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имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых»

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# ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫЕ И НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА

Учебно-практическое пособие



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Содержит комплекс упражнений по грамматике английского языка, направленных на отработку видовременных форм глагола, герундия, инфинитива, причастия и употребление их в коммуникативно-значимом контексте, а также на формирование лингвистических компетенций студентов.

Предназначено для студентов 1 – 3-го курсов, обучающихся по направлениям 44.03.05 – Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки) и 44.03.01 – Педагогическое образование; может быть использовано в комплексе с учебниками «Практический курс английского языка» под редакцией В. Д. Аракина и учебными пособиями «Практическая грамматика английского языка. Первый год обучения» части I и II авторов С. Ю. Галицкой, О. В. Комягиной, А. О. Назаровой.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебно-практическое пособие охватывает разделы грамматики, посвященные использованию видовременных и неличных форм глагола в английском языке, дополняет учебные пособия по практической грамматике английского языка и предназначено для студентов, овладевающих грамматическим материалом, предусмотренным программой первого – третьего года обучения.

Пособие составлено в соответствии с требованиями ФГОСЗ+ВО и программой педагогического образования по дисциплинам «Практический курс английского языка» и «Коммуникативная грамматика».

При создании пособия авторы руководствовались современными методическими принципами изучения иностранного языка, цель которых – формирование коммуникативных и профессиональных компетенций.

На всех уровнях материал имеет речевую направленность, т.е. организован в виде активных заданий (студентам предлагается образовать необходимую форму или конструкцию и употребить ее в коммуникативно-значимом контексте, а также ответить на вопросы по тексту и пересказать его).

Помимо упражнений в пособии дается пояснение некоторых грамматических тонкостей, вызывающих наибольшие трудности у изучающих английский язык. В каждом упражнении решается по заданному образцу лишь одна грамматическая трудность. Решения почти всегда однозначны. Предложения просты по лексическому составу, а их длина ограничена, поэтому упражнения могут быть с большей интенсивностью использованы для устной (иногда хоровой) работы на занятии. Предполагается, что преподаватель может варьировать способ подачи материала (визуально или на слух) в зависимости от уровня подготовленности студентов. Переводные упражнения и упражнения на повторение пройденного материала снабжены ответами, что позволяет эффективно использовать данное пособие при организации самостоятельной работы студентов. Упражнения, к которым даны ключи, отмечены звездочкой.

## LABORATORY WORK ON THE PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

*Mind the formation of the Present Indefinite Tense. You need an auxiliary when you form questions and negative sentences.*

### **Exercise 1. Answer the questions affirmatively.**

Pattern: *Do you love little children? - Yes, I do. I love little children.*

1. Do you study English? 2. Do you have classes in the evening? 3. Do you speak English well? 4. Do you learn English poems by heart? 5. Do you know many English words? 6. Does your friend know English? 7. Does your teacher speak English to you? 8. Does your teacher correct your mistakes?

### **Exercise 2. Answer the questions negatively.**

Pattern: *Do you study French? - No, I don't. I don't study French.*

1. Do you know German? 2. Do you go to the cinema every day? 3. Do you study Physics? 4. Do you go to the gym every day? 5. Do you play chess very well? 6. Does your friend play chess very well? 7. Does your friend live in London? 8. Do you have classes on Sunday?

### **Exercise 3. Make the sentences interrogative.**

Pattern: *They come home at 7 o'clock. - Do they really come home at 7 o'clock?*

1. We speak only English in class. 2. Ann visits her parents every Sunday.  
3. We work at our pronunciation very hard. 4. Ann loves cats and rabbits.  
5. Tom plays football every day. 6. Helen reads only English books. 7. I love little children. 8. We go out only on Sunday.

### **Exercise 4. Complete the sentences as in the pattern.**

Pattern: *I speak English (French) - I speak English but I don't speak French.*

1. I go to the cinema (*the theatre*). 2. You teach us English (*Russian*). 3. I write to my parents (*my friends*). 4. I understand this Englishman (*that American*). 5. I like cats and dogs (*tigers*). 6. Tom plays football (*chess*). 7. Bob speaks well (*to write well*). 8. I phone my cousins (*to text them*).

**Exercise 5. Make up questions as is the pattern.**

Pattern: *I go out early in the morning.* - *What time do you go out in the morning?*

1. I come to the institute very early. 2. We have dinner very late. 3. We finish working very late. 4. We come home very late. 5. I go to bed very late. 6. I get up early in the morning. 7. My friend has breakfast very late. 8. My granddad wakes up very early.

**Exercise 6. Paraphrase the sentences as is the pattern.**

Pattern: *You are a good teacher, Mary.* - *You teach very well, Mary.*

1. You are a good worker, Tom. 2. You are a good runner, Tom. 3. The boys are good swimmers. 4. These men are good writers. 5. I am a very bad walker. 6. You are a very bad eater. 7. He is a very bad speaker. 8. She is a very bad student.

**Exercise 7. Repeat the questions and answer them as in the pattern.**

Pattern: *Do you ever work together?* - *Do we ever work together? Sometimes we do and sometimes we don't.*

1. Do you ever have dinner at home? 2. Do you ever make mistakes in your tests? 3. Do you always feel tired after classes? 4. Do you always work late in the evenings? 5. Do you always come home late? 6. Do you ever go to the cinema on Sunday? 7. Does he ever miss classes? 8. Does she always check her email?

**Exercise 8. Listen to or read the stories. Answer the questions.  
Then retell the stories.**

### Good Plain Food

My friend Bill is a geologist. He doesn't stay in town in spring and in summer. He goes on expeditions. There he lives in a tent and cooks his own meals. He thinks he is a very good cook; and when he comes back to town, he tries to teach his wife and mother-in-law the art of cooking. He tells everybody that canned meat and porridge are the best dishes. His wife, in his opinion, spends too much time cooking. So he doesn't let her stay in the kitchen for more than half an hour. Good plain food is just what a man needs.

Neither his wife nor his mother-in-law contradicts him, for he never stays long at home.

When he leaves, his children are sorry to part with him, but they are glad that their grandmother can cook their meals again.

### Questions:

1. What is Bill? 2. Where does he usually go in spring and in summer? 3. He cooks his own meals when he goes on expeditions, doesn't he? 4. Who does he try to teach the art of cooking? 5. What are his favourite dishes? 6. Why doesn't he let his wife spend much time in the kitchen? 7. What kind of food does a man need in his opinion? 8. Why doesn't his wife contradict him? 9. Are the children sorry when their father goes on an expedition again? 10. Who cooks their meals when he departs?

### A Medical Student's Letter to the Uncle

Dear Uncle,

I am glad to inform you that I live now in quite comfortable lodgings. My room is a bit small, rather dark and terribly cold, for my landlady requires extra pay for heating it. But I have to put up with it as I can't afford a better one. I even find my room nice and cosy. Though, to tell the truth, I can't

call it quiet. Some good-for-nothing people make an awful noise upstairs. Almost every evening they dance and sing drunken songs and laugh at silly things. All of it greatly interferes with my studies. They try to make friends with me but I firmly decline their friendship. I keep company only with people who indulge in professional conversation and never drink anything stronger than tea. I, myself, drink nothing but water from the hospital filter and eat my bread stale. I get up very early and go to bed very late. I spend my days in reading for the examination and my nights in dissecting. I need lots of money to buy books and pay the dissecting-room. I hate to ask you to send me an extra sum of money. I think it a shame.

Yours affectionate nephew,  
Harry Jones

PS I have made up my mind to tear this shameful letter to pieces, but my landlady has already sent it. Now I do nothing but worry, for I hate to trouble you. I hope the postman will lose it.

#### The Uncle's Answer

Dear Boy,  
Don't worry. The postman has lost your letter.

Yours affectionate uncle,  
Thomas Jones

#### Questions:

1. What is Harry Jones? 2. Who is he writing the letter to? 3. What does he write about his lodgings? 4. What's wrong with his room? 5. Why does he have to put up with his room? 6. How do his neighbours behave? 7. Do they try to make friends with Harry? 8. Why does he try to avoid them? 9. How does he spend his days and nights? 10. What does he ask his uncle about in the end? 11. What does he write in the postscript? 12. What do you think of Harry? 13. Did his uncle get his letter? 15. What do you think about the uncle?

**Exercise 9\*. Translate from Russian into English (test exercise).**

1. Мы ходим в кино, но не ходим в театр. 2. Ты очень хорошо плаваешь. 3. Во сколько ваш друг завтракает? 4. Вы всегда приходите домой поздно после работы? - Иногда да, иногда нет. 5. Вы тренируетесь в спортивном зале? - Нет. 6. Том читает только на английском. - Он на самом деле читает только на английском? 7. Во сколько вы ложитесь спать? 8. Вы учите много стихотворений наизусть? - Да. 9. Я всегда звоню своим родителям, я никогда не пишу им СМС. 10. Мы много работаем над произношением.

**LABORATORY WORK ON THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE**

*Mind the formation of questions and negative statements in the Past Indefinite Tense. You do not need an auxiliary with the verbs «was/were, could/might». With all the other verbs use the auxiliary verb «did» in interrogative and negative sentences.*

**Exercise 1. Answer the questions affirmatively.**

Pattern: *Were you at the theatre yesterday? - Yes, I was. I was at the theatre yesterday.*

1. Were you in Kiev last September? 2. Were you busy last week? 3. Were the children ill yesterday? 4. Could you speak English last year? 5. Could your friend play tennis when he was seven? 6. Did you have to work last August? 7. Did you have to wait for a bus yesterday? 8. Did you go to the meeting yesterday? 9. Did you see your teacher yesterday? 10. Did the teacher speak to you?

**Exercise 2. Answer the questions negatively. Use the suggested words.**

Pattern: *Did you take my pen? (your pencil) - No, I didn't. I took your pencil.*



1. Did you fly to England last year? (*Spain*) 2. Did you have coffee for breakfast? (*tea*) 3. Did you meet her on Monday? (*on Friday*) 4. Did you swim in the river? (*in the lake*) 5. Did he find you at home? (*at the cafe*) 6. Did Ann see you yesterday? (*last Sunday*) 7. Did you send Kate to Aunt Emily? (*Uncle Jack*) 8. Did they stay at the hotel? (*at their friends'*) 9. Did they eat meat for dinner? (*fish*) 10. Did she go to Brest by car? (*by train*) 11. Did they go to see them last Monday? (*last Wednesday*) 12. Did they read Byron in class? (*Shelly*) 13. Did he leave his bike in the yard? (*in the garage*) 14. Did that hat cost ten Euros? (*five*) 15. Did Dad get any spam phone calls the other day? (*a spam email*) 16. Did Mum buy any apples? (*oranges*)

**Exercise 3. Each sentence is the answer to a question. Make the question with the interrogative word suggested.**

Pattern: *He learned English at school. (Where...?) - Where did he learn English?*

1. It rained heavily during the night. (*When...?*) 2. Ann spent her winter holidays in the Alps. (*Where...?*) 3. We had dinner at seven. (*What time...?*) 4. I had two cups of coffee. (*How many...?*) 5. He made three phone calls last night. (*How many...?*) 6. My sister read an interesting book yesterday. (*What...?*) 7. They took a taxi because it was faster than going on a bus. (*Why...?*) 8. They stayed in Manchester only for two days. (*How long...?*) 9. He accepted Kate's invitation. (*Whose...?*) 10. They travelled by sea. (*How...?*)

**Exercise 4. Ask your friends questions.**

Pattern: *Ask your friend if she came home late. - Did you come home late?*

1. Ask your friend if she had classes yesterday. 2. Ask your friend if she heard the news on Sunday. 3. Ask your friend if she met her teacher at school. 4. Ask your friend if she had to get up early yesterday. 5. Ask your friend if she had to walk home last night. 6. Ask your friend if she had

coffee for breakfast. 7. Ask your friend if she was at home yesterday morning. 8. Ask your friends if they were busy the other day.

**Exercise 5. Use 'last night' instead of 'every day'. Make the necessary changes.**

Pattern: *He works hard every day. - He worked hard last night.*

1. He does his homework every day. 2. She goes to bed early every day. 3. Ann plays the piano every day. 4. I read an English book every day. 5. We buy newspapers every day. 6. He comes home late every day. 7. I see this girl every day. 8. They are always prepared for their classes.

*Pay attention to signal words (last, ago, yesterday, the day before yesterday, the other day, yesterday morning) which refer the action to the past.*

**Exercise 6. Change the sentences into the Past Indefinite tense using the given suggestions.**

Pattern: *She goes to town every day. (yesterday) - She went to town yesterday.*

1. Granny always listens to the news. (*yesterday morning*) 2. I often buy chocolate. (*yesterday*) 3. Dad takes my brother to the zoo every Sunday. (*last Sunday*) 4. Our teacher often tests us on our homework. (*the day before yesterday*) 5. I often get presents from my parents. (*the other day*) 6. Jack often gives Jill flowers. (*for her last birthday*) 7. I always wake up early on Sundays. (*on my last day off*) 8. We frequently have dinner at the university canteen. (*yesterday*)

**Exercise 7. Listen to the statement and ask a question about it.**

Pattern: *He had dinner at home. - Pardon, where did he have dinner?*

1. He studied in Oxford. 2. She learned English at school. 3. He met his ex-girlfriend in the street. 4. Ann saw her friend in the bus. 5. He did his

homework at the library. 6. They played chess at the club. 7. He was at the cinema yesterday. 8. They were happy at the seaside. 9. I was at the club last night. 10. He had to take part in the competition.

**Exercise 8. Give answers as in the pattern. Use the suggested words.**

Pattern: *Why didn't you stay with us? (to go home) - I had to go home.*

1. Why didn't you play football yesterday? (*to do homework*) 2. Why didn't you invite your sister? (*to go to the concert*) 3. Why didn't you ring me up? (*to babysit my younger sister*) 4. Why didn't you come in time? (*to walk all the way*) 5. Why didn't she wait for you? (*to help her mother*)

**Exercise 9. Complete the sentences using 'last year'.**

Pattern: *We are here now. - We are here now, but we weren't here last year.*

1. We are students now. 2. He is in Moscow now. 3. He can play chess well now. 4. You may use the laboratory now. 5. We speak English well now. 6. The boy is tall now. 7. They work hard now. 8. The girl is pretty now.

**Exercise 10. Answer these questions. Note that both verbs in each sentence express momentary and not continuous actions in the past.**

Pattern: *What did Fred do when the alarm clock rang? (to jump out of bed) - When the alarm clock rang, he jumped out of bed.*

1. What did Mary do when she saw Harold? (*to break the news to him*) 2. What did the students do when the teacher came in? (*to stop talking*) 3. What did you do the moment you saw the man fall? (*to call an ambulance*) 4. What did they do the moment the lift stopped at the tenth floor? (*to get out*) 5. What did you do the moment you heard the news? (*to phone Dad*) 6. Where did Betty run to every time the bell rang? (*to the door*) 7. Where did he rush to when he heard the noise outside? (*to the window*) 8. Who did you see on the platform the moment you got off the train? (*Peter*)

**Exercise 11. Change the questions from direct into indirect speech.**

Pattern: *He said, 'Do you know French?'* - *He asked if I knew French.*

1. He said, 'Can you help me?' 2. He said, 'Do you have classes on Saturday?' 3. She said, 'Are there any mistakes in my test?' 4. She said, 'Must I come again?' 5. The teacher said, 'Do you live in a dorm on campus?' 6. The boy said, 'Have you got a good friend?' 7. The girl said, 'May I turn off my smart phone?' 8. The student said, 'Do you learn poems by heart?'

**Exercise 12\*. Translate into English (test exercise).**

1. Отец ушел в отставку, когда мне было 16 лет, и мы уехали жить в маленький город. 2. Она окончила институт, когда ей было 22 года. 3. Когда ты была там последний раз? - Года полтора тому назад. 4. Доктор кивнул головой и пошел наверх. 5. Я встретил мою будущую жену около трех лет назад благодаря моим друзьям. 6. Она провела здесь около двух часов вчера вечером. 7. Он встал и включил свет. 8. Я навещала их год назад. 9. Мы видели их в театре в воскресенье. 10. Я не видела ее, когда была в Лондоне. 11. Что случилось с вами вчера? 12. Они вернулись в 6 часов.

**Exercise 13. Listen to or read the story.**

A Strange Picture

A rich American went to Paris and bought a very strange picture painted by a fashionable modern artist. The American thought the picture was very fine because he had paid a lot of money for it. But when he came to his hotel and wanted to hang the picture up on the wall, he could not tell which was the top and which was the bottom of the picture. The American turned the picture this way and that, but still could not decide which was the top and which was the bottom.

So he thought of a plan. He hung the painting in the dining-room and invited the artist to dinner. When the artist came, the American said nothing to him about the picture.

When the artist began to eat his soup, he looked at the picture many times. When he began to eat his fish, he put on his glasses and looked at the picture again. Before he began to eat his fruit, he got up and walked over to the picture to look at it more closely. At last when they began to drink their coffee, he understood that the picture was upside down.

'Why, my friend', he said, 'is my picture hung upside down?'

'Oh, is it?' said the American, 'Why didn't you tell me so at once?'

'Well, you see, I was not sure myself at first,' said the artist.

Put questions to the following statements.

1. The American thought that the picture was fine because he had paid a lot of money for it. 2. He couldn't tell which was the top and which was the bottom of the picture. 3. When the artist began to eat his soup, he put on his glasses to see the picture better. 4. The artist wasn't sure that it was his picture.

**Retell the story.**

**Exercise 14. Listen to or read the story. Answer the questions.**

**Then retell the stories.**

### Telephone

At the lesson of history the teacher asked his pupils, 'When did Socrates live?' Nobody could answer the question.

Then the teacher said, 'Open your history book and read about Socrates there.'

The pupils read, 'Socrates 469 B.C.'

'Well,' said the teacher, 'now, why didn't you know when Socrates lived?'

'Oh,' said the boys, 'we were sure 469 B.C. was his telephone number.'

### Questions:

1. What do you know about Socrates? 2. When did he live? 3. Why couldn't the pupils answer the teacher's question? 4. What couldn't the pupils understand?

### A Short Letter

Fifty years ago people wrote letters because there were no cell phones or the Internet. I hated writing letters. they always spoilt my holidays.

One summer I went to Crimea. I bathed a great deal and lay in the sun. I climbed high up in the mountains and played volley-ball.

Every evening I sat down to write a letter to my parents, but the weather was so nice that I usually left the hotel after the first few lines. I never finished those letters.

My holidays passed quickly. I didn't send any letters home.

On the last day I made a big decision. I went to the post office and wrote a telegram:

"Arriving tomorrow. Love and kisses. Nick."

### Questions:

1. Did Nick like writing letters? 2. Why did letters spoil his holidays? 3. Where did he spend one summer? 4. What did he enjoy doing on holiday? 5. What kind of sport did he do? 6. What did he do every evening? 7. Why couldn't he write a letter to his parents? 8. Was there any good reason for not writing to his parents? 9. What decision did he make on the last day? 10. What did Nick write in the telegram to his parents?

## LABORATORY WORK ON THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

**Mind the formation of the Present Continuous Tense. Use the auxiliary verbs «am, is, are» and Participle I (the -ing-form) of the notional verb.**

### **Exercise 1. Change into the negative. Use the suggested verb.**

Pattern: *Mother is reading. (to sleep) - She is not sleeping.*

1. John is sitting. (*to stand*)
2. The boys are playing. (*to fight*)
3. We are dancing. (*to jump*)
4. They are speaking. (*to shout*)
5. The girl is reading. (*to recite the poem*)
6. I am doing my homework. (*to play computer games*)
7. We are clearing the table. (*to wash up*)
8. Dad is fixing the monitor. (*to watch videos*)

### **Exercise 2. Answer the questions negatively.**

Pattern: *Is anybody standing behind the door? - No, nobody is standing behind the door.*

1. Is anybody sitting at the window?
2. Is anybody walking in the corridor?
3. Is anybody eating in class?
4. Is anybody asking you questions?
5. Is anybody reading this book?
6. Is anybody using the dictionary?

### **Exercise 3. Answer the questions in the affirmative.**

Pattern: *Are they reading anything? - Yes, they are. They are reading something.*

1. Is your brother studying anything?
2. Are the boys buying anything?
3. Is your granny looking for anything?
4. Are the students writing anything?
5. Is Ann translating anything?
6. Are the students discussing anything?

**Mind the contracted forms «I'm, we're, you're, they're, he's, she's, isn't, aren't».**

**Exercise 4. Give negative answers using the words suggested. Use contracted forms.**

Pattern: *Are you copying the words? (to write from dictation) - No, I'm not. I'm writing from dictation.*

1. Is he doing his homework? (*to surf the net*)
2. Are you reading Byron's poems? (*to learn them by heart*)
3. Is John having a nap? (*to take a shower*)
4. Are they listening to music? (*to watch videos*)
5. Are you hurrying to the lecture? (*to go home*)
6. Is Helen playing the piano? (*to listen to a concert*)
7. Are you working at your report? (*to write a story*)
8. Is she washing up? (*to do the cooking*)

**Exercise 5. Respond to the questions according to the pattern. Use the suggested words.**

Pattern: *Is Pete very busy now? (to do homework) - I think he is. He is doing his homework.*

1. Is your sister very busy now? (*to have dinner*)
2. Is your mother very busy now? (*to cook breakfast*)
3. Are the students very busy now? (*to write a test*)
4. Are you very busy now? (*to wash the floor*)
5. Are the boys very busy now? (*to work in the garden*)
6. Is your father very busy now? (*to read a lecture*)
7. Is Tom busy now? (*to check his email*)
8. Are the students very busy now? (*to read up for their seminars*)
9. Is Susan busy now? (*to have a Latin class*)
10. Are the Browns busy now? (*to do the shopping*)
11. Is Miss Black very busy now? (*to make a presentation*)
12. Is Henry busy now? (*to see his aunt off*)
13. Is Jane busy now? (*to lay the table*)
14. Are the girls busy now? (*to rehearse*)

**Exercise 6. Answer the questions using the words suggested. Use contracted forms.**

Pattern: *What are you doing in there? (to work at my pronunciation) - I'm working at my pronunciation.*

1. Why is Bob making such a terrible noise? (*to play football*)
2. Where are you hurrying to? (*to run to catch the train*)
3. What are you doing with the



knife? (*to cut the bread*) 4. What are you doing in the shop? (*to buy a pair of shoes*) 5. Why are you leaving so soon? (*to hurry to the Institute*) 6. Why is she playing the piano so late? (*to rehearse for the concert*) 7. Why are the children sitting so quietly? (*to listen to an interesting story*) 8. What is George doing in the kitchen? (*to cook dinner*)

### **Exercise 7. Ask your friend questions.**

Pattern: *Ask your friend if he is having an English class now. - Are you having an English class now?*

1. Ask your friend if the sun is shining now. 2. Ask your friend if his sister is still working in the library. 3. Ask your friend if Pete and Tom are still talking. 4. Ask your friend if his parents are watching TV. 5. Ask your friend if his grandmother is still washing up. 6. Ask your friend if it is snowing hard.

### **Exercise 8. Form questions to which the following sentences are answers.**

**Pay attention to the place of the preposition in interrogative sentences. It is preferable to use the preposition at the end of the question.**

Pattern I. *The ship is coming from Okhotsk. (Where...?) - Where is the ship coming from?*

1. The bus is going to Italia. (*Where...?*) 2. I'm looking at that car. (*What...?*) 3. She's listening to the recording. (*What...?*) 4. We are thinking about the coming exams. (*What...?*) 5. The boy is laughing at the dog's tricks. (*What...?*) 6. The man is running after the train. (*What...?*) 7. They are speaking about the new play. (*What...?*) 8. He's looking at the picture. (*What...?*) 9. The students are hurrying to the swimming pool. (*Where...?*) 10. We are looking forward to our holidays. (*What...?*)

Pattern II: *Jim is walking with Jane. (Who...?) - Who is he walking with?*

1. I'm making it for Fred. (*Who...?*)
2. I'm thinking about Tim. (*Who...?*)
3. He's giving it to Fred. (*Who...?*)
4. She's buying it for Ned. (*Who...?*)
5. We are having lunch with Bill and Kate. (*Who...?*)
6. They are looking for her. (*Who...?*)
7. She's chatting with him. (*Who...?*)
8. They are waiting for their friends. (*Who...?*)
9. I am listening to the speaker. (*Who...?*)
10. The children are speaking to their mother. (*Who...?*)
11. I am writing a letter to my parents. (*Who...?*)
12. She is spying on her husband. (*Who...?*)

**Exercise 9. Combine two simple sentences into a complex one.**

**Use the conjunction “while”.**

Pattern: *She is playing the piano. Nobody is listening. - While she is playing the piano, nobody is listening.*

1. The boys are playing football. The girls are watching.
2. Ann is clearing the table. Betty is washing up.
3. The teacher is speaking English. The children are listening.
4. His mother is cooking breakfast. He is laying the table.
5. Bob is looking for his hat. Everyone is laughing.
6. The students are writing a test. The teacher is correcting their homework.

**Exercise 10. Answer the questions as in the pattern.**

Pattern: *Has Tom got a car of his own? - No, he hasn't, but he is going to buy one soon.*

1. Has John got a watch of his own?
2. Has Mr. White got a yacht of his own?
3. Have the Smiths got a house of their own?
4. Has Mr. Brown got a boat of his own?
5. Have the Browns got a piano of their own?
6. Has Tom got a laptop of his own?

**Exercise 11. React to the request emotionally as in the pattern.**

Pattern: *Tell Ann not to shout in the street. - Yes, she is always shouting in the street.*

1. Tell Granny not to buy stale bread.
2. Tell Peter not to eat in the classroom.
3. Tell Father not to come very late.
4. Tell Bob not to play

football near our car. 5. Tell Emma not to have breakfast too fast. 6. Tell the children not to go to bed too late.

**Exercise 12. Answer the questions negatively. Give reasons using the suggested words.**

Pattern: *Can Peter see me tonight? (to go to the cinema) - No, he can't, because he is going to the cinema.*

1. Can you come tomorrow? (*to leave for Moscow*) 2. Can the students write a test tomorrow? (*to do a dictation*) 3. Can you go to the cinema on Saturday? (*to go to the theatre*) 4. Can Emma come to our place next Friday? (*to go to a concert*) 5. Can you have dinner with me today? (*to have dinner at home*) 6. Can your parents come to school next week? (*to stay in Moscow*)

**Exercise 13. Answer the questions according to the pattern. Use the suggested words.**

Pattern: *Are you busy tonight? (Yes / go to the pictures). - Yes, I am. I'm going to the pictures.*

1. Is Helen busy this afternoon? (*Yes / go to the party*) 2. Are they busy this evening? (*No / have a quiet evening at home*) 3. Is Mary busy after tea? (*No / watch a film*) 4. Are you busy today? (*Yes / expect visitors*) 5. Is Kate busy after lunch? (*No / stay at home*) 6. Are the Browns busy today? (*No / have a holiday*) 7. Is Fred busy tonight? (*Yes / prepare for his exam*) 8. Are you busy this afternoon? (*Yes / do my homework*)

**Exercise 14. Imagine that you are in the centre of your town on New Year's Day / on Victory Day. Describe what you see there using the Present Indefinite and the Present Continuous.**

**Exercise 15. Listen to or read the stories. Ask questions and answer them. Reproduce the stories in indirect speech.**

### Two Busy People

The captain of the ship calls out, 'Who is below?'

A ship's boy answers, 'It's me, it's Billy, sir.'

'What are you doing there, Billy?'

'I'm doing ... hm ... nothing, sir.'

'Is Tom there?'

'Yes, sir, here I am.'

'What on earth are you doing there?'

'I am helping Billy, sir.'

### Minding One's Own Business

A woman is telling her neighbour about the domestic quarrels of the couple next door. 'Everyone is talking about it, my dear. Some are taking her part, some are saying he is in the right.'

'And some, I hope, are minding their own business,' is the neighbour's sharp retort.

### A Close Translation

*Smith:* My cousin translates scientific articles from German into English. Now, for instance, he is translating an article by Einstein.

*Black:* Is he really translating so great a scientist?

*Smith:* Yes, he is. And an exceptionally good translation, I consider it.

*Black:* Do you? Is there anything particularly good about it?

*Smith:* Certainly there is. It is a perfectly close translation.

*Black:* A close translation? How can you judge about it?

*Smith:* Why! In all the places where I don't understand Einstein in the original I do not understand him in my cousin's translation.

### Following Mother's Advice

*Mother:* It's terrible, the way I can't wake you up in the morning.

*Son:* It's difficult to wake me up because I always do what you tell me to.

*Mother:* What do you mean?

*Son:* You always tell me not to mind what is going on round me and to pay attention only to what I am doing. So when I am sleeping I pay attention to that only and to nothing else.

***Mind the difference between the Present Indefinite and the Present Continuous. You should use the Present Indefinite to express a repeated action.***

***Use the Present Continuous to denote an action going on at the present moment or period of time.***

***To express a future action you may use either the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous.***

***If the action takes place in the future according to a time-table, use the Present Indefinite.***

***Use the Present Continuous to express people's plans or intentions.***

**Exercise 16\*.** Translate the sentences into English using the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous (test exercise).

1. Что она обычно делает по вечерам? - Она обычно читает или общается с друзьями по интернету.
2. Каким поездом вы уезжаете в Берлин на следующей неделе?
3. В следующее воскресенье к нам приезжают друзья из Минска.
4. Последний поезд уходит в 23.20.
5. Анна шьет себе платье сейчас. Она всю одежду шьет себе сама.
6. На ней сегодня шляпа, потому что солнце очень жаркое.
7. Я не могу вам сейчас дать газету, потому что я ее читаю.
8. У вас есть эта программа? - Да.
9. Вы много читаете? - Да, довольно много.
10. Как часто вы ходите в спортивный зал? - Я тренируюсь три раза в неделю.
11. Вы видите где-нибудь мои очки? - Нет, я их ищу.
12. Что у вас

обычно на завтрак? - Я обычно ем овсянку и пью кофе. 13. Почему вы так быстро идете сегодня? Вы обычно ходите медленно. - Я спешу, так как встречаюсь со своей сестрой в три часа. Она не любит, если я заставляю ее ждать. 14. Послезавтра я переезжаю в Санкт Петербург.

## LABORATORY WORK ON THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

### Part I

*Mind the formation of the Present Perfect Tense. Use the auxiliary verb «have/has» and Participle II of the notional verb.*

#### **Exercise 1. Answer the questions.**

##### **A) Give affirmative answers.**

Pattern: *Has Ann had dinner yet? - Yes she has. She has had dinner already.*

1. Has Peter finished his work yet?
2. Have you prepared for the test yet?
3. Have you done this exercise in writing?
4. Has your friend phoned you today?
5. Have the students of our group read many English books?
6. Have you ever been to Moscow?
7. Have your parents read this letter?

##### **B) Give negative answers.**

Pattern: *Has Peter come yet? - No, he hasn't. He hasn't come yet.*

1. Have you ever been to London?
2. Have you ever read English books in the original?
3. Have you had dinner yet?
4. Has your friend come to see you today?
5. Has Nick recovered?
6. Has Ann moved to a new flat?
7. Have your parents been to New York?

#### **Exercise 2. React to the statements as in the pattern.**

Pattern I: *I have had dinner. - So have I.*

Pattern II: *Ted hasn't been to New York. - Neither have I.*

1. We haven't been here before. 2. I have come late today. 3. I have watered these flowers. 4. We haven't bought any sausage. 5. I have never been abroad. 6. Father hasn't had breakfast yet. 7. I have seen this film. 8. We have already had tea. 9. This group hasn't worked in the lab.

**Exercise 3: Make up disjunctive questions.**

Pattern: *You haven't bought this book. - You haven't bought this book, have you?*

1. You haven't learned these words. 2. I haven't seen you today. 3. The teacher hasn't come yet. 4. We haven't discussed this problem. 5. They haven't read this novel. 6. Your brother hasn't left for Moscow. 7. You haven't met this girl.

*Pay attention to signal words (already, yet, not yet, ever, never, recently, lately).*

**Exercise 4. Answer the questions. Use the suggested adverbs.**

Pattern: *Have you ever read this book (never) - I have never read this book.*

1. Have you ever seen my sister? (*never*) 2. Have you cooked dinner yet? (*already*) 3. Have you seen this film? (*twice*) 4. Has your friend ever been abroad? (*never*) 5. Have you bought a new hat? (*not yet*) 6. Has Kate been to the Netherlands? (*twice*) 7. Have they built their house? (*already*)

**Exercise 5. React to the statements using the suggested adverbs.**

Pattern: *Mary has already had dinner. What about Ann? (not yet) - Ann hasn't had dinner yet.*

1. Voitek has already been to England. What about Lucy? (*never*) 2. Mr. Brown has left for London. What about his wife? (*not yet*) 3. I have bought this book. What about you? (*recently*) 4. Father has already seen this film. What about Mother? (*twice*) 5. The students have already spoken to the

teacher. What about Jack? (*not yet*) 6. The group has been to the museum. What about you? (*already*)

**Exercise 6. Answer the questions saying 'No' and using the verb suggested in the Present Perfect tense.**

Pattern: *Have you got a Longman dictionary?(to buy) - No, I haven't bought one yet.*

1. Do you know the news? (*to hear*) 2. Has John gone home? (*to leave*) 3. Are you going to the countryside for the weekend? (*to think about it*) 4. Are you doing the task already? (*to begin*) 5. Is she his wife now? (*to marry*) 6. Does he know the rules? (*to learn*) 7. Do you want to send the email today? (*to write*) 8. Do you like the cake? (*to taste*)

**Exercise 7. Respond to the following according to the pattern.**

Pattern: *Open the door. - But I've already opened it.*

1. Ask him what he means. 2. Take the books to the library. 3. Water the flowers. 4. Dust the furniture. 5. Drink some hot milk. 6. Cut the bread. 7. Lay the table for breakfast. 8. Put the TV on. 9. Send this file to Bob. 10. Raise this question.

**Exercise 8. Answer the questions using the verb suggested in the Present Perfect tense. Use contracted forms.**

Pattern: *Where's Tom's new shirt? (to put on) - He's put it on.*

1. What's wrong with your finger? (*to cut*) 2. Where's Holly? (*to go for a walk*) 3. Where's Bobby's blue cup? (*to break*) 4. Why don't you wear your new shoes? (*to spoil*) 5. Where's your ticket? (*to lose*) 6. Where's Fred's bike? (*to sell*) 7. Where's your workbook? (*to give it to Betty*) 8. Where's your sandwich? (*to eat*)



**Exercise 9. Extend the statements according to the pattern.**

Pattern: *John is leaving the house. - John has left it.*

1. We are having breakfast. 2. Kate is writing down all the questions. 3. My sister is turning on the computer. 4. Mother is making coffee. 5. She is buying a new hat. 6. These boys are playing football. 7. Bobby is a drawing a dog. 8. I'm drinking tea.

**Exercise 10. Extend the statements according to the pattern.**

Pattern: *Fred is still having breakfast. (Mary) - Mary hasn't had it.*

1. Kate is still washing the dishes. (*I*) 2. Nick's still vacuuming the carpet. (*Tom*) 3. She is still making the bed. (*Helen*) 4. We are still reading 'Hamlet'. (*they*) 5. She is still playing the piano. (*Betsy*) 6. I am still taking a bath. (*she*) 7. They are still writing an essay. (*you*) 8. You are still watching the video. (*we*)

**Exercise 11. Ask questions according to the pattern.**

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

1. I've already seen the new play. (*she*) 2. He's already bought the book. (*they*) 3. She's already done her homework. (*her sister*) 4. We've already finished our work. (*Roy*) 5. They've already done the shopping. (*you*) 6. I've already passed the exams. (*your group mates*) 7. He's already bought a car. (*she*) 8. The cuckoo clock has already struck seven. (*grandfather clock*) 9. Your sister has already cleaned her teeth. (*you*) 10. I have already done my bed. (*Bill*) 11. I have already taken a shower. (*you*)

**Exercise 12. Say that you have already done it.**

Pattern: *Ann is going to have dinner. - I have already had dinner.*

1. Mary is going to work in the laboratory. 2. Edward is going to repair the lamp. 3. Mother is going to sweep the floor. 4. Peter is going to see the new film. 5. Helen is going to listen to the news. 6. Bill is going to do his homework. 7. They are going to visit the schoolteacher.

**Exercise 13. Answer the questions, explain why you can't fulfil the request. Use the suggested words.**

Pattern: *Why aren't you listening to the recording? (already) - Because I have already listened to it.*

1. Why can't you give me your pencil? (*to lose*) 2. Why aren't you reading the text? (*already*) 3. Why can't you give me a little milk? (*not to buy*) 4. Why aren't you doing your exercise? (*already*) 5. Why aren't you eating anything? (*to have dinner*) 6. Why aren't you writing the test? (*already*)

**Exercise 14. Express your surprise, use the word 'really'.**

Pattern: *Mary hasn't made any mistakes in her test. - Hasn't she really made any mistakes?*

1. Fred hasn't cleaned his teeth yet. 2. I have never met this man before. 3. Edward hasn't seen this film yet. 4. Mother hasn't cooked dinner yet. 5. Bill hasn't repaired the TV-set yet. 6. Father hasn't bought any bread today. 7. We haven't moved to the new flat yet.

***Mind the difference between the Present Perfect and the Past Indefinite.***

***The Present Perfect is used in a present-time context, whereas the Past Indefinite is used in a past-time context.***

***The Past time context may be indicated by adverbs of time or adverbial modifiers of place.***

**Exercise 15. Give short answers with 'have' or 'has'; then extend them using the Past Indefinite. Use the given suggestions.**

Pattern: *Have you ever been to England? (last year) - Yes, I have. I was there last year.*

1. Has he met Tom and Helen today? (*at the Institute*) 2. Has your cousin returned? (*last week*) 3. Have you seen the new film? (*the other day*) 4. Has she introduced Bob to Kate? (*at the theatre*) 5. Has it rained here

lately? (*yesterday evening*) 6. Has the concert begun? (*ten minutes ago*) 7. Has your friend moved to a new flat? (*a month ago*) 8. Have you given them my new address? (*the day before yesterday*) 9. Has Mary joined our club? (*two weeks ago*) 10. Have you spoken to Jill? (*at the party*) 11. Has he seen Mary and Jane today? (*in the morning*)

**Exercise 16. Answer the questions in the Past indefinite tense using the given suggestions.**

Pattern: *I've seen the film before. And Fred? (last night) - Fred saw it last night.*

1. Kate has been to London this month. And Mary? (*last month*) 2. They've lived in Colorado since 2010. And Peter? (*in 2018*) 3. I haven't seen his cousin since last May. And Helen? (*last summer*) 4. We haven't heard anything from Tom for a long time. And Ted? (*yesterday*) 5. My nephew has left school this year. And your sister? (*last year*) 6. Mary has read 'The Picture of Dorian Grey' this term. And Bella? (*last term*) 7. Brian has played football since his childhood. And Robert? (*in his childhood*) 8. My brother has graduated from college this year. And your sister? (*last year*)

*Note that in spoken English the Present Indefinite tense is used instead of the Present Perfect with such verbs as 'to hear', 'to be told', 'to forget'.*

**Exercise 17\*. Translate into English (test exercise).**

1. Мне сказали, что она серьезно заболела. 2. Я слышала, он пишет новую книгу. 3. Я забыла, какой язык он изучает сейчас. 4. Я слышала, вы собираетесь на юг. 5. Мне сказали, вы принимали участие в конференции в прошлом месяце. 6. Я слышала, вы прекрасно отдохнули летом. 7. Я не помню, когда он собирается в Лондон. 8. Я слышала, что он знает несколько языков. 9. Мне сказали, он бросил курить. 10. Я забыла, кому уже отправила приглашение.

## Part II

*Pay attention to signal words expressing a period of time (long, for a long time, how long, for a year, all one's life, since childhood).*

**Exercise 1. Answer the questions according to the pattern. Use the suggested words.**

Pattern: *How long have you been in Vladimir? (for a year) - I have been here for a year.*

1. Where have they lived since last year? (*Moscow*) 2. How long has she been interested in music? (*for a year*) 3. What have the children eaten since dinner? (*nothing*) 4. How much have you done since yesterday? (*everything*) 5. How long has your friend stayed in England? (*for two years*) 6. What have you done since Saturday? (*a lot*) 7. How often have you seen her since that day? (*twice*) 8. How long have they been married? (*for ten years*)

**Exercise 2. Answer the questions.**

1. Do you live in Vladimir? Have you lived in Vladimir all your life? How long have you lived in Vladimir? Have you lived here since childhood? Since when have you lived in Vladimir? 2. Have you seen the new film? When did you see it? 3. Do you know any students of another group? Have you known them long? How long have you known them? Since when have you known them? 4. Has the weather been nasty lately? How long has the weather been nasty? 5. Have you seen all the places of interest in Vladimir? Have you been to any other old Russian towns? When were you there? 6. Have you bought any English books lately? What books have you bought lately? Has your friend bought any? 7. Have you received any letters recently? Have you received many letters lately? 8. Kate has been ill lately. How long has she been ill? Since when has she been ill? 9. All the students have been busy working after classes. Have they been busy long?

How long have they been busy? Since when have they been busy? 10. Have you had breakfast today? What did you eat for breakfast? Are you hungry now? 11. Have you had a good sleep today? Did you sleep well at night? Are you sleepy now? 12. How long have you been a student? Since when have you been a student? 13. How long have you been at the Institute? Since when have you been at the Institute? 14. Have you ever seen a film in English? When did you see it? What kind of film was it? What was it about? 15. What was the weather like yesterday? Has it changed since yesterday? 16. When did you start learning English? How much time has passed since you started learning English? 17. Have you read any news online today? Which piece of news did you find the most interesting? 18. When did the academic year begin? Have you missed any lessons since the beginning of the year? Were you ill? Have you fallen behind the group?

**Exercise 3. Listen to or read the stories. Answer the questions. Retell the texts.**

I have just received a letter from my friend Max. He is in Siberia now. He has been there for a month. Max is a geologist. He has already visited a great number of places in the Far East. Now he has flown to Bodaibo, a small town near the river Vitim. He has never been there before and he finds this expedition very exciting. He has promised to send me some photos of those fascinating places.

One day I will pack my things and go with him. I have asked him time and again to take me but he always finds an excuse to leave me behind. I wonder why.

Questions:

1. Who has the narrator received a letter from? 2. Where is Max now? 3. How long has Max been in Siberia? 4. What is Max's occupation? 5. Has Max been to many places in the Far East as well? 6. Where has he flown

now? 7. Why does he find this expedition very exciting? 8. What has Max promised to send to the narrator? 9. What is the narrator dreaming about? 10. Why does Max always find an excuse not to take his friend with him?

### A Streetwise<sup>1</sup> Customer

A man enters an eatery and asks for a two-pence bun. The owner places one before his customer. But the man changes his mind and declares that he would prefer to have twopenceworth of whisky instead. Then he drinks off the glass of whisky and walks towards the door. The owner runs after him and begs him to pay for the whisky he has drunk.

'To pay for the whisky?' exclaims the man. 'Haven't I given you the bun for the whisky?'

'Well, you have, but you haven't paid for the bun either.'

'That's true! But why should I pay for it? I haven't eaten it,' and with these words the man walks out of the room leaving the owner at sea<sup>2</sup>.

### Questions:

1. Who enters an eatery? 2. What does he ask for? 3. Does the owner give him a bun? 4. Why does the man change his mind? 5. What does he declare? 6. What does he do when he drinks off the glass of whisky? 7. Why does the owner run after him? 8. Why does he refuse to pay for the whisky? 9. What impression does he produce on the owner? 10. Who do you sympathize with?

### **Exercise 4\*. Translate into English (test exercise).**

1. Как долго твой друг находится в Лондоне?- Он в Лондоне уже пару дней. 2. Вы живете в этом городе всю свою жизнь? 3. Вы знаете студентов из другой группы? Как долго вы знаете их? 4. Какая погода была вчера? Погода со вчерашнего дня изменилась? 5. Вы сегодня хорошо спали? Вы спали хорошо ночью? 6. Вы сегодня завтракали?

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<sup>1</sup> able to deal with the situations and people that are common in some cities and towns

<sup>2</sup> (all) at sea - confused, not knowing what to do

Что вы ели на завтрак? Вы сейчас голодны? 7. Вы бывали в каких-нибудь городах Англии? Когда вы там были? 8. Дети ничего не ели с обеда. 9. Вы пропустили какие-нибудь занятия с начала года? 10. Вы слышали какие-нибудь новости сегодня?

## LABORATORY WORK ON THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

*Mind the formation of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense. Use the auxiliary verb «to be» in the Present Perfect Tense «have been/has been» and Participle I of the notional verb (-ing form).*

### **Exercise 1. Form general questions.**

Pattern: *You have been looking for your book for the last 10 minutes. - Have you been looking for your book for the last 10 minutes?*

1. You have been staying here for a week. 2. You have been doing your homework for an hour. 3. She has been asking about me lately. 4. He has been working at the problem for a year. 5. They have been trying to get up early. 6. You have been working hard lately. 7. She has been staying here lately. 8. They have been carrying out experiments lately.

*Pay attention to signal words (long, for a long time, how long, for a year, since childhood/morning, etc.).*

### **Exercise 2. Form special questions.**

#### **A) Use 'How long'.**

Pattern: *She has been keeping silent for a minute. - How long has she been keeping silent?*

1. You have been fishing for an hour. 2. He has been staying at the hotel for a week. 3. It has been snowing for two days. 4. She has been doing her room for an hour. 5. You have been travelling for a month. 6. He has been

smoking all his life. 7. The baby has been sleeping all through the night. 8. Granny has been washing up for half an hour.

**B) Use 'Since when'.**

Pattern: *She has been working for this company since last year. - Since when has she been working for this company?*

1. It has been raining since morning. 2. You have been living here since 2017. 3. He has been speaking English since his childhood. 4. The guests have been dancing since they came. 5. The children have been playing since lunchtime. 6. She has been looking for her passport since she came home. 7. The students have been waiting for you since the bell went.

**Exercise 3. Begin the following sentences with 'I wonder'.**

*Mind the word order in indirect questions. Use the direct word order in such sentences.*

Pattern: *Has he been living here long? - I wonder if he has been living here long.*

1. Have you been running all the way? 2. Have you been cooking dinner long? 3. Have they been reading the book for a month? 4. Has he been smoking all his life? 5. What have you been doing in my absence? 6. How long has the child been sleeping? 7. What have you been looking for? 8. How long have they been playing tennis? 9. What has she been doing since morning? 10. How long have you been travelling?

**Exercise 4. Use the Present Perfect Continuous tense with the suggested adverbs.**

Pattern I: *He has already written this letter. (since morning) - He has been writing this letter since morning.*



1. They have already built the theatre. (*for two years*) 2. We have already discussed these problems. (*for a month*) 3. I have helped her about the house. (*since she came*) 4. The boy has read this book. (*for a week*) 5. She has taught me. (*for years*) 6. What has happened here? (*in my absence*) 7. I have done my room. (*since early morning*)

Pattern II: *They are playing basketball now. (since 12 o'clock) - They have been playing basketball since 12 o'clock.*

1. It is snowing hard. (*since yesterday*) 2. I am looking for my book. (*since I came*) 3. The baby is crying. (*all the morning*) 4. You are reading 'The Life Guard' now. (*since last week*) 5. She is waiting for you. (*for 20 minutes*) 6. They are speaking. (*for a long time*) 7. She is making a new dress. (*for three days*) 8. They are repairing bikes at this plant. (*since last year*)

**Exercise 5. Use the suggested time-expressions to answer these questions.**

Pattern: *How long have you been living in this house? (since 2018) - I've been living in this house since 2018.*

1. How long has the baby been crying? (*all the time*) 2. How long have you been trying to get this 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 the boy been watching TV? (*all through the evening*) 6. How long has the fire been burning? (*all the night*) 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 postage stamps? (*since he was in the fifth form*) 10. How long has she been practising the piano? (*for the last two hours*)

**Exercise 6. Make the sentences affirmative. Use the Present Perfect Continuous tense.**

Pattern: *You haven't danced at all lately. - But I have been dancing a lot.*

1. You haven't cooked anything for ages.
2. The child hasn't eaten ice cream too long.
3. You haven't surfed the net for weeks.
4. The boys haven't played football too long.
5. You haven't read English books lately.
6. She hasn't smoked for a week.
7. Granny hasn't washed up lately.
8. She hasn't quarrelled with anybody lately.
9. You haven't written letters too long.
10. He hasn't thought the matter over lately.

**Exercise 7. Answer the following questions. Use the Present Perfect Continuous tense and the suggested verbs.**

Pattern: *Why are you looking so hot? (to run all the way) - I have been running all the way.*

1. Why are you so excited? (to quarrel)
2. Why are her eyes red? (to cry)
3. Why are the roofs so wet? (to rain)
4. Why does he look so tired? (to work hard)
5. Why are you late? (to walk all the way)
6. Why are your hands so dirty? (to work in the garage)
7. Why are you so angry? (to wait for a long time)
8. Why have you lost your voice? (to eat ice-cream)
9. Why is your coat so wet? (to walk in the rain)
10. Why does she look so pale? (to stay in hospital)
11. Why is your mouth blue? (to eat bilberries)
12. Why does she speak English so well? (to live in England)
13. Why haven't they left the room during the break? (to discuss the new play)
14. N.B. Why do you know nothing about Helen's marriage? (to be away)

**Exercise 8. Answer the questions according to the pattern. Use the given suggestions.**

Pattern: *What is Bill doing at the moment? (to 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's 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 two hours*) 3. What's your father doing at the moment? (*to watch TV*) How long has he been watching it? (*since seven o'clock*) 4. What are you doing at the moment? (*to read a book*) How long have you been reading it? (*since last Monday*) 5. What are you doing at the moment? (*to repair the computer*) How long have you been repairing it? (*for an hour*) 6. What is she doing at the moment? (*to play the piano*) 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 it? (*since dinner*) 8. What are they doing at the moment? (*to work at their report*) How long have they been working at it? (*since January*)

**Exercise 9. Change the sentences according to the pattern.**

**Don't forget that 'to look forward to' requires the use of the gerund (the ing-form) of the verb. 'To' here is a preposition.**

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

1. I've wanted so much to hear from her. 2. We've wanted so much to meet her. 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 seaside. 6. She's wanted so much to buy a new mobile phone. 7. I've wanted so much to attend a party. 8. We've wanted so much to have a rest.

**Exercise 10. Answer the question.**

1. Have you been working since morning? 2. Have you been studying English for nine years? 3. How long have you been studying English? 4. Have you been reading 'Let's discuss the stories' for a month? 5. Have you been taking piano lessons these three years? 6. How long have you been writing with this pen? 7. Have you been teaching or studying English these

years? 8. How long have you been living in your flat? (in Vladimir? in the dorm?) 9. How long have you been wearing this dress? (shirt? jeans?) 10. How long have you been borrowing books from the library? 11. What books have you been reading lately? 12. What have you been doing for the last ten minutes?

**Exercise 11. Combine the following sentences with the help of 'since'.**

Pattern: *We came here two hours ago. It has been raining since. - It has been raining since we came here.*

1. I sent a letter to Helen in January. I've been meaning to write to her since. 2. We moved to a new flat in September. We've been living in it since. 3. I saw you last Saturday. What have you been doing since? 4. She graduated from the Institute in 2017. She has been teaching at school since. 5. I began to study English at school. I've been working at it since. 6. I lost my pen yesterday. I've been writing with a pencil since. 7. He left for Moscow a month ago. We've been expecting a call from him since. 8. Their mother fell ill a fortnight ago. The children have been living with us since.

**Exercise 12\*. Translate into English (test exercise).**

1. Что ты сейчас делаешь? - Я чиню компьютер. - Как давно ты его чинишь? - Час. 2. Почему ты ничего не знаешь об их свадьбе? - Меня не было в городе. 3. Почему у тебя синие губы? - Я ела чернику. 4. Ребенок плачет все утро. 5. Я собираю грибы с 6 утра. 6. Мы с нетерпением ждем поездки на море с зимы. 7. Какие книги вы читаете в последнее время? 8. Она преподает в школе с тех пор, как закончила институт в 2017. 9. Интересно, давно ли он здесь живет? 10. Она собиралась написать мне с января.

## LABORATORY WORK ON THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

**Exercise 1. Listen to the statement. Answer the questions about it in the shortest possible way. Use a verb in each of your answers.**

*On that rainy morning my friend was coming from Tallinn, and I was going to the airport to meet him.*

Pattern: *Who was coming that morning? - My friend was.*

1. Were you going to meet your friend? 2. Were you going to the railway station? 3. Where were you going? 4. What were you going there for? 5. Where was he coming from? 6. Was it raining? 7. Were you wearing a raincoat?

**Exercise 2. Answer the questions using 'because' and the suggested verbs in the Past Continuous Tense.**

Pattern: *Why didn't you go out last night?(to rain) - Because it was raining.*

1. Why didn't you come to the party? (*to feel bad*) 2. Why did John want the pen? (*to write an essay*) 3. Why did Olga stay at home? (*to do the flat*) 4. Why didn't they stop to talk to you? (*to hurry to the lecture*) 5. Why did Bob ask the children to be quiet? (*to discuss some important issue*) 6. Why did you turn off the computer? (*to work at one's pronunciation*) 7. Why didn't you come up to me? (*to speak to the teacher*)

**Exercise 3. Ask questions beginning with 'Sorry, what time...?'**

Pattern: *The train was arriving at Platform One. - Sorry, what time was the train arriving?*

1. It was raining that morning. 2. I was getting up early. 3. The family were having dinner. 4. The sun was shining brightly then. 5. Ann was playing the piano. 6. The children were going to bed. 7. My parents were watching TV. 8. I think they were discussing the new film. 9. Ann and Bob were listening to the news. 10. The students were dancing to the music.

**Exercise 4. Repeat the statement using an indirect statement followed by a general question.**

Pattern: *A strong wind was blowing then. - You said a strong wind was blowing then. Was it really blowing?*

1. At 9 o'clock I was repairing the iron. 2. I was travelling across the Atlantic then. 3. A storm was approaching. 4. The crowd was behaving badly. 5. The boy was repairing the computer. 6. I was hurrying home. 7. The lab assistant was putting on his coat at eight. 8. My child was crying over his homework. 9. They were having a good time at the party. 10. The girls were discussing their roommates.

**Exercise 5. Answer the questions using 'when' and the suggested verb in the Past Continuous Tense.**

Pattern: *When did you meet Helen? (to walk home) - I met Helen when I was walking home.*

1. When did he write that nice poem? (*to stay in the countryside*) 2. When did she learn English? (*to travel in the USA*) 3. When did she hear that song? (*to listen to the radio*) 4. When did you drop the lamp? (*to repair the plug*) 5. When did you come across that book? (*to read up for my exam*) 6. When did the boy hurt himself? (*to ride a bike*) 7. When did he lose his camera? (*to examine a metro station*) 8. When did your granny feel bad? (*to get up in the morning*) 9. When did you catch that cold? (*to skate on a frosty day*) 10. When did you see that dog? (*to walk along the street*) 11. When did he phone you? (*to have dinner*) 12. When did you get acquainted with him? (*to go to Moscow by train*)

**Exercise 6. Answer the questions using the verb in the principal clause in the Past Continuous tense. Give full answers. Use the suggested words.**

Pattern: *What were you doing while your mother was cooking dinner?(to do the room) - While mother was cooking dinner, I was doing the room.*

1. What was John doing while Mary was washing up? (*to repair the computer*)
2. What was Jane doing while John was watching a video? (*to make sandwiches*)
3. What were you doing while your sister was watching TV? (*to sleep*)
4. What were they doing while their children were playing in the garden? (*to have a nap*)
5. What was Tom doing while his wife was playing the piano? (*to read a newspaper*)
6. What were your siblings doing while you were doing homework? (*to play console games on their phones*)
7. What were you doing while we were making tea? (*to lay the table*)

**Exercise 7. Listen to or read the story. Make up questions. Retell the story.**

A kind old lady was walking down some steps on her way to town when she saw a little boy who was sitting at the bottom of the steps. He was crying.

'What's the matter?' she asked.

He stopped crying. 'It's my birthday', he said, 'and my parents have given me a new bicycle and some computer games, and this afternoon, we're having a party at home, with some ice cream and some chocolate biscuits.'

'How strange,' said the old lady, 'little boys usually like birthday parties and ice cream. Why are crying?'

'Because I'm lost!'

**Exercise 8\*. Translate into English using the Past Indefinite and the Past Continuous tenses (test exercise).**

1. Она подошла к окну и посмотрела на улицу. Все еще шел сильный дождь.
2. Он посмотрел на здание с того места, где стоял.
3. Он побежал к воротам, где его ждала Анна.
4. Я взглянула на Джейн, которая все еще дрожала от холода.
5. Мы как раз говорили о нем, когда он вдруг вошел.
6. Вечно он глупо улыбался.
7. Они пришли, пока я работала над презентацией.
8. Вчера в шесть часов я ждала его в аэропорту. Самолет должен был приземлиться в половине седьмого.

Что вы делали в это время? 9. Какую песню вы пели, когда мы пришли? 10. Костер ярко горел, когда подошли охотники. 11. Когда я приехала, Джейн, к сожалению, уходила. 12. Он понял, что Том ему врет. 13. Вы были очень заняты, когда мы встречались два года назад. Что вы делали в то время? 14. Когда я вернулся, они сидели в гостиной: старший сын читал книгу, бабушка вязала, дочка играла на пианино. Жены в гостиной не было. 15. Когда он проснулся, жена сидела у окна. Она писала кому-то сообщение.

## LABORATORY WORK ON THE FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

*Mind the modern tendency in the English language to use will for all persons shall is used in questions with the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular and plural as a modal verb.*

### **Exercise 1. Answer the questions affirmatively.**

Pattern: *Will you come to the Institute tomorrow? - Yes, I will. I'll come to the Institute tomorrow.*

1. Shall we discuss the film after classes? 2. Will you have dinner after the lecture? 3. Will she see me tomorrow morning? 4. Will the students work in the lab next Friday? 5. Will you help me about the house tomorrow? 6. Will our group see the English film next week? 7. Shall we read this book next year?

### **Exercise 2. Answer the questions negatively.**

Pattern: *Will he go to the South in summer? - No, he won't. He won't go to the South in summer.*

1. Will you go boating on Sunday? 2. Will it freeze tomorrow? 3. Will they enjoy the concert? 4. Shall we see you at the theatre? 5. Will you invite your cousin? 6. Shall we email him? 7. Will you go hunting in summer?



### **Exercise 3. Make up disjunctive questions.**

Pattern: *It will stop raining soon. - It will stop raining soon, won't it?*

1. There will be a snowstorm in an hour. 2. They will never agree with each other. 3. We shall be home late. 4. I shall take two exams. 5. We won't discuss it here. 6. You won't agree to it. 7. Your brother will come to the party.

### **Exercise. 4 Respond to the statements according to the pattern.**

**Use the given suggestions.**

Pattern I. *I can't do this work myself. (to help you) – Shall I help you?*

1. I can't read in the dark. (*to switch on the light*) 2. We want to see this video. (*to turn on the computer*) 3. I want to go to the cinema tonight. (*to buy the tickets then*) 4. I don't know where the dormitory is. (*to take you there*) 5. I haven't got the student book with me. (*to give you mine*) 6. I haven't got a laptop. (*to bring my laptop tomorrow*) 7. I've got no time to do the flat today. (*to do it*) 8. I know you have bought a new car. (*to show you*)

Pattern II. *I'm tired. (to go home) - Shall we go home?*

1. I don't remember the way to the station. (*to show you the way there*) 2. I like music. (*to listen to my records*) 3. I'm afraid we'll be late. (*to take a taxi*) 4. He's late as usual. (*to wait for him a minute or two more*) 5. I'm sure he is hungry. (*to take some sandwiches for him*) 6. I don't like the way your furniture is arranged. (*to rearrange it*) 7. It's very stuffy in the room. (*to open the window*) 8. We don't know the rules well. (*to go through them again*)

### **Exercise 5. Say that you will do as the speaker suggests.**

Pattern I: *I shan't listen to the news. – Neither shall I.*

Pattern II: *Peter will join the drama society. – So shall I.*

1. The group will take part in the concert. 2. The students won't be late. 3. We all shall get up early. 4. I shan't be surprised by his arrival. 5. We shall

never be angry with the girl. 6. They will be tired after classes. 7. We shan't speak to the teacher about it.

**Exercise 6. Change the sentences to the future.**

Pattern I: *I must get home at 6. – I shall have to get home at 6.*

Pattern II: *He can't stay here in summer. – He won't be able to stay here in summer.*

1. He must look through this newspaper. 2. She must do her homework for Friday. 3. The parents must look after their children. 4. You must dust the furniture with a vacuum-cleaner. 5. You mustn't wait for me long. 6. I can't help you to clean the house. 7. You can go skating on Saturday. 8. They can get a taxi. 9. We can't take our exam tomorrow. 10. She can get these books at the library.

**Exercise 7. Make up interrogative sentences.**

Pattern: *Ask your friend at what time she will be able to get home. - What time will you be able to get home?*

1. Ask your friend where she will be able to stay in Moscow. 2. Ask your friend if she will be able to go to the Pushkin Museum. 3. Ask your friend when she will be able to come back. 4. Ask your friend when she will be able to come to see you. 5. Ask your friend at what time she will be able to have dinner. 6. Ask your friend if she will be able to get up at five. 7. Ask your friend if she will be able to catch a taxi.

**Pay attention to the use of tenses in the verbal clauses of condition. You cannot use the Future Indefinite in the subordinate clause after 'if', 'unless'.**

**Likewise, do not use the Future Indefinite in adverbial clauses of time after 'when', 'as soon as', 'till'/'until', 'before', 'while'.**

**Exercise 8. Ask your friend questions as in the pattern.**

Pattern: *Ask your friend whether she will see the new film if she has spare time. - Will you see the new film if you have spare time?*

1. Ask your friend whether she will stay at a hotel if she goes to Berlin.
2. Ask your friend whether she will see Mary if she goes to the party.
3. Ask your friend whether she will speak English better if she has more practice.
4. Ask your friend whether she will feel much better if she goes to bed earlier.
5. Ask your friend whether she will play tennis if it rains.
6. Ask your friend whether she will work in the lab if her group does not come.
7. Ask your friend whether she will be able to get up earlier if she goes to Moscow.

**Exercise 9. Answer the following questions in the affirmative.**

Pattern: *If it rains tomorrow, will you stay at home? - Yes, I'll stay at home if it rains tomorrow.*

1. If it freezes tonight, will you go skating?
2. If you have time, will you come to see me?
3. If you go to St. Petersburg, will you see the Hermitage?
4. If it snows tomorrow, will you go skiing?
5. If the weather is fine, will you go to the country?
6. If you come home before six, will you ring me up?
7. If you work hard, will you pass all the exams with excellent marks?
8. If you catch a cold, will you be able to work hard?
9. If you find the book difficult, will you read it up to the end?
10. If your friend comes late, will you be angry with him?

**Exercise 10 Join the sentences using 'as soon as' with a subordinate clause of time.**

Pattern: *I shall send him an e-mail. We shall land. – I shall send him an e-mail as soon as we land.*

1. We shall join you. We shall be ready.
2. She will speak to Pr. Brown. He will be free.
3. He will call you. He will be back.
4. We shall leave for home. We shall have holidays.
5. She will return you the book. She will read it.

**Exercise 11. Join the sentences using ‘when’ with a subordinate clause of time.**

Pattern: *We shall discuss it with him. He will come to see us. – We shall discuss it with him when he comes to see us.*

1. They will show us the photos. They will get them. 2. She will learn the phone number. She will see them. 3. He will tell you everything. He will come back. 4. I shall get that book for you. I shall go to the library. 5. She will describe your duties to you. She will come back from lunch.

**Exercise 12. Join the sentences using ‘before’ with a subordinate clause of time.**

Pattern: *I shall show you my report. I read it on Monday. – I shall show you my report before I read it on Monday.*

1. Tom will tell us the news. He will leave for Prague. 2. Helen will finish her work. She will go on holidays. 3. I shall hand in my essay. The bell will go. 4. They will sell their old furniture. They will move to the new apartment. 5. We shall be here. You will leave.

**Exercise 13. Join the sentences using ‘while’ with a subordinate clause of time.**

Pattern: *She will stay with their daughter. They will be at the theatre. – She will stay with their daughter while they are at the theatre.*

1. She will look after the child. We shall be away. 2. I shall wait for you in the street. You will do the shopping. 3. They will stay at our house. They will be in St. Petersburg. 4. We shall play a game of chess. You will watch TV. 5. They will mend your shoes. You will wait.

**Exercise 14. Join the sentences using ‘till’ with a subordinate clause of time.**

Pattern: *I shall stay in New York. I shall finish my business there. – I shall stay in New York till I finish my business there.*

1. You will not leave. You will tell us the truth. 2. I shall keep his books. He will need them. 3. She will look after him. He will be well again. 4. We shall not cross the road. The light will change to green. 5. We shall wait. He will come.

**Exercise 15. Join the sentences using ‘unless’ with a subordinate clause of condition.**

Pattern: *I shall not give you this book. I shall be through with it.*

1. He will not send an e-mail. He will need something. 2. She will ring us up. She will forget to do it. 3. We won't be able to go. We will book the seats. 4. You will not catch the train. You will hurry. 5. We will never become proficient in English. We will study hard.

**Exercise 16. Answer the questions with a negative future and the conjunction ‘until’ using the given suggestions.**

Pattern: *Is the translation ready?(to do it) – No, it won't be ready until I do it.*

1. Has the baby stopped crying? (*to get the toy*) 2. Will you go for a walk? (*to be through with the work*) 3. Will you buy a ticket for him? (*to ask me*) 4. Does your brother's car go properly? (*to have it repaired*) 5. Are you going to take your exams? (*to write our grammar test-paper*) 6. Can he finish writing his paper? (*to complete the experiments*) 7. Will you borrow some books from the library? (*to return the old ones*)

**Exercise 17. Answer the questions using ‘until’ with a clause. Use the given suggestions.**

Pattern: *How long is he going to stay at the seaside? (to get well) - He is going to stay there until he gets well.*

1. How long is your mother going to stay at your sister's house? (*to want to return home*) 2. How long are you going to listen to that concert? (*to end*) 3. How long are we going to wait for the train? (*to arrive*) 4. How long is he going to learn French? (*to know it well*) 5. How long is Fred going to

work at the office? (*to find another job*) 6. How long are you going to look for your earring? (*to find it*) 7. How long are they going to look at that picture? (*to understand it*) 8. How long are you going to stay in the country? (*to get cold*)

**Exercise 18. Listen to or read the dialogues. Do the task. Retell the dialogues. Use indirect speech.**

*Customer:* Waiter, I want half a chicken, but as I am very busy I can't wait for more than a quarter of an hour. If the chicken isn't ready by this time, I'll have to leave.

*Waiter:* Very well, sir. I'll bring the chicken as soon as it is ready.

*Customer (15 minutes later):* Waiter! What about my order? When shall I have the chicken?

*Waiter:* The cook says you'll get half a chicken as soon as somebody comes and orders the other half. You don't think we can go out and kill half a chicken, do you?

Complete the following sentences:

1. The customer will have to leave.... 2. The waiter says that he will bring the chicken as soon as.... 3. The cook won't give the customer half a chicken until.... 4. The waiter will bring in the chicken when....

**Exercise 19. Listen to or read the dialogues. Do the task. Retell the dialogues. Use indirect speech.**

*Landlord:* When are you going to pay the rent?

*Customer (who is hard up):* I will do it as soon as receive the money which the publisher will pay me if he accepts the novel I am going to send him as soon as the work is finished, which I am about to begin when I have found a suitable subject and the necessary information.

Complete the following sentences:

1. The customer will pay the rent as soon as....
2. The publisher will pay if....
3. The customer is going to send his novel to the publisher as soon as....
4. The customer is going to begin his novel when....

**Exercise 20\*. Translate into English(test exercise).**

*Pay attention to the type of clause. Use the Future Indefinite in object clauses and the Present Indefinite in adverbial clauses of time and condition.*

1. Если вы пойдете в кино сегодня вечером, скажите мне.
2. Я не знаю, пойду ли я кино сегодня вечером.
3. Когда пойдете обедать, пригласите меня.
4. Я не знаю, когда я пойду обедать.
5. Я буду вам благодарна, если вы узнаете, когда она будет дома.
6. Если не будет дождя, мы пойдем за грибами.
7. Как только отчет будет готов, я скажу вам.
8. Когда я освобожусь, я позвоню вам, но я не знаю, когда я освобожусь.
9. Как только я напишу письмо, я его отправлю.
10. Если он не придет вовремя, мама расстроится.
11. Интересно, когда они вернутся.
12. Вы сразу узнаете Тома, как только увидите его.
13. Если вы будете читать при плохом освещении, вы испортите зрение.
14. Я сообщу ему эту новость, как только он придет сюда.
15. Я не помню, когда они будут возвращаться.
16. Я зайду к вам перед тем, как уехать.
17. Я не знаю, когда мы опять встретимся.
18. Как только я приеду домой, я сразу же напишу вам.
19. Когда станет темно, мы зажжем свечи.
20. Если он опоздает, мы уйдем без него.

## LABORATORY WORK ON THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

**Exercise 1. Extend the statements using the Future Continuous tense and the given suggestions. Make the object of the given sentence the subject of the new sentence.**

Pattern: *Don't call for me at six. (to have a bath) - Don't call for me at six. I'll be having a bath.*

1. Don't phone them at seven in the morning. (*to sleep*) 2. Don't send us any letters in June. (*to travel*) 3. Don't call on us tonight. (*to pack*) 5. Don't tell Mother about the accident. (*to worry*) 5. Don't leave the child alone. (*to cry*) 6. Don't tell Granny about it. (*to grumble*) 7. Don't expect him to come next Saturday. (*to work*) 8. Don't wait for Mary tomorrow. (*to read up for her exam*)

**Exercise 2. Answer the questions in the Future Continuous tense using the given suggestions.**

Pattern: *What will you be doing tomorrow afternoon? (to drive to the seaside) - Tomorrow afternoon I'll be driving to the seaside.*

1. What will she be doing on Sunday? (*to make a dress*) 2. What will he be doing at this time next week? (*to bathe in the Mediterranean Sea*) 3. What will grandfather be doing when we arrive? (*to work in the garden*) 4. What will he be doing at university for five years? (*to study medicine*) 5. What will they be doing at this time tomorrow? (*to fly to Paris*) 6. What will she be doing at the concert tomorrow? (*to sing Russian folk songs*) 7. What will he be doing at this time the day after tomorrow? (*to interview a foreign delegation*) 8. What will she be doing next term? (*to give lectures at the Teacher Training College*)

**Exercise 3. Change the following sentences using the Future Continuous tense.**

Pattern: *Are you going to visit him tomorrow? - Will you be visiting him tomorrow?*



1. When are you going to have lunch? 2. Are you going to visit the Hermitage this week? 3. How long are they going to stay here? 4. When is going to arrive? 5. Are you going to refer to this book in your report? 6. Where is he going to spend his holidays? 7. When are your parents going to return? 8. Is she going to skate tomorrow? 9. Are you going to watch this show tonight? 10. Is he going to do the shopping at the weekend?

**Exercise 4. Listen to or read the story. Answer the questions. Reproduce the story.**

Tom is going to take part in a long-distance bicycle race across the country. They will be setting out from Hull at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

This is going to be Tom's third competition and he hopes to set up a new record. He has been training for some years and his coach feels that he is sure to succeed. Tomorrow his coach will be following Tom anxiously in a car. Most of Tom's friends and fans will be waiting for him at the finish line. Among them there will be Tom's father who took part in this sort of race when he was young.

Questions:

1. What kind of race will be tomorrow? 2. Where will the sportsmen be setting out from? 3. When will they be setting out? 4. Is Tom an experienced sportsman? 5. What are his aspirations? 6. How long has he been training with his coach? 7. What does his coach think of his future results? 8. Where will the coach be tomorrow? 9. Who will be waiting for Tom at the finish line? 10. Why will Tom's father be among his friends and fans? 11. Was Tom's father a sportsman in his youth?

**Exercise 5. Ask special questions. Use the suggested question words.**

*Pattern: We shall be working hard at this time tomorrow. (When? Who?) - When will you be working hard? Who will be working hard at this time tomorrow?*

1. She will be taking a music lesson at this time tomorrow. (*What? When?*)
2. They will be building the summer cottage when they are in the countryside in summer. (*When? What? Where?*)
3. They will be playing football with their friends when you come home. (*Who? When? What? Who ...with?*)
4. We'll be watching an interesting TV programme at 5 o'clock tomorrow. (*What? When?*)
5. They will be preparing for their exam when you come. (*What? When?*)

**Exercise 6\*. Translate the sentences into English (test exercise).**

1. Иди домой, а то родители будут беспокоиться.
2. Нам нужно вернуться в десять часов. Джейн будет нас ждать в общежитии.
3. Не говори ей об этом. Через минуту она будет плакать.
4. Что вы будете делать в это время в следующую пятницу? - Как всегда буду работать.
5. Не звоните ей в двенадцать часов. Она будет готовить презентацию в это время.
6. В это время мальчики нашего класса будут играть в футбол.
7. Когда мы приедем в Лондон, снова будет идти дождь.
8. Мы приедем в шесть часов. - Хорошо, я буду вас ждать.
9. Мы сегодня идем в театр. Вы будете сидеть рядом со мной.
10. Скоро наступит июнь. Студенты будут готовиться к экзаменам.

**LABORATORY WORK ON THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE**

**Exercise 1. Form the Future Perfect tense from the suggested verbs.**

**A) Form the 1<sup>st</sup> person Singular.**

Pattern: *to receive - I shall have received. / I will have received.*

to do; to sleep; to wash.

**B) Form the 3<sup>rd</sup> person Singular.**

Pattern: *to take - He will have taken. / She will have taken.*

to know; to forget; to tell.

**C) Form the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> person Plural.**

Pattern: *to read - You will have read. / They will have read.*

to finish; to choose; to catch.

**Exercise 2. Make the sentences interrogative. Use general questions.**

Pattern: *He will have caught a lot of fish by the evening.* - *Will he have caught many fish by the evening?*

1. They will have left home by then. 2. You will have returned by the next term. 3. She will have done the flat by 5 o'clock. 4. I shall have received their answer by tomorrow. 5. We shall have read the book by May. 6. He will have left school by June. 7. We shall have done the work by next week.

**Exercise 3. Form disjunctive questions.**

Pattern I: *The guests will have come by 6 o'clock.* - *The guests will have come by 6 o'clock, won't they?*

Pattern II: *We shan't have forgotten it by then.* - *We shan't have forgotten it by then, shall we?*

1. I shan't have received your present by Friday. 2. He will have reached the station by 7 o'clock. 3. She will have got up by 6 o'clock. 4. We shan't have left home by tomorrow. 5. I shall have read the book by next Sunday. 6. He won't have returned before you arrived. 7. We shall have learned a lot by the end of the term. 8. They will have passed all the exams by July. 9. You won't have moved to a new flat by next week. 10. The children will have forgotten it by tomorrow.

**Exercise 4. Answer the following questions. Use the suggested openings.**

Pattern: *When will the children forget the incident? (By tomorrow)* - *By tomorrow they will have forgotten it.*

1. When will she enter the institute? (*By the end of August*) 2. When will snow cover the ground? (*By the end of November*) 3. When will the expedition cross the Pacific? (*By the end of October*) 4. When will Mother cook dinner? (*By the time you come home*) 5. When shall we make progress? (*By the end of the term*) 6. When will you get rid of your

mistakes? (*By next month*) 7. When will he master English? (*By the time he graduates*) 8. When will you pass your exams? (*By the end of June*) 9. When will spring come? (*By the end of March*) 10. When shall we settle the matter? (*By the end of the meeting*)

**Exercise 5. Answer the questions in the Future Perfect tense using the given suggestions.**

Pattern: *Will you be still asleep if I call on you at eight o'clock? (to get up) - Oh no, I shall have got up by that time.*

1. Will your sister be having dinner if I call for her at six? (*to have dinner*)
2. Will your brother be at home at nine o'clock on Sunday? (*to leave for the countryside*)
3. Will the secretary be typing the papers on Monday morning? (*to do everything*)
4. Will he be a student next June? (*to graduate*)
5. Will the Browns still be living in their old flat in January? (*to move to a new flat*)
6. Will you still be cooking when the guests arrive? (*to do all the cooking*)
7. Will you still be watching TV at eleven o'clock tonight? (*to turn off*)
8. Will the students be taking their exams on the first of July? (*to pass all the exams*)
9. Will you be doing the shopping when we get home? (*to return*)
10. Will the children be decorating the Christmas tree when the guests arrive? (*to decorate*)

**Exercise 6. Answer the questions, using the given suggestions. Begin your answers with 'I'm sure'.**

Pattern: *Shall I find him in if I come at six? (to go) - I'm sure he will have gone already.*

1. Will you still be cooking dinner at twelve tomorrow? (*to do the cooking*)
2. Will you help Granny to look for her glasses when you come back? (*to find*)
3. Shall we be able to discuss the new film on Saturday? (*to see the film*)
4. Shall I see Mike in Moscow when I return? (*to arrive*)
5. Will they still be having dinner at six tomorrow? (*to have dinner*)
6. Will Helen be at home if I ring her up at eight? (*to come*)
7. Will the boys still be taking

their exams in the middle of July? (*to pass*) 8. Will you be repairing your bicycle if I call for you at nine? (*to fix*)

**Exercise 7. Answer the questions.**

1. Will you have passed all the examinations by the 15<sup>th</sup> of June? When will you have passed all the exams? How many exams will you have passed by the 1<sup>st</sup> of July? How many exams will you have passed by the time you graduate from the Institute? 2. When will you have read the book you are reading for your individual reading now? What books will you have read by the end of the second term? 3. How long will you have known each other by the end of this year? How long will you have known each other by the time you graduate from the Institute? 4. How many weeks shall we have studied by the end of May? 5. If you take an express train now, by what time will you have reached Moscow? If you take a taxi now, by what time will you have reached Moscow? 6. If you start packing now, by what time will you have finished? 7. How long will you have lived in Vladimir by the end of this year? 8. What grammar rules will you have studied by the end of the second term? 9. When will the students who are now lagging behind have caught up with the others? 10. When will you have returned the books to the library?

**Exercise 8\*. Translate into English (test exercise).**

1. Мэри будет дома, если я позвоню ей в 8? - Я уверена, что она уже придет. 2. Я закончу читать книжку по индивидуальному чтению к началу июня. 3. Дети буду украшать елку, когда придут гости? - Нет, они ее уже украсят к этому времени. 4. Ты все еще будешь ремонтировать велосипед, если я зайду к тебе в девять? - Я уверен, я его уже отремонтирую. 5. Если вы начнете складывать вещи сейчас, к какому времени вы закончите? 6. Ты сделаешь сообщение к тому времени, как он придет, не так ли? 7. Мы сможем обсудить новый фильм завтра? - Да, до завтра я его уже посмотрю. 8. К концу году я сделаю ремонт в квартире. 9. Бабушка все еще будет искать очки,

когда мы придем? - Надеюсь, она их уже найдет к этому времени.  
10. Если ты сядешь на скоростной поезд, к какому времени ты приедешь в Санкт-Петербург?

## LABORATORY WORK ON THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

### Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

#### A. Give a short affirmative answer, then – a complete sentence.

Pattern: *Had you finished your work by 11 o'clock yesterday?* - *Yes, I had. I had finished my work by 11 o'clock yesterday.*

1. Had the expedition returned by the tenth of March? 2. Had you seen your parents before you left for Moscow? 3. Had your mother done the flat before the guests came? 4. Had you taken all the exams by the end of January? 5. Had you consulted a doctor before you became a student?

#### B. Give first a short negative answer, then – a complete negative sentence.

Pattern: *Had you returned the books to the library by the end of the term?* - *No, I hadn't. I hadn't returned the books to the library by the end of the term.*

1. Had you sung in public before yesterday's party? 2. Had the children ever seen an elephant before they went to the Zoo? 3. Had the river frozen over by the end of November? 4. Had you read English books in the original before you became a student? 5. Had they written the test by the time the bell went?

### Exercise 2. Make the sentences interrogative.

Pattern: *She had already taken a taxi when I came.* - *Had she taken a taxi when we came?*

1. They had already packed their things when the travel agent came.  
2. They had already left when we arrived at the station. 3. We had already bought the tickets when the first bell went. 4. The lake had already frozen

over when December came. 5. She had already gone when I arrived. 6. They had already been abroad before they went to France. 7. The teacher had already come when the bell went.

**Exercise 3. Use the Past Perfect with the suggested time signals.**

Pattern: *We planted all the trees yesterday. (by 5 o'clock) - By 5 o'clock, we had planted all the trees yesterday.*

1. The concert began. (*before we got there*) 2. They took a lot of photos. (*before they lost their camera*) 3. We did a lot of gardening. (*before it started to rain*) 4. He used no map. (*before he lost his way*) 5. It rained. (*before it began to freeze*). 6. She cleaned all the windows. (*by lunchtime*) 7. My friend passed her exam. (*by 10 o'clock*) 8. The days grew longer. (*by the end of May*)

**Exercise 4. Answer the questions using the verb suggested in the Past Perfect tense. Do this exercise twice: first give short and then full answers. Begin your short answers with 'because' or 'that'.**

Pattern: *Why didn't you listen to that play offline? (to hear) - (a) Because I had heard it before. (b) I didn't listen to that play offline because I had heard it before.*

1. Why didn't you see Fred when you came to Boston? (*to leave*) 2. Why didn't Kate want to go to the cinema? (*to see*) 3. Why didn't you tell him my new address? (*to forget*) 4. What did Rick hear about Kate's examination? (*to pass*) 5. Why couldn't you get into your flat at once? (*to lose the key*) 6. Why did Tom come home so soon from his holiday? (*to spend all the money*) 7. Why did he rush to the refectory during the first break? (*to have no breakfast*) 8. What did you learn about Bob? (*to marry*) 9. What did she read in the newspaper about the expedition? (*to return*) 10. What did he learn about Helen from the letter he received? (*to be ill for a month*)

**Exercise 5. Use the Past Perfect tense of the verb suggested to complete the sentences.**

Pattern; *When John and I got to the theatre, the play... (to start already) - When John and I got to the theatre, the play had already started.*

1. When she went to bed, she remembered that she.... (*not to lock the door*)
2. She felt tired because she.... (*to overwork the day before*)
3. She went for a holiday after she.... (*to pass the exam*)
4. I didn't know what to do when I.... (*to spend all the money*)
5. I didn't look at the present after he.... (*to go*)
6. I was very sorry to hear that he.... (*to fall ill*)
7. He didn't start eating until.... (*to wash his hands*)
8. When I met Helen, I understood why Bill.... (*to marry her*)
9. He understood the book only after he.... (*to read it again*)
10. He didn't realize the danger until.... (*to become too late*)

**Exercise 6. Join the following pairs of sentences by making one of them a clause with the verb in the Past Perfect tense. Use the conjunctions 'after', 'as soon as', 'before', 'until', 'till' and 'when'.**

Pattern I: *They went home. They finished their work. (after) - They went home after they had finished their work.*

Pattern II: *The sun set. I was ready to go. (before) - The sun had set before I was ready to go.*

1. He died. He was very ill. (*before*)
2. She tore up the letter. She read it. (*as soon as*)
3. She wrote the letter. She emailed it. (*after*)
4. I arrived in London. My friend left the city. (*when*)
5. He left the room. I turned on the computer. (*as soon as*)
6. He had dinner. He went to the cinema. (*after*)
7. We didn't disturb him. He finished his work. (*until*)
8. We reached the football ground. The game started. (*when*)
9. The man didn't leave. He didn't receive a definite answer. (*till*)
10. He stayed at his friends' for a month. They wanted him to leave. (*after*)

**Exercise 7. Combine two simple sentences into a complex sentence. Use 'hardly...when'. Note the inversion.**

Pattern: *He went to bed. He immediately fell asleep. - Hardly had he gone to bed when he fell asleep.*



1. We left home. It started to rain. 2. He entered the room. Everybody stopped talking. 3. Her daughter became a student at the Institute. She fell seriously ill. 4. The actor opened his mouth. The students began laughing. 5. The war began. He went to the front at once. 6. The teacher looked at the test. He immediately saw a mistake. 7. A cold wind blew. It immediately began to freeze. 8. It lightened. There followed a clap of thunder. 9. His friend told him the news. He felt panic. 10. She came to the village. She immediately started walking barefoot.

**Exercise 8. Paraphrase the sentences using 'No sooner...than'.**

Pattern: *Scarcely had we met when we had to part again. - No sooner had we met than we had to part again.*

1. Scarcely had he arrived when he started a quarrel with his sister. 2. Scarcely had I glanced at her when I recognized her. 3. Scarcely had he pronounced his name when everybody stared at him. 4. Scarcely had the dog heard the music when it began dancing. 5. Scarcely had the bell gone when the children left the classroom. 6. Scarcely had they come to the beach when it began drizzling. 7. Scarcely had the lecture begun when Nick fell asleep. 8. Scarcely had he mastered the language when he had to go abroad. 9. Scarcely had she done the room when the guests came. 10. Scarcely had she seen me when she began talking like a machine.

**Exercise 9. Use reported speech. Make the necessary changes.**

***Remember to make the necessary changes both in the word order and certain words.***

***Use 'that' / 'those' instead of 'this' / 'these',***

***'before' instead of 'ago',***

***'the previous' instead of 'last',***

***'the day before' instead of 'yesterday'.***

Pattern: *She said, 'We left for Brest last week'. - She said that they had left for Brest the previous week.*

1. The teacher said, 'Who came here after the meeting?'
2. The children said, 'We didn't understand this rule'.
3. The girl said, 'The lecturer left five minutes ago'.
4. The student said, 'Who changed the timetable yesterday?'
5. The boy said, 'Did you go fishing last Sunday?'
6. Mother said, 'Why have you brought these books?'
7. My friend said, 'How did you manage to repair this TV-set yesterday?'

**Exercise 10. Listen to or read the stories. Answer the questions. Retell the stories.**

Nearly a week had passed before the boy was able to explain what had happened to him. One afternoon he set out from the coast in a small boat and was caught in a storm.

Towards evening the boat struck a rock and sank. The boy swam to the shore and stayed there the whole night. He was cold and hungry. He had had nothing to eat since lunch. His warm sweater had sunk to the bottom of the sea together with the boat.

Early the next morning the boy saw a light high up on the cliffs. He struggled up the rocks towards the light he had seen. Suddenly his foot slipped and he fell down.

That was all he remembered. When he woke up a day later, he found himself in hospital. Who had saved him, he wondered?

Questions:

1. How much time had passed before the boy was able to explain everything?
2. When did he set out in a small boat?
3. What happened to him after he had set out from the coast in a boat?
4. What happened to the boat when it struck a rock?
5. How did the boy reach the shore?
6. Where did he spend the night?
7. How did he feel there?
8. Had he had anything to

eat since lunch? 9. Where was his warm sweater? 10. What did the boy see high up on the cliffs? 11. Where did he climb up? 12. Why did he begin to struggle up the rocks? 13. What happened during his ascent? 14. Did he remember what had happened after his fall? 15. Where did he find himself the next day? 16. Did he remember who had saved him? 17. Who do you think saved him?

### Presence of Mind

A fire broke out in the middle of the night in a country house where a number of guests were 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 his usual 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 he had even found time to fetch his pipe and his tobacco-pouch.

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.

### Questions:

1. What happened in the middle of the night? 2. What were the guests doing at that time? 3. How were the guests dressed? 4. Were they all excited? 4. In what way did one guest differ from the others? 6. Did the other guests admire his self-possession? 7. What did he draw everybody's attention to? 8. The man hadn't lost his presence of mind, had he?

### **Exercise 11\*. Translate into English (test exercise).**

1. Жена приготовила ужин к тому времени, как пришел муж. 2. Не успели мы прийти на пляж, как начался дождь. 3. Дети сказали, что

они не понимают это правило. 4. Как только он ушел из комнаты, я включил компьютер. 5. Когда она легла спать, она вспомнила, что не закрыла дверь. 6. После того как он пробыл у друзей месяц, они захотели, чтобы он уехал. 7. Мама спросила, зачем я привел собаку. 8. Не успел он закончить университет, как сразу уехал за границу. 9. Когда мы прибыли на стадион, игра уже началась. 10. Когда я встретил Елен, я понял, почему Том на ней женился.

## LABORATORY WORK ON THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### **Exercise 1. Answer the questions according to the pattern:**

Pattern: *Did it rain yesterday? - Yes, it did. - How long had it been raining before you went for a walk (for an hour) - It had been raining for an hour.*

1. Did he live in Leningrad in 1940? How long had he been living there when the war broke out? *(for five years)* 2. Did she work at the University before she retired? How long had she been working there before she retired? *(for 30 years)* 3. Did you stay at the hotel when you were at the seaside? How long had you been staying there when Jane arrived? *(for a fortnight)* 4. Did they study French before they went to France? How long had they been studying it before they went there? *(for three years)* 5. Did they work at their book last year? How long had they been working at it before they sent it to the publishing house? *(for two years)* 6. Did you play chess yesterday? How long had you been playing chess before you took part in the chess tournament? *(for six years)* 7. Did he listen to that song yesterday? How long had he been listening to it before he could understand all the words? *(for an hour)* 8. Did she take part in the work of the English speaking club? How long had she been practising English there before she could speak it fluently? *(for three years)*

**Exercise 2. Make up similar examples.**

I had been reading	for half an hour		you phoned me
I had been cleaning my room	for an hour		before
I had been looking through some magazines	for twenty minutes	when	somebody knocked at the door

**Exercise 3. Answer the questions.**

1. How long had you been waiting before the taxi came? 2. How long had you been staying at the health centre when the new doctor arrived? 3. How long had you been working in the garden when it began to rain? 4. How long had you been living in Vladimir before you entered the Institute? 5. How long had you been working (studying) before you entered the Institute? 6. How long had you been doing your lessons when your neighbours interfered? 7. How long had you been waiting in the library before you got the book you needed? 8. How long had you been writing the essay when the teacher came in?

**Exercise 4. Listen to or read the story. Answer the questions.**

**Retell the story.**

True to Himself

An old businessman on his death-bed was making his will. He told his lawyer he would bequeath three thousand pounds to each of his employees who had been working with him for twenty years or more.

The lawyer was struck with such generosity. But the old man said he didn't mean to be generous at all, for none of his employees had stayed with him longer than a year. He meant to produce a favourable impression on the public, for he was sure it would look splendid in the newspapers.

### Questions:

1. What was the old businessman doing on his death-bed? 2. Who was he going to bequeath three thousand pounds to? 3. What did the lawyer think of the businessman? 4. Was he really generous? How can you prove it? 5. Why was he making such a will?

### **Exercise 5\*. Translate into English using the Past Continuous or the Past Perfect Continuous (test exercise).**

1. Он несколько лет работал в школе, прежде чем стал работать в университете. 2. Когда он уехал за город, мой брат все еще работал. 3. Когда прошел дождь, мы бродили по лесу. 4. Мы долго бродили по лесу, прежде чем увидели озеро. 5. Они три года жили в Нижнем Новгороде, прежде чем переехали в Москву. 6. Когда началась война, они жили в Бресте. 7. Какие журналы вы просматривали, когда я вошел? 8. Я просматривала журналы около двух часов, прежде чем нашла нужную мне статью. 9. Дети давно уже спали, когда мы вернулись домой. 10. Дети спали, когда мы вернулись домой. 11. Мы обсуждали его стихи, когда он наконец пришел. 12. Мы обсуждали его стихи уже более часа, когда он пришел. 13. Моя сестра говорила по телефону, когда я решила лечь спать. 14. Она говорила по телефону около часа, когда я легла спать.

## LABORATORY WORK ON THE PASSIVE VOICE

### **Exercise 1. Change the sentences into the Present Indefinite Passive.**

Pattern: *People always admire such books. - Such books are always admired.*

1. People speak English all over the world. 2. One uses chalk for writing on boards. 3. People cook meals in the kitchen. 4. We keep our books in two bookcases. 5. They don't speak Latin now. 6. They make good

progress in French. 7. They sell apples by the kilo. 8. People don't wear such hats now.

**Exercise 2. Answer the questions using a passive construction.**

Pattern: *Is this a brick house? - Yes, the house is made of brick.*

1. Is this a gold watch? 2. Is this a leather bag? 3. Are these silver spoons?  
4. Are these nylon gloves? 5. Is this a straw hat? 6. Is this a glass box? 7.  
Are these velvet dresses?

**Exercise 3. Give a complete sentence in your answer. Use the suggested words.**

Pattern: *That letter must be sent at once. (two hours ago) - It was sent two hours ago.*

1. That blue shirt must be washed. (*yesterday*) 2. This watch must be repaired. (*last Friday*) 3. Those newspapers must be found. (*two days ago*)  
4. That parcel must be sent. (*last month*) 5. That book must be returned. (*yesterday*) 6. Our time-table must be changed. (*a week ago*) 7. The floor must be cleaned. (*two hours ago*) 8. Your trousers must be ironed. (*in the morning*)

**Exercise 4. Change the sentences into the Past Indefinite Passive. Give two passive constructions.**

Pattern: *They showed me their new flat. - I was shown their new flat. Their new flat was shown to me.*

1. Her father gave her a watch on her birthday. 2. They sent me the photos last week. 3. My friend told me the news this morning. 4. We left him a message in his office. 5. They offered his son a new job. 6. Granny promised me a bicycle yesterday. 7. They paid him 100 Euros for the dictionary.

**Exercise 5. Change the sentences into the Future Indefinite Passive.**

Pattern: *The fall will hurt him badly. - He will be badly hurt.*

1. Ben will look after the dog well.
2. They will hold a meeting here.
3. Ann will teach Richard to dance.
4. People will ask you a lot of questions.
5. People will enjoy this film.
6. Someone will meet the visitors at the station.
7. Kate will clean the room after lunch.

**Exercise 6. Answer the questions using the Future Indefinite Passive and the given suggestions.**

Pattern: *When will they show the new film? (next month) - It will be shown next month.*

1. When will she cook the dinner? (*in the morning*)
2. When will he recite the poem? (*at the party*)
3. When will they send for the doctor? (*in a minute*)
4. When will they bring the parcel? (*tomorrow*)
5. When will he sing this song? (*on May Day*)
6. When will they play this game? (*in the evening*)
7. When will you send these books? (*next Friday*)

**Exercise 7. Answer the questions in the Present Continuous Passive using the given suggestions.**

Pattern: *Are they sending Fred abroad? (Thomas) - Oh no, Thomas is being sent.*

1. Are they calling Jane? (*John*)
2. Is she making coffee? (*tea*)
3. Are they selling apples? (*oranges*)
4. Are they making a dress? (*a costume*)
5. Is she writing an article? (*emails*)
6. Are they watching a play? (*a film*)
7. Is he repairing a TV-set? (*a computer*)

**Exercise 8. Answer the questions in the Present Continuous Passive using the given suggestions. Use 'there' instead of the adverbial modifier of place.**

Pattern: *What is going on in the great hall? (to hold a meeting) - A meeting is being held there.*



1. What is going on in Room 415? (*to examine students*) 2. What is going on in the yard? (*to plant trees*) 3. What is going on in the kitchen? (*to make a cake*) 4. What is going on on the playground? (*to play football*) 5. What is going on in the sitting room? (*to discuss a new film*) 6. What is going on in the garden? (*to make flowerbeds*) 7. What is going on in that room? (*to watch a film*)

**Exercise 9. Change the sentences into the Past Continuous Passive.**

Pattern: *When I came, they were cleaning the windows.* - *When I came, the windows were being cleaned.*

1. When we left the meeting, people were still discussing the matter. 2. When I came to the village, they were building a new school. 3. When she entered the room, they were watching videos. 4. When we passed the garden, they were watering flowers. 5. When she came to my place, I was putting the children to bed. 6. When I arrived, my daughter was cooking dinner. 7. When I called on them, they were making arrangements for the party.

**Exercise 10. Change the sentences into the Present Perfect Passive.**

Pattern: *Someone has broken my pen.* - *My pen has been broken.*

1. Somebody has put flowers on the table. 2. They have brought up their child very well. 3. Somebody has left the window open. 4. They have fried the meat very well. 5. My friends have invited you to dinner. 6. Somebody has lost the key to the box. 7. Nobody had made any mistakes in the test.

**Exercise 11. Change the sentences into the Past Perfect Passive as in the example.**

Pattern: *He could not bring you the book as he had lost it.* - *He could not bring you the book as it had been lost.*

1. He couldn't enter the house as she had locked it. 2. They couldn't have any dinner as Mother hadn't cooked it. 3. I couldn't use your pen as Kate had broken it. 4. She couldn't give you the money as she had spent it. 5. He couldn't polish the floor as she hadn't washed it. 6. I couldn't email the letter as I hadn't written it. 7. She couldn't speak at the meeting as they had given her no information.

**Exercise 12. Listen to or read the articles. Ask questions on the articles. Reproduce the articles. Mind the use of the passive forms.**

A woman from Port Headland in Australia was attacked by a burglar while she was on the phone to her brother in Leeds, England. Her brother heard strange noises and phoned his local police station in Leeds. The Port Headland police were contacted immediately, and an officer was sent to the woman's house. She was rescued just eighteen minutes after the attack happened.

Yorkshire Electricity Company has apologised after they sent a customer a bill for €2 billion. Tanya Holland, from Huddersfield was told that she owed €2,131,474 but the company said that she could pay in installments. They later admitted that they had made a mistake and a new bill for €21.31 was sent.

It has been estimated that a towel is stolen from a Holiday Inn hotel every twelve seconds - that makes a total of 2.7 million towels a year!

**Exercise 13\*. Translate into English (test exercise).**

1. Что происходит в зале совещаний? - Обсуждается спорный вопрос. 2. Новый фильм покажут в следующем месяце. 3. Это соломенная шляпка? - Да, она сделана из соломы. 4. Ему заплатили большую сумму денег за книгу. 5. Делегацию встретят в аэропорту. 6. Наше расписание надо поменять. - Его изменили уже неделю назад. 7. Документы нельзя было отослать, так как их еще не подписали. 8. Когда я приехала в деревню, там строилась новая школа. 9. Кого зовут? 10. Псылку доставят завтра.

## LABORATORY WORK ON THE REVISION OF TENSES

**Exercise 1\*.** Use the required tense forms instead of the words taken in brackets. Also use auxiliaries and the negative 'not' if necessary.

1. I am sure she (to work) in the yard now. 2. What (you, to do) here in Moscow? 3. When (you, to get up) in the morning? 4. I do not know what he (to drive at). 5. I am very busy. I (to work) at my report. 6. The room is full of smoke which (to come) from your pipe. 7. Usually nobody (to smoke) in here. 8. I (not to hear) what he is saying. 9. I do not hear what he (to say). 10. He (not to sleep), he is listening to music. 11. Do not worry about them. They (to have) a good time in Riga now. 12. Father (not to like) to be disturbed when he is working. 13. I never talk while I (to work). 14. I (never to talk) while I am working. 15. My dear, you (to talk) nonsense. 16. (you, to speak) English? Yes, a little. 17. Yes, I hear him well. I (to listen) attentively. 18. She (not to believe) that I know her secret. 19. As soon as she (to leave) we shall occupy the table. 20. Where (you, to hurry)? I can give you a lift. 21. What (they, to do) on Sundays? 22. We (to go) to the seaside every summer. 23. (you, to see) the difference between these words? 24. We (to approach) the sea. You will see it soon. 25. Why (you, to cry)? What is wrong? 26. Who (to wait) for me? – Your wife. 27. She (not to hope) to see him again. 28. She (constantly, to think) of you. 29. You are such a bore. You (always, to grumble). 30. He (to have) a lot of friends in Riga.

**Exercise 2\*.** Use the required forms of the Past indefinite or the Present Perfect tense instead of the words taken in brackets. Also use the negative particle 'not' or the word 'never' if necessary.

1. We (to meet) a few days ago. 2. I (to see) this film last year. 3. I (never to see) this man before. 4. It (to happen) when I was out. 5. He (to study) English for two years. 6. I (to break) my pencil. Will you give me yours? 7. We (not to talk) much that evening. 8. I (not to speak) to them yet. 9. He

(to eat) nothing since morning. 10. When night (to come), they made a campfire. 11. When (you, to begin) to study English? 12. Where are the guests? They (to leave). 13. He (to live) in Vladimir for a year already. 14. (you, to write) your letter already? 15. She (to be) there. She doesn't want to go there again. 16. Tom (not to be) to Canada either. 17. Oh, I (to do) something real at last. 18. The bell (to ring), but the boy did not answer. 19. She (to give) a party on Saturday. 20. (you, to find) your pen? If not, take mine. 21. I am sorry, but the doctor (to go) to Swansea. 22. He (to tell) me that he would not come. 23. I (to tell) him I won't come. 24. The sun (to rise). Get up! 25. When the sun (to rise), we got up. 26. He (to drink) a cup of hot milk and went to bed. 27. They (to be) in Moscow last week. 28. I (to know) him since childhood. 29. She said only Belinda (to know) how to treat men. 30. I (to lose) my way. I am a little frightened. 31. I (not to sleep) since yesterday. 32. She (to forget) to ring me up yesterday. 33. He (to do) a lot of work this week. 34. He (to throw) down his spade and entered the house. 35. I (not to know) what to answer.

**Exercise 3\*. Use the required past tense forms instead of the words taken in brackets. Also use auxiliaries and the negative 'not' if necessary. Use the passive Voice if necessary.**

1. When I came, she (to cook) dinner. 2. When (you, to begin) to learn English? 3. They told me that they (to be) in the town some years before. 4. The road under the trees (to lead) straight to the village. 5. The school (to build) by the 1<sup>st</sup> of September. 6. He glanced my way to see if I (to listen). 7. She claimed that she (to meet) Monty on her way home. 8. A new school (to build) at that time in the village. 9. I (to meet) by the dean. 10. Hardly (they, to drive) a mile when they saw a river. 11. I was not sleeping. I (to listen) to the radio. 12. Father never talked while he (to work). 13. What (you, to do) when I saw you? 14. He (not to write) a line since he came here. 15. We waited until the train (to pass). 16. I did not worry. They (to have) a good time in Crimea then. 17. I (to go) to the seaside every summer. 18. They (to walk) only a mile when they saw the village. 19.

This school (to build) two years ago. 20. Fortunately the rain (to stop) before we started. 21. I (constantly, to think) of you. 22. He said they (to wait) for me since two o'clock. 23. (you, to know) about it at that time? 24. He was such a bore. He (always, to complain). 25. I (not to worry) about him. I knew he was having a good time. 26. I waited until she (to find) the key and opened the door. 27. Thomas said that he (to bring) sad news. 28. I (not to hear) him well, though I was listening attentively. 29. When we woke, the sun (to shine) brightly. 30. An hour ago the girl (to walk) in the park. 31. I knew that he (to work) for ten hours. 32. I was sure that you (to invite) to take part in the conference. 33. She (to drink) a cup of milk and went to bed. 34. When I came home, my mother (to go) to the concert. 35. She (to be) ill for some days when I learned about it. 36. I (to tell) that the dean had not come. 37. He did not notice what (to go on) around him. 38. They told me that the telephone (not to work). 39. When the car (to stop), Tom's brother got out of it. 40. He opened the door, the maid (to polish) the window. 41. He (to open) the door. The servant was cleaning the window. 42. He (to smoke) a cigarette and entered the room. 43. I did not worry. They (to have) a good time in Crimea then. 44. I (not to see) the difference between the two words. 45. I did not hear what he (to talk) about. 46. We usually (to get up) at 7 o'clock. 47. Where (you, to see) him last time?

**Exercise 4\*. Use the required tense forms instead of the words taken in brackets.**

***N.B. Если глагол в главном предложении стоит в прошедшем времени, то и глагол в придаточном дополнительном должен стоять в прошедшем времени. При этом для выражения одновременности с главным предложением в придаточном используется Past Indefinite или Past Continuous, для выражения предшествования – Past Perfect, для выражения будущего – Future-in-the-Past.***

1. Я думал, что вы знаете об этом. I thought you (to know) about it. 2. Он был уверен, что я приду домой вовремя. He was sure that I (to come) home in time. 3. Он сказал, что видел этот фильм. He said he (to see) that film. 4. Она писала, что не приедет в этом году. She wrote that she (not to arrive) this year. 5. Девушка ответила, что не была в Москве раньше. The girl answered that she (not to be) in Moscow before. 6. Она сказала мне, что ее сын работает в саду. She told me that her son (to work) in the garden. 7. Он сказал, что не надеется увидеть вас снова. He said that he (not to hope) to see you again. 8. Я уверен, что он не понимает вас. I am sure that he (not to understand) you. 9. Мальчик говорит, что мать скоро приедет. The boy says that his mother (to come) soon. 10. Один из них заявил, что они студенты. One of them announced that they (to be) students. 11. Он спросил меня, что я делаю. He asked me what I (to do). 12. Мне сказали, что ребенок спит. I was told that the child (to sleep). 13. Я надеюсь, ты видела этот фильм. I hope you (to see) this film. 14. Она пыталась убедить меня, что я не прав. She tried to convince me that I (not to be) right. 15. Она сказала, что ее сын родился в 2015 году. She said that her son (to be born) in 2015. 16. Я спросил его, что он делал все это время. I asked him what he (to do) all that time. 17. Томас сказал, что принес печальную новость. Thomas said that he (to bring) sad news. 18. Я знал, что он пообещает прийти. I knew that he (to promise) to come. 19. Я хотел знать, почему он не написал нам. I wanted to know why he (not to write) to us. 20. Он сожалел, что не может приехать в наш город. He was sorry he (cannot) arrive in our town. 21. Я был уверен, что вы будете приглашены на вечер. I was sure that you (to invite) to the evening-party. 22. Он сказал, что не знает их адреса. He said that he (not to know) their address. 23. Я думала, он работает в саду. I thought he (to work) in the garden. 24. Я не знала, что он такой чувствительный. I did not know he (to be) so sensitive. 25. Я знала, что он был приглашен на наш вечер. I knew that he (to be invited) to our evening-party. 26. Я не знаю, когда он придет сюда. I do not know when he (to come) here. 27. Я уверен, что он не знает вашего

адреса. I am sure that he (not to know) your address. 28. Я не знала, когда вы придете сюда. I didn't know when you (to come) here. 29. Он сказал мне, что послал письма всем своим друзьям. He told me that he (to send) letters to all his friends. 30. Я думаю о том, что вы мне только что сказали. I am thinking of what you (just to tell) me.

## LABORATORY WORK ON THE COMPLEX OBJECT

### **Exercise 1. Ask general questions using the suggested verbs.**

Pattern: *Nina sang beautifully. (to hear) - Did you hear her sing?*

1. Betsy danced wonderfully yesterday. (*to see*) 2. They worked in their garden last Sunday. (*to see*) 3. He spoke very well at the meeting. (*to hear*) 4. The child crossed the street quite safely. (*to watch*) 5. My temperature rose in the evening. (*to feel*) 6. She sang at the concert. (*to hear*) 7. They entered the house together. (*to notice*) 8. It grew quite dark. (*to notice*)

### **Exercise 2. Paraphrase the sentence using a complex object.**

Pattern: *I hear that somebody is crying. - I hear somebody crying.*

1. Nobody heard that the telephone was ringing. 2. I noticed she was speaking very coldly. 3. I saw that he was standing at the entrance. 4. She watched how her children were playing in the yard. 5. We heard that somebody was laughing in the corner. 6. The teacher noticed that the boy was reading a thick book. 7. I see a policeman who is standing at the corner. 8. We hear that a child is crying behind the door.

### **Exercise 3. Answer the questions using a complex object after the suggested verbs.**

Pattern: *Is he a good teacher? - Yes, I think him to be a very good teacher.*

1. Is she a good singer? (*to think*) 2. Is Nick a good student? (*to know*) 3. Is he a good speaker? (*to suppose*) 4. Is his mother an educated woman? (*to think*) 5. Is Tom a good hockey-player? (*to believe*) 6. Is your friend a good swimmer? (*to know*) 7. Is your mother a good cook? (*to consider*) 8. Are these young people good teachers? (*to suppose*)

**Exercise 4. Paraphrase the statements using the verb 'to expect' and a complex object.**

Pattern: *She won't be there in time - I don't expect her to be there in time.*

1. He won't come on Sunday.
2. She won't like the film.
3. They won't join the choir.
4. He won't agree to help us.
5. They won't win the match.
6. The article won't be ready in a month.

**Exercise 5. Ask special question using the suggested interrogatives.**

Pattern: *I want you to buy something for supper. (What?) - What do you want me to buy?*

1. I want you to help my friend. (*How?*)
2. We want you to play tennis. (*Where?*)
3. I want Jim to buy sugar. (*How much?*)
4. We want you to go with us. (*Why?*)
5. Helen wants you to ring her up. (*When?*)
6. I want you to buy something to read. (*What?*)
7. We want you to take music lessons. (*How often?*)
8. They want us to come to the concert. (*When?*)

**Exercise 6. React to the requests as in the pattern.**

Pattern: *Will you turn off the computer? - Do you really want me to turn it off?*

1. Will you speak English to that lady?
2. Will you lay the table for dinner?
3. Will you invite them to the party?
4. Will you join our expedition?
5. Will you wash your pullover?
6. Will you make it up with our friend?

**Exercise 7. Respond to the statements as in the model.**

Pattern: *His absence worries me. - Don't let it worry you.*

1. This email puzzles me.
2. Your words frighten me.
3. Your silence upsets me.
4. This noise irritates me.
5. This boy makes me angry.
6. His compliments make me laugh.
7. This situation drives me mad.
8. This film makes me ill.
9. Granny makes me helpless.
10. This man makes me nervous.



**Exercise 8. Enlarge on the statements using the suggested verbs.**

Pattern: *The door slammed behind him. (to jump) - That made him jump.*

1. We saw our examiner smile. (*to feel at ease*) 2. She spent her vacation at the seaside. (*to look fresh*) 3. He ate ice-cream yesterday. (*to fall ill*) 4. I saw Jim making faces at me. (*to laugh*) 5. They failed in mathematics. (*to work hard*) 6. A big dog jumped at the hooligan. (*to run away*) 7. Granny found her glasses in the shoe. (*to laugh*) 8. He passed the exam with an excellent mark. (*to feel happy*)

**Exercise 9. Ask special questions using the suggested interrogative, as in the pattern.**

Pattern: *She went to the north in summer (What?) - What made her go there?*

1. They went out in the rain. (*What?*) 2. He took the medicine before dinner. (*Who?*) 3. She returned to Moscow two days earlier. (*What?*) 4. She said she liked her new job. (*What?*) 5. He changed his plans for the weekend. (*Who?*) 6. We crossed the street in the wrong place. (*What?*) 7. They promised to come again next summer. (*What?*) 8. I went to the wrong institute, I think. (*Who?*)

**Exercise 10\*. Translate into English (test exercise).**

1. Что заставило его изменить планы на выходные? 2. Он хорошо играет в хоккей? - Я полагаю, что он хороший игрок. 3. Я не думаю, что они согласятся нам помочь. 4. Я услышал ребенка, плачущего за дверью. 5. Я не заметил, как они вошли. 6. Когда ты хочешь, чтобы я тебе позвонила? 7. Ты не выключишь компьютер? - Ты на самом деле хочешь, чтобы я выключила его? 8. Она наблюдала за детьми, играющими во дворе. 9. Не позволяй ему напугать тебя. 10. Мне не нравится, когда она кричит во весь голос.

## LABORATORY WORK ON THE INFINITIVE

### Part I

**Exercise 1. Give the appropriate forms of the following infinitives:**

*to write, to tell, to give, to read, to take, to do, to translate, to carry, to solve, to examine, to send.*

Pattern I (the continuous form): *to be building*

Pattern II (the perfect form): *to have built*

Pattern III (the perfect continuous form): *to have been building*

Pattern IV (the passive form): *to be built*

Pattern V (the perfect passive form): *to have been built*

**Exercise 2. Begin the sentences with 'He is fortunate...' and use the necessary form of the infinitive.**

Pattern I: *He lives in St. Petersburg. - He is fortunate to live in St. Petersburg.*

Pattern II: *He lived in St. Petersburg. - He is fortunate to have lived in St. Petersburg.*

Pattern III: *He is living in St. Petersburg now. - He is fortunate to be living in St. Petersburg now.*

Pattern IV: *He has been living in St. Petersburg for the last two years. - He is fortunate to have been living in St. Petersburg for the last two years.*

Pattern V: *He is offered a good job. - He is fortunate to be offered a good job.*

Pattern VI: *He was offered a good job last week. - He is fortunate to have been offered a good job last week.*

1. He travels very much. 2. He travelled very much last year. 3. He is travelling now. 4. He has been travelling all this time. 5. He is invited to the party. 6. He was introduced to the famous actress. 7. He has good friends. 8. He had good friends there.

**Exercise 3. Use the required forms of the infinitive after the adjectives 'sorry', 'glad', 'happy' and so on in accordance with the pattern:**

Pattern I: *I received a letter from my friend. (I was glad) - I was glad to receive a letter from my friend.*

Pattern II: *I received a letter from my friend. (I am glad) - I am glad to have received a letter from my friend.*

1. I'll accept your kind invitation. (*I'll be happy*) 2. We did not see you at the meeting. (*We are sorry*) 3. We did not see you at the meeting. (*We were sorry*) 4. We heard of our success. (*We were delighted*) 5. She was given a lot of presents. (*She was excited*) 6. She was given a lot of presents. (*She is excited*) 7. She is living with her parents. (*She is quite pleased*) 8. They learned that he borrowed. (*They were shocked*) 9. He was introduced to you. (*He is delighted*) 10. I didn't see you at the meeting. (*I was disappointed*) 11. I learned of his success. (*I was surprised*)

**Exercise 4. Change these sentences using the required forms of the infinitive.**

1. He is glad that he knows you. 2. He is lucky that he has known you all this time. 3. He is fortunate that he is travelling in Central Asia now. 4. He is pleased that he is invited to the party. 5. He is glad that he was invited to the party. 6. He is fortunate that he has been travelling in Central Asia all this time. 7. He is glad that he is a student. 8. He is pleased that he is doing this work. 9. He is glad that he was introduced to you. 10. He is lucky that he has finished the job. 11. He is lucky that he has been sleeping all this time.

**Exercise 5\*. Translate into English (test exercise on the forms of the infinitive.)**

1. Я буду счастлив принять Ваше приглашение. 2. Он рад, что приглашен на этот вечер. 3. Я сожалею, что не видел Вас на собрании. 4. Я был удивлен, когда узнал о его успехе. 5. Ему посчастливилось.

Он путешествовал все это время. 6. Ему посчастливилось. Он путешествует сейчас по Средней Азии. 7. Он в восторге от того, что был представлен Вам. 8. Ему повезло, что он имеет такого хорошего друга. 9. Он доволен тем, что делает эту работу. 10. Он был разочарован, не увидев Вас на собрании. 11. Он рад, что поговорил с Вами. 12. Я сожалею, что покинул свой родной город. 13. Они были шокированы, узнав, что он занимает деньги. 14. Она счастлива, что живет со своими родителями.

## Part II

**Exercise 1. Change the sentences using the infinitive with the anticipatory 'it'.**

Pattern: *To know physics is very important. - It is very important to know physics.*

1. To tell him the truth was quite necessary. 2. To imagine this is almost impossible. 3. To fall in love with the girl was quite natural. 4. To be angry with her was very difficult. 5. To water the flowers was her duty. 6. To be out of breath is not pleasant at all. 7. To deny everything would not be wise. 8. To carry out the plan was almost impossible. 9. To rest after dinner is really pleasant. 10. To swim in this river is very dangerous.

**Exercise 2. Listen to the following sentences, ask a question beginning with 'What' and answer it.**

Pattern: *His plan was to go to the South. - What was his plan? - His plan was to go to the South.*

1. Her duty was to take the boy's temperature. 2. His aim was to put on some weight. 3. Their task was to pack the suitcase. 4. Her wish was to stay home from classes. 5. Their plan was to hire a car and go to the country. 6. His intention is to give up smoking. 7. Her duty was to peel potatoes and wash the floors. 8. His great desire was to buy a house in the

country. 9. Her wish is to go to Moscow and visit the museum. 10. My friend's plan is to visit Brussels.

**Exercise 3. Combine two sentences in one using the infinitive construction with the preposition 'for'.**

Pattern: *You should consult a doctor. It is very important. - It is very important for you to consult a doctor.*

1. You should have a complete rest. It is quite necessary. 2. A sick man should stay in bed. It is quite natural. 3. They grow vegetables. It is interesting. 4. He operates on people for appendicitis. It is quite easy. 5. They work in the greenhouse. It is very pleasant. 6. I can't take this medicine. It is very difficult. 7. Most young people enjoy good health. It is only natural. 8. You should have your blood tested. It is of great importance. 9. You should undergo this operation. It would be better. 10. He lived on his small pension. It was hard.

**Exercise 4. Combine two sentences in one. Use the infinitive construction with the preposition "of" (unemphatic and emphatic).**

Pattern: *You helped me. It was kind of you. - It was kind of you to help me. - How kind of you to help me.*

1. She accepted his offer. It was unwise of her. 2. You left your umbrella in the train. It was careless of you. 3. Tom offered his seat to an old woman. It was polite of him. 4. She made such a mistake. It was foolish of her. 5. You contradicted the professor. It was wrong of you. 6. Ann agreed to that proposal. It was stupid of her. 7. She went there alone. It was brave of her. 8. The boy offered his help. It was decent of him. 9. You lent money to my son. It was kind of you.

**Exercise 5\*. Translate into English (test exercise).**

1. Его намерение – поехать в Москву и посетить этот музей. 2. Купаться в этой реке очень опасно. 3. Очень опасно купаться в этой реке. 4. Как любезно с Вашей стороны помочь мне. 5. Было глупо с ее

стороны сделать такую ошибку. 6. Вам необходимо хорошо отдохнуть. 7. Для больного человека естественно оставаться в постели. 8. Ему было трудно жить на свою маленькую пенсию. 9. Представить это было почти невозможно. 10. Было почти невозможно представить это. 11. Его желание было купить дом в деревне. 12. Вам бы лучше обратиться к врачу. 13. Как смело с ее стороны пойти туда одной. 14. Том поступил вежливо, предложив свое место старой женщине. 15. Им интересно выращивать овощи.

### Part III

**Exercise 1. Paraphrase these sentences using the active form of the infinitive as an attribute (expressing real actions).**

Pattern: *He was the first man who told me that.* - *He was the first man to tell me that.*

1. The first person who spoke to me was very kind. 2. The first person who entered was Mrs. Evans. 3. The next (person) who arrived was Roger. 4. The next car that reached the corner was in trouble too. 5. Yuri Gagarin was the first man who made a space flight. 6. Aunt Milly was the only relative who offered practical help. 7. She was the last person who saw him alive. 8. He is not the only one who has gone through it. 9. I'll be the first (one) who will build a house in the country. 10. And you are the last one who finds work. 11. He was one of the quickest who saw the joke. 12. Andrew was the third (person) who went for interview.

**Exercise 2. Paraphrase these sentences using the active form of the infinitive as an attribute (expressing some modal meaning).**

Pattern: *She has a father who can support her.* - *She has a father to support her.*

1. She was not a girl who would break her habits. 2. There was nothing that could hold him back. 3. James has his son who can support him. 4. We had no one who could give us accurate information. 5. There is nothing that

could stop him. 6. There are servants who can do the work. 7. She found little that could please her there. 8. What did he say that made you laugh? 9. There was no one in the house who could give him a glass of water. 10. She needed someone who would look after her children. 11. She is the very kind of woman who can attract him. 12. We had no one who would help us.

**Exercise 3. Paraphrase these sentences using the passive infinitive as an attribute.**

Pattern: *There is a lot of work that must be done.* - *There is a lot of work to be done.*

1. There was another problem that had to be solved. 2. That was not the sort of thing that could be said over the telephone. 3. There's just one matter that must be cleared up. 4. The first question that must be answered is of great importance. 5. He was the last person who could be suspected. 6. The man who was to be landed was a certain Hartmann. 7. In the meantime there was Irene who had to be thought of. 8. You are the first Brodie who has been called a coward. 9. There is a lesson that should be learned from this tragic event. 10. I don't see anything that can be done. 11. We are given several words that must be used in exercises. 12. We have a lot of tickets that must be distributed among the students.

**Exercise 4. Paraphrase using the retroactive infinitive as an attribute.**

Pattern: *My brother has a large family that he must support.* - *My brother has a large family to support.*

1. I have my room. I must pay for it. 2. They had a lot of work which they had to do before leaving. 3. She has two children she must look after. 4. He has something else he would like to say to you. 5. She gave me a magazine that I could read during the trip. 6. I wanted someone I could talk to. 7. There are six of you that I must bring up and educate. 8. It seems the best thing we can do. 9. But there is so much that you must explain. 10. The

thing we should do is to keep them in their proper place. 11. I'm sure that's the thing that we should do. 12. They found little else they could say to each other. 13. He looked for a word with which he could convey his meaning. 14. Mrs. Baines saw nothing she could hope for.

**Exercise 5. Paraphrase using the retroactive infinitive as an attribute.**

Pattern: *There was no place where he could sit. - There was no place to sit.*

1. He looked for a place where he could hide. 2. There was not much space in which he could work. 3. It was the best place you could swim from. 4. There are two ways in which you can do it. 5. There was no way in which he could vary our attack. 6. That's the best way in which you should treat him. 7. There was no place they could go. 8. That's the part of London you should live in. 9. He had only the long nights in which he could study. 10. He had no time left in which he could practice. 11. He wanted to build a house they could live in during summer.

**Exercise 6. Paraphrase using the 'for-phrase' with the infinitive" in the function of an attribute.**

Pattern: *There is nothing that we should argue about. - There is nothing for us to argue about.*

1. The only thing that he should do is to go home and get a good rest. 2. There was nothing more that he could do. 3. But there was nobody whom they could marry. 4. That's the only thing that a woman can do. 5. He bought a jacket that he could wear in cold weather. 6. There are two directions we can walk in. 7. That was a charming place he could retire to. 8. We borrowed some chairs the guests could sit on. 9. He has a story you should listen to. 10. This is something that other countries should remember. 11. It's the best thing you could do now. 12. This was no time when Roy might be in the town.



### **Exercise 7\*. Translate into English (test exercise).**

1. Он был первым человеком, совершившим космический полет.
2. Нет ничего, что бы остановило его.
3. Имеется несколько слов, которые нужно использовать в упражнениях.
4. Он не единственный человек, который прошел через это.
5. У них никого не было, кто бы мог помочь им.
6. Он именно тот человек, которого нужно пригласить на вечер.
7. У моего брата большая семья, которую нужно содержать.
8. Он искал места, где бы спрятаться.
9. У неё двое детей, за которыми она должна присматривать.
10. У него были долгие ночи, во время которых он мог заниматься.
11. Это лучшее, что вы могли бы сделать сейчас.
12. У него есть история, которую вы должны выслушать.
13. Она именно та женщина, которая может привлечь его.
14. Имеется только один вопрос, который нужно выяснить.
15. Им нечего было больше сказать друг другу.
16. Это не лучший способ изучения английского языка.
17. Она принесла несколько стульев, на которых могли бы сесть гости.

### **Part IV**

#### **Exercise 1. Combine two sentences into one using the infinitive as an adverbial modifier of purpose.**

Pattern: *I went to the station. I wanted to meet my friend. - I went to the station to meet my friend.*

1. My sister went to the hospital. She wanted to visit her sick son.
2. She has gone to the dentist. She is going to have her tooth pulled out.
3. Ann has brought some water. She is going to water the flowers.
4. I needed a hammer. I was going to repair the shelf.
5. She has gone to the hairdresser's. She is going to have her hair cut.
6. She has come to my place. She wants to see me.
7. They have gone to the post office. They want to send a parcel.
8. I needed a brush. I was going to paint the door.
9. You must take the medicine if you want to get well again.
10. He brought his brother who wanted to see me.
11. He did that. He wanted to please his wife.

**Exercise 2. Change the following sentences according to the pattern.**

Pattern: *It is easy to play the game. - The game is easy to play.*

1. It is impossible to put up with his behavior. 2. It is very pleasant to listen to him. 3. It is very interesting to talk to your friend. 4. It is quite possible to explain his behavior. 5. It was not very amusing to watch the scene. 6. It was hard to read his handwriting. 7. It was difficult to deal with the man. 8. It was very comfortable to sit in the arm-chair. 9. It was funny to watch their quarrel.

**Exercise 3. Paraphrase the following sentences using the infinitive.**

Pattern: *His uncle was so old that he could not help us. - His uncle was too old to help us.*

1. She was so excited that she could not sleep. 2. The student was so embarrassed that he could not answer the question. 3. The boy was so much frightened that he couldn't talk. 4. My brother was so hungry that he could not wait till dinner time. 5. The boy was so ignorant that he could not answer those plain questions. 6. The girl was so weak that she could not carry her bag. 7. Peter loved her so much that he couldn't treat her badly. 8. The box was so heavy that it couldn't be lifted by one man. 9. She was so bright and clever that she could not be easily deceived. 10. He looked so much worried that he could not be asked any questions.

**Exercise 4. Change the sentences according to the following pattern.**

Pattern: *Ann is tall. She can get the book herself. - Ann is tall enough to get the book herself.*

1. Tom is quite well. He can walk without any help. 2. Tom is very healthy. He can go in for boxing. 3. Tom is very bright. He can answer this difficult question. 5. Tom plays football very well. He can take part in the competition. 6. Tom is very dark. He can be taken for an Indian. 7. Tom

knows German very well. He can translate this poem. 8. Tom gets up very early. He can wake us up in time. 9. The reading-hall is very large. It can seat 600 people. 10. The vase is very ancient. It can be placed in a museum. 11. The dinner was quite substantial. It could feed twice as many people.

**Exercise 5. Paraphrase the following sentences using the 'for-phrase' with the infinitive.**

Pattern: *He opened the door so that the cat might go out. - He opened the door for the cat to go out.*

1. I brought this book so that my son could study law. 2. The problem was so complicated that they couldn't solve it. 3. The shelf was so low that my little son could reach it. 4. The speech was so plain that even a child could understand it. 5. The box was so heavy that she couldn't lift it. 6. He stepped aside so that I could pass. 7. He spoke quite loud so that we could hear him. 8. I left the thermometer on the table so that the doctor could see it. 9. He opened the door so that the cat might go out. 10. The house is so big that a family of ten people can live in it.

**Exercise 6\*. Translate into English (test exercise).**

1. Ему нужна кисть, чтобы покрасить дверь. 2. Он пошел на рынок купить цветов. 3. Его приятно слушать. 4. С этим человеком трудно ладить. 5. Он был слишком возбужден, чтобы спать. 6. Я был слишком голоден, чтобы ждать обеда. 7. Он был слишком обеспокоен, чтобы задавать мне какие-либо вопросы. 8. Том знает английский достаточно хорошо, чтобы перевести это стихотворение. 9. Эта ваза достаточно древняя, чтобы быть помещенной в музей. 10. Я знаю его достаточно хорошо, чтобы не ошибиться. 11. Он отступил в сторону, чтобы я прошел. 12. Я открыл дверь, чтобы кошка вышла. 13. Он говорил достаточно громко, чтобы все мы слышали его. 14. Ящик был слишком тяжелым, чтобы она одна его подняла.

## Part V

### **Exercise 1. Combine two sentences in one using the construction 'Accusative with the Infinitive'.**

Pattern: *He should come to my place. I want this. - I want him to come to my place.*

1. Will you send my love to your parents? I want this. 2. He shouldn't go to the river alone. I don't want this. 3. Ring me up at five tomorrow. I wish this. 4. Don't ring me up tomorrow. I don't wish it. 5. Let him read aloud. I like this. 6. He shouldn't read to himself. I don't like this. 7. She works as a typist. I hate this. 8. They will join the excursion. I expect this. 9. He is a good student. Everybody knows it. 10. This man is a surgeon. I believe it. 11. He takes after his father. I suppose so. 12. Has he a stooping figure? I don't think so.

### **Exercise 2. Change complex sentences into simple ones using the construction 'Accusative with the Infinitive' or with Participle I. Mind not to use the particle "to" before the Infinitive.**

Pattern: *I saw how they walked there every day. - I saw them walk there every day.*

1. I often saw how he skated bareheaded. 2. I saw how they were running to the river. 3. Sometimes I heard how they talked in a whisper. 4. I heard how they were talking in a whisper. 5. I felt how the boy touched my shoulder. 6. I felt that somebody was holding me by the arm. 7. I often watched how she made tea. 8. I watched how they were having dinner together. 9. I didn't see how he played volley-ball. 10. I didn't hear how she sang. 11. I didn't feel how the boy touched my arm. 12. I didn't watch how they played foot-ball. 13. I heard how they were singing this song in chorus.

**Exercise 3. Paraphrase the following sentences using the construction 'Nominative with the Infinitive'.**

Pattern: *They know him to be a good student. - He is known to be a good student.*

1. They suppose him to be in no condition to travel. 2. They believe him to be dangerously ill. 3. They consider this disease to be incurable. 4. They know this book to be very popular with students. 5. They suspect him to have done it for fun. 6. They didn't allow the boy to get up and down during dinner. 7. They never saw him go bareheaded. 8. We expect them to join the excursion. 9. They do not suppose you to know such things. 10. We believe your brother is a surgeon. 11. They made him get up very early. 12. They did not expect him to come so early.

**Exercise 4. Paraphrase the following sentences using the construction 'Nominative with the Infinitive'.**

Pattern I: *It is said that he is a good student. - He is said to be a good student.*

Pattern II: *It is said that he was a good student. - He is said to have been a good student.*

1. It is reported that the delegation will arrive on Monday. 2. It is reported that the guests arrived safe and sound. 3. It is supposed that he is the most worthy man. 4. It is supposed that he was the most worthy man. 5. It is said that this film is worth seeing. 6. It is said that he has travelled much. 7. It is believed that the workers will go on strike. 8. It is believed that the workers have gone on strike. 9. It was expected that the boy would be much interested in literature. 10. It is known that this monument was erected two centuries ago.

**Exercise 5\*. Translate into English using predicative constructions with the Infinitive (test exercise).**

1. Полагают, что он не в состоянии путешествовать. 2. Считают, что эта болезнь неизлечима. 3. Подозревают, что он сделал это ради

шутки. 4. Никогда не видели, чтобы он ходил без головного убора. 5. Докладывают, что делегация приедет в понедельник. 6. Говорят, что он много путешествовал. 7. Полагают, что он был самым достойным человеком. 8. Известно, что этот памятник был воздвигнут два века назад. 9. Я не хочу, чтобы Вы пошли туда одна. 10. Каждый знает, что он хороший студент. 11. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы Вы пришли к нам в субботу. 12. Я видел, как они шли вместе. 13. Вы видели, как он играет в футбол? 14. Я часто наблюдал, как они работают в саду. 15. Иногда я слышал, как они разговаривают. 16. Позвольте пройти, пожалуйста. 17. Не заставляйте его вставать очень рано.

## PART VI (REVISION)

**Exercise 1\*. Use the infinitive with or without the particle 'to' instead of the verbs in brackets.**

Pattern I: *Have you ever heard him (to sing) Russian songs?* - *Have you ever heard him sing Russian songs?*

Pattern II: *He was made (to work) from morning till night.* - *He was made to work from morning till night.*

1. I'd rather (to see) the case for myself. 2. He was never heard (to complain) of difficulties. 3. You ought not (to go) there alone. 4. Why not (to go) there at once? 5. I never saw you (to look) so well before. 6. What makes you (to think) so? 7. I won't have you (to call) me this. 8. I felt it (to be) quite true. 9. They were seen (to leave) the house early in the morning. 10. You had better (to go) to bed. 11. I would rather not (to speak) about it. 12. I felt my heart (to jump). 13. Will you let me (to take a seat)? 14. I won't have you (to sit up) so late. 15. There was nothing left for him to do but (to wait). 16. She does nothing but (to make) scenes from morning till night. 17. Why not (to tell) him the truth? 18. We cannot wait for the weather (to change). 19. Who made you (to do) this? 20. I do not like you (to come) so late. 21. Do you want me (to read) it aloud? 22. I often watched the children (to play). 23. I cannot but (to agree) with you on the

subject. 25. I haven't seen anyone (to leave) the house. 26. She has never known him (to tell) a lie. 27. We know him (to be) a good student. 28. I couldn't get her (to talk). 29. I wanted to get someone (to do) the work properly. 30 The boy was made (to rewrite) the exercise. 31. Do you want me (to read) the letter aloud?

**Exercise 2\*. Use the required forms of the Infinitive instead of the words taken in brackets. Also use the negative 'not' if necessary.**

Pattern: *I am glad (that I was introduced) to him. - I am glad to have been introduced to him.*

1. He is lucky (that he is travelling) in Africa now. 2. She was happy (that she was) a student then. 3. I was fortunate (that I had lived) in Moscow for some years. 4. He is fortunate (that he has been travelling) all this time. 5. She is glad (that she has received) a letter from her friend. 6. I was sorry (when I didn't see) her at the meeting. 7. I was glad (when I received) a letter from my friend. 8. We were delighted (when we heard) of your success. 9. The boy is happy (that he is given) some presents. 10. He was pleased (that he was able) to help us. 11. I am sorry (that I have interrupted) you. 12. He is glad (that he is invited) to the party. 13. He is sorry (that he wasn't invited) to the party. 14. She was pleased (that she was doing) such work. 15. He will be delighted (when he learns) of your success. 16. They are lucky (that they weren't killed) in the accident. 17. Carrie was not sorry (that she had left) her native town. 18. His relatives were shocked (when they learned) he borrowed money. 19. He is lucky (that he was operated on) by this doctor. 20. She is glad (that she is staying) with her parents. 21. I was surprised (when I was met) by your sister. 22. He was lucky (that he had fallen) on his old friend. 23. I was disappointed (when I heard) that you could not come. 24. He is happy (that he has been living) in Moscow all this time. 25. She was glad (that she was offered) a role in the new play. 26. He is happy (that he was awarded) the first prize. 27. She pretended (that she was reading) a book. 28. I am sorry (that I have not seen) the film. 29. He is fortunate (that he has seen) this

famous ballet. 30. She does not like (when you come) so late. 31. I know (that he is) a good student. 32. She is not (a girl who could break) her habits. 33. He is sorry (that he was not invited) to the party. 34. The boy is happy (because he was given) such a nice present.

**Exercise 3\*.** Use the infinitive as an attribute instead of the words in brackets. If the verb has a preposition after it, referring to this word, you should use it too (e.g. *children to look after*). If necessary, use a for-phrase with the infinitive after this word (e.g. *a thing for you to do*).

*Pattern: She was not (a girl who would break) her habits. - She was not a girl to break her habits.*

1. Andrew was (the third who went) for an interview. 2. He was the last (person who could be suspected). 3. She has two (children she must look after). 4. The next (car that reached) the corner was in trouble too. 5. Yuri Gagarin is the first (man who made a spaceflight). 6. There is just one (matter that must be cleared up). 7. There was (a problem that had to be solved). 8. He has something (he would like to say to you). 9. She has some work (that she must do) before leaving. 10. That's the only (thing that the woman can do). 11. He looked for (a place where he could hide). 12. There was (nothing that he could do). 13. He was (the quickest who saw) the joke. 14. James has his (son who can support him). 15. He is not the only (one who has gone) through it. 16. She needed (someone who could look) after her children. 17. That was not (the thing that could be said) over the telephone. 18. She borrowed some (chairs the guests could sit on). 19. I don't see (anything that can be done). 20. That was a charming (place he could retire to). 21. He bought (a coat that he could wear) in winter. 22. But there is so (much that you must explain). 23. He has (a story that you should listen to). 24. They wanted to build (a house they could live in) in summer. 25. You are the first (man who has done) it. 26. They found (little they could say) to each other. 27. This was no time (when Roy might be) in town. 28. Now there was (Irene who had to be thought of). 29. My brother has (a large family that he must support).



## LABORATORY WORK ON THE GERUND

### Part I

**Exercise 1. Give all the forms of the gerund in the following order: Indefinite Active, Indefinite Passive, Perfect Active, Perfect Passive.**

Pattern: *to write*

Indefinite Active - *writing*

Indefinite Passive - *being written*

Perfect Active - *having written*

Perfect Passive - *having been written*

To do, to read, to take, to invite, to meet, to translate, to see, to give, to examine, to leave.

**Exercise 2. Use the Indefinite Ground Active instead of the Infinitives.**

Pattern: *He began to read the letter. - He began reading the letter.*

1. She does not like to go to the cinema. 2. He began to borrow money. 3. They prefer to stay at home. 4. I hate to borrow money. 5. She can't bear to see the child cry. 6. We continued to speak loudly. 7. He proposed to start at night. 8. He tried to sleep on his back. 9. I dislike to waste time on trifles. 10. He intends to go to the South in summer. 11. I can't afford to go to the South.

**Exercise 3. Use the Indefinite Gerund Passive instead of the Infinitive.**

Pattern: *Nobody likes to be laughed at. - Nobody likes being laughed at.*

1. He doesn't like to be told of his duties. 2. I prefer to be told the truth. 3. She couldn't bear to be treated in such a way. 4. No one likes to be made a fool of. 5. He preferred to be examined the first. 6. She hated to be sent there alone. 7. I couldn't afford to be taken there in a taxi. 8. He can't stand

to be kept waiting. 9. The child was afraid to be left alone. 10. He hated to be bothered with silly questions.

**Exercise 4. Use the perfect form of the gerund instead of a clause.**

Pattern: *He regrets that he said this.* - *He regrets having said this.*

1. I denied that I had seen them there. 2. Do you recall that you have sent such a letter? 3. He didn't mention that he had failed at the exam. 4. They never regretted that they had married. 5. I cannot imagine that I did such a thing. 6. I think she forgot that she had invited you. 7. I regret that I didn't work harder at school. 8. I did not remember that he had been in that room. 9. I regret that I followed his advice. 10. I regret that I didn't follow his advice.

**Exercise 5. Use gerundial constructions with the Indefinite Gerund instead of clauses. The conjunction 'when' must be replaced with the preposition 'on', the conjunction 'while' — with the preposition 'in'.**

Pattern: *After they had dinner...* - *After having dinner...*

1. After the men did the work, they went to the river. 2. Before he went back, he called at the booking-office. 3. When the boy saw his mother, he ran to meet her. 4. While he was reading the poem, he missed a line. 5. After he was operated on, he felt much better. 6. When the girl entered the room, she saw an old man. 7. He thought for a while before he wrote the letter. 8. While I was passing the door, I saw a little girl. 9. After they had dinner, they went for a walk. 10. When he heard the story, he smiled. 11. When he was told the news, he was very surprised.

**Exercise 6. Make up sentences. Use the Indefinite Gerund in the active form.**

Pattern: *to clean the window, need* - *The window needs cleaning.*

1. to filter the water, needs 2. to wash the floors, wanted 3. to mend the shoes, want 4. to clean the watch, requires 5. to tune the instrument,

requires 6. to praise the boy, deserves 7. to read the book, is not worth 8. see the film, is worth 9. to watch the game, was worth 10. to visit the place, is not worth

**Exercise 7\*. Change or combine sentences using appropriate forms of the Gerund.**

1. I prefer to stay at home. 2. He didn't like to be treated in such a way. 3. He denied that I had seen them there. 4. After they did the work, they went to the river. 5. He must see the film. The film is worth it. 6. You must wash the floors, They want it. 7. I dislike to waste time on trifles. 8. She can't stand to be laughed at. 9. I regret that I didn't work harder at school. 10. He didn't remember that he had visited the place. 11. When the boy saw his mother, he ran to meet her. 12. He thought for a while before he wrote a letter. 13. After he was operated on, he felt much better. 14. While I was passing the door I saw a little girl.

**Exercise 8\*. Translate into English using appropriate forms of the Gerund (test exercise).**

1. Я предпочитаю оставаться дома в такую погоду. 2. Она не любит ходить в кино одна. 3. Я предпочитаю, чтобы мне сказали правду. 4. Я предпочитаю, чтобы мне не говорили правду. 5. Ему не нравится, когда с ним так обращаются. 6. Он отрицал, что видел меня раньше. 7. Я жалею, что последовал его совету. 8. Я жалею, что не последовал его совету. 9. После того, как они пообедали, они пошли на прогулку. 10. Она не может терпеть, когда над ней смеются. 11. После того, как его прооперировали, он почувствовал себя лучше. 12. Когда мальчик увидел свою мать, он побежал встречать ее. 13. Я не помню, что был здесь раньше. 14. Я подумал немного, прежде чем ответить на этот вопрос. 15. Читая стихотворение, он пропустил строчку. 16. Этот фильм не стоит смотреть. 17. Моим часам требуется чистка. 18. Полы нужно помыть. 19. Мальчик заслуживает похвалы.

## Part II

### **Exercise 1. Combine two sentences in one, use the Gerund with the preposition "for".**

Pattern: *He was kind to my son. I thanked him for this. - I thanked him for being kind to my son.*

1. He gave her flowers. She thanked him for that. 2. He was late. I reproached him for that. 3. I interrupt you. Will you excuse me? 4. He has broken the vase. You should punish him. 5. He has been rude to you. He is sorry for that. 6. She has made such a foolish mistake. She is angry with herself for that. 7. Who must wash the floors? Who is responsible for that? 8. You have helped me. I am thankful to you for that. 9. He did not know the rule. I reproached him for that. 10. The boy has not done the work. You shouldn't punish him for that. 11. Your son has lost the money. Don't blame him for that. 12. They don't want to marry. I don't understand the reason for that.

### **Exercise 2. Combine two sentences in one, use the Gerund with the preposition 'of'.**

Pattern: *He smokes after dinner. He is fond of it. - He is fond of smoking after dinner.*

1. He reads before going to bed after dinner. He is fond of it. 2. I cannot do this work. I am tired of it. 3. She does not swim in the lake. She is afraid. 4. He has made a good report. He is proud of it. 5. Can she tell a lie? Do you think she is capable of it? 6. They said that he had told a lie. They accused him of it. 7. He thought that I had told a lie. He suspected me of it. 8. She has not told the truth. She is ashamed of it. 9. She did not know the truth. She complained of it. 10. He smokes after dinner. He has such a habit. 11. We can go to the South. We have such a chance. 12. He wanted to go to the South. But he gave up the idea.

**Exercise 3. Combine two sentences in one, use the Gerund with the preposition 'in'.**

Pattern: *He controlled his temper. He succeeded in it. - He succeeded in controlling his temper.*

1. He did the work. He succeeded in it. 2. He proposed to her. He did not hesitate in it. 3. He continued to do the work. He persisted in it. 4. She closed the door. She was quiet in it. 5. I made this proposal. I was quite serious in it. 6. He was reading a book. He was engaged in it. 7. She wanted to read this book. She was interested in that. 8. He can't buy food. He has had no experience in it. 9. You can take this medicine. There is no harm in it. 10. You should not take this medicine. There's no sense in it. 11. He translated the story. He had no difficulty in it. 12. He used to talk politics. He delighted in it.

**Exercise 4. Combine two sentences in one, use the Gerund with the preposition 'at', use possessive pronouns if necessary.**

Pattern: *They didn't win the game. I was surprised at it. - I was surprised at their not winning the truth.*

1. He does not know the truth. I am surprised at it. 2. She has not come. I am disappointed at it. 3. They know so much. I wonder at it. 4. He is talking so loudly. I am annoyed at it. 5. He hasn't arrived yet. She is upset at it. 6. I have invited him. She is astonished at it. 7. You read so much. I am not pleased at it. 8. She played the piano. We were delighted at it. 9. He plays chess. He is good at it. 10. He made excuses. He was clever at it.

**Exercise 5. Combine two sentences in one, use the Gerund with the preposition 'to' or 'on'.**

Pattern: *We got up early. We were used to it. - We were used to getting up early.*

1. I don't want them to come. I object to it. 2. He has lost the book. He confessed to it. 3. They had a lot of work every day. They were used to it. 4. I'll meet them soon. I look forward to this. 5. She will refuse to marry

him. When it comes to this. 6. I'm sure he won't drink. He won't take to this. 7. We must go there. I insist on this. 8. You must go there. I insist on this. 9. He may not come early. I can't rely on this. 10. We expected him to come. Our success depended on that.

**Exercise 6\*. Combine two sentences in one using the gerund with appropriate prepositions, use possessive pronoun if necessary (test exercise).**

1. He was late. I reproached him for that. 2. I cannot do this work. I am tired of it. 3. We can go to the South. We have such a chance. 4. He controlled his temper. He succeeded in it. 5. She doesn't know the truth. I am surprised at it. 6. I made this proposal. I was quite serious in it. 7. She does not swim in the lake. She is afraid. 8. He thought that I had told a lie. He suspected me of it. 9. The boy has broken the vase. You should punish him. 10. He was rude to you. He is sorry for that. 11. Can she tell a lie? Do you think she is capable of it? 12. You can take this medicine. There's no harm in it. 13. He plays chess. He is good at it. 14. He knows so much. I am astonished at it. 15. I don't want them to come. I object to this. 16. He had lost the book. He confessed to that.

**Exercise 7\*. Translate into English using the Gerund (test exercise).**

1. Я поблагодарил его за то, что он был очень добр к моему сыну. 2. Он очень гордится тем, что сделал хороший доклад. 3. Нет смысла принимать это лекарство. 4. Я удивлен тем, что он не знает правды. 5. Он обвинил меня в том, что я сказал неправду. 6. Он, не сомневаясь, сделал ей предложение. 7. Я не думаю, что она способна сказать неправду. 8. Кто ответственный за мытье полов? 9. Он оставил мысль о поездке на юг. 10. Мне надоело делать эту работу. 11. Он без труда перевел рассказ. 12. Нет никакого вреда в том, что вы примете это лекарство. 13. Я разочарован тем, что она не пришла. 14. Мы восхищались ее игрой на пианино. 15. Он признался, что потерял книгу.

### Part III

#### **Exercise 1. Combine or change the sentences using the necessary forms of the Gerund and possessive pronouns.**

Pattern: *I don't like when you interrupt me. - I don't like your interrupting me.*

1. I don't like when you interrupt me. 2. Do you mind if I smoke here? 3. He must be told the truth. I insist on it. 4. I suggest that we should go to the theatre. 5. They have gone to Moscow. She knows that. 6. I wanted to go to Moscow. I thought of that. 7. She has gone to Moscow. I am thinking of that. 8. He will do it well. You can rely on that. 9. Somebody stood behind me. I was conscious of that. 10. You smoke so much. I don't approve of that. 11. You are able to do it alone. I am sure of that. 12. Has he done it alone? I cannot imagine that. 13. He has gone abroad. Do you regret it?

#### **Exercise 2. Paraphrase these sentences using the expression 'there's no + the Gerund'.**

Pattern: *It's impossible to know what may happen to us. - There's no knowing what may happen to us.*

1. It's impossible to predict his reaction. 2. It's impossible to explain his strange behavior. 3. It's impossible to stop him when he begins to tell his stories. 4. It's impossible to persuade him to come here. 5. He is such a shrewd person. It's impossible to deceive him. 6. It's impossible to prevent him from doing this. 7. It's impossible to avoid this quarrel. 8. It's impossible to deny this obvious truth. 9. It's impossible to tell what she may do. 10. It's impossible to satisfy her requests and demands.

#### **Exercise 3. Combine two sentences in one, use the expression 'can't/couldn't help + the Gerund'.**

Pattern: *I smiled at his joke angrily. I couldn't help it. - I couldn't help smiling at his joke.*

1. I feel angry. I can't help it. 2. He felt disappointed. He couldn't help it. 3. He feels excited. He can't help it. 5. I admired the picture. I couldn't help it. 6. She worries about the future of her son. She can't help it. 7. She was concerned about the future of her son. She couldn't help it. 8. I laughed loudly. I couldn't help it. 9. We like him. We can't help it. He is so funny. 10. She felt ill at ease. She couldn't help it. 11. I felt bored and angry. I couldn't help it.

**Exercise 4. Combine two sentences in one, use the gerund with the preposition 'without'.**

Pattern: *She didn't say a word. She left the room. - She left the room without saying a word.*

1. He accepted their offer. He didn't hesitate. 2. She passed by. She didn't turn her head. 3. He went out. He didn't say good-bye to them. 4. I can't leave. I haven't told him the truth. 5. You will notice the door. You can't pass by the shop. 6. I won't go to their place. I haven't been invited. 7. You can't enter the institute if you don't pass the school-leaving examinations. 8. He went on reading. He didn't answer my questions. 9. He continued to stare at me. He didn't even apologize. 10. He will return the book. He needn't be reminded.

**Exercise 5. Combine two sentences in one, use the gerund after the expression 'It's ...'.**

Pattern: *You shouldn't tell him the truth. It's no use. - It's no use telling him the truth.*

1. You shouldn't ask him for help. It's no use. 2. You shouldn't phone him so late. It'll be no good. 3. You mustn't apologize now. It's no good. 4. We saw him in a military uniform. It was quite a surprise. 5. We saw her well again. It was quite a pleasure. 6. You shouldn't try to deceive me. It's no use. 7. You shouldn't have cried over this. It was no good. 8. You shouldn't have done so. It was no use.



**Exercise 6\*. Combine or change the sentences using the necessary forms of the gerund and possessive pronouns (test exercise).**

1. I don't like when you interrupt me. 2. It's impossible to tell what she may do. 3. I felt disappointed. I couldn't help it. 4. She didn't say a word. She left the room. 5. You shouldn't tell him the truth. It's no use. 6. You shouldn't phone him so late. It's no good. 7. She has gone to Moscow. I am thinking of it. 8. You smoke so much. I don't approve of it. 9. It's impossible to deny this obvious truth. 10. We like him. We can't help it, he is so funny. 11. You can't enter the institute if you don't pass the school-leaving examinations. 12. We saw her well again. It was quite a pleasure. 13. I won't go to their place, I haven't been invited. 14. He must be told the truth, I insist on this.

**Exercise 7\*. Translate into English using the Gerund (test exercise).**

1. Она знает о том, что он уехал в Москву. 2. Вы не против того, что я курю здесь? 3. Его не остановить, когда он начинает рассказывать анекдоты. 4. Нельзя знать, что может случиться с нами. 5. Я не могу не восхищаться этой картиной. 6. Она не могла не беспокоиться о будущем своего сына. 7. Я не могу уехать, не сказав ему правду. 8. Он вышел, не попрощавшись с нами. 9. Бесполезно плакать об этом. 10. Совсем нехорошо то, что ты пытаешься обмануть меня. 11. Вы можете положиться на то, что он сделает это хорошо. 12. Мне не нравится, когда вы перебиваете меня. 13. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы ему сказали правду. 14. Я предлагаю пойти в театр.

## PART IV (REVISION)

**Exercise 1\*. Use the required forms of the gerund instead of the words taken in brackets. These forms are:**

*Active indefinite – writing*

*Passive indefinite – being written*

*Active perfect – having written*

*Passive perfect – having been written*

1. I prefer (to stay) at home. 2. She hated (to be sent) there alone. 3. The never regretted (that they had married). 4. He didn't like (to be treated) in such a way. 5. I preferred (not to be told) the truth. 6. I regret (that I followed) his advice. 7. I suggested (that we should leave) him alone. 8. I regret (that I did not follow) his advice. 9. He did not deny (that he had been warned) about it. 10. I denied (that I had been invited) to the party. 11. I never mentioned (that I had been) there before. 12. He couldn't stand (when he was laughed at). 13. When a child, I liked (when I was read) fairy-tales. 14. He can't imagine (that he has done) such a thing. 15. He forgot (that he had been told) not to come. 16. She can't afford (to go) to the South. 17. Do you recall (that you sent) such a letter? 18. He proposed (to start) at night. 19. I simply love (to drive) a car. 20. The boy hated (to be left) alone. 21. What do you intend (to do) today? 22. I didn't mention (that I had been told) the news. 23. I can't afford (to be taken) there in a taxi. 24. I regret (that I didn't work) harder at school. 25. He began (to borrow) money from his friends.

**Exercise 2\*. The gerund has nominal features. That is why in speech it is often preceded by a preposition. In the following sentences prepositions are omitted. Your task is fill in the necessary prepositions.**

1. I objected ... their coming. 2. She was quite serious ... proposing that. 3. She passed by ... turning her head. 4. She was thankful to me ... being kind to her son. 5. I reproached him ... being late. 6. He is tired ... doing the work. 7. We had a chance ... going to the South. 8. He succeeded ...

controlling his temper. 9. I am surprised ... her having said it. 10. He is afraid ... swimming in the lake. 11. I suspected the boy ... having told a lie. 12. He is sorry ... having been rude to you. 13. She is not capable ... telling a lie. 14. You can rely ... his doing it well. 15. There is no harm ... taking the medicine. 16. He is good ... playing chess. 17. I was not used ... getting up early. 18. She is upset ... her son's not having come yet. 19. I had no difficulty ... translating the text. 20. He didn't hesitate ... proposing to her. 21. He persisted ... continuing the test. 22. I insisted ... her being told the truth. 23. Our success depended ... his coming. 24. I don't see the reason ... his having done it. 25. We gave up the idea ... finding him. 26. My father is fond ... smoking after dinner. 27. Will you excuse me ... interrupting you? 28. He was accused ... having stolen the picture. 29. She is angry with me ... having made such a mistake. 30. I wondered ... their knowing so much. 31. I hope he won't take ... drinking. 32. He was ashamed ... not having told me the truth. 33. The girl went out ... answering my question. 34. He confessed ... having lost the book. 35. I don't approve ... your smoking so much.

**Exercise 3\*. Use the required forms of the gerund instead of the words taken in brackets. Also use the negative particle «not», prepositions or pronouns before the gerund if necessary.**

**N.B. The following gerundial constructions are both grammatically correct:**

*1. I insist on HIS being sent*

*2. I insist on HIM being sent*

**But the second construction is more colloquial.**

1. There will be no harm (if she takes) this medicine. 2. She reproached me (because I was) late. 3. They never regretted (that they had married). 4. I don't like (when you interrupt) me. 5. Do you mind (if I open) the window.

6. Can you imagine (that she did) such a thing? 7. The boy confessed (that he had lost) the book. 8. I didn't deny (that he had told) me that. 9. I was conscious (that somebody was standing) behind me. 10. Can I rely (that she will do) it well? 11. I was astonished (because she had said) such a thing. 12. I am disappointed (because she did not come) to meet me. 13. The girl was afraid (that she might be left) alone. 14. He had lived here for two years (before we met) him. 15. She is proud (because you are) a soldier. 16. I am sure (that she did not know) the true reason. 17. She is surprised (because he has not arrived) yet. 18. I suggested (that we should go) to the theatre. 19. We suspected (that he was) dishonest. 20. I denied (that I had seen) them there. 21. (When we saw) his mother, the boy ran to meet her. 22. She complained (that he had been) rude to her. 23. (While I was passing) the door I saw a girl in the room. 24. I don't see the reason (why she has not come) in time. 25. We know (that she has gone) to Moscow. 26. They went to the river (after they did) their work. 27. He had lived here for two years (before we met) him. 28. She blamed us (because we had not attended) the lecture. 29. (After he was operated on) he felt much better. 30. The girl was afraid (that she might be left) alone. 31. She is ashamed (because you have been) so impolite to them. 32. She showed no sign (that she was impressed). 33. You never mentioned (that she had been) at your place before. 34. (When they were discussing the problem) they touched upon some interesting items. 35. Can you recall (that you have mentioned) the fact to anyone? 36. People will talk (you cannot prevent it). 37. (When they were introduced) they began to talk merrily. 38. I was annoyed (as I was interrupted) every other moment. 39. He was quite serious (when he proposed to her). 40. He has a bad habit, (he jokes) at the wrong moment. 41. We decided that (that he should be informed) of our movements. 42. I wondered (why he had not informed) me of the fact. 43. We could not count (that she would do) it properly. 44. I hate (when I am interrupted) when I express my opinions. 45. I was delighted (that you were able) to visit us. 46. What is the reason (why you do not want) to visit your sick friend. 47. I cannot imagine (that she has said) such a silly thing.

48. Have you heard (that they have moved) to a new flat. 49. I cursed him (because he had betrayed) my secret. 50. I understand perfectly (why she wants) to leave. 51. I do not remember (that I asked) such a question. 52. I wonder (why she did not allow) the engagement. 53. He could tell the funniest joke (and did not smile). 54. I reminded them (that the meeting had been postponed). 55. The boy was afraid (that he must be punished). 56. I forget (that I promised) anything of the kind. 57. The program must go through some tests (before it is downloaded and installed). 58. You can set the machine in motion (if you push) this button. 59. (When he was told the news) he gave a gasp of surprise. 60. (That I was at the spot) was a bit of luck for him. 61. He hated the thought (that he would have to live there).

**Exercise 4\*. Use the required forms of the gerund in translating the following sentences also use the negative particle 'not', prepositions or pronouns before the gerund if necessary (test exercise).**

1. Мне что-то не хотелось идти в кино. 2. Он не пристрастится к спиртному (drinking). 3. Ты рисковал сломать себе шею, прыгая через канаву. 4. Мы не могли не восхищаться его поведением. 5. Он быстро ответил на мой вопрос. 6. Этот фильм не стоит смотреть. 7. Она была занята (engaged) поливкой цветов. 8. Нет смысла принимать это лекарство. 9. Он, не колеблясь, сделал ей предложение. 10. Он вполне серьезно говорил, что никогда не вернется. 11. Его не остановишь, когда он начинает рассказывать анекдоты. 12. Его не убедишь (convince). 13. Кроме того, что он хороший актер, он еще и талантливый поэт. 14. Он очень хорошо играет в шахматы. 15. Она не возражала (object) против моего прихода к ним на вечер. 16. Она с восхищением (to delight) играла на пианино. 17. Ребенок заслуживает, чтобы его похвалили. 18. Несмотря на то, что он жил в Лондоне долгое время, он плохо говорил по-английски. 19. Я не боюсь потерять эту книгу. 20. Нет ничего лучше, чем плавать в море в такую жаркую погоду. 21. Я не сержусь, когда меня критикуют. 22. Она сердилась на меня за то, что я не пригласил ее. 23. Ему удалось

(succeed) убедить меня купить эту книгу. 24. Видеть - значит верить. 25. Он с трудом перевел мой вопрос. 26. Его обвинили в краже этой картины. 27. Я не одобряю, что ты куришь так много. 28. Она устала жить одна. 29. Я не могу позволить себе ездить туда каждое лето. 30. Вам следует помешать ему жениться таким молодым.

## LABORATORY WORK ON THE PARTICIPLE

### Part I

#### **Exercise 1 Give the forms of Participle I (Indefinite, Active).**

Pattern: *to write - writing*

To play, to hear, to come, to dance, to leave, to explain, to arrive, to take, to say, to see, to buy, to stop, to enter, to wait, to go.

#### **Exercise 2. Give the form of Participle II.**

Pattern: *to write - written*

To play, to leave, to put, to keep, to take, to lead, to cut, to find, to say, to ask, to build, to forget, to do, to break, to close, to tell, to buy, to see, to watch, to invite, to catch, to discuss, to hear, to go.

#### **Exercise 3. Give the forms of Participle I (Indefinite, Passive).**

Pattern: *writing - being written*

playing, buying, closing, seeing, explaining, leading, taking, leaving, building, doing, asking, writing, saying, putting, reading.

#### **Exercise 4. Give the forms of Participle I (Perfect, Active).**

Pattern: *writing - having written*

playing, closing, doing, keeping, taking, building, asking, hearing, leaving, saying, leading, reading, finding, discussing, putting, breaking, buying, explaining, telling, coming.

**Exercise 5. Give the forms of Participle I (Perfect, Passive).**

Pattern: *having written - having been written*

having done, having bought, having broken, having played, having told, having invited, having taken, having built, having wounded, having left, having put, having painted, having found, having explained.

**Exercise 6. Translate into English using Participle I (Indefinite, Active) as an attribute in preposition.**

Pattern: *пишущий студент - the writing student*

Играющие дети, бегущая собака, летающая тарелка, работающие люди, отъезжающий поезд, падающее дерево, танцующая девушка, приезжающие гости, поднимающееся солнце, наблюдающий мальчик, приходящая няня, говорящая кукла, слушающие ученики, читающий мужчина, плачущий ребенок.

**Exercise 7. Translate into English using Participle I (Indefinite, Active) as an attribute in preposition.**

Pattern: *студент, пишущий на доске - the student writing on the board*

Дети, играющие во дворе; люди, работающие в саду; девушка, танцующая с моим братом; мальчик, наблюдавший за игрой; ученики, слушающие учителя; собака, бегущая по улице; поезд, отъезжающий в десять часов; гости, приезжающие завтра; няня, приходящая в нашу семью; мужчина, читающий книгу; солнце, поднимающееся над городом; волна, падающая на землю; учитель, объясняющий правило; женщина, сидящая за столом.

**Exercise 8. Translate into English using Participle I (Indefinite, Active) as an adverbial modifier.**

Model: *читая газету - reading a newspaper*

Работая в саду, видя их вместе, не видя их вместе, зная причину, не зная причину, слыша этот шум, не слыша этого шума, имея уйму

времени, слушая музыку, никого не видя там, ничего не делая, беря книгу со стола, не помня его адреса, не имея этой книги.

**Exercise 9. Translate into English using Participle I (Perfect, Active) as an adverbial modifier.**

Pattern: *написав письмо - having written the letter*

Прочитав книгу, объяснив правило, пригласив всех своих друзей, разбив стекло, окончив работу, прожив там 5 лет, придя к такому заключению, не сделав домашнюю работу, потеряв деньги, прождав около часа, приехав в Москву очень поздно, упаковав все наши вещи, никогда не видя такого большого животного, сказав, что знала.

**Exercise 10. Translate into English using Participle I (Perfect, Passive).**

Pattern: *будучи раненым в ногу - having been wounded in the leg*

Будучи построенным из камня, будучи приглашенными вместе, будучи найденным под землей, будучи разбитой на куски, будучи купленной в магазине, будучи написанным карандашом, будучи оставленной не запертой.

**Exercise 11. Translate into English using Participle II.**

Pattern: *новость, полученная вчера - the news received yesterday*

Дома, построенные в нашем городе; вопросы, обсуждавшиеся на собрании; новые методы, использованные в строительстве; история, рассказанная стариком; мнения, выраженные критиками; рассказы, написанные этим писателем; овощи, выращиваемые в парниках; гости, приглашенные на обед; книга, оставленная на столе; письмо, написанное наспех; чашка, разбитая мальчиком; работа, сделанная вами; книга, принесенная вашей сестрой.



**Exercise 12\*. Translate into English using Participles (test exercise).**

Написав письмо; видя их вместе; девушка, танцующая с моим братом; играющие дети; дома, построенные в нашем городе; будучи приглашенными вместе; закончив работу; женщина, сидящая за столом; книга, принесенная вашей сестрой; бегущая собака; работа, сделанная вами; гости, приезжающие завтра; потеряв деньги; будучи раненым в ногу; не имея этой книги; отъезжающий поезд; не сделав домашнюю работу; солнце, поднимающееся над городом; рассказы, написанные этим писателем; не зная причины.

**Part II**

**Exercise 1. Use constructions with Participle I (Indefinite, Active) instead of clauses.**

Pattern: *When we heard the noise, we stopped talking.* - *Hearing the noise, we stopped talking.*

1. When he heard his name, he turned his head. 2. When I entered the room, I saw them all together. 3. When she arrived at the station, she went to the booking-office. 4. When I looked out of the window, I saw a boy crossing the street. 5. When he saw them together, he was very much surprised. 6. As I received no answer, I wrote again. 7. As we had plenty of time, we didn't hurry. 8. When I came out of the house, I met your friend. 9. When we switched off the light, we came up to the window. 10. When she closed the door, she went to the kitchen.

**Exercise 2. Use clauses instead of participial constructions.**

Pattern: *Hearing the noise, we stopped talking.* - *When we heard the noise, we stopped talking.*

1. Hearing his name, he turned his head. 2. Entering the room, I saw them all together. 3. Arriving at the station, she went to the booking-office. 4. Looking out of the window, I saw a boy crossing the street. 5. Seeing them

together, he was very much surprised. 6. Receiving no answer, I wrote again. 7. Having plenty of time, we didn't hurry. 8. Coming out of the house, I met your friend. 9. Switching off the light, we came up to the window. 10. Closing the door, she went to the kitchen.

**Exercise 3. Use Participle I (Indefinite, Active) instead of the second verb.**

Pattern: *I wrote to her again and explained my intention.* - *I wrote to her again explaining my intention.*

1. I applied to them and asked for help. 2. We started early in the morning and returned late at night. 3. They took a train from Moscow and reached Odessa three hours later. 4. They put up at a hotel and left it in the morning. 5. They began to build the house in spring and finished it in October. 6. He stood at the window and looked into the street. 7. She stayed in the room and refused to come downstairs. 8. He was killed in the war and left the wife and two children. 9. They spent part of the money and saved the rest for food. 10. Sometimes he raised his head and looked at the clock.

**Exercise 4. Use Participle I (Indefinite, Active) instead of the first verb.**

Pattern: *She closed the door and went upstairs.* - *Closing the door she went upstairs.*

1. He took a book from the shelf and sat to read it. 2. He said good-bye to all of us and left the room. 3. I opened the door and looked inside. 4. She remembered the joke and smiled. 5. He bought a ticket and entered a gallery. 6. She pushed the door and felt that it was locked. 7. I left my luggage in the hotel and went for a walk. 8. I received no answer and wrote again. 9. He switched off the light and came up to the window. 10. We had plenty of time and didn't hurry.

**Exercise 5. Use constrictions with the Perfect Participle instead of clauses.**

Pattern: *As I finished my work I went home.* - *Having finished my work, I went home.*

1. As I had lived there for a long time, I knew all the neighbours. 2. As I left my suitcase in the cloakroom, I could not change my clothes. 3. As I have known him since school, I can trust him. 4. When we had come to such a conclusion, we decided not to invite him. 5. After I waited for an hour, I lost my patience and knocked. 6. As I had arrived in Moscow late at night I could not go to any place of interest. 7. After he had said what he wanted, he left the room. 8. As he had studied English through books, he couldn't speak it. 9. I couldn't stay at a hotel because I had lost my passport. 10. The children were very much surprised as they had never seen such a big animal.

**Exercise 6. Use clauses instead of participial constructions.**

Pattern: *Having finished my work, I went home.* - *As I had finished my work I went home.*

1. Having lived there for a long time, I knew all the neighbours. 2. Having left my suitcase in the cloakroom, I couldn't change my clothes. 3. Having known him since school, I can trust him. 4. Having come to such a conclusion, we decided not to invite him. 5. Having waited for an hour, I lost my patience and knocked. 6. Having arrived in Moscow, late at night I couldn't go to any place of interest. 7. Having said what he wanted, he left the room. 8. Having studied English through books, he couldn't speak it. 9. Having lost my passport, I couldn't stay at a hotel. 10. Never having seen such a big animal, the children were very much surprised.

**Exercise 7. Use constructions with Participle I (Indefinite, Active) instead of attributive clauses.**

Pattern: *The people who are talking to the host now are his parents.* - *The people talking to the host are his parents.*

1. The conference which is now taking place in Moscow is devoted to the problems of peace. 2. From time to time I got letters which informed me of his movements. 3. A new road was built which joined the plant with the railway station. 4. The man who is standing near the window is our teacher. 5. Then we saw a staircase which led to the bedrooms. 6. The car which is going first belongs to my brother. 7. He speaks like a man who has his own opinion of everything. 8. Behind the house there is a passage which connects the kitchen with the garage. 9. Behind the house I saw some boys who were playing football. 10. What is the name of the girl who is dancing with your brother?

**Exercise 8. Use attributive clauses instead of participial constructions.**

Pattern: *The car going first belongs to my brother.* - *The car which is going first belongs to my brother.*

1. The conference now taking place in Moscow is devoted to the problems of peace. 2. From time to time I got letters informing me of his movements. 3. A new road was built joining the plant with the railway station. 4. The man standing near the window is our teacher. 5. Then we saw a staircase leading to the bedrooms. 6. The woman talking to the teacher is Jane's mother. 7. He speaks like a man having his own opinion of everything. 8. Behind the house there is a passage connecting the kitchen with the garage. 9. Behind the house I saw some boys playing football. 10. What is the name of the girl dancing with your brother?

**Exercise 9. Use constructions with Participle I (Passive, Indefinite or Perfect) instead of clauses.**

Pattern: *The treaty could not be signed as it had not been approved by the heads of the delegations.* - *Not having been approved by the heads of the delegation, the treaty could not be signed.*

1. They listened to the story being told by the old man. 2. The monument which is being erected in the square will be soon unveiled. 3. We could hear the noise of the furniture which was being moved upstairs. 4. These

are the attempts which are now being made to improve the methods of teaching. 5. The tune which is being played by the band reminds me of my youth. 6. As he had been wounded in the leg, he limped a little. 7. As he had been invited beforehand he could not refuse. 8. As it had been built of wood, the house was destroyed by the fire. 9. As it had not been approved by the editor, the paper was not published.

**Exercise 10. Use clauses instead of participial constructions.**

Pattern: *Not having been approved by the heads of the delegation, the treaty could not be signed.* - *The treaty could not be signed as it had not been approved by the heads of the delegations.*

1. They listened to the story being told by the old man. 2. The monument being erected in the square will be soon unveiled. 3. We could hear the noise of the furniture being moved upstairs. 4. These are the attempts now being made to improve the methods of teaching. 5. The tune being played by the band reminds me of my youth. 6. Having been wounded in the leg, he limped a little. 7. Having been invited beforehand he could not refuse. 8. Having been built of wood, the house was destroyed by the fire. 9. Not having been approved by the editor, the paper was not published.

**Exercise 11. Use clauses with Participle II instead of clauses.**

Pattern: *Now I remember the story that was told by him.* - *Now I remember the story told by him.*

1. The news which was received yesterday excited all of us. 2. The decision that was arrived at was very simple. 3. Some questions that were touched upon in the report deserve serious attention. 4. They discussed new methods which were used in building. 5. The opinions that are expressed by critics differ greatly. 6. Houses which are built in towns have all modern conveniences. 7. The toys that are produced at the local factory are very beautiful. 8. Behind the house there was a garden which could be entered through a small gate. 9. Vegetables which are grown in hot-houses are not so rich in colour. 10. Short stories which are written by this author are always interesting.

**Exercise 12. Use clauses instead of participial constructions.**

Pattern: *Now I remember the story told by him.* - *Now I remember the story that was told by him.*

1. The news received yesterday excited all of us. 2. The decision arrived at was very simple. 3. Some questions touched upon in the report deserve serious attention. 4. They discussed new methods used in building. 5. The opinions expressed by critics differ greatly. 6. Houses built in towns have all modern conveniences. 7. The toys produced at the local factory are very beautiful. 8. Behind the house there was a garden entered through a small gate. 9. Vegetables grown in hot-houses are not so rich in colour. 10. Short stories written by this author are always interesting.

**Exercise 13. Use constructions with Participle II and conjunctions instead of clauses.**

Pattern: *If I`m invited, I`ll come.* - *If invited, I`ll come.*

1. If I am asked, I will arrive by all means. 2. He was in a hurry as though he was pressed for time. 3. He did not hurry though he was pressed for time. 4. When he was told the news, he gave a gasp of surprise. 5. I won`t come unless I am officially invited. 6. She screamed as if she were badly hurt. 7. When you are so occupied, you can`t think of anything else. 8. The story can`t go to press, until it is approved by the editor. 9. Though it was much advertized, the film was no success. 10. He won`t return, unless he is driven by necessity.

**Exercise 14. Use clauses instead of participial constructions.**

Pattern: *If invited, I`ll come.* - *If I`m invited, I`ll come.*

1. If asked, I will arrive by all means. 2. He was in a hurry as though pressed for time. 3. He did not hurry though pressed for time. 4. When told the news, he gave a gasp of surprise. 5. I won`t come unless officially invited. 6. She screamed as if badly hurt. 7. When so occupied, you can`t think of anything else. 8. The story can`t go to press, until approved by the editor. 9. Though much advertized, the film was no success. 10. He won`t return, unless driven by necessity.

**Exercise 15\*. Use participial constructions instead of clauses or verbs (test exercise).**

1. When I entered the room, I saw them all together. 2. He stood at the window and looked into the street. 3. Houses which are built in towns have all modern conveniences. 4. When he was told the news, he was very surprised. 5. They listened to the story which was being told by the old man. 6. He saw a staircase which led to the bedrooms. 7. I couldn't stay at a hotel, because I had lost my passport. 8. As I didn't know his address, I couldn't write to him. 9. As I have known him since school, I can trust him. 10. She remembered the joke and smiled. 11. The toys that are produced at the local factory are very beautiful. 12. I won't come unless I am officially invited. 13. As it had been built of wood, the house was destroyed by the fire. 14. Behind the house I saw some boys who were playing football. 15. I could hear the noise of the furniture which was being moved upstairs. 16. He closed the door and went upstairs.

**Exercise 16\*. Translate into English using participial constructions (test exercise).**

1. Закрыв дверь, он пошёл наверх. 2. Не зная его адреса, мы не могли написать ему. 3. Дома, строящиеся в городах, имеют все современные удобства. 4. Потеряв свой паспорт, я не мог остановиться в отеле. 5. Мы увидели лестницу, ведущую в спальню. 6. Я не приду, если меня не пригласят официально. 7. Будучи построенным из дерева, дом был уничтожен пожаром. 8. Они слушали рассказ, рассказываемый стариком. 9. Войдя в комнату, я увидел их всех вместе. 10. За домом мы увидели несколько мальчишек, играющих в футбол. 11. Зная его с детства, я могу доверять ему. 12. Когда ему сообщили новость, он был очень удивлён. 13. Вспомнив шутку, она улыбнулась. 14. Он стоял у окна и смотрел на улицу. 15. Никогда не видав такого большого животного, дети были очень удивлены.

### Part III

#### **Exercise 1. Use a complex object with Participle I instead of a clause.**

Pattern: *I saw how they were crossing the road. - I saw them crossing the road.*

1. I saw how they were talking in a whisper. 2. I watched how the girls were dancing in the middle of the room. 3. I felt how somebody was pushing me in the back. 4. We saw how the boys were playing in the yard. 5. She could hear how the boys were arguing in their room. 6. I watched how she was laying the table. 7. We watched how the plane was circling over the city. 8. She could see how I was running to the river. 9. I felt how he was approaching me from behind.

#### **Exercise 2. Change the predicative constructions with Participle I into clauses.**

Pattern: *I saw them crossing the road. - I saw how they were crossing the road.*

1. I saw them talking in a whisper. 2. I watched the girls dancing in the middle of the room. 3. I felt somebody pushing me in the back. 4. We saw the boys playing in the yard. 5. She could hear the boys arguing in their room. 6. I watched her laying the table. 7. We watched the plane circling over the room. 8. She could see me running to the river. 9. I felt him approaching me from behind.

#### **Exercise 3. Change the complex object into the complex subject with Participle I and the verb in the Passive Voice.**

Pattern: *We saw him walking in the park. - He was seen walking in the park.*

1. I saw them crossing the road. 2. We heard them talking in a whisper. 3. We saw the children running to the river. 4. I could hear the boys arguing



in their room. 5. He kept us waiting for half an hour. 6. They found the door locked and the house deserted. 7. They left the dinner untouched. 8. He felt the air growing colder. 9. They often heard the girl singing this song. 10. They found the situation unchanged.

**Exercise 4. Use the Nominative Absolute participial construction instead of clauses.**

Pattern: *If the time is convenient, we shall arrange the party tomorrow.* - *The time being convenient, we shall arrange the party tomorrow.*

1. If the weather permits, we shall go to the park. 2. As it was pretty late, they decided to go home. 3. When the letter was written, I emailed it. 4. When everything was ready, we started on our trip. 5. As the day was warm and sunny, the windows were open. 6. As there was very little time left, we had to hurry. 7. As the rain was coming down heavily, we could not leave our house. 8. There was no moon and it was very dark in the forest. 9. When the guests had left, the house became solitary again. 10. As the rain had spoiled my hat, I had to buy a new one. 11. Our efforts to start the car had failed, we spent the night in the forest. 12. We lay in the grass and the sun was shining over us.

**Exercise 5. Use clauses instead of the Nominative Absolute participial constructions.**

Pattern: *If the time is convenient, we shall arrange the party tomorrow.* - *The time being convenient, we shall arrange the party tomorrow.*

1. The weather permitting, we shall go to the park. 2. It being pretty late, they decided to go home. 3. The letter being written, I emailed it. 4. Everything being ready, we started on our trip. 5. The day being warm and sunny, the windows were open. 6. There being very little time left, we had to hurry. 7. The rain coming down heavily, we could not leave our house. 8. There being no moon and it was very dark in the forest. 9. The guests having left, the house became solitary again. 10. The rain having spoilt my

hat, I had to buy a new one. 11. Our efforts to start the car having failed, we spent the night in the forest. 12. We lay in the grass the sun shining over us.

**Exercise 6\*. Change the sentences using participial constructions (test exercise).**

1. I heard how they were talking in a whisper. 2. They found that the door was locked and the house deserted. 3. The dinner was left, it was untouched. 4. I felt how somebody was pushing me in the back. 5. When the letter was written, I emailed. 6. As it was late they decided to go home. 7. I watched how the plane was circling over the town. 8. When the guests had left, the house became solitary again. 9. She saw how the boys were playing in the yard. 10. If the weather permits, we shall go for a walk. 11. As there was little time left, we had to hurry. 12. As the rain had spoiled my hat, I had to buy a new one.

**Exercise 7\*. Translate into English using participial constructions (test exercise).**

1. Я наблюдал, как она накрывает на стол. 2. Видели, как дети бежали к реке. 3. Я слышал, как они разговаривали шёпотом. 4. Если погода позволит, мы пойдём на прогулку. 5. Когда письмо было написано, я отослал его. 6. Обед остался нетронутым. 7. Было слышно, как девушка поёт какую-то песню. 8. Мы наблюдали, как самолет кружит над городом. 9. Когда гости ушли, дом снова стал пустым. 10. Поскольку было очень холодно, мы надели свои пальто. 11. Я видел, как они переходили улицу. 12. Мы обнаружили, что ситуация не изменилась. 13. Мы лежали на траве, а солнце сияло над нами. 14. Так как дождь испортил мою шляпу, мне пришлось купить новую.

## PART IV (REVISION)

**Exercise 1\*.** Use the required forms of the participle instead of the words taken in brackets. Also use conjunctions of the negative not before the participle if possible or necessary.

1. (*When we heard*) the noise, we stopped talking. 2. I wrote to her again (*and explained*) my intention. 3. (*After he had said*) what he wanted, he left the room. 4. (*As I have lost*) my passport, I can't stay at a hotel. 5. (*As I have known*) him since school, I can trust him. 6. They listened to the story (*which was being told*) by the man. 7. They discussed new methods (*which were used*) in construction. 8. (*As I did not know*) his address, I couldn't write to him. 9. (*If I am asked*), I will write by all means. 10. He won't return (*unless he is driven*) by necessity. 11. I saw some boys (*who were playing*) football. 12. (*When I was told*) the news, I was very surprised. 13. (*When I entered*) the room, I saw them all together. 14. He did not hurry (*though he was pressed*) for time. 15. The opinions (*that are expressed*) by critics differ greatly. 16. (*After he had been operated on*) he felt much better. 17. The tune (*that is being played*) now reminds me of my youth. 18. Then she saw a staircase (*which led*) to the bedrooms. 19. The decision (*that was arrived at*) was very simple. 20. (*As it had not been approved of*) by the editor, the paper was not published. 21. (*When he remembered*) the joke, he smiled. 22. The monument (*that is being erected*) on the square will soon be unveiled. 23. (*As he had been wounded*) in the leg, he limped a little. 24. The news (*which was received*) yesterday excited all of us. 25. (*As I had not received*) any answer, I wrote again. 26. (*While I was reading*) the text, I noticed several misprints. 27. (*As I had not been invited*) beforehand, I refused to come. 28. Lost things (*that are not withdrawn*) for a month are put up for sale. 29. He was in a hurry (*as though he were pressed*) for time. 30. He behaved (*as though he did not know*) the truth. 31. The problems (*that are being discussed*) there are very important. 32. (*After I had finished*) my work, I went home. 33. The flower

opened its petals, (*when it was put*) into water. 34. He stood at the window (*and looked*) into the street.

**Exercise 2\*.** Use the required forms of participle I or participle II in translating the following Russian phrases into English. You are not expected to translate all the phrase, give only the form of the participle. Also use the negative 'not' when necessary.

1. играющие дети (*to play*) 2. не сделав домашнюю работу (*to do*) 3. мнение, выраженное директором (*to express*) 4. окончив работу (*to finish*) 5. не зная причину (*to know*) 6. будучи разбитой на куски (*to break*) 7. дома, строящиеся сейчас в городе (*to build*) 8. прожив там пять лет (*to live*) 9. танцующая девушка (*to dance*) 10. солнце, поднимающееся над городом (*to rise*) 11. будучи написанной около 1000 лет назад (*to write*) 12. книга, оставленная на столе (*to leave*) 13. не сделав ни одной ошибки (*to make*) 14. будучи раненым в ногу (*to wound*) 15. работа, сделанная вами (*to do*) 16. видя их вместе (*to see*) 17. мальчик, наблюдающий за игрой (*to watch*) 18. вопросы, обсуждаемые сейчас на собрании (*to discuss*) 19. не имея этой книги (*to have*) 20. не будучи приглашенным на обед (*to invite*) 21. книга, принесенная вашей сестрой (*to bring*) 22. потеряв деньги (*to lose*) 23. разбитая чашка (*to break*) 24. работа, выполняемая вами (*to do*) 25. придя к такому заключению (*to come*) 26. будучи сделанная из кожи (*to make*) 27. мужчина, читающий книгу (*to read*) 28. рассказы, написанные этим писателем (*to write*) 29. история, рассказываемая стариком (*to tell*) 30. потерянное имущество (*to lose*)

**Exercise 3\*.** Use the required form of the participle or a participial construction instead of the words taken in brackets. Also use conjunctions or the negative not when possible or necessary.

1. (*As it was pretty late*), they decided to go home. 2. (*If weather permits*), we shall go for a walk. 3. (*When the guests had left*), the house became

solitary again. 4. I saw (*how they were playing*) football in the yard. 5. (*As there was no time left*), we had to hurry. 6. (*As the river had risen*), the crossing was impossible. 7. (*When this had been done*), the ship left the harbor. 8. I saw (*how he was sitting*) with his head in the hands. 9. I watched (*how he was reading*) the letter. 10. They could hear (*how the child was breathing*) quietly. 11. He felt (*how his heart was beating*) violently. 12. (*When he was told*) the news, he gave a gasp of surprise. 13. (*As the day was warm*), all the windows were opened. 14. (*When everything was ready*), we started on our trip. 15. Dinner was served on the terrace, (*as it was close*) in the room. 16. (*When all this was settled*), we went home. 17. (*As the rain had spoiled*) my hat, I had to buy a new one. 18. I saw (*how she was crossing*) the road. 19. (*As there was no moon*), it was very dark in the forest. 20. (*After the rooms had been booked*), the guests walked out to view the city. 21. (*As the situation was urgent*), we had to go ahead. 22. (*When the letter was written*), I emailed it. 23. (*As my efforts to stop a car had failed*) I went on foot. 24. (*As the rain was coming down*) heavily, we couldn't go out. 25. We lay in the grass (*and the sun was shining over us*). 26. (*When this duty was completed*), he had three months' leave. 27. (*When the lamp had been lit*), Mr. Brown produced his son's letter. 28. (*After all the questions had been settled*), we went home. 29. He rose and strolled out, (*and all the dogs followed him*). 30. (*If the wind is favourable*), the yacht will reach France soon. 31. (*As he was no more heard of*), it was natural to forget everything. 32. (*As there were no objections*), the plan was adopted unanimously. 33. Black silence followed (*and no one uttered a word*). 34. (*As the search had revealed*) nothing, Clyde walked downtown. 35. (*As the door was open*), she could see all of them together. 36. (*As there was nothing to wait for*), we got down to work. 37. In the evening he read aloud, (*his small son sat*) by his side. 38. (*As it was already cold*), the people began to leave the village.

**Exercise 4\*. Use the required form of the participle or a participial construction. Use conjunctions or the negative 'not' if necessary (test exercise).**

1. Не зная его адреса, я не мог написать ему. 2. Услышав шум, мы перестали работать. 3. Я слушал рассказ, рассказываемый стариком. 4. Так как было довольно поздно, они решили пойти домой. 5. Если погода позволит, мы пойдем на прогулку. 6. Когда гости уехали, дом снова опустел. 7. Затем мы увидели лестницу, ведущую в спальные комнаты. 8. Так как я не был приглашен заранее, я отказался прийти. 9. Я видел, как они играли в футбол во дворе. 10. Он вел себя так, как будто не знал правды. 11. Закончив работу, я пошел домой. 12. Он торопился, как будто его поджимало время. 13. Так как река поднялась, переправа стала невозможной. 14. Так как не оставалось времени, нам пришлось спешить. 15. Когда это было сделано, корабль оставил гавань. 16. Я видел, как он сидел, сжав руками голову. 17. Я наблюдал, как он читал письмо. 18. Решение, к которому пришли, было очень простым. 19. Не получив ответа (*use 'no'*), я написал еще одно письмо. 20. Они могли слышать, как ребенок дышит спокойно. 21. Он чувствовал, как его сердце бьется сильно. 22. Когда ему сообщили новость, он был очень удивлен. 23. Если меня попросят, я обязательно приеду. 24. Зная его со школы, я могу доверять ему. 25. Потеряв свой паспорт, я не мог остановиться в гостинице. 26. Так как день был теплым, все окна были открыты. 27. Когда его поставили в воду, цветок распустил лепестки. 28. Когда все было готово, мы отправились в поездку. 29. Он вышел на лужайку, а все собаки последовали за ними. 30. Когда все это было улажено, мы пошли домой. 31. Так как дождь испортил мою шляпу, мне пришлось купить новую. 32. Я видел, как она переходила дорогу. 33. Так как не было луны, в лесу было очень темно. 34. Потерянные вещи, не взятые обратно (*use 'withdraw'*) в течение месяца продаются. 35. Вопросы, которые обсуждаются на встрече, очень важны. 36. Войдя в комнату, я увидел их всех вместе.

## ANSWER KEYS TO THE EXERCISES

### The Present Indefinite Tense

#### Exercise 9.

1. We go to the cinema but we don't go to the theatre. 2. You swim very well. 3. What time / When does your friends have breakfast? 4. Do you always come home late after work? - Sometimes I do, sometimes I don't. 5. Do you work out/train in the gym? - No, I don't. 6. Tom reads only English books / in English? - Does he really read only English books / in English? 7. What time / When do you go to bed? 8. Do you learn a lot of/many poems by heart? - Yes, we do. 9. I always phone my parents; I never text them. 10. We work hard at our pronunciation.

### The Past Indefinite Tense

#### Exercise 12.

1. Dad retired when I was seventeen and we moved to a small town. 2. She graduated from the Institute when she was twenty-two. 3. When were you there last time? - About a year and a half ago / about eighteen months ago. 4. The doctor nodded and went upstairs. 5. I met my wife-to-be about three years ago thanks to my friends. 6. She stayed here (for) about two hours yesterday evening. 7. He got up and switched on the light. 8. I visited then a year ago. 9. We saw them at the theatre on Sunday. 10. I didn't see her when I was in London. 11. What happened to you yesterday? 12. They came back at six o'clock.

### The Present Continuous Tense

#### Exercise 16.

1. What does she usually do in the evening? - She usually reads or chats with her friends via Internet. 2. Are you leaving for Berlin next week? 3.

Next Sunday our friends are coming to our place from Minsk. 4. The last train leaves at 23.20. 5. Ann is making a dress now. She always makes her dresses herself. 6. She is wearing a hat today because the sun is very hot. 7. I cannot give you the newspaper now because I am reading it. 8. Do you have a program? - Yes, I do. 9. Do you read a lot? - Yes, quite a lot. 10. - How often do you go to the gym? - I work out three times a week. 11. Do / Can you see my glasses anywhere? - No, I don't / can't. I am looking for them. 12. What do you usually have for breakfast? - I usually have porridge and coffee. 13. Why are you walking so fast today? You usually go slowly. - I am in a hurry because I am seeing my sister at three o'clock. She doesn't like if I keep her waiting. 14. The day after tomorrow I am moving to Saint-Petersburg.

## **The Present Perfect Tense**

### **Part I**

#### **Exercise 17.**

1. I am told she has fallen seriously ill. 2. I hear he is writing a new book. 3. I forget what language he is studying now. 4. I hear you are going to the South. 5. I am told you took part in the conference last month. 6. I hear you had a wonderful holiday in summer. 7. I forget when he is going to London. 8. I hear he knows several languages. 9. I am told he has given up smoking. 10. I forget who I have sent an invitation to.

### **Part II**

#### **Exercise 4.**

1. How long has your friend been in London? - He has been in London for a couple of days. 2. Have you lived in this town all your life? 3. Do you know any students from another group? How long have you known them? 4. What was the weather like yesterday? Has the weather changed since



yesterday? 5. Have you had a good sleep today? Did you sleep well at night? 6. Have you had breakfast today? What did you have for breakfast? Are you hungry now? 7. Have you ever been to any English towns? When were you there? 8. The children haven't eaten anything since dinner. 9. Have you missed any lessons since the beginning of the year? 10. Have you heard any news today?

## **The Present Perfect Continuous Tense**

### **Exercise 12.**

1. What are you doing now? - I am repairing the computer. - How long have you been repairing it? - I've been repairing it for an hour. 2. - Why don't you know anything about their marriage? - I haven't been in town. 3. Why is your mouth blue? - I've been eating bilberries. 4. The baby has been crying all the morning. 5. I have been picking mushrooms since 6 a.m. 6. We have been looking forward to going to the seaside since winter. 7. What books have you been reading lately? 8. She has been teaching at school since graduated from the Institute in 2017. 9. I wonder if he has been living here long. 10. She has been meaning to write (to) me since January.

## **The Past Continuous Tense**

### **Exercise 8.**

1. She came up to the window and looked out. It was raining hard. 2. He looked at the building from where he was standing. 3. He ran up to the gate where Ann was waiting for him. 4. I looked at Jane who was still shivering with cold. 5. We were just speaking about him when he suddenly came in. 6. He was always smiling in a silly way. 7. They came while I was working on my presentation. 8. Yesterday at 6 I was waiting for him at the airport. The plane was to land at 6.30. What were you doing at that time? 9. What song were you singing when we came. 10. The fire was burning brightly

when the hunters came/turned up. 11. When I came, Jane was leaving, unfortunately. 12. He realized that Tom was lying to him. 13. You were very busy when we met 2 years ago. What were you doing at that time? 14. When I came back, they were sitting in the drawing room. The eldest son was reading the book. The grandmother was knitting. The daughter was playing the piano. The wife was not there. 15. When he woke up. His wife was sitting at the window. She was texting someone.

### **The Future Indefinite Tense**

#### **Exercise 20.**

1. If you go to the cinema tonight, tell me. 2. I don't know if I will go to the cinema tonight. 3. When you go out for dinner, invite me. 4. I don't know when I will go out for dinner. 5. I'll be grateful to you if you find out when she'll be at home. 6. If it doesn't rain, we'll go mushroom hinting. 7. As soon as the report is ready, I'll tell you. 8. When I am free, I'll call you but I don't know when I'll be free. 9. As soon as I write the letter, I'll send it. 10. If he doesn't come in time, mum will get upset. 11. I wonder when they will come back. 12. You'll recognize Tom the moment you see him. 13. If you read in a dim room, it will be bad for your eyes. 14. I'll break the news to him as soon as he comes here. 15. I forget when they will be back. 16. I'll drop in on you before I leave. 17. I don't when we'll see each other again. 18. As soon as I come home, I'll write to you at once. 19. When it gets dark, we'll light the candles. 20. If he is late, we'll leave him behind.

### **The Future Continuous Tense**

#### **Exercise 6.**

1. Go home or the parents will be worrying. 2. We need to return at ten. Jane will be waiting for us in the dormitory. 3. Don't tell her about it. She'll be crying in a minute. 4. What will you be doing at this time next Friday. - I'll be working as usual. 5. Don't call her at twelve. She'll be

making the presentation. 6. At this time the boys from our class we'll be playing football. 7. When we arrive in London, it will be raining again. 8. We'll come at six. - OK, I'll be waiting for you. 9. We are going to the theater tonight. You'll be sitting next to me. 10. Soon June will come. The students will be reading up for their exams.

### **The Future Perfect Tense**

#### **Exercise 8.**

1. Will Mary be at home if I ring her up at eight? - I am sure she will have come already. 2. I'll have finished reading the book on individual reading by the beginning of June. 3. Will the children be decorating the Christmas tree when the guests arrive? - No, they will have decorated it by this time. 4. Will you still be repairing your bicycle if I call on you at nine? - I am sure I'll have fixed it. 5. If you start packing now, by what time will you have finished? 6. You'll have made your report by the time he comes, won't you? 7. Shall we be able to discuss the new film tomorrow? - Certainly, I'll have seen it by tomorrow. 8. By the end of the year I'll have redecorated the flat. 9. Will Granny still be looking for her glasses when we come? I hope she will have found them. 10. If you take a high-speed train now, by what time will you have reached Saint-Petersburg?

### **The Past Perfect Tense**

#### **Exercise 11.**

1. The wife had cooked dinner by the time her husband came. 2. Hardly had we come to the beach when it began raining. 3. The children said that they didn't understand that rule. 4. As soon as he left, I turned off the computer. 5. When she went to bed, she remembered that she hadn't locked the door. 6. After he had stayed at his friends' for a month, they wanted him to leave. 7. Mother asked why I had brought the dog. 8. Scarcely had he graduated from University when he went abroad. 9. When

we reached the stadium, the game had already started. 10. When I met Helen, I understood why Tom had married her.

### **The Past Perfect Continuous**

#### **Exercise 5.**

1. He had been working at school for several years before he began to work at University. 2. When he got out of the city, my brother was still working. 3. When it stopped raining, we were walking in the wood. 4. We had been walking in the forest for a long time, when we saw a lake. 5. They had been living for 3 years before they moved to Moscow. 6. When the war broke out, they were living in Brest. 7. What journals were you looking through when I entered? 8. I had been looking through the journals for two hours before I came across an interesting article. 9. The children had been sleeping for a long time, when we came back home. 10. The children were sleeping when we came back home. 11. We were discussing his poems when he came at last. 12. We had been discussing his poems for more than an hour before he came. 13. My sister was talking on the phone when I made up my mind to go to bed. 14. She had been talking on the phone for about an hour when I went to bed.

### **The Passive Voice**

#### **Exercise 13.**

1. What is going on in the conference room? - A disputable question is being discussed. 2. The new film will be shown next month. 3. Is this a straw hat? - Yes, it is made of straw. 4. He was paid a handsome sum of money for the book. 5. The delegation will be met at the airport. 6. Our timetable must be changed. It was changed a week ago. 7. The documents could not be sent because they had not been signed yet. 8. When I came to the village, a new school was being built there. 9. Who is being called? 10. The parcel will be delivered tomorrow.

## The Revision of Tenses

### Exercise 1.

1) is working, 2) are you doing, 3) do you get up, 4) is driving at, 5) am working, 6) is coming, 7) smokes, 8) do not wear, 9) is saying, 10) is not sleeping, 11) are having, 12) does not like, 13) am working, 14) never talk, 15) are talking, 16) do you speak, 17) am listening, 18) does not believe, 19) leaves, 20) are you hurrying, 21) do they do, 22) go, 23) do you see, 24) are approaching, 25) are you crying, 26) is waiting, 27) does not hope, 28) is constantly thinking, 29) are always grumbling, 30) has.

### Exercise 2.

1) met, 2) saw, 3) have never seen, 4) happened, 5) has studied, 6) have broken, 7) did not talk, 8) have not spoken, 9) has eaten, 10) came, 11) did you begin, 12) have left, 13) has lived, 14) have you written, 15) has been, 16) has not been, 17) have done, 18) rang, 19) gave, 20) have you found, 21) has gone, 22) told, 23) have told, 24) has risen, 25) rose, 26) drank, 27) were, 28) have known, 29) knew, 30) have lost, 31) have not sleep, 32) forgot, 33) has done, 34) threw, 35) did not know.

### Exercise 3.

1) was cooking, 2) did you begin, 3) had been, 4) led, 5) had been built, 6) was listening, 7) had met, 8) was being built, 9) was met, 10) had they driven, 11) was listening, 12) was working, 13) were you doing, 14) had not written, 15) had passed, 16) were having, 17) went, 18) had walked, 19) was built, 20) had stopped, 21) was constantly thinking, 22) had been waiting, 23) Did you know, 24) was always complaining, 25) did not worry, 26) had found, 27) had brought, 28) did not hear, 29) was shining, 30) was walking, 31) had been working, 32) had been invited, 33) drank, 34) had gone, 35) had been, 36) was told, 37) was going on, 38) did not work, 39) stopped, 40) was polishing, 41) opened, 42) smoked, 43) were having, 44) did not see, 45) was talking, 46) got up, 47) did not see.

#### **Exercise 4.**

1) knew, 2) should come, 3) had seen, 4) would not arrive, 5) had not been, 6) was working, 7) did not hope, 8) does not understand, 9) will come, 10) were, 11) was doing, 12) was sleeping, 13) have seen, 14) was not, 15) was born, 16) had been doing, 17) had brought, 18) would promise, 19) had not written, 20) could not, 21) would be invited, 22) did not know, 23) was working, 24) was, 25) had been invited, 26) will come, 27) does not know, 28) would come, 29) had sent, 30) have just told.

### **The Complex Object**

#### **Exercise 10.**

1. What made him change his plans for the weekend? 2. Does he play hockey well? - I believe him to be a good player. 3. I don't expect them to agree to help us. 4. I heard a child crying behind the door. 5. I did not notice them enter. 6. When do you want me to call you? 7. Will you turn off the computer? - Do you really want me to turn it off? 8. She watched the children playing in the yard. 9. Do not let him frighten you. 10. I don't like her to shout at the top of her voice.

### **The Infinitive**

#### **Part I**

#### **Exercise 5.**

1. I'll be happy to accept your invitation. 2. He is glad to be invited to this party. 3. I'm sorry not to have seen you at the meeting. 4. I was surprised to learn of his success. 5. He is fortunate to have been travelling all this time. 6. He is fortunate to be travelling now in Central Asia. 7. He is delighted to have been introduced to you. 8. He is lucky to have such a good friend. 9. He is pleased to be doing this work. 10. He was disappointed not to see you at the meeting. 11. He is glad to have talked to you. 12. I am sorry to have left my native town. 13. They were shocked to learn that he borrowed. 14. She is happy to be living with her parents.

## Part II

### Exercise 5.

1. His intention is to go to Moscow and visit this museum. 2. To swim in this river is very dangerous. 3. It's very dangerous to swim in this river. 4. How kind of you to help me! 5. It was foolish of her to make such a mistake. 6. It's necessary for you to have a complete rest. 7. It's natural for a sick man to stay in bed. 8. It was hard for him to live on his small pension. 9. To imagine this was almost impossible. 10. It was almost impossible to imagine this. 11. His wish was to buy a house in the country. 12. It would be better for you to consult a doctor. 13. How brave of her to go there alone. 14. It was polite of Tom to offer his seat to an old woman. 15. It is interesting for them to grow vegetables.

## Part III

### Exercise 7.

1. He was the first man to make a spaceflight. 2. There is nothing to stop him. 3. There are several words to be used in exercises. 4. He is not the only person to have gone through it. 5. They had no one to help them. 6. He is just the man to be invited to the party. 7. My brother has a large family to support. 8. He looked for a place to hide. 9. She has two children to look after. 10. He had the long nights in which to study. 11. It's the best thing for you to do now. 12. He has a story for you to listen to. 13. She is the very kind of woman to attract him. 14. There is just one question to be cleared up. 15. They had nothing else to say to each other. 16. This is not the best way to study English. 17. She brought some chairs for the guests to sit on.

## Part IV

### Exercise 6.

1. He needs a brush to paint the door. 2. He went to the market to buy some flowers. 3. He is pleasant to listen to. 4. This man is difficult to deal with. 5. He was too excited to sleep. 6. He was too hungry to wait for dinner. 7. He was too worried to ask me any questions. 8. Tom knows German well enough to translate this poem. 9. This vase is ancient enough to be placed in a museum. 10. I know him well enough not to be mistaken. 11. He stepped aside for me to pass. 12. I opened the door for the cat to go out. 13. He spoke loud enough for us to hear him. 14. The box was too heavy for her to lift.

## Part V

### Exercise 5.

1. He is supposed to be in no condition to travel. 2. This disease is considered to be incurable. 3. He is suspected to have done it for fun. 4. He was never seen to go bareheaded. 5. The delegation is reported to arrive on Monday. 6. He said to have travelled much. 7. He is supposed to have been the most worthy man. 8. This monument is known to have been erected two centuries ago. 9. I don't want you to go there alone. 10. Everybody knows him to be a good student. 11. I'd like you to come to our place on Saturday. 12. I saw them walking together. 13. Have you seen him play football? 14. I often watched them work in the garden. 15. Sometimes I heard them talk in a whisper. 16. Will you let me pass, please? 17. Don't make him get up very early.

## Part VI (Revision)

### Exercise 1.

1) see, 2) to complain, 3) to go, 4) go, 5) look, 6) think, 7) call, 8) to be, 9) to leave, 10) go, 11) speak, 12) jump, 13) take, 14) sit up, 15) wait, 16)



make, 17) tell, 18) to change, 19) do, 20) to come, 21) to read, 22) play, 23) agree, 24) leave, 25) tell, 26) to tell, 27) to be, 28) to talk, 29) to do, 30) to rewrite, 31) to read.

### **Exercise 2.**

1) to be travelling, 2) to be, 3) to have lived, 4) to have been travelling, 5) to have received, 6) not to see, 7) to receive, 8) to hear, 9) to be given, 10) to be able, 11) to have interrupted, 12) to be invited, 13) not to have been invited, 14) to be doing, 15) to learn, 16) not to have been killed, 17) to have left, 18) to learn, 19) to have been operated on, 20) to be staying, 21) to be met, 22) to have fallen, 23) to hear, 24) to have been living, 25) to be offered, 26) to have been awarded, 27) to be reading, 28) not to have seen, 29) to have seen, 30) you to come, 31) him to be, 32) a girl to break, 33) not to have been invited, 34) to have been given.

### **Exercise 3.**

1) the third to go, 2) person to be suspected, 3) children to look after, 4) car to reach, 5) man to have made, 6) matter to be cleared up, 7) a problem to be solved, 8) something to say, 9) work to do, 10) thing for a woman to do, 11) a place to hide, 12) nothing for him to do, 13) the quickest to see, 14) son to support him, 15) one to have gone, 16) someone to look, 17) the thing to be said, 18) chairs for the guests to sit on, 19) anything to be done, 20) place for him to retire to, 21) a coat to wear, 22) much for you to explain, 23) a story for you to listen to, 24) a house to live in, 25) man to have done, 26) little to say, 27) for Roy to be, 28) Irene to be thought of, 29) a large family to support.

## The Gerund

### Part I

#### Exercise 7.

1. I prefer staying at home. 2. He didn't like being treated in such a way. 3. I denied having seen them there. 4. After doing the work they went to the river. 5. The film is worth seeing. 6. The floors want washing. 7. I dislike wasting time on trifles. 8. She can't stand being laughed at. 9. I regret not having worked harder at school. 10. He didn't remember having visited the place. 11. On seeing his mother the boy ran to meet her. 12. He thought for a while before writing the letter. 13. After being operated on he felt much better. 14. In passing the door I saw a little girl.

#### Exercise 8.

1. I prefer staying at home in such weather. 2. She doesn't like going to the cinema alone. 3. I prefer being told the truth. 4. I prefer not being told the truth. 5. He doesn't like being treated in such a way. 6. He denied having seen me before. 7. I regret having followed his advice. 8. I regret not having followed his advice. 9. After having dinner they went for a walk. 10. She can't stand being laughed at. 11. After being operated on he felt much better. 12. On seeing his mother the boy ran to meet her. 13. I don't remember having been here before. 14. He thought for a while before answering the question. 15. In reading the poem he missed a line. 16. This film is not worth seeing. 17. My watch requires cleaning. 18. The floors need washing. 19. The boy deserves praising.

### Part II

#### Exercise 6.

1. I reproached him for being late. 2. I am tired of doing this work. 3. We have a chance of going to the South. 4. He succeeded in controlling his

temper. 5. I am surprised at his not knowing the truth. 6. I was quite serious in making this proposal. 7. She is afraid of swimming in the lake. 8. He suspected me of having told a lie. 9. You should punish the boy for having broken the vase. 10. He is sorry for having been rude to you. 11. Do you think she is capable of telling a lie? 12. There is no harm in taking this medicine. 13. He is good at playing chess. 14. I am astonished at his knowing so much. 15. I object to their coming. 16. He confessed to having lost the book.

### **Exercise 7.**

1. I thanked him for having been very kind to my son. 2. He is very proud of having made a good report. 3. There's no sense in taking this medicine. 4. I am surprised at his not knowing the truth. 5. He accused me of having told a lie. 6. He didn't hesitate in proposing to her. 7. I don't think she is capable of telling a lie. 8. Who is responsible for washing the floors? 9. He gave up the idea of going to the South. 10. I am tired of doing this work. 11. He had no difficulty in translating the story. 12. There's no harm in taking this medicine. 13. I'm disappointed at her not having come. 14. We were delighted at her playing the piano. 15. He confessed to having lost the book.

## Part III

### **Exercise 6.**

1. I don't like your interrupting me. 2. There's no telling what she may do. 3. I couldn't help feeling disappointed. 4. She left the room without saying a word. 5. It's no use telling him the truth. 6. It's no good phoning him so late. 7. I am thinking of her having gone to Moscow. 8. I don't approve of your smoking so much. 9. There's no denying this obvious truth. 10. We can't help liking him. He is so funny. 11. You can't enter the institute without passing the entrance examinations. 12. It was quite a pleasure

seeing her well again. 13. I won't go to their place without being invited.  
14. I insist on his being told the truth.

### **Exercise 7**

1. She knows of his having gone to Moscow. 2. Do you mind my smoking here? 3. There's no stopping him when he begins telling anecdotes. 4. There's no knowing what may happen to us. 5. I can't help admiring this picture. 6. She couldn't help worrying about the future of her son. 7. I can't leave without telling him the truth. 8. He went out without saying good-bye to us. 9. It's no use crying over this. 10. It's no good at all your trying to deceive us. 11. You can rely on his doing it well. 12. I don't like your interrupting me. 13. I insist on his being told the truth. 14. I suggest going to the theatre.

## Part IV

### **Exercise 1.**

1) staying, 2) being sent, 3) having married, 4) being treated, 5) not being told, 6) having followed, 7) leaving, 8) not having followed, 9) having been warned, 10) having been invited, 11) having been, 12) being laughed at, 13) being read, 14) having done, 15) having been told, 16) going, 17) having sent, 18) starting, 19) driving, 20) being left, 21) doing, 22) having been told, 23) being taken, 24) not having worked, 25) borrowing.

### **Exercise 2.**

1. I objected to their coming. 2. She was quite serious in proposing that. 3. She passed by without turning her head. 4. She was thankful to me for being kind to her son. 5. I reproached him for being late. 6. He is tired of doing the work. 7. We had a chance of going to the South. 8. He succeeded in controlling his temper. 9. I am surprised at her having said it. 10. He is afraid of swimming in the lake. 11. I suspected the boy of having told a lie. 12. He is sorry for having been rude to you. 13. She is not capable of

telling a lie. 14. You can rely on his doing it well. 15. There is no harm in taking the medicine. 16. He is good at playing chess. 17. I was not used to getting up early. 18. She is upset about her son's not having come yet. 19. I had no difficulty in translating the text. 20. He didn't hesitate in proposing to her. 21. He persisted in continuing the test. 22. I insisted on her being told the truth. 23. Our success depended on his coming. 24. I don't see the reason for his having done it. 25. We gave up the idea of finding him. 26. My father is fond of smoking after dinner. 27. Will you excuse me for interrupting you? 28. He was accused of having stolen the picture. 29. She is angry with me for having made such a mistake. 30. I wondered at their knowing so much. 31. I hope he won't take to drinking. 32. He was ashamed of not having told me the truth. 33. The girl went out without answering my question. 34. He confessed to having lost the book. 35. I don't approve of your smoking so much.

### **Exercise 3.**

1) in her taking, 2) for being, 3) having married, 4) your interrupting, 5) my opening, 6) her having done, 7) to having lost, 8) his having told, 9) of somebody standing, 10) on her doing, 11) at her having said, 12) at her not having come, 13) of being left, 14) before our meeting, 15) of your being, 16) of her not having known, 17) at his not having arrived, 18) going, 19) him of being, 20) having seen, 21) on seeing, 22) of his having been, 23) in passing, 24) for her not having come, 25) Of her having gone, 26) after doing, 27) before our meeting, 28) for not having attended, 29) after being operated on / after having been operated on, 30) of being left, 31) of your having been / of you having been, 32) of being impressed, 33) her having been, 34) in discussing the problem, 35) having mentioned, 36) there is no preventing it, 37) on being introduced, 38) at being interrupted, 39) in proposing to her, 40) of joking, 41) on his being informed / on him being informed, 42) about him not having informed / about his not having informed, 43) on her doing, 44) being interrupted, 45) at you being able / at your being able, 46) for you not waiting / for your not waiting, 47) her

having said, 48) of her having moved, 49) for having betrayed, 50) her wanting, 51) having asked / asking, 52) at her not having allowed, 53) without smiling, 54) of the meeting having been postponed, 55) of being punished, 56) having promised, 57) before being downloaded and installed, 58) by punishing, 59) on being told the news, 60) my being at the spot, 61) of having to live there.

#### **Exercise 4.**

1. I did not feel like going to the cinema. 2. He will not take to drinking. 3. You risked breaking your neck, jumping over the ditch. 4. We could not help admiring his conduct. 5. He was quick in answering my question. 6. This film is not worth seeing. 7. She was engaged in watering her flowers. 8. There is no sense in taking this medicine. 9. He did not hesitate in proposing to her. 10. He was quite serious in saying that he would never return. 11. There is no stopping him when he begins telling his jokes. 12. There is no convincing him. 13. Besides being a good actor, he is a talented poet. 14. He is very good at playing chess. 15. She did not object to my coming to their party. 16. She delighted in playing the piano. 17. The child deserves praising. 18. In spite of having lived in London he didn't speak English well. 19. I am not afraid of losing this book. 20. There is nothing like swimming in the sea in such hot weather. 21. I am not angry at being criticized. 22. She was angry with me for not having invited her. 23. He succeeded in persuading me to buy this book. 24. Seeing is believing. 25. He had (some) difficulty in translating my question. 26. He was accused of having stolen that painting. 27. I do not approve of your smoking too much. 28. She is tired of living alone. 29. I cannot afford going there every summer. 30. You should prevent him from marrying at such an early age.

## The Participle

### Part I

#### Exercise 12.

Having written the letter, seeing them together, the girl dancing with my brother, the playing children, the houses built in our town, having been invited together, having finished the work, the woman sitting at the table, the book brought by your sister, the running dog, the work done by you, the guests arriving tomorrow, having lost the money, having been wounded in the leg, not having this book, the leaving train, not having done the homework, the sun rising over the town, the stories written by this author, not knowing the reason.

### Part II

#### Exercise 15.

1. Entering the room, I saw them all together. 2. He stood at the window looking into the street. 3. Houses built in towns have all modern conveniences. 4. When told the news, he was very much surprised. 5. They listened to the story being told by the old man. 6. We saw a staircase leading to the bedrooms. 7. Having lost my passport, I couldn't stay at a hotel. 8. Not knowing his address, I couldn't write to him. 9. Having known him since school, I can trust him. 10. Remembering the joke, she smiled. 11. The toys produced at the local factory are very beautiful. 12. I won't come unless officially invited. 13. Having been built of wood, the house was destroyed by the fire. 14. Behind the house I saw some boys playing football. 15. I could hear the noise of the furniture being moved upstairs. 16. Closing the door, he went upstairs.

**Exercise 16.**

1. Closing the door he went upstairs. 2. Not knowing his address, we couldn't write him. 3. Houses built in towns have all modern conveniences. 4. Having lost my passport, I couldn't stay at a hotel. 5. We saw a staircase leading to the bedrooms. 6. I won't come unless officially invited. 7. Having been built of wood, the house was destroyed by the fire. 8. They listened to the story being told by the old man. 9. Entering the room, I saw them all together. 10. Behind the house we saw some boys playing football. 11. Having known him since school, I can trust him. 12. When told the news, he was very much surprised. 13. Remembering the joke, she smiled. 14. He stood at the window looking into the street. 15. Never having seen such a big animal, the children were very much surprised.

**Part III****Exercise 6.**

1. I heard them talking in a whisper. 2. They found the door locked and the house deserted. 3. The dinner was left untouched. 4. I felt somebody pushing me in the back. 5. The letter being written, I emailed it. 6. It being late, they decided to go home. 7. I watched the plane circling over the town. 8. The guests having left, the house became solitary again. 9. She saw the boys playing in the yard. 10. The weather permitting, we shall go for a walk. 11. There being little time left, we had to hurry. 12. The rain having spoiled my hat, I had to buy a new one.

**Exercise 7.**

1. I watched her laying the table. 2. The children were seen running to the river. 3. I heard them talking in a whisper. 4. The weather permitting, we shall go for a walk. 5. The letter being written, I emailed it. 6. The dinner was left untouched. 7. The girl was heard singing a song. 8. We watched the plane circling over the town. 9. The guests having left, the house became solitary again. 10. It being very cold, we put on our coats. 11. I



saw them crossing the street. 12. We found the situation unchanged. 13. We lay on the grass the sun shining over us. 14. The rain having spoiled my hat, I had to buy a new one.

#### Part IV (Revision)

##### **Exercise 1.**

1) hearing/ having heard, 2) explaining, 3) having said, 4) having lost, 5) having known, 6) being told, 7) used, 8) not knowing, 9) If asked, 10) Unless driven, 11) playing, 12) When told, 13) Entering, 14) though pressed, 15) expressed, 16) Having been operated on, 17) being played, 18) leading, 19) arrived at, 20) Not having been approved of, 21) Remembering, 22) being erected, 23) Having been wounded / Wounded, 24) received, 25) Not having received, 26) While reading, 27) Not having been invited, 28) not withdrawn, 29) as though pressed, 30) as though not knowing, 31) being discussed, 32) Having finished, 33) when put, 34) looking.

##### **Exercise 2.**

1) playing, 2) not having done, 3) expressed, 4) having finished, 5) not knowing, 6) having been broken, 7) being built, 8) having lived, 9) dancing, 10) rising, 11) having been written, 12) left, 13) not having made, 14) having been wounded, 15) done, 16) seeing, 17) watching, 18) being discussed, 19) not having, 20) not having been invited, 21) brought, 22) having lost, 23) broken, 24) being done, 25) having come, 26) having been made, 27) reading, 28) written, 29) being told, 30) lost.

##### **Exercise 3.**

1) It being pretty late / It being rather late, 2) Weather permitting / The weather permitting, 3) the guests having left / the guests having gone, 4) I saw them playing, 5) there being no time left, 6) the river having risen, 7) this having been done / this done, 8) I saw him sitting, 9) I watched him

reading, 10) the child breathing, 11) his heart beating, 12) When told, 13) the day being warm, 14) everything being ready / everything ready, 15) it being close, 16) all this being settled / all this having been settled, 17) the rain having spoiled, 18) her crossing, 19) there being no moon, 20) the rooms having been booked / the rooms booked, 21) the situation being urgent, 22) The letter being written / The letter written, 23) My efforts to stop a car having failed, 24) The rain coming down, 25) The sun shining over us / with the sun shining over us, 26) This duty being completed / his duty completed, 27) The lamp having being lit / The lamp lit, 28) All the questions having been settled / All the questions settled, 29) all the dogs following him / with all the dogs following him, 30) The wind being favourable, 31) He being no more heard of, 32) there being no objections, 33) no one uttering a word / with no one uttering a word, 34) the search having revealed, 35) the door being open, 36) there being nothing to wait for, 37) his small son sitting / with his small son sitting, 38) it being already cold.

#### **Exercise 4.**

1. Not knowing his address, I couldn't write to him. 2. Hearing the noise / Having heard the noise, we stopped working. 3. I listened to the story being told by the old man. 4. It being pretty late/ it being rather late, the decided to go home. 5. Weather permitting / The weather permitting, we'll go for a walk. 6. The guests having left / the guests having gone, the house became empty. 7. Then we saw a staircase leading to the bedrooms. 8. Not having been invited beforehand / not having been invited in advance, I refused to come. 9. I saw them playing football on the playground. 10. He behaved as if not knowing / as though not knowing the truth. 11. Having finished the work / Finishing the work, I worked home. 12. He was in a hurry as though pressed for time / as if pressed for time. 13. The river having risen, it became impossible to cross the river. 14. There being no time left, we had to hurry up. 15. This done / This having been done, the ship left the harbour. 16. I saw him sitting with his head in his hands. 17. I

watched him reading the letter. 18. The decision arrived at was very simple. 19. Receiving no answer / Having received no answer, I wrote another letter. 20. They could hear the child breathing quietly. 21. He felt his heart beating. 22. When told the news, he was very much surprised. 23. If asked, I'll certainly come. 24. Having known him since school, I can trust him. 25. Having lost my passport, I couldn't stay at the hotel. 26. The day being warm, all the windows were open. 27. When put into water, the flower opened its petals. 28. Everything being ready / everything ready, we set out on our trip. 29. He went out on the lawn all the dogs following him / with all the dogs following him, 30. All this being settled / all this having been settled, we went home. 31. The rain having spoiled my hat, I had to buy another (one). 32. I saw her crossing the road. 33. There being no moon, it was pitch dark in the forest. 34. Lost things, not withdrawn, are sold out within a month. 35. The questions (being) discussed at the meeting are vital. 36. Entering the room, I saw them together.

## ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Серия лабораторных работ по грамматике (по видовременной системе английского глагола в действительном и страдательном залоге и неличным формам глагола) помогает формировать у студентов навыки и умения иноязычного общения, по определенному набору которых судят об уровне профессиональной компетенции специалиста.

При создании пособия авторы руководствовались современными методическими принципами обучения грамматике иностранного языка: принципами коммуникативной и профессиональной направленности.

Пособие может оказаться полезным для работы по любому учебнику и с любой аудиторией. Оно может быть использовано как на аудиторных занятиях, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

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