the lesson. What has happened? 12. What has your mother cooked for dinner? 13. How many friends have you invited to your dinner-party? 14. How many times have you listened to the news this week? 15. How often have you been to the theatre this year? 16. Have you ever pretended to be ill to get off school? 17. Have you ever cheated in an exam? 18. Have you ever travelled without a ticket on public transport? 19. Have you ever invented stories about yourself to impress other people? 20. Have you answered all the questions honestly? [4]

Exercise 19

In pairs, take turns asking the following questions. Try to think of reasons for your answers.

1. Why are you so sad? 2. Why do you look so happy? 3. Why do you look so ill? 4. Why are you smiling? 5. Why are you laughing? 6. Why are you so worried? 7. Why are you crying? 8. Why do you look so relieved? 9. Why are you shaking? 10. Why are you frowning? 11. Why are you blushing? 12. Why are you jealous?

Exercise 20

a) Read the following text.

What do you say when someone tells you some good or bad news? '*Oh, really*?' is all right if the piece of news doesn't affect you one way or the other. But if you just say '*Oh, really*?' when a friend says she has just got married it doesn't sound very enthusiastic. Or if you say it when someone tells you he has got a terrible headache, it doesn't sound very sympathetic. If someone tells you good news or bad news, it can be embarrassing if you can't make a quick or suitable reply.

First good news. If it is something important, like a marriage, a birth, a success like passing an exam, '*Congratulations*!' is the phrase to use. But if the news is not so important, it sounds too formal. What do you say, for example, if someone has been clever enough to make a broken radio work, or work out a difficult mathematical problem? Probably '*Good for you*', or 'W*ell done*'. What if someone tells you something that makes you feel envious, for instance, that he has found money in the street? Your reply would be '*Lucky you*' or 'some people have all the luck'. Talking of luck, when will you say '*What luck*?' Answer if you have found it.

Now bad news. If someone announces anything that is too serious to laugh about, '*I am sorry*', '*I am sorry to hear that*' is the usual response. If you are really shocked, you will say '*How terrible/ sad/ awful*' or '*What terrible/ sad/ awful news!*' If it is serious, for instance, if someone slipped on a banana skin and fallen on the pavement, the reaction is '*Poor you*' or '*Bad/ Hard luck*'. But and if you are not sympathetic when someone tells you bad news, you can say '*It serves you right*' [5].

b) Study and learn the useful vocabulary.

GOOD NEWS

1. I have just passed my exam.	Congratulations. Great! How wonderful! Great news!
2. I've managed to repair the multicooker at last!	Well done!
3. You won't believe it but I have just	Good for you!

found two tickets to the Bolshoi Theatre on the pavement.	Lucky you! Some people have all the luck!

BAD NEWS

1. I've had a message from Dad. My aunt is ill and is in hospital now.	I'm sorry. I am sorry to hear that.
2. Have you heard about the car accident? Jenny is badly hurt.	What terrible news! What awful news!
3. I Have failed my driving test.	Poor you! Hard luck! Bad luck!
4. I've got an awful headache. I suppose I smoke too much.	Serves you right.

c) Work in pairs. What would you say if someone told you:

1. that they have passed his exam? 2. that they have failed his driving test. 3. that they have run out of money? 4. that they have won the first prize in the competition? 5. that they have been rude to someone you dislike? 6. that your car has been stolen? 7. that he they have the key to their flat? 8. that they have got a terrible cold? 9. that they friend has strained an ankle? 10. that they have found the key you've been trying to find for hours? that your flight has been cancelled?

d) Think of a suitable remark causing the following reaction. Work in pairs:

Lucky you! I am sorry. Good for you. Great news! Poor you. Well done! I am sorry to hear that. What sad news. Serves you right. Hard luck! How wonderful! Congratulations! [5]

Exercise 21

a) Read and learn the dialogue.

George: Hello, Ken.
Ken: Hello, George.
George: Have you just been to the cinema?
Ken: Yes, I have.
George: What's on?

Ken: “Paris in the spring”.
George: Oh, I’ve already seen it. I saw it in the B.B.C. last year. It’s an old film, but it’s very good.
Ken: Paris is a beautiful city.
George: I have never been there. Have you ever been there, Ken?
Ken: Yes, I have. I was there in April.
George: Paris in the spring, eh?
Ken: It was spring, but the weather was awful. It rained all the time.
b) Work in pairs. Find out the experiences of other people in your group by asking questions “Have you ever…?” [5]

Exercise 22
Read the text and retell it using the Present Perfect where necessary.

The train is very crowded. People are looking for vacant seats. Suddenly a man sees one, with a brief-case lying on it.

‘Is this seat vacant?’ he asks the man sitting beside the brief-case.

‘No, it isn't. It's my friend’s. He has just gone to get a paper.’

‘Well, I'll sit here until he comes back’.

A few minutes pass and the train is just above to leave.

‘Your friend will miss the train if he doesn't hurry.’

‘Yes, I am afraid so.’

When the train starts, the man who has been looking for a vacant seat, takes the brief-case and throws it out of the window, saying:

‘Your friend has missed the train; he will certainly need his brief-case.’

The other man tries to catch the brief-case but in vain. It's his, and the seat next to him is vacant. He has taken a second seat for his own comfort.

Exercise 23
Speak about what you have already done and what you haven’t managed to do.
a) today;
b) this week;

c) this month;
d) this year.

Exercise 24

Divide into two groups. Each group is organizing a party. Ask as many questions as possible trying to find out if everything is ready, like this: *'Have you bought the fruit? Have you brought the Bluetooth speaker?', etc.* ***Then sum it up and tell the whole group who has done what and whether everything is ready like this:*** *'Mary has bought the fruit,' etc*. [5]

Exercise 25*

Translate the following into English.

1. Ты показал друзьям свою работу? – Нет, она еще не готова. 2. Я посмотрел последнюю серию, а ты? – Да, она мне понравилась. 3. Моя сестра приготовила ужин. Присоединишься к нам? 4. Я прочитал эту книгу на английском языке и советую вам сделать это. 5. Анна купила новую квартиру. Ты видел ее? – Нет, собираюсь сегодня. 6. Посмотри, он написал новые слова на доске. 7. Где журналы? – Я забрал их домой. 8. Ты видел этот фильм? – Нет, у меня мало времени. Я сейчас очень много работаю. 9. Вы были когда-нибудь в Болгарии? – Да, это очень красивая страна. 10. Он всегда хотел иметь хорошую библиотеку дома. 11. Ты можешь подождать? Мы еще не поужинали. 12. Ты уже сделал уроки? – Нет еще. 13. Мы еще не видели центра вашего города. Мы только что приехали. 14. Что делает твой брат? – Он только что пришел и играет с отцом в шахматы. 15. Он написал две статьи за последнее время. 16. Она никогда раньше не переводила такие трудные статьи. 17. Мы купили новый холодильник. 18. Сегодня я получил письмо от брата. 19. На этой неделе мы закончили работу. 20. В этом году он прочитал несколько книг Джека Лондона. 21. Я надеюсь, я не сделал ни одной ошибки в этом тесте. 22. Она счастлива, потому что влюбилась в прекрасного молодого человека. 23. Мне всегда нравился английский язык. 24. Я вижу, что вы передумали. Что-нибудь случилось?

Exercise 26*

Open the brackets using the correct tenses.

The Browns are watching television. Susan has gone into the kitchen to make tea. David is telling her about the play on television.

Susan (*from the kitchen*): What (*to happen*), David?

David: A car (*to stop*) outside the bank. Two men (*to get out*). One man is sitting in the car. The two men (*to take*) a bag from the car. They (*to go*) into the bank.

Susan (*still in the kitchen*): Yes, now what (*to happen*)?

David: A police car (*to stop*) at each end of the street. Now a man (*to* open) the window in the bank. He (*to wave*) to the police cars. They (*to drive up*) on each side of the thieves' car. Two policemen (*to get out*) of each police car. Now the thieves (*to come*) out of the bank. They (*to get*) the bag in their hands. Now they (*to see*) the policemen. They (*to start*) to run.

Susan (*coming into the sitting-room*): All right. I (*to finish*) the tea. Now I'm going to watch the play [5].

The Present Perfect and the Past Indefinite

Exercise 27

Read the dialogues with the structure to be practised. Remember how to comment on it.

I

What did you do after the meeting? – I saw Ann home, went to the cinema but was late for the last show, So, you see, I've told you all the truth.

Present Perfect I introduces a subject or sums it up. The Past Indefinite refers to the circumstances.

II

Have you ever been to India? – Yes, I've been there twice. – How very interesting! When were you there?

In special questions beginning with 'when' only the Past Indefinite is used.

III

What have I done against you? Why can't we get on? – Don't ask me silly questions. I'll never answer them.

***

Nelly has gone to a garden party. – Why haven't you gone?

***

Why didn't you speak to my father on the boat? – He was so happy, I didn't want to upset him.

***

How did he get in? – He had a key.

In special questions beginning with 'what?', 'who?', 'why?', 'what for?', 'where?' both the tenses may be found depending on their meaning. In special questions beginning with other interrogative words the Past Indefinite is normally used.

IV

Mrs. Green (*on the telephone*): I am sorry for calling you that late. Are you wondering where you husband is at this hour? I am afraid I have bad news for you. He got into a car accident this morning. But he is fine now.

Mrs. Smith: Oh, no. It can't be true! I have just spoken to his secretary and she hasn't told me anything.

When 'this morning' or 'this afternoon' denotes a period which is over the Past Indefinite is used.

V

Did you enjoy the film? – Yes, I liked it very much. – I am sorry, what did you say? – I said I liked it very much.

If the circumstances are definite in the speakers mind the Past Indefinite is used.

VI

Do you know that I met your friend at the theatre? He was with a beautiful girl there. – It's not news any more. I know it.

Sometimes a past period may be denoted by an adverbial modifier of place.

Exercise 28

Comment on the use of the Present Perfect and the Past Indefinite.

1. I've broken the pencil. I have nothing to write with. 2. I finished my everyday work and went home. 3. Have you seen this film? Did you like it? 4. I've turned on the light because it is getting dark. 5. How did you get

into the house? As far as I know you had no keys. 6. I came home, had a rest and washed the linen. That is all I have done this evening. 7. The Chinese invented printing. 8. Albert Einstein was the scientist who developed the theory of relativity. 9. Have you read any of Shakespeare's plays? 10. How many plays did Shakespeare write? 11. Did you see the news on television last night? 12. I am very hungry. I haven't eaten anything today. 13. Jenny left school in 1990. 14. Where were you yesterday evening? 15. Did he meet him in Prague? 16. I saw your friend in the library today. 17. I flew over Loch Ness last week. – Did you see the Loch Ness monster? 18. We spent our holidays in the mountains last year. – Did you enjoy them? – No, it never stopped raining.

Exercise 29

Answer the questions in the Past Indefinite using the given suggestions.

Pattern: *I've met Julia before. – And Rachel? (yesterday) – I met Rachel yesterday.*

1. Rachel has had an accident this month. – And James? (*the other day*) 2. Granny has just come home. – And Mother? (*a minute ago*) 3. Mary has joined the library this month. – And Mike? (*last month*) 4. He has gone to Bulgaria this week. – And his wife? (*last year*) 5. Nelly has passed the exam this week. – And Sid? (*two days ago*) 6. Molly has entered the university this year. – And her friend? (*last summer*). 7. Jenny has already sent the letter. – And Sally? (*the day before yesterday*) 8. We have moved to a new flat recently. And the Browns? (*just now*) 9. I've just bought a new coat. – And Phil? (*a fortnight ago*) 10. Ben has bought a new flat. – And Bill? (*yesterday morning*)

Exercise 30

Rewrite the sentences using the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect.

Pattern*: I am writing a letter to my cousin (already, yesterday)*

I have already written a letter to my cousin.

I wrote a letter to my cousin yesterday.

1. The waitress is bringing our tea. (*a few minutes ago, not yet*) 2. The bell is ringing. (*just, some minutes ago*) 3. He is going to London in a few days.

(*already, just now*) 4. The boys are playing football in the yard now. (*yesterday, many times*) 5. Mother is reading a new best-seller. (*this month, last year*) 6. The students are cleaning their classroom. (*before, last Sunday*) 7. The teacher is explaining a new rule. (*just, at the previous lesson*) 8. Ann is doing the flat. (*just, on Friday*) 9. They are discussing this problem again. (*twice, a few days ago*) 10. Granny is making a birthday cake. (*never*, *the other day*) 11. The birds are flying to the South. (*recently, at the end of August*) 12. The train is coming. (*just, an hour ago*) 13. Who is your friend speaking to? (*then, just*) 14. We are writing the words of Lesson 7. (*already*, *at the last lesson*) [7].

Exercise 31

Complete the sentences using today, this term, this year, etc.

Pattern: *I saw Tom yesterday but I haven't seen him today.*

1. I read a newspaper yesterday but I... 2. Last year the company made a profit but this year… 3. Tracy worked hard at school last term but… 4. It snowed a lot last winter but… 5. Our football team won a lot of games last season but… 6. Mother bought two ice-creams yesterday but today...

Exercise 32

Read the situation and then write a sentence according to the model.

Pattern*: Ten minutes ago Granny lost her glasses. Now she has them on her nose (lose, find).*

Granny lost her glasses but now she has found them.

1. Harry went to Egypt but now he is back home again (*to go, to come back*). 2. I lived in the centre but now I live in a new district (*to live*, *to move*). 3. I had long hair. Now I wear it short. (*to have*, *to cut*) 4. Ten years ago I met Frank. We are great friends now. (*to meet*, *to become*) 5. He travelled to the North last year. You can read about it in his book. (*to travel*, *to write*) 6. They bought a house three years ago. Now other people live it. (*to buy*, *to sell*) [2].

Exercise 33

Answer the questions in the Present Perfect or in the Past Indefinite. Use the correct time indications.

1. Have you ever seen the film *Hamlet*? 2. Has your mother ever made a cake? 3. Have you ever been ill with flu? 4. Have you read the book *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens? 5. Has your father ever gone on a business trip? 6. Have you texted your friend? 7. Have you ever sent greeting cards to your relatives? 8. Have you ever been to the Hermitage? 9. Have you taken any pictures of your group-mates? 10. Have you ever been to Moscow?

Exercise 34*

Open the brackets using the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect.

1. (*to meet*) Mrs. James yet? – Yes, I (*to have*). – When you (*to meet*) her? – I (*to meet*) her two weeks ago. 2. You (*to have*) breakfast yet? – Yes, we (*to have*). – When you (*to have*) it? – We (*to have*) it at half past seven. 3. Jack (*to leave*) already. – Oh, really? When he (*to go*)? – He (*to go*) an hour ago. 4. Excuse me, we (*not to meet*) somewhere before? – Oh, yes, I remember now. We (*to meet*) in St. Petersburg, at the conference of young lawyers. 5. You (*to buy*) some bread? – Certainly. I (*to buy*) it on my way home. And I (*to get*) some milk too. 6. He (*to come*) just to spend a few days with George. He (*come*) to live with us last year, too. 7. I last (*to see*) them 5 years ago. 8. Where is my bike? It (*to be*) outside the house. It (*to disappear*)! 9. How is my English? Do you think I (*to improve*)? 10. Ann (*to give*) me her address but I am afraid I (*lose*) it. 11. The police (*to arrest*) three people but later they let them go. 12. They are still building the new road. They (*not to finish*) it yet. 13. Look! There is an ambulance there. There (*to be*) an accident. 14. 1 (*to have*) a headache earlier but I feel fine now. 15. I (*to mean*) to phone Diane last night but I (*to forget*). 16. I (*to do*) German at school but I (*to forget*) most of it. 17. Mary (*to go*) to Australia for a while but she is back now. 18. My grandparents are old. They (*to be*) married for 55 years now. 19. He doesn't know my husband. He never (*to meet*) him. 20. How many people (*to join*) the club so far? [5]

Exercise 35

Compare two days of yours – yesterday and today. Say what you managed to do yesterday and what you have managed to do today.

Exercise 36*

Translate into English.

1. В этом семестре мы прочитали пять рассказов Агаты Кристи. – А что вы читали в прошлом семестре? – Рассказы О. Генри. 2. Могу я видеть Джона? – Боюсь, что нет. Он уехал в Москву. – Когда он уехал? – Два дня назад. 3. Вы уже сделали это упражнение? – Нет, я перевела только десять предложений. 4. Вы сдали все экзамены? – Нет, мы сдали только два. – А сколько экзаменов вы сдавали в прошлом году? – Пять. 5. Почему ты такая грустная? – Я поссорилась с Ником. – Боже, сколько раз вы ссорились в этом месяце? – Много. 6. Как вы провели летние каникулы? – Очень хорошо. Второго июля у нас была вечеринка, мы танцевали, слушали музыку, а вечером пошли гулять. На следующий день мы ездили за город. 7. Где ты был вчера вечером? Я звонил тебе несколько раз, но никто не ответил. – Я был у бабушки в гостях. 8. Что случилось? – Джон упал и сломал ногу. – Где он сейчас? – Скорая помощь отвезла его в больницу. 9. Вчера показывали что-нибудь интересное по телевизору? – Не знаю, я не смотрел. Я очень устал и рано лег спать. 10. Где Джон? – Я думаю, его уже выписали. 11. Вы в Лондоне уже неделю. Как он вам нравится? Что вы уже посмотрели? – Мы были в Тауэре, на Трафальгарской площади, в Национальной галерее. – О, вы уже видели много интересного. 12. Они поженились два года назад. – Неправда, они поженились совсем недавно. 13. Я принес тебе цветы. Где голубая ваза? – К сожалению, Миша разбил ее. – Неужели? Когда? – В воскресенье он помогал прибирать квартиру и случайно разбил ее. 14. Ты не нашел какие-нибудь сайты, чтобы практиковать грамматику? – Нашел один, хороший. Я уже разместил ссылку в чате [7].

Present Perfect II

Exercise 37

Read the dialogues with the structure to be practiced. Remember how to comment on it.

***

– How long have you lived in Moscow?
– I've lived here for 30 years.
– Have you? Do you mean you have lived here since 1972?
– Yes, exactly.

***

– I haven't seen Charles for ages; he has been such a good friend of yours!
– It's natural. He is a married man now.
– What's the difference?
– I made him a present of a book on his wedding day, and he hasn't spoken to me since.
– What book was it?
– *Paradise Lost*.

Present Perfect II is used to denote an action which began in the past, went on for some period of time and continued into the moment of speech or up to it. It is used with adverbs of time denoting a whole period of duration (for 2 years, for ages, for a month, all the year round, all through the night, etc.) or the beginning of a period (since 2 o'clock, since I was born, since then, since my sister got married, etc.)

Exercise 38

Comment on the use of the Present Perfect tense.

1. He has passed the interview and he is happy. 2. Have you ever tasted African food? 3. We have known each other since 1990. 4. I've been here for an hour already. 5. The manager hasn't come yet. 6. They have known it all the time. 7. Thank you for everything you have done for me. 8. I've

studied the last few e-mails from Paris and I have come to a decision. 9. Have I told you lately that I love you? 10. Have you forgotten? I have just told you about it. 11. He has no wife as he has never met the right person, but he hasn't given up hope. 12. Since I've known you, you have always been a workaholic. 13. I hope we haven't made a mistake. 14. The weather has been terrible lately. 15. We've been in class since 10 o'clock this morning. 16. Jackie has been out of town for two days. 17. I've been to Europe for many times. Have you?

Exercise 39

Complete the following sentences according to the model.

Pattern: *Mary had dinner in the Institute dining-room last Sunday. But she hasn't had dinner there since.*

1. She had a cold shower last week... 2. Mary's mother made a cake last Monday… 3. David repaired the TV-set last week… 4. Her friend played the piano in August… 5. They had some practice in pronunciation in the language laboratory yesterday… 6. David was late for his class last Tuesday… 7. Mother watered the flowers two days ago… 8. I got a bad mark at the last lesson… 9. My friend read his little son a book last month… 10. Father fixed his car last year…

Exercise 40

Paraphrase the following sentences using Present Perfect II and the prepositions 'for' and 'since'.

Pattern*: The last time I wore this dress was a year ago. I haven't worn this dress for a year.*

The last time the family were all together was on the eve of the New Year. – They haven't been all together since the New Year.

1. The last time I was at the club was ages ago. 2. The last time we brushed our carpets was a week ago. 3. The last time she cleaned the windows was two days ago. 4. The last time David turned on the TV was ages ago. 5. The last time he worked in the reading-room was at school. 6. The last time he put on his jacket was last winter. 7. The last time he met his best friend was in spring. 8. The last time I dusted the furniture was on

Monday. 9. The last time we went shopping was last week. 10. The last time I took an exam was in January.

Exercise 41

Fill in the blanks with 'for' or 'since'.

I

- You are not English, are you?
- No, I am Greek.
- How long have you been in England?
- I've been here ... six months ... last September.
- Have you been to London before?
- Yes, I was there ... a week during the Christmas holidays.
- Do you like England?
- Yes, but there is too much rain. It rained … most of the winter, I haven't had a really warm day ... I left Greece.
- Your English is good. How long have you studied English?
- ... four years, ... I was thirteen.
- This train isn't very warm, is it?
- No, I've been in this carriage ... two o'clock this afternoon, ... three hours. I'll be glad when we come to London [5].

II

1. We haven't met them ... four years. 2. My parents have owned this house ... last year. 3. The children have been outside ... early morning. 4. Jerry has had her driving license ... a month. 5. I've been at the office ... ten o'clock. 6. David hasn't visited London ... half a year. 7. Tom has had his car ... he left school. 8. Mr. Parker has been with this company ... it was organized. 9. I haven't eaten such delicious food ... ages! 10. He hasn't had a cold ... he took up sport. 11. We've been good neighbours ... quite a long time. 12. The cake has been in the oven ... half an hour [4].

Exercise 42

a) Answer the questions using the words in brackets:

Pattern: *Do you often go on holiday? (no, five years) – No, I haven't had a holiday for five years.*

1. Do you often eat in restaurants? (*no, ages*) 2. Do you often see your friends? (*no, about a month*) 3. Do you often go to the cinema? (*no, a long time*) 4. Do you often leave things at home? (*no, since last week*) 5. Do you often go to bed late? (*no*, *two months*) 6. Do you often knit sweaters? (*no*, *since last year*) 7. Do you often lose things? (*no*, *for a long time*) 8. Do you often take a cold shower? (*no*, *since last spring*) 9. Do you often buy fruit? (*no*, *for a week*) 10. Do you often go somewhere in a taxi? (*no*, *for many years*)

b) Answer the same questions according to the following model:

Pattern: *Do you often go on holiday? – No, it's five years since I've had a holiday.*

Exercise 43

Respond to the following statements using Present Perfect II.

Pattern: *John speaks French perfectly. (to study for 5 years) – It's natural (no wonder, etc.), he has studied it for 5 years.*

1. Mother is very tired. She certainly needs a good rest. (*to have no rest since last year*) 2. I live in Minsk. My parents live in Moscow. (*not to see them since last November*) 3. Helen can't recite the poem perfectly. (*to listen to it only 5 minutes*) 4. Jack's father knows a lot about different countries. (*to be a sailor for 15 years*) 5. This picture looks familiar. (*to be here for many years*) 6. You seem to know everything about this man. (*to be my neighbor for 10 years*) 7. You look upset. – No wonder, I can't memorize the text. (*to work on it since morning*) 8. She feels better. (*to take pills for two weeks*) 9. She knows the city very well. (*to live there all her life*)

Exercise 44

Read the situations and write questions from the words in brackets.

Pattern: *John tells you that his mother is in hospital. You ask him… (how long/be/ in hospital) – How long has your mother been in hospital?*

1. You know that Ann is a good friend of Tom. You ask him… (*how long/ to know/ Tom?*) 2. Your friend's sister went to Germany two months ago and she is still there. You ask your friend… (*how long/ to be/ in*

Germany?) 3. A friend of yours is having drawing classes. You ask him… (*how long/ to have/ drawing classes?)* 4. You meet your friend with your sister. You ask him… (*how long/ to know/ her*?) 5. Your friend's sister Mary is married. You ask him… (*how long/ his sister/ to be married*?) 6. Your mother has a bad headache. You ask her… (*how long/ to have a headache*?) 7. You like a picture in your friend's room. You haven't seen it before. You ask him… (*how long/ to have/ this picture*?) 8. Your father has a pain in his side. You ask him… (*how long/ to have a pain*?)

Exercise 45

Answer the following questions.

1. How many months have passed since the beginning of the first term? 2. How long have you been a student? 3. Has it rained very often since the beginning of autumn? 4. Why haven't you been to the theatre so long? 5. Dr. Sandford has worked for 8 years. Has he worked as a teacher or a doctor? 6. Tom is from England but he hasn't been home since the beginning of the term. 7. How long hasn't he been at home? 8. Have you studied this topic for a week already? 9. Have you learnt many new words since the beginning of the term? 10. How long have you known your group-mates? 11. Have you made any progress in English since you became a student? 12. How long have you had this sweater? 13. How long have you been here? 14. How long has this film been on?

Exercise 46

Ask each other questions beginning with 'How long...?' and 'Since when...?' and answer them using 'for' and 'since'.

Pattern: *How long have you known each other? – We've known each other since we entered the university.*

Exercise 47*

Translate into English.

1. Я давно купила этот словарь. Я давно не покупала новых книг. 2. В последний раз он ел мороженое прошлым летом. В последнее время он не ел ничего сладкого. 3. Мы видели этого человека очень давно.

Мы даже не помним его лица. 4. Вы давно его знаете? – Да, мы встретились очень давно, почти двадцать лет назад. 5. Фрэнк давно не видел своих детей и очень по ним соскучился. 6. Давно он приехал? – Он не уезжал, все это время он был здесь. 7. Вчера я долго читала новый журнал. 8. Я так давно не читала этот роман, я забыла, о чем он. 9. Молодые люди долго встречались, а затем расстались. 10. Мы целую вечность не встречались! Как долго вас здесь не было! 11. Мой друг был на Дальнем Востоке очень давно. Он очень давно не навещал своих родственников. 12. Как давно вы уже здесь? – Я пришла очень давно, три часа назад. 13. Она давно приготовила обед, часа два назад. 14. Она так давно ничего не пекла! Надо попросить её испечь торт. 15. Эта история произошла очень давно. 16. Со мной так давно не случалось ничего интересного 17. Они давно поженились? – Да, они очень давно женаты. 18. Вы давно купили эту квартиру? – Да, она у нас уже давно. 19. Много лет прошло с тех пор, как они расстались. 20. Я не был в библиотеке уже очень давно, с тех пор как я сдал экзамен. 21. Здесь уже целый месяц не было дождя. 22. Они друзья. Они дружат с детства. 23. Я с утра ничего не ел. Вы что-нибудь приготовили для нас? [4]

Exercise 48*

Open the brackets.

1. I (*to finish*) my course paper. I (*to finish*) it two days ago. 2. You ever (*to eat*) at Maxim's? – Yes, I (*to eat*) there many times. In fact, my friend and I (*to eat*) there last night. 3. What European countries you (*to visit*)? – I (*to visit*) Germany, France and Italy. I (*to be*) in Germany and France in 2023. 4. He (*to talk*) to the tutor about the grades? – Yes, he (*to talk*) to him several times and the last time (*to be*) yesterday. 5. Jim already (*to have*) lunch. He (*to have*) it an hour ago. 6. Erica and I just (*to see*) this movie. We (*to see*) it two days ago. 7. Jane already (*to call*) her parents. She (*to call*) them on Saturday morning. 8. I (*not to read*) this bestseller yet, though I (*to buy*) it a couple of months ago. 9. Where is Dick? – He just (*to go*) for a walk. Actually he (*to leave*) a minute ago. 10. I (*not v see*) you for ages. Where you (*to be*) all this time? – I (*to come*) from Canada

two days ago. 11. When you last (*to hear*) from him? – We (*not to hear*) from him since he (*to go*) to the Far East. 12. Everybody says you (*win*) a lot of money. When it (*to* happen)? 13. He is staying in bed now. He (*to break*) his leg. Yesterday he (*to slip*) and (*to fall*). 14. It (*to* rain) here lately? – It (*to* rain) hard last night. 15. The concert (*to begin*). It (*to begin*) ten minutes ago. 16. Look! Somebody (*to spill*) coffee on the carpet. – Well, it (*to be*) me. I (*not to do*) it. 17. Ben (*to break*) his leg. – Oh, how it (*to happen*)? – He (*to fall off*) the ladder [8].

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Exercise 49

Read the dialogues, find the cases with the Present Perfect Continuous and say how it is formed.

I

- It's rather cold in the bedroom.
- I've been airing the room for two hours. I've just closed the window.

II

- How long have you been living in London?
- We move to London in 1990. So we've been living here for 12 years.

Exercise 50

Supply the Present Perfect Continuous form of the verbs in the brackets.

1. He (*to work*) here for many years. 2. I (*to live*) in New York for two years. 3. He (*to drink*) coffee for half an hour already. 4. I (*to wait*) here for ten minutes. 5. I (*to try*) to reach you by phone for an hour. 6. They (*to talk*) for more than ten minutes. 7. Carols (*to study*) at the university for six months. 8. He (*to speak*) English all his life.

***

A. Oh, I am glad I've seen you. What work you (*to do*) in college lately?
B. Why do you want to know?
A. My father thinks I (*to learn*) English, but I (*to watch*) football.
B. I can't tell you, because I not (*to go*) to college this week. I (*to swim*). I was going to ask you the same question [5].

Exercise 51

Give negative and interrogative sentences.

1. She has been tidying up the room. 2. I have been working on the problem for two months. 3. They have been learning Spanish since we last met. 4. It has been studying raining hard. 5. Jack has been studying English for years. 6. The Browns have been working too hard lately. 7. She has been standing in the cold for a long time. 8. We have been singing at the top of our voices since morning.

Exercise 52

React to the speaker's statements.

1. I've been learning two languages for five years. 2. They have been waiting here for an hour. 3. My friends have been living in the hotel for a week. 4. I haven't been working here long. 5. They have been having problems with their children lately. 6. My sister hasn't been writing to me long. 7. Harry hasn't been playing video games lately. 8. He has been writing an article for a week.

Exercise 53

Change the sentences according to the given pattern.

Pattern: *We've wanted so much to see you. – We've been looking forward to seeing you.*

1. I've wanted so much to hear from her. 2. We've wanted so much to meet him. 3. They've wanted so much to travel with us. 4. You've wanted so much to visit this place. 5. He's wanted so much to go to the South. 6. She's wanted so much to buy a laptop. 7. I've wanted so much to attend the party. 8. We've wanted so much to have a rest.

Exercise 54

Study the situations illustrating the structure to be practised (the Present Perfect Continuous tense). Remember the way you are to comment on it.

I

Harry: Well, Nora, you have been working hard all day.

Nora: You know, Harry, you do make it hard for me to keep the place looking nice when you leave your things about everywhere. For years I've been asking you not to keep your books in the kitchen and not to leave gardening tools inside the house.

Here the Present Perfect Continuous Tense denotes a durative action which began in the past, went on for some time and continued into the moment of speech (or up to it).

II

– What's so funny? Why are you laughing?

– My brother has been telling funny stories again.

Here the Present Perfect Continuous denotes a durative action, which was in progress quite recently, but the time is not indicated or indicated indefinitely. The results of this action can be found at present.

Exercise 55

Comment on the use of the Present Perfect Continuous tense.

1. – What a view! You are dirty from head to foot! What have you been doing?

– Nothing special. I've just been making a sandcastle on the beach.

2. *Factory manager (speaking to a boy who applies for a job*): How old are you?

The boy: I'm 12.

Factory manager: What's your name?

The boy: Robert Stevenson, sir.

Factory manager A very well-known name!

The boy: No wonder, sir. I've been delivering milk about the district for 2 years!

3. *The son:* Mum, could you read me something?

The mother: Sorry, I can't. I'm busy cooking dinner.

The son: But you've been cooking it since the morning. Haven't you finished it yet?

4. *Harry*: Nora, what are we going to eat today?

Nora: I'm sorry, I haven't cooked anything.
Harry But what have you been doing all day?
Nora: I've been cleaning the flat.
Harry: I see you have been working hard, but it doesn't help me. I'm hungry.
5. *Nora*: When are you going to remove your things out of the room? For days I've been asking you to do it!
Harry: And I've been telling you that I'll do it at the end of the month.
6. – Why are so hot? Have you been fighting with somebody again?
– No, I've just been running all the way home.

Present Perfect Continuous I

Exercise 56
Read the texts and answer the following questions using the Present Perfect Continuous tense.

I

- Well, Ann. Hello! Are you waiting to see Dr. Lightfoot?
- Yes. I've been here for half an hour already.
- Do you mean he hasn't come yet?
- Right. His secretary says his car is broken and he is waiting for it to be repaired. He called to say that 20 minutes ago. So I'm waiting.

1. How long has Ann been waiting for Dr. Lightfoot?
2. How long has the doctor been waiting for his car to be repaired?

II

Harry: Nora, you look a bit tired. What's up?
Nora: I said I was going to clean the house. I began doing it at nine in the morning and haven't finished it yet, though it's five o'clock already.
Harry: But I wanted you to wait until the weekend so that I could help.
Nora: Oh, well, I thought I might as well get on with it. It was about time. I haven't cleaned the furniture for months!
Harry: Well, I hope you had a rest this afternoon.
Nora: No, since lunchtime I've been busy upstairs turning out our room and Robert's.

Harry: My goodness, you have been working hard.
Nora: You know, Harry, you do make it hard for me to keep the place looking nice when you leave your things about everywhere, and I've been telling you about it for years!
1. How long has Nora been cleaning the house?
2. Since when has she been doing it?
3. How long has she been turning out the rooms upstairs?
4. Since when has she been busy?

Exercise 57
Insert 'since' or 'for'.
1. I've been reading this book ... last week. 2. They've been listening to the music ... 5 hours now. 3. My grandmother has been staying with us ... Christmas. 4. He has been writing thesis ... 2 months. 5. Jack has been having a bath ... half an hour.

Exercise 58
Use the suggested time-expression to answer the following questions.
1. How long has the baby been crying? (*all the morning*) 2. How long have you been trying to get the book? (*all through the* week) 3. How long have you been discussing this problem? (*for three hours*) 4. How long has she been looking after her little sister? (*Since her mother fell ill*) 5. How long has your sister been watching this drama series? (*all through the evening*) 6. How long has the fire been burning? (*for hours*) 7. How long has she been helping her mother about the house? (*since her childhood*) 8. How long has she been sleeping? (*for hours*) 9. How long has your brother been collecting stamps? (*since he was in the fifth form*) 10. How long has she been practising the piano? (*for the last two hours*)

Exercise 59
Ask 'how long questions' and answer them according to the model.
Pattern: *Your friend moved to a new flat in September. Now it's March. How long has he been living there? – He's been living there for 5 months.*

1. Jane started doing this exercise 5 minutes ago. 2. Bob started collecting stamps at the age of ten. Now he is 18. 3. Pete is interviewing a famous public figure. He started the interview at 10 a.m. Now it's 12. 4. They started discussing this problem 3 hours ago. 5. Pete began to learn English at school.

Exercise 60

Answer the following questions, explaining how long or since when you've been doing something. Use 'for' or 'since' in your answers. Develop the situation.

1. As far as I know, you began to study English last year. Am I right? 2. It seems to me you were planning to visit your friend yesterday, but you didn't do it. Is that so? 3. As far as I know your cousin began to drive only a month ago. Is that so? 4. Your mother began to work for that company a year ago. Am I right? 5. You've been doing sports all your life, haven't you? 6. I know you are reading *To Kill a Mocking Bird*, and you began to read it a month ago, didn't you? 7. Your teacher of English began to work at school five years ago, didn't she? 8. You began to study Phonetics two months ago. Is that so? 9. You began to play the guitar when you were a little girl, didn't you? 10. I've been dreaming to have a dog for years. And you? 11. You are doing nothing but looking at the watch. 12. As far as I know you began to study Spanish a week ago. 13. You are saying you haven't finished the essay. You have been writing it for a month!

Exercise 61

Answer the questions according to the pattern. Use the given suggestions.

Pattern: *What's Bill doing at the moment? (read a book) – He is reading a book. – How long has he been reading it? (for five hours) – He has been reading it for five hours.*

1. What is Susan doing at the moment? (*to wait for Kate*) How long has she been waiting for her? (*since five o'clock*) 2. What are they doing at the moment? (*to dance*) How long have they been dancing? (*for three hours*) 3. What is your father doing at the moment? (*to watch a football match*) How long has he been watching it? (*since seven o'clock*) 4. What are you

doing at the moment? (*to read Oliver Twist*) How long have you been reading it? (*since last Monday*) 5. What is your brother doing at the moment? (*to repair the Wi-Fi router*) How long has he been repairing it? (*for an hour*) 6. What is she doing at the moment? (*to play the guitar*) How long has she been playing it? (*since morning*) 7. What is your mother doing at the moment? (*to have a rest*) How long has she been having a rest? (*since dinner*) 8. What are they doing at the moment? (*to work on their theses*) How long have they been working on them? (*since January*)

Exercise 62

Tell the group what you are doing at your English classes this term and how long or since when you've been doing it.

Present Perfect Continuous II

Exercise 63

Read the texts and answer the questions explaining the current situation with the help of the Present Perfect Continuous tense.

I

A young lady enters a crowded bus with a pair of skates for figure skating over her arm. A gentleman stands up to give her a seat. ‘Thank you very much, sir’, she says, ‘but I've been training all afternoon, and I’m tired of sitting down’.

Why doesn't the young lady want to sit down?

Why is she tired?

II

A young foreigner in England wants to learn English. He decides to take regular lessons. One day his teacher is dictating to him a passage and at the end of every sentence she says ‘full-stop’. The young man looks very angry.

At last he doesn't bear it, and calls out angrily, ‘Why do you call me a fool?’

Why does the young man get angry?

III

Little Peggy goes to school for the first time. When she comes home, her mother asks her, ‘Do you like your teacher?’ Peggy says, ‘Yes, I like her very much, but I don't think she is very clever’.

‘Why?’ asks the mother.

‘Oh,’ says Peggy, ‘because she asks so many questions’.

Why does Peggy think the teacher is not clever?

Exercise 64*

Complete the following situations.

a) Imagine that you are being reproached. Find a good excuse.

Pattern: *You haven't ironed your skirt properly. – I’ve been ironing it, but it is too dry.*

1. You haven't made your bed again! – You always say that I must do morning exercises. So, (*to do morning exercises, not to do the bed*). 2. You haven't cleaned the room again! – I'm having an exam soon (*to prepare for it*). 3. The dog is hungry. You haven't fed her. – No, I've been too busy. (*to write an essay*). 4. There is a cigarette smell in the room. Do you smoke? – No, (*my friend*). 5. You are late again. – There has been an accident, and there is a traffic jam. So, (*to walk all the way*). 6. The board is not clean, there is no chalk. What's up, monitor? – (*to text the group-mates about the changes on the timetable*). 7. You haven't done your homework in English. – I'm sorry. (*to learn Chinese*). 8. The room is full of smoke. – (*to bake pancakes*).

b) You are surprised at the success (failures) of your friends (sister, et.). Find an explanation for it.

Patten: *Your brother speaks English so well (его обучал носитель языка). – No wonder, a native speaker has been teaching him, that's why his English is so good.*

1. You know, I’m fired. – No wonder. *Ты спорил с директором по пустякам целый год* and here is the result. 2. You have a lot of mistakes in your profile. – *Ваша секретарша то и дело задавала мне вопросы* and you say, that’s my fault. 3. I’ve got a promotion. – I knew you would. *Ты работал дни и ночи*. Now you can relax. 4. He’s won the first prize in

the phonetic competition. *Он читал стихи лучше всех*. And now he needn't take his exam in Phonetics. 5. You've made a wonderful dress. – *Я старалась*. Do you really like it? 6. He is leaving for the States soon. – *Он мечтал об этом* and has done everything for it. 7. You look pale. – *Я пью сегодня очень много кофе* and now I have a headache.

c) Suppose why such situations are taking place now.

Pattern: *The boy has a sore throat. – I suppose he has been eating too much ice-cream.*

1. The air in the room is very fresh. (*to air the room*). 2. Your acquaintance looks ten years younger than you expected. (*to lead an easy life*). 3. Your brother doesn't want to eat anything at dinner. What has spoiled his appetite? (*to eat sweets*). 4. You come home. The vase is lying on the floor. (*my little brother, to play football*). 5. Your friend smoked a lot last month, then he gave it up. But today he looks pale. (*to smoke again*). 6. Her eyes are red. (*to cry*). 7. She has a terrible headache. (*to work on the computer too much*).

d) What can be the results of the following durative actions?

Pattern: *Mary has been swimming too much today. (to feel chilly). Now she is feeling chilly.*

1. I've been picking fruit in the orchard. (*to feel tired*) 2. Nick has been having breakfast. (*dirty dishes*) 3. Ann and her mother have been cleaning the flat all day. (*spick and span*) 4. He has been swimming, lying in the sun, playing volleyball all summer. (*look healthy*) 5. Ted has been practising a lot. (*to master pronunciation*) 6. I have been eating all the morning. (*can't eat*) 7. The dog has been eating nothing for the last few days. (*to be hungry*) 8. I've been watching a dull show. (*to be sleepy*)

Exercise 65

Complete the following sentences according to the model.

Pattern: *Jack knows English very well. – It's natural because he has been studying it for three years.*

1. Nick plays tennis very well. (*to play*) 2. Ann speaks fluent English. (*to have English lessons*) 3. John plays the guitar very well. (*to take music lessons*) 4. Jack has a very good library. (*to collect books*) 5. Mary looks

very tired. (*to work hard at her report*) 6. There is a lot of snow in the street. (*to snow*) [5].

Exercise 66*

Answer the questions using the Present Perfect Continuous tense.

1. What's so funny? Why are you laughing? – *Мой брат рассказывал анекдоты.* 2. Why does your brother have a black eye and you have your lip cut? – *Мы дрались*. 3. Why are there puddles on the road? It isn't raining. – *Машина поливала дороги*. 4. Why are you out of breath? – *Я бежал, потому что опаздывал на занятия.* 5. Why are your hands covered with oil? – *Я чинил машину*. 6. Why are her eyes red and watery? – *Она плакала*. *У нее в семье что-то случилось*. 7. Why are you looking so strange? – *Я делала уборку в квартире*. 8. Why are you tired? – *Я работала в саду*. 9. Why are your hands wet? – *Я чистила картошку*. 10. Why are you shivering? – *Я работала в холодной аудитории*. 11. Why is it so cold in the room? – *Я ее проветривала*. 12. Why is the dinner not ready? – Я *шила себе новое платье и не успела приготовить обед*. 13. Why is your mother tired? – *Она укрывала розы в саду*. 14. Why do you feel chilly? – *Я слишком долго купалась*.

Exercise 67

Answer the questions using the suggested words. Begin your answer with because. Give reasons of your own.

1. Why are your eyes red? (*to cry*) 2. Why are you so angry? (*to quarrel*) 3. Why haven't you had time to call on us? (*to arrange their journey*) 4. Why is your mouth blue? (*to eat blueberries*) 5. Why does she speak English so well? (*to live in England*) 6. Why is her coat wet? (*to walk in the rain*) 7. Why do you know nothing about your friend's marriage? (*to travel*) 8. Why haven't they let the room during the break? (*to discuss the new play*)

Exercise 68

Respond to the following explaining the given situations by durative past actions.

1. I know you are very upset because of your bad mark in History. 2. You look sleepy and can't understand the easiest things. 3. Your knowledge of Latin is so good. It surprises me. 4. It seems to me you are not feeling well. You look pale and sick.

Exercise 69

Think of some current situations which can be explained by durative past actions.

Present Perfect Continuous I and II

Exercise 70

Complete the following situations with sentences in the Present Perfect Continuous. Comment on the use.

1. I can't help being angry with you. Ты ничего не делал целый день. 2. Они опять говорили об одежде. It seems they have nothing else to talk about. 3. He agrees to help us. Мы только что с ним разговаривали. 4. It's time to remove these things from here. Они здесь лежат уже неделю. 5. *Wife to husband*: Я ношу эту шляпу уже 3 года. I need a new one. 6. I have sore eyes. Я работал за компьютером целый день. 7. Have you ever read this magazine? – Я читаю его уже 10 лет. 8. Look, he is fidgeting on his chair. – No wonder, он сидит уже 2 часа и, конечно, устал. 9. Jimmy is a tennis champion. He began playing tennis when he was a schoolboy. Фактически он играет в теннис с 11 лет. 10. Sorry, I'm late. – Все в порядке, мы ждем лишь 5 минут. 11. There's a strange smell in the room. Ты что, рыбу жарила?

Exercise 71

Complete the following dialogues using the Present Perfect Continuous tense. Comment on the use.

1. Here you are at last. But what's the matter? Aren't you feeling well? – I'm all right. Only a little bored. – Bored? – Yes. (*to talk to Bill*). 2. Where are the girls? – They are having a rest. (*to work too much*). 3. Have you cleaned the flat yet? – No, I didn't have enough time. – Why? What (*to do all day*)? – (*to cook soup*). – Where is the soup then? – I've eaten it. 4. I

see you are smoking. I never knew that you smokedю – (*to smoke for 2 years*), but nobody knows about it. 5. Why! What's happened? You've got wet through. – (*to walk in the rain*). – Where is your umbrella? – I don't need it. I like to walk in the rain. 6. May I have a glass of water? My throat is dry. – No wonder. Nobody can talk non-stop for 2 hours. And you (*to talk for 3 hours*). 7. Do you see that guy? He is wearing shorts in the office! – Yes, it's strange, isn't it? But as far as I know (*to play football*) for his college team. 8. I know him to be a very bad tennis player. But today he is playing pretty well. – No wonder. (*to practice a lot*). 9. She is looking pale and sick. – Don't you know she (*to stay in the hospital)*? 10. Your husband behaves strangely sometimes. – I know. I've got used to it. (*to live together for a long time*). 11. What's your decision? Have you made up your mind yet? – I (*to think it over for 2 weeks*), but I can't come to any conclusion.

Exercise 72*

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. "Боже мой!" – воскликнула миссис Смит. – "Что за кухня! Вся посуда грязная. Стол – настоящая мусорная свалка! Мне нужна целая ночь, чтобы все убрать. Что вы здесь делали?" – "Ничего особенного. Твоя дочь показывала мне, как они готовят жареную картошку на уроке труда в школе. И она ее приготовила!" 2. *Отец*: "Моя дорогая, если ты хочешь удачно выйти замуж, выходи за мистера Блэка. Он действительно любит тебя". – *Дочь*: "Почему ты так думаешь?" – *Отец*: "Я одалживаю у него деньги уже полгода, а он все еще приходит". 3. *Голос по телефону*: "Студент Джон Смит плохо себя чувствует и просил позвонить Вам". – *Профессор*: "А что случилось?" – *Голос*: "Он гулял под дождем и теперь у него болит горло". – *Профессор*: "Ну, хорошо, а кто со мной говорит?" – *Голос*: "Мой сосед по комнате". 4. *Жена – мужу, который спускается с чердака*: "Генри, что ты там делал, на чердаке?" – "Я искал молоток". – "Ну почему же ты искал его наверху?" – "Если ты знаешь, где его искать, помоги мне". – "Только не сейчас. Я стирала и очень устала. Я найду его позже". 5. "Я изучаю английский с помощью китайского приложения уже несколько лет". – "Это заметно. В вашем произношении чувствуется китайский акцент".

The Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous

Exercise 73*

In the following situations use the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

The city of Oxford has got a traffic problem. The planning department decided to change the traffic system, so they conducted the traffic survey. A lot of people answered these 5 questions.

1. How old are you? 2. Can you drive? 3. How long have you been driving? 4. Where do you live? 5. How do you usually get to town and how have got there today?

Here are some of the results.

Mr. Brown, 58. He learned to drive when he was eighteen. He (drive) for forty years. He lives in the country. He usually comes into town by car. But today he (come) here in his friends van.

Mary Mackintosh, 20. She (have) a lot of driving lessons, she (take) the driving test for three times, but she (not pass) the test yet. She lives near the city center and usually walks to work. Today she (come) to work by bus because her leg hurts.

Bob Smith, 25. He (drive) for two years, but he (not buy) a car of his own yet. Though he (save) money for it since he left high school, he (not to be able) to save enough. He lives in a village. He always comes into Oxford by train.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, both over 65. They never (be able) to drive. They never (learn). For the last few years they (come) to town by bus.

Exercise 74*

Translate into English.

1. Ну вот и ты. Я тебя уже полчаса жду. Чем ты занималась все это время? – Ходила по магазинам. Я себе купила новую шляпу. Тебе нравится? А теперь давай чаю попьем, я так устала. Представляешь, я ходила по магазинам целых три часа. 2. Что ты ищешь? – Ключи. – Посмотри в кармане своего пальто. – Я это пальто не ношу уже месяц. – Может быть, они в сумке? – Я ищу их уже час и просмотрела все

сумки! – Да вот же они. Лежат под перчатками. 3. Официант! Я в супе нашел пуговицу! – Спасибо, сэр. Я давно ищу её. 4. Ты наблюдаешь, как я ловлю рыбу уже два часа. Почему бы тебе самому этим не заняться? – Не хватает терпения. 5. Почему женщины говорят, что делали покупки, хотя ничего не купили? – А почему мужчины говорят, что ловили рыбу, хотя ничего не поймали? 6. *Энни*: "Мама, поиграй со мной". – *Мама*: "Извини, дорогая, я глажу белье". – *Энни*: "Ты гладишь его уже час. Неужели ты еще не закончила?" – *Мама*: "Попроси папу поиграть с тобой". – *Энни*: "Папа, ты не мог бы поиграть со мной?" – *Папа*: "Я еще не дочитал контракт". – *Энни*: "Но ты читаешь его с самого утра!" – *Папа*: "Мне осталось еще немного. Вот закончу и поиграю с тобой. А пока поиграй с братом". – *Энни*: "Том, ты уже закончил делать домашнее задание?" – *Том*: "Разве ты не видишь, что я все еще делаю математику? Я решаю эти задачи уже целый час и никак не могу решить. Подожди немного". 7. *Кинозвезда увольняет свою служанку.* "За что?" – спрашивает она. – "За то, что вы всем говорите, что работаете у меня 30 лет". 8. Предупреждаю вас, что работа в должности ночного сторожа требует абсолютной честности. – Будьте спокойны, я уже 20 лет работаю сторожем в плавательном бассейне и ни разу не выкупался в нем.

The Present Perfect Continuous and the Present Continuous

Exercise 75*

Translate the following.

1. Я пишу	сейчас.
	уже двадцать минут.
2. Я изучаю	английский язык уже четыре года.
	английский. Не мешай мне.
3. Он работает	над звуком. Ты что, не видишь?
	над фонетикой уже час.
4. Он говорит	по-английски с пяти лет.
	по телефону. Убавь звук.
5. Он обедает	сейчас. Давай поговорим после.
	уже два часа! Сколько можно его ждать!

6. Дождь идет	Не выходи на улицу.
	уже два часа.
7. Мы повторяем	сейчас времена.
	времена уже неделю.
8. Аня поет	сейчас эту песню на английском.
	уже много лет.

Exercise 76*

Open the brackets using the Present Perfect Continuous or the Present Continuous.

1. He had barely entered the room when his secretary said: 'Somebody (*to ring*) for you for the last five minutes'. 2. I (*to read*) Shakespeare in your absence and now I (*to try*) to learn this beautiful sonnet. 3. What the children (*to do*)? – They (*to play*) games all morning and now they (*to learn*) to tell time by the position of the sun. 4. Our friends (*to leave*). – How long they (*to* stay) with you? 5. What you (*to think*) about? – I (*not to think*), I (*to count*) the birds in the sky. 6. Where is my daughter? – She (*to talk*) to the policeman. – What's happened? – She (*to drive*) without a license. 7. What you (*to do*) to yourself since I've been away? 8. Florence, dear, I (*to look for*) you everywhere. – What's happened? Mr. Cusack (*to wait for*) you in the house [2].

Exercise 77*

Open the brackets using the correct tense of the verbs.

1. I (*to write*) this novel for eight years and I (*not to finish*) it yet. I still (*to write*) it. 2. They (*to wait*) for him for two hours now. But he (*not to appear*) yet. They still (*to wait*)? 3. My daughter (*to study*) English since she was twelve and she is still (*to learn*) it. She (*not to master*) it yet. 4. I (*to try*) to find this book for three months now but I (*to fail*). – You still (*to look for*) it? 5. I (*to think*) of going to the Far East for many years but I (*to have*) no chance yet. But still I (*to dream*) about it. 6. She (*to have*) lunch for two hours now. She (*not to* finish) it yet. She still (*to eat*). 7. It still (*to rain*)? – No, it (*stop*) raining but it (*to begin*) snowing. 8. How long you (*to

learn) English? – For six years. – You (*to know)* it well, don't you? – Yes, rather well. I (*to read*) English books and newspapers without a dictionary.

Exercise 78*

Translate into English.

1. Почему у тебя черные губы? – Я ела чернику. 2. Ты съел весь торт? 3. Что вы делаете? – Мы собираем яблоки. – Сколько вы уже собрали? – Мы собрали пять корзин. 4. Я сегодня делала покупки и наконец, нашла себе летние туфли. 5. Какой чудный запах! Бабушка варит варенье. 6. Я полирую этот стол с самого завтрака. Я очень устала. 7. Что ты делаешь в гараже так долго? – Я накачиваю шины (*pump the tires*). Я уже накачал три. Ты поможешь мне с четвертой? 8. Ты знакома с Томом? – Я знаю его целую вечность. 9. Почему вы так шумите? – Я потерял ключ и пытаюсь разбудить жену, поэтому я бросаю камни в окно спальни. – Вы бросаете камни не в то окно. Вы живете в следующем доме. 10. Он только что продал две свои картины. – Ему повезло. Мой муж рисует уже пять лет и не продал еще ни одной. 11. Я все утро занимаюсь домашней работой и еще ничего не сделал. 12. Почему вы не принесли мне документы? Вы их еще не напечатали? 13. Куда ты дела мои ботинки? Я нигде не могу их найти. – Майк только что ушел в них. 14. Тот человек стоит на автобусной остановке уже полчаса. Сказать ему, что последний автобус уже ушел? 15. Мой муж собирает картины современных художников с тех пор, как мы поженились. Он уже собрал так много, что не знает, куда их повесить [2].

The Past Perfect Tense

Exercise 79

Read the following situations, find the cases with the Past Perfect tense and say how it is formed.

Alice: Why did you go home before the party had finished?

Bob: I had forgotten to switch my electric fire off.

Alice: What had happened when you got home?

Bob: My brother had switched it off for me.
Alice: Then, why didn't you come back to the party?
Bob: Shhh! I had left the fire on deliberately because I didn't want to stay at the party [5].

Exercise 80*

Make the sentences interrogative.

1. They had returned home by five o'clock. 2. She hadn't seen him before he left Moscow. 3. She had made an excellent dinner before the guests came. 4. He had worked at the factory before he entered the university. 5. He had taken his exam in Literature by the 10th of January. 6. She had phoned him before the news came. 7. They had been abroad before they went to the USA. 8. She had cleaned the whole flat by lunchtime. 9. The girls had watered all the flowers by ten o'clock. 10. By the time he came they had already left.

The Past Perfect Relative

Exercise 81

Read the text with the structure to be practised. Remember how to comment on it.

Presence of Mind

A fire broke out in the middle of the night in a country house where a number of guests had been staying. Now they were all standing outside wrapped up in shawls, sheets and blankets. One of the guests was the last to join the crowd. He said he was not at all excited and had not lost presence of mind in spite of the danger. He drew everybody's attention to the fact that he had not only put on his shirt and tie but had even found time to fetch his pipe. The other guests were full of admiration and praised his self-possession. Only one of them wondered why together with his shirt and tie he had not put on his trousers.

The Past Perfect Tense is used in a past time context to denote an action prior to another past action.

Exercise 82*

Answer the following questions using the Past Perfect Tense.

1. Why did she refuse to go to the pictures with you? (*to see the film*) 2. Why couldn't you get into the flat? (*to lose the key*) 3. Why did you come so soon from your holiday? (*to spend all the money*) 4. Why didn't you see Ann on Sunday? (*to go for the weekend*) 5. Why did you rush to the cloak-room during the first break? (*to leave the books there*) 6. Why didn't you phone Tom? (*to quarrel with him*) 7. Why didn't Mike bring the photos of the party? (*his camera / to break*) 8. Why didn't you text him at once? (*to phone him*) 9. Why were you late for classes yesterday? (*to work h*ard) 10. Why didn't you cook salad? (*not to buy vegetables*) 11. Why did he feel so upset? (*to fail his exam*)

Exercise 83*

Combine the sentences according to the model using the Past Perfect tense.

Pattern: *The children did their lessons. Then they went to bed. – The children went to bed after they had done their lessons.*

1. She wrote a very good article. She studied the problem thoroughly. 2. Mother did all the work. Then she sat down. 3. The bell rang. Then the students entered the classroom. 4. Sally spent all the money in her purse. Then she left the shop. 5. Andrew saved some money. Then he got married. 6. He lost all his money. So he stopped playing cards. 7. I asked him three times for the money. Then he paid me. 8. He read the newspaper from beginning to end. Then he went to bed. 9. The sun set. The farmers stopped working. 10. We answered all the questions. Then we left the examination room. 11. Little Mary said 'please'. Only then I gave her a bar of chocolate.

Exercise 84*

Complete the sentences using the Past Perfect tense.

1. When she went to bed she remembered that she … (*not to switch off the light*). 2. She felt tired because she … (*to walk a lot that day*). 3. She went for a holiday after she … (*to pass all the exams*). 4. I didn't know what to

do after they… (*to show the picture*). 5. I didn't look at the present until after she … (*to go*). 6. I was very sorry to hear that he … (*to die*). 7. He didn't start speaking until the children … (*to leave the room*). 8. When I met Helen, I understood why Bill … (*to marry h*er). 9. He understood the book only after he … (*to read it twice*).

Exercise 85*

Complete the sentences using the suggested Russian phrases.

1. We walked home after … (*закончили работу в саду*). 2. They thought that … (*она еще не пришла*). 3. Did you ever see him after he … (*окончил институт*). 4. I went down to the beach after … (*они ушли*). 5. Before she entered the Medical Institute she … (*работала няней*). 6. The girl felt easier after she … (*поговорила с ним*) 7. When I turned round (*она уже вышла из комнаты*). 8. When Mother came home … (*дети уже легли спать*). 9. She didn't want to speak to him … (*после того, как они поссорились*). 10. He couldn't believe that … (*мы сделали это сами*).

Exercise 86

Respond to the statements, using the Past Perfect according to the model.

Pattern: *When Neil met Peter, he didn't recognize him as they hadn't seen each other for 15 years. – No wonder, that he didn't recognize Pete as 15 years had passed since he saw him last.*

1. When Mary came to the beach the Parkers had been there for an hour and a half. 2. Kitty's mother was very sad as her only daughter hadn't phoned her since she left for the Black sea. 3. Robert had lain in the sun for some minutes when he noticed a very pretty young girl in a blue bathing-suit not far from him. 4. The Greens had lived in the country for a fortnight when their younger son Jim joined them. 5. Fred's friends didn't know that he was going on an excursion to the North as he hadn't rung them up since they parted.

The Past Perfect Absolute

Exercise 87

Read the dialogue with the structure to be practised. Remember how to comment on it.

– Was yesterday's meeting a success?
– There was no meeting at all!
– Why not?
– By the time everybody came, somebody had cut of electricity all over the building. We couldn't hold the meeting in the dark, could we? And by the time the light came on all the students had left.

The Past Perfect Tense is used to denote a past action completed by a definite moment in the past. That moment may be indicated:
1) by an adverbial phrase;
2) by another past action.

Exercise 88*

Make up sentences according to the model.

Pattern: *It's 10 o'clock. I have already done my work. – I had done my work by 10 o'clock.*
Mother has just come. I have already done my work. – By the time Mother came I had done my work.

1. It's 6 in the evening. I've discussed all the details of the report with my boss. 2. It's 5 o'clock now. I have just returned from the university. 3. It has just begun to rain. We have already come back home. 4. It's 2 o'clock. I have already cooked dinner. 5. Mother has just returned home from work. I have already turned out the flat. 6. He has just phoned me. But I haven't done the washing up yet. 7. It's 5 in the morning. The sun has risen already. 8. It's 11 o'clock. It has just stopped raining. 9. It's 3 o'clock. The Hiltons have already arranged everything for the trip. 10. It's the end of the meeting. We have settled the matter. 11. I have just come home. My family has already had supper. 12. The film is over. Half of the audience has left. 13. We have just arrived. Benson has already closed his shop. 14. It's 11. I have finished doing my home reading assignment.

The Use of the Past Perfect
with «hardly… when», «no sooner… than», «scarcely… when»

Exercise 89

Read the text with the structure to be practised. Remember how to comment on it.

A Pair of Trousers

Once a young man went to town and bought a pair of trousers. When he got home he went upstairs to his bedroom and put them on. He found that they were about two inches too long.

He went upstairs to his bedroom and put them on. He found that they were He went downstairs where his mother and two sisters were washing up in the kitchen. 'These new pants are too long', he said. 'They need shortening by 2 inches. Will one of you do this for me, please?' His mother and sister were busy and none of them said anything.

Hardly had his mother finished washing up when she went upstairs to her son's bedroom and made the pants shorter by 2 inches. She forgot to tell anybody about it.

After supper one of the sisters remembered her brother's request. No sooner had she remembered about it than she went to his bedroom and shortened the trousers. The other sister went to the cinema but scarcely had she come back home when she took the scissors and took 2 inches off the legs of the new trousers.

You can imagine the young man's face when he put them on the next morning.

The Past Perfect tense is used in the principle clause of a complex sentence with the conjunctions 'hardly... when', 'scarcely ... when', 'no sooner ... than'. The word order in the principle clause may be inverted.

Exercise 90*

Read and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Hardly had we packed our things when it was high time to go to the station. 2. No sooner had he made a call than the secretary brought him all the papers he had asked for. 3. Hardly had the last passenger got on the

train when it started. 4. No sooner had the passengers taken off their coats than the attendant brought in tea. 5. Hardly had he touched the pillow when he fell asleep. 6. No sooner had we entered the hall than the lights went out and the curtain rose. 7. Hardly had she entered the room when a man rushed to her. 8. Hardly had we started off when it began drizzling. 9. Hardly had he recovered from his illness when there followed another heart attack. 10. No sooner had the curtain fallen than there was a storm of applause.

Exercise 91*

Make up sentences of your own according to the model.

Pattern: *He (leave) the room; the bomb (explode). – Hardly had he left the room when the bomb exploded.*

1. The guests (*to leave*); she (*to go*) upstairs. 2. The sun (*to set*); it (*to become*) very cold. 3. The teacher (*enter*) the room; the pupils (*to stand up*). 4. They (*to have*) dinner, the telephone (*to ring*). 5. The train (*to start*); she (*cry*). 6. He (*to finish*) his story, there (*to be*) a burst of laughter. 7. They (*to get married*); she (*to begin*) to make scenes. 8. She (*to explain*) everything; he (*to stop*) listening. 9. They (*to leave*) town; they (*to feel*) better. 10. She (*to enter*) the room; the light (*to go out*).

Exercise 92

Complete the sentences supplying the missing parts.

1. ... than they rushed out of the room. 2. ... when she cried. 3. .. than the child went to sleep. 4. Hardly had the day broken.... 5. ... when the train arrived. 6. No sooner had she left the house.... 7. Hardly had the singer appeared on the stage.... 8. Hardly had he opened the door.... 9. Hardly had the snow covered the ground…. 10. ... than he asked another question.

Exercise 93

Comment on the use of the Past Perfect tense.

1. I only wanted to know why he had lost his job. 2. When he reached home, Denny had gone to bed but Fleur was still waiting for him. 3. After she had cried she felt better. 4. Hardly had the sun risen when the

expedition started. 5. She had known him long before he left for India. 6. At last she made him tell her that he had got into debt. 7. She had fallen out of love with him before the war was over. 8. No sooner had the clock struck midnight than there was a knock at the door. 9. She had finished cooking by 6 o'clock. 10. The students had passed their exams by the 1st of July. 11. Miss Smith mentioned that she had lived in London for 5 years. 12. The other day I ran into a friend of mine on my way to the office. We graduated from the university in 2024 and hadn't seen each other since. 13. The builders had finished all the work by the end of the day. 14. The train had left by the time we reached the station. 15. When the postman came I hadn't finished breakfast yet. 16. We learned that Nick had been ill since he returned from a business trip. 17. They were good friends. They had known each other for a long time. 18. The work was much more difficult than we had expected. 19. The bell had hardly gone when the teacher entered the classroom. 20. Hardly had they come into the bar when it began to pour. 21. No sooner had some ten minutes passed than it stopped raining.

Exercise 94*

Complete the sentences, using the Past Perfect tense.

I

1. He told her that he (*to buy a laptop the year before*) 2. The man at the station said that the train (*to leave already*). 3. Mary told me that she (*not to get a letter from her son yet*). 4. She said that she (*not to hear from him some weeks*). 5. He said that his parents (*always to live in the country*). 6. He understood that he (*to get off at the wrong station*). 7. He didn't remember how it all (*to happen*). 8. We were sure that she (*to tell the truth*). 9. She hoped that I (*to pay for the tickets already*). 10. When she woke up next morning and looked out of the window she understood that it (*to rain heavily during the night)*.

II

1. When we came back, the telegram (*to arrive already*). 2. When I got to the station the train (*already to leave*). 3. The rain (*already to stop*) when we started. 4. When I finished school my elder sister (*to be a teacher for*

two years already). 5. We (*to make all the arrangements already*) when we learned that he wouldn't come.

III

1. I knew her immediately as my brother (*to describe her to me very well*). 2. The policeman stopped me because I (*to cross the road in the wrong place*). 3. I was not hungry because I (*to have lunch an hour before*). 4. Nobody knew when he came in because he (*to enter the house through the back door*). 5. I thought he knew English well as he (*to live in England for some years)*.

IV

1. As soon as they (*to take a decision*) they could discuss less important questions. 2. After we (*to make a fire*) it became warm. 3. After he (*to pay the money for the plane tickets*) he had very little left in his pocket. 4. I met her soon after I (*to learn the news*). 5. After I (*to throw out all the old newspapers and magazines*) I could arrange my new books nicely on the shelf.

Exercise 95

Work in pairs.

a) Make a list of questions and ask your friend.

1) about the way they spent their last weekend;
2) how they spent their winter vacation;
3) about the things they had done by the time you met them yesterday.

b) Tell the group-mates what you've learnt.

Pattern: *Pete said that he had stayed at home all the weekend*.

Exercise 96

You left the cinema before the film had finished because you remembered that you had forgotten to turn the shower tap off. Describe to your friend what had happened to your flat by the time you came home.

Exercise 97*

Open the brackets using the correct tense form.

1. The plane (*not land*) yet, but a lot of people (*to wait*) in the terminal. 2. When I (*to wake up*) in the morning, the rain (*to stop already*) and the birds (*to sing*). 3. My neighbour (*to be*) back some two months before I (*to see*) him. 4. We (*to walk*) in silence. We already (*to exchange*) the news and now (*to think*) about it. 5. Hardly he (*to open*) the file, when he (*to find*) the information which he needed. 6. Rick (*to be*) in love with Lora for a long time before he (*to propose*) to her. 7. The old man used to tell his grandchildren about the war in which he (*to take*) part. 8. The book turned out to be much more interesting than I (*to expect*). 9. They (*to arrange*) everything by evening, and (*to wait*) for the guests. 10. Ann (*to train*) hard before she (*to become*) a professional dancer. 11. We wondered if they (*to get*) our message. 12. The young man thanked his parents for all they (*to do*) for him. 13. When I first (*to see*) her, I (*to think*) she (*to be*) one of the most intelligent women I ever (*to meet*). 14. Even though the house (*to be*) empty for two years, it (*to be*) in good condition. 15. Ted said that his father's opinion (*to be*) always important for him. 16. He was happy. His dream (*to come*) true. 17. The room looked beautiful as she (*to change*) the furniture and the curtains.

Exercise 98*

Translate into English.

1. Они сказали, что приехали сюда на поезде. 2. Все знали, что они дружат с детства. 3. Мы сказали им, что еще не уладили это дело. 4. По радио объявили, что поезд из Сочи уже прибыл. 5. Он писал, что погода там пасмурная с первого сентября. 6. Сосед по купе сказал, что мы проехали мост. 7. Когда состав тронулся, я понял, что сел не на тот поезд. 8. Когда я нашел их дом, уже стемнело. 9. Когда она пришла на собрание, мы уже обсудили первый вопрос. 10. Когда врач пришел, они уже увезли ребенка в больницу. 11. Когда она приехала в деревню, мы жили там уже неделю. 12. В комнате было холодно, потому что всю ночь было открыто окно. 13. Он был взволнован, потому что получил странное сообщение от друга. 14. Он не хотел

обедать у нас, потому что уже поел в институте. 15. Я думала, что они переехали на новую квартиру. 16. После того, как он уехал на север, она ничего о нем не слышала. 17. Не успела певица закончить свою знаменитую арию, как зал разразился аплодисментами. 18. Едва он вернулся из отпуска, как получил ужасную весть. 19. Она приготовила все к пяти часам и ждала гостей. 20. Мальчики перестали играть в футбол и медленно шли домой. 21. Женщина объяснила, что сама вырастила эти чудесные цветы. 22. Едва мы сдали работы, как зазвенел звонок. 23. Дети потеряли собачку и искали ее в саду. 24. Он болел уже неделю, когда родственники послали за врачом.

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Exercise 99

Read the dialogue, find the cases with the Past Perfect Continuous tense and say how it is formed.

When I came home my little brother was doing his English. He said he had been doing it for 4 hours! – Had he really been doing it so long? – Of course, not! He had been doing it only for half an hour.

Exercise 100*

Ask questions beginning with 'How long...?'

1. They had been hiking for a week before they quarrelled. 2. They had been having a picnic lunch for a few hours when we joined them. 3. They had been discussing the route of the journey for an hour or so when Peter dropped in at their place. 4. Roger and Alice had been watching an interesting show for half an hour when their mother told them to go to bed. 5. It had been raining for a few days when they made up their minds to visit their aunt at the seaside.

Exercise 101*

Supply the Past Perfect Continuous tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. I was tired. I (*to work*) all day long. 2. The room was empty but there was a smell of cigarettes. Somebody (*to smoke*) in the room. 3. It was very

hot in the house and she (*to lie*) awake for hours. 4. It (*to snow*) heavily. As a result the landline was cut off. 5. It (*to rain*) for weeks and the only bridge across the river was destroyed. 6. It became very dark and the children (*to speak*) in low voices for the last ten minutes. 7. He (*to study*) the problem for a few years before he could solve it.

Exercise 102

Read the following sentences with the structure to be practised and remember how to comment on it.

I

We had been smoking in silence for a few minutes before he spoke again. He said he had never been so upset before.

Past Perfect Continuous I serves to express an action which began before a given past moment and continued into it or up to it.

II

He was out of breath. He had been running fast.

Past Perfect Continuous II serves to express an action which was in progress just before a given past moment and it affects the past situation in some way. The precise time limits of the action are not specified.

Exercise 103

Comment on the use of the Past Perfect Continuous tense.

1. We were tired as we had been walking for more than an hour. It was time to rest a little. 2. The boy had been reading the task in physics for a long time but still he didn't understand it. 3. Mrs. Smith was one of the best teachers at the university. She had been teaching for 20 years. 4. When I came home Dora was writing a letter to her boy-friend. She had been writing it since she came from school. 5. My eyes were getting tired. I had been reading for two hours. 6. Mr. Robbins liked his job. He had been working there for 15 years. 7. She put aside the sweater she had been knitting. 8. The secretary closed the file which she had just been looking through. 9. They had been driving all night when they saw the lights of a big city. 10. When I entered the flat, I saw that everything was in a mess. Somebody had been searching the rooms. 11. At last he got the opportunity he had been waiting for so long.

Exercise 104*

Read the situations and write them down in one sentence according to the pattern.

Pattern: *I had arranged to meet my friend in Gorky Street near House 55. I arrived and began to wait. After 20 minutes it suddenly struck me that I had given him the wrong number. – I had been waiting for 20 minutes when I realized that I had given him the wrong number.*

1. Mr. and Mrs. White sold their house and went to live in Boston. But two months later Mr. White died. 2. It seemed that nothing and nobody could make Tom give up smoking. He used to say that after 20 years of smoking only a miracle could make him give it up. But one day he was taken to hospital with a heart attack. After that he had to give up smoking. 3. My friend and I were walking in the direction of the big forest where we were planning to have a picnic. After a 20-minute walk it suddenly began to rain. 4. In the morning we went to the river to lie in the sun and spent the whole day there. In the evening I felt I had a bad burn on my shoulders and legs. 5. My daughter swam in the swimming-pool the whole morning. At 11 o'clock I told her to get out of it. 6. I told my daughter to stop watching YouTube several times. At last I got mad and turned it off. 7. John said he was going cycling for an hour and then he would join us. 8. I worked at school for 10 years, but last year I was offered a job at the university, so I gave up my job at school. 9. I dreamt of going to the mountains for many years. But only last year my dream came true. 10. My friend had insomnia. He suffered from it for a week and at last decided to consult the doctor. 11. On Monday I went to my grandmother's to spend the holidays with her. But two days later I got a message from my parents in which they said I must go home.

Exercise 105

Read the story and answer the questions, using the Past Perfect Continuous tense.

One king liked to write verses which he thought were perfect. The people to whom he showed them praised them to the skies. One day the king showed his verses to a very learned man who found them poor and told the

king about it. The king got angry and sent the critic to prison. The man had been staying in prison for some time when the king decided to pardon him and invite him to dinner. At dinner the king showed his verses to the man again. The learned man turned to the soldiers who had been standing near him since the beginning of the dinner and told them to take him back to prison.

When did the king pardon the learned man? (After…)
Why did the king decide to free the man? (He thought...)
How long had the soldiers been waiting before the man addressed to them? (Since…)

Exercise 106

Read the story and answer the questions, using the Past Perfect Continuous tense. Reproduce the text. Don't forget to use the Past Perfect Continuous tense where possible.

Edna Ferber, an American writer, describes in a letter to her friend the concert of Paul Robeson.

At 10 minutes to 9 I put on my hat and coat and went out for a walk, enjoying the fine spring night and thinking about life. Ten minutes later, to my surprise I found myself in front of the Casino Theatre. There was a crowd of people outside and I immediately decided they were demanding their money back. As I fought my way inside there was a line in front of the box office, though the play had begun 10 minutes before. The man in the box office was saying over and over: 'No more seats.' I said, 'I want to buy a seat'. He said, 'I'm sorry, Miss Ferber, no more seats.'- 'I'll stand.'

I went in, stood against the door and looked at the stage at the very moment Paul Robeson came out to sing *Ol' Man River*... The audience stood up. They applauded and shouted. Since then I have seen it exceeded but once, and that was when Robeson, five minutes later, finished singing *Ol' Man River*. They called him back again and again. Other actors came out and made motions and their lips moved, but the bravos of the audience drowned all other sounds [5].

How long had she been walking before she came up to the theatre?
When Edna Ferber came to the theatre had the crowd outside been waiting long?
What did she decide?
How long had Robeson been singing Ol' Man River?
How long had the show been going on when she fought her way inside?
What made P. Robeson sing again and again?

Exercise 107*

Answer the questions and explain the past situation or state by a durative past action.

1. Why did you look anxious yesterday? – *Перед тем как прийти в институт, я все утро искала лекарства для бабушки*. 2. When I met you yesterday you looked very unhappy. – *Я все утро ссорилась со своим братом*. 3. When I saw you yesterday you were scolding your brother. What happened? – *Когда я пришла домой, на полу лежала разбитая ваза. Оказывается, он играл в футбол в комнате*. 4. How long had you been dating before you got married? – *Мы встречались всего полгода*. 5. I saw your brother yesterday. He looked very exhausted. What was wrong with him? – *Он слишком много работал в последнее время*. 6. I saw you yesterday quarrelling with your brother. What happened? – *Представляешь? Он весь день играл в компьютерные игры и ничего не сделал*. 7. I saw your husband yesterday. He was covered with paint from head to foot. What happened? – *Он целый день красил забор*. 8. Do you know that they bought a new house last month? – *Ничего удивительного, они копили деньги 20 лет*. 9. I saw the light in your room at night. Why did you stay awake? – *Я спал весь день, а ночью не мог уснуть*.

Exercise 108*

Find a good excuse for not doing something the other day or some time ago.

1. The kitchen was a mess when I came home. (*to cook dinner the whole morning*) 2. You didn’t eat porridge at breakfast. What’s up? (*to eat it for*

the last few weeks) 3. You didn't look well at the party. Were you OK? – Yes, but (to *feel bad the whole week*). 4. You didn't do your homework again. The teacher, when I talked to her, was very angry with you. – It wasn't my fault. (*to write an article for the school newspaper*). 5. Why were you yelling at your sister when I came? (*to tease me the whole day*) 6. You spent too much money yesterday. (*to spend much money for the last two weeks; not to tell me anything*). 7. When I came home there was a smell of cigarettes! Had you smoked? – No. Before you came, (*to fry fish*). 8. Well, you failed at the exam yesterday. Why, I wonder? – I should tell you the truth. (*to do nothing the whole term*). 9. You looked half asleep when I met you yesterday. (*to stay awake all night*). 10. Did you know how you looked yesterday? – I did. (*to clean the house*). 11. My daughter couldn't fall asleep yesterday and didn't allow me to turn off the light. – Had she watched horror films before she went to bed again? – Yes. (to *watch for at least three hours*). 12. When I saw you yesterday your eyes were swollen. (*to cry*).

Exercise 109*

Complete the questions and let your fellow-students answer them.

1. How long had your grandfather been working at the factory before he ... (*to retire*)? 2. How long had your family been living in that flat before they ... (*to move*)? 3. How long had they been saving money before they ... (*to buy a* ca*r*)? 4. How long had he been writing poems before ... (*to publish a book*)? 5. How long had you been listening to the tape before ... (*to understand e*ach *word*)? 6. How *long* had you been discussing the question before ... (*to come to an agreement*)? 7. How long had you been taking this medicine before ... (*to get well*)? 8. How long had they been dating before ... (*to get married*)? 9. How long had he been training before ... (*to set a record*)?

Exercise 110

Make up a story on the following topics. Use the Past Perfect Continuous tense.

1. About your hobbies and hobbies of your friends in the past.

Pattern: *When I studied at school I fell into the habit to collect books on art. I had been gathering it for 5 years before I gave it up.*

2. About places of rest in the past or about rest, preparation for it in the previous years.

Pattern: *Last year we decided to spend our holiday in a tent near a lake. We packed all necessary things and tents. Soon we were ready to start, but it began to rain. We waited for two days, the rain didn't stop. But we decided to start, as we had been planning our rest for a long time and didn't want it to be spoiled because of the weather.*

3. About dreams of your friends or relatives in the past and the way they came true or not.

Pattern: *I had always thought that my sister would become a doctor like our parents. But how surprised we were when she handed in the documents to the Pedagogical Institute. It turned out she had been dreaming to become a teacher for the last two years.*

Exercise 111*

1. Он сумел понять фильм, так как много лет изучал французский. 2. Когда я был в Лондоне, то она пришла повидать меня, потому что мы переписывались уже много лет. 3. Он мыл машину уже около часа, когда понял, что это не его машина. 4. Люди прождали час, прежде чем пришел автобус. 5. В доме замечательно пахло. Мама пекла пироги с утра. 6. Хотя Антон весь день клеил обои, он согласился пойти вечером на концерт. 7. Он попросил не дотрагиваться до стены, потому что только что покрасил её. 8. Я всего лишь десять минут шла в новых туфлях, когда сломался каблук. 9. Когда начальник вошел в комнату, все замолчали, и он понял, что говорили о нем. 10. Наконец наступил день, о котором он так долго мечтал. 11. Виктор закончил доклад, над которым так долго работал [1].

The Past Perfect Continuous and the Past Continuous

Exercise 112

Read and analyze the sentences. State the sequence of actions (parallel or preceding).

1. When I entered the room, my friend was crying. I asked her what had happened.	1. When I entered the room, I saw there was something wrong with my friend. Her eyes were red, she looked unhappy. I understood she had been crying.
2. I returned to the kitchen where my husband was telling jokes.	2. I returned to the kitchen. When I opened the door, everybody was laughing. It was clear my husband had been telling them jokes again.
3. He turned to greet the girl who was standing at his elbow.	3. He turned to greet the girl who had been standing at his elbow a moment before. She was no longer there.
4. He was looking at the fire, thinking about something when I spoke to him.	4. He had been looking at the fire for some time before he answered my question.
5. When we came out of the house it was still raining.	5. When we came out of the house, the grass was wet. It had been raining
6. When we came to see them last night they were playing chess. We joined them and played till late at night.	6. When we came to see them last night, they said they had been playing chess for two hours already, so they didn't want to continue the game with us.
7. Tom wasn't allowed to smoke anymore. But he didn't follow the doctor's advice. Yesterday when he was smoking he suddenly got very pale.	7. Tom wasn't allowed to smoke anymore. But he didn't follow the doctor's advice. Yesterday he looked very pale and we understood that he had been smoking again.
8. She understood she was speaking very slowly, but couldn’t make herself to speak faster.	8. She understood that she had been speaking too long, but couldn’t make herself stop.

Exercise 113*

Study the following sentences to see the difference in translation between the Past Continuous and the Past Perfect Continuous. Translate them into English.

1. Снег шел	вчера, когда мама вернулась из Москвы.
	уже два часа, когда мама, наконец, вернулась из Москвы.
2. Дождь шел	целый день вчера.
	уже час, когда я решил выйти на улицу.
	в то время, когда я читала книгу.
3. Я учил английский	уже год, когда мне предложили поехать в Америку.
	когда кто-то постучал в дверь.
4. Я писал сочинение	когда раздался звонок.
	уже целый час, когда раздался звонок.
5. Он переводил статью	когда услышал шум в саду.
	уже какое-то время, когда услышал чьи-то шаги.

Exercise 114

Use the Past Continuous or the Past Perfect Continuous in the following situations.

1. When I came to the room my husband was on his hands and knees on the floor. He (*to look for*) something. 2. It was raining. We (*to walk*) along the road for about ten minutes already, when a car stopped near us and the driver offered us a lift. 3. I first met my future wife when she (*to travel*) in England with her parents. Though she (*to learn*) Russian for two years, she couldn't understand a word I said. Luckily I knew English well enough to carry on a simple conversation. I (*to stay*) in England for two months already. You know I (*to teach*) Russian to schoolchildren at that time. 4. When I saw Mary yesterday she (*to read*) a book by John Grisham, a

very popular American writer. She even didn't notice me. Then, when I called her, she said she had just discovered that writer and (*to read*) his books day and night. 5. He said he had just returned the book he (*to read*) all this time. And when I asked him what he (*to read*) now, he looked at me and didn't answer anything. 6. When I arrived everyone was sitting round the table with their mouths full. They (*to eat*). 7. When I arrived everyone was sitting round the table and talking. I asked if they would like some ice-cream. They said they (*to eat*) it just. 8. When I rang up my mother (*to wait*) for my phone call. She was angry with me because I was late and she (*to wait*) for me for a very long time. 9. When I met him he (*to wear*) shorts. It was clear he (*to lie in the sun)* again. 10. *Mother to her little daughter who has just returned home from a birthday party*: 'I hope you said 'No more, thank you' more often that 'Yes, thank you'?' – "Yes, I did. I (*to eat*) not more than half an hour when they began asking if I (*to eat*) too much and if I wasn't afraid I would make myself ill. And I said 'No, thank you' every time'.

Exercise 115

Answer the questions, using either the Past Continuous or the Past Perfect Continuous. Mind the sequence of actions.

1. Was it raining when you left the house yesterday? 2. How long had it been raining before you left the house? 3. What were you doing when the teacher asked you a question? 4. How long had you been reading the text before you were asked a question? 5. When the doctor came what were you doing? 6. How long had you been suffering from cough by the time you consulted the doctor? 7. When your friend's parents returned home what were you doing there? 8. How long had you been staying at your friend's when their parents returned from the south? 9. What were you doing while your mother was at the hospital? 10. How long had your mother been cleaning the flat before you came home? 11. How long had you been dreaming about entering the Institute before your dream came true? 12. What was your father doing in the garden when you joined him? 13. How long had your father been working in the garden when you decided to help him?

The Past Perfect Continuous and the Past Perfect

Exercise 116

Use the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous.

1. There was a car by the side of the road. It (*to break down*) and the driver was trying to repair it. We stopped to see if we could help. He said he (*to repair*) it for two hours already but it still didn't work. 2. I was very pleased to see Nora again after a long time. I (*to talk*) about her with her father several times but never (*to have*) a chance to talk to her. 3. Jane played chess yesterday – at least she tried to play chess. She wasn't very good at it because she (*to play*) it only for a week and she (*not to win*) a single game yet. 4. It was Ruth's first driving lesson. He was very nervous and didn't know what to do. He (*to ride*) a bicycle, before he even (to drive) a train for two years, but he never (*to drive*) a car. 5. I didn't recognize Mrs. Johnson. She (*to change*) a lot. I knew she (to drink) too much lately. 6. Jim (*to wait*) for Mary for half an hour yesterday. She (*to be*) never so late before, so he thought she (*to forget*) about the meeting. He went to telephone to her house to find out if she (*to leave*). He learnt that Mary (*to wait*) for him outside the cinema for half an hour. She (*to phone*) home twice during that time. Jim was very much surprised to hear it as he (*to stand*) outside the cinema for half an hour too. It was clear that Mary (*to go*) to the wrong cinema. Jim ran to the cinema they usually went to. And indeed there she was. As they (*to miss*) the first part of the film they decided to wait for the next show. Jim invited Mary to a cafe. She agreed as she (*to think*) about having something to eat before.

Exercise 117

Open the brackets. Use the required tenses (the Present Simple, the Past Simple, the Present Perfect, the Perfect Present Continuous, the Past Perfect, the Past Perfect Continuous).

I

A group of people (*to talk*) about strange things which (*to happen*) to them for the last few years. 'When I was in India,' said one of them, 'I saw a tiger come down to the water where some women (*to wash*) clothes. It was

obvious he (*to watch*) them for some time and he was a very fierce tiger. But one of the women splashed some water in its face – and it ran away'.
'Gentlemen,' said a man in an arm-chair, 'you may be sure the man (*to tell*) us a true story. Some minutes after this incident I (*to come*) down to the water. As fate would have it, I (*to meet*) that very tiger and, as I always (*to do*), (*to stroke*) its whiskers. Gentlemen, those whiskers (*to be*) wet!'

II

One day a very worried-looking man knocked at Mrs. Brown's door. 'I'm terribly sorry,' he said, 'I (*to drive*) too fast today and (*to run over*) your cat. I'd like to replace it'.
'All right,' said Mrs. Brown doubtfully. 'But have you ever (*to catch*) mice?'

III

– I'm so worried about my wife. When we went to our friend's in the car, she (*to drive*) like lightning.
– Do you mean she (*to drive*) very fast?
– No, she (*to strike*) trees.

Exercise 118
Translate into English.

I

"Почему, – думал он, – все опять произошло не так". Он так ждал этой встречи. С тех пор как он купил кольцо, он только и думал о том, где и когда надеть его на палец Джуди. Он подбирал красивые слова, которые он скажет при этом. Он выбирал место, где он все это скажет.
Но Джуди пригласила его на прогулку. Она сказала, что давно хотела что-то показать ему. Затем начался дождь, и они встретили Дэвида. И вот теперь они втроем шли к дому Джуди и о разговоре не могло быть и речи.

II

Великий итальянский певец Энрико Карузо совершал турне на своей машине по США. С машиной случилась авария, и Карузо, пока водитель чинил автомобиль, зашел в дом одного фермера. Он сказал

фермеру, что с машиной возникли неполадки, и попросил у него стакан молока, так как с утра ничего не пил и не ел. Фермер выполнил его просьбу и спросил, откуда путешественник приехал, и как его зовут.

Карузо ответил, что приехал из Италии. Однако это не произвело на фермера никакого впечатления. Лишь когда гость назвал себя, фермер собрал всех своих домочадцев и сказал, что Бог выполнил то, о чем он давно мечтал. Он всегда хотел познакомиться с великим путешественником Робинзоном Крузо, и теперь этот путешественник действительно забрел в его дом.

Word Order

Exercise 119*

Ask questions using the words in brackets.

1. There must be a sofa in this room. (*What*?) 2. Bobby is a very intelligent man. (*What*?) 3. She has a lot of books in her library. (*Where*?) 4. We have to get up early every day. (*When*?) 5. I used to live in this street. (*Who*?) 6. There is a lot of light in this hall. (*What*?) 7. Kate's friends are in the garden now. (*Who*?) 8. They had to sell their house and car. (*What*?) 9. He can't sign their contract today. (*Whose*?) 10. My mother has just done it. (*When*?) 11. There are a few clouds in the sky. (*What*?) 12. We have to go to school every day. (*Where*?) 13. She will be taken there by her aunt. (*Whom*?) 14. I like to read a lot. (*Who*?) 15. We have English books at home. (*Where*?) 16. There is some money on the table. (*What*?) 17. I have just seen an elephant. (*When*?) 18. My friend had to go to Moscow yesterday. (*Where*?) 19. I swam in the lake when I was a child. (*When*?) 20. The letter will be taken to the post office immediately. (*What*?) 21. You feel sleepy. (*How*?) 22. We have exams twice a year. (*What*?) 23. There were some students in the hall. (*How*?) 24. They have already done the washing up. (*When*?) 25. He will be told the news by his friend. (*Whom*?) 26. There must be a dictionary on the shelf. (*Must*?) 27. The students have already handed in their test-books. (*When*?) 28. The British national flag is called Union Jack. (*What*?) 29. We used to live in a small village. (*Where*?)

30. They don't like mice. (*Who*?) 31. The weather was nasty yesterday. (*What*?) 32. I'll have to borrow 10 euros from Nick. (*Who*?) 33. There are some children in the yard. (*Who*?) 34. I think he is at home now. (*Where*?) 35. We'll be given the prize by the director. (*Who*?) 36. She doesn't like English food. (*What*?) 37. She used to get up early. (*When*?) 38. The present will be sent tomorrow by my friend. (*Who*?) 39. We all go to school. (*Who*?) 40. You can fall ill more easily if you are tired. (*When*?) 41. It happened yesterday. (What?) 42. She has to talk to Nick today. (*Who*?) 43. This incident will be paid much attention to by people. (*Who*?) 44. I have to do a lot every day. (*When*?) 45. The weather will be fine tomorrow. (*What*?) 46. The boy used to live here before. (*Where*?) 47. There is some good news today. (*What*?) 48. They have received a letter lately. (*When*?) 49. The children play in this park every evening. (*Who*?) 50. I have to phone him again. (*Whom*?)

Inversion

If we want to emphasize a certain part of a sentence we can do it by changing its position in a sentence. For that we can split one sentence into two parts (cleft sentences) or bring the element we want to emphasize to the beginning (fronting) or invert the subject and the auxiliary.

1. **Cleft sentences – when the information that can be given in one clause is divided into two parts, each with its own verb.**
2.

TYPE	USE	Non-emphatic sentence	Emphatic sentence
1.Emphasizing the subject	to emphasize some new information, to explain something or give a contrast, to express our opinion of	**Nelly** (subject) has broken the cup.	It is **Nelly** who has broken the cup (two clauses, two verbs)
2. Emphasizing the object		I remember **you (object)** singing this song.	No, it was **my brother** who sang that song.

3. Emphasizing the adverbial	somebody or something	He took me to the cinema **yesterday (adverbial)**.	a) It was **yesterday** (that) he took me to the cinema. b) It was **yesterday when** he took me to the cinema (informal)
4. Emphasizing the prepositional phrase		He took me to the cinema (**prepositional phrase)** yesterday.	a) It was to **the cinema** (that) he took me yesterday. b) It was to **the cinema where** he took me yesterday (informal)
5. Highlighting the action in the sentence	Wh-clause+ a form of **be + emphasized verb/phrase**	Jim **took** Jean to the party. Jim is taking Jean to the party. Jim has taken Jean to the party	What Jim did was **(to) take** Jean to the party. What Jim is doing is taking Jean to the party. What Jim has done is taken Jean to the party.
6. Highlighting a verb complement	Wh-clause+ is + **emphasized complement**	The two sisters are **generous**!	What the two sisters **are is generous**!

2. Fronting – moving certain parts of speech to the front of the clause

TYPE	USE	Non emphatic sentence	Emphatic sentence
Making contrast with something in the previous sentence.	Putting objects and complements at the front	She spent most of her time on the first floor. She rarely visited the second floor. She is responsible, but not reliable.	She spent most of her time on the first floor. **The second floor she** rarely visited. **Responsible she is**, but reliable she isn't.
Starting a sentence with known information	Putting comparative or superlative phrase at the beginning	The first band was awful. The next one was much more exciting.	The first band was awful. **Much more exciting was** the next one.
Starting a sentence with known information	Putting adverbial phrases describing position or place at the front	An untidy little yard which hadn't been taken care of for years was at the back of the house.	**At the back of the house was** an untidy little yard which hadn't been taken care of for years.

3. Inversion – when a word or a phrase is placed at the beginning of a sentence. It can be used:

TYPE	Non emphatic sentence	Emphatic sentence
1. After **place adverb (here, outside, there, opposite, etc)** + to be or verbs of place/movement	There was a beautiful rambling rose outside.	**Outside was** a beautiful rambling rose. **Here** comes the bus*.
The auxiliary is put before the subject in the statement		

2. After adverbs with restrictive negative meaning: **hardly, scarcely, rarely, little, never**	I have never seen such a funny kitten.	**Never** have I seen such a funny kitten
3. After **only + time expression or a prepositional phrase**	He managed to buy the house only in a year.	**Only** in a year **did he** manage to buy the house.
4. After **in no way, at no time, under no circumstances, on no account, not until**	This law can be issued under no circumstances.	**Under no circumstances** can this law be issued.
5. After **not + only/time expression/person or thing**	He was not only late he had left his ID at home.	**Not only** was he late, he had left his ID at home.
6. In patterns **hardly…when, scarcely ….when, no sooner…than**	When he came home it started raining.	**Hardly had he come home when** it started raining.

***** If the subject of the clause is a pronoun, there is no inversion. "**Here comes the bus"**. But it's impossible to say "***Here comes it*" (**the correct sentence **"Here it comes").**

Exercise 120*

a) Read the text, find emphatic sentences and identify the type of inversion.

Once there lived a man named Jackson who was always in a rush. He was a successful businessman, always hurrying from one meeting to another, and he was known for his punctuality.

One day, he had an important meeting in another city, and he had to catch an early morning flight. No sooner had Jackson woken up in the morning, than he hurriedly started packing his suitcase, and 10 minutes later he rushed to the airport. Under no circumstances could he miss the plane.

Hardly had he settled into his seat on the plane, when he realized that he had left his wallet at home**.** It was panic that seized him when he realized that he had no cash, no credit cards and no cell phone. Never had he been in such a situation**.**

The plane took off. Jackson's mind was flooded with thoughts of how he was going to survive the next few days without any money. But the meeting was the biggest problem. What Jackson wouldn't be able to explain was his absence there.

But then, Jackson remembered something. He had a friend, Emily, who lived in the city he was flying to. Jackson decided to reach out to her.

Scarcely had the plane landed when Jackson borrowed a phone from a fellow passenger and called Emily. She agreed to meet him at the airport. When she showed up**,** it was a wave of relief that he felt when he saw her.

Only then did Jackson make a conscious effort to slow down and be more mindful of the details in his life. He learned that rushing through life can lead to mistakes, and that it's okay to take a moment to breathe and reflect. And most important were the values of friendship and the importance of asking for help that he learned.

b) Write out the cleft sentences, the cases of fronting and inversion into the table.

Cleft sentences	Fronting	Inversion
It was panic that seized him.	**And most important were** the values of friendship.	**No sooner had Jackson woken up in the morning, than he hurriedly started** packing his suitcase.

c) Answer the questions about the text using a cleft sentence.

Pattern: *Was Emily always in a rush? - No, it was Jackson who was always in a rush.*

Was Jackson known for his being always late? – No, it was punctuality that Jackson was known for.

1. Did Jackson have an important meeting at the office? 2. Did he have to catch a night flight? 3. Did he rush to the train station? 4. Was his mind flooded with thoughts of how he was going to relax the next few days? 5. Was the hotel the biggest problem for Jackson? 6. Was his absence at the meeting easy to explain? 7. Did Emily live in the same city he lived? 8. Did Jackson borrow any money from a passenger traveler? 9. Did Emily agree to meet Jackson at the hotel? 10. Can absentmindedness lead to mistakes? 11. Was love the most important thing for Jackson?

Exercise 121*

Make the sentences more emphatic by fronting part of them.

Pattern: *I can't stand lies. – Lies I can't stand.*

1. Though she was tired, she cleaned the flat thoroughly. 2. My secret wish is to pass the exams well. 3. This novel of his is the most breathtaking work I have ever read. 4. I really can't accept your offer. 5. A pretty little girl was locked in the room. 6. An old dog was lying at the garage door. 7. It proved unacceptable to join this expedition. 8. The pilot couldn't land the jet as the damage was so bad.

Exercise 122*

Make the sentences more emphatic using inversion.

Pattern: *We rarely had such busy days at work. – Rarely had we such busy days at work.*

1. We will never see them again! 2. An old fireplace stood at the wall. 3. He was able to break into the house with a lot of effort. 4. I am going to apologize in no way! 5. He is not only a liar but he doesn't even hide his lies! 6. She realized little how stupid she was. 7. As soon as the car stopped when the driver took out his gun. 8. As soon as the guests left, she went downstairs.

Exercise 123*

Make the replies in the following mini-dialogues more emphatic using cleft sentences, fronting or inversion.

Pattern 1: *The shoes look expensive. – No, the bag was expensive, not the shoes. = No, it's the bag that was expensive, not the shoes.*

Pattern 2: *Did your sister cook the whole meal? – No, she cut some sandwiches, nothing else. = No, the only thing she made, was sandwiches.*

1. She says he has got married! – I find that really hard to believe. 2. He looks as if he is sleeping! – No, he is just dozing. 3. Who has bought this little yellow car? Was it you? – My brother has done it. 4. She was sure that his behavior would shock them. – And it certainly did shock them. 5. I think we should give him some pills. – No, we should wait for the doctor to come. 6. You have always wanted to get this job, haven't you? – Yes, my greatest ambition has always been to get this job. 7. He is starting off next week, isn't he? – No, he is starting tomorrow.

Exercise 124*

The underlined sentences in the text should be made emphatic. Make all the necessary changes. Use the tips. Reproduce the story.

1. This story was told by the only survivor in the shipwreck. It happened 10 years ago when a group of ten people were traveling from Australia to France. The evening the group left Canberra the weather was really nice and the people were going to enjoy themselves during the whole voyage. The captain informed the group that the sea would be quiet all the way to France. 2. There were ten passengers on board: two old ladies, probably sisters, who were going to visit their brother. Then there was a man who was going to realize his dream. 3. He wanted to see the Eiffel tower. 4. The other members of the group were going on a church mission. 5. The weather was very nice half the voyage. 6. All the passengers hoped to have a fine suntan. But then a strong wind started blowing and the waves were as high as a three-storey house. Though the sailors looked worried the captain promised it wouldn't last long. But it would. 7. By the end of the day the sea was really terrible. 8. The passengers went to their cabins when they felt a jolt and the ship started sinking…

Pattern: 1. *It was the survivor in the shipwreck who told me about what had happened on board the ship during the voyage 10 years ago…*
2. fronting
3. cleft sentence (*What*…)
4. cleft sentence
5. fronting
6. cleft sentence
7. cleft sentence
8. Hardly

Exercise 125
Think of a funny story using emphatic sentences. Start with the following: *Scarcely had he fallen asleep when a strange face appeared in the window.*

Exercise 126
Think of a horror story using all types of emphatic sentences. Start with the following: *Hardly had the lights been off when silence was broken by a faint rustling sound. I froze; my heart almost stopped beating.*

Articles

Exercise 127*
Put the articles where necessary.
1. There is sofa in middle of room. 2. I bought new hat yesterday. Shop assistant said it was latest fashion. 3. I knew man who had travelled very much in his life. 4. Europe and America are separated by Atlantic Ocean. 5. At 8 I had light breakfast. It consisted of cup of coffee and sandwich. 6. At beginning of 19th century little boy was born in family of Dickens's. 7. It is such interesting book. Is it same book you have recommended to us? 8. Where is bread? I have put it in refrigerator. 9. It was hot day. Sun was shining brightly in blue sky. 10. My father is doctor. He works at clinic. 11. When I came home, I had tea, at sandwich and went to bed at once. 12. Yesterday at lesson of geography teacher told us very interesting things about famous travellers. 13. There is book on table. Give me book,

please. 14. Russia is washed by Arctic Ocean in North. 15. Once there lived man who was very fond of gold. So all his life he saved money. 16. Group of farmers was sitting in village house, and among other things they began talking about echoes. 17. On Sunday our family went to country. We got up at sunrise and quickly had breakfast. 18. English king Richard the Lion Heart was tall strong man. 19. My brother read to me extract from book which he had brought day before yesterday. 20. George Bernard Shaw, well-known English playwright, was born in Ireland in 1856. 21. Washington is capital of United States of America. 22. Red Sea is between Africa and Asia. 23. Where are shelves? – Shelves are on wall. 24. My mother never has dinner with family because she does not like to eat in evening. 25. In middle of day weather began to change and sun appeared from behind clouds. 26. Nick went to bathroom, turned on water and washed his hands. 27. My cousin's cat has kitten. Cat likes milk, kitten likes milk too. 28. In 15th century people knew nothing about such big continent as America. 29. Robert Burns, son of small farmer, was born on 25th of January. 30. I can see little bird. Bird is sitting in big tree. 31. Have you ever had lunch at restaurant? 32. There was sad news in today's newspaper. New shopping center was blown up. 33. My Granny has sent me present for Christmas. 34. Where are children? – They are already in bed. 35. What fresh air we have in early autumn! 36. This is wonderful car. Car is my brother's. 37. Pass me bread, please. I like rye bread. 38. Let's take children to circus on Sunday. 39. Love is ideal thing, marriage is real thing. 40. Is tomato fruit? 41. Are you next to speak? – I am last one. 42. He was born in small Siberian village, on bank of Lena River. 43. Long ago there lived king who had only daughter. 44. Robert was ordinary boy. He lived with his parents in ordinary house in ordinary street opposite big park. 45. Niagara Falls is one of wonders of world. 46. Rosy refused to go to hospital unless I promised to look after her cat. 47. Spring is best time to start new life. 48. Roof of private house needs regular care. 49. Hi, Max! Did you have good weekend? I need you badly. There is problem with printer again. 50. What's matter? Have you lost keys again? 51. It is such original idea! We appreciate new ideas. 52. I have family. Family is not big, but friendly. 53. She lay on sofa listening to pop music. 54. We all

looked forward to warm weather. 55. I'll take dog for run in park. 56. In afternoon when he got home, his mother opened door and said, 'Hello, dear boy! Did you have nice day?' 57. The oldest university in United Kingdom is situated in Oxford on Thames. 58. She felt like center of world. 59. The staff of hospital has good reputation for performing this kind of operations. 60. On rainy October evening they parted. 61. Silent night was followed by bright dawn. 62. At beginning of talks we were offered tea and coffee. 63. Mr. Baker, school teacher, was very popular with children. 64. Dress is dream! It fits you like glove. 65. Highest peak in…North America is Mount McKinley. 66. There is good advice lawyer would like to give you. 67. Would you like to have rest after dinner? – Just for half hour. 68. We are having such depressing weather this autumn. 69. King was middle-aged man. He had strong face and very dark eyes. 70. Not sound came from cottage. 71. Is there any special news in paper? 72. You must come back to work, but it shouldn't be hard work. 73. New York City is situated at the mouth of Hudson River on East Coast of USA. 74. English has been called 'world language' for more than century and half. 75. Sometimes on rainy days castle looks like prison. 76. Ancient advice is to get up before sunrise and go to bed at sunset. 77. Hilda Roberts is clever enough to be at top of class. 78. From time to time they went for ride in woods. 79. On night of January 7, in year 1610, Galileo looked through his telescope at planet Jupiter. 80. He took deep breath and said, 'I have confession to make'. 81. Can I have cake and cup of coffee, please? 82. Think of example sentence designed to illustrate difficult case of article usage, where choice between indefinite article, definite article, or no article subtly changes meaning. 83. It is such thrilling film but it is so long! 84. Strict vegetarian can make meal out of greens and vegetables. 85. I can't understand text, language is so difficult. 86. Unlike weather in Madagascar, weather on Orkney Islands is changeable. 87. Once, in kingdom far away, there dwelt king who was blessed with but one child, daughter. She was sweetest of creatures. 88. Although Australia is smallest continent, it is largest island in world. 89. Doctors advise me to sleep on hard bed. 90. Only sound breaking moonlit, profound silence was gentle whisper of wind through pines and distant, rhythmic sigh of ocean. 91. It

was terribly hot day in forest and all animals went to sleep. 92. They are bad boys but they are great singers. 93. I managed to get interesting work. 94. I have new watch. Watch is very good. 95. Well, where shall we keep dog? – In yard. 96. Hunters got lost in Rocky Mountains. 97. Shall we meet in Regent Street or in Trafalgar Square? 98. I always eat big breakfast. 99. It was late evening when housekeeper phoned Tom. 100. Then, on sunny morning John Chapman opened his eyes and saw people who had saved him.

Prepositions

Exercise 128*

Use the appropriate prepositions or post-verbal adverbs.

1. Open your books … page 10. 2. My friend is sorry … this girl. 3. Do you see this strange sign … the bottom … the page? 4. What are you going to do … the weekend? 5. This town is famous … its ancient cathedral. 6. Why are you late … the class again? 7. Don't put the spoon … this cup. It's dirty. 8. Are you working … your new article now? 9. What exercises do you usually do … class? 10. I can see a bird … the picture. 11. I don't like to go out … weekends. 12. … a history class students take notes … the most important facts, dates, and ideas. 13. This film isn't … any more. 14. Turn … the page and read the text. 15. Are you usually … time … classes? 16. They reached … the station … five o'clock. 17. Tell … him to do this work tomorrow. 18. He went … school … the age … five. 19. This teacher is so popular … his students. 20. Let's go there … foot. 21. Will you go there …train or…plane? 22. What is this person famous …? 23. I quite agree … you. 24. Come … the room and let's talk. 25. He is right. I am quite sure … it. 26. The sun was shining … the blue sky. 27. Let me try … this light coat, please. 28. Don't be angry … me, it was not my fault. 29. There is a monument … Pushkin … this park. 30. He is … a hurry to go home. 31. Who are you waiting …? 32. He is going to make a voyage … South America. 33. Are you ready … the examination? 34. Are you … your third year? 35. What will you have … the sweet? 36. The wind blew … his hat and, and he quickly picked it …. 37. There was an expression … joy … her eyes. 38. You must pay more attention … your spelling. 39. The boy caught hold … the life-belt and got … … the water. 40. Let's have

some more practice … phonetics. 41. I am fond … walking … the rain. 42. They replied … our letter only yesterday. 43. He goes … … sports and games … all sorts. 44. The boy was so clever that he was quite ahead … the other children … the class. 45. Both … them left Moscow … St. Petersburg. 46. There is not much doubt … it. 47. The new novel made a deep impression … everybody. 48. He enjoyed … the play. 49. The boy jumped … the fence and came … … me. 50. Don't cry. There is nothing to worry …. 51. What subjects are you interested …? 52. He has always walked … the river. 53. He amused them … telling them funny stories. 54. When I was reading this book I came … some very interesting facts. 55. He is looking … his sister. 56. Everybody was excited … the news of the victory. 57. Do you see some mountains … the distance? 58. Were you present … the meeting yesterday? 59. He has just been operated …. 60. Does he always keep … his promise? 61. He introduced me … his friends. 62. The two countries have been … war … a year now. 63. Somebody called out … me: I turned … and saw an old friend … mine. 64. Turn … the music; it's time to go to bed. 65. What do you see … the photo? 66. I saw it … Rutube. 67. He arrived … Heathrow Airport … noon. 68. I want to ask you … dinner. 69. Nick works hard … his English. 70. We are going to my granny's … the weekend. 71. He felt exhausted … the lecture … philosophy. 72. How well do you translate from Russian … English? 73. Which … you knows German? 74. He spends very much time … his homework. 75. This book … Gogol is the best I've ever read. 76. Are you sorry … this accident? 77. What are you afraid …? 78. I am surprised … seeing you here. 79. Where did you see this man? – … the station. 80. I often go home …underground. 81. Put the book … its place. 82. I have passed the exam … English rather well. 83. Where are you going … your holiday? 84. I am awfully sorry … my mistake. 85. Do you see a man … the bank of the river? 86. I am fond of lying … the sun. 87. We'll go there … the end of the month. 88. The Kremlin is … Red Square. 89. Which hotel are you staying …? 90. I've been working … the farm all my life. 91. I'll join you … lunch. 92. I'll have to do some shopping … this afternoon. 93. There are a lot of new cities … the North of our country. 94. I apologize …you for being so late. 95. Let me pass …. 96. He is good … foreign languages. 97. My son excels … Geography. 98. … the way, will your brother join us? 99. Describe … me the man who saved you. 100. Why does it always happen … me?

Reported Speech. Sequence of Tenses

Useful Vocabulary

to tell smb.	to promise
to greet smb.	to suppose
to say good-bye to	to apologize to smb. for smb.
to offer	I wonder…
to invite	to admit
to hope	to assure
to accept the invitation	to explain to
to remind	to exclaim
to decline the invitation	to add
to inform	to remark
to suggest + ing	to confirm
to believe	to agree
to warn	to complain
to advise	to wonder

Useful Tips

Mr. Hilton remarked that it was much fresher there than in London.

1. If the verb in the principal clause introducing reported speech is in a past tense and the actions in the principal and subordinate clauses happen simultaneously, the Past Indefinite tense is used in the subordinate clause.
2. If the verb in the principal clause introducing reported speech is in a past tense the adverb '*here'* in direct speech is changed into '*there'* in reported speech. Mind the other changes: *this – that, these – those, today – that day, yesterday – the day before, tomorrow – the next day, next day – the next day, last year – the previous year, ago – before, now – then*.

His wife complained that it had been very stuffy in the train with the carriage so crowded.

If the verb in the principal clause introducing reported speech is in a past tense and the action in the subordinate clauses is prior to the action in the principal clause, the Past Perfect tense is used in the subordinate clause.

She hated trains and buses.
The rule on the sequence of tenses also applies to sentences where there are no author's words (without the main clause).

Meanwhile Alice asked her brother if the water was cold.
General questions are introduced with the help of the conjunction 'if'. The subordinate clause reverts to direct word order (losing the question inversion).
Roger answered that it was and called Alice a coward.
Agreement in the response is achieved by using the subject and the auxiliary verb from the previous statement.

Mrs. Hilton was angry with Roger and told him to stop teasing her sister and let her have a minute's rest as she was sick and tired of their quarrels.
Imperative sentences are introduced into reported speech using the infinitive with the particle 'to'.

He told Alice that he would catch up with her easily as she splashed about too much with her feet.
If the verb in the principal clause introducing reported speech is in a past tense and the action in the subordinate clauses follows the action in the principal clause, the Future Indefinite in-the-Past is used in the subordinate clause.

Roger remarked that she shouldn't swim with her mouth open.
The modal verbs '*should'*, '*must'*, and '*needn't'* do not change when the sequence of tenses is applied. These verbs lack a specific past tense form. Therefore, they remain unchanged in reported speech. Note that '*must'* can sometimes be replaced by *'had to'* to emphasize that the obligation was in the past.

Exercise 129

Comment on the sequence of tenses.

Mr. Hilton was glad that it was all over then and pointing at Alice and Roger he said that they had gone further along and had chosen a nice place. Mrs. Hilton agreed that the place was nice because there were fewer people there. Her husband looking at their children exclaimed that the young people were very fast as they were already in their bathing suits lying in the sun.

Roger apologized to his mother and promised to be *as good as gold.*

Then he asked Alice to wait for him as he was coming too. Alice complained that she was not such a strong swimmer as Roger.

Then she got a mouthful of salt water.

Alice felt a bit chilly and swam ashore to lie on the sand. Roger promised to join her in a moment after he dived off the raft.

Exercise 130*

Read and retell the text using reported speech. Mind the rules on the sequence of tenses.

He Learned to Work

The central character of this story is a boy who was lazy. It is difficult to say whether he was born lazy, or whether he became lazy as a result of his lazy life at home. His father had to force him to go to school, and he failed again and again in his school subjects. Now he was eighteen and refused to go to work, although he was offered several suitable jobs.

At last, his father decided to give up trying to help the boy. 'You have always been a lazy boy,' he said, 'and you will probably be a lazy man. I am tired of arguing with you. I no longer recognize you as my son. You can expect no help from me in future; you will have to depend on yourself.'

The boy's mother had always defended the boy, and had never helped her husband in his efforts to make their son an honest, decent person. And now, when the boy rushed to her with tears in his eyes and told her about his conversation with his father, she pitied him. 'Take this money,' she

said, ‘and show it to your father this evening. Tell him you have found a job, and this money is your pay for the day.’

The boy took the money and left the house. He spent the day sitting on a bench in the park and watching the boats in the river. At supper-time, he returned home and entered the room where his father was sitting. He put the money on the table and said: ‘I have found a job, Father. This is my first day’s pay. I hope now you will think better of me.’

There was something in the way the boy spoke that made his father suspicious. He was silent for a moment, and then he took the money and threw it in the fire. The boy ran to his mother and told her what his father had done. And again his mother pitied him. She gave him more money and said: ‘Show this money to your father tomorrow. But this time, when you come home, pretend to be very tired. Say that you worked hard, and the money is your pay.’

The boy spent the next day more or less as he had the day before. But this time, he did not walk home slowly, he ran all the way. When he came to his father, his clothes were dusty, he looked tired and his face was red. ‘Look, Father,’ he said. ‘This money is my pay.’

But his father again took the money and threw it in the fire.

When the boy came to his mother, she said: ‘I have no more money to give you. You will have to go and work!’

The boy didn’t like the idea, but he couldn’t choose. So he went to the country the next morning, and he worked in the field from morning till night. When he came home, he walked slowly, because he was very, very tired. ‘This is my pay, Father,’ he said. And when his father was about to throw the money in the fire, the boy shouted, ‘Oh, please, Father! Please don’t throw my money in the fire; I worked in the field all day. Look at my hands! Look at me! The money is my pay!’

His father gave the money back to him. ‘Now I see that this is really your money,’ he said. ‘You were not lazy today, you worked and this money is your pay. You are my son and I am proud of you, because you have learned to work!’

Exercise 131

Read and retell the following texts using reported speech. Mind the rules on the sequence of tenses.

Michaelangelo's David

The governor of the ancient city of Florence wanted to put up a marble statue in the public square. Several sculptors tried to make a statue for the governor, but were unsuccessful. The governor was not satisfied, and they had to give up their attempts.

At that time, Michaelangelo had already been recognized as the best sculptor in Florence. The governor had heard of his fame, and now he offered Michaelangelo the order to make the marble statue. Michaelangelo realized how difficult the task would be. His friends advised him against it, saying it would probably be only a loss of time and effort. But Michaelangelo had looked forward to this opportunity for a long time, and he agreed to make the statue.

During the next two years, Michaelangelo devoted all his talent and all his labour to the task. When it was finished, his friends could see that he had created a wonderful work of art. Michaelangelo called his statue *David* and invited the governor to come to the public square to look at it.

When the governor arrived, he found a crowd of people filling the great square. Michaelangelo and his friends expected him to express his satisfaction, but as he stood in silence before the statue, their disappointment and fear grew.

'No,' the governor said at last. 'I am not quite satisfied, although in general the statue shows great skill. But you have made a mistake: the nose is too long.'

His friends looked at Michaelangelo with sadness and pity. But the sculptor smiled bravely and said, 'It will take me only a few moments to change the nose.' He went to the statue and began working with his back to the governor. But those in front of him could see that he was only pretending to cut the marble. He held some marble dust in his hand, and as he worked, he let the dust fall to the ground. When he stepped back, the governor cried: 'Good! Now there is more life in the face!'

The governor allowed the statue to remain in the square, and thousands have admired its strength and beauty. Today, it is recognized, as the artist's best work, and one of the finest achievements of art in the world. But there are many who, looking at the statue, say, 'The nose is rather long!'

Oscar Wants to Know

Mr. John Darcey, president of Darcey and Company, had had his dinner after a long day at the factory office. This was the best part of the day for him: he sat down in the largest chair in the house, cleaned his eye-glasses and put them on the nose and opened the evening newspaper.

'Papa,' said little Oscar. 'What does opportunity mean?'

'Don't ask me questions now,' his father answered. 'Take your electric train and go and play in the other room.'

'Answer the child,' said Mrs. Darcey. 'He is your son, but you pay no attention to him at all.'

'I spend the whole day answering questions at the office,' said Mr. Darcey.

'Can't you answer his questions? You are one of his parents too. It's your duty as much as mine.'

'Papa,' little Oscar repeated. 'What is opportunity?'

'Opportunity is a chance to make some money,' Mr. Darcey answered. "Now, take your ball and go somewhere and play.'

'Papa, how do people make money?' asked Oscar.

'Answer him,' said Mrs. Darcey. 'It's your duty. The child wants to learn.'

Mr. Darcey had begun to read an interesting article in the newspaper. 'People make money by going into business, by beginning a new business,' he said trying to read and speak at once.

'Papa, can everybody go into business?'

'Of course, everybody can go into business. The United States is a free country.'

'If everybody goes into business, will they all be business men?'

'They will, naturally.'

'Then, who will do the work, Papa?'

'Amelia,' Mr. Darcey said. 'Tell this child to go somewhere and play. I'm trying to read the president's speech.'

‘Answer him,’ said Mrs. Darcey. ‘He wants to learn.’
‘Everybody can’t go into business,’ Mr. Darcey said in a tired voice. ‘That’s impossible.’
‘But you said they can,’ little Oscar insisted.
‘Who said so,’ Mr. Darcey said. ‘I didn’t say anything of the kind!’
‘Yes, you did,’ said Mrs. Darcey. ‘Now, answer the child. Tell him the truth!’
‘All right, they can’t all go into business.’
‘Why can’t they, Papa?’
‘Because they haven’t got enough money.’
‘If they get enough money, and if they all go into business, will they all be business men?’ Oscar asked.
‘I’ve already told you; whoever goes into business is a business man.’
‘But if everybody is a business man, who will do the work, Papa?’
‘Amelia, if you don’t tell this child to go and play with his electric train, I’ll kill him!’
‘Answer him, John. He is trying to receive knowledge. If you refuse to answer his questions, he will never know anything.’
‘Who will do the work, Papa?’ asked little Oscar.
‘They can’t all be business men,’ Mr. Darcey shouted.
‘Even if they have enough money?’ asked Oscar.
‘Even if they have enough money,’ said Mr. Darcey. ‘Somebody must do the work. Besides, the number of businesses that can work in any one country is not endless.’
‘How many people can be business men, Papa?’
‘One out of a thousand. Perhaps one out of five hundred. A small percent of the country’s people. You see, son, nobody can be a business man if he doesn’t have workers. So, for every business man, there must be ten, or a hundred, or a thousand workers.’
‘How many workers are there in your factories, Papa?’
‘Well, we’re a big company, Oscar. We have ten thousand workers.’
‘Then, most of the people have no opportunity; is that right, Papa?’
‘What are you talking about? In America every man has the same opportunity as any other man.’

‘But, Papa, if only a few men can become business men, what can the rest of the people do, if they don’t want to be workers?’
‘The rest can be business men too, if they are clever enough and if they have enough initiative.’

Trial by Responsibility

(after Jerry Conley)

Danny Wilson, radioman, thought himself the unhappiest man in the world. Almost all the other boys with whom he had studied at radio school were working as assistant radio operators aboard large ships – freight or passenger - that went across the Pacific Ocean to Hawaii, Australia and Asia, or, what was still more interesting – to some South Sea islands.
He laid the messages on the desk in the radio cabin and continued reading a story in a magazine. He was duty radioman tonight on this sea-going tug - Seabird, and he had to look through those messages. But the story was interesting, and the messages could wait. Whatever could happen on a tug that never went further than 200-300 miles away from San Francisco?
Half an hour later he started looking through the messages that had waited while he finished reading. Suddenly he saw a message that was really important.
The message ran:
TUG-BOAT SEABIRD FROM HARBOUR CONTROL.STAND-BY HALF-HOUR NOTICE.FREIGHTER IN TROUBLE.SEVENTY-EIGHT MILES WEST SOUTH-WEST.HAVE RADIO WATCH ON HARBOUR FREQUENCY.PREPARE TO HELP FREIGHTER.
The time given on the message showed it had been on his desk for forty minutes.
Quickly he turned on the receiver, tuned into Harbour frequency and put on the ear-phones.
They were calling his ship.
He turned on the transmitter. ‘This is Seabird,’ he said.
‘You’re slow, Seabird.’ The voice from the Harbour Control sounded angry. ‘We’ve been calling you for twenty minutes. Have important message. Over.’

Danny turned cold. ‘Send your message. Over.’
It took three minutes before Danny finally got the message on paper. What will the captain say?
He read the message again:
GET UNDER WAY AT ONCE AS DIRECTED IN MY LAST MESSAGE.
A few seconds later he stood uneasily in front of the captain and watched him read the two messages. The big man looked at him angrily, then took the phone.
‘This is Captain speaking,’ he said. ‘Everybody to stations to get under way at once.’ Then he turned to Danny:
‘Why didn’t I have this first message before?’
‘I…I didn’t read the message when the messenger first brought it. I…’
The captain stopped him. ‘Do you realize you’ve put us in a difficult position? We’ve lost thirty minutes, and it’s your fault!’ Then he said slowly, ‘Now you get down to that radio cabin and start taking over - and I mean take over!’
Back in the radio cabin, Danny could feel the engines working as the ship began to move away from the dock. His carelessness made the ship look bad, it put the freighter that was in trouble in danger, and it was all Danny Wilson’s fault.
‘Wilson’ It was the captain on the voice-tube from the bridge.
‘Aye!’ Danny answered fast.
‘Tell Harbour Control we’re under way as ordered. And, Wilson,’ the captain’s voice was hard, ‘put a receiver on and tell me if that freighter makes a single peep. Understand?’
‘Aye, aye, sir!’ Danny stood up and looked out of the porthole. Even inside the waters of San Francisco Bay you could feel the storm in the sea. He turned on the transmitter.
‘Harbour Control from Seabird. Over.’
At once the voice came back: ‘Go on, Seabird.’
Denny sent the message. Next he tuned in the other receiver to the international distress frequency. Silence.

Then a moment later, he heard it. Not a man's voice, but dots and dashes of International Morse. It was the code he had listened to for months at radio school, and he could read it.
'To San Francisco Harbour Control from freighter,' said the dots and dashes. 'Who is coming to help?'
Danny felt better. Seabird was coming to help. But the other letters – what did they mean? Q signals. Where is the list of Q signals?
He said into the voice-tube to the bridge.
'I hear the freighter calling Harbour Control.'
'Keep me informed,' the captain answered.
Now the movement of the ship changed, became longer, slower. The ship was leaving the harbour.

Oblique Moods

Exercise 132*

Complete the following sentences. Use Subjunctive I or the Suppositional Mood where possible.

1. It seems unfair that…. 2. She requested that…. 3. They spoke in a whisper lest…. 4. It is possible that…. 5. They kept the gate closed in order that…. 6. Whatever …, we must remain calm and focused. 7. The painter feared that…. 8. The demand that…. 9. The child was ill and Mother feared lest…. 10. I It is essential that ….

Exercise 133*

Translate the following sentences. Use Subjunctive I or the Suppositional Mood where possible.

1. Будь что будет, я приму ее предложение. 2. Где бы он ни был, она всегда его найдет. 3. Дети волновались, как бы отец не забыл о своём обещании. 4. Необходимо, чтобы доктор тщательно осмотрел ребенка. 5. Странно, что он до сих пор не ответил на письмо. 6. Она хочет стать актрисой. Пусть сбудутся ее мечты! 7. Они договорились, что конференция пройдёт в библиотеке. 8. Девочка спряталась за дерево, чтобы брат не заметил ее. 9. Боюсь, что он откажется поехать

с нами. 10. Досадно, что они отказались помочь ей. 11. Если будете писать ей, передайте привет! 12. Она дала ему свои записи, чтобы он лучше подготовился к экзамену. 13. Достаточно сказать, что, вполне вероятно, они придут позднее. 14. Что бы он ни говорил, мы не должны оставлять надежду.

Exercise 134*

Translate the following sentences. Use Subjunctive I, Subjunctive II, the Suppositional Mood where possible.

1. Казалось, что ей больно идти. 2. Она предпочла бы, чтобы вы оставили ее в покое. 3. Хорошо бы ночью не было дождя. 4. Как неприятно, что все забыли о ее дне рождения. 5. К черту ваши советы! 6. Ее единственное опасение было, что она может потерять ключ. 7. Почему ты так себя ведешь? Ведь ты не ребенок. 8. Да перестань же ты наконец! Ты уже два часа действуешь мне на нервы. 9. Странно, что от нее давно нет весточки. Ей уже давно пора вернуться. 10. Куда бы он ни пошел, они найдут его. 11. Я доволен, что дела в школе идут хорошо. 12. Учитель объяснил правила ученикам еще раз, чтобы они не сделали ошибок в домашней работе. 13. Ее предложение состояло в том, чтобы каждый ссылался только на те данные, которые собрал сам. 14. Будь что будет. Я не боюсь, что меня поймут неправильно. 15. Все приготовьте тетради и сдайте их. 16. Жаль, что вы не пошли с нами. На вечеринке было очень весело. 17. Если ты случайно будешь там, загляни к моему другу. 18. Они были в замешательстве, так сказать. 19. Почему ты мне не сказал об этом вчера? Я мог бы тебе помочь. 20. Он чувствовал себя так, словно его побили.

Unreal Conditionals

Unreal Conditionals II			
Use	**Formation**	**Example**	**Functions**
Impossible in the present / possible (but improbable) in the future (the future event is unlikely to happen).	**If + Present Subjunctive II** (coincides in form with the Past Simple tense) **(**if-clause**), would/wouldn't/ could/might +infinitive** (the main clause).	If he **lived**[1)] near the university, he **would be** in time for classes. (But he doesn't live near the university)	1. **advice** If I were[2)]/was you, I would never do such a thing. 2. **polite requests** If you could help me, I would be very grateful to you. 3. **desires / regrets** If I didn't go to work every day I would spend more time with the kids.
Unreal Conditionals III			
A hypothetical situation or event in the past. The situation is unreal or impossible. Something that might have happened in the past but didn't.	**If + Past Subjunctive II** (coincides in form with the Present Perfect tense) **(**if-clause**), would have/ wouldn't have/could have / might have +past participle** (the main clause).	If I **had come** home a little earlier yesterday, nothing **would have happened.**	**May express criticism** If the film **had been shown** a month ago, it **wouldn't have been** so successful.

Mixed second/third conditionals			
A hypothetical situation or event in the **present** which is contrary to known facts**.** A hypothetical situation or event in the **past** which is contrary to known facts**.**	**Mixed second conditionals** **If + past simple (**if-clause**), would have//could have / might have+past participle** (the main clause). **Mixed third conditionals** **If + past perfect (**if-clause**), would / wouldn't/could/might + infinitive** (the main clause).	If the place **were** still a tourist attraction, yesterday's tsunami **would have caused** more problems. If **had learnt** English at school more thoroughly, I **would live** a better life now.	

1) Although the verb has a past form, reference is to the imagined present or future. The past tense does not refer to past time.
2) Mind that in if-clauses '*were'* can be used after any subject including the first and the third person singular and plural.

'*Were'* is used

Type of Situation	Example	Translation
In formal situations	If the curriculum **were*/was** meant for gifted students, nobody would cope with it	Если бы программа была предназначена для одаренных детей, никто бы с ней не справился.
When **advice** is given	If I **were**[1)]**/was** you, I wouldn't do it.	Я бы на вашем месте не стал этого делать.
After '**wish'**	I wish my work **were/was** closer to my home.	Жаль, что моя работа так далеко от дома.

After '**if only**'	If only it **weren't/wasn't**[2)] so late. If only it **were** as easy as that to sell the apartment nowadays.	Если бы уже не было так поздно. Если бы это было так легко – продать квартиру в наши дни.
After '**would rather', 'would sooner'**	I'd rather this silly story **were/was** forgotten. She is going there alone. I would sooner she **were/was** at home	Я бы предпочла, чтобы эту глупую историю забыли. Она едет туда одна. Я бы предпочла, чтобы она осталась дома.
After '**as if', 'as though', 'even if**'	She cried so bitterly as if it **were/was** the last day of her life.	Она плакала так горько, как будто бы этот день был последним в ее жизни.
If it were not for	If it **were not/was not** for the bad weather, we would have come back home long time ago.	Если бы не плохая погода, мы бы давно вернулись домой.

1) 'Were' is preferred in formal situations.
2) Often expresses regret

Mind

If+ Present Subjunctive II Continuous (coincides in form with the Past Continuous tense)	If my car **was working**, I could give you a lift.	Если бы моя машина работала, я бы тебя подбросил.

Study more examples.

IF-clause	Principle clause
Conditionals II (referring to the present or the future)	
If I had a break now	I would have some coffee.
If he lived in Vienna	he would go to the opera house every weekend
If the rain stopped tomorrow	we'd go to the lake.
Conditionals III (referring to the past)	
If I had lived in the south in my childhood	I would have gone swimming every day
If he had had free time yesterday	I would have gone shopping for clothes.
If I he had been at home that night	he would have helped me.
Mixed conditionals (the first part refers to the past, the second to the future or the other way round)	
If they had got married yesterday	they would go on a honeymoon trip tonight.
If he had got his dream job then	he would live in a new flat now.
If I knew her well	I wouldn't have helped her then.

Exercise 135*

a) Read the text.

Dave (*sighing*)**:** I wish we were wealthy.

John: So do I. If we were, we could travel to exotic countries, eat exotic food and go sightseeing every day!

Dave: We could visit the Eiffel Tower in Paris if we had enough money, and then go to China and see the Terracotta troops, or Hyde Park in London.

*John***:** And if we went on safari in Africa we could hunt elephants.

*Dave***:** That would be wonderful if we could do it. It's so frustrating that we have to work all the time to make ends meet. And the situation could be even worse. Do you remember two years ago I nearly lost my job? If you hadn't helped me then I would be a street bum now.

John: Yeah, I guess, we have to be grateful for what we have.

Dave: You are right. But it's still fun to dream. If people didn't dream, life would be dull.
John: Well, where would you go first if you got a lot of money?
*Dave***:** I'd start with the USA. I've always dreamed to see Chicago and the Sears tower. Do you remember, last year I was almost ready to go on a trip to New York? If it were not for that man! If I hadn't believed him, I wouldn't have lost all my money. It was so silly of me!
*John***:** True. If it hadn't been I then we wouldn't be here now.
*Dave***:** Yes, you saved me again then.

b) Find the cases of conditionals and comment on the use.

Conditionals II

Pattern: *If we were, we could travel to exotic countries. – Present Subjunctive II is used in the subordinate clause and Present Conditional Mood is used in the principle clause to express unreal/impossible actions in the present.*

Conditionals III

Mixed conditionals

Other patterns

c) Answer the questions about the text. In your answers use Conditionals.

1. What could Dave and John do if they had a lot of money? 2. Where could they go? 3. What happened to Dave two years ago? What would happen if John hadn't helped him? 4. Why is it fun to dream? 5. Where would Dave and John go first if they had money? 6. Why didn't Dave go to New York last year? 7. Why wouldn't the friends be dreaming now?

Exercise 136*

Say what you or another person could do in such a situation. Use Conditionals II instead of the two sentences.

Pattern**:** *I don't have an extra seat for you in the car. I can't give you a lift. – If I had an extra seat in the car, I would give you a lift.*

1. I don't have any money on me. I can't lend you any. 2. She doesn't read much. She is so uneducated. 3. He has a problem with his arm. He can't fix anything. 4. I don't leave my car here. The police will fine me. 5. I am

done with my dinner now. I will not be late. 6. She doesn't know my email; she won't send me a message. 7. I am in a hurry. I won't visit you today. 8. The weather is rainy. We will stay at home.

Exercise 137*

Explain what you would do in someone else's position.

Pattern: *My friend bought a house for 4 million dollars a month ago. – I wouldn't have bought a house for such a sum of money.*

1. Ann skipped very many classes, so she was expelled from university yesterday. 2. My brother argued with his boss, so he was fired. 3. They moved to the flat which was in a terrible condition. 4. He flew to St. Petersburg by plane and paid a fortune for it. 5. He quit the job which was paid really well. 6. She bought a second-hand car last year. She has repaired it five times since then.

Exercise 138*

Match the two halves of the conditional sentence. There may be two main clauses.

1. If your sister hadn't married a man from Canberra, ….
2. If he hadn't known three languages then, ….
3. If he hadn't resigned, ….
4. If you hadn't complained about me then, ….
5. If the number of the employees hadn't been reduced, ….
6. If you hadn't been away from classes last week, ….

a) I wouldn't have got into trouble.
b) the factory would have gone bankrupt.
c) he wouldn't have been appointed director of an international company.
d) she wouldn't have moved to Australia.
e) he wouldn't work as an interpreter now.
f) the factory would still be in decline.
g) I would be far away from here now.
h) the Prime Minister would have sacked him.
i) you wouldn't have lagged behind.

j) he would be the Prime Minister now.
k) you would be on holidays now.
l) she would still be single.

Exercise 139*

Match the sentences with 'if I were', 'if only it were', 'would rather it were', 'would sooner it were', 'as if it were', 'even if it were', 'I wish I were/had been', 'if it were not for'.

1. I would be happy to live on the seacoast.
2. I am not happy about your decision to become a doctor.
3. Why don't you return home then? –
4. He spoke so slowly.
5. I know you approve anything he does.
6. I am so sorry that he is so stubborn.
7. She is so lonely in that faraway place.
8. She was sure she would never ask him for help.
9. Ann burst into tears.

a) If only it were as simple as that!
b) as if it were an effort for him.
c) I'd sooner you were a lawyer.
d) if it were not for my fear for tsunami.
e) even if she were starving.
f) If it were not for his words, she wouldn't be so devastated.
g) I wish he were more flexible
h) But if I were you, I wouldn't be so trustful.
i) I'd rather she were here with me now.

Exercise 140*

React to the following situations using conditionals II, III, mixed conditionals. Use the tips.

Model: *Jack ate too much cake at the wedding. – Yes, if he hadn't eaten so much, he wouldn't have got sick.*

1. Nelly is always buying so many brand-new clothes. (*to buy a flat*) 2. She slept so long yesterday! (*to feel better*) 3. Nick has skipped so many classes this term! (*to be expelled from*) 4. The doctor examined a lot of patients yesterday. (*to have a day off*) 5. Jenny completely ignored you yesterday. (*to go to the cinema*) 6. He has been drinking too much recently. (*to get to hospital*) 7. She did so many household chores! (*to have a backache*)

Exercise 141

Answer the following questions. How would your life be different:

1) if could predict the future? 2) you were a polyglot? 3) you could talk to birds? 4) you were a vegan? 5) you had a robot at home? 6) you were the president of a country? 7) you were a dwarf? 8) you had four eyes? 9) you were a giant? 10) you were a famous singer?

Exercise 142*

Put in unreal conditionals in the text.

Jackson, a young man with fire in his eyes and a passion for change, had started his election campaign. He was running for Prime Minister of the country. His manifesto was simple: 'If I (*to be*) elected, I (*to make*) your lives easier.'

The Manifesto ran:

'If I (*to be*) elected, I (*to make*) education free for everyone.'

'If I (to *be*) elected, unemployment (*to be*) done away with. We also (*to create*) more working places.'

'If I (*to become*) Prime Minister, I (*to change*) the health policy. It (*to be*) in favor of rank-and-file people'

'If I (*to be*) elected, I (*to make*) corruption illegal.'

'If we (*to be*) the next government, we (*to spend*) money on construction, that (*to allow*) to provide every family with a flat and (*to stop*) people from spending a lot of money on housing'.

At last he Election Day arrived. The city held its breath. The results were convincing. Jackson had won.

Exercise 143

Make up a dialogue using conditionals. Start with the following:

Two little friends, Lizzy and Nelly, are playing dolls in the yard.

Lizzy (sighing): If I were an adult, I wouldn't go to work. I would stay with my kids and play with them all the time.

Nelly: I wish I grew up faster. I would spend all the money I earn on dolls in beautiful dresses….

Exercise 144*

Translate the sentences. Use the Oblique Moods where possible.

1. Анне хотелось бы, чтобы ее брат не ломал вещи так быстро. 2. Жаль, что он такой застенчивый. 3. Я бы позвонил ему сейчас, если бы знал номер его телефона. 4. Если бы я купил билеты заранее, я бы не беспокоил вас сейчас. 5. На вашем месте я бы позвонил ему вчера. 6. Как не приду, вы все время работаете. 7. Если бы мой брат приехал завтра! 8. Простите, но я спешу. Иначе я бы вам помогла. 9. Если бы сейчас было лето! 10. Да сопутствует вам успех! 11. Я бы сходил к нему на следующей неделе, если бы был свободен. 12. Необходимо, чтобы все пришли на собрание. 13. Когда бы ты не пришел, я буду ждать. 14. Ваши опасения, что они вас подведут, далеки от реальности. 15. Давно пора выключить свет, уже совсем темно. 16. Да у нас и в мыслях не было пропускать лекцию. Мы просто опоздали. 17. Если бы не пробка на дороге, мы бы пришли на занятия вовремя. 18. Им давно пора быть здесь. 19. Лучше бы ты сдал зачет на прошлой неделе. 20. Хоть бы дождь кончился! 21. Я бы предпочла, чтобы вы тогда убедили свою сестру не поступать в этот университет. 22. Нам понравилось его предложение провести выходные за городом. 23. Как жаль, что ты равнодушен к спорту. Мы бы могли пойти на матч вдвоем. 24. Это естественно, что они пошли на концерт, ведь они так любят джаз. 25. Он шел так, словно ему было очень больно. 26. Папа всегда выглядит так, как будто он все утро работал в саду. 27. Почему она здесь? Ведь ее же никто не приглашал. 28. Кто-нибудь сходите и принесите мел. 29. Ты бы не жаловался на головные боли, если бы проводил больше времени на свежем воздухе.

30. Если когда-нибудь будете в Лондоне, сходите в Гайд-парк. 31. Будь что будет, я же им не отец. 32. Пора бы ему вести себя хорошо, ведь ему же не пять лет. 33. Она вышла из комнаты, чтобы ее не заставили принимать участие в их беседе. 34. Мой вам совет – немедленно идите к врачу. 35. Маловероятно, что ваш брат придёт. 36. Если бы она позвонила вчера, я бы сейчас была у нее. 37. Он, так сказать, наш общий враг. 38. Достаточно сказать, что он боялся, что его отец разорится. 39. Похоже, что идет дождь со снегом. 40. Если вдруг она придет, сообщите мне. 41. Если бы вы читали английские книги в оригинале, вы бы говорили на языке гораздо лучше. 42. Не сообщайте ему о несчастном случае, чтобы у него не случился сердечный приступ. 43. Его единственное желание – увидеть сына. 44. “Да будет так”, – сказал король и приказал, чтобы их повесили. 45. Всю дорогу я боялся, как бы они не передумали.

Revision (Tenses)

Exercise 145*

Use the appropriate form of the verb.

1. Where you (*to spend*) next summer? 2. Yesterday great-grandfather (*to tell*) us how he (*to work*) at the factory during the war. 3. We (*to rest*) for an hour and then (*to go*) shopping. 4. Who (*to go*) to the Caucasus every year? 5. By 6 o’clock the work (*to do*) and we (*to go for a walk*). 6. Where you (*to be*) at 6 yesterday? – I (*to work*) at the library. 7. Alice saw her sister (*to take*) the book and (*to leave*). 8. What (*to happen*) to him yesterday? – Nothing special. 9. When I arrived, nobody (*to be*) at home because everybody (*to go*) to the party. 10. At noon tomorrow we still (*to play football*). 11. We expect them (*to come*) soon. 12. I often (*to invite*) to their parties. 13. How long you (*to sit*) here? – I (*not to sit*) here even five minutes. 14. Mr. Smith (*to walk*) for an hour. No people were around. 15. When the doctor (*to wake up*), Mrs. Reid still (*to work*). 16. I was in a hurry as I (*to know*) that my mother (*to worry*). 17. They (*to live*) in that town for the last six months and then (*to decide*) to move. 18. If the weather (*to remain*) fine we will go to the river. 19. When you (*to meet*) him last? 20. Why you all (*to laugh*)? – Jim (*to tell*) us his jokes.

21. Mary's mother (*to rest*) in the garden all day because she is ill. 22. What you (*to look for*)? – I (*to look for*) my dictionary. I just (*to see*) it somewhere. 23. He even (*not to count*) the money Mrs. Johnson (*to give*) him. 24. He (*to read*) his evening paper as usual when a friend of his (*to come in*). 25. She (*to study*) modern English literature for three years and then (*to give up*) it. 26. My elder brother (*to join*) the army when he (*to be*) eighteen. 27. She (*to go*) to France five years ago. Since then she (*not to speak*) French. 28. If they (*to show*) me their homework I (*to correct*) it. 29. When this question (*to discuss*)? 30. I heard somebody (*to enter*) the room. 31. She wants her son (*to go*) to university. 32. He said that everything (*to do*) before I (*to get back*). 33. Don't ask for another book before you (*to rea*d) this one. 34. When we (*to go*) to see them last night they (*to play*) chess and said that they (*to play*) for an hour. 35. He didn't know what (*to happen*). 36. You (*to see*) Ann yesterday? – No, I (*not to see*) her for a long time. 37. Why you (to take) my book while I (*to be*) out? 38. I *(to know*) her all my life and we always (to be) good friends. 39. Father (*to wash*) his hands. He just (*to repair*) his car. 40. You (*to understand*) what they (*to talk*) about? 41. I (*to work*) at my report since Monday. 42. Here you are at last! Where you (*to be)*? 43. You (*to see*) Betty on Monday? – No, I (*to see*) her last week. 44. She (*to teach*) English for two years when she (*to live*) in Suzdal. 45. I wonder when my brother (*to come*). 46. He (*to learn*) English for a year but (*to learn*) only 100 words. 47. What you (*to say*)? 48. Near his house he (*to notice*) the man he (*to see*) at the station. 49. The work just (*to finish*). 50. We don't want you (*to do*) it alone. Make him (*to help*) you. 51. He hoped that by the end of the week he (*to finish*) the work. 52. Don't leave until we (*to discuss*) everything in detail. 53. It must (*to explain*) to everybody. 54. He felt a cold wind (*to blow*) from the window. 55. He (*to live*) in Moscow for 10 months and then (*to move*) to a small town. 56. Why you (*to switch on*) the light? It is not dark yet. 57. You (*to sit*) here for an hour now. You (*to wait for*) anybody? 58. The old man who (*to sit*) beside me (*to keep*) silent for some time. 59. I (*to write*) to her after I (*to pass*) all my exams. 60. The books may (*to put*) on the upper shelf. 61. The dress must (*to finish*) before the evening. 62. They will not return home until they (*to see*) all the sights.

63. By the end of the year I (*to read*) all the plays by Shaw. 64. I (*not to hear*) the news today. 65. They (*to discuss*) where to spend the weekend for an hour or two. 66. They (*to build*) this bridge for six months and (*not to finish*) it yet. 67. After I (*to introduce*) to him, I asked where I (*to see*) him. 68. The news that he (*to leave*) the town was a surprise to us. 69. A new metro line (*to build*) in this district lately. 70. I have never seen a dog (*to dance*). 71. They (*to return*) by six o'clock, I am sure. 72. Did you see they *(to build)* a new theatre here recently? 73. I don't know whether he (*to phone*) me or not, but if he (*to phone*) I'll be glad. 74. I (*to wait for*) the call for an hour and then (*to go*) to bed. 75. Where you (*to be*) in the morning? – Don't you know? I (*to work*) in the garden. I always (*to work*) in the morning. 76. The teacher (*to make*) her pupils (*to learn*) all the rules. 77. Look! The cinema (*to reconstruct*) here now. 78. When I (*to come*) to the station yesterday, I (*to learn*) that my train (*to leave*) already. 79. The expedition (*to cover*) 100 kilometers, but they still (*to be*) far from their destination. 80. Don't phone me at five, I (*to sleep*) at this time. 81. They (*to walk*) along the street and (*to talk*). Suddenly Nick (*to stop*) and (*to say*) that he (*to lose*) the key. 82. I'll give you the book as soon as I (*to read*) it. 83. When I (*to come*) home yesterday my brother (*to play*) the guitar. 84. When the ship (*to cross*) the ocean, a great storm (*to break out*). 85. We watched the children (*to cross*) the road and (*to enter*) the shop. 86. The present (*to give*) to me yesterday. 87. You (*to lock*) the door when you left the house? 88. My mother always (*to be fond*) of cats. And she (*to have*) a very pretty one now. 89. Do you know what he (*to do*) now? 90. Autumn (*to come*). It (*to get*) colder and birds were flying to the South. 91. My friend (*to live*) in this district for all his life but now he (*to plan*) to move. 92. Would you like my brother (*to help*) you tomorrow? 93. There (*to be*) a good concert in this concert hall lately. 94. Provided you (*to come*) early we (*to go*) to the cinema. 95. Stop talking! You (*to make*) too much noise. 96. Yesterday the children (*to do*) all their homework before their mother (*to come*) home. And when she (*to come*) they (*to play*) with the cat. 97. He (*not to pay*) much money for writing this article. 98. We (*to clean*) the whole flat by tomorrow. 99. If you (*not to prepare*) for tomorrow's lesson, you (*to get*) a bad mark. 100. I never (*to be*) to Paris

and I (*to plan*) to go there. 101. The car … (*to drive*) by Mr. Robertson when it … (*hit*) by a bus. 102. Her plane … (*not to arrive*) yet, so we'd better … (*not to wait*) in the hall. 103. Where is Jennifer? – I think she … (*to do*) some yoga in her bedroom. She … (*to practise*) since seven o'clock. 104. Please let me … (*to know*) when you … (*to finish*), I would like … (*to tell*) you a couple of things. 105. They … (*to finish*) the building in two months. 106. We … (*to have*) a drink outside the museum when we … (*to hear*) the fireworks … (*to explode*). 107. It is the first time I … (*to b*e) here, so I … (*not can*) tell you where the station is. 108. Last Monday the students … (*to make*) … (*to learn*) the text. 109. At that moment I … (*to be*) afraid that he … (*to start off*) by the time I … (*to get*) to the coast. 110. No sooner I … (*to complain*) that I … (*not to hear*) from them for a long time than the they … (*to call*) me.

Exercise 146*

Choose the right word.

1. The suitcase was too heavy for me to … (*to lift /to raise/to pick up*). 2. The operation won't be as serious as that. It won't be painful … (*also/either /too*). 3. You needn't …. to Nick. (*speak/tell/say*) 4. Don't you know that … Paul and Helen got married? (*the other day/one of these days/today*) 5. Let me tell you …. amusing story. (*other /the other/another*) 6. Has the child calmed down …? (*yet/still/already*) 7. You needn't say anything …. (*else/more/yet*) 8. Who … you this nice trip? (*suggested/offers/offered*) 9. If you don't start working …, you will fail your exam. (*hard/hardly/hardest*) 10. How long can I … the book I borrowed from you? (*keep/hold/grab*) 11. I didn't enjoy the story … (*quite/too/either*) 12. I haven't met this man … 2024. (*for/from/since*) 13. Your clothes … always so neat! (*is/was/are*) 14. He has just … the test on the table. (*laid/lain/lying*) 15. Nobody has solved the problem yet, …? (*have they?/has she?/haven't they?)* 16. There isn't … interesting in this magazine. (*anything/nothing/something*) 17. Why are you looking at me so…? *(sad/sadly/sadder)* 18. I haven't been to my home town since I … from the university. (*graduate/has graduated/graduated)* 19. Look! The sun … (*shone/is shining/shines*) 20. … no need to hurry. We have plenty

of time. (*It is/There is/There are*) 21. He is going to the skating rink … (*on foot/by foot/by the foot*) 22. Last year we had … fruit in our garden than this year. (*much more/many more/few*) 23. Have you asked them … lunch? (*to/for/on*) 24. Can you … me a few words about your family? (*say/tell/speak*) 25. There is … funny story about this man. (*a/the/–)* 26. If you … to see Sarah, could you give her this message? *(use/happen/like*) 27. What did you ... to do on your summer vacations when you were a child? (*use/happen/enjoy*) 28. The train … come at 6 o'clock. (*must/is to/ needs*) 29. I don't know where… (*the book is/is the book/the book to be*) 30. When I arrived … Moscow they had already left. *(at/in/to*) 31. This artist has … many good students and helpers! (*so/such/too*) 32. What do you want … (*that I to do/me to do/me do*) 33. I am sorry for him. He looks so …. (*unhappily/most unhappy/unhappy*) 34. You have never been to Spain, …? (*haven't you/have you/has you*) 35. This mountain is the … in the world. (*higher/high/highest*) 36. You had to stay at home yesterday, … you? (*did/didn't/hadn't*) 37. I don't like to have cornflakes with …. (*milk/the milk/milks*) 38. I am going to see him …. (*yesterday/the other day/one of these days*) 39. In … I am fond of staying at home. (*a rainy weather/the rainy weather/rainy weather*) 40. Did you buy … yesterday? (*something/anything/nothing*) 41. What … places of interest did you see there? (*others/else/other*) 42. We all want our relatives … (*live as long as possible/living as long as possible/to live as long as possible*) 43. I haven't talked to him today. – …. (*Neither have I/Either have I/So have I*) 44. Who … to take part in the competition? (*does want/want/wants*) 45. The USA … one of the biggest countries in the world. (*is/was/are*) 46. Tell me …. (*where are the children/where the children are/the children are where*) 47. The text was really difficult. I … to look up a lot of words in the dictionary. (*had/ought/must*) 48. Did you enjoy … at the party? (*it/yourself/oneself*) 49. You'd better … about it. (*not to worry /not worry about it/not worrying about it*) 50. I wonder if it has stopped raining …. (*any longer/still/yet*) 51. I think that his English is … than yours. (*worst/worse/bad*) 52. I'll wait … he phones me. (*till/while/in case*) 53. I am fond … adventure stories. (*of reading/reading/about reading*) 54. I'd like to go to Spain but I haven't got … money. (*some/any/many*) 55. What

is the answer … this question? (*about/to/on*) 56. … people came to this year's event. (*Many more/Much more/Much many*) 57. My father always gives me… (a good advice/good advices/good advice) 58. Is it …raining outside? (*yet/still/already*) 59. …, this man is more reliable than the other one. (*In my opinion/By my opinion/To my opinion*) 60. Doesn't Jane look … today? (*beautiful/beautifully/more beautifully*) 61. John forgot where he has … his keys. (*lain/lay/laid)* 62. There … no marks in my test paper. (*was/is/are*) 63. She … her head and looked at me. (*rose/raised/risen*) 64. I stumbled … on the rug. (*awkwardly/awkward/with awkward*) 65. Our roses smell…. (*amazing/wonderfully/fragrance*) 66. … anyone know where the teacher is? (*Do/Is/Does*) 67. … a new film at the cinema today. (*There is/It is/There was*) 68. Mr. Smith is … politician. (*a careful/carefully/a most careful*) 69. Those are your gloves, …? (*are they/aren't they/aren't those*) 70. Information … the world. (*rule/rules/is ruling*) 71. Listen to …. It's a new hit. (*this/that/those*) 72. There is … wrong with the printer. It won't work. (*nothing/anything/something*) 73. We have … shampoo. Can you buy some? (*very few/a lot of/very little*) 74. This dress is … fashion. (*last/the latest/latest*) 75. We bought this flat … (*long/for a long time/long ago*) 76. … your watch show the right time? (*Is/Do/Does*) 77. … was a full moon in the sky, …was midnight. (*There, it/It, there/There, there*) 78. The cat looked … at the steak. (*hungry/hungrily/hunger*) 79. They never have lunch at one, … they? (*do*/*have/haven't*) 80. This news … fantastic! (*is/are/were*) 81. Let's meet one of … days. (*these/those/that*) 82. … has opened the window again! (*Somebody/Nobody/Everybody*) 83. You haven't got … flowers in your garden this year. (*much/a lot/many*) 84. Why did you come home later … last night? (*than usual/as usual/than usually*) 85. They have been married …. (*long ago/for a long time/long*) 86. Can we use your telephone? – … is out of order. (*There/It/That*) 87. I am tired of working for … (*the other/another/others*) 88. Towns are noisier … villages. (*than/then/as*) 89. The girl looks … in her new dress. (*good/well/best*) 90. The man … for about an hour. (*speak/spoke/told*) 91. … a pity that … isn't any news. (*It, it/There, it/It, there*) 92. My parents brought me up very … (*strict/strictly/much strictly*) 93. Your father has to drive to his office, …?

(*hasn't he/doesn't he/does he*) 94. Fish … across the sea. (*migrates/migrate/are migrating*) 95. Did you see him? – No. – … is a pity. (*this/that/these*) 96. … can stop him when he is in love. (*anything/nothing/something*) 97. She … sweets because she is on a diet. (*escapes/avoids/prevents*) 98. We walked to the … house in silence. (*nearest/near/nearer*) 99. Frank hasn't seen his children … (*in a long time/a little/long ago*) 100. Are your hands warm? – … are quite cold. (*Them/They/Their*) 101. We read the three books one after … (*the other/another/other*) 102. He is the tallest … the three brothers. (*than/from/of*) 103. He … to the girl, 'I am a doctor.' (*says/tells/say*) 104. The room smells so …! (*badly/bad/worse*) 105. The police … in the yard. (*is/was/were*) 106. … is winter, … is snow everywhere. (*it/there, it/it*, *there/there, there*) 107. He helps his parents and feels … about it. (*well/good/best*) 108. There is a lot of light in the hall, …? (isn't it/is there/isn't there) 109. Different fish … at different depths. (*lives/live/has lived*) 110. Who were … people who came to see you last night? (*these/those/that*) 111. Does … know where my glasses are? (*anyone/anything/somebody*) 112. Has he got many friends? – Yes, … (*a little/a lot/much*) 113. My husband is five years … than me. (*elder/oldest/older*) 114. Have you known him …? (*long ago/long/for a long*) 115. I remember the house but I don't remember … number. (*it's/his/its*) 116. He had a pen in one hand and a pencil in … (*the other/other/another*) 117. He doesn't get up as early as … (*usually/usual/more usual*) 118. The soup tastes … (*good/well/more good*) 119. … him where to get off. (S*ay/Tell/Speak*) 120. Have you bought anything … (*lately/last time/late*) 121. … are about twenty of us, … is a big group. (*There, there/It, it/There, it/*) 122. The Browns are our customers. They buy … from us. (*regularly/regular/very regular*) 123. He isn't a student, …? (*isn't he/is he/is he not*) 124. His clothes … so dusty that he couldn't walk on the carpet. (*had been/was/were*) 125. Do you remember … days when we were so happy? (*these/those/this*) 126. If you meet … there let me know about it. (*anybody/somebody/everybody*) 127. I eat … meat; I prefer fish. (*few/a little/little*) 128. For … information, see page five. (*father/further/furthest*) 129. I bought this dictionary… (*long*

ago/for a long time/since last year) 130. … is the best essay. (*Her/Your/Hers*) 131. I've got … things to think about. (*other/the other/others*) 132. The more he talked, … I disliked him. (*the more/the most/more*) 133. Modern trains go … (*fast/fastly/the fast*) 134. Can you … me the truth? (*talk/say/tell*) 135. The song sounds very …. (*pretty/prettily/prettier*)

Exercise 147*

Translate into English.

1. Он много путешествует. Прошлой осенью он ездил в Германию, а теперь уехал в Англию. 2. Я часто встречаю этого человека. Вот и сейчас он идет по улице. 3. Я думаю, тебе понравится это платье. – Да, я мечтала о нем целый год. 4. Мы обедали, когда пришел Джон. Он не хотел обедать с нами, так как пообедал в университете. 5. Я ждала тебя там два часа, а потом ушла. Почему ты не пришел? 6. Я хочу, чтобы ты позвонил ему сегодня. 7. Если не будет дождя, то не будет и картошки. 8. Он сказал, что ему прислали письмо только что. 9. Я читаю эту книгу уже два месяца, но прочитала только 100 страниц. 10. Никто не хотел помочь этому человеку. 11. Ты читал стихи Роберта Бёрнса? – Да, мы читали их в прошлом году. 12. Он закончил работу до того, как мы пришли. 13. Что вы тут делаете? – Я жду своего друга. Он работает в этом институте. 14. Вчера, когда мы вышли из офиса, шел дождь. У меня не было зонта. Я не заметил, что начался дождь. 15. Он сказал, что если погода не будет солнечной, мы никуда не поедем. 16. Письмо принесли после того, как Джон ушел. 17. Он почувствовал, что кто-то смотрит на него. 18. Это самый красивый город, который я когда-либо видел. 19. Ты будешь сегодня свободна вечером? – Нет, я встречаюсь с подругой в семь часов. 20. Я не видел его в последнее время. Его никто не видел. 21. Какую книгу ты сейчас читаешь? – Я не читаю книги, я смотрю видеоролики. 22. Когда мы были в Крыму, мы часами гуляли в горах. 23. Ты позвонишь мне? – Позвоню, если не буду занят. 24. Ты часто ходишь в кино? – Нет, я не был в кино с лета. 25. Когда уехала Мэри? – Она уехала до того, как вы позвонили. Она ждала вас целый час. 26. Ты

сможешь помочь мне завтра? – Боюсь, что нет. Мы идем завтра в театр. 27. Он сказал, что ему написали письмо на прошлой неделе. 28. Ты видишь, как хорошо он играет на пианино? 29. К шести часам мы закончим работу и пойдем гулять. 30. Это самое высокое здание в Москве. 31. Я не видел его в последнее время. – А я только что встретил его, он шел в библиотеку. 32. Тебе купить билеты в театр? – Нет, мама уже купила, мы идем в театр завтра. 33. Где ты был вчера? Мы искали тебя весь вечер. – Я сидел дома. 34. Если завтра не пойдет дождь, цветы погибнут. На улице очень сухо. 35. Ты бы хотел, чтобы они приехали пораньше? 36. Не приходите завтра в два часа. Я буду убираться. – А когда я могу прийти? – Приходите в пять. 37. Он сказал, что вас тоже пригласили на вечер. 38. Сегодня так же тепло, как и вчера. 39. Я был уверен, что он пожалеет об этом. 40. Куда вы ходили вчера? Что вы делали в пять? 41. Я еще не приготовила ужин. – Тебе помочь? – Да, гости приходят в семь. 42. Чем он занимается? – Он играет в теннис. Он играет очень хорошо. Сейчас он играет во Франции. 43. Эксперимент будет закончен к концу следующей недели. 44. Дождь еще не прекратился, когда мы вышли из дома. Он шел целый день. 45. Он работал на заводе до того, как поступил в наш институт. А сейчас он не работает. 46. Когда я пришел домой вечером, они играли в «мафию». Они всегда играют в настольные игры по вечерам. 47. Его нигде не было видно. 48. Он никогда раньше не замечал, что она хорошо танцует. 49. К понедельнику его заставят сдать экзамен. 50. Эта река гораздо шире той. 51. Вниз по улице строится новый дом. 52. Я хочу пригласить Джима на обед. – Я уже пригласил его, но не сказал тебе об этом. 53. Он пишет книгу. – Он уже закончил работу? – Да, он закончил ее на прошлой неделе. 54. В Англии часто идет дождь? – Да, когда мы приехали, шел дождь. – А мы приехали до того, как начались дожди. 55. Бабушка звонила вчера, не так ли? – Да, она говорила целый час. 56. Заставь его делать уроки каждый день. 57. Я подумал, что он устал, и спросил, что он делал все это время. 58. Вы сразу узнаете Джемму, как только увидите ее. 59. Этот год был для нас самым трудным. 60. Он целый день играет в компьютерные игры и не сделал уроки. 61. Я его только что видела.

Он переходил улицу. 62. У тебя руки красные. Что ты делала? 63. Вы часто ходите в театр? – Я люблю театр, но в прошлом году я не ходил в театр. Я болел. А вы видели новую пьесу? 64. Вы поедете в Москву на следующей неделе? – Не знаю. Если придет важное письмо, то поеду. 65. Он мне говорил, что интересуется историей. 66. Мне сказали, что они вчера вернулись в Москву. 67. Поезд должен отправиться в семь часов. 68. Каждое утро он видел, как она открывает окно. 69. Где сейчас строят это здание? 70. Прошлый год был для него самым трудным. 71. Он пообещал мне, что поговорит с профессором, если увидит его в университете. 72. Моя сестра еще спала, когда я встал. – Вы встаете рано? Когда начинается ваш рабочий день? 73. Она говорила, что примет участие в работе. 74. Этот фильм не хуже того, который я видел вчера. 75. Он видел, что они стоят около школы. 76. Где ключ от машины? – Его потеряли. 77. Ты встретил его вчера? – Я опоздал. Когда я пришел, поезд уже ушел. 78. Завтра в это время мы уже будем плыть на пароходе. 79. Мы ждали несколько часов, когда поезд, наконец, прибыл. 80. Это лучшая комната в нашей квартире, она гораздо светлее остальных. 81. Эта квартира светлее, чем квартира на первом этаже. 82. Где вы были вчера вечером? Что вы делали в пять часов? – Я работал. 83. Я боялся, что он будет сердиться, если я не приду вовремя. 84. Я был уверен, что он работает, и поэтому не вошел в комнату. 85. Он почувствовал, как холодный ветер подул из окна. 86. К шести часам мы закончим убирать квартиру и пойдем в кино. 87. Бабушка спросила, придешь ли ты к ней завтра. 88. Интересно, почему посылку не принесли вчера. 89. Ты был вчера на стадионе? – Да, там было много народу. 90. Он обычно играет в теннис хорошо, но сегодня он играет плохо. 91. Я играл в теннис хорошо, когда был студентом. 92. У вас есть кошка? – Да, мне дали котенка в прошлом году. 93. Он ушел, когда я работал, и сказал, что вернется вечером. 94. Он сказал, что они обсудят этот вопрос, когда директор вернется из Москвы. 95. Я спросил у туристов, не устали ли они. 96. Комната хорошая, но не совсем такая, как мне бы хотелось. 97. К выходным вся работа была сделана. 98. Интересно, почему им не сообщили об этом вчера?

99. Я никогда не был на Кавказе. – Это самое красивое место, какое я когда-либо видел. 100. Моего брата заставили приходить в школу вовремя. 101. Мой друг не интересуется ни рыбалкой, ни охотой. – И я тоже. 102. Пусть Джек никому ничего не объясняет. 103. Едва я вошла в квартиру, как раздался телефонный звонок. Это был мой двоюродный брат. Он сказал, что как только он освободится, он зайдет к нам, но он не знает, когда нам будет удобно. 104. В Америке на днях был сильный шторм. Улицы затопило и больше 40 человек погибло. 105. В полночь я услышал, как кто-то открыл дверь. 106. Мне пришлось сказать ему, что он не прав. 107. Раньше мы жили в деревне. Но недавно переехали в город. 108. На эти факты уже давно никто не ссылается. Над тобой будут смеяться, если ты их упомянешь. – Вечно ты ко мне придираешься. 109. Не позволяй ему идти на работу завтра. Он точно тогда заболеет. 110. На днях приедут гости из столицы. Они будут ходить по городу и критиковать нашего мэра.

Exercise 148*

Translate the following sentences. Use the Oblique Moods where possible.

1. Режиссёр распорядился, чтобы главная роль была отдана этой актрисе. 2. У меня и в мыслях не было обидеть его этим вопросом. 3. Если бы не его странное поведение, он бы давно учился в одном из лучших университетов. 4. Почему ты всегда ведёшь себя так, как будто бы ты ребёнок? Ведь тебе же не пять лет. 5. Мне бы очень хотелось, чтобы ты съездила на Чёрное море этим летом. 6. Если бы она узнала правду раньше, она не вела бы себя сейчас так глупо. 7. Жаль, что сейчас идёт сильный дождь. А то мы бы пошли гулять в парк. 8. Да перестаньте же вы спорить! Я предлагаю решить все завтра. 9. Давно пора купить новую машину. Куда бы не поехали, наша всегда ломается. 10. Они боятся, что их акцент выдаст их. – Неудивительно, английский – не их родной язык, так сказать. 11. Ей пришлось зарабатывать на жизнь самой, чтобы стать независимой от родителей. 12. Если случится так, что она потеряет работу, помоги ей,

пожалуйста. 13. К чёрту всякие манеры! Пора сказать ему всё, что я о нём думаю! 14. Она здорова. Если бы она была больна, ее брат сказал бы мне об этом вчера. 15. Даже если бы он проинформировал меня вчера, мы бы ничего не изменили. 16. Да перестань же ты, наконец, звонить в дверь! Ведь твой дедушка не глухой! 17. Девушка попросила маму разбудить её пораньше, чтобы не проспать. 18. “Да здравствует король!”, – кричала толпа, собравшаяся на площади. 19. Досадно, что вы пропустили вчерашний семинар. Вы бы узнали много интересной информации. 20. Похоже, будет гроза. – Ничего. Будь что будет. Предлагаю взять зонты и отправиться на прогулку. 21. Даже если бы он был директором, его слова ничего бы для меня не значили. 22. Полиция приказала ничего в доме не трогать после ограбления. 23. Положи ключи в карман, чтобы не потерять. 24. Она решила получить водительские права, чтобы стать опытным водителем. 25. Если бы вы мне вчера принесли эту книгу, я бы прочитал её. Сейчас у меня бы не было проблем. 26. Случись так, что у него будут проблемы, помоги ему. 27. Куда бы вы не поехали, мы найдем вас. 28. Жаль, что у меня нет этих документов. Я мог бы подтвердить ваши подозрения. 29. Давно пора выключить компьютер. Уже ночь, так сказать. 30. Достаточно сказать, что он уже опытный директор. Важно, чтобы он все вопросы решал самостоятельно. 31. Позвоните мне, пожалуйста, сегодня вечером, чтобы я не забыл о нашей договорённости. 32. Боюсь, что он не сдержит своё слово. Он ведёт себя так, как будто бы он всё ещё ученик средней школы 33. Моё единственное желание заключается в том, чтобы все мы достигли успеха в жизни. 34. Возможно, они приедут завтра на поезде. 35. Он предложил прочитать статью ещё раз, чтобы не пропустить важные детали. 36. Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы посоветовался с родителями. Будь проклята ваша гордость! 37. Где вы купили этот нелепый костюм? Ведь вы же не клоун. 38. Будьте дома в 8 вечера, чтобы у вас не было проблем с доставкой мебели. 39. Если бы я была сейчас в Санкт-Петербурге, я бы в данную минуту гуляла по Невскому проспекту. 40. Если бы вы были более ответственным человеком, вы бы позвонили моему секретарю вчера утром. 41. К

чёрту ваши манеры! Мы же не в Англии. 42. Она подошла к окну, чтобы лучше разглядеть новую машину своего бывшего мужа. 43. Если вдруг кто-то узнает подробности этой истории, скажите, что вам ничего об этом не известно. 44. Желательно, чтобы вы посещали занятия в университете каждый день. 45. Её мысль поехать в Голливуд на лето вызвала у всех раздражение. 46. Даже если бы он хотел жениться на ней, ему бы не разрешили это сделать. 47. Да прекрати же ты, наконец, ругаться! Ведь ты же не старик. 48. Я бы предпочла, чтобы вы сделали презентацию этого товара. 49. Возможно, они поедут в командировку в Германию. 50. Жаль, что он такой рассеянный. Он мог бы достичь больших успехов. 51. Да прекратите же так громко кричать! Ведь вы же не одни в комнате. 52. Что бы он на это ни сказал, она его поймёт. 53. Требуется, чтобы все вещи были упакованы вовремя, чтобы водитель вас долго не ждал. 54. Будь прокляты эти мухи! Такое чувство, что сейчас лето. 55. Если бы я был президентом, я бы изменил курс политики. 56. Каждый из вас, помогите Майклу, пожалуйста. Если бы он был на вашем месте, он бы помог вам. 57. Даже если бы он был миллионером, он бы всё равно тратил мало денег. 58. Достаточно сказать, что он старше вас. Боюсь, что вы не уладите этот конфликт. 59. Сходите к врачу, чтобы он тщательно осмотрел вас. 60. Если бы вы понимали меня, вы бы мне давно дали хороший совет. 61. Боюсь, что мы ничего не изменим. Давайте сделаем так, чтобы потом не расстраиваться. 62. Если бы вчера предупредили меня, у меня не было бы сейчас столько проблем. 63. Вероятно, погода изменится. Ведь сейчас же не весна. 64. Как бы я хотел сейчас поплавать в море. Я был бы самым счастливым человеком! 65. Если бы вы вчера сдали успешно свой экзамен, сейчас бы мы отмечали это событие. 66. Что будет, то будет! Я бы не стал ни о чем переживать. 67. Староста предложила навестить одногруппника в больнице. 68. Тебе лучше выпить горячего чаю, чтобы не заболеть. 69. Жаль, что мы опоздали на поезд. Будь проклят этот будильник! 70. Вы пожалеете, что не были с нами в театре. Вам бы понравилась эта пьеса. 71. Только бы ночью не было снега. Если же он будет, то нам придётся ехать на

метро. 72. Он бы предпочёл выяснить с ней отношения сразу же. 73. Будь проклята эта погода! Когда бы мы не хотели пойти на пикник, всегда идет дождь. 74. Он предлагает написать письмо. Вполне вероятно, они на него не ответят. 75. Что бы мы сейчас делали, если бы мама не испекла вчера пирог? 76. Ты смотришь на него, как будто бы он привидение. 77. Кто-нибудь, сходите и позовите его. Уже давно пора начинать концерт. 78. Он так изменился! Если бы вы его встретили, вы бы его не узнали. 79. Великобритания – моя любимая страна. Да здравствует король! 80. Случись так, что она позвонит тебе, скажи ей, что мы все одобряем ее решение. 81. Если бы он знал, что это вас расстроит, он был бы осторожнее. 82. Мы сейчас в затруднении, так сказать. Странно, что нам никто не позвонил. 83. Жаль, что нам раньше не пришло в голову поискать книгу в библиотеке. Ладно, будь что будет. 84. Как бы модно он не оделся, он все равно не сможет выдать себя за принца. 85. Давно пора заняться делом. Такое чувство, что вам нравиться лентяйничать. 86. Если бы я знал немецкий язык, я бы читал Гете в оригинале. Но это, так сказать, проблема. 87. Он так часто заходит к вам, как будто бы живет в соседнем доме. 88. Ах, если бы вы сказали ей об этом в прошлое воскресенье! 89. Если бы он не следовал советам врача, он бы не поправился так быстро. 90. Художник опасался, что его картину продадут после выставки без его согласия. 91. Жаль, что вы не послушались моего совета, вы бы не были сейчас в таком затруднительном положении. 92. Я разговариваю с тобой об этом, чтобы помочь тебе решить эту проблему. 93. Сколько бы вы его не просили помочь, он вам откажет. 94. Если ты случайно передумаешь, дай мне знать. 95. Вы бы много знали, если бы регулярно читали этот журнал. 96. Мое предложение – купить билеты и пойти на концерт. 97. Если бы я был свободен сейчас! Мы могли бы обсудить этот вопрос. 98. Жаль, что и вчера у меня было мало времени. Будь прокляты мои обязанности на работе! 99. Если вы всё-таки напишите ей, я буду вам очень благодарна. 100. Если бы обратили внимание на его предупреждение тогда, вы не попали бы в беду. 101. Он бросил институт, чтобы начать больше зарабатывать. 102. Жаль, что уже

поздно идти туда. Боюсь, что ничего не смогу изменить. 103. Ах, если бы я пришел на вокзал вовремя! – Да перестань ты жаловаться! 104. Будь что будет. Давно пора забыть об этом инциденте. 105. Моё желание заключается в том, чтобы вы были внимательнее. – Да сбудутся ваши мечты! 106. Он спросил – правда ли это, словно не знал ответ сам. 107. Даже если бы сейчас было лето, у меня все равно не было бы отпуска. 108. Куда бы вы не пошли сегодня вечером, вам везде будет скучно. 109. Мы бы хотели, чтобы вы упомянули эти факты. Случись так, что вы ещё раз будете выступать на конференции, не забудьте сделать это. 110. Врач предложил пожилой даме поехать в Крым, чтобы отдохнуть на море. 111. Если бы ты включил телевизор раньше! Вполне вероятно, в новостях уже сказали об этом происшествии. 112. Жаль, что вы не побывали на выставке. Как бы вы ни были заняты, сходите туда как-нибудь. 113. Боюсь, мы ничего уже не сможем изменить. Ладно, будь что будет. 114. Моя просьба заключается в том, чтобы вы его немедленно нашли. 115. Давно пора стать ответственным. Ведь ты же не подросток. 116. Все соберитесь, пожалуйста, в классе, чтобы я могла рассказать последние новости. 117. Если бы ты не был моим другом, я бы рассказал им всю правду. 118. “Рекомендую оставаться на местах и не двигаться!” – прокричал грабитель банка. 119. Куда бы он ни ехал, он всегда берет с собой большой чемодан. 120. Жаль, что у нас мало уроков. Если бы мы больше работали, мы бы лучше знали язык. 121. У меня и в мыслях не было грубить тебе. 122. Становилось темно и холодно, и девушка боялась, как бы ей не заблудиться. 123. Я, пожалуй, не буду звонить Питу так поздно. Он сейчас спит. 124. Что бы он ни сказал, я всё равно ему не верю. Он, так сказать, лжец. 125. Не знаю, правда это или нет. Но я бы не стала спрашивать его о подробностях. 126. Предлагаю помириться с ним. Ведь он неплохой человек. 127. Мы пожалели, что не попросили его совета. К чёрту наше смущение! 128. Жаль, что вы отказались принять участие в пикнике. Вы бы получили удовольствие. 129. Жаль, что вас не интересует этот предмет. Я требую, чтобы вы уделяли его изучению больше внимания. 130. Если вдруг мои родители разбогатеют, они

купят мне машину. Да сбудутся мои мечты! 131. Она очень талантлива. Ах, если бы родители купили ей пианино! 132. Её распоряжение заключалось в том, чтобы слуга позвал всех её родственников. 133. Если бы он регулярно не посещал спортивные тренировки, он не добился бы такого успеха на состязаниях. 134. Если бы ты предупредил меня заранее, я бы уже был в Москве. 135. Я был очень расстроен, иначе не проигнорировал бы ваш совет. 136. Где вы были? Могли бы позвонить мне, но вы этого не сделали. 137. Если он вдруг напишет мне письмо, я обязательно отвечу. 138. Вы выглядите так, как будто работали целый день в офисе. 139. Если бы не вопрос преподавателя, Мэри получила бы на экзамене «отлично». 140. Его замечание о том, что она должна улучшить своё произношение, вызвало у девушки негодование. 141. Она бы предпочла поехать в горы одна. Да сбудутся её мечты! 142. Эх, если бы сейчас было лето! Мы бы сейчас загорали где-нибудь в далёких странах. 143. Будь что будет! Я предлагаю рискнуть. 144. Какой бы номер он ни набирал, он постоянно ошибается! 145. Если бы у меня сейчас не было температуры, я бы пошла на ваш день рождения. 146. Досадно, что вы отказались от этой сделки. Сейчас бы вы купались в деньгах. 147. Все послушайте меня, пожалуйста! Я требую, чтобы вы остались после занятий на несколько минут. 148. Да перестань же ты перезагружать компьютер! Боюсь, как бы ты его не сломала. 149. Ты ещё пожалеешь, что не был с нами вчера в кино. 150. Актриса боялась, что зрители заметят её плохую игру. 151. Не успели вы прийти, как начали оскорблять меня. Странно, что вы еще меня не ударили. 152. Я вам все это рассказываю, чтобы вы могли предупредить родителей детей. 153. Что бы вы ни думали, это правда. – Будь проклята ваша честность! 154. Кто-нибудь, откройте дверь. Ведь я же не одна в квартире! 155. Достаточно сказать, что я уже полтора часа жду вас. Жаль, что вы не предупредили меня, что опаздываете. 156. Если вдруг Джон позвонит, скажи ему, что, вполне вероятно, никто не придет.

ANSWER KEYS

Exercise 25

1. Have you shown your work to your friends? – No, it isn't ready yet. 2. I've seen the last episode. What about you? – Yes, I liked it. 3. My sister has cooked the dinner. Will you join us? 4. I've read this book in English and I recommend that you do it too. 5. Anna has bought a new apartment. Have you seen it? – Not yet, I'm going to see it today. 6. Look, he has written the new words on the board. 7. Where are the magazines? – I have taken them home. 8. Have you seen the movie? – No, I don't have/ haven't got much time. I'm working a lot right now. 9. Have you ever been to Bulgaria? – Yes, it's a very beautiful country. 10. He has always wanted to have a good library at home. 11. Can you wait? We haven't had dinner yet. 12. Have you done your homework yet? – Not yet. 13. We haven't seen the city centre yet. We have just arrived. 14. What is your brother doing? – He has just come home and is playing chess with our father. 15. He has written two articles recently / lately. 16. She has never translated such difficult articles before. 17. We bought a new refrigerator. 18. I have got a letter from my brother today. 19. We have finished the work this week. 20. He has read several books by Jack London this year. 21. I hope I haven't made any mistakes in this work. 22. He is happy because he has fallen in love with a wonderful girl. 23. I've always liked English. 24. I see you have changed your mind. Has anything happened?

Exercise 26

Susan (*from the kitchen*): What **is happening** / **has happened**, David?
David: A car **has stopped** outside the bank. Two men **have got** out. One man is sitting in the car. The two men **have taken** a bag from the car. They **are going** / **have gone** into the bank.
Susan (*still in the kitchen*): Yes, now **what is happening**?
David: A police car **has stopped** at each end of the street. Now a man **is opening** the window in the bank. He **is waving** to the police cars. They **are driving** up on each side of the thieves' car. Two policemen **are getting out/have got out** of each police car. Now the thieves **are coming** out of

the bank. They **have got** the bag in their hands. Now they **have seen** / **see** the policemen. They **have started** / **are starting** to run.
Susan (*coming into the sitting-room*): All right. I **have finished** the tea. Now I'm going to watch the play.

Exercise 34

1. **Have you met** Mrs. James yet? – Yes, I **have**. – When **did** you **meet** her? – I **met** her two weeks ago. 2. **Have** you **had** breakfast yet? – Yes, we **have**. – When **did** you **have** it? – We **had** it at half past seven. 3. Jack **has left** already. – Oh, really? When **did** he **go**? – He **went** an hour ago. 4. Excuse me, **haven't** we **met** somewhere before? – Oh, yes, I remember now. We **met** in St. Petersburg, at the conference of young lawyers. 5. **Have** you **bought** some bread? – Certainly. I **bought** it on my way home. And I **have got**/**got** some milk too. 6. He **has come** just to spend a few days with George. He **came** to live with us last year, too. 7. I last **saw** them 5 years ago. 8. Where is my bike? It **was** outside the house. It **has disappeared**! 9. How is my English? Do you think I **have improved**? 10. Ann **gave** me her address but I am afraid I **have lost** it. 11. The police **arrested** three people but later they let them go. 12. They are still building the new road. They **haven't finish**ed it yet. 13. Look! There is an ambulance there. There **has been** an accident. 14. 1 **had** a headache earlier but I feel fine now. 15. I **meant** to phone Diane last night but I **forgot**. 16. I **did** German at school but I **have forgotten** most of it. 17. Mary **went** to Australia for a while but she is back now. 18. My grandparents **are** old. They **have been married** for 55 years now. 19. He doesn't know my husband. He **has** never **met** him. 20. How many people **have joined** the club so far?

Exercise 36

1. This semester we have read five stories by Agatha Christie. – And what did you read last semester? – O. Henry's stories. 2. Can I see John? – I'm afraid not. He has gone to Moscow. – When did he leave? – Two days ago. 3. Have you done this exercise yet? – No, I have only translated ten sentences. 4. Have you taken all your exams? – No, we have only taken

two. – And how many exams did you take last year? – Five. 5. Why are you so sad? – I have fallen out with Nick. – Goodness, how many times have you quarrelled this month? – A lot. 6. How did you spend your summer holidays? – Very well. On the 2nd of July we had a party; we danced, listened to music, and in the evening we went for a walk. The next day we went to the countryside. 7. Where were you yesterday evening? I called you several times, but no one answered. – I was visiting my grandmother. 8. What has happened? – John fell and broke his leg. – Where is he now? – An ambulance has taken him to hospital. 9. Was there anything interesting on TV yesterday? – I don't know. I didn't watch it. I was very tired and went to bed early. 10. Where is John? – I think he has already been discharged from hospital. 11. You have been in London for a week already. How do you like it? What have you already seen? – We have been to the Tower, Trafalgar Square, and the National Gallery. – Oh, you have already seen a lot of interesting things. 12. They got married two years ago. – That's not true, they have got married recently. 13. I have brought you some flowers. Where is the blue vase? – Unfortunately, Misha has broken it. – Really? When? – On Sunday he was helping to clean the flat and accidentally broke it. 14. Have you found any useful websites for practicing grammar? – Yes, I've found a great one. I've already posted the link in the chat.

Exercise 47

1. I bought this dictionary a long time ago. I haven't bought any new books for a long time. 2. The last time he ate ice cream was last summer. He hasn't eaten anything sweet lately. 3. We saw that man a long time ago. We don't even remember his face. 4. Have you known him long? – Yes, we met a very long time ago, almost twenty years ago. 5. Frank hasn't seen his children for a long time and misses them very much. 6. Did he arrive long ago? – He didn't go away; he has been here all this time. 7. Yesterday I read the new magazine for a long time. 8. I haven't read this novel for so long that I have forgotten what it's about. 9. The young couple dated for a long time and then broke up. 10. We haven't seen each other in ages! How long have you been gone? 11. My friend was in the Far East a very long

time ago. He hasn't visited his relatives for a very long time. 12. How long have you been here? – I came a long time ago, three hours ago. 13. She made lunch a long time ago, about two hours ago. 14. She hasn't baked anything for so long! We should ask her to bake a cake. 15. This story happened a long time ago. 16. Nothing interesting has happened to me for so long. 17. Did they get married long ago? – Yes, they have been married for a very long time. 18. Did you buy this flat long ago? – Yes, we have had it for a long time. 19. Many years have passed since they broke up. 20. I haven't been to the library for a very long time, since I passed my exam. 21. It hasn't rained here for a whole month. 22. They are friends. They have been friends since childhood. 23. I haven't eaten anything since morning. Have you made anything for us?

Exercise 48

1. I **have finished** my course paper. I **finished** it two days ago. 2. **Have** you ever **eaten** at Maxim's? – Yes, I **have eaten** there many times. In fact, my friend and I **ate** there last night. 3. What European countries **have** you **visited**? – I **have visited** Germany, France and Italy. I **was** in Germany and France in 2023. 4. **Has** he **talked** to the tutor about the grades? – Yes, he **has talked** to him several times and the last time **was** yesterday. 5. Jim **has** already **had** lunch. He **had** it an hour ago. 6. Erica and I **have** just **seen** this movie. We **saw** it two days ago. 7. Jane **has** already **called** her parents. She **called** them on Saturday morning. 8. I **haven't read** this bestseller yet, though I **bought** it a couple of months ago. 9. Where is Dick? – He **has** just **gone** for a walk. Actually he **left** a minute ago. 10. I **haven't seen** you for ages. Where **have** you **been** all this time? – I **came** from Canada two days ago. 11. When **did** you last **hear** from him? – We **haven't heard** from him since he **went** to the Far East. 12. Everybody says you **have won** a lot of money. When **did** it **happen**? 13. He is staying in bed now. He **has broken** his leg. Yesterday he **slipped** and **fell**. 14. **Has** it **rained** here lately? – It **rained** hard last night. 15. The concert **has begun**. It **began** ten minutes ago. 16. Look! Somebody **has spilled**/**has spilt** coffee on the carpet. – Well, it **wasn't** me. I **didn't do** it. 17. Ben **has broken** his leg. – Oh, how **did** it **happen**? – He **fell off** the ladder.

Exercise 64

a) 1**. I've been doing** morning exercises, I **haven't made** the bed. 2. **I've been preparing** for it. 3. **I've been writing** an essay. 4. My friend **has been smoking**. 5. **I've been walking** all the way. 5. **I've been texting t**he group-mates about the changes on the timetable. 6. **I've been learning** Chinese.

b) 1. **You've been arguing** with the director over trifles for a whole year. 2. Your secretary **has been asking** me questions all the time. 3. **You've been working** day and night. 4. **He's been reciting** poetry better than anyone. 5. **I've been trying** really hard. 6. **He's been dreaming** about it. 7. **I've been drinking** too much coffee today.

c) 1. I suppose somebody **has been airing** it. 2. I suppose he/she **has been leading** an easy life. 3. I suppose he **has been eating** sweets. 4. I suppose my little brother **has been playing** football. 5. I suppose he **has been smoking** again. 6. I suppose she **has been crying**. 7. I suppose she **has been working** on the computer too much.

d) 1. Now she **is feeling/feels** tired. 2. There **are** a lot of dirty dishes in the sink. 3. It **is** spick and span now. 4. He **looks/is looking** healthy. 5. He **has mastered** pronunciation. 6. I **can't eat** anything. It **is** hungry. 7. **I'm** sleepy now.

Exercise 66

1. My brother **has been telling** jokes. 2. We **have been fighting**. 3. A watering truck **has been spraying** the roads. 4. **I've been running** because I am late for the class. 5**. I've been fixing** the car. 6. She **has been crying**. Something has happened in her family. 7. **I've been cleaning** the flat. 8. **I've been working** in the garden. 9. **I've been peeling** potatoes. 10. **I've been working** in a cold classroom. 11. **I've been airing** it. 12. **I've been sewing** a new dress for myself and haven't had time to cook dinner. 13. She **has been covering** the roses in the garden. 14. **I've been swimming** for too long.

Exercise 72

1. ‘Oh my God!’ – exclaimed Mrs. Smith. – ‘What a kitchen! All the dishes are dirty. The table is a real garbage dump! I need a whole night to clean everything up. What have you been doing here? – ‘Nothing special. Your daughter has been showing me how they prepare fried potatoes at the school Food Technology class. And she has prepared it!’ 2. *Father*: ‘My dear, if you want to marry well, marry Mr. Black. He really loves you’. – *Daughter*: ‘Why do you think so?’ – *Father*: «I’ve been borrowing money from him for half a year and he still comes to visit us.’ 3. *Voice on the phone*: ‘Student John Smith is not feeling well and asked me to call you.’ – *Professor*: ‘What has happened? – *Voice*: ‘He has been walking in the rain and now he has a sore throat.’ – Professor: ‘Well, all right, who is talking to me?’ – Voice: ‘My roommate.’ 4. *A wife to her husband, who comes down from the attic*: ‘Henry, what have you been doing in the attic?’ – ‘I have been looking for a hammer.’ – ‘Why have you been looking for it upstairs?’ – ‘If you know where it is, help me find it.’ – ‘Not right now. I have been doing the laundry and I’m very tired. I’ll find it later.’ 5. I've been learning English using a Chinese app for several years. – That's noticeable. Your pronunciation has a Chinese accent.

Exercise 73

…He **has been driving** for forty years…But today **he has come** here in his friends van.

...She **has had** a lot of driving lessons, she **has taken** the driving test for three times, but she **hasn’t passed** the test yet. She lives near the city center and usually walks to work. Today she **has come** to work by bus because her leg hurts.

...He **has been driving** for two years, but he **hasn’t bought** a car of his own yet. Though he **has been saving** money for it since he left high school, he **hasn’t been able** to save enough…

...They **have never been able** to drive. They **have never learned**. For the last few years they **have been coming** to town by bus.

Exercise 74

1. There you are. I've been waiting for you for half an hour. What have you been doing all this time? I've been shopping. I've bought a new hat. Do you like it? Now let's have some tea, I'm so tired. I've been shopping for three hours. 2. What are you looking for? – The keys. – Look for them in the pocket of your coat. – I haven't worn this coat for a month. – Maybe they're in your bag? – I've been looking for them for an hour and I've checked all my bags! – Here they are. They're lying under your gloves. 3. Waiter! I have found a button in my soup! – Thank you, sir. I've been looking for it for a long time. 4. You've been watching me fishing for two hours. Why don't you try it yourself? – I don't have enough patience. 5. Why do women say they've been shopping when they haven't bought anything? – And why do men say they've been fishing when they haven't caught anything? 6. *Annie*: 'Mom, play with me.' – *Mom*: 'Sorry, honey, I'm ironing.' – *Annie*: 'You've been ironing for an hour. Haven't you done it yet?' – *Mom*: 'Ask Dad to play with you.' – Annie: 'Dad, will you play with me?' – *Dad*: 'I haven't finished reading the contract yet.' – *Annie*: But you've been reading it since this morning!' – *Dad*: 'I still have a little bit left. When I'm done, I'll play with you. In the meantime, play with your brother.' – *Annie*: 'Tom, have you finished your homework yet?' – *Tom*: 'Can't you see that I'm still doing my math? I've been working on these Math problems for an hour, and I can't solve them. Just give me a little more time.' 7. A movie star fires his maid. 'What for?' she asks. 'For telling everyone that you've been working for me for 30 years.' 8. I warn you that working as a night watchman requires absolute honesty. – Don't worry, I have been working as a caretaker in a swimming pool for 20 years and have never bathed in it.

Exercise 75

1. I am writing now. I have been writing for twenty minutes now. 2. I have been learning English for four years now. I'm studying English. Don't disturb me. 3. He is working at the sound. Can't you see? He has been working at Phonetics for an hour. 4. He has been speaking English since he was five years old. He's speaking on the phone. Turn down the sound.

5. He is having lunch now. Let's talk later. He has been having dinner for two hours now. How long can I wait for him? 6. It is raining. Don't go outside. It has been raining for two hours. 7. We are revising the tenses now. We have been revising the tenses for a week now. 8. Ann is singing this song in English now. Ann has been singing this song in English for many years now.

Exercise 76

1. He had barely entered the room when his secretary said: 'Somebody **has been ringing** you for the last five minutes'. 2. I **have been reading** Shakespeare in your absence and now I am trying to learn this beautiful sonnet. 3. What **have the children been doing**? – They **have been playing** games all morning and now they **are learning** to tell time by the position of the sun. 4. Our friends **are leaving**. – How long **have they been staying** with you? 5. What **are you thinking about**? – I **am not thinking**, I **am counting** the birds in the sky. 6. Where is my daughter? – She **is talking** to the policeman. – What's happened? – She **has been driving** without a license. 7. What **have you been doing** to yourself since I've been away? 8. Florence, dear, I **have been looking for** you everywhere. – What's happened? Mr. Cusack **is waiting for** you in the house.

Exercise 77

1. I **have been writing** this novel for eight years and I haven't finished it yet. I am still writing it. 2. They **have been waiting** for him for two hours now. But he hasn't appeared yet. **Are** they still **waiting**? 3. My daughter **has been studying** English since she was twelve and she is still learning it. She **hasn't mastered** it yet. 4. I **have been trying** to find this book for three months now but I **have failed**. – **Are** you still **looking for** it? 5. I **have been thinking** of going to the Far East for many years but I **have had** no chance yet. But still I **am dreaming** about it. 6. She **has been having** lunch for 2 hours now. She **hasn't finished** it yet. She **is** still **eating**. 7. **Is** it still **raining**? – No, it **has stopped** raining but it **has begun** snowing. 8. How long **have you been learning** English? – For six years. – You **know** it well, don't you? – Yes, rather well. I **read** English books and newspapers without a dictionary.

Exercise 78

1. Why are your lips black? – I have been eating blueberries. 2. Have you eaten the whole cake? 3. What are you doing? – We're picking apples. – How much have you picked so far? – We have picked five baskets. 4. I have been shopping today and finally have found summer shoes. 5. What a wonderful smell! Grandma is making/has been making jam. 6. I've been polishing this table since breakfast. I'm very tired. 7. What have you been doing in the garage for so long? – I have been pumping the tires. I've already pumped three. Will you help me with the fourth one? 8. Do you know Tom? – I've known him for ages. 9. Why are you being so noisy/making so much noise? – I have lost my key and I'm trying/have been trying to wake my wife up, so I'm throwing rocks at the bedroom window. – You're throwing rocks at the wrong window. You live in the next house. 10. He has just sold two of his paintings. – How lucky he is! My husband has been painting for five years and hasn't sold a single one yet. 11. I've been doing my homework all morning and haven't done anything yet. 12. Why haven't you brought me the documents? Have you not printed them yet? 13. Where have you put my shoes? I can't find them anywhere. – Mike has just left in them. 14. That man has been standing at the bus stop for the last half an hour. Shall I tell him that the last bus has already left? 15. My husband has been collecting paintings by contemporary artists since we got married. He's already collected so many that he doesn't know where to put them.

Exercise 80

1. Had they returned home by five o'clock? 2. Hadn't she seen him before he left Moscow? 3. Had she made an excellent dinner before the guests came? 4. Had he worked at the factory before he entered the university? 5. Had he taken his exam in Literature by the 10th of January? 6. Had she had phoned him before the news came? 7. Had they been abroad before they went to the USA? 8. Had she cleaned the whole flat by lunchtime? 9. Had the girls watered all the flowers by ten o'clock? 10. Had they left by the time he came?

Exercise 82

1. She refused to go to the pictures with you because **she had seen the film**. 2. I couldn't get into the flat because **I had lost the key**. 3. I came so soon from your holiday because **I had spent all the money**. 4. I didn't see Ann on Sunday because **I had gone for the weekend**. 5. I rushed to the cloak-room during the first break because **I had left the books there**. 6. I didn't phone Tom because **I had quarreled with him**. 7. Mike didn't bring the photos of the party because **I had broken his camera**. 8. I didn't text him at once because **I had phoned him**. 9. I was late for classes yesterday because **I had worked hard**. 10. I didn't cook salad because I **hadn't bought vegetables**. 11. He felt so upset because **he had failed his exam**.

Exercise 83

1. She wrote a very good article after she had studied the problem thoroughly. 2. Mother sat down after she had done all the work. 3. The students entered the classroom after the bell rang. 4. Sally left the shop after she had spent all the money in her purse. 5. Andrew got married after he had saved some money. 6. He stopped playing cards after he had lost all his money. 7. He paid me after I had asked him three times for the money. 8. He went to bed after he had read the newspaper from beginning to end. 9. The farmers stopped working after the sun had set. 10. We left the examination room after we had answered all the questions. 11. I gave her a bar of chocolate after Little Mary had said 'please'.

Exercise 84

1. When she went to bed she remembered that **she had not switched off the light.** 2. She felt tired because **she had walked a lot that day**. 3. She went for a holiday after **she had passed all the exams**. 4. I didn't know what to do after **they had shown the picture**. 5. I didn't look at the present until after **she had gone**. 6. I was very sorry to hear that **he had died**. 7. He didn't start speaking until **the children had left the room**. 8. When I met Helen, I understood why **Bill had married her**. 9. He understood the book only after **he had read it twice**.

Exercise 85

1. We walked home **after had finished working in the garden**. 2. They thought that **she had not come yet**. 3. Did you ever see him after **he had graduated from university**. 4. I went down to the beach after **they had left**. 5. Before she entered the Medical Institute **she had worked as a nurse**. 6. The girl felt easier after **she had spoken to him.** 7. When I turned round **she had already left the room**. 8. When Mother came home **the children had already gone to bed**. 9. She didn't want to speak to him after **they had quarelled**. 10. He couldn't believe that **we had done that single-handed**.

Exercise 88

1. I had discussed all the details of the report with my boss by 6 in the evening. 2. I had returned from the university by five o'clock. 3. We had come back home by the time it began to rain. 4. I had cooked dinner by 2 o'clock. 5. I had turned out the flat by the time Mother returned home from work. 6. I hadn't done the washing up yet by the time he phoned me. 7. The sun had risen by 5 in the morning. 8. It had stopped raining by 11 o'clock. 9. The Hiltons had arranged everything for the trip by 3 o'clock. 10. We had settled the matter by the end of the meeting. 11. My family had had supper by the time I came home. 12. Half of the audience had left by the time the film was over. 13. Benson had closed his shop by the time we arrived. 14. I had finished doing my home reading assignment by 11.

Exercise 90

1. Не успели мы собрать вещи, как пришло время отправляться на вокзал. 2. Не успел он позвонить, как секретарша принесла ему все бумаги, которые он просил. 3. Едва последний пассажир сел в поезд, как он тронулся. 4. Не успели пассажиры снять пальто, как стюардесса принесла чай. 5. Едва он коснулся подушки, как заснул. 6. Не успели мы войти в зал, как погас свет и поднялся занавес. 7. Едва она вошла в комнату, как к ней бросился мужчина. 8. Едва мы тронулись, как начал моросить дождь. 9. Едва он оправился от болезни, как последовал еще один сердечный приступ. 10. Как только опустился занавес, раздались аплодисменты.

Exercise 91

1. Hardly had the guests left when she went upstairs. 2. Hardly had the sun set when it became very cold. 3. Hardly had the teacher entered the room when the pupils stood up. 4. Hardly had they had dinner when the telephone rang. 5. Hardly had the train started when she cried. 6. Hardly had he finished his story when there was a burst of laughter. 7. Hardly had they got married when she began to make scenes. 8. Hardly had she explained everything when he stopped listening. 9. Hardly had they left town when they felt better. 10. Hardly had she entered the room when the light went out.

Exercise 94

I

1. He told her that **he had bought a** laptop the year before. 2. The man at the station said that the train **had already left**. 3. Mary told me that she **hadn't got** a letter from her son yet. 4. She said that she **hadn't heard** from him some weeks. 5. He said that his parents **had always lived** in the country. 6. He understood that he **had got off** at the wrong station. 7. He didn't remember how it all **had happened**. 8. We were sure that she **had told** all the truth. 9. She hoped that **I had already paid** for the tickets. 10. When she woke up next morning and looked out of the window she understood that it **had rained heavily** during the night.

II

1. When we came back, the telegram **had already arrived**. 2. When I got to the station the train **had already left**. 3. The rain **had already stopped** when we started. 4. When I finished school my elder sister **had already been** a teacher for two years. 5. We **had already made** all the arrangements when we learned that he wouldn't come.

III

1. I knew her immediately as my brother **had described** her to me very well. 2. The policeman stopped me because I **had crossed** the road in the wrong place. 3. I was not hungry because I **had had** lunch an hour before. 4. Nobody knew when he came in because he **had entered** the house

through the back door. 5. I thought he knew English well as he **had lived** in England for some years.

IV

1. As soon as they **had taken** a decision they could discuss less important questions. 2. After we **had made** a fire it became warm. 3. After he **had paid** the money for the plane tickets he had very little left in his pocket. 4. I met her soon after I **had learnt** the news. 5. After I **had thrown** out all the old newspapers and magazines I could arrange my new books nicely on the shelf.

Exercise 97

1. The plane **hadn't landed** yet, but a lot of people **were waiting** in the terminal. 2. When I **woke up** in the morning, the rain **had already stopped** and the birds **were singing**. 3. My neighbour **had been** back some two months before I **saw** him. 4. We **were walking** in silence. We **had already exchanged** the news and now **were thinking** about it. 5. Hardly **had he opened** the file, when he **found** the information which he needed. 6. Rick **had been** in love with Lora for a long time before he **proposed** to her. 7. The old man used to tell his grandchildren about the war in which he **had taken** part. 8. The book turned out to be much more interesting than I **had expected/** I **expected**. 9. They **had arranged** everything by evening, and **were waiting** for the guests. 10. Ann **had been trying** hard before she **became** a professional dancer. 11. We wondered if they **had got** our message. 12. The young man thanked his parents for all they **had done** for him. 13. When I first **saw** her, I **thought** she **was** one of the most intelligent women I **had ever met**. 14. Even though the house **had been** empty for two years, it **was** in good condition. 15. Ted said that his father's opinion **had always been** important for him. 16. He was happy. His dream **had come** true. 17. The room looked beautiful as she **had changed** the furniture and the curtains.

Exercise 98

1. They said they had come here by train. 2. Everyone knew they had been friends since childhood. 3. We told them we hadn't settled the matter yet.

4. The radio announced the train from Sochi had already arrived. 5. He wrote the weather had been cloudy since the 1st of September. 6. The neighbour in the compartment said we had passed the bridge. 7. When the train started I realised I had got on the wrong train. 8. When I found their house, it was already dark. 9. When she came to the meeting, we had already discussed the first question. 10. When the doctor came, they had already taken the child to hospital. 11. When she arrived in the village, we had been living there for a week. 12. The room was cold because the window had been open all night. 13. He was excited because he had received a strange message from a friend. 14. He didn't want to have lunch with us because he had already eaten at the institute. 15. I thought they had moved to a new apartment. 16. After he had left for the north, she didn't hear from him. 17. Hardly had the singer finished her famous aria when the audience burst into applause. 18. Hardly had he returned from his vacation when he received terrible news. 19. She had cooked everything by five o'clock and was waiting for the guests. 20. The boys had stopped playing soccer and were slowly walking home. 21. The woman explained that she had grown those beautiful flowers herself. 22. Hardly had we handed in our assignments when the bell rang. 23. The children had lost their dog and were searching for it in the garden. 24. He had been ill for a week when his family sent for a doctor.

Exercise 100

1. How long had they been hiking before they quarrelled? 2. How long had they been having a picnic lunch when we joined them? 3. How long had they been discussing the route of the journey when Peter dropped in at their place? 4. How long had Roger and Alice been watching an interesting show when their mother told them to go to bed? 5. How long had it been raining when they made up their minds to visit their aunt at the seaside?

Exercise 101

1. I was tired. I **had been working** all day long. 2. The room was empty but there was a smell of cigarettes. Somebody **had been smoking** in the room. 3. It was very hot in the house and she **had been lying** awake for

hours. 4. It **had been snowing** heavily. As a result the landline was cut off. 5. **It had been raining** for weeks and the only bridge across the river was destroyed. 6. It became very dark and the children **had been speaking** in low voices for the last ten minutes. 7. He **had been studying** the problem for a few years before he could solve it.

Exercise 104

1. Mr. and Mrs. White had been living in Boston for two months before Mr. White died. 2. Tom had been smoking for 20 years before he was taken to hospital with a heart attack. 3. My friend and I had been walking in the direction of the big forest for 20 minutes before it began to rain. 4. We had been lying in the sun the whole day when I felt I had a bad burn on my shoulders and legs. 5. My daughter had been swimming in the swimming-pool the whole morning when I told her to get out of it. 6. I had been telling my daughter to stop watching YouTube several times when I got mad and turned it off. 7. John had been going cycling for an hour before he joined us. 8. I had been working at school for 10 years before I was offered a job at the university. 9. I had been dreaming of going to the mountains for many years when my dream came true. 10. My friend had been suffering from insomnia for a week before she consulted the doctor. 11. I had been spending the holidays with my grandmother before I got a message from my parents in which they said I must go home.

Exercise 107

1. Before I came to the institute, I had been looking for medicine for my grandmother. 2. I had been arguing with my brother all morning. 3. When I got home, there was a broken vase on the floor. It turned out that he had been playing soccer in the room. 4. We had been dating for half a year. 5. He had been working too hard lately. 6. Can you imagine? He had been playing computer games the whole day and hadn’t done anything. 7. He had been painting the fence the whole day. 8. No wonder, they had been saving money for 20 years. 9. I had been sleeping all day and couldn't sleep at night.

Exercise 108

1. I **had been cooking** dinner the whole morning. 2. I **had been eating** it for the last few weeks. 3. Yes, but I **had been feeling** bad the whole week. 4. It wasn't my fault. I **had been writing** an article for the school newspaper. 5. She **had been teasing** me the whole day. 6. You **had been spending** much money for the last two weeks and had not told me anything. 7. No. Before you came, I **had been frying** fish. 8. I should tell you the truth. I **had been doing** nothing the whole term. 9. I **had been staying** awake all night. 10. I did. I **had been cleaning** the house. 11. Yes. She **had been watching** for at least three hours. 12. I **had been crying**.

Exercise 109

1. How long had your grandfather been working at the factory before he **retired**? 2. How long had your family been living in that flat before they **moved**? 3. How long had they been saving money before they **bought** a car? 4. How long had he been writing poems before he **published** a book? 5. How long had you been listening to the tape before you **understood** each word? 6. How long had you been discussing the question before you **came** to an agreement? 7. How long had you been taking this medicine before you **got** well? 8. How long had they been dating before you **got** married? 9. How long had he been training before he **set** a record?

Exercise 111

1. He was able to understand the film because he had been studying French for many years. 2. When I was in London, she came to see me because we had been corresponding for many years. 3. He had been washing his car for about an hour when he realized that it wasn't his car. 4. People had been waiting for an hour before the bus arrived. 5. The house had a wonderful smell. My mother had been baking pies since morning. 6. Although Anton had been painting the walls all day, he agreed to go to a concert in the evening. 7. He asked me not to touch the wall because he had just been painting it. 8. I had only been walking in my new shoes for ten minutes when the heel broke. 9. When the boss entered the room, everyone fell silent, and he realized that they had been talking about him. 10. Finally, the day he had been waiting for arrived. 11. Victor had finished the report he had been working on for so long.

Exercise 113

1. Yesterday it **was snowing** when mother returned from Moscow. It **had been snowing** for two hours when mother returned from Moscow. 2. It **was raining** all day yesterday. It **had been raining** for an hour when I decided to go out into the street. **It was raining** while I was reading a book. 3. I **had been learning** English for a year when I was offered the chance to go to America. I **was learning** English when somebody knocked at the door. 4. I **was writing** an essay when the bell rang. I **had been writing** an essay for an hour when the bell rang. 5. He **was translating** the article when he heard a noise in the garden. He **had been translating** the article for some time when he heard someone's steps.

Exercise 119

1. What must there be in this room? 2. What is Bobby like? 3. Where does she have many books? 4. When do we have to get up early? 5. Who used to live in this street? 6. What is there in this hall? 7. Who is in the garden now? 8. What did they have to sell? 9. Whose contract can't he sign today? 10. When did my mother do it? 11. What is there in the sky? 12. Where do you have to go every day? 13. By whom will she be taken there? 14. Who likes to read much? 15. Where do we have English books? 16. What is there on the table? 17. When did you see an elephant? 18. Where did my friend have to go yesterday? 19. When did you swim in the lake? 20. What will be taken to the post office immediately? 21. How do you feel? 22. What do you have twice a year? 23. How many students were there in the hall? 24. When did they do the washing up? 25. By whom will he be told the news? 26. Must there be a dictionary on the shelf? 27. When did the students hand in their test-books? 28. What is the British national flag called? / What is called Union Jack? 29. Where did we use to live? 30. Who doesn't like mice? 31. What was the weather like yesterday? 32. Who will you have to borrow 10 euros from? / Who will have to borrow 10 pounds from Nick? 33. Who is there in the yard? 34. Where do you think he is now? 35. Who will you be given the prize by? 36. What doesn't she like? 37. When did she use to get up? 38. Who will the present be sent by tomorrow? 39. Who goes to school? 40. When can you fall ill

more easily? 41. What happened yesterday? 42. Who has to talk to Nick today? 43. Who will this incident be paid much attention to by? 44. When do you have to do much? 45. What will be fine tomorrow? 46. Where did the boy use to live? 47. What is there today? 48. When did they receive a letter? 49. Who plays in the park every evening? 50. Whom do you have to phone?

Exercise 120

b)

Cleft sentences	**Fronting**	**Inversion**
It was panic that seized him. **What Jackson wouldn't be able to explain was** his absence there. **It was a wave of relief that he felt when he saw her**.	**And most important were the values of friendship** and the importance of asking for help that he learned.	**No sooner had Jackson woken up in the morning, than he hurriedly started** packing his suitcase. **Hardly had he settled into his seat on the plane, when** he realized that he had left his wallet at home. **Scarcely had the plane landed** when Jackson borrowed a phone from a fellow **Under no circumstances** could he miss the plane. **Never had he been in such a situation.** **Only then did** Jackson make a conscious effort to slow down

c)

1. No, it was in another city that Jackson had an important meeting. 2. No, it was a morning flight that he had to catch. 3. No, it was packing his suitcase that he hurriedly started doing. 4. No, it was the thoughts of how he was going to survive the next few days without any money that flooded his mind. 5. No, it was the meeting that was the biggest problem. 6. No, it was his absence that he wouldn't be able to explain. 7. No, it was the city he was flying to. 8. No, It was a phone that Jackson borrowed from a passenger traveler. 9. No, it was at the airport where Emily agreed to meet him. 10. No, it was rushing through life that can lead to mistakes. 11. No, it was the values of friendship that were important for him.

Exercise 121

1. Tired though she was, she cleaned the flat thoroughly. 2. To pass the exams well was my secret wish. 3. The most breathtaking work I have ever read is this novel of his. 4. Your offer I really can't accept. 5. Locked in the room was a pretty little girl. 6. Lying at the garage door was an old dog. 7. To join this expedition proved unacceptable. 8. So bad was the damage that the pilot couldn't land the jet.

Exercise 122

1. Never will we see them again! 2. At the wall stood an old fireplace. 3. Only with a lot of effort was he able to break into the house. 4. In no way am I going to apologize! 5. Not only is he a liar, he doesn't even hide his lies! 6. Little did she realize how stupid she was. 7. Hardly had the car stopped when the driver took out his gun. 8. No sooner had the guests left than she went downstairs.

Exercise 123

1. That I find really hard to believe. 2. No, what he is doing is just dozing. 3. It was my brother who has done it. 4. And shock them it certainly did. 5. No, what we should do is wait for the doctor to come. 6. Yes, to get this job has always been my greatest ambition. 7. No, it's tomorrow that he is starting off.

Exercise 124

1. It was **the survivor in the shipwreck** who told me about what had happened on board the ship during the voyage 10 years ago
2. **On board** there were ten passengers: two old ladies, probably sisters, who were going to visit their brother.
3. **What** he wanted to see **was** the Eiffel tower.
4. **It was** the other members of the group who were going on a church mission. / **A church mission was what** the other members of the group were going on. /**What** the other members of the group were doing **was** going on a church mission.
5. **Half the voyage** the weather was very nice.
6. **What** all the passengers hoped for **was** a fine suntan. /**A fine suntan was what** all the passengers hoped for.
7. **It was** by the end of the day **that** the sea was really terrible.
8. **Hardly had** the passengers **gone** to their cabins **when** they felt a jolt and the ship started sinking.

Exercise 127

1. There is **a** sofa in **the** middle of **the** room. 2. I bought **a** new hat yesterday. **The** shop assistant said it was **the** latest fashion. 3. I knew **a** man who had travelled very much in his life. 4. Europe and America are separated by **the** Atlantic Ocean. 5. At 8 I had **a** light breakfast. It consisted of **a** cup of coffee and **a** sandwich. 6. At **the** beginning of **the** 19th century **a** little boy was born in **the** family of Dickens's. 7. It is such **an** interesting book. Is it **the** same book you have recommended to us? 8. Where is **the** bread? I have put it in **the** refrigerator. 9. It was **a** hot day. **The** sun was shining brightly in **the** blue sky. 10. My father is **a** doctor. He works at **a** clinic. 11. When I came home, I had tea, ate **a** sandwich and went to bed at once. 12. Yesterday at **the** lesson of geography the teacher told us very interesting things about famous travelers. 13. There is **a** book on **the** table. Give me **the** book, please. 14. Russia is washed by **the** Arctic Ocean in **the** North. 15. Once there lived **a** man who was very fond of gold. So all his life he saved money. 16. **A** group of farmers was sitting in **the** village house, and among other things they began talking about echoes.

17. On Sunday our family went to **the** country. We got up at sunrise and quickly had breakfast. 18. **The** English king Richard the Lion Heart was **a** tall, strong man. 19. My brother read to me **an** extract from **the** book which he had brought **the** day before yesterday. 20. George Bernard Shaw, **a** well-known English playwright, was born in Ireland in 1856. 21. Washington is **the** capital of **the** United States of America. 22. **The** Red Sea is between Africa and Asia. 23. Where are **the** shelves? **The** shelves are on **the** wall. 24. My mother never has dinner with **the** family because she does not like to eat in **the** evening. 25. In **the** middle of **the** day **the** weather began to change and **the** sun appeared from behind **the** clouds. 26. Nick went to **the** bathroom, turned on **the** water and washed his hands. 27. My cousin's cat has **a** kitten. **The** cat likes milk, **the** kitten likes milk too. 28. In **the** 15th century people knew nothing about such **a** big continent as America. 29. Robert Burns, **the** son of **a** small farmer, was born on **the** 25th of January. 30. I can see **a** little bird. The bird is sitting in **a** big tree. 31. Have you ever had lunch at **the** restaurant? 32. There was sad news in today's newspaper. **The** new shopping center was blown up. 33. My Granny has sent me **a** present for Christmas. 34. Where are **the** children? – They are already in bed. 35. What fresh air we have in early autumn! 36. This is **a** wonderful car. **The** car is my brother's. 37. Pass me **the** bread, please. I like rye bread. 38. Let's take **the** children to the circus on Sunday. 39. Love is **an** ideal thing, marriage is **a** real thing. 40. Is **a/the** tomato a fruit? 41. Are you next to speak? – I am **the** last one. 42. He was born in **a** small Siberian village, on **the** bank of **the** Lena River. 43. Long ago there lived **a** king who had **an** only daughter. 44. Robert was **an** ordinary boy. He lived with his parents in **an** ordinary house in **an** ordinary street opposite **a** big park. 45. Niagara Falls is one of **the** wonders of **the** world. 46. Rosy refused to go to hospital unless I promised to look after her cat. 47. Spring is **the** best time to start **a** new life. 48. **The** roof of **a** private house needs regular care. 49. Hi, Max! Did you have **a** good weekend? I need you badly. There is **a** problem with **the** printer again. 50. What's **the** matter? Have you lost **the** keys again? 51. It is such **an** original idea! We appreciate new ideas. 52. I have **a** family. **The** family is not big, but friendly. 53. She lay on **the** sofa listening to pop music. 54. We

all looked forward to warm weather. 55. I'll take **a** dog for **a** run in **the** park. 56. In **the** afternoon when he got home, his mother opened **the** door and said, 'Hello, dear boy! Did you have **a** nice day?' 57. **The** oldest university in **the** United Kingdom is situated in Oxford on **the** Thames. 58. She felt like **the** center of **the** world. 59. The staff of **the** hospital has **a** good reputation for performing this kind of operations. 60. On **a** rainy October evening they parted. 61. **A** silent night was followed by **a** bright dawn. 62. At **the** beginning of the talks we were offered tea and coffee. 63. Mr. Baker, **a** school teacher, was very popular with children. 64. The dress is **a** dream! It fits you like **a** glove. 65. **The** highest peak in North America is Mount McKinley. 66. There is good advice **the** lawyer would like to give you. 67. Would you like to have **a** rest after dinner? – Just for half **an** hour. 68. We are having such depressing weather this autumn. 69. The king was **a** middle-aged man. He had **a** strong face and very dark eyes. 70. Not **a** sound came from **the** cottage. 71. Is there any special news in **the** paper? 72. You must come back **to** work, but it shouldn't be hard work. 73. New York City is situated at **the** mouth of **the** Hudson River on **the** East Coast of **the** USA. 74. English has been called '**a** world language' for more than **a** century and **a** half. 75. Sometimes on rainy days **the** castle looks like **a** prison. 76. (**The**) Ancient advice is to get up before sunrise and go to bed at sunset. 77. Hilda Roberts is clever enough to be at **the** top of **the** class. 78. From time to time they went for **a** ride in **the** woods. 79. On **the** night of January 7, in **the** year 1610, Galileo looked through his telescope at **the** planet Jupiter. 80. He took **a** deep breath and said, 'I have **a** confession to make'. 81. Can I have **a** cake and **a** cup of coffee, please? 82. Think of **an** example sentence designed to illustrate **a** difficult case of article usage, where **the** choice between **the** indefinite article, **the** definite article or no article subtly changes **the** meaning. 83. It is such **a** thrilling film but it is so long! 84. **A** strict vegetarian can make **a** meal out of greens and vegetables. 85. I can't understand **the** text, **the** language is so difficult. 86. Unlike **the** weather in Madagascar, **the** weather on **the** Orkney Islands is changeable. 87. Once, in **a** kingdom far away, there dwelt **a** king who was blessed with but one child, **a** daughter. She was **the** sweetest of creatures. 88. Although Australia is **the** smallest continent, it is **the** largest

island in **the** world. 89. Doctors advise me to sleep on **a** hard bed. 90. **The** only sound breaking **the** moonlit, profound silence was **the** gentle whisper of **the** wind through **the** pines and **the** distant, rhythmic sigh of **the** ocean. 91. It was **a** terribly hot day in **the** forest and all **the** animals went to sleep. 92. They are bad boys but they are great singers. 93. I managed to get interesting work. 94. I have **a** new watch. **The** watch is very good. 95. Well, where shall we keep **the/a** dog? – In **the** yard. 96. **The** hunters got lost in **the** Rocky Mountains. 97. Shall we meet in Regent Street or in Trafalgar Square? 98. I always eat **a** big breakfast. 99. It was late evening when **the** housekeeper phoned Tom. 100. Then, on **a** sunny morning John Chapman opened his eyes and saw **the** people who had saved him.

Exercise 128

1. Open your books **at** page 10. 2. My friend is sorry **for** this girl. 3. Do you see this strange sign **at** the bottom **of** the page? 4. What are you going to do at **the** weekend? 5. This town is famous **for** its ancient cathedral. 6. Why are you late **for** the class again? 7. Don't put the spoon **in/into** this cup. It's dirty. 8. Are you working **at/on** your new article now? 9. What exercises do you usually do **in** class? 10. I can see a bird **in** the picture. 11. I don't like to go out **at/on** weekends. 12. **In** a History class students take notes **on** the most important facts, dates, and ideas. 13. This film isn't **on** any more. 14. Turn **over** the page and read the text. 15. Are you usually **on/in** time **for** classes? 16. They reached the station **at** 5 o'clock. 17. Tell him to do this work tomorrow. 18. He went **to** school **at** the age **of** five. 19. This teacher is so popular **with/among** his students. 20. Let's go there **on** foot. 21. Will you go there **by** train or **by** plane? 22. What is this person famous **for**? 23. I quite agree **with** you. 24. Come **into** the room and let's talk. 25. He is right. I am quite sure **about** it. 26. The sun was shining **in** the blue sky. 27. Let me try **on** this light coat, please. 28. Don't be angry with me, it was not my fault. 29. There is a monument **to** Pushkin **in** this park. 30. He is **in** a hurry to go home. 31. Who are you waiting for? 32. He is going to make a voyage **to** South America. 33. Are you ready **for** the examination? 34. Are you **in** your third year? 35. What will you have **for** the sweet? 36. The wind blew **off** his hat and, and he quickly picked it **up**.

37. There was an expression **of** joy **in** her eyes. 38. You must pay more attention **to** your spelling. 39. The boy caught hold **of** the life-belt and got **out of** the water. 40. Let's have some more practice **in** phonetics. 41. I am fond **of** walking **in** the rain. 42. They replied **to** our letter only yesterday. 43. He goes **in for** sports and games **of** all sorts. 44. The boy was so clever that he was quite ahead **of** the other children **in** the class. 45. Both **of** them left Moscow **for** St. Petersburg. 46. There is not much doubt **about** it. 47. The new novel made a deep impression **on** everybody. 48. He enjoyed the play. 49. The boy jumped **over** the fence and came **up to** me. 50. Don't cry. There is nothing to worry **about**. 51. What subjects are you interested **in**? 52. He has always walked **by/along** the river. 53. He amused them **by** telling them funny stories. 54. When I was reading this book I came **across** some very interesting facts. 55. He is looking **after** his sister. 56. Everybody was excited **by/about/at** the news of the victory. 57. Do you see some mountains **in** the distance? 58. Were you present **at** the meeting yesterday? 59. He has just been operated **on**. 60. Does he always keep his promise? 61. He introduced me **to** his friends. 62. The two countries have been **at** war **for** a year now. 63. Somebody called out **to** me; I turned **round** and saw an old friend **of** mine. 64. Turn off the music; it's time to go to bed. 65. What do you see **in** the photo? 66. I saw it **on** Rutube. 67. He arrived at Heathrow Airport at noon. 68. I want to ask you **to** dinner. 69. Nick works hard **at** his English. 70. We are going **to** my granny's **for** the weekend. 71. He felt exhausted **after** the lecture **on/in** philosophy. 72. How well do you translate **from** Russian **into** English? 73. Which **of** you knows German? 74. He spends very much time **on** his homework. 75. This book **by** Gogol is the best I've ever read. 76. Are you sorry **about** this accident? 77. What are you afraid **of**? 78. I am surprised **at** seeing you here. 79. – Where did you see this man? – **At** the station. 80. I often go home **by** underground. 81. Put the book **in** its place. 82. I have passed the exam **in** English rather well. 83. Where are you going **for**/**on** your holiday? 84. I am awfully sorry **about** my mistake. 85. Do you see a man **on** the bank of **the** river? 86. I am fond **of** lying **in** the sun. 87. We'll go there **at** the end of the month. 88. The Kremlin is **in** Red Square. 89. Which hotel are you staying **at**? 90. I've been working **on** the

farm all my life. 91. I'll join you **for/at** lunch. 92. I'll have to do some shopping this afternoon. 93. There are a lot **of** new cities **in** the North **of** our country. 94. I apologize **to** you **for** being so late. 95. Let me pass **by**. 96. He is good **at** foreign languages. 97. My son excels **in** Geography. 98. By the way, will your brother join us? 99. Describe **to** me the man who saved you. 100. Why does it always happen **to** me?

Exercise 130

He Learned to Work

The central character of this story is a boy who was very lazy. His father had to force him to go to school but he failed again and again in his school subjects. When he was eighteen he refused to go to work.

At last his father decided to give up trying to help the boy. He told him that he would have to depend on himself.

The boy's mother had always defended the boy and when he told her about the conversation with his father she pitied him, gave him some money and advised to say that it was his first day's pay.

The boy took the money and spent the day in the park. At supper time he returned home and gave the money to his father saying that it was his pay for the day. But his father didn't believe him and threw the money in the fire.

The boy's mother gave him more money and advised to pretend tired when he came home. The boy spent the day more or less as he had the day before. But in the evening he didn't walk home slowly he ran all the way. So when he came home his clothes were dusty and his face was red. But his father took the money and threw it in the fire again.

The boy's mother had no more money. So he had to go to the field and work there from morning till night. In the evening he walked home very slowly as he was very tired. And when his father was about to throw the money in the fire the boy begged him not to do it as he had worked hard all day long.

The boy's father gave the money back to him and said that he was proud of him because he had learned to work.

Exercise 132

1. It seems unfair that **he should be punished for a mistake he didn't make**. 2. She requested that **the proposal (should) be reviewed by the committee**. 3. They spoke in a whisper lest they **(should) be overheard** by the guards. 4. It is possible that we will have to postpone the meeting. 5. They kept the gate closed in order that the sheep **wouldn't wander / shouldn't wander** onto the road. 6. Whatever **they should say**, we must remain calm and focused. 7. The painter feared that **the light would change before he finished the portrait**. 8.The demand that **all employees work on Saturday was met with strong resistance**. 9. The child was ill and Mother feared lest **his fever should rise in the night**. 10. It is essential that **he be here on time.**

Exercise 133

1. Come what may, I will accept her offer. 2. Wherever he may be, she will always find him. 3. The children were worried that their father might forget his promise / lest their father should forget his promise. 4. It is necessary that a doctor examine the child thoroughly. 5. It is strange that he shouldn't have answered the letter yet. 6. She wants to become an actress. May her dreams come true! 7. They agreed that the conference (should) be held in the library. 8. The girl hid behind a tree lest her brother should see her/so that her brother wouldn't see her. 9. I'm afraid that he might refuse to go with us. 10. It is annoying that they should have refused to help her. 11. Should you write to her, give her my regards! 12. She gave him her notes so that he could prepare better for the exam. 13. Suffice it to say that it is quite likely they will come later. 14. Whatever he may say, we must not give up hope.

Exercise 134

1. It seemed as if it was painful for her to walk. 2. She would rather you left her alone. 3. If only it wouldn't rain tonight. 4. How unpleasant it is that everyone should have forgotten her birthday. 5. Your advice be hanged! 6. Her only fear was that she might lose the key. 7. Why do you behave like this? It's not as if you were a child. 8. I wish you would just

stop it already! You've been getting on my nerves for two hours now. 9. It's strange that should have been no word from her for so long. It's high time she came back. 10. Wherever he may go, they will find him. 11. I am pleased that things should be going well at school. 12. The teacher explained the rules to the students again so that they shouldn't /wouldn't make mistakes in their homework. 13. Her proposal was that everyone should only cite the data they had collected themselves. 14. Come what may. I am not afraid of being misunderstood. / I am not afraid that I may be misunderstood. 15. Everyone, get your notebooks ready and hand them in. 16. I wish you had come with us. The party was a lot of fun. / You would have had a lot of fun at the party. 17. Should you be there, stop by and see my friend. 18. They were confused, as it were. 19. Why didn't you tell me about this yesterday? I could have helped you. 20. He felt as if he had been beaten up.

Exercise 135

Conditionals II: If we were, we could travel to exotic countries. We could visit the Eiffel Tower in Paris if we had enough money. And if we went on safari in Africa, we could hunt elephants. That would be wonderful if we could do it. If people didn't dream, life would be dull. Where would you go first if you got a lot of money?

Conditional III: If I hadn't believed him, I wouldn't have lost all my money.

Mixed conditionals: If you hadn't helped me then I would be a street bum now. If it hadn't been I then we wouldn't be here now.

Other patterns: 1. I wish we were wealthy. 2. And the situation could be even worse. 3. I'd start with the USA. 4. If it were not for that man!

Exercise 136

1. If I had any money on me, I would lend you some. 2. If she read more, she wouldn't be so uneducated. 3. If he didn't have a problem with his arm, he would be able to fix anything. 4. If I left my car here, the police would fine me. 5. If I wasn't done with my dinner now, I would be late. 6. If she knew my email, she would send me a message. 7. If I weren't in a hurry, I would visit you today. 8. If the weather wasn't rainy, we wouldn't stay at home.

Exercise 137

1. I wouldn't have skipped so many classes. 2. I wouldn't have argued with his boss. 3. I wouldn't have moved to such a flat. 4. I wouldn't have flown to St. Petersburg. 5. I wouldn't have quit the job. 6. I wouldn't have bought a second-hand car.

Exercise 138

1. If your sister hadn't married a man from Canberra, she wouldn't have moved to Australia. / If your sister hadn't married a man from Canberra, she would still be single.
2. If he hadn't known three languages then, he wouldn't have been appointed director of an international company. / If he hadn't known three languages then, he wouldn't work as an interpreter now.
3. If he hadn't resigned, the factory would still be in decline. / If he hadn't resigned, the Prime Minister would have sacked him. / If he hadn't resigned, he would be the Prime Minister now.
4. If you hadn't complained about me then, I wouldn't have got into trouble. / If you hadn't complained about me then, I would be far away from here now.
5. If the number of the employees hadn't been reduced, the factory would have gone bankrupt. / If the number of the employees hadn't been reduced, the factory would still be in decline.
6. If you hadn't been away from classes last week, you wouldn't have lagged behind. / If you hadn't been away from classes last week, you would be on holidays now.

Exercise 139

1. I would be happy to live on the seacoast if it were not my fear for tsunami. 2. I am not happy about your decision to become a doctor. I'd sooner you were a lawyer. 3. Why don't you return home then? – If only it were as simple as that! 4. He spoke so slowly as if it were an effort for him. 5. She was sure she would never ask him for help even if she were starving. 6. I know you approve anything he does. But if I were you, I wouldn't be so trustful. 7. I am so sorry that he is so stubborn! I wish he

were more flexible. 8. She is so lonely in that faraway place. I'd rather she were here with me now. 9. Ann burst into tears. If it were not for his words, she wouldn't be so devastated.

Exercise 140

1. Yes, if she didn't buy so many clothes, she **would have bought** a flat of her own long time ago. 2. Yes, but if she hadn't slept so long, she **wouldn't feel** better now. 3. Yes, if Nick hadn't skipped so many classes this term, he **wouldn't have been expelled** from university. 4. Yes, if the doctor hadn't examined so many patients, he **wouldn't have** a day off today. 5. Yes, if Jenny hadn't ignored me yesterday, we **would have gone** to the cinema. 6. Yes, if he hadn't been drinking too much, he **wouldn't have got** into the hospital. 7. Yes, if she didn't do so many household chores, she **wouldn't have backache** now.

Exercise 142

His manifesto was simple: **'If I were elected**, I **would make** your lives easier.'

'If I **were elected**, I **would make** education free for everyone'

'If I **were** elected, unemployment **would be done away with**. We **would** also **create** more working places"

'If I **became** Prime Minister, I **would change** the health policy. It **would be** in favor of rank-and-file people'

'If I **were elected**, I **would make** corruption illegal.'

'If we **were** the next government, we **would spend** money on construction, that **would allow** providing every family with a flat and **would stop** people from spending a lot of money on housing'.

Exercise 144

1. Anna would rather her brother did not break things so quickly. 2. I wish he were not / was not so shy. 3. I would call him now if I knew his phone number. 4. If I had bought the tickets in advance, I wouldn't be bothering you now. 5. If I were in your place, I would have called him yesterday. 6. Whenever I should come, you are always working. 7. If only my brother

were coming tomorrow! 8. Sorry, but I'm in a hurry. Otherwise, I would help you. 9. If only it were summer now! 10. Success attend you! / May success be with you! / May you succeed! 11. I would go to see him next week if I were free. 12. It is necessary that everyone (should) come to the meeting. 13. Whenever you come, I will be waiting. 14. Your fear that they will/may let you down is far from reality. 15. It's high time you turned off the light; it's completely dark already. 16. Far be it from us to skip the lecture. We were just late. 17. If it weren't for the traffic jam, we would have gotten to class on time. 18. It's high time they were here. / They should have been here long ago. 19. You had better have passed the test last week. 20. If only the rain would stop! 21. I would rather you had convinced your sister not to enroll in that university back then. / I would have preferred that you convinced your sister not to enroll in that university back then. 22. We liked his suggestion that we should spend the weekend out of town. 23. I wish you were not indifferent to sports. We could go to the match together. 24. It’s natural that they should have gone to the concert; they love jazz so much, after all. 25. He walked as if he were in a lot of pain. 26. Dad always looks as if he had been working in the garden all morning. 27. Why is she here? It’s not as if she had been invited. 28. Somebody, please go and get some chalk. 29. You wouldn't complain of headaches if you spent more time outdoors. 30. Should you be in London, go to Hyde Park. 31. Come what may, it’s not as if I were their father. 32. It's high time he started behaving well; it’s not as if he were five years old. 33. She left the room lest she should be made to take part in their conversation. / She left the room so that she wouldn’t be made to take part in their conversation. 34. My advice to you is that you should go to the doctor immediately. 35. It’s highly unlikely that your brother will come/ is coming/ should come. 36. If she had called yesterday, I would be at her place now. 37. He is our common enemy, as it were. 38. Suffice it to say that he was afraid his father would go bankrupt/ lest his father should go bankrupt. 39. It looks as if it were sleeting. 40. Should she come, please let me know. 41. If you read English books in the original, you would speak the language much better. 42. Don't inform him about the accident lest

he(should) have a heart attack / so that he doesn't have a heart attack. 43. His only desire/wish is that he should see his son. 44. ‘So be it,’ / ‘Be it so!’ said the king and ordered that they (should) be hanged. 45. The whole way I was afraid that they might change their minds / lest they should change their minds.

Exercise 145

1. Where **will you spend/are you going to spend** next summer? 2. Yesterday great-grandfather **told** us how **he had worked** at the factory during the war. 3. We **rested** for an hour and then **went** shopping. 4. Who **goes** to the Caucasus every year? 5. By 6 o’clock the work **had been done** and we **went** for a walk. / By 6 o’clock the work **will have been done** and we **will go** for a walk. 6. Where **were** you at 6 yesterday? – I **was working** at the library. 7. Alice saw her sister **take** the book and **leave**. 8. What **happened** to him yesterday? – Nothing special. 9. When I arrived, nobody **was** at home because everybody **had gone** to the party. 10. At noon tomorrow we **will still be playing** football. 11. We expect them **to come** soon. 12. I **am often invited** to their parties. 13. How long **have you been sitting** here? – I **haven't been sitting/haven’t sat** here even five minutes. 14. Mr. Smith **walked/had been walking** for an hour. No people **were** around. 15. When the doctor **woke up**, Mrs. Reid **was still working**. 16. I was in a hurry as I **knew** that my mother **was worrying/would be worrying**. 17. They lived/**had been living** in that town for the last six months and then **decided** to move. 18. If the weather **remains** fine, we will go to the river. 19. When **did you last meet** him? 20. Why **are you all laughing**? – Jim **has been telling/is telling** us his jokes. 21. Mary’s mother **has been resting** in the garden all day because she is ill. 22. What **are you looking for**? – I am **looking for** my dictionary. I **have just seen** it somewhere. 23. He **didn't even count** the money Mrs. Johnson **had given** him. 24. He **was reading** his evening paper as usual when a friend of his **came in**. 25. She **studied/had been studying** modern English literature for three years and then **gave it up**. 26. My elder brother **joined** the army when he **was** eighteen. 27. She **went** to France five years ago. Since then

she **hasn't spoken** French. 28. If they **show** me their homework I **will correct** it. 29. When **will this question be discussed**? / When **was this question discussed**? 30. I heard somebody **enter** the room. 31. She wants her son **to go** to university. 32. He said that everything **would be done/would have been done** before I **got back**. 33. Don't ask for another book before you **have read** this one. 34. When we **went** to see them last night they **were playing** chess and said that they **had been playing** for an hour. 35. He didn't know what **had happened**. 36. **Did you see** Ann yesterday? – No, I **haven't seen** her for a long time. 37. Why **did you take** my book while I **was out**? 38. I **have known** her all my life and we **have always been** good friends. 39. Father **is washing** his hands. He **has just repaired** his car. 40. **Do you understand** what they **are talking** about? 41. I **have been working** at my report since Monday. 42. Here you are at last! Where **have you been**? 43. **Will you see** Betty on Monday? / **Did you see** Betty on Monday? – No, I **saw** her last week. 44. She **taught** English for two years when she **lived**/**was living** in Suzdal. 45. I wonder when my brother **will come**. 46. He **has been learning** English for a year but **has only learned** 100 words. 47. What **did you say**? 48. Near his house he **noticed** the man he **had seen** at the station. 49. The work **has just been finished**. 50. We don't want you **to do** it alone. Make him **help** you. 51. He hoped that by the end of the week **he would have finished** the work. 52. Don't leave until we **have discussed**/**discuss** everything in detail. 53. It must **be explained** to everybody. 54. He felt a cold wind **blowing/blow** from the window. 55. He **lived**/**had been living** in Moscow for 10 months and then **moved** to a small town. 56. Why **have you switched on** the light? It is not dark yet. 57. You **have been sitting** here for an hour now. **Are you waiting** for anybody? 58. The old man who **was sitting** beside me **kept**/**had been keeping** silent for some time. 59. I **will write** to her after I **have passed/pass** all my exams. / I **wrote** to her after I **had passed/passed** all my exams. 60. The books may **be put** on the upper shelf. 61. The dress must **be finished** before the evening. 62. They will not return home until they have seen all the sights. 63. By the end of the year I **will have read/had read** all the plays by Shaw. 64. I **haven't heard** the

news today. 65. They **have been discussing/discussed** where to spend the weekend for an hour or two. 66. They **have been building** this bridge for six months and **haven't finished** it yet. 67. After I **had been introduced** to him, I asked where I **had seen** him. 68. The news that he **was leaving / had left** the town was a surprise to us. 69. A new metro line **has been built** in this district lately. 70. I have never seen a dog **dance**. 71. They **will have returned/had returned** by six o'clock, I am sure. 72. Did you see they **have built** a new theatre here recently? 73. I don't know whether he **will phone** me or not, but if he **phones** I'll be glad. 74. I **waited/had been waiting** for the call for an hour and then **went** to bed. 75. Where **were** you in the morning? – Don't you know? I **was working** in the garden. I always **work** in the morning. 76. The teacher **made** her pupils **learn** all the rules. 77. Look! The cinema **is being reconstructed** here now. 78. When I **came** to the station yesterday, I **learned** that my train **had already left**. 79. The expedition **has covered** 100 kilometers, but they **are** still far from their destination. / The expedition **had covered** 100 kilometers, but they **were** still far from their destination. 80. Don't phone me at five, I **will be sleeping** at this time. 81. They **were walking** along the street and **talking**. Suddenly Nick **stopped** and **said** that he **had lost** the key. 82. I'll give you the book as soon as I **have read/read** it. 83. When I **came** home yesterday my brother **was playing** the guitar. 84. When the ship **was crossing** the ocean, a great storm **broke out**. 85. We watched the children **cross** the road and **enter** the shop. 86. The present **was given** to me yesterday. 87. **Did you lock** the door when you left the house? 88. My mother **has always been** fond of cats. And she **has** a very pretty one now. 89. Do you know what he **is doing** now? 90. Autumn **had** come. It **was getting** colder and birds were flying to the South. 91. My friend **has lived/has been living** in this district for all his life but now he **is planning** to move. 92. Would you like my brother **to help** you tomorrow? 93. There **has been** a good concert in this concert hall lately. 94. Provided you **come** early, we **will go** to the cinema. 95. Stop talking! You **are making** too much noise. 96. Yesterday the children **had done** all their homework before their mother **came** home. And when she **came,** they **were playing** with the cat.

97. He **hasn’t been paid**/**wasn't paid** much money for writing this article. 98. We **will have cleaned** the whole flat by tomorrow. 99. If you **don't prepare** for tomorrow’s lesson, you **will get** a bad mark. 100. I **have never been** to Paris and I **am planning** to go there. 101. The car **was being driven** by Mr. Robertson when it **was hit** by a bus. 102. Her plane **has not arrived** yet, so **we'd better not wait** in the hall. 103. Where is Jennifer? – I think she **is doing** some yoga in her bedroom. She **has been practising** since seven o'clock. 104. Please let me **know** when you **finish**, I would like **to tell** you a couple of things. 105. They **will have finished** the building in two months. 106. We **were having** a drink outside the museum when we **heard** the fireworks **explode**. 107. It is the first time I **have been** here, so I **cannot** tell you where the station is. 108. Last Monday the students **were made to learn** the text. 109. At that moment I **was** afraid that he **would have started off** by the time I **got** to the coast. 110. No sooner **had I complained** that I **had not heard** from them for a long time than they **called** me.

Exercise 146

1. The suitcase was too heavy for me **to lift**. 2. The operation won’t be as serious as that. It won’t be painful **either**. 3. You needn’t **speak** to Nick. 4. Don’t you know that **the other day** Paul and Helen got married? 5. Let me tell you **another** amusing story. 6. Has the child calmed down **yet/already**? 7. You needn’t say anything **else**. 8. Who **offered** you this nice trip? 9. If you don’t start working **hard**, you will fail your exam. 10. How long can I **keep** the book I borrowed from you? 11. I didn’t enjoy the story **either**. 12. I haven’t met this man **since** 2024. 13. Your clothes **are** always so neat! 14. He has just **laid** the test on the table. 15. Nobody has solved the problem yet, **have they**? 16. There isn’t **anything** interesting in this magazine. 17. Why are you looking at me so **sadly**? 18. I haven’t been to my home town since I **graduated** from the university. 19. Look! The sun **is shining**. 20. **There is** no need to hurry. We have plenty of time. 21. He is going to the skating rink **on foot**. 22. Last year we had **much more** fruit in our garden than this year. 23. Have you asked

them **to/for** lunch? 24. Can you **tell** me a few words about your family? 25. There is **a** funny story about this man. 26. If you **happen** to see Sarah, could you give her this message? 27. What did you **use** to do on your summer vacations when you were a child? (use/happen/enjoy)? 28. The train **is to** come at 6 o'clock. 29. I don't know where **the book is**. 30. When I arrived **in** Moscow they had already left. 31. This artist has **so** many good students and helpers! 32. What do you want **me to do**? 33. I am sorry for him. He looks so **unhappy**. 34. You have never been to Spain, **have you**? 35. This mountain is the **highest** in the world. 36. You had to stay at home yesterday, **didn't you**? 37. I don't like to have cornflakes with **milk**. 38. I am going to see him **one of these days**. 39. In **rainy weather** I am fond of staying at home. 40. Did you buy **anything** yesterday? 41. What **other** places of interest did you see there? 42. We all want our relatives to live **as long as possible**. 43. I haven't talked to him today. – **Neither have I**. 44. Who **wants** to take part in the competition? 45. The USA **is** one of the biggest countries in the world. 46. Tell me **where the children are**. 47. The text was really difficult. I **had** to look up a lot of words in the dictionary. 48. Did you enjoy **yourself** at the party? 49. You'd better **not worry** about it. 50. I wonder if it has stopped raining **yet**. 51. I think that his English is **worse** than yours. 52. I'll wait **till** he phones me. 53. I am fond **of** reading adventure stories. 54. I'd like to go to Spain but I haven't got **any** money. 55. What is the answer **to** this question? 56. **Many more** people came to this year's event. 57. My father always gives me **good advice**. 58. Is it **still** raining outside? 59. **In my opinion**, this man is more reliable than the other one. 60. Doesn't Jane look **beautiful** today? 61. John forgot where he has **laid** his keys. 62. There **are** no marks in my test paper. 63. She **raised** her head and looked at me. 64. I stumbled **awkwardly** on the rug. 65. Our roses smell **amazing**. 66. **Does** anyone know where the teacher is? 67. **There is** a new film at the cinema today. 68. Mr. Smith is a **careful/a most careful** politician. 69. Those are your gloves, **aren't they**? 70. Information **rules** the world. 71. Listen to **this**. It's a new hit. 72. There is **something** wrong with the printer. It won't work. 73. We have **very little** shampoo. Can you

buy some? 74. This dress is **the latest** fashion. 75. We bought this flat **long ago**. 76. **Does** your watch show the right time? 77. **There** was a full moon in the sky, **it** was midnight. 78. The cat looked **hungrily** at the steak. 79. They never have lunch at one, **do** they? 80. This news **is** fantastic! 81. Let's meet one of **these** days. 82. **Somebody** has opened the window again! 83. You haven't got **many** flowers in your garden this year. 84. Why did you come home later **than usual** last night? 85. They have been married **for a long time**. 86. Can we use your telephone? – **It** is out of order. 87. I am tired of working for **others**. 88. Towns are noisier **than** villages. 89. The girl looks **good** in her new dress. 90. The man **spoke** for about an hour. 91. **It** is a pity that **there** isn't any news. 92. My parents brought me up very **strictly**. 93. Your father has to drive to his office, **doesn't h**e? 94. Fish **migrate** across the sea. 95. Did you see him? – No. – **That** is a pity. 96. **Nothing** can stop him when he is in love. 97. She **avoids** sweets because she is on a diet. 98. We walked to the **nearest** house in silence. 99. Frank hasn't seen his children **in a long time**. 100. Are your hands warm? – **They** are quite cold. 101. We read the three books one after **another**. 102. He is the tallest **of** the three brothers. 103. He **says** to the girl, 'I am a doctor.' 104. The room smells so **bad**! 105. The police **were** in the yard. 106. **It** is winter, **there** is snow everywhere. 107. He helps his parents and feels **good** about it. 108. There is a lot of light in the hall, **isn't there**? 109. Different fish **live** at different depths. 110. Who were **those** people who came to see you last night? 111. Does **anyone** know where my glasses are? 112. Has he got many friends? – Yes, **a lot**. 113. My husband is five years **older** than me. 114. Have you known him **long**? 115. I remember the house but I don't remember **its** number. 116. He had a pen in one hand and a pencil in **the other**. 117. He doesn't get up as early **as usual**. 118. The soup tastes **good**. 119. **Tell** him where to get off. 120. Have you bought anything **lately**? 121. **There** are about twenty of us, **it** is a big group. 122. The Browns are our customers. They buy **regularly** from us. 123. He isn't a student, **is he**? 124. His clothes **were** so dusty that he couldn't walk on the carpet. 125. Do you remember **those** days when we were so happy? 126. If you meet **anybody** there let me know about it.

127. I eat **little** meat, I prefer fish. 128. For **further** information, see page five. 129. I bought this dictionary **long ago**. 130. **Hers** is the best essay. 131. I've got **other** things to think about. 132. The more he talked, **the more** I disliked him. 133. Modern trains go **fast**. 134. Can you **tell** me the truth? 135. The song sounds very **pretty**.

Exercise 147

1. He travels a lot. Last autumn he went to Germany, and now he has left for/gone to England. 2. I often see/meet this man. And now he is walking along/down the street. 3. I think you will like this dress. – Yes, I've been dreaming about it for a whole year. 4. We were having lunch when John came. He didn't want to have dinner with us, as/because he had already had it at the university. 5. I waited for you there for two hours and then left. Why didn't you come? 6. I want you to call him today. 7. If it doesn't rain/if there is no rain, there won't be any potatoes / there will be no potatoes. 8. He said he had just been sent the letter/ that a letter had been sent to him just now. 9. I've been reading the book for two months now, but I have only read 100 pages. 10. Nobody wanted to help this man. 11. Have you read poems by Robert Burns / Robert Burn's poems? – Yes, we read them last year. 12. He had finished the work, before we came. 13. What are you doing here? – I am waiting for my friend. He works at this institute. 14. Yesterday when we left the office it was raining. I didn't have an umbrella. I didn't notice that it had started raining. 15. He said that if the weather wasn't sunny, we wouldn't go anywhere. 16. The letter was brought after John had left. 17. He felt somebody looking at him / watching him. 18. This is the most beautiful town I have ever seen. 19. Will you be free tonight/ this evening? – No, I'm meeting a friend at seven. 20. I haven't seen him lately. Nobody has seen him. 21. What book are you reading now? – I do not read books; I watch videos. 22. When we were in Crimea, we walked /used to walk/would walk in the mountains for hours. 23. Will you phone/call me? – I will (call), if I am not busy. 24. Do you often go to the cinema? – No, I haven't been to the cinema since the summer. 25. When did Mary leave? – She had gone before you called. /

She left before you called. She had been waiting for you for an hour. 26. Will you be able to help me tomorrow? – I am afraid not. We are going to the theatre tomorrow. 27. He said that a letter had been written to him the previous week. 28. Do you see him playing the piano so well? / Do you see how well he plays the piano? 29. By six o'clock we'll have finished the work and will go for a walk. 30. This is the tallest building in Moscow. 31. I haven't seen him lately. – And I have just met him. He was going to the library. 32. Shall I buy tickets to the theatre for you? – No, mom has already bought them. We are going to the theatre tomorrow. 33. Where were you yesterday? We looked for you the whole evening. / We were looking for you all evening. – I was at home. 34. If it doesn't rain tomorrow, the flowers will die. It's very dry outside. 35. Would you like them to come/ to arrive earlier? 36. Don't come at two o'clock tomorrow. I'll be cleaning. – When can I come? – Come at five. 37. He said you had also been invited to the party. 38. It is as warm today as it was yesterday. 39. I was sure he would be sorry about it / would regret it. 40. Where did you go yesterday? What were you doing at five? 41. I haven't cooked dinner yet. – Shall I help you? – Yes, please. The guests are coming at seven. 42. What does he do? – He plays tennis. He plays very well. Now he is playing in France. 43. The experiment will have been completed by the end of next week. 44. The rain hadn't stopped yet when we left the house. It rained / was raining / had been raining the whole day. 45. He had worked at the factory before he entered our institute. Now he isn't working / doesn't work. 46. When I came home yesterday evening, they were playing Mafia. They always play board games in the evenings. 47. He wasn't seen anywhere. / He was nowhere to be seen. 48. He has never noticed that she dances well. / He had never danced before that she danced well. 49. He will have been made to take the exam by Monday. 50. This river is much wider than that one. 51. A new house is being built down the street. 52. I want to invite Jim to dinner. – I have already invited him but I didn't tell you about it. 53. He is writing a book. – Has he finished the work? – Yes, he finished it last week. 54. Does it often rain in England? – Yes, it was raining when we came/arrived. – And we had come /arrived

before the rains started. / And we arrived before the rains started. 55. Granny/Grandma called yesterday, didn't she? – Yes, she talked for a whole hour. 56. Make him do his homework every day. 57. I thought that he was tired and asked what he had been doing all the time. 58. You will recognize Gemma as soon as you see her. 59. This year has been the most difficult for us. 60. He has been playing computer games all day and hasn't done his homework. 61. I have just seen him. / I saw him just now. He was crossing the street. 62. Your hands are red. What have you been doing? 63. Do you often go to the theatre? – I love the theatre but I didn't go to the theatre last year. I was ill. And have you seen the new play? 64. Will you go to Moscow next week? – I don't know. If an important letter comes, I will go. 65. He told me that he was interested in History. 66. I was told that they had returned to Moscow the day before. 67. The train is supposed to depart at seven o'clock. 68. Every morning he saw her open the window. 69. Where is this building being built now? / Where are they building this building now? 70. Last year was the most difficult for him. 71. He promised me that he would talk to the professor if he s him at the university. 72. My sister wasn't yet sleeping when I got up. – Do you get up early? When does your working day start? 73. She said she would take part in the work. 74. This film is not worse than the one I saw yesterday. 75. He saw them standing near the school. 76. Where is the car key? – It has been lost. 77. Did you meet him yesterday? – I was late. When I came/arrived the train had already left. 78. At this time tomorrow we will already be sailing on a steamer. 79. We had been waiting for a few hours when the train finally arrived. 80. This is the best room in the flat. It's much lighter than the others. 81. This flat is lighter than the flat on the ground floor. 82. Where were you yesterday evening? What were you doing at 5 o'clock? – I was working. 83. I was afraid that he would be angry if I didn't come in time. 84. I was sure that he was working that was why I hadn't come into/ didn't enter the room. 85. He felt a cold wind blow from the window. 86. By six o'clock we'll have finished doing / cleaning the flat and will go to the cinema. 87. Granny/ Granma asked if you would visit her the next day. 88. I wonder why the parcel wasn't

delivered yesterday. 89. Were you at the stadium yesterday? – Yes, there were a lot of people there. 90. He usually plays tennis well but today he is playing poorly/badly. 91. I played tennis well when I was a student. 92. – Have you got a cat? / Do you have a cat? – Yes, I was given a kitten last year. 93. He left while I was working and said that he would return in the evening. 94. He said that they would discuss the issue when the director returned from Moscow. 95. I asked the tourists if they were tired. 96. The room is good but not as good as I would like it to be. 97. By the weekend all the work had been done. 98. I wonder why they were not told/ were not informed about it yesterday. 99. I have never been to the Caucasus. – It is the most beautiful place I have ever seen. 100. My brother was made to come to school in time. 101. My friend is not interested in either fishing or hunting. – Neither am I. 102. Let Jack not explain anything to anyone. 103. Hardly had I entered the apartment when the phone rang. It was my cousin. He said that as soon as he was free, he would drop by, but he didn't know when it would be convenient for us. 104. The other day there was a severe storm in America. The streets were flooded and more than 40 people died. 105. At midnight, I heard someone open the door. 106. I had to tell him that he was wrong. 107. We used to live in the countryside. But we have recently moved to the city. 108. These facts have not been refereed to for a long time. / Nobody has referred to these facts for a long time. You will be laughed at / They will laugh at you if you mention them. – You're always picking on me. 109. Don't let him go to work tomorrow. He will definitely get sick then. / He is sure to fall ill then. 110. Guests from the capital are coming in a few days. They will be walking around the city and criticizing our mayor. / They will walk around the city and criticize our mayor.

Exercise 148

1. The director ordered that the main part (should) be given to this actress. 2. Far be it from me to offend him with this question. 3. If it weren't for / But for his strange behavior, he would have been studying at one of the best universities long ago. 4. Why do you always behave as if you were a

child? It’s not as if you were five years old / You are not five years old, after all. 5. I would rather you went to the Black Sea this summer. 6. If she had found out the truth earlier, she wouldn't be acting so foolishly now. 7. I wish it was not raining heavily now / It's a pity that it should be raining heavily now. Otherwise, we would have gone for a walk in the park. 8. I wish you would stop arguing! I suggest we (should) sort everything out tomorrow. 9. It's high time we bought a new car. Wherever we (should) go, ours always breaks down. 10. They are afraid lest their accent should give them away / They are afraid that their accent may/will give them away. – No wonder, English is not their native language, as it were. 11. She had to earn her own living so that she could be independent from her parents. 12. Should she lose her job, please help her. 13. Manners be hanged! It's time I told him everything I think about him! 14. She is well. If she were ill, her brother would have told me yesterday. 15. Even if he had informed me yesterday, we wouldn't have changed anything. 16. I wish you would stop ringing the doorbell! It's not as if your grandfather were deaf. 17. The girl asked her mother to wake her up early lest she should oversleep. 18. ‘Long live the King!’ shouted the crowd gathered in the square. 19. It is annoying that you should have missed yesterday's seminar. You would have learned a lot of interesting information. 20. It looks as if there were going to be a thunderstorm. – Never mind. Come what may. I suggest we take umbrellas and go for a walk. 21. Even if he were the director, his words would mean nothing to me. 22. The police ordered that nothing (should) be touched in the house after the robbery. 23. Put the keys in your pocket so you don't lose them / lest you should lose them. 24. She decided to get a driver's license in order to become an experienced driver. 25. If you had brought me this book yesterday, I would have read it. I wouldn't have any problems now. 26. Should he have any problems, help him. 27. Wherever you go, we will find you. 28. I wish I had these documents. I could confirm your suspicions. 29. It's high time you shut down your computer. It's night already, as it were. 30. Suffice it to say that he is already an experienced director. It is important that he (should) solve all issues independently. 31. Please call me tonight so that I shouldn’t

forget our arrangement. 32. I'm afraid that he won’t keep his word / lest he should not keep his word. He behaves as if he were still a student in high school. 33. My only desire/ wish is that all of us should achieve success in life. 34. It’s possible they will/may arrive tomorrow by train. 35. He suggested that they (should) read the article again lest they should miss important details. 36. If I were in your place, I would consult/ would have consulted with my parents. Damn your pride! 37. Where did you buy that ridiculous suit? It’s not as if you were a clown. 38. Be home at 8 p.m. lest you should have problems with the furniture delivery. 39. If I were in St. Petersburg now, I would be walking along Nevsky Prospect at this very minute. 40. If you were a more responsible person, you would have called my secretary yesterday morning. 41. Your manners be hanged! It’s not as if we were in England. 42. She went to the window in order that she could to get a better look at her ex-husband's new car. 43. Should anyone find out the details of this story, tell them you know nothing about it. 44. It is desirable that you (should) attend university classes every day. 45. Her idea that we should go to Hollywood for the summer irritated everyone. 46. Even if he wanted to marry her, he wouldn't be allowed to do so. 47. I wish you would stop swearing! It’s not as if you were an old man. 48. I would rather you made the presentation of this product. 49. It is possible that they will go on a business trip to Germany. 50. I wish he was not so absent-minded. He could have achieved great success. 51. I wish you would stop shouting so loudly! It’s not as if you were alone in the room. 52. Whatever he may say/should say, she will understand him. 53. It is required that all items (should) be packed on time lest the driver should have to wait for you for long. 54. Damn these flies! It feels as if it were summer. 55. If I were President, I would change the policy course. 56. Everyone, please help Michael. If he were in your place, he would help you. 57. Even if he were a millionaire, he would still spend little money. 58. Suffice it to say that he is older than you. I'm afraid you won’t settle this conflict. 59. Go to the doctor so that he can examine you thoroughly. 60. If you understood me, you would have given me good advice long ago. 61. I’m afraid we won't change anything. Let’s do it in a way that we won’t

regret it later. 62. If they had warned me yesterday, I wouldn’t have so many problems now. 63. Ut’s possible that the weather may/will change. It’s not as if it were spring now. 64. How I wish I were sailing in the sea right now. I would be the happiest person. 65. If you had passed your exam successfully yesterday, we would be celebrating now. 66. What will be, will be! I wouldn't worry about a thing. 67. The group leader / The class monitor suggested that we (should) visit our group mate / classmate in the hospital. 68. You had better drink some hot tea lest you (should) fall ill. 69. I wish we hadn’t we missed the train. Damn that alarm clock! 70. You’ll wish you had been with us at the theater. You would have liked this play. 71. If only it wouldn’t snow tonight. If it does, we will have to take the subway. 72. He would prefer to clear things up with her immediately. 73. Damn this weather! Whenever we want to go on a picnic, it always rains. 74. He suggests that we (should) write a letter. It’s very likely that they will not answer it. 75. What would we be doing now if mom hadn’t baked a pie yesterday? 76. You are looking at him as if he were a ghost. 77. Somebody, please go and call him. It's high time the concert started. 78. He has changed so much! If you met him, you wouldn't recognize him. 79. Great Britain is my favorite country. Long live the King! 80. Should she call you, tell her we all approve of her decision. 81. If he had known this would upset you, he would have been more careful. 82. We are in a predicament/ tight spot, as it were. It's strange that no one should have called us. 83. I wish it had occurred to us to look for the book in the library earlier. Oh well, come what may. 84. However fashionably he may be dressed, he still won’t be able to pass for a prince. 85. It’s high time you got down to business. It seems as if you enjoyed lazing around / liked slacking off. 86. If I knew German, I would read Goethe in the original. But that is, as it were, a problem. 87. He comes over so often, as if he lived next door. 88. If only you had told her about it last Sunday! 89. If he hadn’t followed the doctor’s advice, he wouldn’t have recovered so quickly. 90. The artist feared that his painting would be sold after the exhibition without his consent / lest his painting should be sold after the exhibition without his consent. 91. I wish you had taken my

advice; you wouldn’t be in such a difficult situation now. 92. I am talking to you about this in order that I could help you solve this problem. 93. However much you (should) ask him to help, he will refuse you. 94. If you should change your mind / Should you change your mind, let me know. 95. You would know a lot if you read this magazine regularly. 96. My suggestion is that we should buy tickets and go to the concert. 97. If only I were free now! We could discuss this matter. 98. I wish I had had a lot of time yesterday. Damn my work duties! 99. Should you write to her; I will be very grateful to you. 100. If you had paid attention to his warning back then, you wouldn't have gotten into trouble. 101. He dropped out of university so that he could start earning more money. 102. I wish it were not too late to go there. I'm afraid that I can’t change anything. 103. If only I had arrived at the station on time! – I wish you would stop complaining. 104. Come what may. It’s high time we forgot about this incident. 105. My wish is that you should be more attentive. – May your wishes come true! 106. He asked if it was true, as if he didn’t know the answer himself. 107. Even if it were summer now, I still wouldn’t have any holiday. 108. Wherever you (should) go tonight, you will be bored. 109. We would rather you had mentioned these facts. Should you speak at a conference again, don't forget to do so. 110. The doctor suggested the elderly lady (should) go to Crimea to relax by the sea. 111. If only you had turned on the TV earlier! The news has probably already reported about this incident. 112. I wish you had visited the exhibition. However busy you may be, do go there sometime. 113. I'm afraid we can’t change anything now. All right, come what may. 114. My request is that you (should) find him immediately. 115. It's high time you became responsible. It’s not as if you were a teenager. 116. Everyone, please gather in the classroom so I can tell you the latest news. 117. If you weren’t my friend, I would have told them the whole truth. 118. ‘I recommend that everyone (should) stay in their places and not move!’ the bank robber shouted. 119. Wherever he may go, he always takes a big suitcase with him. 120. I wish we had more lessons. / It’s a pity that we should have so few lessons. If we had worked more, we would know the language better. 121. Far be it from me to be

rude to you. 122. It was getting dark and cold, and the girl was afraid lest she (should) get lost that she might get lost. 123. I would rather not call Pete so late. He is sleeping now. 124. Whatever he may say, I still don't believe him. He is a liar, as it were. 125. I don't know if it be true or not. But I wouldn't ask him for details. 126. I suggest we should make up with him. It's not as if he were a bad person. 127. We wished we had asked for his advice. Damn our embarrassment! 128. It's a pity that you should have refused to take part in the picnic. / I wish you hadn't refused to take part in the picnic. You would have enjoyed it. 129. I wish you were interested in this subject. I demand that you (should) pay more attention to its study. 130. Should my parents get rich; they will buy me a car. May my dreams come true! 131. She is very talented. If only her parents would buy her a piano. 132. Her order was that the servant should call all her relatives. 133. If he hadn't attended sports training regularly, he wouldn't have achieved such success in the competitions. 134. If you had warned me in advance, I would already be in Moscow. 135. I was very upset; otherwise, I wouldn't have ignored your advice. 136. Where have you been? You could have called me, but you didn't. 137. Should he write me a letter; I will definitely answer. 138. You look as if you had been working in the office all day. 139. If it weren't for / But for the teacher's question, Mary would have gotten an excellent grade in the exam. 140. His remark that she should improve her pronunciation caused the girl's indignation. 141. She would rather go to the mountains alone. May her dreams come true! 142. Oh, if only it were summer now! We would be sunbathing somewhere in faraway countries. 143. Come what may! I suggest we take a risk. 144. Whatever number he may dial, he constantly makes a mistake! 145. If I didn't have a temperature now, I would go to your birthday party. 146. It is vexing that you should have refused this deal. You would be swimming in money now. 147. Everyone, listen to me, please! I demand that you should stay after class for a few minutes. 148. I wish you would stop restarting the computer! I'm afraid that you might break it / lest you should break it. 149. You will wish had been with us at the movies yesterday. 150. The actress was afraid that the audience would/might

notice her bad acting /lest the audience should notice her bad acting. 151. No sooner had you arrived than you started insulting me. It's strange that you shouldn’t have hit me yet. 152. I am telling you all this so that you can warn the children’s parents. 153. Whatever you think, it's the truth. – Damn your honesty. 154. Somebody, please open the door. It’s not as if I were alone in the flat/ apartment. 155. Suffice it to say that I have been waiting for you for an hour and a half. I wish you had warned me you would be late. 156. Should John call, tell him it is quite likely that no one will come.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Работа с пособием – один из этапов в освоении системного подхода к английской грамматике. Выполнение упражнений на такие ключевые темы, как времена, артикли, порядок слов, условное наклонение и косвенная речь, закладывает фундамент для будущей профессиональной коммуникативной компетенции. Грамматическая точность позволяет создавать грамотные и стилистически верные тексты на английском языке; адекватно передавать смысл при переводе, избегая искажений, вызванных грамматическими ошибками; бегло и уверенно говорить, писать, не задумываясь над базовыми структурами.

Следует иметь в виду, что грамматика – это не набор разрозненных правил, а логичный механизм, все части которого взаимосвязаны. Умение выбрать правильное время напрямую влияет на построение условных предложений. Понимание нюансов использования артиклей и строгого порядка слов в английском предложении – основа точного перевода и грамотной речи. Навык преобразования прямой речи в косвенную объединяет в себе знание времен, правил модальности и синтаксиса.

Ключи к упражнениям, представленные в пособии, призваны не просто дать правильный ответ, это необходимый инструмент для самоанализа. Важная часть обучения – не просто сверка с ответом, а понимание, почему выбран именно этот вариант, какое правило лежит в его основе.

Продолжайте совершенствовать свои знания: читайте художественную и профессиональную литературу на английском, обращая внимание на грамматические конструкции, слушайте живую речь, практикуйтесь в письме и устном общении. Помните, что безупречное владение грамматикой – это не самоцель, а инструмент, который открывает двери к точному, выразительному и эффективному общению.

Желаем успехов в дальнейшем изучении английского языка!

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