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ЕГЭ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

**ГРАММАТИКА
И ЛЕКСИКА**

**ЭКСПРЕСС-
РЕПЕТИТОР**

для подготовки
к ЕГЭ

Единый государственный экзамен (АСТ)

Елена Музланова

**Английский язык. Экспресс-
репетитор для подготовки к
ЕГЭ. «Грамматика и лексика»**

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Основная цель пособия – активизировать изученный ранее лексико-грамматический материал и подготовить учащихся к успешной сдаче Единого государственного экзамена по английскому языку. Более 200 включенных в него разнообразных тестов помогут прочно усвоить лексику и наиболее важные аспекты грамматики. Все тесты снабжены ключами, что позволяет использовать сборник для самоконтроля и самостоятельного изучения английского языка. Пособие предназначено для учащихся 10–11 классов школ, лицеев и гимназий, а также для учителей английского языка. Оно также будет полезно абитуриентам вузов при подготовке к вступительному экзамену по английскому языку.

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ВЕДЕНИЕ

Предлагаемый сборник тестовых заданий предназначен для формирования и контроля грамматических и лексических навыков и ориентирован, главным образом, на учащихся 10–11 классов и абитуриентов. Он поможет качественно подготовиться к итоговой государственной аттестации в форме ЕГЭ.

В пособие включен обширный лексический и грамматический материал, что позволяет использовать его на различных этапах обучения в школах с углубленным изучением языка, лицеях и гимназиях, а также при подготовке к экзаменам на получение международных сертификатов и к вступительным экзаменам в вузы.

Основная цель сборника – закрепить, обобщить и систематизировать знания, умения и навыки, приобретенные учащимися в рамках базового курса, а также овладеть определенным количеством нового материала в соответствии с требованиями государственного стандарта к надбазовому уровню владения иностранным языком.

Пособие составлено в соответствии с кодификатором элементов содержания по английскому языку, подготовленным Федеральным институтом педагогических измерений (ФИПИ). Каждый из разделов посвящен формированию одного из навыков, проверяемых на ЕГЭ. В разделах представлен краткий теоретический материал по теме, а также разнообразные задания для формирования и закрепления лексико-грамматических навыков. Сборник включает более 200 многоуровневых тестов, расположенных в порядке нарастания сложности, которые помогут прочно усвоить лексику и наиболее важные аспекты грамматики.

Поскольку в разделе «Грамматика и лексика» Единого Государственного Экзамена проверяется умение применять полученные знания при работе с иноязычными текстами, то в конце каждого раздела приводятся лексико-грамматические задания на базе аутентичных текстов, при работе с которыми учащиеся овладевают различными аспектами иноязычной культуры.

Раздел «Exam Practice» включает все типы лексико-грамматических заданий, входящих в ЕГЭ: определение требуемой грамматической формы заданного слова; определение однокоренного слова; выбор правильного варианта из четырех предложенных. Эти задания составлены на основе аутентичных материалов, максимально приближенных к формату единого государственного экзамена. . . Итоговый тест содержит 25 заданий, что позволяет легко оценить знания: 23–25 баллов – «отлично», 18–22 балла – «хорошо», 13–17 баллов – «удовлетворительно». Весь комплекс тестов имеет одну цель: активировать лексико-грамматический материал, изученный ранее на уроках, и подготовить учащихся к успешной сдаче единого государственного экзамена по английскому языку. Все тесты снабжены ключами, что позволяет использовать сборник для самоконтроля и самостоятельного изучения английского языка. Представленные в пособии тестовые задания были апробированы в московских школах и с успехом применяются на практике. Надеемся, что оно окажется полезным не только учащимся и учителям, но и всем желающим самостоятельно изучить английский язык.

При подготовке данного пособия автором были использованы следующие издания:

1. Luke Prodromou. Grammar and Vocabulary for First Certificate. – Pearson Education Limited, 2000.
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1. NOUNS

1.1. SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

Nouns are made plural by adding

-s	to most nouns	dogs, boys, months
	to nouns ending in vowels + o or double o	radios, videos, zoos
	to abbreviations ending in o	photos, autos, kilos, memos
	to musical instruments	pianos
	to proper nouns	Eskimos
-es	to other nouns ending in -o	tomatoes, potatoes, volcanoes
	to nouns ending in -s, -ss, -x, -ch, -sh	foxes, dresses, churches, buses
-ies	to nouns ending in consonant + y (y → i + es)	cities, countries, ladies, flies
-ves	to some nouns ending in -f/-fe (f/fe → v + es)	lives, leaves, wolves, wives
	but:	chiefs, roofs, cliffs, safes, beliefs, handkerchiefs

Irregular plurals

Irregular plurals	man— men , woman— women , child— children , ox— oxen , foot— feet , tooth— teeth , goose— geese , louse— lice , mouse— mice , sheep— sheep , deer— deer , trout— trout , swine— swine , salmon— salmon , spacecraft— spacecraft , means— means , species— species , series— series , fish— fish/fishes , fruit— fruit/fruits , etc.
Latin nouns ending in -us	alumnus— alumni , calculus— calculi , locus— loci , nucleus— nuclei , terminus— termini , cactus— cacti/cactuses , syllabus— syllabi/syllabuses , stimulus— stimuli , terminus— termini , etc.

Latin nouns ending in -um	aquarium—aquaria/aquariums, bacterium—bacteria, curriculum—curricula, maximum—maxima, memorandum—memoranda/memorandums, millennium—millennia/millenniums, minimum—minima, spectrum—spectra/spectrums, stratum—strata, datum—data, medium—media, etc.
Latin nouns ending in -a	alga—algae, antenna—antennae/antennas, larva—larvae, formula—formulae/formulas, vertebra—vertebrae, etc.
Latin nouns ending in -ex/-ix	appendix—appendices/appendixes, index—indices (bibliographical)/indexes (mathematical), etc.
Greek nouns ending in -is	axis—axes, analysis—analyses, basis—bases, crisis—crises, diagnosis—diagnoses, hypothesis—hypotheses, oasis—oases, thesis—theses, etc.
Greek nouns ending in -on:	automation—automata, criterion—criteria, phenomenon—phenomena, etc.
Compound nouns form their plurals by adding -s/-es	to the second noun if the compound consists of two nouns (shopkeeper—shopkeepers)
	to the noun if the compound consists of an adjective and a noun (frying pan—frying pans)
	to the first noun if the compound consists of two nouns connected with a preposition (brother-in-law—brothers-in-law)
	at the end of the compound if this is not made up of any nouns (grown-up—grown-ups)

Test 1. Write the plural of the following nouns.

1. church — 8. woman — 15. radio —
2. difficulty — 9. deer — 16. ox —
3. mouse — 10. leaf — 17. fish —
4. month — 11. goose — 18. wolf —
5. child — 12. potato — 19. country —
6. roof — 13. foot — 20. tooth —
7. boy — 14. dress — 21. curriculum —

Test 2. Write the plural of the following nouns.

1. nanny – 8. radio – 15. violin —
2. father-in-law – 9. train robbery – 16. wife —
3. headache – 10. painkiller – 17. medium —
4. dictionary – 11. bush – 18. mouse —
5. pincushion – 12. pen-friend – 19. godfather —
6. hold-up – 13. video – 20. wish —
7. hoof – 14. pillowcase – 21. phenomenon —

Test 3. Write the plural of the following nouns.

1. deer – 8. sheep – 15. datum —
2. lady – 9. species – 16. Eskimo —
3. roof – 10. day – 17. leaf —
4. chief – 11. family – 18. life —
5. studio – 12. dish – 19. zero —
6. zoo – 13. paw – 20. buffalo —
7. bus – 14. fork – 21. criterion —

Test 4. Write the plural of the following nouns.

1. trout – 8. baby – 15. vowel —
2. composer – 9. handkerchief – 16. buzz —
3. insect – 10. church – 17. glass —
4. oasis – 11. memo – 18. man —
5. analysis – 12. ball game – 19. goose —
6. bacterium – 13. passer-by – 20. foot —
7. waiter – 14. letdown – 21. volcano —

Test 5. Write the plural of the following nouns.

1. bench – 8. scarf – 15. fruit —
2. celebrity – 9. belief – 16. swine —
3. louse – 10. sheep – 17. activity —
4. bath – 11. half – 18. thief —
5. woman – 12. tomato – 19. kilo —
6. cliff – 13. means – 20. party —
7. play – 14. photo – 21. appendix —

1.2. COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Nouns can be **countable** (those that can be counted) or **uncountable** (those that can't be counted). **Uncountable nouns take a singular verb.** *The most common uncountable nouns are:*

- **Mass nouns: fluids** (blood, tea, coffee, milk etc), **solids** (bread, butter, china, coal, food, fruit, glass, ice, iron, fish [meaning food], etc), **gasses** (air, oxygen, pollution, smoke, smog, etc), **particles** (corn, dust, flour, hair, pepper, rice, salt, sand, etc).

- **Subjects of study:** chemistry, economics, literature, mathematics, physics, etc.

- **Languages:** Chinese, English, French, etc.

- **Games:** billiards, chess, golf, soccer, tennis, etc.

- **Diseases:** flu, measles, mumps, etc.

- **Natural phenomena:** darkness, hail, heat, rain (but: the rains = season of continuous rain in tropical countries), humidity, thunder, snow, etc.

- **Some abstract nouns:** accommodation, advice, anger, applause, assistance, behaviour, business, chaos, countryside, courage, damage, dirt, education, evidence, housework, homework, information, intelligence, knowledge, luck, music, news, peace, progress, seaside, shopping, traffic, trouble, truth, wealth, work, etc.

- **Collective nouns:** baggage, cutlery, furniture, jewellery, luggage, machinery, money, rubbish, stationery, etc.

- **Many uncountable nouns** can be made **countable** by adding a partitive: **a piece of** paper/cake/advice/information/furniture; **a slice/loaf of** bread; a(n) item/piece of news, etc.

- **Some nouns take only a plural verb.** These are objects consisting of two parts: **garments** (pyjamas, trousers, etc), **tools** (scissors, etc), **instruments** (binoculars, compasses, spectacles, etc), or **nouns** such as: arms, ashes, barracks, clothes, congratulations, earnings, (good) looks, outskirts, people, police, premises, riches, stairs, surroundings, wages, etc.

- **Group nouns** refer to a group of people. These nouns can take either a singular or a plural verb depending on whether we see the group as a whole or as individuals. Such **group nouns** are: army, audience, class, club, committee, company, council, crew, crowd, headquarters, family, jury, government, press, public, staff, team, etc.

The **team was** the best. (the team as a group)

The **team were** all given medals. (each member separately as individuals)

- **With expressions of duration, distance or money meaning 'a whole amount'** we use a **singular verb**: Two years **is** long to wait. Three miles **is** a long way to go. Nine thousand pounds **is** a high price to pay.

Test 6. Fill in: is or are.

1. Your trousers _____ in the wardrobe.
2. Where _____ his scissors?
3. There _____ a lecture on history today.
4. The shopping _____ heavy.
5. Where _____ my gloves?
6. This information _____ correct.
7. His hair _____ brown.
8. My socks _____ in the drawer.
9. Our furniture _____ very cheap.
10. His accommodation _____ luxurious.
11. Evidence _____ needed before the trial can continue.
12. The news _____ very exciting.

13. Mumps_____ a common illness among children.
14. My glasses_____ on the table.
15. Chinese_____ difficult to learn.
16. Where_____ the kitchen scales?
17. Billiards_____ a popular game.
18. His work_____ very interesting.
19. People_____ starving in some countries.
20. Education_____ the key to his success.

Test 7. Fill in: is or are.

1. Where_____ your trousers?
2. Could you tell me where_____ the scissors?
3. Tonight, there _____ athletics on TV.
4. Money_____ easy to spend and difficult to save.
5. Gloves_____ worn in cold weather.
6. This student's knowledge_____ amazing.
7. Love_____ reason for much happiness.
8. This bread_____ stale.
9. Your jeans_____ on the chair.
10. His baggage_____ too heavy to carry.
11. Her advice _____ very interesting.
12. Mathematics_____ his favourite subject.
13. Measles_____ a common illness.
14. The glasses_____ on the table.
15. My sister's hair_____ long.
16. Their bathroom scales_____ quite accurate.
17. Darts _____ a popular game in Britain.
18. This work_____ too hard.
19. People_____ unhappy with the new tax system.
20. The police_____ near.

Test 8. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Economics **(is/are)** his favourite subject.
2. The trousers he bought for her **(doesn't/don't)** fit her.
3. The police **(want/wants)** to interview men about the robbery.
4. Physics **(was/were)** my best subject at school.
5. Can I borrow your scissors? Mine **(isn't/aren't)** sharp enough.
6. The news **(wasn't/weren't)** as bad as we expected.
7. Where **(does/do)** your family live?
8. Four days **(isn't/aren't)** long enough for a good holiday.
9. He can't find his binoculars. Do you know where **(it is/they are)**?
10. Do you think the people **(is/are)** happy with the government?
11. **(Does/Do)** the police know how the accident happened?
12. She doesn't like hot weather. Twenty-eight degrees **(is/are)** too warm for her.
13. The staff at school **(is/are)** not happy with their new working conditions.
14. Thirty thousand pounds **(was/were)** stolen in the robbery.
15. Two years **(is/are)** a long time to be without job.
16. Five miles **(is/are)** a long way to walk every day.
17. I need more money. Six pounds **(is/are)** not enough.

18. These species **(is/are)** very rare.
19. My hair **(is/are)** dark brown.
20. His watch **(need/needs)** repairing.

Test 9. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. All of her belongings **(was/were)** in a suitcase.
2. Athletics **(is/are)** very popular nowadays.
3. Aerobics **(do/does)** people a lot of good.
4. Chocolate **(makes/make)** you put on weight.
5. Most people **(enjoy/enjoys)** Easter.
6. The money she makes **(is/are)** enough for her.
7. The police **(is/are)** looking for the murderer.
8. His good looks **(get/gets)** him what he wants.
9. The government **(is/are)** passing new laws.
10. Her knowledge of English **(is/are)** very good.
11. Measles, which **(is/are)** a children's disease, **(is/are)** dangerous for adults.
12. The audience **(was/were)** given free tickets.
13. The economics **(is/are)** very interesting.
14. His death **(was/were)** a great shock.
15. Fish **(is/are)** easy to look after as pets.
16. Radio news **(give/gives)** us less information than television news.
17. The stairs to the ground floor **(was/were)** over there.
18. The information **(was/were)** very helpful.
19. His glass **(is/are)** on the table.
20. There **(is/are)** toast on the dish.

2. PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns	Personal pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
Before verbs as subjects	After verbs as objects	Followed by nouns	Not followed by nouns	
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he/she/it	him/her/it	his/her/its	his/her/—	himself/ herself/itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

2.1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Test 1. Fill in the correct personal pronouns.

1. She is very handsome. I envy _____.
2. They are not reliable. He doubts _____.
3. I taught her. _____ learned it from _____.
4. We asked for his advice. _____ advised _____ not to come.
5. He dislikes her, and _____ hates _____, it's evident.
6. You should be there on time. I want _____ to come on time.
7. She is from England, _____ gave me lessons in English.
8. They are our friends. We invited _____ to the party.
9. He wrote this letter. I recognized _____ by his handwriting.
10. 'Did you see the snake?' 'Yes, I saw _____ and _____ saw _____.'
11. 'Where's Tom?' 'That's _____ over there.'
12. 'Where's my map?' 'I left _____ on the desk.'
13. Look at that bird. _____ always comes to my window.
14. 'What time is _____?' '_____ is four.'
15. 'Who is that?' '_____ 's me.'
16. Hi, it is so nice to see _____ again.
17. _____ doesn't matter.
18. I like when _____'s warm.
19. I find _____ difficult to explain anything to him.
20. You are not guilty of _____, are you?

Test 2. Fill in the correct personal pronouns.

1. Who is that woman? Why are you looking at _____?
2. Do you know that man? I work with _____.
3. I'm talking to you. Please listen to _____.
4. These books are interesting. Do you want to look at _____?
5. He likes that camera. He's going to buy _____.
6. Where are the tickets? I can't find _____.
7. We're going out. You can go with _____.
8. I don't like dogs. I'm afraid of _____.
9. Where is he? I want to talk to _____.
10. These plums are bad. Don't eat _____.
11. I want those pencils. Please give _____ to _____.
12. They want the money. Please give _____ to _____.
13. He wants the key. Please give _____ to _____.
14. He never drinks milk. He doesn't like _____.
15. I often go to the parties. _____ like _____.
16. 'Where are my glasses?' '_____ are on the table.'
17. Where's Dan? I want to talk to _____.
18. We're going shopping. Do you want to go with _____?
19. I want to see him but _____ doesn't want to see _____.
20. I don't know those people. Do you know _____?

2.2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Test 3. Fill in the correct possessive pronouns.

1. This book belongs to me. This is _____ book.
2. The man put _____ hand into pocket.
3. The cat ate _____ food.
4. She took out _____ purse and gave it to me.
5. My husband never wears _____ glasses.
6. This is their car. That other car is _____ too.
7. May I introduce to you one of _____ colleagues?
8. There were a lot of people coming back from _____ work.
9. Every season is beautiful in _____ own way.
10. They would like a house of _____ own.
11. I'll try _____ best, I promise.
12. Each country has _____ own customs.
13. He cut _____ finger this evening.
14. Lend me _____ pen, I've lost _____.
15. They're going to London with some students of _____.
16. This is not my pencil, _____ is red.
17. I haven't got a pen. Can you give me _____?
18. Take off _____ coat, please.
19. I saw them. This is _____ car.
20. Ann is married. _____ husband works in a bank.

Test 4. Fill in the correct possessive pronouns.

1. They have two children but I don't remember _____ names.
2. I often see that man but I don't know _____ name.
3. Pete is a teacher but _____ sister is a nurse.
4. Do you like _____ job?
5. Do you think that most people are happy in _____ jobs?
6. Put on _____ hat when you go out.
7. We are going to invite all _____ friends to the party.
8. _____ favourite sport is tennis. She plays a lot in summer.
9. He didn't have an umbrella, so she gave him _____.
10. He was very happy because we invited him to stay with us in _____ house.
11. You'll give me your address and I'll give you _____.
12. I gave him my address and he gave me _____.
13. I saw Liz and Philip with _____ son, Bill.
14. He invited Ann with _____ parents.
15. We live with _____ parents.
16. Oxford is famous for _____ university.
17. I can't find _____ ticket.
18. The County of Kent is famous for _____ gardens.
19. My sister plays tennis too but _____ favourite sport is basketball.
20. Mr and Mrs Brown live in Paris but _____ son lives in London.

Test 5. Fill in my, your, his, her, our.

Dear Sally,

Thank you for _____(1) letter. I'm fine and I hope that you and _____(2) parents are fine too. In your letter you ask me who helps me with _____(3) homework. I've got a brother, but he never helps me with _____(4) homework. My friend Joan has got a brother too and he always helps her with _____(5) homework, but then she helps him with cleaning _____(6) room. We do a lot of homework because _____(7) Maths teacher and _____(8) English teacher are very strict. _____(9) parents think it is okay to have a lot of homework. They always say, ' _____(10) teachers were strict too, and so we learned a lot.' Well, so what can I do? Joan's parents say that she needs some free time so that she can play or meet _____(11) friends. Thank you for _____(12) photo. I think you look so sweet.

Bye. I hope to hear from you soon.

Love,

Sarah

2.3. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Test 6. Fill in the correct reflexive pronouns.

1. What will you do with _____ this morning?
2. They were whispering among _____.
3. We should seldom speak of _____.
4. I drive the car _____.
5. Did you see the manager _____?
6. I often walk by _____.
7. His grandmother lives by _____.
8. The house _____ is not worth much.
9. He has the habit of talking to _____.
10. He cut _____.
11. She told me the news _____.
12. The machine works by _____.
13. He _____ told me that story.
14. They are making fools of _____.
15. She stretched _____ out on the sofa.
16. She is interested only in _____.
17. She lives by _____.
18. Help _____ to coffee.
19. Make _____ at home!
20. He _____ conducted the interview.

Test 7. Fill in the correct reflexive pronouns.

1. The girl decorated the room _____.
2. The winner looked very proud of _____.
3. She brought up her children by _____.
4. The cat is washing _____.
5. The children enjoyed _____ when they visited Disneyland.
6. She was afraid of spiders, so she didn't go into the room by _____.
7. She decided to do all the cooking _____.
8. He was asked to behave _____ at school.
9. He shouted loudly to make _____ understood.
10. Cats are very clean animals: they are always washing _____.
11. Doctors advised us that we have to exercise _____ regularly in order to keep healthy.
12. In _____ your problem is nothing to worry about.
13. She loves looking at _____ in the mirror.
14. If you don't behave _____, I shall put you all to bed early.
15. The music was so loud that I had to shout to make _____ heard.
16. The teacher tried to make _____ understood but she failed to get the class to understand.
17. We painted the room _____.
18. She was very pleased with _____ when she got such a good job.
19. I think I'd go back to France. We really enjoyed _____ there.
20. I don't feel _____ today. I don't know what's wrong with me.

2.4. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

This (singular) – These (plural) They are used: for people or things near us; for present or future situations, when the speaker is in or near the place he/she is referring to; to introduce people on the phone.	That (singular) – Those (plural) They are used: for people or things not near us; for past situations; to refer back to something mentioned before; on the phone to ask who the other person is.
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Test 8. Fill in the correct demonstrative pronouns.

1. Which flowers do you want? _____ or _____?
2. Excuse me, is _____ your bag?
3. They talked about _____ and _____.
4. Which shoes do you like most? _____ or _____?
5. _____'s why they accepted his proposal.
6. _____ is Ann speaking.
7. After _____ they decided not to come.
8. _____ will do.
9. I'll take _____ books.
10. He's been waiting _____ three weeks.
11. She went to _____ doctor and _____, no result.
12. _____ day was the worst of his life.
13. I'm tired out. _____'s why I'm going home early.
14. George likes Mary, but she doesn't like him. _____'s what annoys him.
15. The engine starts and the light goes on. _____'s when you press the button.
16. 'They're getting engaged in April.' ' _____'s marvellous.'
17. _____ was the biggest mistake in his life.
18. 'We're moving to London.' ' _____'s fantastic!'
19. _____ is what I think.
20. _____ will help her to come in time.

Test 9. Fill in the correct demonstrative pronouns.

1. I never forget my holiday in London. _____ was the holiday of a lifetime.
2. What are you doing _____ Sunday?
3. Didn't you just love _____ striped trousers in the shop we just passed?
4. Mmm! _____ is the best cake I've ever tasted!
5. Do you see _____ boy over there? He's my cousin.
6. Hello, _____ is Mr Cook. Can I speak to Mr Brown, please?
7. I can't go out in _____ coat. It's too tight.
8. 'I've been accepted by my first choice of university.' 'Congratulations. _____ is fantastic!'
9. _____ were the days when we used to dance every night.
10. Don't you think _____ new electronic diaries that we saw in the shop are really clever?
11. ' _____ belonged to my grandmother,' said David as he slipped the ring onto Jane's finger.
12. Don't you think _____ jeans suit me?

13. _____ biscuits are delicious. Did you make them yourself?
14. _____ records you threw out were my original hits from the seventies!
15. Aren't _____ girls over there your students?
16. '_____ bike needs repairing.' '_____ is what I was trying to tell you.'
17. What do you think of _____ dress Ann was wearing last night?
18. I don't go anywhere _____ week.
19. What's _____ you're reading?
20. _____ boy over there is my son.

2.5. SOME, ANY, NO, EVERY AND THEIR COMPOUNDS

Type of sentence	Adjectives	Pronouns people	Pronouns things	Adverbs places
Positive	some any (любой)	someone/somebody anyone/anybody	something anything	somewhere anywhere
Interrogative	any some (offers, requests)	anyone/anybody someone/somebody	anything something	anywhere somewhere
Negative	no/not any	no one/not anyone nobody/not anybody	nothing not anything	nowhere not anywhere
All types	every	everybody (all people)/everyone	everything (all things)	everywhere (in all places)

Test 10. Fill in *some, any, no, every*.

- I've met _____ people, but I don't have _____ real friends.
- 'Is there _____ petrol in the tank?' 'Yes, there must be _____ left.'
- I'm sorry but there are _____ cookies left.
- Have you _____ idea what time it is?
- She had _____ games, but she didn't have _____ computer games.
- 'Have you got _____ matches?' 'Yes, I think I've got _____ in my pocket.'
- I can't talk to you now. I've got _____ time.
- Could you give me _____ examples?
- I see him at work almost _____ day.
- Everything was correct. There were _____ mistakes.
- We get _____ letters from her month.
- There weren't _____ potatoes left.
- There were _____ tomatoes left.
- Would you like _____ milk?
- I'd like to ask you for _____ advice.
- Her car wasn't _____ better than ours.
- _____ of the information has already been used.
- _____ country has a national flag.
- It hasn't made _____ difference.
- _____ child can learn to read and write.

Test 11. Fill in *some, any, no, every* or their compounds.

1. Is there _____ meat in the fridge?
2. There isn't _____ fish, either.
3. Can I have _____ coffee, please?
4. Take _____ book you would like to read.
5. She said _____ but I didn't understand it.
6. He went to the shop but he didn't buy _____.
7. There is _____ in the box. It's empty.
8. I can do this job alone. I don't need _____ to help me.
9. They've got _____ cheese but they haven't got _____ bread.
10. I'm looking for my keys. Has _____ seen them?
11. _____ has taken my camera. I can't find it.
12. He hasn't got _____ eggs to make an omelette.
13. I heard a noise. There is _____ in the cupboard.
14. Look! _____ is sitting at the train station, waiting for a train!
15. _____ knows anything about her concert.
16. There was _____ selling tickets near the hall.
17. _____ Is in the room?
18. _____ student has to obey school regulations.
19. 'Have you got _____ to tell me?' 'No, really'.
20. I walk with my friend's dog _____ Sunday.

Test 12. Fill in *some, any, no, every* or their compounds.

1. There's _____ milk in that jug. It's empty.
2. She wanted _____ stamps but there weren't _____ in the machine.
3. I'm afraid there isn't _____ coffee left.
4. Is there _____ here who speaks Italian?
5. I'd like to buy _____ clothes but I haven't got _____ money.
6. Would you like _____ juice?
7. She put her handbag down _____ and now she can't find it.
8. Haven't you got _____ friends in London?
9. We had to walk home because there was _____ bus.
10. Does _____ want a cup of tea?
11. I've looked _____ for my passport, but I can't find it _____.
12. Come and have supper with us if you aren't doing _____ tonight.
13. Are there _____ letters for me?
14. I'd like to make _____ friends, but I haven't met _____ young people yet.
15. Jane is getting married to _____ she met on holiday.
16. Tommy is so nice. _____ likes him.
17. I can't talk to you now. I've got _____ time.
18. I don't know _____ about economics.
19. The accident looked serious but fortunately _____ was injured.
20. I am hungry. I want _____ to eat.

Test 13. Fill in *some, any, no, every* or their compounds.

1. I did Exercise 1 without _____ help.
2. 'Would you like _____ more mineral water?' 'I don't want _____ more.'
3. It was a public holiday, so there were _____ shops open.
4. My sister never has _____ trouble learning foreign languages.
5. This evening I'm going out with _____ friends of mine.

6. When we were on holiday, we went to the beach _____ day.
7. Why don't you ask your father to lend you _____ money? I haven't got _____.
8. Does _____ want a game of tennis?
9. What's that smell? Is _____ burning?
10. I asked if _____ wanted an ice-cream, but _____ did, so I just bought one for myself.
11. Did _____ phone me while I was out?
12. Your face looks terribly familiar. I'm sure I have seen you _____ before.
13. She left the room without saying _____.
14. This doesn't look a very nice restaurant. Can we go _____ else?
15. I have _____ more to say to you. Goodbye.
16. I have never been _____ more beautiful than Scotland.
17. 'What do you want for supper?' '_____. I don't mind.'
18. It was Sunday, and the town was deserted. _____ was in the streets, and _____ was open.
19. 'Who was at the party?' '_____. Pete, Anna, James, Kathy, all the Smiths, Sally Beams and Sally Rogers.'
20. 'Where do you want to go on holiday?' '_____ hot. I don't care if it's Greece, Spain, Italy or the Sahara, but it's got to be hot.'

3. NUMERALS

Cardinal numbers		Ordinal numbers (the)	
1 — one	15 — fifteen	1st — first	15th — fifteenth
2 — two	16 — sixteen	2nd — second	16th — sixteenth
3 — three	17 — seventeen	3rd — third	17th — seven- teenth
4 — four	18 — eighteen	4th — fourth	18th — eighteenth
5 — five	19 — nineteen	5th — fifth	19th — nine- teenth
6 — six	20 — twenty	6th — sixth	20th — twentieth
7 — seven	30 — thirty	7th — seventh	30th — thirtieth
8 — eight	40 — forty	8th — eighth	40th — fortieth
9 — nine	50 — fifty	9th — ninth	50th — fiftieth
10 — ten	60 — sixty	10th — tenth	60th — sixtieth
11 — eleven	70 — seventy	11th — eleventh	70th — seventieth
12 — twelve	80 — eighty	12th — twelfth	80th — eightieth
13 — thirteen	90 — ninety	13th — thir- teenth	90th — ninetieth
14 — fourteen	100 — one hun- dred	14th — four- teenth	100th — hundredth
101 — one hundred and one		101st — hundred and first	
1000 — one thousand		1000th — thousandth	

Test 1. What is the next number? Write it out in words.

1. 2, 4, 6, _____. 11. 10, 20, 30, _____. 21. 21, 24, 27, _____.
2. 7, 8, 9, _____. 12. 20, 40, 60, _____.
3. 2, 5, 8, _____. 13. 30, 60, 90, _____. 22. 31, 33, 35, _____.
4. 11, 13, 15, _____. 14. 60, 70, 80, _____. 23. 47, 48, 49, _____.
5. 3, 6, 9, _____. 15. 100, 200, 300, _____.
6. 4, 8, 12, _____. 16. 90, 80, 70, _____. 24. 53, 54, 55, _____.
7. 5, 10, 15, _____. 17. 3, 2, 1, _____.
8. 16, 15, 14, _____. 18. 0, 1, 2, _____. 25. 64, 63, 62, _____.
9. 13, 15, 17, _____. 19. 70, 80, 90, _____.
10. 20, 18, 16, _____. 20. 10, 30, 50, _____. 26. 77, 76, 75, _____.
27. 88, 89, 90, _____. 28. 100, 99, 98, _____.
29. 25, 50, 75, _____. 30. 15, 30, 45, _____.

Test 2. Write the following cardinal and ordinal numbers.

3, 4, 9, 11, 19, 30, 41, 42, 74, 85, 99, 100, 510, 900, 999, 1000, 2537, 5200, 10000, 1000000

Test 3. Use the ordinal numbers.

1. This is page one. This is the _____ page.
2. This is flat five. This is the _____ flat.
3. Where is chapter ten? Where is the _____ chapter?
4. He doesn't remember page 20. He doesn't remember the _____ page.
5. Book two is about travelling. The _____ book is about travelling.
6. He doesn't understand lesson nine. He doesn't understand the _____ lesson.
7. What picture is on page 21? What picture is on the _____ page?
8. She lives on floor eleven. She lives on the _____ floor.
9. Let's talk about chapter eight. Let's talk about the _____ chapter.
10. What is the date on page one hundred and one? What is the date on the _____ page?

4. ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Groups of adjectives	Degrees of comparison of adjectives		
	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
One-syllable adjectives, and two-syllable adjectives ending in -y	adjective cheap big happy nice	adjective + er cheaper bigger happier nicer	(the) adjective + est (the) cheapest (the) biggest (the) happiest (the) nicest
Other two-syllable adjectives, and adjectives with more than two syllables	adjective expensive serious correct	more/less + adjective more/less expensive more/less serious more/less correct	(the) most/the least + adjective (the) most/the least expensive (the) most/the least serious (the) most/the least correct
Irregular adjectives and quantifiers	good bad many/much little far old late	better worse more less farther/further older/elder later/(the) latter	(the) best (the) worst (the) most (the) least (the) farthest/(the) furthest (the) oldest/(the) eldest (the) latest/(the) last

Test 1. Write the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives.

1. cold – 6. comfortable – 11. new —
2. big – 7. easy – 12. expensive —
3. wonderful – 8. fat – 13. hungry —
4. happy – 9. bad – 14. hot —
5. good – 10. nice – 15. little —

Test 2. Write the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives.

1. cheap – 6. red – 11. difficult —
2. far – 7. noisy – 12. few —
3. hot – 8. terrible – 13. old —
4. cheerful – 9. late – 14. sleepy —
5. pretty – 10. bad – 15. thin —

Test 3. Complete the sentences with a necessary form of the words in brackets.

1. Your TV is much (good) than ours.
2. This is the (bad) film he's ever seen.
3. His accent is (correct) than yours.
4. A woman seems to get (young) every year.
5. He's the (fat) person in his family.
6. This is the (tasty) meal I've ever eaten.
7. She has a friend who's much (pretty) than her.
8. She's the (beautiful) in the class.
9. A friend of mine married a girl who is much (young) than him.
10. Everest is the (high) mountain in the world.
11. The (bad) thing in the world is dishonesty.
12. I think she is the (good) person who ever lived.
13. She is (tall) than her sisters.
14. What is the (fast) car in the world?
15. Her flat is (small) than ours.

Test 4. Complete the sentences with a necessary form of the words in brackets.

1. Your English is improving. It's getting (good) and (good).
2. Who is the (famous) person in the world?
3. The meal cost (little) than I expected.
4. Are you the (old) in your family?
5. There are (few) public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries.
6. He was as (white) as a sheet.
7. This cartoon is (funny) than that one.
8. Who is the (good) student in the class?
9. It was an awful day. It was the (bad) day of my life.
10. Jane is two years (old) than Jack.
11. She is not so (nervous) as her brother.
12. It is the (busy) time of the year.
13. I'd like to have a (big) car than my old one.
14. That's the (far) I've ever run.
15. The exam was quite difficult – (difficult) than we expected.
16. The (great) national holiday in our country is Victory Day.
17. Hard beds are (healthy) than soft ones.
18. She is the (slim) girl in our group.
19. Which month is the (short) in a year?
20. What is the (late) news?

Test 5. Complete the sentences with a necessary form of the words in brackets.

1. These cakes are probably the (good) in the world.
2. I am (happy) than I have ever been.
3. The game will certainly be much (exciting) than it was last year.
4. For (far) information, please write to the above address.
5. The (old) member of her family is her Granny.
6. He did very badly in the exam – (bad) than expected.
7. He was the (fat) man I had ever met.
8. This is the (attractive) room in the whole house.
9. Our new house is (big) than the one we used to live in.
10. Jill can run as (fast) as Jack.

11. My brother has (much) money than I have.
12. This is the (bad) weather so far this year.
13. Travelling by train is (comfortable) than travelling by bus.
14. The bedroom isn't so (light) as the living-room.
15. Tom is the (reserved) boy in this class.
16. It's getting (hard) and (hard) to find a job nowadays.
17. Summer is the (dry) period of the year.
18. 'What time shall we leave?' 'The (soon), the (good).'
19. It's (cheap) to go by car than by train.
20. Tom looks (old) than he really is.

Test 6. Complete the sentences with a necessary form of the words in brackets.

1. This exercise is too easy – can't we try a (difficult) one?
2. England's too cold in spring – let's go to Spain where it's much (warm).
3. She comes top in all the exams – she must be the (clever) girl in the class.
4. The temperature in July reaches 44 degrees – it's the (hot) month of the year.
5. Let's buy this video – it doesn't cost that much – it's (cheap) than the other one.
6. This book is not so (interesting) as that one.
7. California certainly has a (healthy) climate than New York.
8. When I passed my driving test, it was the (happy) day of my life.
9. Lying down in bed is (comfortable) than sitting on a hard chair.
10. That's the (exciting) story I've ever heard.
11. I'd like to have a (good) pen than this one.
12. She is the (young) daughter in the family.
13. Australia is much (far) from Europe than I thought.
14. The (quick) we finish, the (soon) we'll go home.
15. This is the (bad) restaurant in town; I'll never come here again.
16. Actions speak (loud) than words.
17. The (good) things in life are free.
18. She was the (boring) person at the party and I sat next to her all evening. It was awful.
19. I have a (bad) headache today than I did yesterday.
20. You're as (bad) as your sister.

Test 7. Complete the sentences with a necessary form of the words in brackets.

1. I could hardly keep awake – it was the (boring) film I've ever seen.
2. The (high) you climb, the (far) you fall.
3. Bill is (rich) than John.
4. Prices have gone up. Things aren't as (cheap) as they used to be.
5. Tokyo is (big) than New York.
6. Tokyo is Japan's (large) city.
7. You certainly look much (happy) than you did yesterday.
8. The day grew (hot).
9. This is his (good) novel. The other novels are much (bad) than this one.
10. Jane is the (young) of the three sisters.
11. I get on well with my (old) sister.
12. This is the (funny) bit of the film.
13. He is obviously (interested) in sport than I am.
14. It was the (expensive) hotel we had ever stayed in.
15. (Good) late than never.

16. Where is the (near) post office?
17. He was the (bad) pupil in the class.
18. Cats don't usually live as (long) as dogs.
19. Children nowadays seem to be much (noisy) than they used to be.
20. Henry was the (big) of them.

Test 8. Choose the correct word.

1. I'm interesting/interested in collecting stamps.
2. Everyone is depressed/depressing by the awful weather.
3. I think that airports are exciting/excited places.
4. I'm tired/tiring. I think I'll go to bed.
5. The journey was exhausted/exhausting!
6. It's not surprising/surprised that she's busy. She's got six children.
7. The teacher was annoying/annoyed because I had forgotten to do my homework.
8. He loved the museum – he thought it was fascinating/ fascinated.
9. We went to the cinema but I was very boring/bored because I had seen the film before.
10. I like this monkey. It is very amused/amusing.

Test 9. Put an adjective from the box into each gap.

worried	interesting	surprised	boring	in-
terested				
surprising	bored	exciting	disappointed	
amusing				

1. What programme are you watching? Is it _____?
2. 'I'm going on a safari in Africa!' 'Really? How _____!'
3. What time did you get home last night? I didn't know where you were. I was very _____ about you.
4. The children are _____ and they don't know what to do.
5. It was quite _____ that he passed the exam.
6. I was _____ with the film. I expected it to be much better.
7. I don't want to read this book. It is _____.
8. The cartoon was very _____. I laughed a lot.
9. I don't want to go to the match. I'm not _____ in football.
10. We were very _____ when we heard the news.

	Adjective	Adverb
Adjective + -ly	slow careful shy rare but: true whole	slowly carefully shyly rarely truly wholly
Adjectives ending in -ic + -ally	tragic dramatic but: public	tragically dramatically publicly
Adjectives ending in -le change 'e' into 'y'	simple terrible	simply terribly
Adjectives ending in consonant + -y drop 'y' and add -ily	easy happy	easily happily
Adjectives ending in -ly form their adverbs with in a way/manner	friendly silly	in a friendly way in a silly manner
Irregular adverbs	good fast early hard late	well fast early hard late

Test 10. Write the corresponding adverb.

1. quick – 6. careful – 11. hard —
2. bad – 7. nice – 12. slow —
3. late – 8. correct – 13. happy —
4. angry – 9. fast – 14. early —
5. good – 10. easy – 15. beautiful —

Test 11. Adjective or adverb? Choose the correct word.

1. I'm going to tell you something very important, so please listen careful/carefully.
2. Why are you angry/angrily? I haven't done anything wrong.
3. Our teacher always explains the rules clear/clearly.
4. He was driving dangerous/dangerously.
5. Come on, Dave! Why are you so slow/slowly?
6. Jane is studying hard/hardly for her exam.
7. 'Where is Tom?' 'He was here but he left sudden/suddenly.'

8. Her ideas are very useful/usefully.
9. He can understand people easy/easily.
10. Olga speaks English perfect/perfectly.
11. These jeans are very expensive/expensively.
12. Yesterday I came home very late/lately.
13. He always does his homework good/well.
14. We visit our relatives regular/regularly.
15. She always dresses nice/nicely.

Test 12. Adjective or adverb? Choose the correct word.

1. The boys played (quiet/quietly).
2. It was snowing (heavy/heavily) the day before yesterday.
3. He gave it a (careful/carefully) look.
4. He speaks (perfect/perfectly) English.
5. Have you seen your friend (recent/recently)?
6. She's a (slow/slowly) runner.
7. She draws (good/well).
8. They bought a (nice/nicely) car.
9. She likes sitting (near/nearly) the fire.
10. She left too (late/lately) to catch the bus.
11. Have you seen Ann (late/lately)?
12. He tries very (hard/hardly) to make his family happy.
13. She (hard/hardly) plays the piano.
14. Computers are (wide/widely) used in schools nowadays.
15. I think she's a (pretty/prettily) good singer.

Test 13. Adjective or adverb? Choose the correct word.

1. Use this chair if you want to sit comfortable/comfortably.
2. It's not easy/easily to play football.
3. These flowers smell so strange/strangely.
4. He talked so polite/politely and danced so beautiful/ beautifully.
5. The apples taste sweet/sweetly. Help yourself!
6. I always feel happy/happily when the sun is shining.
7. Let's discuss this idea serious/seriously.
8. 'How are you?' 'I am very good/well, thank you.'
9. His English is perfect/perfectly. He always speaks correct/correctly.
10. You look upset/upsetly. What's the matter?
11. The driver was driving too fast/fastly.
12. 'I feel like going to a disco tonight.' 'That sounds great/greatly! Let's go.'
13. It rained very heavy/heavily in London last night.
14. Quiet/Quietly he opened the door.
15. Those oranges look nice/nicely. Can I have one?

Test 14. Complete each sentence using a word from the list.

bright(ly)	nice(ly)	happy/happily	good/well
smart(ly)			
quick(ly)	great(ly)	nervous(ly)	short(ly)
quiet(ly)			
complete(ly)	beautiful(ly)	difficult(ly)	

1. Mary sang _____ at the concert last night. She is a very _____ singer.
2. Our holiday was too _____. The time passed very _____.
3. What _____ flowers! They smell _____ very too!
4. He asked me to ring back but I _____ forgot about it.
5. The children played _____ in the garden. We could hear them laughing.
6. You're speaking very _____. I can't hear you.
7. Linda likes wearing clothes. She always looks _____!
8. It is a warm day and the sun is shining _____.
9. The exam was very _____ and I felt very _____.
10. This little boy can't ride a bicycle very _____. He is just learning.

Test 15. Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form.

New York is the (1)(large) city in the US. Perhaps, with all its suburbs, it is the (2)(big) city in the world. It is one of the (3)(important) industrial cities in the country. Some of the (4)(old) historic buildings are there. Some of the buildings in New York City are the (5)(high) buildings in the whole world. Now New York includes five boroughs: Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond. Manhattan is the (6)(small) in size but it is the heart and source of American policy. Perhaps, the (7)(expensive) office buildings in the world are there. The Bronx is a (8)(residential) than industrial part of the city. Queens is both residential and industrial area. New York's two (9) (big) airports are both there. Brooklyn has (10)(many) people than any other part of the city – about 3, 000, 000. It is mostly a district of middle class people. New York has the (11)(great) number of factories, the (12)(large) banks and post offices. It sends out many letters and receives the (13) (heavy) mail bags. It is truly the (14)(famous) business city. New York is also called the cultural capital of the USA. There are a lot of museums in New York. One of the (15)(good) known is the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Test 16. Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form.

Fashion Through the Ages In the middle of the 18th century, some of the (1)(fashionable) rich young men in Britain copied the (2)(late) Italian fashions. They wore extravagant clothes, lots of make-up to look pale, and high wigs that were powdered and tied with ribbons.

In Europe at the end of the 18th century, women's dresses began to get (3)(wide) and their hair began to get (4)(long). The (5)(wide) dresses measured nearly two metres, making it difficult to move around and sit down. To make themselves (6)(pretty), some women had enormous hairstyles. These were often decorated with flowers, feathers and even fruit!

After the First World War, the clothes of the swinging 1920s shocked many people. Fashions for women became (7)(relaxed) and (8) (free) than before. Their hair became much (9)(short) and dresses were not as (10)(long) and (11)(wide) as before. Their clothes became (12)(bright) and (13) (little) formal, to match the new music and dances like the Charleston.

Punk fashions were as (14)(aggressive) as punk music, which arrived in the 1970s. Punks chose the (15)(little) conventional hairstyles possible. They cut their hair in strange ways and often dyed it bright colours. They usually wore large boots, torn jeans and painted leather jackets.

5. TENSES

5.1. ACTIVE VOICE

The verb 'to be': Present, Past, Future

	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
Present	I am clever. He/She/It is clever. We/You/They are clever.	I am not clever. He/She/It is not clever. We/You/They are not clever.	Am I clever? Is he/she/it clever? Are we/you/they clever?
Past	I/He/She/It was clever. We/You/They were clever.	I/He/She/It was not clever. We/You/They were not clever.	Was I/he/she/it clever? Were we/you/they clever?
Future	I/We shall/will be clever. He/She/It/You/They will be clever.	I/We shall/will not be clever. He/She/It/You/They will not be clever.	Shall/Will I/we be clever? Will he/she/it/you/they be clever?

Test 1. Fill in *am/is/are* (present), *was/were* (past) or *will be/won't be* (future) in the gaps.

1. She travels a lot. Yesterday she _____ in Paris. Today she _____ in London. Tomorrow _____ she in New York.
2. _____ you at home yesterday?
3. _____ you at home tomorrow?
4. I _____ in Great Britain last week.
5. 'Are you ready yet?' 'Not yet. I _____ ready in five minutes.'
6. The weather _____ nice today.
7. My sister is going away for a few days, so she _____ at home tomorrow.
8. I _____ a pupil. I go to school.
9. _____ you in the country last summer?
10. It's Tom's birthday next Sunday. He _____ 11.
11. I _____ cold. Can you close the window, please?
12. You may visit Jane tomorrow. She _____ busy.
13. Where _____ Ann yesterday?
14. My brother and I _____ good tennis players. We like to play tennis very much.
15. '_____ the soup _____ ready soon?' 'Yes, it _____ ready in a few minutes.'

Test 2. Fill in *is, are, was, were*.

1. There _____ three people in the photo.
2. There _____ a woman, a man and their child in our garden now.
3. There _____ an exhibition in our town last month.
4. I didn't like the hotel because there _____ a lot of furniture in the room.
5. He was thirsty but there _____ no drinks in the fridge.
6. The furniture was very old, there _____ two chairs and a table in the room.
7. She is at her office now. There _____ a lot of people waiting to see her.
8. Today there _____ a lot of snow on the ground.
9. There _____ some chicken and fish in the fridge now.
10. _____ there any furniture in the room?
11. There _____ somebody in the kitchen now.
12. There _____ no one on the roof of the house at the moment.
13. There _____ no flowers in our garden last summer.
14. There _____ a sports centre near our house.
15. There _____ 26 letters in the English alphabet.

Have and Have Got

	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
Have	I have He/She/It has We/You/They have	I don't have He/She/It doesn't have We/You/They don't have	Do I have ...? Does he/she/it have ... ? Do we/you/they have ...?
Have got	I have got He/She/It has got We/You/They have got	I haven't got He/She/It hasn't got We/You/They haven't got	Have I got ...? Has he/she/it got ...? Have we/you/they got ...?

We can use <i>have</i> or <i>have got</i>: ➤ to talk about the things we possess; ➤ to talk about families; ➤ to describe people; ➤ to say that we are not feeling well.	We use <i>have</i> (not <i>have got</i>) : ➤ to talk about meals; ➤ to talk about holidays; ➤ with <i>a bath, a shower, a wash</i> .
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Test 3. Complete the sentences with *is/isn't, are/aren't* or *has/have (got)*.

1. My brother _____ ten years old.
2. There _____ any flowers in the garden.
3. My sister _____ three children.
4. Tom never sees new films because there _____ a cinema in his town.

5. He _____ a good job in a bank.
6. _____ there a stadium near here?
7. How much _____ the ice-creams?
8. Can I _____ a cup of coffee, please?
9. My house _____ a garden and a balcony.
10. There _____ lots of good shops in this city.

Test 4. Fill in *is/are/was/were/have/has*.

1. Tom _____ lost his note-book.
2. This bridge _____ built ten years ago.
3. _____ you finished your work yet?
4. This town is always clean. The streets _____ cleaned every day.
5. Where _____ you born?
6. I just _____ made some coffee. Would you like some?
7. Cheese _____ made from milk.
8. This is a very old photograph. It _____ taken a long time ago.
9. Mike _____ bought a new car.
10. _____ Ann working today?

Present Simple/Present Continuous

	PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
Ключевые слова	usually, every (day), often, seldom, always, never, sometimes, as a rule	now, today, at the moment; Look! Listen!
<i>Продолжение табл.</i>		
	PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
Утвердительное предложение	I/We/You/They + V He/She/It + Vs	I + am + V-ing He/She/It + is + V-ing We/You/They + are + V-ing
Отрицательное предложение	I/We/You/They + don't + V He/She/It + doesn't + V	I + am not + V-ing He/She/It + isn't + V-ing We/You/They + aren't + V-ing
Общий вопрос	Do + I/we/you/they + V ...? Does + he/she/it + V ... ?	Am + I + V-ing ...? Is + he/she/it + V-ing ...? Are + we/you/they + V-ing ...?
Специальный вопрос	WH + do/does + S + V ...? WH — вопросительное слово; S — subject — подлежащее; V — глагол	WH + am/is/are + S + V-ing ...?
Вопрос к подлежащему	WHO/WHAT + Vs ... ?	WHO/WHAT + is + V-ing ...?

Test 5. Present Simple or Present Continuous?

1. Paul is good at tennis. He (plays/is playing) tennis very well.
2. It's very noisy – Suzy (listens/is listening) to rock music.
3. Many birds (fly/are flying) south every summer.
4. Most students (don't smoke/aren't smoking) these days.
5. (Does Mr Black use/Is Mr Black using) the computer at the moment?
6. Jack usually (goes/is going) to work on Saturdays.
7. Dick isn't at home now. He (helps/is helping) a student with his project.

8. (Does it rain?/Is it raining?) No, look, it's sunny.
9. Cats (see/are seeing) very well in the dark.
10. You look nice, Ann. (Do you wear/Are you wearing) a new dress?
11. Japan (has/is having) many high mountains.
12. Every morning John (gets up/is getting up) at 7.00.
13. I'm sorry. I can't help you at the moment. I (wash up/ am washing up).
14. (Do you go/Are you going) to the theatre tonight?
15. I (have/am having) a pain in my shoulder.
16. Jerry often (paints/is painting) pictures of different animals.
17. Derek is good at tennis but he (doesn't play/isn't playing) very often.
18. She's not ready – she (cooks/is cooking) dinner.
19. (Do you always wear/Are you always wearing) glasses?
20. Turn the TV off – no one (watches/is watching) it!

Test 6. Present Simple or Present Continuous?

1. Listen! I (want/am wanting) to ask you a few questions.
2. 'Where is John?' 'He (has/is having) a smoke in the garden.'
3. How do you make this cake? It (tastes/is tasting) wonderful.
4. Those jeans (look/are looking) great on you!
5. Jane can't come to the phone because she (washes/is washing) her hair.
6. I (don't like/am not liking) football very much.
7. We usually (go/are going) to the seaside in summer.
8. I (think/am thinking) of going to university.
9. (Do you study/Are you studying) for your exams at the moment?
10. (Do you see/Are you seeing) my problem?
11. Can you be quiet, please? I (listen/am listening) to the radio.
12. He (thinks/is thinking) that school is boring.
13. They (meet/are meeting) for lunch once a month.
14. Ann paid for the boat so it (belongs/is belonging) to her now.
15. John! Answer the door, please! I (make/am making) dinner.
16. I (don't enjoy/am not enjoying) cooking very much.
17. It (rains/is raining) a lot in this region in winter.
18. I (prefer/am preferring) volleyball to basketball.
19. (Do you know/Are you knowing) what's happening?
20. We (have/are having) a house near the beach.

Test 7. Present Simple or Present Continuous?

1. The telephone (ring). Can you answer it?
2. Be quiet! I (watch) this film.
3. What he usually (have) for breakfast?
4. My parents (look) for a new country house now, because they (not want) to stay in Moscow in summer.
5. We usually (take) a bus to get to school.
6. 'Why you (smile)?' 'I (have) no homework today.'
7. Where you (go) on Sundays?
8. I always (wear) nice clothes at school. Today I (wear) a white blouse and a blue skirt.
9. 'Jane! Where are you? What you (do)?' 'I (clean) my shoes.'
10. Nick (live) in Kiev. He often (phone) us when he (not be) busy.
11. 'Why you (go) to bed? It's only 10.00.' 'I always (go) to bed early.'

12. I can't use the telephone now. It (not work).
13. It's late. I (want) to go to sleep.
14. 'How many languages she (speak)?' 'She (speak) six foreign languages.'
15. I (not think) Ann (like) me very much.
16. 'Who is Richard?' 'He (stand) next to Jane.'
17. My father (work) in a bank, but today he is at home. He (write) letters.
18. 'Where is Tom?' 'He (have) breakfast.'
19. John (not get) up very early on Sundays.
20. Oh, dear! This milk (taste) awful.

Test 8. Present Simple or Present Continuous?

1. Hurry up! Everybody (wait) for you.
2. 'You (watch) TV?' 'No, you can turn it off.'
3. What you usually (do) at weekends?
4. The Volga (flow) into the Caspian Sea.
5. I'm tired. I (go) to bed now. Goodnight!
6. This train is never late. It always (leave) on time.
7. Don't put the dictionary away. I (use) it.
8. Who is this man? What he (want)?
9. You look serious! What you (think) about?
10. He told me his address but I (not remember) it now.
11. Jane (not drink) coffee very often.
12. Please don't make so much noise. Tom (do) his homework.
13. I (look) for Ann. You (know) where she is?
14. He never (tell) the truth. I (not believe) him.
15. 'Tom usually (help) about the house?' 'No, he.'
16. You may phone Peter and ask him. I think he (not sleep) yet.
17. When your children usually (get) up?
18. Why that man (look) at us? You (recognize) him?
19. 'Can you drive?' 'I (learn). My father (teach) me.'
20. Listen to those people! What language they (speak)?

Present Simple/Present Continuous/Future Simple

	FUTURE SIMPLE
Ключевые слова	tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week (month, year, etc), in an hour, in the 22nd century, later, soon, etc.
Утвердительное предложение	I/We + shall/will + V He/She/It/You/They + will + V
Отрицательное предложение	I/We + shan't/won't + V He/She/It/You/They + won't + V
Общий вопрос	Shall/Will + I/we + V ...? Will + he/she/it/you/they + V ... ?
Специальный вопрос	WH + will/shall + S + V ...? WH — вопросительное слово; S — Subject — подлежащее; V — глагол
Вопрос к подлежащему	WHO/WHAT + will + V ...?

Внимание! В английском языке в придаточных предложениях **времени и условия** после союзов *if, unless, in case, provided (that), as long as, when, after, before, till, until, as soon as, by the time, while* вместо будущего времени (Future Simple) употребляется настоящее (Present Simple).

Test 9. Present Simple or Future Simple?

1. If the food (be) good, we'll come here again.
2. What will you do if Ann (not pay)?
3. When I arrive, I (phone) you.
4. You (help) me if I have a problem?
5. Before you (go), leave my key on the table.
6. If you (not pay), you'll get into trouble.
7. As soon as Linda (arrive), call me.
8. What you (say) if Peter asks?
9. If you don't go away, I (call) the police!
10. I (not wait) if he is late again.
11. If he (miss) the last train, he'll spend the night in a hotel.
12. What will you do if the weather (be) bad on holiday?
13. If I stay here, I (not be) happy.

14. If I (be) unhappy, I won't work hard.
15. She'll have some German lessons before she (go) to Berlin.
16. If Peter (ring), tell him I will never see him again.
17. He (be) happy if he wins his next match.
18. She won't be able to go until she (feel) much better.
19. If the bus (not come) soon, I'll be late for school.
20. I want to speak to him before he (go) out.

Test 10. Present Simple or Future Simple?

1. If he (speak) to Ann tomorrow, he (say) hello from you.
2. I'm sure he (talk) to you before he (leave) Moscow next week.
3. We (not go) to the seaside this weekend if the car (not be) repaired.
4. We (have) some food when we (finish) the housework.
5. As soon as we (arrive), we (give) you a call.
6. She (feel) much happier when she (get) her exam results.
7. There (be) a short break before the film (start).
8. We (not go) out until the weather (improve).
9. When he (see) her, he (give) her the message.
10. What you (do) if you (not get) the job?
11. They (not know) until the letter (arrive).
12. Mike is a little boy. He (want) to be a pilot when he (grow) up.
13. Let's have a drink before we (start).
14. Don't worry if I (be) late tonight.
15. I don't know when he (come) tomorrow.
16. He (phone) you tomorrow as soon as he (arrive).
17. I'm sure Ann will pass the exam. It'll be very strange if she (not pass) it.
18. I wonder if Jane (come) to my birthday party next Saturday.
19. When he (come) home from school, he usually (have) dinner.
20. After Mary (finish) school, she (enter) the University.

Test 11. Present Simple, Present Continuous or Future Simple?

1. He (phone) you tomorrow when he (get) home from work.
2. 'I (be) very busy now.' 'Why? What you (do)?'
3. Tom (not be) lazy. He (work) hard every day.
4. How often you (go) to the theatre?
5. We (go) to England for our holiday next year.
6. Wait for me! I (come) as soon as I (finish).
7. 'You (work) hard today!' 'Yes, I have a lot to do.'
8. 'What he usually (do) at weekends?' 'He usually (play) tennis.'
9. I (read) a very interesting book at the moment.
10. He is enjoying his holiday. He (have) a nice room in the hotel.
11. You (be) hungry? You (want) something to eat?
12. When I (come) home tomorrow, all my family (be) at home.
13. 'Where is Ann?' 'She (have) a bath.'
14. You (see) that man over there? It's our new teacher.
15. Look! Kate (dance) again. She (dance) every day.
16. How long it usually (take) you to get to school?
17. John (not go) for a walk today until his mother (come) back from work.
18. You (understand) me now?

19. 'Would you like a cigarette?' 'No, thanks. I (not smoke).'
20. Let's go out! It (not rain) any more.

Test 12. Present Simple, Present Continuous or Future Simple?

1. 'When he (get) up every day?' 'He (get) up at 8 o'clock.'
2. They (not drink) coffee now. I (think) they (watch) TV.
3. When he (return) to London next week, he (call) us.
4. Our friends always (go) to the country for the weekend.
5. Look! The kitten (play) with its tail.
6. What your brother usually (drink) in the evening?
7. We (have) an English lesson now.
8. 'Listen! Who (speak) in the next room?' 'I (listen) very attentively, but I (hear) nothing.'
9. If it (not rain) tomorrow, we (not stay) at home.
10. Don't go out: it (rain) heavily. You (get) wet through if you (not take) an umbrella.
11. 'Have you done your homework?' 'Yes, I have. And now I (want) to watch TV.'
12. I (have) no time now, I (have) dinner.
13. 'Where your sister (be) now?' 'She (do) her homework in the next room.'
14. Why she (come) home so late tomorrow?
15. What you (do) now? I (see) that you (not sleep).
16. Before he (start) for London tomorrow, he (visit) our office.
17. Nick (know) English rather well now.
18. When your lessons usually (begin) on Monday?
19. Tomorrow he (go) to the library after he (finish) his homework.
20. 'Where you (be) tomorrow?' 'I (be) at home.'

Past Simple/Present Perfect

	PAST SIMPLE	PRESENT PERFECT
Ключевые слова	yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week (month, year, etc), a week (a month, a year, etc) ago, the other day, in 1990, once, just now, when?	ever, never, just, already, yet, recently, lately, before, always, so far, at last, today, this week (month, year, etc), since, for, for ages, how long, all my life, all day long, etc.
Утвердительное предложение	S + Ved/V ₂ S – подлежащее	I/We/You/They + have + V ₃ He/She/It + has + V ₃
Отрицательное предложение	S + didn't + V	I/We/You/They + haven't + V ₃ He/She/It + hasn't + V ₃
Общий вопрос	Did + S + V ...?	Have + I/we/you/they + V ₃ ...? Has + he/she/it + V ₃ ...?

Продолжение табл.

	PAST SIMPLE	PRESENT PERFECT
Специальный вопрос	WH + did + S + V ...? WH — вопросительное слово; S — Subject — подлежащее; V — глагол	WH + have/has + S + V ₃ ...?
Вопрос к подлежащему	WHO/WHAT + Ved/V ₂ ... ?	WHO/WHAT + has + V ₃ ...?

Test 13. Past Simple or Present Perfect?

1. Tom (didn't meet/hasn't met) his sister since he was a child.
2. Olga (lived/has lived) in England last year.
3. I (lost/have lost) my key. I can't find it anywhere.
4. Look! Somebody (broke/has broken) my pen.
5. How many plays (did Shakespeare write/has Shakespeare written)?
6. Do you know about Jane? She (gave up/has given up) smoking.
7. I'm looking for Mike. (Did you see/Have you seen) him?

8. Your car looks great. (Did you wash/Have you washed) it?
9. Mr. Clark (worked/has worked) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up.
10. I don't know this young woman. We (never met/have never met) before.
11. When (did you write/have you written) this poem?
12. Chaikovsky (was/has been) a great Russian composer.
13. Mary isn't at home. She (went/has gone) shopping.
14. (Did you see/Have you seen) this film? It's fantastic!
15. Oh! I (cut/have cut) my finger. It's bleeding.
16. Where (were you/have you been) born?
17. My parents (got/have got) married in a small village.
18. Agatha Christie (wrote/has written) 68 novels, 17 plays and more than a hundred stories.
19. I'm very hungry! I (didn't eat/haven't eaten) anything today.
20. When sending the telegram she (forgot/has forgotten) to write her name.

Test 14. Past Simple or Present Perfect?

1. It (not snow) this week.
2. You (see) the news on television last night?
3. Mike (leave) school in 1999.
4. I don't know where my brother is. You (see) him?
5. 'Where is your key?' 'I don't know. I (lose) it.'
6. We (visit) the local museum the other day.
7. Ann is on holiday. She (go) to France.
8. When the last train (leave)?
9. 'Would you like something to eat?' 'No, thanks. I just (have) lunch.'
10. The weather (be) good when you (be) on holiday?
11. We (not see) each other for a long time.
12. It's the most interesting book I ever (read).
13. He (drink) too much coffee today.
14. What you (do) at the weekend?
15. John is hungry. He (not eat) anything since breakfast.
16. She (not go) to the library three days ago.
17. How long you (know) Bill?
18. Olga always (want) to visit Great Britain.
19. You (hear) from Jack recently?
20. Mark Twain (live) in the state of Missouri.

Test 15. Past Simple or Present Perfect?

1. 'He ever (be) to London?' 'Yes, he _____. Several times.'
2. 'What's the news?' 'We (win) the tennis competition.'
3. 'When you (speak) to him?' 'We (meet) yesterday.'
4. He (not call) me this month.
5. How long you (be) ill?
6. We (see) an interesting film the other day.
7. I (know) them for 2 years.
8. You (be) happy when you (be) a child?
9. I always (travel) by plane.
10. Where is Tom? You (see) him?
11. It's the most interesting film I ever (see).
12. The construction (start) in April.

13. She (not call) me since she (arrive) in Moscow.
14. They (not go) to the cinema last week.
15. We (have) too many tests today.
16. What you (do) last Sunday?
17. William Shakespeare (write) a lot of plays.
18. I (lose) my exercise-book. I can't find it anywhere.
19. You (go) to the cinema yesterday?
20. You (meet) Ann lately?

Test 16. Complete the text. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or Past Simple tense.

I (1)(go) to New York for the first time three years ago.
I (2)(meet) an American girl of my age called Laura. She (3)(be) very friendly.
'You (4)(be) to New York before?' she asked me.
'No, I _____ (5),' I said, and so Laura offered to help me.
'You (6)(see) the Statue of Liberty yet?'
'Yes, I (7)(see) it yesterday.'
'OK. What about the Empire State Building?'
'Yes, I just (8)(climb) to the top of it. It (9)(be) wonderful!'
'What else you (10)(visit) in New York?'
'Nothing really. I'd like to go shopping but I (11)(not find) any good shops yet.
'Well, let's go to Macy's. It's the best shop in New York. So, we (12)(take) the underground to Macy's and I (13)(spend) a fortune! I (14)(leave) New York two weeks later after a terrific holiday.
I (15)(enjoy) it very much.

Past Simple/Past Continuous/Past Perfect

	PAST CONTINUOUS	PAST PERFECT
Ключевые слова	at 5 o'clock yesterday, from 5 till 6 yesterday, the whole evening (morning) yesterday, at this time yesterday, when mother came, while	by 5 o'clock yesterday, when mother came home + already/yet, before/by the time mother came home
Утвердительное предложение	I/He/She/It + was + V-ing We/You/They + were + V-ing	S + had + V₃ S – подлежащее
Отрицательное предложение	I/He/She/It + wasn't + V-ing We/You/They + weren't + V-ing	S + hadn't + V₃
Общий вопрос	Was + I/he/she/it + V-ing ...? Were + we/you/they + V-ing ...?	Had + S + V₃ ...?
<i>Продолжение табл.</i>		
	PAST CONTINUOUS	PAST PERFECT
Специальный вопрос	WH + was/were + S + V-ing ...? WH – вопросительное слово; S – подлежащее; V – глагол	WH + had + S + V₃ + ...?
Вопрос к подлежащему	WHO/WHAT + was + V-ing ... ?	WHO/WHAT + had + V₃ + ...?

Test 17. Past Simple or Past Continuous?

1. While I (listened/was listening) to the radio, the telephone (rang/was ringing).
2. He (broke/was breaking) his leg when he (skied/was skiing) in the Alps.
3. They (listened/were listening) to the orchestra when the pianist (became/was becoming) ill.
4. Ann (played/was playing) the piano while Tom (painted/was painting) a picture.
5. We (saw/were seeing) an accident while we (waited/ were waiting) for the bus.
6. She (worked/was working) quietly at her desk when suddenly the door (opened/was opening) and her daughter (ran/was running) in.
7. While she (prepared/was preparing) lunch, she (cut/was cutting) her finger.

8. We (met/were meeting) while we (lived/were living) in Italy.
9. Which countries (did they visit/were they visiting) while they (travelled/were travelling) round the world?
10. (Did you work/Were you working) in the garden when I (came/was coming) home?
11. A strange man (walked/was walking) into the room. He (wore/was wearing) red trousers and a pink shirt.
12. (Didn't you meet/Weren't you meeting) your wife while you (worked/were working) in France?
13. I (saw/was seeing) you in the park yesterday. You (sat/ were sitting) on a bench.
14. They (lived/were living) in Canada when they (met/ were meeting) each other.
15. While I (listened/was listening) to music, my brother (did/was doing) his homework.
16. What (did you write/were you writing) when your computer (crashed/was crashing)?
17. As he (passed/was passing) the bank, a man in a mask (knocked/was knocking) him onto the ground.
18. Why (didn't they visit/weren't they visiting) me while they (stayed/were staying) in London?
19. Jack (drove/was driving) home from work when he (saw/was seeing) the accident.
20. Tom (arrived/was arriving) while the children (had/ were having) their bath.

Test 18. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous or the Past Simple Tense.

1. 'What you (do) when the phone (ring)?' 'I (watch) television.'
2. 'Was Jane busy when you came to see her?' 'Yes, she (study).'
3. 'What time Tom (come) yesterday?' 'He (come) while I (have) breakfast.'
4. 'Was Mary at school last week?' 'No, she (not go) to school. She was ill.'
5. 'How fast you (drive) when the police (stop) you?' 'I don't know exactly but I (not drive) very fast.'
6. 'Your team (win) the football match yesterday?' 'No, the weather was very bad, so we (not play).'
7. 'How you (break) the window?' 'We (play) football and the ball (hit) the window.'
8. 'You (see) Jenny last night?' 'Yes, she (wear) a very nice jacket.'
9. 'What you (do) at 10 o'clock on Sunday?' 'I still (sleep).'
10. 'I (lose) my key last night.' 'How you (get) into your room then?'

Test 19. Past Simple or Past Continuous?

Yesterday I (1)(get) up at 7 a.m. That morning, I (2)(walk) to work. I (3)(not want) to go by bus because the sun (4)(shine) brightly and the birds (5)(sing) merrily. While I (6)(walk) past the supermarket, I (7)(see) something strange. A man (8)(pass) me and he (9)(sing) a football song very loudly, on his own! He (10)(continue) for a few minutes. Then he (11)(meet) a friend and (12)(stop) singing. I (13)(turn) round the corner and (14)(see) a friend of mine. He (15)(stand) at a bus stop and (16)(wait) for a bus. He (17)(tell) me that we (18)(be) late. At that moment a bus (19)(come) and we (20)(get) on.

Test 20. Past Simple or Past Perfect?

1. I (enjoyed/had enjoyed) the film even though I (saw/ had seen) it before.
2. I got up late that morning so when I (arrived/had arrived) at the station, the train (already left/had already left).
3. I couldn't speak to them because when I (phoned/had phoned), they (went/had gone) out already.
4. We realized that we (met/had met) before as soon as we (saw/had seen) each other.

5. They (lived/had lived) in their house for twenty years when they (decided/had decided) to sell it.
6. My sister (bought/had bought) me a novel but I (already read/had already read) it.
7. As soon as I heard his voice, I (knew/had known) we (met/had met) before.
8. When I (opened/had opened) the door, the lesson (already began/had already begun).
9. She (painted/had painted) the wall before the children (came/had come) home.
10. The pupils (didn't finish/hadn't finished) the test when the bell (rang/had rung).
11. I (met/had met) Ann a week ago. She (just returned/ had just returned) from a business trip.
12. As soon as I (heard/had heard) a cry, I (ran/had run) out of the room.
13. I (tried/had tried) to phone John in the morning, but he (already left/had already left).
14. The children (didn't clean/hadn't cleaned) the room before their parents (came/had come) home.
15. I (finished/had finished) writing the project at 6 o'clock yesterday.
16. I (wrote/had written) the composition by 6 o'clock yesterday.
17. The teacher (understood/had understood) that the pupils (didn't do/hadn't done) their homework.
18. When my brother (returned/had returned) home, we (went/had gone) for a walk together.
19. He (told/had told) me that he (never played/had never played) football before.
20. She (was/had been) a nurse before she (became/had become) a doctor.

Test 21. Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect? Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Yesterday Ann (1)(see) a strange man leaving the house. She (2)(notice) that he (3)(wear) a raincoat, and she (4)(wonder) why because it (5)(be) hot and sunny. The man (6)(not see) her. He (7)(begin) to walk away but he (8)(stop) suddenly and (9)(get) into a blue car that (10)(be) parked near the corner. Ann (11)(notice) a large bag by the wall. She was frightened as she (12)(watch) a programme about bombs the night before. So she (13)(decide) to phone the police. By the time they (14)(arrive), the man (15)(go).

Future Simple/Future Continuous/Future Perfect

	FUTURE CONTINUOUS	FUTURE PERFECT
Ключевые слова	at 5 o'clock tomorrow, from 5 till 6 tomorrow, the whole evening (morning) tomorrow, at this time tomorrow, when mother comes, while, still	by 5 o'clock tomorrow, when mother comes home + already/yet, before/by the time mother comes home
Утвердительное предложение	S + will + be + V-ing	S + will + have + V₃
Отрицательное предложение	S + won't + be + V-ing	S + won't + have + V₃
Общий вопрос	Will + S + be + V-ing ...?	Will + S + have + V₃ ...?
Специальный вопрос	WH + will + S + be + V-ing ...? WH — вопросительное слово; S — Subject — подлежащее; V — глагол	WH + will + S + have + V₃ + ...?
Вопрос к подлежащему	WHO/WHAT + will + be + V-ing ... ?	WHO/WHAT + will + have + V₃ + ...?

Test 22. Choose the correct form of the verb.

- Please don't call me this afternoon. I _____ some important work.
a) will do b) will be doing c) will have done
- He will come round tomorrow if he _____ time.
a) will have b) have c) has
- By the time we get to London we _____ over two hundred miles.
a) will drive b) drive c) will have driven
- He _____ back to Moscow on the 15th of December.
a) will come b) come c) will have come
- If they start school at four, most children _____ to read and write by the age of six.
a) will have learnt b) will be learning c) will learn
- By the end of this century scientists _____ factories in space.
a) will be building b) will have built c) build
- I think I'll stay here until it _____ raining.

- a) stops b) doesn't stop c) will stop
8. When you arrive at their place, they won't be ready. They _____ the meal.
a) will still cook b) will be still cooking c) will have still cooked
9. If he _____, I will let you know.
a) will come b) will have come c) comes
10. By 2020, he _____ here for twenty years.
a) will have worked b) will be working c) works
11. 'Have you decided how to spend the prize money?' 'Well, I think we _____ a new car.'
a) buy b) will buy c) will have bought
12. This time tomorrow they _____ a film.
a) will watch b) will be watching c) will have watched
13. He _____ at 7 o'clock tomorrow.
a) will get up b) will be getting up c) will have got up
14. At 10 o'clock tomorrow, she _____ in her office.
a) will work b) will be working c) will have worked
15. We're late. The film _____ by the time we get to the cinema.
a) already starts b) will already start c) will have already started
16. If we take a taxi, we _____ to the theatre in time.
a) come b) will come c) will be coming
17. This time next week I _____ in the sea.
a) will be swimming b) will have swum c) swim
18. Let's wait for Jane to come back and then we _____ dinner.
a) have b) will have c) will have had
19. Phone me after 8 o'clock. We _____ dinner by then.
a) will have b) have c) will have had
20. We won't start until everyone _____.
a) will arrive b) arrives c) will have arrived

Test 23. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (present or future).

When you (1)(take) a holiday with the Big Bus Company, you (2)(have) the time of your life. As soon as you (3)(arrive), you (4)(feel) as if you (5)(be) in a different world. While you (6)(stay) with us, we (7)(do) our best to ensure that your holiday (8)(run) smoothly and you (9)(not get) bored. The Big Bus Company (10)(have) something to offer for all ages and tastes. If you (11)(want) to play golf, ride or fish, our staff (12)(be) happy to make the necessary arrangements, or if you simply (13)(want) to relax and enjoy the breathtaking scenery we (14)(be) delighted to organise some guided walks. Before your holiday is over, you (15)(already/plan) your next visit.

Simple/Continuous/Perfect

Test 24. Mixed tenses: write the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. He (spend) last summer in the country.
2. What your brother (do) now?
3. He (not write) a composition by next Monday.
4. My sister (wash) the dishes every morning.
5. You (go) to the south next summer?
6. When I (ring) Mike up yesterday, he still (learn) a poem.
7. If you (not help) me, I (not do) this work by 5 o'clock tomorrow.
8. Yesterday he (go) for a walk only when he (do) his homework.
9. I (not go) to the cinema tomorrow, I (watch) TV the whole evening.

10. When I came to the station, the train already (leave).
11. We (not grow) tomatoes next summer.
12. You ever (be) to Piccadilly Circus?
13. What you (buy) at the shop yesterday?
14. If it (not rain) tomorrow, we (not stay) at home.
15. When he (come) tomorrow, I still (do) my homework.
16. Look! My friends (play) football.
17. He (not read) Turgenev since he was a pupil.
18. You (write) this letter by the time she (come) tomorrow?
19. 'Lena usually (do) her homework at school?' 'No, she _____.'
20. What you (do) at 6 o'clock yesterday?

Test 25. Mixed tenses: write the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. I (not play) chess tomorrow.
2. He ever (be) to London?
3. Where you (go) now?
4. We (travel) around Europe last year.
5. If he (not see) her tomorrow, he (leave) her a note.
6. She usually (read) in the evening.
7. What you (do) at 6 o'clock tomorrow?
8. Yesterday I (find) the book which I (lose) in summer.
9. What your brother (do) every day?
10. When he (arrive) tomorrow, I still (sleep).
11. Listen! Somebody (play) the piano in the next room.
12. Where you (go) last summer?
13. He (not meet) Peter since they were pupils.
14. How many pages you (read) by 5 o'clock tomorrow?
15. When I left home, the snow already (stop).
16. What Nick (do) when you (ring) him up yesterday?
17. If he (not help) me, I (not write) a composition by next Monday.
18. I (not go) to the cinema yesterday, I (watch) TV the whole evening.
19. He (not do) his homework yet.
20. What you (buy) at the shop tomorrow?

Test 26. Mixed tenses. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

A funny thing happened to me the other day. I (1)(be) in a hurry to get to work and I found that my car wasn't working. I (2)(have) to rush out of the house to catch the bus. While I (3)(walk) along the street, I (4)(notice) a woman of about my age on the opposite side of the road. I looked at her again and I (5)(realize) that we (6)(meet) before. She arrived at the bus stop a couple of seconds after me. 'She must be catching the bus, too,' I thought. We (7)(just miss) the previous bus and we had fifteen minutes to wait before the next one. I looked at the woman behind me again and I was sure that I (8)(know) her.

'Excuse me, have we met before? I'm sure that I (9)(recognize) you,' I said. She looked a bit surprised, but she (10)(tell) me that her name was Angela Barker.

'You (11)(study) history at Liverpool University from 1985 to 1988!' I shouted.

'That's right!' she replied, 'And you're Claire....?'

'Lewis. Well, my name was Lewis but I (12)(be) married now. What you (13)(do) nowadays?' I asked.

‘Well, I (14)(work) in the Central Museum in town and I (15)(live) in this area, in George Street, for about three years,’ she replied.

‘You’re joking! I (16) (not believe) you. I live round the corner from there. We (17)(be) neighbours for three years and we (18)(never see) each other!’ I said.

‘I know, it’s incredible!’ she (19)(agree), ‘And I’m glad that you spoke to me because I wondered why you (20)(look) at me all the time!’

Perfect Simple/Perfect Continuous

	Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	Future Perfect Continuous
Ключевые слова	for, for ages, since, how long, all my life, all day long, recently, lately Внимание! С глаголами, которые не употребляются в Continuous, с этими ключевыми словами употребляется Perfect Simple		
Утвердительное предложение	S + have/has + been + V-ing	S + had + been + V-ing	S + will + have + been + V-ing
Отрицательное предложение	S + have/has + not + been + V-ing	S + had + not + been + V-ing	S + will + not + have + been + V-ing
Общий вопрос	Have/has + S + been + V-ing?	Had + S + been + V-ing?	Will + S + have + been + V-ing?
Специальный вопрос	WH + have/has + S + been + V-ing?	WH + had + S + been + V-ing?	WH + will + S + have + been + V-ing?
Вопрос к подлежащему	WHO + has + been + V-ing?	WHO + had + been + V-ing?	WHO + will + have + been + V-ing?

Test 27. Present Perfect Simple or Continuous? Choose the correct verb form.

- John is reading a book now. He has (read/been reading) it for two hours. He has (read/been reading) 53 pages so far.
- Ann’s clothes are covered in paint. She has (painted/ been painting) the ceiling. She has not finished it yet.
- Jane is still doing her homework. She has (done/been doing) it all day long.
- Have you ever (played/been playing) tennis?
- Look! Somebody has (broken/been breaking) that window!
- ‘Sorry I’m late.’ ‘That’s all right. I have not (waited/ been waiting) long.’
- ‘Is it still raining?’ ‘No, it has (stopped/been stopping) raining.’
- I have (lost/been losing) my address book. Have you (seen/been seeing) it anywhere?

9. My hands are very dirty. I have (repaired/been repairing) the car for two hours.
10. Mary has (written/been writing) ten letters today.
11. Have you (seen/been seeing) my bag anywhere? I have (looked/been looking) for it for ages.
12. How long have you (written/been writing) this composition?
13. They have (played/been playing) chess since 2 o'clock.
14. I have (known/been knowing) about it for a long time.
15. John has always (lived/been living) in London.
16. I haven't (seen/been seeing) Tom since Monday.
17. Where have you been? Have you (played/been playing) football?
18. You have (driven/been driving) all day. Let me drive now.
19. Where is Tom? I haven't (seen/been seeing) him today.
20. The British have (drunk/been drinking) tea since 1650.

Test 28. Present Perfect Simple or Continuous? Choose the correct verb form.

1. I have (broken/been breaking) your pen. I am very sorry.
2. 'What's the matter?' 'I have (read/been reading) in my room for hours, and I have got a headache.'
3. I am very tired! I have (worked/been working) all day, but I have not (finished/been finishing) yet.
4. I have (smoked/been smoking) since I was sixteen.
5. I have (smoked/been smoking) too many cigarettes today.
6. 'Why are you out of breath?' 'I have (run/been running).'
7. I have (lost/been losing) my note-book. Have you (seen/been seeing) it anywhere?
8. Someone has (eaten/been eating) my sweets. They are nearly all gone.
9. I have (waited/been waiting) for you for ages! Where have you been?
10. How many exercises have you (done/been doing) today?
11. This is the best book I have ever (read/been reading).
12. How long have you (known/been knowing) Jane?
13. How long have you (learnt/been learning) to drive?
14. I don't know what Tom and Jack are doing. They have (argued/been arguing) all day.
15. You are so dirty! What have you (done/been doing)?
16. I have (painted/been painting) the living room for a week. It'll be finished soon.
17. I have (painted/been painting) the living room. I finished it last night.
18. 'Why is your hair wet?' 'I have (swum/been swimming).'
19. I have (shopped/been shopping) all morning, but I have not (bought/been buying) anything.
20. The streets are all wet. It has (rained/been raining) all day long.

Test 29. Put the verbs in brackets into either the Past Simple, Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous.

Ever since the day I (1)(decide) to move to London, I (2)(worry) whether the decision I (3)(take) was the right one. As I (4)(already sell) my house and (5)(arrange) a new job, it is too late to change my mind. However, since then I (6)(hear) a lot of negative things about living in the capital, and lately some of them (7)(begin) to bother me.

I (8)(grow up) in a fairly small town and I (9)(spend) all of my life there. I (10)(always want) to live in a big city and so when my company (11)(offer) me a job in their London office, I (12)(grab) at the chance. But according to a programme I (13)(just hear) on the radio, more and more

people (14)(stop) working in London recently, and a lot of large companies (15)(choose) to move away from the centre. Of course I (16)(tell) my parents that I'm moving and they (17)(accept) my decision, but when I (18)(tell) my friends they (19)(seem) rather shocked. Since then I (20)(hope) secretly that the company would tell me that the move was off!

Test 30. Past Perfect Simple or Continuous? Choose the correct verb form.

1. I knew the facts of the case because I had (read/been reading) the report.
2. My eyes ached because I had (read/been reading) for three hours.
3. The children were dirty. They had (played/been playing) in the garden, and they were covered in mud.
4. I was very nervous at the beginning of the match. I had never (played/been playing) before.
5. Donald was very angry. He had (worked/been working) in the kitchen all morning, and no one had offered to help him.
6. The roads were wet because it had (rained/been raining) all night.
7. He was broke. He had (spent/been spending) all his money.
8. His hands were covered in oil because he had (tried/ been trying) to fix the car all morning. Unfortunately, he had not (managed/been managing) to make it start.
9. I got to the meeting very late and everyone was waiting for me to start; the chairman told me they had (waited/ been waiting) for a whole hour.
10. When I arrived at the party, Mary had already (left/ been leaving).
11. We were good friends. We had (known/been knowing) each other for a long time.
12. They had (climbed/been climbing) for five hours before they reached the top of the mountain.
13. I had (felt/been feeling) sleepy all day so I went to bed early.
14. Ken gave up smoking two years ago. He had (smoked/ been smoking) for 30 years.
15. Ann had just (got/been getting) home when I phoned.
16. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We had (travelled/been travelling) for more than 24 hours.
17. I was sad when I sold my car. I had (had/been having) it for a very long time.
18. Mary was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She had (run/been running).
19. In the evening I was very tired because I had (cleaned/ been cleaning) my house since morning.
20. The house was dirty. They had not (cleaned/been cleaning) it for weeks.

Test 31. Future Perfect Simple or Continuous? Choose the correct verb form.

Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.

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