МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
dо практичних занять і самостійної роботи
з дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)»
/рівень володіння мовою В1/ для здобувачів
першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої
освіти усіх спеціальностей НУВГП

Схвалено науково-
методичною радою НУВГП
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Вступ

Завдання сучасної вищої школи – готувати кваліфікованих, грамотних, компетентних фахівців, які на достатньому рівні володіють іноземною мовою у повсякденній, професійній, офіційно-документальній сфері.

Методичні вказівки до практичних занять і самостійної роботи з дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)» — рівень володіння мовою B1/ для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти укладено на основі навчальної програми дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)» для студентів усіх напрямів підготовки НУВГП.

Методичний посібник розроблено для надання методичної допомоги здобувачам першого рівня вищої освіти НУВГП у плані розвитку навичок граматичної компетенції в процесі вивчення англійської мови.

Метою методичних рекомендацій є підвищення рівня мовної грамотності студентів, вдосконалення набутих граматичних навичок в процесі оволодіння закономірностейами функціонування граматичної системи англійської мови.

Мета та завдання навчальної дисципліни

Програма англійської мови рівня B1 розрахована на студентів, які раніше вивчали мову та досягли рівня A2 відповідно до дескрипторів, визначених у Загальноєвропейських рекомендаціях з мовної освіти. Програма передбачає комплексне навчання англійської мови в усіх її аспектах в рамках компетентнісного підходу.

Мета навчання – формування комунікативної, лінгвістичної, соціокультурної та професійної компетентності студентів в рамках комунікативного та компетентнісно-орієнтованого підходу до навчання, формування інтерактивних навичок і вмінь усного та письмового мовлення з послідовним удосконаленням кожного окремого виду мовленнєвої діяльності; забезпечення практичного володіння англійською мовою як засобом усного і письмового спілкування.

У процесі досягнення цієї мети реалізуються основні завдання навчання:

— методичні: організація процесу навчання англійської мови з урахуванням діалогу культур, інтегрованого підходу, інтерактивних методів, особистісно-орієнтованого навчання. Використання таких
методів як диспуті, конференції, круглі столи, рольові ігри тощо;
– пізнавальні: розвиток країні еймерознових знань студентів про культуру, традиції та звичаї англомовних країн порівняно з національними традиціями та культурою свого народу,
використання англійської мови як засобу дослідження різних аспектів суспільного та культурного життя інших країн;
– практичні: збільшення та активізація словникового запасу на рівні незалежного користувача англійської мови; розвиток мовної компетентності студентів до рівня усвідомленого використання англійської мови на міжособистісному та освітньому рівнях;
удосконалення вмінь студентів сприймати іноземну мову на слух, читати та спілкуватися за змістом прочитаних текстів різної тематики, висловлювати власні думки у монологічному, діалогічному усному та писемному мовленні, а також розвиток їх мовної здатності, вміння самоконтролю; підвищення рівня мовно-граматичної компетентності на основі усвідомленого та коректного використання функціональних граматичних структур.
У результаті вивчення навчальної дисципліни студент повинен
знати:
– ключові та часто вживані лексичні та фразеологічні одиниці відповідно до програмної тематики, загальним обсягом – 2100-2500 одиниць;
– такі типи текстів: художні, науково-популярні, публіцистичні, лекції, доповіді, бесіди, радіо і теленовини, інтерв’ю;
– граматичні категорії усіх частин мови та особливості вживання дієслів у відповідному часі й стані.

вміти (відповідно до чотирьох видів мовленньової діяльності):
(a) аудіювання:
– виділяти основну думку прослуханого тексту;
– визначати композиційну структуру тексту;
– визначати та глумачити точку зору, відношення та емоційний стан, того хто говорить;
– виділяти необхідну інформацію для підтвердження чи
припущення щодо значення висловлювання;
– декодувати інформацію з усного в інші форми дискурсу.
(b) говоріння:
– коректно (фонетично та інтонаційно) висловлюватися
англійською мовою
– робити самостійні усні монологічні повідомлення на будь-яку з тем курсу протягом 7-10 хвилин;
– спонтанно вести бесіду-діалог проблемного характеру згідно із програмною тематикою;
– підтримувати бесіду, обговорення, дискусію;
– чілько простежувати зв’язок між основними ідеями усного повідомлення;
– обмінюватись інформацією і вільно вести бесіду;
– розвивати ідеї, наводячи конкретні приклади, робити висновок щодо висловленого;
– ефективно використовувати одиниці лексичного мінімуму в межах тематики курсу;
– усно коментувати та аналізувати тексти.
(б) читання:
– володіти навчаючим читанням на матеріалі побутових, художніх та суспільно-політичних текстів;
– розуміти композиційну структуру тексту;
– розуміти зв’язок між частинами тексту через граматичні засоби зв’язку;
– вміти визначати загальний зміст повідомлень, статей, доповідей через їх перегляд;
– робити припущення щодо вибору автором певного лексичного і граматичного наповнення тексту;
– розпізнавати ідіоматичне мовлення.
(г) письмо:
– писати орфографічно та пунктаційно вірно такі типи текстів: короткі доповіді, рецензії на фільми і книжки, описи та диктанти (в межах лексичного матеріалу курсу), твори, основні ділові листи;
– враховувати умовного читача, для якого пишеться текст;
– змістовно розкривати тему поставленого завдання;
– висловлюватись письмово ясно та чітко;
– логічно розвивати основну ідею;
– композиційно будувати текст;
– використовувати лексичні одиниці (в межах матеріалу курсу);
– висловлювати особисту точку зору щодо поставленої теми;
– здійснювати письмовий переклад з англійської на українську та з української на англійську мову текстів в межах тематики курсу.
«Методичні вказівки до практичних занять і самостійної роботи
З дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)» охоплюють 6 змістових модулів та, відповідно 6 тем з граматики, передбачених програмою курсу, та які має опрацювати студент.

Структурний поділ граматичного матеріалу повністю відображає подачу матеріалу у підручнику «On Screen / 3» та доповнює його. Посібник укладений таким чином, що дозволяє опрацювати граматичний матеріал за два семестри.

Кожен змістовий модуль містить план; правила англійської граматики; систему практичних завдань різних ступенів складності, які допоможуть відпрацювати, закріпити граматичний матеріал та які спрямовані на формування граматичної компетенції студентів; списки основної та допоміжної літератури, основних довідників з граматики англійської мови, інформаційних ресурсів.

Усі модулі чітко структуровані і містять логічно поєднані завдання, що сприяє засвоєнню поданого матеріалу.

Зміст програми навчальної дисципліни
Змістовий модуль 1. Profiles

Тема 1. Професії. Небезпечні та незвичні професії. Робота та заробіток. Введення лексичного матеріалу. Діалогічне мовлення. Граматика: Часові форми дієслова. Теперішній неозначений та теперішній тривалий час. Часові маркери. Дієслова стану.

Тема 2. Професії та щоденна рутина. Риси характеру, необхідні для роботи. Зовнішність. Кар’єра. Монологічне мовлення. Граматика: Вищий і найвищий ступені порівняння. Підрядні речення.

Тема 3. Одяг. Магазини. Покупки. Граматика: Словотвір.

Тема 4. Проблеми підлітків. Порада. Прохання про пораду. Текст «Money matters». Читання, обговорення. Письмо: Написання електронного листа.

Змістовий модуль 2. Nature’s Fury

Тема 1. Вулкани. Природні катастрофи. Порятунок. Діалогічне мовлення. Граматика: Дієслівні часові форми для вираження минулого часу. Минулий неозначений та минулий тривалий час.

Тема 2. Погода. Погода і катастрофи. Граматика: Конструкція used to. Фразові дієслова.

Тема 3. Пожежі. Пережитий досвід. Діалогічне мовлення. Письмо: Формулювання заголовку для новин.
Тема 4. Розповідь історії про пережитий досвід. Написання розповіді. Монологічне мовлення.

Змістовий модуль 3. Experiences

Тема 1. Відпочинок і пригоди. Канікули. Відпустка. Проблеми зі здоров’я під час відпустки. Розповідь про поїздку. Граматика: Дієслівні часові форми для вираження доконаного часу. Теперішній доконаний та теперішній доконано-тривалий час. Письмо: Створення блогу. Написання оголошення.

Тема 2. Замовлення кімнати в готелі. В аеропорту. Діалогічне мовлення. Подорожі. Текст «Gap Year», читання та обговорення. Граматика: Дієслівні часові форми для вираження минулого часу. Теперішній доконаний та Мінулий неозначений час.

Тема 3. Волонтерство. Робота на благодійній організації. Проведення благодійних заходів. Волонтерство в Україні. Благодійні заходи. Діалогічне мовлення. Граматика: Конструкція із such/so. Письмо: Написання листа.

Тема 4. Лист подяки. Географія. Проведення дослідження та конспектування.

Змістовий модуль 4. Law and Order

Тема 1. Злочин. Тексти «Crime never pays», «Diamonds are forever». Граматика: Мінулий доконаний та мінулий доконано-тривалий.

Тема 2. Види злочинів, діалогічне мовлення. Граматика: мінулий доконаний та мінулий недоконаний, інфінітив та герундій. Письмо: опис, блог.

Тема 3. Відомі детективи. Обговорення. Письмо: Електронний лист.

Змістовий модуль 5. Technology

Тема 1. Робототехніка. Електронні пристрої. Презентація. Граматика: способи вираження майбутнього часу.

Тема 2. Віртуальна реальність. Інтернет. Написання інструкцій. Граматика: умовні речення.


Тема 4. Розвиток комп’ютерів. Комп’ютер в нашому житті. Граматика: слова-зв’язки.
Тема 5. Наука та науковці. Використання Інтернету. Обговорення у групах. Письмо: есе.

Змістовий модуль 6. Healthy mind, Healthy body

Тема 1. Шкідлива їжа. Небезпека. Їжа та напої. Діалогічне мовлення. Граматика: Пасивний стан.

Тема 2. Кулинарія. Замовлення їжі. Дієти. Діалогічне мовлення. Граматика: зворотні займенники.

Тема 3. Здоровий спосіб життя. Спорт. Травми. Обговорення.

Тема 4. Проблеми зі здоров’ям. Традиційні та нетрадиційні методи лікування. Медицина в Україні. Опис картинки.

Тема 5. Тіло. Здоров’я. Здорова їжа. Презентація. Письмо: есе.

Практичні заняття

Змістовий модуль 1.

Тema: Present Simple, Present Continuous

План:
1. Часові форми дієслова.
2. Теперішній неозначений час.
3. Теперішній тривалий час.
4. Часові маркери.
5. Дієслова стану.

Практичні завдання

1. Read how to use Present Simple and Present Continuous tenses

We use the present simple for:
• permanent states, e.g. She works as a secretary
• repeated actions and routines, e.g. He flies to Berlin every month
• general truths and laws of nature, e.g. Water boils at 100°C
• timetables and programmes, e.g. The plane to Berlin takes off at 6 PM
• sport commentaries, reviews and narration, e.g. He acts superbly in the film

We use the present continuous for:
• actions taking place now and for temporary situations, e.g. He’s staying in Berlin for a week
• actions happening around the time of speaking, e.g. We’re taking an exam this week
expressing irritation at actions which happen too often, e.g. You’re always coming late
actions already arranged to do in the near future, e.g. He’s returning to Berlin next Monday
changing or developing situations, e.g. You are getting taller and taller

2. Put in the correct tense (Present Simple or Present Continuous)
1. Usually, I (work) ______ as a secretary, but this summer I (study) ______ French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.
2. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) ______.
3. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) ______.
4. I hate living in Seattle because it (rain, always) ______.
5. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) ______ because everybody (talk) ______ so loudly.
6. Justin (write, now) ______ a book about his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished.
7. Jim: Do you want to come over for dinner tonight? – Denise: Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I (go) ______ to a movie tonight with some friends.
8. They normally (print) ______ the business cards in New York. Their prices (be) ______ inexpensive, yet the quality of their work is quite good.
9. They (make) ______ this delicious chocolate in Switzerland.
10. You (go) ______ to the party next Saturday?
11. You (look) ______ sad. What's the matter?
12. She (have) ______ a shower at the moment.
13. Who you (talk) ______ to?
14. Look! The dog (smell) ______ your bag.
15. Tonight we (go) ______ the theatre.
16. She (think) ______ the play is bad.
17. I (hear) ______ you are leaving us.
18. When she was young she loved loud music, now she (hate) ______ it.
19. My cousins (come) ______ to stay with us at the weekend.
20. Kate (come round) ______ to see us on Tuesday.
21. He is a designer, but he (work) ______ in the sales department at the moment.
22. Where is Bob? – He (have) ______ a French class. He always (have) ______ his French on Monday.
23. Could you move out, please? I (record) ______ the display.

24. I (disturb) ______ you? I just wanted to ask something.

25. Why Julia (work) ______ so hard? – It’s the end of the school year, so she (prepare) ______ for her exams.

26. At last I (earn) ______ a good salary so my income is higher than my expenditure.

27. All the members of my family (use) ______ our computer, so I (not see) ______ it as a luxury.

28. Typical! It (take) ______ me weeks to find some shoes that I like and then they (not have) ______ them in my size.

29. She (weigh) ______ 90 kilos!

30. Don’t go in! They (have) ______ a meeting.

31. I haven’t had any news from my friends for a week. – They (travel) ______ around Europe.

32. Some tobacco (smell) ______ very sweet.

33. The food (taste) ______ of garlic.

34. I (taste) ______ the meat to see if it needs more salt.

35. We need to act quickly because tourists (destroy) ______ this historic site.

36. The man (weigh) ______ the parcel to see how heavy it is.

37. Be quiet a minute. I (think) ______ .

38. I just (smell) ______ the flowers, I won’t damage them.


40. Water (freeze) ______ at 0 degree Celsius.

41. Olya always (wear) ______ expensive clothes.

42. Next week my father (move out) ______ .

43. This pair of shoes is expensive. It (cost) ______ a lot of money.

44. These shoes are cheap. They (cost) ______ little money.

45. What time the bank (close) ______ in Britain?

46. They always (fight) ______ with each other.

47. Tonight we (visit) ______ our friends.


49. Where your father (come) ______ from?

50. My flight (leave) ______ at 12:00 tomorrow. Ann (see) ______ me off at Victoria. Why you (not come) ______ too?
3. Find tense forms from the previous exercise to match the meanings
   a) daily routines, repeated actions
   b) fixed arrangements in the near future
   c) actions happening now or around the time of speaking
   d) general truths and laws of nature
   e) temporary situations
   f) frequently repeated actions with always to express annoyance or criticism
   g) timetables

4. Complete the spaces in the dialogues with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous
   1. A.: Is Janet in, please?
      B.: Yes, but I ______ (think) she’s busy at the moment. She ______ (wash) her dog.
   2. A.: I ______ (think) of buying a new computer.
      B.: But computers ______ (cost) so much. What’s wrong with the one we’ve got?
      A.: It ______ (get) out of date now.
      B.: Thank you. The trouble is they ______ (not fit) properly. I ______ (not know) why I bought them, really.
   4. A.: What you ______ (do)?
      B.: I ______ (weigh) this letter. I ______ (need) to know how many stamps to put on it.
   5. A.: I ______ (like) musicals. And this is a great show, isn’t it? You ______ (enjoy) it?
      B.: Yes, I am. I ______ (love) every minute of it.
   6. A.: Could you post the goods to me, please?
      B.: Yes, certainly.
      A.: I ______ (live) at a guest house at the moment as I ______ (look for) a flat. So could you send it to my work address?
      B.: Yes, of course. And you’ll have the goods by the end of the week, I ______ (promise).
   7. A.: Matt, what you ______ (look at)?
      B.: The photos of me when I was a child.
      A.: Look at this one. I ______ (think) you look lovely, Matt. But why such a big coat?
B.: It was my brother’s.
A.: I ______ (see). And in this one you ______ (think) about something very serious.

8. A.: What you ______ (do)?
B.: I ______ (work) for a TV company.
A.: Oh, really? How interesting!
B.: Yes, it’s great fun. What about you? What you ______ (do)?
A.: Well, I ______ (work for) fashion magazine.
B.: Do you? That ______ (sound) great!

5. Complete the spaces in the dialogue with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous
Mark: you ______ ( look) for someone?
Alan: Yes, I ______ (need) to speak to Neil. He isn't in his office.
Mark: He ______ (talk) to the boss at the moment. I ______ (think) they ______ (discuss) money.
Alan: Oh, right. And what about you? You ______ (look) for someone too?
Mark: Yes, Linda. you ______ (know) where she is?
Alan: Oh, she isn't here today. She only ______ (work) four days a week. She ______ (not work) on Fridays. She’ll be here on Monday.
Mark: Thank you. you ______ (know) a lot about Linda.
Alan: Well, most days I ______ (give) her a lift, or she ______ (give) me one. She ______ (live) quite close to me. It ______ (save) petrol.
Mark: Yes, of course. Good idea. Yes, I ______ (agree). Well, I ______ (waste) my time here then. I'll get back to my computer.

6. Complete the spaces in the dialogues with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous
1. Melanie: Tom ______ (talk) too much, doesn't he?
   Rita: Yes, and he ______ (always talk) about football.
2. Laura: You ______ (forget) your keys every time.
   Trevor: I try to remember them, but I ______ (always forget).
3. Claire: Sarah ______ (take) the train every day, doesn't she?
   Mark: Yes, ______ .
4. Vicky: Rachel ______ (miss) lectures much too often in my opinion.
   Emma: I agree. She ______ (always miss) her lectures.
5. Mike: Every time I drive along here, I go the wrong way.
Harriet: But it’s very simple, isn’t it? Why you ______ (go) the wrong way?
6. David: Trevor and Laura argue much too often, I ______ (think).
   Melanie: I ______ (know).

Змістовий модуль 2.
Тема: Past Simple, Past Continuous

План:
1. Дієслівні часові форми для вираження минулого часу.
2. Мінулий неозначеній час.
3. Мінулий тривалий час.
4. Порівняння форм минулого неозначеного та минулого тривалого часів.

Практичні завдання
1. Read how to use Past Simple and Past Continuous tenses
   We use the **past simple** for:
   • an action which happened at a specific time in the past, e.g. She fell from the ladder on Tuesday
   • actions which happened one after another in the past, e.g. He got out of bed, drank coffee, and left for work
   • past habits, e.g. They travelled by carriage in old days
   We use the **past continuous** for:
   • an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past, e.g. Was she still talking on the phone at 2 pm?
   • two actions which were happening at the same time in the past, e.g. While I was reading the newspaper, Donald was sleeping
   • an action which was happening in the past when another action interrupted it, e.g. While I was reading the newspaper, Donald called
   • to give background information in a story, e.g. The sun was shining and the wind was blowing when he set off for work

2. Put in the correct tense (Past Simple or Past Continuous)
   1. While Tom _____ (have) dinner, the phone _____ (ring).
   2. George ____ (fall) off the ladder while he ____ (paint) the ceiling.
   3. Last night I ___ (read) in bed when suddenly I ___ (hear) a scream.
   4. You ______ (watch) television when I phoned you?
5. Ann ______ (wait) for me when I ______ (arrive).
6. I ______ (drive) very fast when the accident ______ (happen).
7. I ______ (break) a plate last night.
8. I ______ (do) the washing-up when the plate ______ (slip) out of my hand.
9. I fell asleep when I ______ (watch) television.
10. We ______ (go) down the road at 100 kph when the wheel ______ (fall) off.
11. He nearly ______ (have) a heart attack when he ______ (see) the bear.
12. Uncle Ben ______ (get) dressed ______ when he ______ (feel) a sharp pain in his chest.
13. The winning racing driver ______ (shake) the bottle then ______ (take) the cork out.
14. She ______ (fill) in a questionnaire when the pen ______ (run) out of ink.
15. Mike ______ (not see) his friend because he ______ (face) the other way.
16. When the post man ______ (arrive), my father ______ (have a shower).
17. While my brother ______ (study), my grandma ______ (make) some muffins.
18. I ______ (go) to the doctor 2 days ago because I ______ (have) a terrible headache.
19. When I ______ (be) 10, I ______ (eat) a sandwich every evening.
20. He ______ (miss) the train because he ______ (talk) with some friends.
21. The thieves ______ (come) into the house while the man ______ (sleep).
22. I ______ (drink) a glass of water at eleven. I’m not thirsty now.
23. ______ you ______ (write) the composition last week?
24. My mother ______ (not be) at home when Ann ______ (fall) down the stairs.
25. The children ______ (plant) a tree when their mother ______ (call) them.
26. We ______ (sit) at the breakfast table when the doorbell ______ (ring).
27. He ______ (meet) a lot of friendly people while he ______ (work) in California.
28. When they ______ (leave) the museum, the sun ______ (shine).
29. The students ______ (play) cards when the teacher ______ (come) in.
30. While the children _____ (sleep), their parents _____ (watch) TV.
31. It ______ (start) to rain while she ______ (water) the flowers in her garden.
32. When I ______ (open) the door, it ______ (rain).
33. While Henry ______ (have) a drink at the bar, his wife ______ (swim) in the sea.
34. He _____ (hear) a loud bang while he _____ (talk) to his friend.
35. While he _____ (take) a shower, his dogs _____ (eat) his steaks.
36. While my sister _____ (play) tennis, I _____ (do) her homework.
37. Henry _____ (finish) his newspaper while he _____ (wait) for the bus.
38. I _____ (want) to buy some bread yesterday, but the shopkeeper not _____ (have) any.
39. Fred _____ (go) home and _____ (have) a shower before he _____ (call) his sister.
40. The man _____ (leave) the shop when the policeman _____ (stop) him.
41. When I _____ (be) a little boy, I not _____ (like) basketball.
42. I used my time well while I _____ (wait) for my plane – I wrote some e-mails.
43. I _____ (not work) when my boss walked in my office.
44. When I _____ (wait) for the taxi, I saw two car crashes.
45. Tom _____ (have) long hair and a beard when he was at university.
46. I listened to the CD you gave me while I _____ (drive) to work.
47. What _____ (you/do) this time last year?
48. I _____ (not call) you at 9 o'clock as arranged because I was having a meeting.
49. I noticed that he _____ (not listen) as I was explaining the problem to him.
50. My brother and sister _____ (play) tennis at 11am yesterday.

3. Find tense forms from the previous exercise to match the meanings
   a) an action which happened at a specific time in the past
   b) actions which happened one after another in the past
   c) two actions which were happening at the same time in the past
d) an action which was happening in the past when another action interrupted it.

4. Complete the spaces in the text with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets. Use Past Simple or Past Continuous

It was a fine day when I ______ (start out) on the last part of my walk around the coast of Britain. The sun ______ (shine), and a light wind ______ (blow) from the south-west. I ______ (be) pleased that it ______ (not rain). I knew by now that I ______ (not like) rain. In fact I ______ (hate) it. I ______ (walk) along the cliff top and then down into the lovely little fishing village of Wellburn, past a café where people ______ (have) morning coffee. Three miles past Wellburn I ______ (sit) down for five minutes and ______ (have) a drink. Now it ______ (get) warmer, so I ______ (take off) one of my sweaters. I ______ (not stop) for long because I ______ (want) to reach Seabury by lunch-time. When I finally ______ (get) there, it just ______ (be) after half past twelve.

3. Read how to use Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous tenses

We use the present perfect for:
• actions which happened at an unstated time, e.g. She has finished school
• actions which started in the past and continue in the present, especially with stative verbs such as be, have, like, know, etc, e.g. He has been a doctor since 2015
• actions which have recently finished and whose results are visible, e.g., He has come in first and is very happy
• an action which has happened within a specific time period which is
not over at the time of speaking (with today, this week/month/ morning, etc), e.g. I have met her this morning

• a personal experience or change, e.g. They have visited Berlin

We use the present perfect continuous:

• to place emphasis on the duration of an action which started in the past and continues up to the present, e.g. He has been staying in Berlin for a week

• for actions which started and finished in the past and lasted for some time with a visible result in the present, e.g. We’re tired because we have been working all day

2. Put in the correct tense (Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous)

1. Sandy ______ (cook) dinner four times this week.
2. We (travel) ______ around Scotland for 8 days.
3. Why are your hands so dirty? – I (repair) ______ my bike.
4. I (read) ______ the book, you can have it back.
5. Paul (believe) ______ in God since he was a child.
6. Sorry for being late. I hope you (not wait) ______ long.
7. My grandparents are coming to see us next weekend. They (not visit) ______ us for two years.
8. She (not be) ______ on holiday for 3 years.
9. I don’t want you to drive my car. You (not drive) ______ a car for ages.
10. He (not watch) ______ TV all afternoon, he only switched the telly on 10 minutes ago.
11. How much money Jack (spend) ______ in the casino?
12. How long she (sit) ______ there?
13. How many short messages you (send) ______ this month?
14. You (empty) ______ the bin yet?
15. Lucy, you (bathe) ______ your dolls? The bathroom floor is absolutely wet.
16. I (practice) ______ the piano for 30 minutes.
17. Bob (run) ______ 10 km.
18. The children (be) ______ on holiday for six days.
19. The dog (bark) ______ since midnight.
20. We (miss) ______ the bus twice this week.
21. You (not eat) ______ up yet.
22. He (not speak) ______ on the phone for half an hour, just a couple of minutes.
23. They (not work) _____ since 5 o’clock. They just started an hour ago.
24. We (not know) ______ them for a long time.
25. She (not hang) ______ up all the pictures yet.
26. How long she (wait) ______ for us?
27. How many times I (tell) ______ you?
28. How often you (clean) ______ the windows this year?
29. How many months you (take) ______ piano lessons?
30. You ever (stay) ______ in a castle?
31. I’m very hungry. I (not eat) ______ all day.
32. Their new kitchen looks fantastic. They completely (redecorate) _____ it.
33. Our kitchen’s a mess. We (not do) _____ any cleaning for weeks.
34. I think they are dating. They (see) ___ a lot of each other recently.
35. We’ve discovered this great café and we (go) ______ there a lot.
36. How’s your Mum? I (not see) ______ her for ages.
37. You’re covered in paint! What you (do) ______ ?
38. She’s gone to the doctor’s. She (not feel) ______ too well lately.
39. Where have you been? I (wait) ______ for ages.
40. I have to write an essay. I (write) ______ about half of it so far.
41. We (not go) ______ to the theatre since last month.
42. My friends and I (sunbathe) ______ since 2 o’clock.
43. Jane is abroad. She (visit) ______ three countries.
44. You dance so well. You (take) ______ dancing lessons?
45. I want to buy a new flat. I (save) ______ money for ages.
46. My uncle is a doctor. He (perform) _____ lots of vital operations.
47. Den never (win) _____ championships before.
48. I don’t want to go out. The cold wind (blow) ____ since morning.
49. It’s the first time Martin (fall) ______ ill.
50. Cathy (drive) ______ since 2 o’clock. She is exhausted.

3. Put in the correct tense (Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous)
   1. Daughter: Mum, Jane (phone) ______ To ask if I will go to the cinema with her. May I?
      Mother: You (do) ______ your homework yet?
      D: Well, I (do) ______ it for about 2 hours now, but I (not finish) _____ it yet.
      M: If you (not complete) ______ your homework, you cannot go.
School comes first. Remember, you (promise) ______ me to study harder this year.

D: But mum, I (work) ______ Really hard this year and I already (improve) ______ in Maths and Chemistry.

M: But that’s only because I always (push) ______ you to do something.

D: But I also need a break some time. Look, I (not be) ______ to the cinema for two months. May I go? Just this once.

2. Tom: Hi Ana. I (try) ______ to ring you several times today. Where you (be) ______ ?

Ana: I (be) ______ at home all the time. But I (clean) ______ the house all day, so maybe I didn’t hear the phone ring.

T: You (clean) ______ everything now?

A: No, not yet. I (not tidy) ______ up the kitchen yet. But why are you here?

T: Don’t you remember? Jane (invite) ______ us to her birthday party and we (not buy) ______ a present for her yet.

A: Oh, that’s right. You already (find) ______ what she wants?

T: Well, she (learn) ______ Spanish for a year and wants to spend her next holiday in Mexico. Maybe we could get her a guide book.

A: That’s a good idea. There is a good bookshop in the big shopping centre. I (se) ______ some nice books about Mexico there recently.


Mark: It’s because you (do) ______ too much.

S.: Well, at least I (finish) ______ the report now, and I can relax.

4. David: Someone (leave) ______ the ladder outside, look.

Ann: I expect that’s Mike. He (clean) ______ the windows. I don’t think he (finish) ______ yet.


Mark: It’s all right, I’ll take them off, I (work) ______ in the garden.

A.: Yes, it looks a lot tidier. Well done. You (do) ______ a good job.

6. Tom: I (hear) ______ that you and Harriet are building a garage.

How long you (do) ______ that?

Mike: Oh, for about a month now. We (do) ______ about half of it.

**Grammar Revision**

1. **Put in the correct tense (Past Simple or Present Perfect)**

   1. Peter (play) ______ football yesterday.
2. They (clean) ______ the car. It looks new again.
3. Last year we (go) ______ to Italy.
4. John and Peggy (read) ___ the book. Now they can watch the film.
5. I (meet) ______ my friend two days ago.
6. We (visit) ______ this country before.
7. She (buy) ______ a new car in 2005.
8. I’m sorry, but I (forget) ______ my homework.
10. The girls (not eat) ______ their lunch yet.
11. Chan (live) ______ in Tokyo for five years, but he left in 1993.
12. The Titanic (sink) ______ in 1912.
13. Somebody (steal) _____ my bicycle! Now I’ll have to walk home.
14. Gerry (fall) ______ off his bike three times this month.
15. Chin (graduate) ______ from university last July.
16. I (see) ______ the movie Titanic three times. I’m going to see it again tonight.
17. I (walk) ______ to work every day for the last six weeks!
18. When Young Hee was a child, she (live) ______ in Seoul.
19. Ouch! I (cut) ______ my finger!
20. I (lose) ______ my key yesterday, so I couldn’t get into the house.
Eventually, I found it in my jacket pocket.

21. We (not have) ______ a holiday last year.
22. My parents (be) ______ to the USA many times.
23. It (stop) ______ raining yet?
24. Don’t worry about your letter. I (send) ______ it the day before yesterday.
25. When Jill (finish) ______ school?
26. When I was a child, I (always/be) ______ late for school.
27. I can’t find my umbrella. I think somebody (take) ___ by mistake.
28. – Are you tired? –Yes, a little. I (paint) ______ the ceiling today.
29. – Have you got any money? – Yes I (borrow) __ it from my brother.
30. Where is Jane? – She (go) ______ the shops. She’ll be back soon.
31. My husband (work) ______ in the bank for three years since 1996 to 1999.
32. Mom (lose) __ her car keys, so we have to open the door by force.
33. One of the passengers (die) ______ in that accident
34. My sister and her husband (be married) _____ since last Christmas
35. The post (come) ______ today?
36. I (buy) ______ a new dress last week, but I haven’t worn it yet.
37. I have lost my glasses. I (have) ______ them when I came to the college this morning.
38. We (not see) ______ Peter this week, but we saw him a couple of weeks ago.
39. I bought a new dress last week, but I (not wear) ______ it yet.
40. I (lose) ______ my glasses. I had them when I came to the college this morning.
41. Jack (live) ______ in Boston for the past 15 years.
42. Janet (work) ______ for Smith and Brothers before she came to work for us.
43. Dad, you (finish) ______ reading the paper yet?
44. I would love to visit Prague sometime. Unfortunately, I never (be) ______ there.
45. A: Did you like the movie “Star Wars?” – B: I don’t know. I (never see) ______ that movie.
46. Sam (arrive) ______ in San Diego a week ago.
47. My best friend and I (know) ______ each other for over fifteen years. We still get together once a week.
48. Stinson is a fantastic writer. He (write) ______ ten very creative short stories since last year. One day, he’ll be as famous as Hemingway.
49. I (not have) ______ this much fun since I (be) ______ a kid.
50. Things (change) ______ a great deal at Coltech, Inc. When we first (start) ______ working here three years ago, the company (have, only) ______ six employees. Since then, we (expand) ______ to include more than 2000 full-time workers.

2. Choose tense forms from the previous exercise to match their meanings
   a) an action that happened at an unspecified time in the past
   b) a recently completed action
   c) a single past action that has a visible result in the present
   d) an action which happened at a specific time in the past
   e) with today, this week when these periods of time are not finished at the time of speaking
   f) past actions which won’t take place again.
3. Complete the spaces in the text with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets. Use Past Simple or Present Perfect

A few days ago I ______ (learn) that someone plans to knock down the White House Inn. This pub ______ (be) the centre of village life for centuries. It ______ (stand) at our crossroads for 500 years. It ______ (be) famous in the old days, and Shakespeare once ______ (stay) there, they say. I ______ (live) in Brickfield all my life. The villagers ______ (know) about our plans for less than a week and already there’s a ‘Save Our Pub’ campaign. Last week we ______ (be) happy, but this week we’re angry. We will stop them, you’ll see.

4. Complete the spaces in the dialogue with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets. Use Past Simple or Present Perfect

A.: You ______ (hear) the news about David?
B.: No. What ______ (happen)?
A.: He ______ (have) an accident. He was walking down some steps, ______ (fall) and ______ (break) his leg.
B.: Oh, how awful! When it ______ (happen)?
A.: Yesterday afternoon. Melanie ______ (tell) me about it last night.
B.: Last night! You ______ (know) about it last night, and you ______ (not tell) me!
A.: Well, I ______ (not see) you last night. And I ______ (not see) you today, until now.
B.: I hope he’s all right. He ______ (have) lots of accidents, you know. He ______ (do) the same thing about two years ago.

5. Complete the spaces in the text with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets. Use Present Simple, Present Continuous or Present Perfect

Paul Wilson, author of ‘The Little Book of Calm’, not only writes books. He also ______ (work) for an advertising agency and is the director of a hospital. From time to time, he also ______ (produce) musical albums and he frequently ______ (give) talks to business people. Because of, or despite, this busy life, he ______ (become) a world authority on calm. He ______ (already publish) two novels and many books on the subject of calm. In the last few years, he ______ (sell) more than any other Australian writer. So far, his work ______ (appear) in over twelve languages, and this number ______ (increase). As a result,
he ______ (become) very famous around the world. National newspapers regularly ______ (write) articles about him and, at least once a month, there is a TV programme which discusses his work. At the moment, he ______ (work) on a number of new projects and, at the same time, ______ (try) to find time to spend with his three children.

Змістовий модуль 4.
Тема: Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous
План:
1. Дієслівні часові форми для вираження минулого часу.
2. Мінулий доконаний час.
3. Мінулий тривалий доконаний час.
4. Порівняння часових форм.

Практичні завдання
1. Read how to use Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous tenses

We use the past perfect:
• for an action which happened before another past action or before a stated time in the past, e.g. She had already left before we came
• for an action which finished in the past and whose result was visible in the past e.g. He was happy because he had found a new job
• as the past equivalent of the present perfect

We use the past perfect continuous:
• to place emphasis on the duration of an action which started and finished in the past before another past action or stated time in the past, e.g. He had been staying in Berlin for some time before they arrived
• for an action which lasted for some time in the past and whose result was visible in the past, e.g. She had been working for so many hours that she got a headache
• as the past equivalent of the present perfect continuous

2. Complete the spaces in the text with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets. Use Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous

Mr Smith was exhausted. He ______ (have) the worst morning of his life! Everything ______ (go) wrong. He ______ (drive) to work for half an hour when suddenly his car broke down. Not wanting to be late he decided to start walking and try to catch a bus. After he ______ (walk) for over an hour, it began to rain. However, just at that moment a taxi appeared and Mr Smith jumped in. When he arrived at the office, he
realized that he ______ (leave) his wallet in his car and he had no money to pay the driver! He rushed into his office, followed by the angry taxi driver. However, an important business meeting ______ (just start). Mr Smith was wet and dirty because it ______ (rain) and his boss was very angry because he ______ (wait) for him to arrive for over an hour. After explaining what ______ happen) to his boss, Mr Smith borrowed a car and went home to change. When he arrived home he realized to his horror that someone ______ (break into) his house. What a morning!

3. Put in the correct tense (Past Simple, Past Perfect, or Past Perfect Continuous)

1. I (want) ______ to see you yesterday.
2. He (tell) ____ me that he (see) _____ me the day before yesterday.
3. There (be) ______ a strong wind last night.
4. The girl (find) ______ the book which she (lose) ______.
5. When I (run) _____ a mile, I (feel) _____ very tired.
6. The tourist (talk) ______ about the countries she (visit).
7. When I (be) ______ a boy I (study) ______ music.
8. The Romans (speak) ______ Latin.
9. After he (finish) ______ his work he (go) ______ to bed.
10. She (sleep) ______ for an hour when I (wake) ______ her.
11. He (give) ______ me back the book, (thank) ______ me for lending it and (say) ______ he (enjoy) ______ it very much.
12. I (put) ______ the fiver into one of my books, but next day it (take) ______ me ages to find it because I (forget) ______ which book I (put) ______ it into.
13. It (be) ______ now 6 p.m. and Jack (be) _____ tired because he (work) ______ hard all day. He (be) _____ also hungry because he (have) ______ nothing to eat since breakfast.
14. A woman (come) ______ in with a baby who she (say) ______ just (swallow) ______ a safety pin.
15. Her face (be) ______ familiar. He (keep) _____ looking at her, wondering where he (see) ______ her before.
16. I could tell she (cry) ______ because her eyes (be) ______ red.
17. The patient (be) ______ in hospital for two weeks before he fully (recover) ______.
18. He (get) ______ on the motorbike and (ride) ______ away.
19. When Sally (come) ______ dinner (be served) ______.
20. I (be) ______ upset because I (not pass) ______ the exam.
21. What (happen) ______ after you (hear) ______ the noise?
22. Nobody (know) _____ where Jane (put) _____ the front door key.
23. Tom (play) ______ tennis for months before he (take) ______ part in his first tournament.
24. She (go) ______ and (buy) ______ some vegetables.
25. Mary often (stay) ______ in the Plaza hotel when she (come) ______ to New York.
26. She (not be) ____ very happy because she (have) ____ a bad day.
27. This car (be manufactured) ______ in 1995.
28. When we (go) ______ to see them last night they were playing cards; they (say) ______ they (play) ______ since six o’clock.
29. By the end of last year he (read) ______ four Shakespeare plays.
30. They said they (discuss) ______ some contract things for several hours when the partners (call) ______.
31. I (not know) ______ she (send) ______ a telex to Paris in the morning.
32. Pete (say) ______ they (finish) ______ their work by six p.m.
33. When we first (meet) ______ they already (offer) ______ me a job at the bank.
34. After she (try) ______ all the keys on the ring, she finally (find) ______ the right one.
35. His arm (not be) ______ in a sling and (show) ______ no sign that it (be) ______ injured.
36. This practice (start) ______ in Europe centuries before the American Revolution (take) ______ place.
37. When I (get) ______ to the station, I (learn) ______ that the train (leave) ______ a few minutes before.
38. The workers (be) ______ on a strike for three weeks when the agreement on pay (be reached) ______.
39. When she got the results of her medical tests, she realized that she (be feeling) ______ ill since she (be) ______ on holiday.
40. The door was unlocked. She (not know) ______ who (leave) ______ the door open.
41. He (drive) ______ to work for half an hour when suddenly his car (break) ______ down.
42. When he arrived at the office he (discover) ______ that he (leave) ______ all the necessary papers at home.
43. She (slip) ______ (fall) ______ over and (break) _____ her ankle.
44. Jane (wash) ______ all the test-tubes after she (complete) ______ the experiment.
45. When Helen (hear) ______ that her best friend (deceive) ______ her she (turn) ______ pale.
46. Last night Tim (go) ______ to see «My Fair Lady» at «The Paradise». After the performance he (tell) _____ his friends he never (see)______ a better musical.
47. Mary (ask) ______ me if I (see) ______ Helen lately.
48. When I (ask) ______ why she (not want) ______ to go downtown with me she (say) ______ that the teacher (give) ______ them a lot of homework in maths.
49. This morning at 10 o'clock I (go) ______ to see Mr. Amis on business. We (arrange) ______ this meeting beforehand. When I (come) ______ into the office the secretary (tell) ______ me that Mr. Amis (leave) ______.
50. When I (get) ______ to the Parker family yesterday afternoon around two o'clock, Mr. Parker was working on his car. He (say) _____ he (get) ______ in a road accident and would have to deal with the repairs.

4. Complete the spaces in the text with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets. Use Past Simple or Past Perfect

Last Monday Ann ______ (get up) for work as usual and ______(go) to the kitchen to have some breakfast. But when she ______ (open) a fridge, she ______ (find) that her flatmate Samantha ______ (drink) all the milk. So she ______ (have) a quick cup of black coffee, ______ (get) dressed and ______ (go) out to the car. There she ______ (find) that she ______ (forget) to put the cover on the car the night before and there ______ (be) thick frost all over the windscreen. She ______ (scrape) it all off and ______ (get) into the car. However, when she ______ (turn) the key, nothing ______ (happen)! Someone ______ (leave) the headlights on and the battery ______ (go) flat. She ______ (be) furious as Samantha ______ (use) the car last and it ______ (be) her who ______ (forget) to switch off the lights. Ann ______ (head) for the bus stop to wait in the freezing cold.
Grammar Revision

1. Complete the spaces in the text with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets. Use Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect

A young man ______ (walk) into a supermarket in Southampton and ______ (put) a few items of food in a basket. He ______ (choose) a time when not many people ______ (shop) in the store. He ______ (find) a checkout where no one else ______ (wait). When the cashier ______ (check) the goods, the man ______ (give) her a £10 note. When she ______ (open) the till, the man quickly ______ (snatch) all the money from it and ______ (run) out of the store before she ______ (realise) what ______ (happen). At the time the security guard ______ (stand) at the other end of the store. When staff ______ (check) the records in the till, they ______ (find) that the thief ______ (take) only £4.37. As he ______ (leave) the £10 note behind, the operation ______ (cost) him £5.63.

2. Complete the spaces in the text with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets. Use Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect

It ______ (happen) last August at the airport. A few weeks before, a group of us ______ (decide) to go to Greece together for a holiday. We ______ (wait) in the queue at passport control when suddenly I ______ (realise) that I ______ (forget) my passport. It ______ (be) quite a shock. I ______ (hurry) to a phone and ______ (ring) my parents. They ______ (work) in the garden, but luckily my mother ______ (hear) the phone. They ______ (find) the passport and immediately ______ (drive) to the airport with it. I ______ (meet) them at the information desk. We ______ (not have) time to talk, but I ______ (say) goodbye to them earlier that morning. I ______ (run) all the way to the plane. I was just in time. When I ______ (get) there, the passengers ______ (sit) in their seats ready to take-off. When they ______ (see) me, everyone ______ (start) clapping.

3. Complete the spaces in the dialogue with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets. Use Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous

Ann: Hello, Jack. I ______ (not see) you for ages.
Jack: Hello, Ann. Great to see you. What you ______ (do) lately?
A.: I just ______ (start) a new job in computer software.
J.: You ______ (work) for Tuff Co when we last met.
A.: That’s right. I ______ (not work) there long before I got fed up. I ______ (not realise) what a horrible job it would be. But what about you? You ______ (find) a job?
J.: Well, six months ago I ______ (work) for a car hire company, but then they ______ (go) bankrupt. So I’m out of work now. I ______ (look around) for another job.
A.: I’m sure you’ll find one soon.

Змістовий модуль 5.
Тема: Future Tenses, Forms Denoting Future actions, Wishes
План:
1. Способы выражения майбутності в англійській мові.
2. Майбутній неозначений час.
3. Майбутній тривалий час.
4. Конструкція to be going to do something.
5. Терпішній неозначений та терпішній тривалий для вираження майбутності.
6. Порівняння способів вираження майбутності в англійській мові.
7. Особливості використання I wish/If only.

Практичні завдання
1. Read how to use Future tenses, forms denoting future actions, structures ‘wish/if only’
   We use the future simple for:
   • on-the-spot decisions, e.g. I’ll have coffee
   • future predictions based on what we believe or imagine will happen (usually with: hope, think, believe, expect, imagine, probably, perhaps, I’m sure, I’m afraid), e.g. He’ll probably be late tonight
   • promises, threats, warnings, hopes, offers, e.g., I’ll lend you my car if you want
   • actions/events/situations which will definitely happen in the future and which we cannot control, e.g. She will be ten years old next month

   We use be going to:
   • to talk about our future plans and intentions, e.g. He is going to open his own restaurant soon
   • make predictions based on what we see or know, especially when there is evidence, e.g. Look at those dark clouds! It’s going to rain
We use the **present simple** with a future meaning for
• timetables/programmes, e.g. My plane leaves in an hour

We use the **present continuous** with a future meaning for
• fixed arrangements in the nearest future, e.g. They are having a party for their 50th anniversary on Saturday

We use **wish/if only** to
• say that we would like something to be different about present
  \(I\ wish/\ If\ only + past\ simple/past\ continuous\), e.g. If only I were rich
• express regret about something which (didn’t) happened in the past
  \(I\ wish/\ If\ only + past\ simple\ perfect\), e.g. I wish I had listened to her
• express a polite imperative/a desire for a situation or person’s behavior to change
  \(I\ wish/\ If\ only + smbd+ would+ infinitive\) (After subjects I, we could is used instead of would), e.g. I wish you would listen to me; I wish I could travel abroad

2. **Choose the most appropriate verb form**

1. She looks very pale. I think she'll / she's going to faint.
2. I'll / I'm going to do that for you, if you like.
3. I'll be / I'm going to be a rocket scientist when I grow up.
4. ‘Somebody's at the door.’ – ‘I'll / I'm going to see who it is.’
5. I need to be home early today so I leave / am leaving at 4.00.
6. We'll be in plenty of time providing the traffic is not / will not be too bad.
7. She asked if I would / will be so kind as to give her a lift.
8. That looks heavy. I will/am going to help you with it.
9. What sort of job do you think you will do / will be doing in a few years time?
10. By the time you get back, all the food will have gone / will go.
11. The two Prime Ministers are to / shall discuss the current economic crisis.
12. I’m thirsty. I think I will / am going to buy a drink.
13. If you don’t stop, I will / am going to tell your mother.
14. I will / am going to the beach next weekend with my friends.
15. At this time tomorrow I will sit / will be sitting in a class.
16. Don't worry about your driving test! I'm sure you'll pass / you're passing.
17. I won't come / 'm not coming on Friday, sorry. I have a doctor's appointment.
18. Are you hot? OK, I’m going to / I will open the window.
19. Don’t leave your bike there! Someone is stealing it / will steal it.
20. Good morning and welcome to our school. In this talk I will / I’m going to tell you about … .
21. Look at the traffic! We are going to be / are arriving late for school.
22. Oops, I forgot your drink! I am going to / will go and get it now.
23. I don’t think he will / think he won’t go to the party.
24. I will play / am playing at a music festival this weekend.
25. I will start / am starting piano lessons on Monday. I’m really looking forward to it.
26. I don’t think it will / think it won’t rain today.
27. That looks heavy. I will / am going to help you.
28. I will / am going to meet Charlie and Anna later.
29. Careful! I will hold / am holding the door for you.
30. You will feel / are going to feel better soon.

3. Complete the dialogues using the correct form denoting a future action

1. A. What ______ (do) tonight?
   B. I ______ (try) to finish my homework because I ______ (go) to my cousin’s wedding on Saturday and I _____ (not/be able) to do it then.
   A. What time _____ the wedding ______ (start) on Saturday?
   B. The ceremony ______ (begin) at 2 o’clock, then I ______ (go) to the party in the evening.
   A. ______ any of your friends ______ (be) there?
   B. Well, my cousin says I can bring a friend. ______ (you/do) anything on Saturday night?
   A. No, but I ______ (feel) shy if I don’t know anyone.
   B. Never mind. I’m sure ______ (have) a great time.
2. A. We’ve just booked a trip to the ballet.
   B. Oh, what ______ (see)?
   A. Swan Lake. Why don’t you come too?
   B. OK. I ______ (book) a ticket as well.
3. A. Have you decided what to buy Dad for his birthday?
   B. Yes, I ______ (get) him a book on gardening.
   A. That’s a good idea, and I ___ (get) him some plants for the garden.
4. A. Why are you putting on your boots?
B. Because I ______ (take) the children to the park.
   A. That sounds nice. I think I ______ (come) with you.
5. A ______ your train ______ (leave) at 5.15?
   B. Oh, no! I ______ (miss) it.
   A. Don’t worry! I ______ (give) you a lift.
6. A. There is a good movie on TV tonight.
   B. Yes, I know. I ______ (watch) it.
7. A. Why is Betty in a hurry?
   B. Because she ______ (meet) her brother at the station at six.
8. A. What would you like to drink, sir?
   B. I ______ (have) a glass of water, please.
9. A. Oh, you have left the door open.
   B. Have I? I ______ and shut it.
10. A. What’s the problem? There are strange noises in the lift.
    B. I think the lift ______ (break down). Let’s get out!
11. A. I feel cold.
    B. Look at those clouds. It ______ (rain).
12. A. What’s the matter with you?
    B. I feel terrible. I think I ______ ill.
13. A. How is he, doctor?
    B. Don’t worry. He ______ better.
14. A. I ______ Anita some flowers to say thank you.
    B. No, don’t. She’s allergic to flowers.
    A. I had no idea! I ______ her a nice box of chocolates.

4. **Put the verb into the correct form denoting a future action**
   1. I can’t come to school tomorrow because I ______ (go) to the doctor.
   2. The train ______ (leave) at exactly nine o’clock, don’t be late.
   3. We ______ (have) a party tonight.
   4. The concert ______ (begin) at 8.30.
   5. On Monday the Prime Minister ______ (give) a speech.
   7. Look at those dark clouds! It ______ (rain) in a few minutes.
   8. At 10 o’clock I ______ (have) a meeting with my boss.
   9. Oh, she is standing at the edge of the cliff, she ______ (fall).
   10. I hope they ______ (repair) this road by the time we come back.
   11. By the end of next week my wife ______ (do) her spring cleaning.
12. When the spring comes, we ______ (know) everything.

13. In two month’s time he ______ (finish) his courses and will be starting work.

14. If I pass my driving test, I ______ (meet) you.

15. I ______ (already eat) by the time you arrive.

16. I ______ (eat) dinner when you arrive.

17. I ______ (go) to Thailand someday.

18. I ______ (go) to Thailand next week.

19. If you are having problems, I ______ (help) you study English.

20. I ______ (study), when you arrive tonight.

21. She ______ (study) every tense by the time she finishes this course.

22. I ______ (study) English for over two hours by the time you arrive.

23. I can see you’re really busy right now, so I ______ (come) later.

24. Look at those clouds. There ______ (be) a storm soon.

25. I think Manchester Unt ______ (win) the league this season.

5. Choose tense forms from the previous exercise to match their meanings
   a) for on-the-spot decision
   b) for future prediction based on what we believe or imagine will happen
   c) for promises, threats, warnings, hopes, offers
   d) for actions which will definitely happen in the future and which we can’t control
   e) to talk about future plans and intentions
   f) to talk about timetables
   g) for fixed arrangements in the future
   h) for actions which will be in progress at a stated future time
   i) for actions that will have finished before a stated time in the future

6. Put the verb into the correct verb form
   1. I didn’t know you were in England. If I (know) ______ , I (ask) ______ you to bring some souvenirs.
   2. Ann got to university just in time. If she (miss) ______ the lecture, she (have) ______ problems.
   3. It’s good that you reminded me about the lecture. I (forget) ______ if you (not remind) ______ me.
4. I don’t know where he lives. If I (know) ______ his address, I (visit) _______ him.

5. I want to go for a walk. If I (be) _____ tired, I (stay) ____ at home.

6. I will look for your notebook and when I (find) ______ it I (give) _______ you a ring.

7. If he (win) _______ he (get) _______ $ 1,000, if he (come) ______ in second he (get) _______ $ 500.

8. If the lift still (not work) ______ we (have) ______ to use stairs.

9. If you (heat) _______ water to 100°C, it (boil) ______.

10. If you (pour) _______ oil into water, it (float) ______

11. If you (not come) ______ tomorrow, You (miss) ______ the show.

12. Mary (get) _____ a toothache, if she (eat) _____ too many sweets.

13. If he (be) _____ a bird, he (fly) _____ across the harbor.

14. If I (have) _____ enough money, I (buy) ____ the camera yesterday.

15. I wish I had come home earlier. If I (come) _____ home earlier (not miss) _____ the program.

16. If I (be) _____ four years old, I (learn) ______ to play the piano.

17. Gosh, we (finish) ______ first, if we (have) ______ better preparation.

18. We were late. If it (not be) ______ for the traffic jam, we (arrive) ______ on time.

19. When you (love) _____ someone, you (protect) _____ them from the pain.

20. It’s okay to cry, if you (be) _____ in pain.

21. If you (not ask) ______ for it, you (not get) ______ it.

22. If you (put) ______ your fingers in ice water, the nail polish (dry) _____ instantly.

23. You are 50% more likely to remember something, if you (speak) _____ it out loud.

24. If you (want) _____ to change the world, (do) _____ it now!

25. I am sure she (to do) _____ well if she (go) ______ to University. She is bright.

26. The roads are wet. Ask Dad if he (drive) _____ to work today.

27. I (fly) ______ to Manchester tomorrow. My friend Mick (meet) _____ me at the airport when the plane (to arrive) ______

28. If it (not to brighten up) ____ we (have) ___ a snowfall tomorrow.

29. As soon as I (get) _____ home tonight I (give) _____ you a call.
30. If you (behave) ______ yourself yesterday, I (might buy) ______ you an ice-cream.
31. Unless you (keep) ______ quiet, the rabbits (not come) ______ out of their burrows.
32. I understood that if I (not wake up) ______ , the burglars (might get) ______ away with the jewellery.
33. If I (die) ______ , (not weep) ______ for me.
34. If I (have) ______ the inclination, I’m sure I (write) ______ a best-seller.
35. Tom: Will you contact us?
   Mary: Definitely. The moment we (land) ______ , we (call) ______ you. When we (find) ______ a place to live, we (send) ______ you our address. Besides you can always email us, but you (have to) ______ wait until we (set up) ______ our computers. Believe me, you (be) ______ the first to visit us when we (move) ______ into our new home.

7. Complete the sentences with the correct form
   1. I spent all my money. I wish now that I ______ (save) it.
   2. I wish I ______ (live) in a big city. It's so boring in the country.
   3. Rita left the party early. Nick wishes she ______ (stay) there.
   4. We all wish we ______ (have) more money, don't we?
   5. If only I ______ (be) taller, I might be better at basketball.
   6. I wish I ______ (sing), but I can't.
   7. I feel so helpless. If only I ______ (speak) the language.
   8. I wish you ______ (not lose) that photo. It was a really good one.
   9. If only David ____ (be) a bit more careful, he'd have been all right.
  10. I wish I ______ (be) at the wedding, but I was in New York.
  11. I wish my life ______ (be) more interesting.
  12. I wish you ______ (answer) my e-mails from this day forward.
  13. The injured player could only watch. He wishes he ______ (be) more careful.
  14. She gets headaches. I wish she ______ (consult) a doctor about her health.
  15. I looked everywhere for the key. I wish I ______ (find) it.
  16. Her work isn't going well. I wish her work ______ (go) better.
  17. If only I ______ (concentrate).
  18. I missed the train. I really wish I ______ (catch) it.
  19. If only life ______ (not be) so complicated.
20. I wish we ______ (not have) a test today.
21. I wish these exercises ______ (not be) so difficult.
22. Emma refused the offer. But her parents wish she ____ (accept) it.
23. I wish we ______ (live) near the beach.
24. Do you ever wish you ______ (can travel) more?
25. I wish I ______ (be) better at maths.
26. I wish we ______ (not have to) wear a school uniform.
27. Sometimes I wish I ______ (can fly).
28. I wish we ______ (can go) to Disney World.
29. Alice didn't get a good grade. She wishes she ___ (work) harder.
30. Tom likes football very much. He wishes he ______ (become) a professional football player.
31. He was running very fast when he had a heart attack. If only he ______ (not/run) so fast.
32. She's keen on computers. She wishes she ______ (study) computer science next school year.
33. I am sorry I don’t know how to use the computer. If only I ______ (know) how to use it.
34. I stayed late at work and missed the last bus. I wish I ______ (stay) at work late.
35. Bruce wishes he ______ (have) more money so he could buy a new sweater.
36. I wish I ____ (be) taller so that I could be in the basketball team.
37. I wish you ______ (stop) watching television while I am talking to you.
38. I wish you ______ (not do) that. It annoys me.
39. I wish the holidays ____ (come) so we could go off to the seaside.
40. If only I ______ (see) my grandmother more often, but I can’t.
41. Of course Tom wishes he ______ (come) with us to Paris, but he has to stay here.
42. I wish we ______ (go) to the match on Saturday but we’re visiting my uncle.
43. I wish you _____ (keep) your mouth shut yesterday. Now Mary knows.
44. If only I ______ (not lose) all my money. Now I'm broke.
45. Peter is always late. If only he ___ (turn up) on time for a change!
46. I wish I ______ come to the zoo with you next weekend, but I’m going to be busy.
I’m sorry I made you angry. I wish I ______ (not shout) at you.
I wish I ______ (go) to the beach with my friends right now!
He is very loud. If only he ______ (be) quiet!
I wish I ______ (go) to your wedding next week, but I can’t.

Змістовий модуль 6. Healthy mind, healthy body

Тema: Passive voice

План:
1. Граматична категорія стану англійського дієслова.
2. Активний та пасивний стан.
3. Використання пасивного стану у різних граматичних часах.
4. Спосоbи перекладу пасивних конструкцій українською мовою.

Практичні завдання

1. Read how to use Passive voice
   We use the passive:
   • when the person who carries out the action is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context, e.g. The house was burgled
   • when the action itself is more important than the person who carries it out, as in news headlines, newspaper articles, formal notices, instructions, ads, e.g. The teenagers were injured in an accident
   • to make statements more formal or polite, e.g. Smoking is prohibited

2. Choose the correct form
   1. A valuable painting was being stolen / was stolen from the Central Art Gallery late last night.
   2. The thieves entered / were entered the gallery through a small upstairs window.
   3. Walt Disney created / was created the cartoon character Mickey Mouse.
   4. This problem was being discussed / was discussed at the last meeting.
   5. In 1964 Martin Luther King won / was won the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1968 he assassinated / was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee.
   6. The factory produces / is produced millions of cars every year and most of them export / are exported.
   7. Teachers had been given / have been given a new pay rise by the government. The news announced / was announced earlier today.
8. I couldn’t wear my suit last Saturday. It had been / was being cleaned.

9. When I got back to the car park, my car wasn’t there. It was / had been stolen.

10. We couldn’t use the photocopier yesterday morning. It was being / was repaired.

11. By the time I arrived at the concert hall, there were no tickets left. They all were / had been sold.

12. We didn’t go to the party on Saturday, because we weren’t / hadn’t been invited.

13. Millions of cars are / are being exported from Japan every month.

14. A compass is / is being used for showing direction.

15. How many languages speak / are spoken in Switzerland?

16. Bread makes / is made from wheat.

17. President John F. Kennedy was / has been assassinated in Dallas in 1963.

18. The Tower of London had been / was built at the beginning of the eleventh century.

19. The 1986 World Cup for soccer was / had been played in Mexico.

20. When was television invented / did television invent?

3. Rewrite these short passages using the passive form whenever possible

   E.g. After discovering a hideout for terrorists yesterday the police carried out a raid and arrested five of them. The police said they expected to arrest several more terrorists in the next few days. - After a hideout for terrorists had been discovered yesterday a raid was carried out by the police and five terrorists were arrested. The police said several more terrorists were expected to be arrested in the next few days.

   1. Columbus discovered America in 1492. Later the Europeans explored and colonized the new continent. The colonial powers eventually destroyed the native civilizations and transformed America into an outpost of European civilization: in fact, nowadays, people use English, Spanish, Portuguese and French as official languages.

   2. The river Douglas overflowed its banks yesterday and caused serious flooding in the small village of Redbury. Our reporter went there last night to find out how much damage the village had suffered. One of the people our reporter interviewed reckoned the flood had killed no more than two people but injured more than fifty. He also said the flood
had caused considerable damage to property and that many people will have to build themselves new houses.

4. Complete the text by putting the verb in brackets into the correct tense form. Use active or passive forms

The Alexandra Palace in north London ______ (build) with private funds as a “People’s Palace”. Serviced by its own station, it ______ (open) in 1873 and ______ (well attend) until, two weeks after its opening, it ______ (burn) down. It ______ (replace) by a slightly larger building which ______ (open) in 1875. In 1900, a committee ______ (appoint), whose principal duty ______ (be) to run the Palace. In 1980, the building ______ (devastate) by fire and ______ (reduce) to a ruin. It ______ (decide) to restore it and create a major exhibition centre with community facilities.

5. Complete the text by putting the verb in brackets into the correct tense form. Use active or passive forms

The Statue of Liberty (give) ______ to the United States by France. It (be) ______ a present on the 100th anniversary of the United States. The Statue of Liberty (design) ______ by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi. It (complete) ______ in France in July 1884. In 350 pieces, the statue then (ship) ______ to New York, where it (arrive) ______ on 17 June 1885. The pieces (put) ______ together and the opening ceremony (take) ____ place on 28 October 1886. The Statue of Liberty (be) ______ 46 m high (93 m including the base). The statue (represent) ______ the goddess of liberty. She (hold) ______ a torch in her right hand and a tablet in her left hand. On the tablet you (see / can) ______ the date of the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776). Every year, the Statue of Liberty (visit) ______ by many people from all over the world.

6. Complete the text by putting the verb in brackets into the correct tense form. Use active or passive forms

During periods of terrorist activity, people ______ (always warn) to look out for bombs. Any bag or parcel without an owner ______ (see) as a risk to the public. Some time ago a cardboard box ______ (find) at the entrance to Bristol Zoo one day. It ______ (notice) by a visitor and ______ (report) to the director. Clearly, if it ______ (be) a bomb and it ______ (go off), people might ______ (kill). So army bomb experts ______ (call in), and the box ______ (blow up) in a controlled
explosion. Soon afterwards it ______ (report) that the box ______ (leave) there by a boy wanting to find a new home for his pet rat. The boy was unwilling to have it put to sleep by a vet, so he ______ (leave) it in a box outside the zoo. The director of the zoo ______ (think) to be unenthusiastic about looking after people’s unwanted pets. No one knows what the rat ______ (think) about being blown up.

7. Complete the text by putting the verb in brackets into the correct tense form. Use active or passive forms

In the year 122 AD, the Roman Emperor Hadrian ______ his provinces in Britain. On his visit, the Roman soldiers ______ him that Pictish tribes from Britain’s north ______ them. So Hadrian ______ the order to build a protective wall across one of the narrowest parts of the country. After 6 years of hard work, the Wall ______ in 128. It ______ 117 kilometres long and about 4 metres high. The Wall ______ by 15,000 Roman soldiers. Every 8 kilometres there ______ a large fort in which up to 1,000 soldiers ______ shelter. The soldiers ______ over the frontier to the north and ______ the people who ______ to enter or leave Roman Britain.

In order to pass through the Wall, people ______ to one of the small forts that ______ as gateways. Those forts ______ milecastles because the distance from one fort to another ______ one Roman mile (about 1,500 metres).

Between the milecastles there ______ two turrets from which the soldiers ______ the Wall. If the Wall ______ enemies, the soldiers at the turrets ______ to the nearest milecastle for help or ______ a fire that ______ by the soldiers in the milecastle. In 383 Hadrian's Wall ______ Today Hadrian's Wall ______ the most popular tourist attraction in northern England.

In 1987, it ______ a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

8. Complete the text by putting the verb in brackets into the correct tense form. Use active or passive forms

Movie star Dillon Smith ______ in a helicopter crash early yesterday morning. The accident ______ near Seattle where Smith ______ a special effects scene for his new movie “So long, pilot”. The helicopter ______ low when it suddenly ______ (crash) to the ground. Luckily Smith and the pilot ______ before the
helicopter ______ (start) to burn. They ______ (rush) to a hospital in Seattle. It ______ (expect) that the star will have to stay in the hospital for a few weeks. Experts ______ (try) to find the cause of the crash. It ______ (be) dark at the time, and the helicopter ______ (fly) “blind” with the help of its avionics. It seems possible that the accident ______ (cause) by a fault in the computer-controlled equipment. Some of the experts think that it is possible that the helicopter ______ (program) wrongly and nothing ______ (can do). One of the experts thinks that the pilot ______ (give) the wrong flying instructions from the earth and ______ (oblige) to obey them or maybe the engine…………..(not check). In hospital Mr Smith ______ (make) to tell the reporters everything he remembered about the crash.

Grammar Revision

1. Choose the most suitable verb form. Sometimes both may be possible

I don't normally go to the cinema. Not because I don't like it but because it's just a habit I have never got into. However, on this occasion I decided / was deciding to go because my friends had been constantly going / had constantly gone on about this film all week and eventually wore me down. It starred / was starring some ephemeral Hollywood actor whom I had vaguely heard of but couldn't put a face to. We got to the cinema early to find people were already waiting / already waited outside which suggested that my friends weren't the only ones who thought it was worth seeing - although I could still think of several other things I would rather having been doing / do at that moment. In the end, the film turned out / was turning out to be not half as bad as expected, though I would have preferred / would have been preferring something with a bit more action. The plot centred on two men who were planning to carry out some immensely complicated robbery, though what they completely failed to realise / were completely failing to realise was that all the time their plans were being closely monitored / were closely monitored by the police. Somewhat unpredictably, however, they got away with it because they changed / were changing their plans at the last minute. It was okay but I'm not thinking / I don't think of going again.
2. Complete the following by putting the verb in brackets into the correct tense-aspect form

Dear Sir,

I (be) ______ interested in the furnished cottage near Dedham which you (advertise) ______ in yesterday's Times, for my husband and I (come) ______ to England in June and (require) ______ accommodations for three months. Could you please tell me exactly where it is and give me details of bus and train services in the area. I also would like to know about the local shops. I (be able) ______ to shop without a car?

My husband (hope) ______ to hire a car, but I (not drive) ______ and he (not be free) ______ very often to take me shopping, so we (need) ______ a cottage on a bus route. The local shops still (deliver) ______ ?

I (know) ______ they (do) ______ ten years ago. I would be grateful also if you (tell) ______ me whether you supply sheets etc. and whether a laundry (call) ______ at the house. The rent you (ask) ______ (sound) ______ reasonable for the size of the cottage. How you (like) ______ it paid? Weekly, monthly or in advance.

My husband and I (be) ______ abroad for ten years, but before that we (live) ______ near Dedham, which is why we want to spend our holiday there. My husband (also / write) ______ a book about Constable and would like to finish it in the area where he, Constable, (paint) ______ most of his pictures.

Mr. Jones, the bank manager, (know) ______ us since we (live) ______ in the area and I (be) ______ sure he (recommend) ______ us as suitable tenants.

Sincerely,
Helen Smith

3. Complete this newspaper article by putting each verb in brackets into the correct tense form

UNITED WANT SIMMONDS

Manchester United manager Brian Price (go) ______ to Turin for talks with the Juventus club about Wayne Simmonds. Simmonds (join) ______ Juventus a year ago, and he (score) ______ 18 goals for them. Last autumn he (score) ______ almost every week, but he (not play) ______ well recently. English fans would welcome his return, and
yesterday everyone at United (talk) ______ about Simmonds. In fact, the club (wait) ______ for some time now for a chance to talk to the player.

At the moment Simmonds is England’s greatest footballer, although he (be) ______ in the game for only two years. He (play) ______ amateur football for Mendip Athletic when Bristol City (invite) him to join them. When Arsenal (buy) ______ Simmonds for $550,000, he (spend) ______ only six months with the Bristol club, but he (already play) ______ twice for England. Simmonds quickly (become) ______ a big star, and he (now play) ______ five games for the full England team, although he (play) ______ only one game for them since he (leave) ______ Arsenal for Juventus.

Рекомендована література

Базова

Допоміжна


Информаційні ресурси


2. Наукова бібліотека НУВГП (інформаційні ресурси у цифровому репозиторії) [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: http://nuwm.edu.ua/naukova-biblioteka. – Назва з екрана
