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GRAMMAR EXERCISES
for Pre-Intermediate Level Students of Tourism, Hospitality
Industry and Management in Sociocultural Activity

Part I

Навчально-методичний посібник для самостійної роботи
студентів I-II курсів
з дисципліни «Англійська мова»

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Жумбей М.М., Копчак Л.В. Grammar Exercises for Pre-Intermediate Level Students of Tourism, Hospitality Industry and Management in Sociocultural Activity. Навчально-методичний посібник для самостійної роботи студентів I-II курсів з дисципліни «Англійська мова» спеціальностей «Туризм», «Готельно-ресторанна справа», «Менеджмент соціокультурної діяльності». Івано-Франківськ, 2018. 93 с.

Навчально-методичний посібник складається з двох частин, які містять 15 розділів, присвячених різним граматичним темам згідно структури підручника "English for International Tourism: Pre-Intermediate" by Iwonna Dubicka and Margaret O'Keeffe, 2013. В кожен розділ входять: правила граматики з поясненням та прикладами, що ілюструють ті чи інші граматичні явища, комплект вправ для закріплення засвоєного граматичного матеріалу, а також тести, які можуть використовуватися як викладачем з метою контролю якості знань відповідної граматичної теми, так і студентами для самоконтролю розуміння опрацьованої теми.

Матеріали навчально-методичного посібника можуть бути використані як в аудиторний, так і позааудиторний час в процесі виконання студентами самостійної та індивідуальної роботи.

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ВСТУП

Самостійна робота: суть, мета, види, завдання.

Самостійна робота студентів при вивченні англійської мови відіграє першорядну роль. Згідно з Положенням “Про організацію навчального процесу у вищих навчальних закладах”, самостійна робота студента є основним засобом оволодіння навчальним матеріалом у час, вільний від обов’язкових навчальних завдань.

Традиційно **самостійна робота** визначається як:

- «основний спосіб освоєння студентами навчального матеріалу без участі викладача, а також час, вільний від обов’язкових навчальних занять»;
- «... форма навчання, в якій студент засвоює необхідні знання, опановує уміннями і навиками, вчиться планомірно і систематично працювати, мислити, формує свій стиль розумової діяльності».

Метою самостійної роботи є:

- оптимізувати процес оволодіння студентами іноземною мовою;
- активізувати їх пізнавальну діяльність у навчальному процесі;
- розвинути компетенції читання, письма та перекладу;
- підвищити ефективність опрацювання програми навчальної дисципліни.

Самостійна робота при вивченні професійної англійської сприяє поглибленню і розширенню знань; формуванню інтересу до пізнавальної діяльності; оволодінню прийомами процесу пізнання; розвитку пізнавальних здібностей студента. Власне тому самостійна робота при вивченні професійної англійської є головним резервом підвищення ефективності підготовки висококваліфікованих спеціалістів

Самостійна робота студентів – це складне педагогічне явище, особлива форма навчальної діяльності, спрямована на засвоєння студентами сукупності знань, вмінь, навиків, а також сприяє формуванню навичок самостійної роботи в учбовій, науковій та професійній діяльності, які є необхідні у вищій школі; для формування здібності приймати на себе відповідальність за володіння навчальним матеріалом, самостійно вирішувати проблему підвищення рівня володіння мовою і т. д.

Вирізняють такі основні **види** самостійної роботи студентів при вивченні професійної англійської:

- вивчення нового матеріалу: читання та конспектування літературних джерел інформації; перегляд відеозаписів; прослуховування лекцій онлайн та ін.;
- поглиблене вивчення програмного матеріалу: підготовка до контрольних, практичних робіт; підготовка до модульного контролю та іспитів з англійської мови; виконання типових вправ на аудіювання, на розвиток лексичних навичок, на розвиток навичок діалогічного та монологічного мовлення;
- вивчення матеріалу з використанням елементів творчості: підготовка домашнього читання; участь у ділових іграх; участь у розгляді навчальних проблемних ситуацій; підготовка рефератів, доповідей, інформацій з заданої тематики та ін.;
- слухання лекцій, комунікативний підхід до участі у практичних заняттях;
- робота з основною та рекомендованою літературою та ін.

Самостійна робота студента – це самостійна діяльність, яку викладач планує і систематично контролює. Студент виконує її під керівництвом і контролем викладача, але без його прямої участі. Всі зазначені види самостійної роботи викладачі включають у загальний рейтинг оцінювання знань та умінь. Кожен із зазначених видів самостійної роботи є поза аудиторним і потребує від студентів наполегливої праці. Навчальний матеріал, який пропонується для самостійного опрацювання, передбачений робочим навчальним планом, виноситься на підсумковий контроль поряд з навчальним матеріалом, який опрацьовувався при проведенні аудиторних занять.

Завдання самостійної роботи:

- розширення і поглиблення знань з дисципліни, що вивчається; розвиток мовних компетенцій в межах програми;
- розвиток вмінь роботи з допоміжною (довідковою) літературою, лексикографічними джерелами та іншими інформаційними ресурсами;
- формування у студентів самостійності при вирішенні запропонованих завдань; підвищення рівня володіння іноземною мовою як складовою майбутньої професії.

Виходячи із вище зазначеного, поданий у навчально-методичному посібнику граматичний матеріал можна використовувати для самостійної та індивідуальної роботи студентів спеціальностей «Туризм», «Готельно-ресторанна справа» та «Менеджмент соціокультурної діяльності» відповідно до кількості годин, виділених на самостійну роботу на I та II курсах (див. табл.1).

Табл. 1, Кількість годин, виділених на самостійну роботу даних спеціальностей:

Спеціальність	Туризм	Готельно-ресторанна справа	Менеджмент соціокультурної діяльності
Курс			
I	160	110	180
II	162	96	102

Отже, самостійна робота студентів у вищих навчальних закладах при вивченні професійної англійської мови становить невід’ємну складову навчального процесу. Самостійна робота входить у загальний рейтинг і призначена для розвитку навичок самостійного засвоєння мовного матеріалу.

Unit 1 All in a Day's Work

Adverbs of frequency



1. Adverbs of frequency go after the verb *be*.

*The hotel is **usually** busy in October.*

2. With other verb forms, adverbs of frequency go before the main verb.

*Our customers **never** complain.*

*It can **sometimes** be difficult to find a taxi at night.*

*They have **often** been in Turkey.*

%	Adverbs of frequency	Example
100%	Always	I always study after class.
90%	Usually	I usually walk to work.
80%	Normally / Generally	I normally get good marks.
70%	Often / Frequently	I often read in bed at night.
50%	Sometimes	I sometimes sing in the shower.
30%	Occasionally	I occasionally go to bed late.
10%	Seldom	I seldom put salt on my food
5%	Hardly ever / Rarely	I hardly ever get angry.
0%	Never	Vegetarians never eat meat.
Subject + adverb + Main Verb Daniel always passes his exams.		Subject + BE + Adverb He is always happy.

Please answer these questions:

How often do you eat fast food?

How often do you go to the gym or work out?

How often do you get drunk?

How often do you do your English homework?

How often do you read books?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Rewrite the complete sentence using the adverb in brackets in its usual position.

1. He listens to the radio. (*often*)

2. They read a book. (*sometimes*)

3. Pete gets angry. (*never*)

4. Tom is very friendly. (*usually*)

5. I take sugar in my coffee. (*sometimes*)

6. Ramon and Frank are hungry. (*often*)

7. My grandmother goes for a walk in the evening. (*always*)

8. Walter helps his father in the kitchen. (*usually*)

9. They watch TV in the afternoon. (*never*)

10. Christine smokes. (*never*)

Exercise 2. Rewrite the complete sentence using the adverb in brackets in its correct position.

1. They go to the movies. (*often*)

2. She listens to classical music. (*rarely*)

3. He reads the newspaper. (*sometimes*)

4. Sara smiles. (*never*)

5. She complains about her husband. (*always*)

6. I drink milk. (*sometimes*)

7. Frank is ill. (*often*)

8. He feels terrible. (*usually*)

9. I go jogging in the morning. (*always*)

10. She helps her daughter with her homework. (*never*)

11. We watch television in the evening. (*always*)

12. I drink coffee. (*never*)

13. I eat meat. (*seldom*)

14. I eat vegetables and fruits. (*always*)

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks below with the best adverbs of frequency (some sentences may have more than one answer)

1. My brother is never sad. He is _____ happy.
2. I was late for work only one time last year. I'm _____ late.
3. Mary failed only one test in high school. She _____ passed her tests.
4. I always remember to do my homework. I _____ forget to do it.
5. Steven seldom goes to a cinema. He _____ sees movies.
6. Judy saw a doctor for the first time in three years. She _____ gets sick.
7. I get up at five o'clock seven days a week. I _____ get up early.
8. It's always hot and sunny where I live. That's why I _____ see snow.
9. A: Do you ever drink coffee? B: Yes, but only _____, not often. Just a few times a week.
10. My sister almost never eats burgers and fries. She _____ eats healthy food.
11. I _____ take a bus to class, maybe three or four days a week.
12. A: Do you ever watch action movies? B: No, never. Well, I watched an action movie a few years ago, so I guess should say _____.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions about you. Use adverbs of frequency in your answers.

1. What do you *always* do on the weekend?

2. What do you *almost always* do in the evenings?

3. What time do you *usually* get up in the morning?

4. Where do you *often* go after class?

5. Where do you *sometimes* eat lunch?

6. What do you *hardly ever* do in your free time?

7. Who do you *seldom* talk to?

8. What do you *never* watch on TV?

Exercise 5. Make a sentence by adding the adverb in the brackets into the sentence provided.

1. The man goes to the gym in the morning. (usually)

2. Helen drinks coffee. (rarely)

3. James eats ice cream. (often)

4. The woman's on time. (always)

5. John arrives late to work. (hardly ever)

6. Mary cooks dinner for her husband. (occasionally)

7. The boy goes swimming. (once a week)

8. You should eat vegetables. (every now and then)

9. The girl walks to school. (never)

10. She is happy. (seldom)

Present Simple Tense



The present simple tense is used:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">To express habits, general truths, repeated actions or unchanging situations, emotions and wishes:I smoke (habit); I work in London (unchanging situation); London is a large city (general truth)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">To give instructions or directions:You walk for two hundred meters, then you turn left.To express fixed arrangements, present or future: Your exam starts at 09.00To express future time, after some conjunctions: <i>after, when, before, as soon as, until</i>: He'll give it to you when you come next Saturday.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">In the third person singular the verb always ends in -s: <i>he wants, she needs, he gives, she thinks.</i>Negative and question forms use DOES (= the third person of the auxiliary 'DO') + the infinitive of the verb. <i>He wants ice cream. Does he want strawberry? He does not want vanilla.</i>Verbs ending in -y: the third person changes the -y to -ies: <i>fly --> flies, cry --> cries</i>	
<p>Exception: if there is a vowel before the -y: <i>play --> plays, pray --> prays</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Add -es to verbs ending in: -ss, -x, -sh, -ch: <i>he passes, she catches, he fixes, it pushes</i>	
<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">He goes to school every morning.	

- **She understands** English.
- **It mixes** the sand and the water.
- **He tries** very hard.
- **She enjoys** playing the piano.

Exercises

Exercise 6. Change the verb into the correct form using Present Simple tense.

1. I usually _____ (go) to school.
2. They _____ (visit) us often.
3. You _____ (play) basketball once a week.
4. Tom _____ (work) every day.
5. He always _____ (tell) us funny stories.
6. She never _____ (help) me with that!
7. Martha and Kevin _____ (swim) twice a week.
8. In this club people usually _____ (dance) a lot.
9. Linda _____ (take care) of her sister.
10. John rarely _____ (leave) the country.
11. We _____ (live) in the city most of the year.
12. Lorie _____ (travel) to Paris every Sunday.
13. I _____ (bake) cookies twice a month.
14. You always _____ (teach) me new things.
15. She _____ (help) the kids of the neighborhood.

Exercise 7. Change the verb into the correct form using Present Simple tense.

1. London _____ (be) in England.
2. The summer _____ (be) hot.
3. She _____ (drive) very well.
4. They _____ (open) the store at 8:00.
5. Linda _____ (be) a very pretty girl.
6. I _____ (have) several jobs.
7. Water _____ (boil) at 100 degrees.
8. Water _____ (freeze) at 0 degrees.
9. My sister _____ (speak) English.
10. He _____ (have) a big apartment.
11. A triangle _____ (have) three corners.
12. My birthday _____ (be) in June.
13. Books _____ (have) pages.
14. Dogs _____ (be) good friends.
15. I _____ (work) hard.

Exercise 8. Change the verb into the correct form using Present Simple tense.

1. I _____ (love) you.

2. This _____ (weigh) 20 kilograms.
3. Ron _____ (seem) serious.
4. We _____ (like) tomatoes.
5. The boy _____ (want) to play.
6. You _____ (need) to sleep.
7. They _____ (agree) with me.
8. She _____ (hear) something strange.
9. The box _____ (contain) food.
10. Emma _____ (appear) sad.
11. David _____ (know) how to fix a car.
12. Daniel and Liz _____ (seem) happy.
13. This _____ (smell) bad.
14. I _____ (believe) you.
15. We _____ (be) number one!

Exercise 9. Change the verb into the correct form using Present Simple tense.

1. I _____ (go) to the city once a week.
2. You _____ (play) the guitar very well.
3. She never _____ (visit) me.
4. Tom always _____ (find) new ways to do things.
6. Ann _____ (want) to speak.
7. Toronto _____ (be) in Canada.
8. Cars _____ (have) wheels.
9. My mother _____ (have) a big house.
10. We _____ (play) a lot.
11. They _____ (sell) fruit and eggs.
12. The building _____ (be) on fire.
13. Marta _____ (seem) sad.
14. I usually _____ (help) my neighbors.
15. His brother rarely _____ (leave) town.

Exercise 10. Change the verb into the correct form using Present Simple tense.

1. Daniel _____ (fly) to Paris once a year.
2. She never _____ (do) her homework.
3. Lisa _____ (try) to help her sister.
4. Mark _____ (go) home at seven.
5. The baby _____ (cry) every night.
6. He _____ (miss) her a lot.
7. Joe _____ (study) really hard.
8. A boy _____ (kiss) a girl.
9. Joana _____ (buy) new stuff all the time.
10. Tim _____ (watch) this show every night.
11. Sara _____ (say) this all the time.
12. The teacher _____ (teach) us new things.
13. He _____ (pay) me well.

14. Barbara _____ (wash) the dishes, and Leo _____ (wash) the floor.
15. Nick _____ (play) tennis twice a week.
16. This girl always _____ (push) somebody.
17. Isabella _____ (enjoy) listening to music.
18. David never _____ (mix) milk and eggs.
19. The bee _____ (buzz).
20. Taylor _____ (fix) cars.

Exercise 11. Change the verb into the correct form using Present Simple tense.

1. I _____ (not ride) horses.
2. You _____ (not sell) cars.
3. He _____ (not bring) gifts.
4. She _____ (not take) pictures.
5. It _____ (not cost) so much.
6. We _____ (not seem) so happy.
7. They _____ (not buy) new products.
8. Michael _____ (not dance).
9. Mark _____ (not run) fast.
10. Tim and Kate _____ (not work) every day.
11. Lucas and Clara _____ (not eat) meat.
12. I _____ (not swim) much.
13. You _____ (not ski) at all.
14. It _____ (not hurt).
15. We _____ (not give up).

Exercise 12. Change the verb into the correct form using Present Simple tense.

1. _____ (I wake up) at five in the morning?
2. _____ (you go) to work by train?
3. _____ (she drink) coffee every morning?
4. _____ (he smoke)?
5. _____ (it hurt)?
6. _____ (we dance)?
7. _____ (they travel)?
8. _____ (Emma cook) well?
9. _____ (Alexander exercise) regularly?
10. _____ (I look) well?
11. _____ (you rest) enough?
12. _____ (William work) too hard?
13. _____ (they travel) often?
14. _____ (Anthony go) to sleep too late?
15. _____ (you bake) cakes?

Exercise 13. Change the verb into the correct form using Present Simple tense.

1. Christophe _____ (drive) a bus.

2. We _____ (have) some money.
3. _____ (you watch) movies?
4. They _____ (not work) for us.
5. I _____ (love) to dance.
6. She _____ (have) many friends.
7. Alexis and her husband always _____ (come) for the summer.
8. _____ (he draw) well?
9. James _____ (not remember) me.
10. Laura _____ (be) a beautiful girl.
11. I _____ (not eat) cheese.
12. Cats _____ (like) to sleep.
13. You _____ (be) a smart boy.
14. She _____ (wash) the dishes every evening.
15. _____ (you be) ready?
16. I _____ (be) ready.

Exercise 14. Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Use Simple Present.

1. They _____ hockey at school. (to play)
2. She _____ e-mails (not / to write)
3. _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
4. My parents _____ fish. (not / to like)
5. _____ Anne _____ any hobbies. (to have)
6. Andy's brother _____ in an office. (to work)
7. Leroy _____ very fast. (can / not / to read)
8. _____ Jim and Joe _____ the flowers every week? (to water)
9. Yvonne's mother _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
10. _____ Elisabeth _____ cola? (to drink)

Exercise 15. Negate the first sentence in each task. Write the negation of the verbs in bold .

You can use long or short / contracted forms of the auxiliaries.

Example:

Tom writes letters. → Tom **does not write** letters. *or*

Tom writes letters. → Tom **doesn't write** letters.

1. They **play** volleyball every week. → They _____ volleyball every week.
2. John **is** nice. → John _____ nice.
3. This car **makes** a lot of noise. → This car _____ a lot of noise.
4. I **like** computer games. → I _____ computer games.
5. We **are** from Greece. → We _____ from Greece.
6. You **wear** pullovers. → You _____ pullovers.
7. They **speak** English. → They _____ English.
8. He **watches** TV. → He _____ TV.
9. I **am** from Spain. → I _____ from Spain.
10. Steve **draws** nice pictures. → Steve _____ nice pictures.

Test on Present Simple and adverbs of frequency

I. Fill in the verbs in brackets into the gaps.

1. She _____ to Menorca every summer. (*to fly*)
2. She _____ my sister. (*to be*)
3. Jill _____ two children. (*to have*)

II. Fill in the correct verb forms.

1. _____ I correct?
Am / Are / Be / Is
2. The girls _____ the shopping.
do / does / dos
3. Every morning my mother _____ at 6 o'clock.
get up / get ups / gets up

III. Which sentences are correct in Present Simple?

1. *negative* sentence
 - a. We does not work in a bank.
 - b. We don't work in a bank.
 - c. We do'nt work in a bank.
2. question
 - a. From where do you come?
 - b. Where do you come from?
 - c. Where does you come from?
 - d. Where dos you come from?
3. *negative* sentence
 - a. He do not reads a book.
 - b. He does not read a book.
 - c. He is not read a book
 - d. He not read a book.

IV. Which answers are correct?

1. Which verb forms go with the *Simple Present*?
 - a. have + infinitive + -ed;
 - b. infinitive;
 - c. infinitive + -ed;
 - d. infinitive + s;
 - e. infinitive + -ing;
 - f. has + infinitive + -ed;
2. Which verb forms are correct?
 - a. she are;
 - b. she has;
 - c. she hase;

- d. she is;
 - e. she plaies;
 - f. she plays;
- 3 To which verbs / auxiliaries can '*not*' be added?
- a. am;
 - b. are;
 - c. can;
 - d. is;
 - e. play;
 - f. lead;
 - g. speak.

V. Form questions.

- a. why / you / to ride / your bike
_____?
- b. how / Linda / to go / to the park
_____?
- c. to be / Peter / from Australia
_____?

VI. Put the frequency adverb in the correct place.

- 1. I visit my grandparents on Sunday afternoons. (always)

- 2. She watches TV on weekends. (often)

- 3. I am busy on Monday mornings. (never)

- 4. They go to the club on Saturdays. (usually)

- 5. I go to work by car. (sometimes)

- 6. He plays football on Sundays. (always)

- 7. I'm late for work. (sometimes)

VII. Put the words in the correct order.

- 1. on / bed / Sundays / sometimes / to / late / I / go

- 2. We / breakfast / usually / for / have / don't / eggs

- 3. in / They / shower / a / the / always / have / morning

- 4. the / never / does / weekend / housework / at / She

5. bus / to / by / work / goes / usually / Daniel

6. before / gym / never / to / You / the / lunch / go

7. on / finish / work / early / I / sometimes / Fridays

8. on / You / TV! / sport / watch / always

Unit 2 Fly-Drive Holidays

Present Continuous



Present Continuous for Future

Use:

The present continuous tense has three uses:

1) Use it to describe what is happening **at the moment**.

Where's dad? - He's watching TV in the living room.

2) Use it to describe **temporary activities**.

We are studying tourism this year.

3) Use it to describe **plans and arrangements in the future**.

'Tom is arriving on the three o'clock train tomorrow'.

Jane is travelling to Florida on 17 May.

4) **Some verbs are not used in the continuous form.**

Janet ~~is being~~ a travel agent. – Janet is a travel agent.

Oscar ~~isn't having~~ time to meet Jackie. – Oscar doesn't have time to meet Jackie.

Form:

Make the present continuous in this way.

Positive

I	am / 'm	verb-ing
you / they / we	are / 're	
he / she / it	is / 's	

Examples: *I'm going / He's going / We're going to Spain next week.*

Negative

I	'm not	verb-ing
you / they / we	aren't / 're not	
he / she / it	isn't / 's not	

Examples: *I'm not going / You're not going / She isn't going to the meeting.*

Questions

Are	you / they / we	verb-ing?
-----	-----------------	-----------

Is	he / she / it	
<p>Examples: <i>Are you coming / Is James coming to the party?</i></p>		
<p><u>Common Mistakes:</u></p> <p>1) Some students use will to talk about future plans. However, present continuous is the correct tense to use.</p> <p>I'll visit my cousin in Paris this weekend. => I'm visiting my cousin in Paris this weekend.</p>		
<p>Stative verbs that are not generally used in the continuous form:</p>		
<p>1. Verbs expressing likes and dislikes: <i>dislike, hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish</i> - <i>We want a room with a sea view.</i></p>		
<p>2. Verbs expressing opinions and beliefs: <i>agree, believe, doubt, feel (have an opinion), imagine, know, realize, recognize, see, suppose, think (have an opinion), understand</i> - <i>I think Costa Rica would be a great place to visit.</i></p>		
<p>3. Verbs expressing the properties something or someone has: <i>appear, be, contain, cost, include, lack, look, measure, seem, smell, sound, taste, weigh</i> - <i>This fish tastes strange but it smells fine.</i></p>		
<p>4. Verbs related to possession: <i>belong to, have, own, need</i> - <i>This hotel belongs to a chain.</i></p>		
<p>Some verbs can be both stative and dynamic:</p> <p>Be</p> <p>be is usually a stative verb, but when it is used in the continuous it means 'behaving' or 'acting'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you are stupid = it's part of your personality • you are being stupid = only now, not usually <p>Think</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • think (stative) = have an opinion I think that coffee is great • think (dynamic) = consider, have in my head what are you thinking about? I'm thinking about my next holiday <p>Have</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have (stative) = own • I have a car • have (dynamic) = part of an expression • I'm having a party / a picnic / a bath / a good time / a break 		

See

- see (stative) = see with your eyes / understand
- I see what you mean
- I see her now, she's just coming along the road
- see (dynamic) = meet / have a relationship with
- I've been seeing my boyfriend for three years
- I'm seeing Robert tomorrow

Taste

- taste (stative) = has a certain taste
- This soup tastes great
- The coffee tastes really bitter
- taste (dynamic) = the action of tasting
- The chef is tasting the soup
- ('taste' is the same as other similar verbs such as 'smell')

Exercises

Exercise 1. Answer the questions below by using the Present Continuous tense.

e. g. A: It's four o'clock in the morning (now). **What are you doing?**

B: **I'm sleeping**

1. A: It's eight-thirty in the morning (now). **What are you doing?**

B: I _____

2. A: It's noon (now). **What are you doing?**

B: I _____

3. A: It's one-thirty in the afternoon (now). **What are you doing?**

B: I _____

4. A: It's quarter to four in the afternoon (now). **What are you doing?**

B: I _____

5. A: It's five-thirty in the afternoon (now). **What are you doing?**

B: I _____

6. A: It's eight o'clock in the evening (now). **What are you doing?**

B: I _____

7. A: It's ten-thirty in the evening (now). **What are you doing?**

B: I _____

Exercise 2. Choose the correct option: Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. The car hire agent _____ what CDW means now.

a. explains;

b. is explaining;

2. The doctor _____ in the local hospital now.

a. works;

b. working;

3. Michael _____ shopping with his father on Saturdays.
 a. goes;
 b. is going;
4. Roberto _____ the bus in the morning.
 a. catches;
 b. is catching;
5. Jackie often _____ milk for breakfast.
 a. drinks;
 b. is drinking;
6. It's 9.00pm and my family _____ dinner.
 a. has;
 b. is having;
7. Claire _____ her lessons at 2.15pm.
 a. is finishing;
 b. finishes;
8. Oscar and Jackie _____ over the phone at the moment.
 a. talk;
 b. are talking;
9. Paula and you _____ the new magazine now.
 a. read;
 b. are reading.

Exercise 3. The following actions are not permanent, but limited in time. Write sentences in the Present Continuous.

1. John / to live / in London –

2. Stacey / to help / in the pub this week –

3. Joey / to take / a computer course this month –

4. Tony / to stay / with a friend at the moment –

5. I / to work / this weekend –

6. Aaron / to go by bus / this week -

7. Ben / to make / his own sandwiches this week –

8. I / to keep / to a strict diet this month –

9. Kelly / not / to work / this week –

Exercise 4. Choose the Present Simple or Present Continuous. This exercise includes the verbs *see, think, have, be* and *taste*, which are sometimes stative.

1. My husband _____ (always / taste) the food while I'm cooking! It's very annoying.
2. She _____ (have) a bath every evening.
3. Luke _____ (see) the doctor now.
4. He _____ (have) a party next weekend.
5. This coffee _____ (not / taste) right.
6. We _____ (see) John and Susie next month.
7. What _____ (you / think) about this resort?
8. She _____ (have) a headache.
9. It _____ (be) cold today.
10. They _____ (not / have) a car.
11. I _____ (not / see) anything. I can't work in these glasses.
12. The waiter _____ (taste) the wine now.
13. She _____ (not / be) a marketing manager.
14. _____ (want / you) a sandwich?
15. I _____ (have) fun today.
16. I _____ (think) too much about my ex-boyfriend.
17. They often _____ (see) their close friends on Fridays.
18. This cake _____ (taste) funny.
19. We _____ (have) a good time at the moment.
20. The chef always _____ (taste) the food before he serves it.

Exercise 5. Choose the correct Present Continuous .

1. I _____ TV at the moment.
 - a. am watching;
 - b. is watching;
 - c. are watching;
2. Look! Andy _____ in the garden.
 - a. am working;
 - b. is working;
 - c. are working;
3. We _____ a book.
 - a. am reading;
 - b. are reading;
 - c. is reading;

4. She _____ the piano.
a. am playing;
b. are playing;
c. is playing;
5. Listen! Sue and John _____.
a. am singing;
b. are singing;
c. is singing.

Exercise 6. Put the verbs into Present Continuous.

1. My sister (to clean) _____ the bathroom.
2. Look! They (to go) _____ inside.
3. I (to wait) _____ you in the car now.
4. Mrs Miller (to listen) _____ to CDs.
5. We (to speak) _____ English at the moment.

Exercise 7. Exceptions. Choose the correct form. Note that there are exceptions in spelling when adding 'ing.'

1. His brother _____ a test at the moment.
a. is writeing;
b. is writing;
c. are writing;
2. They (to swim) _____ in the pool.
a. are swimming;
b. are swiming;
c. is swimming;
3. Look! David and Max (to come) _____ home.
a. is coming;
b. are coming;
c. are caming;
4. My dog Charlie _____ to the park.
a. is running;
b. is runing;
c. are running;
5. I _____ breakfast now.
a. is making;
b. am making;
c. am making.

Exercise 8. Long and Short Forms. Rewrite the sentences using the short forms (where long forms are given) or the long forms (where short forms are given).

1. We are reading a letter.

2. He is opening the window.

3. I am playing computer games.

4. She's dancing at the party.

5. They're drinking a cup of tea.

Exercise 9. Negative Sentences. Rewrite the sentences using the negative forms.

1. We are playing a game. -

2. I'm drawing a picture. -

3. He is making pizza right now. -

4. Susan and her brother are taking photos. -

5. Dad is working in the kitchen. -

Exercise 10.

a) Questions and Signal Words. Write questions in Present Continuous.

1. Robin / to ride / his bike -

2. where / she / to go -

3. what / your mother / to do / now -

b) Which is a signal word for the Present Continuous?

- a. often;
- b. now;
- c. sometimes;

c) Which is not a signal word for the Present Continuous ?

- a. always;
- b. Look!
- c. at the moment.

Exercise 11. Correct mistakes.

1. Mike and Fred is leaving tomorrow morning.

Mike and Fred _____ tomorrow morning.

2. Look, the concert is beginning at 6 o'clock.

Look, the concert _____ at 6 o'clock.

3. Do you do anything tonight?

_____ anything tonight?

4. Excuse me, what time the ship lands?

Excuse me, what time _____?

5. I see my doctor this afternoon.

I _____ my doctor this afternoon.

6. Where do you go on your holiday next summer?

Where _____ on your holiday next summer?

7. The train is not leaving at 10.15. It is arriving at 10.15.

The train _____ at 10.15.

It _____ at 10.15.

8. Do you give Jill anything for her birthday this year?

_____ Jill anything for her birthday this year?

9. This winter term classes are ending on 8 March.

This winter term classes _____ on 8 March.

Exercise 12. Choose the best tense for each space, Present Simple or Present Continuous. Only use contractions for negatives - e.g. *isn't/doesn't*.

1. John lives and works in Florida but he _____ (have) a holiday in England at the moment.

2. I wonder why the neighbour's dog _____ (bark) again. Maybe there is a burglar!

3. Alan _____ (get up) at seven o'clock every morning.

4. Then he _____ (go) to have a shower before breakfast.

5. Then he _____ (drive) to the beach and stays all day.

6. He _____ (not / work) because he won the lottery last year.

7. Why _____ (you / learn) English this year?

8. I _____ (live) with my sister for a month because she is ill and I can help her.

9. Tell me what _____ (you / wear). That way, I will recognize you at the station.

10. Jane is in the kitchen and very stressed! She _____ (cook) dinner for 20 people.

Exercise 13. Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Use contractions where possible.

1. She _____ (run) because she's late for her lesson.

2. _____ (not want) to go to the concert.

4. What time _____ (you / meet) Pete tomorrow?

5. I _____ (not work) today. I'm on holiday.

6. People _____ (speak) English in Jamaica.

7. Archie _____ (not use) his computer at the moment.

8. _____ (Tony / live) near the park?

Exercise 14. Complete the conversation with the verbs in the box in the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Some verbs are used twice.

take start leave go do depart get come

The Big Day

A: Have you heard of Brad and Mimi?

B: Brad and Mimi? What's happened?

A: They _____ married on Saturday.

B: You're joking. I didn't know that Mimi fancied Brad. When _____ the wedding _____ place?

A: It _____ place on Saturday. Didn't you listen to me?

B: Of course I did. But what time _____ it _____?

A: The wedding ceremony _____ at 11 o'clock in the All Saints church.

B: _____ you _____?

A: Yes, I'm. They've invited me.

B: Do you think I could join you?

A: Why not? I'm sure the church is going to be full. But I _____ early in the morning, because my dad _____ to work by car on Saturday and he can take me to the All Saints.

B: If your dad doesn't mind...

A: No problem. The more, the merrier, he always says. By the way, _____ you _____ anything tomorrow morning? We could buy some present for them.

B: Good idea. We can get the bus to the Macy's Shopping Gallery. It _____ at 9.35.

A: All right. See you at the bus stop. Bye.

B: Bye-bye.

Exercise 15. The Present Simple or the Present Continuous? Choose the correct form.

1. Tomorrow the sun *rises / is rising* at 6.44 and it *sets / is setting* at 18.33.
2. I *don't do* anything / *am not doing* anything tonight. I want to relax.
3. What time *do you meet* / *are you meeting* John on Sunday?
4. This year the school *ends / is ending* on 28 June.
5. After the reconstruction the supermarket *opens / is opening* on Monday again.
6. I can't help you. I *see / am seeing* the doctor this afternoon.
7. We've already booked our holiday. We *go / are going* to Rome in May.
8. Could you meet us at the airport tomorrow morning? The plane *lands / is landing* at 10.15.
9. The piano concert *doesn't start / is not starting* at 8 o'clock. It is cancelled.
10. *Do you have / Are you having* your birthday party this week or next week? I forgot.

Test on Present Continuous and Present Simple

1. They _____ for us near the door.
 - a. are waiting;
 - b. waits;
 - c. is waiting;
 - d. am waiting;

2. Harry _____ television every day.
 - a. is watching;
 - b. watch;
 - c. watches;
 - d. are watching;

3. What _____ in the room now?
 - a. they are doing;
 - b. are they doing;
 - c. do they do;
 - d. they do;

4. Ann _____ French at all.
 - a. isn't speaking;
 - b. not speaks;
 - c. doesn't speaking;
 - d. doesn't speak;

5. Mr. Scott _____ German to Ann at the moment.
 - a. speaks;
 - b. is speaking;
 - c. are speaking;
 - d. speaking;

6. I am busy now. I _____ to the radio.
 - a. am listening;
 - b. listen;
 - c. am listen;
 - d. listening;

7. They _____ to the seaside every summer.
 - a. are going;
 - b. goes;
 - c. go;
 - d. is going;

8. No, I _____ the newspaper at the moment.
 - a. am not reading;
 - b. don't read;
 - c. don't reading;

d. amnt reading;

9. No, she _____ in this house.

- a. isn't live;
- b. don't live;
- c. doesn't live;
- d. lives not;

10. Where _____ he is from?

- a. are you thinking;
- b. do you think;
- c. are you think;
- d. you don't think;

11 I _____ up because I _____ abroad in July.

- a. save / go;
- b. am saving / am going;
- c. saves / goes;
- d. am saving / go;

12. _____ you _____ another blanket or do you feel warm enough?

- a. are / needing;
- b. do / need;
- c. does / need;
- d. is / needing;

13. - I won't tell you my secret unless you _____ not to tell anyone.

- I _____ (promise).

- a. are promising / am promising;
- b. promise / promise;
- c. are promising / promise;
- d. promise / am promising;

14. I am going for a walk. _____ you _____ with me?

- a. Are / coming;
- b. Do / come;
- c. Does / come;
- d. Is / coming;

15. She usually _____ cards or _____ TV.

- a. plays / watch;
- b. is playing / is watching;
- c. play / watches;
- d. plays / watches;

16. Ann _____ a dress for herself at the moment. She _____ all her own clothes.

- a. is making / is making;

- b. makes / is making;
- c. is making / makes;
- d. makes / makes;

17. I think it is a pity you don't take more exercise. You _____ fat.

- a. get;
- b. are getting;
- c. gets;
- d. is getting;

18. Look at that crowd. I _____ what they _____ for.

- a. am wondering / are waiting;
- b. wonder / are waiting;
- c. am wondering / wait;
- d. wonder / wait;

19. - _____ you _____ what the lecturer is saying? - No, I _____ him at all.

- a. Do you understand / don't understand;
- b. Are you understanding / don't understand;
- c. Do you understand / am not understanding;
- d. Are you understanding / am not understanding;

20. You can't see Tom now. He _____ a bath.

- a. has;
- b. are having;
- c. have;
- d. is having;

21. I'm busy at the moment. I _____ the sitting room.

- a. redecorate;
- b. redecorating;
- c. am redecorating;
- d. are redecorating;

22. The kettle _____ now. Shall I make the tea?

- a. boils;
- b. boil;
- c. is boiling;
- d. are boiling;

23. - Do you like this necklace? - I _____ it to my daughter for her birthday tomorrow.

- a. give;
- b. is giving;
- c. am giving;
- d. gives;

24. Be quick! I _____ for you!

- a. wait;
- b. is waiting;
- c. am waiting;
- d. waited;

25. _____ Nancy walk to school?

- a. Do;
- b. Is;
- c. Does ;
- d. Are;

26. What _____ she doing?

- a. does;
- b. has;
- c. is;
- d. are;

27. Betty _____ up early every day.

- a. is waking;
- b. wakes;
- c. wake;
- d. waking;

28. They _____ their parents on Sundays.

- a. are visiting;
- b. visit;
- c. visits;
- d. is visiting;

29. Tom _____ to the radio now.

- a. listens;
- b. listen;
- c. is listening;
- d. listening;

30. How often _____ they do the shopping?

- a. are;
- b. does;
- c. do;
- d. is.

Unit 3 Table for Two

Countable and uncountable nouns



1. Countable nouns are things we can count.
e.g. hotels, rooms, guests, dollars
2. Uncountable nouns are things we can't count.
e.g. tourism, weather, water
3. We use *a / an* with single countable nouns, e.g. *a beach*.
We cannot usually use *a / an* with uncountable nouns.
e.g. ~~a sand~~ – some sand
4. We use *some* and *any* with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.
Some is used in positive sentences and *any* is used in negative sentences and questions.
*e.g. There are **some** beautiful beaches near here.*
*There is **some** sand on my towel.*
*There aren't **any** towels in the room.*
*Is there **any** room service after 10 pm?*
5. We use *many* and *a lot (of)* with plural countable nouns.
e.g. many tourists, a lot of tourists
6. We use *much* and *a lot (of)* with uncountable nouns.
e.g. much food, a lot of food
7. *Many* and *much* are more common in questions and negatives. We usually use *a lot (of)* in positive sentences.
*e.g. Did you take **many** photographs?*
*She didn't drink **much** water.*
*There were **a lot of** people on the beach.*
8. Many nouns can be used as countable and uncountable nouns, usually with a difference in meaning.
e.g. She ordered chicken. (A portion or dish.)
She ordered a chicken. (A whole chicken.)
9. Drinks are usually uncountable. But they can be countable if it's a cup or a glass.
e.g. We'd like two teas and a coffee.
An orange juice and a tonic water, please.

Look at the examples and underline the correct options below.

*I'd like **a cheeseburger**, please.*

*Would you like **rice** with that?*

- Countable nouns have a singular or plural form. You *can / cannot* count them.
- Uncountable nouns only have a singular form. You *can / cannot* count them.
- You *can / cannot* use *a* or *an* before an uncountable noun.

Typical mistakes

- Some nouns which are uncountable in English may be countable in other languages.

e.g. ~~I'd like an advice~~ – I'd like some advice.

~~He had a good travel~~ – He had a good journey / trip.

~~I need an information~~ – I need some information.

- Other examples

e.g. furniture, news, money, weather, work

Exercises

Exercise 1. Can the following nouns be counted or not? Choose the correct answer.

1. milk → countable / uncountable
2. room → countable / uncountable
3. butter → countable / uncountable
4. song → countable / uncountable
5. music → countable / uncountable
6. minute → countable / uncountable
7. tea → countable / uncountable
8. child → countable / uncountable
9. homework → countable / uncountable
10. key → countable / uncountable

Exercise 2. Say if the nouns are countable (c), uncountable (u) or both (b).

1. beef –
2. coffee –
3. peach –
4. onion –
5. sugar =
6. strawberry –
7. pork –
8. pear –
9. jam -
10. a cup of tea –
11. a glass of milk –
12. melon –
13. bread –
14. milk –
15. butter -

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with *a, an* or *some*.

1. Can I have _____ biscuits and _____ glass of milk, please?
2. I'd like _____ sausages and _____ eggs, please.
3. I want _____ cheese and ham sandwich today.
4. Would you like _____ apple or _____ pear?

5. I want _____ chocolate ice cream with my fruit salad.
6. I'd like _____ steak, _____ rice and _____ green salad.
7. Do you want _____ chips with your chicken?
8. Would you like _____ strawberries or _____ grapes?
9. I'd like _____ egg and _____ cereals for breakfast.
10. Can I have _____ milk or _____ juice, please?
11. Would you like _____ beer or would you prefer _____ glass of wine?
12. Would you like _____ wine? And _____ cheese, too?
13. I want _____ jam and _____ butter for my toast, please.
14. Do you want _____ sausages or would you prefer _____ steak?

Exercise 4. Say whether the following nouns are countable (c), uncountable (u) or both (b).

1. Euros –
2. water –
3. bottle of water –
4. pollution –
5. food –
6. ice-cream –
7. box –
8. light –
9. animal –
10. noise –
11. bread –
12. loaf of bread –
13. music –
14. song –
15. baggage –
16. bag –
17. clothes –
18. furniture -



Some and any

Look at the examples and complete the information below with *some* or *any*.

*She made **some** sandwiches.*

*He never eats **any** vegetables.*

*Can I have **some** juice?*

*There isn't **any** bread.*

*Would you like **some** fruit?*

*Did you buy **any** milk?*

- We use some in positive sentences and with offers and requests.
- We use _____ in negative sentences and questions.
- We use both _____ and _____ with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

Exercises

Exercise 5. Fill in *some* or *any*.

Stephanie is packing her suitcase. She needs _____ shoes. She doesn't need to take _____ boots. She needs _____ dresses and _____ blouses. She doesn't need _____ jumpers or gloves. She doesn't need _____ warm clothes at all. She needs _____ jeans and she needs _____ money of course.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use *some* or *any*.

1. I don't need _____ money because I'm going to bring my lunch to school.
2. He doesn't have _____ pens, but I have _____ pens.
3. Our teacher didn't give us _____ homework yesterday.
4. I'm tired. Do we have _____ time to take a nap?
5. A: Do they have _____ library cards? – B: No, they don't have _____.
6. Paul wants to buy _____ new shoes.
7. Excuse me; I need _____ information about the flight to Boston.
8. I don't have _____ paper, but Mary has _____.
9. Mr. Smith has _____ questions that he wants to ask you.
10. They have _____ apples, but they don't have _____ bananas.
11. I'm sorry, but we don't have _____ more sockets.
12. Thomas read _____ interesting books last week.
13. I bought _____ milk and _____ sugar at the supermarket.
14. A: Do you have _____ coins for the bus? – B: No, I have _____.
15. I need _____ help with my homework.

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use *a*, *an*, *some* or *any*.

1. Give me _____ banana, please.
2. Are there _____ grapes?
3. I'd like to eat _____ chips.
4. We need _____ apple and _____ cherries for the cake.
5. Is there _____ butter in the fridge?
6. I want _____ hot dog, please.
7. We don't have _____ milk left.
8. I don't want _____ tea. Thank you.
9. Does she drink _____ milk?
10. There is _____ egg sandwich on your plate. Eat it, please.
11. I don't like _____ vegetables.
12. I need _____ drink.
13. I'm hungry. I'll take _____ salad.
14. Have we got _____ potatoes?
15. I'll make _____ tuna sandwich for you.
16. Let's have _____ orange juice.
17. Do you want _____ orange?
18. We've got _____ strawberries so we can make _____ dessert.
19. There isn't _____ sugar.

20. I'll have _____ chicken soup.

Exercise 8. Underline the correct word.

1. I read *some* / *any* magazines on my holiday.
2. Jim hasn't got any *money* / *moneys* for the ticket.
3. Lisa wrote some *letter* / *letters* to her grandmother.
4. *Is* / *Are* there any bananas in your bag?
5. Did you eat *some* / *any* rice?
6. There *isn't* / *aren't* any lemonade in the bottle.
7. My father asked some *information* / *informations* about the new service.
8. Some cats *has* / *have* big ears.
9. Sam always buys *some* / *any* bread.
10. I didn't put *some* / *any* salt into the soup yesterday.
11. Have your parents got any free *time* / *times*?
12. Can you see *some* / *any* clouds in the sky?
13. There *is* / *are* some cheese in the fridge.
14. Tina has got some *box* / *boxes*.
15. *Does* / *Do* any students leave their homework at home?



Much, many, a lot (of)

Look at the sentences and complete the information with *much*, *many* or *a lot (of)*.

*She doesn't eat **much** fruit.*

*How **many** sandwiches did you*

*How **much** coffee do you drink a*

make?

day?

*You've made **a lot of** cheese*

*I didn't eat **many** cakes at the*

sandwiches.

party.

*He always puts **a lot of** salt on his*

food.

- We use much in questions and negative sentences with uncountable nouns.
- We use _____ in questions and negative sentences with countable nouns.
- We use _____ in positive sentences with both countable and uncountable nouns.

Let's take a look at some confusing words:

a lot of / lots of and a lot

Here you can find out the difference in meaning between them and how they should be used.

a lot of / lots of

a lot of / lots of have the same meaning: they both mean *a large amount or number of people or things*.

They are both used before *countable* and *uncountable nouns*.

- With countable nouns:

A lot of people went to the game.

Lots of people went to the game.

- With uncountable nouns:

A lot of snow falls in winter.

Lots of snow falls in winter.

a lot

a lot means *very often* or *very much*. It is used as an adverb. It often comes at the end of a sentence and never before *a noun*.

I like basketball a lot.

She's a lot happier now than she was.

I don't go there a lot anymore.

Exercises

Exercise 9. Answer the questions with *I've got some but not much / many*.

1. Have you got any money? - _____
2. Have you got any books? - _____
3. Have you got any coffee? - _____
4. Have you got any apples? - _____
5. Have you got any cheese? - _____
6. Have you got any friends? - _____
7. Have you got any lemonade? - _____
8. Have you got any flowers? - _____

Exercise 10. Put in *a lot / a lot of / much / many*.

1. Do you drink _____ tea?
2. I like reading. I've got _____ books.
3. There isn't _____ in the fridge.
4. It costs _____ money to travel round the world.
5. Please, be quick! I haven't got _____ time.
6. How _____ foreign languages do you speak?
7. They didn't ask me _____ questions.
8. There was _____ food at the party but I didn't eat _____.
9. We saw _____ interesting things at the museum.
10. George knows _____ about economics.
11. We went on a cheap holiday. It didn't cost _____.
12. Did you enjoy the party? – No, not _____.
13. Most of the town is modern - there aren't _____ old buildings.
14. Most people in the town have jobs – there isn't _____ unemployment.

Exercise 11. Supply *much, many or a lot of*.

1. I know old Mr. Higgins has _____ money.
2. There aren't _____ portraits of Shakespeare.

3. Don't be discouraged! _____ have failed to run the marathon.
4. Take as _____ of these nuts as you want.
5. _____ was said about it.
6. How _____ frames are you going to buy?
7. If you have _____ news call me back.
8. He is a man of _____ words.
9. Last week there was so _____ rain that I was not able to go out.
10. Tom drinks _____ milk – one liter a day.
11. Every day we get _____ magazines and news-papers.
12. We didn't take _____ photographs when we were on holiday.
13. Did you invite _____ guests?
14. He had to do _____ work to upgrade his hotel.

Exercise 12. Choose the right answer (much, many, a lot, a lot of, lots).

1. We have _____ oranges.
2. We don't have _____ bananas, and we don't have _____ fruit juice.
3. Do you have any cereal? – Sure, there's _____ in the kitchen.
4. How _____ is this? – It's ten dollars.
5. How _____ do you want? – Six, please.
6. He's very busy' he has _____ work.
7. David has _____ rice, but Tyler doesn't have _____.
8. London has _____ beautiful buildings.
9. They eat _____ apples.
10. I wrote _____ poems.
11. I have got _____ money.
12. I visited _____ European cities.
13. Do you like soccer? – Yes, _____.
14. Were there _____ guests in the wedding? – Yes, there were _____.
15. Leila is popular. She's got _____ friends. Nancy does not have _____.
16. She hasn't got _____ patience.

Exercise 13. Underline the correct word.

1. I have *some* / *many* cash if you need it.
2. How *many* / *a lot of* students are there on your course?
3. There are *a lot of* / *much* pit bull dogs on our estate. Too many. I don't like them.
4. How *much* / *some* money do you need?
5. How *many* / *a lot of* classes do you have this week? Are you busy?
6. I have *much* / *a lot of* dresses. I can't help it. I'm always buying them.
7. Is there *many* / *much* information on South African culture?
8. Do you know *much* / *many* English grammar?
9. Can I have *a lot of* / *some* sugar in my tea, please? Not too much.
10. It seems like you have *a lot of* / *some* cousins. I thought I'd met them all!

Exercise 14. Fill in the gaps with the correct option: *some, any, much* or *many*.

1. Did the teacher give us any homework/ - Yes, but not _____.
2. Nick never does _____ work. He is a very lazy boy.
3. Could you lend me fifty dollars? – No, I haven't got _____ money.
4. She has had as _____ success as her brother.
5. I bought _____ bread, but I didn't buy any butter. I forgot!
6. She is a warm and friendly girl. She has so _____ friends.
7. I've got _____ interesting things to tell you. Let's meet at seven o'clock and I'll tell you everything.
8. How _____ lessons do you have on Mondays? – Only three, mom.
9. Kate was very _____ afraid of ghosts when she was a little girl.
10. I didn't see _____ white cats in the garden, only the black one.
11. _____ dogs can be dangerous. Watch out!

Exercise 15. Choose the correct answer.

1. There aren't *much* / *many* car parks in the centre of Oxford.
2. Eating out is expensive here. There aren't *any* / *some* cheap restaurants.
3. Liverpool has *a lot* / *many* of great nightclubs.
4. Hurry up! We don't have *much* / *many* time before the coach leaves.
5. We saw *some* / *many* beautiful scenery when we went to Austria.
6. There are *much* / *many* shops near the university.
7. It's very quiet. There aren't *much* / *many* people here today.
8. There are *some* / *many* expensive new flats next to the river.

Test on *countable* and *uncountable* nouns, *some*, *any*, *much*, *many*, *a lot (of)*, *lots of* and *a lot*.

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. I have to buy a lot of _____ for my new apartment.
 - a. furniture;
 - b. furnitures;
 - c. a furniture;
2. He brought up a lot of interesting _____ during the lecture.
 - a. point;
 - b. points;
 - c. the point;
3. After the party there was a lot of _____.
 - a. garbage;
 - b. garbages ;
 - c. a garbage;
4. Thank you so much for all the _____.
 - a. applauses;
 - b. applause;
 - c. an applause;
5. Your _____ are due on September 15th.
 - a. essay;

- b. essays;
c. the essay;
6. I went to the market and bought a lot of _____.
- a. fruit;
b. fruits;
c. the fruit;
7. There are so many different types of _____ in the world.
- a. people;
b. peoples;
c. a people;
8. He has one of the most expensive _____ on the market.
- a. computer;
b. computers;
c. a computer;
9. I have to cut my _____ today.
- a. hair;
b. hairs;
c. a hair;
10. I can't stand the _____ in this city.
- a. traffics;
b. traffic;
c. no traffics;
11. We need _____ bananas.
- a. some;
b. any;
c. a;
12. You can't buy _____ posters in this shop.
- a. some;
b. any;
c. no;
13. We haven't got _____ oranges at the moment.
- a. some;
b. any;
c. not any;
14. Peter has bought _____ new books.
- a. some;
b. any;
c. much;
15. She always takes _____ sugar with her coffee.
- a. some;
b. any;
c. many;
16. I have seen _____ nice postcards in this souvenir shop.
- a. some;
b. any;
c. much;
17. There aren't _____ folders in my bag.

a. some;

b. any;

c. no;

18. I have _____ magazines for you.

a. some;

b. any;

c. much;

19. There are _____ apples on the table.

a. some;

b. any;

c. much;

20. Pam does not have _____ pencils on her desk.

a. some;

b. any;

c. not any;

21. We spent too _____ money on our last holiday.

a. a lot of;

b. much;

c. many;

22. Don't worry, we have _____ time.

a. many ;

b. any;

c. a lot of;

23. Did _____ people come to your party?

a. many;

b. much;

c. some;

24. I don't usually drink _____ beer.

a. much;

b. many;

c. a lot;

25. It didn't take _____ effort to repaint the house.

a. many;

b. some;

c. much;

26. I like to listen to your stories very _____.

a. many;

b. much;

c. a lot of;

27. There weren't _____ people in the hall.

a. many;

b. any;

c. much;

28. I need _____ flower for the cake.

a. any;

b. some;

c. many;

29. I hope it will rain. There isn't _____ water in the reservoir.

- a. many;
- b. much;
- c. a lot;

30. How _____ soap do you need?

- a. many ;
- b. a lot of;
- c. much.

Unit 4 City Tours

Past Simple



- | |
|--|
| - We use Past Simple to talk about events and actions that are finished.
He died three days later. |
| - We form the Past Simple of regular verbs by adding -ed .
He worked until six or seven in the evening. |
| - Irregular verbs have a different form in the past.
He also built many houses for rich industrialists in the city. |
| - We form negative of the Past Simple tense with didn't + the infinitive .
Gaudi often didn't eat for long periods of time. |
| - We form questions with did + subject + the infinitive .
Did Gaudi live in Barcelona? |

Exercises

Exercise 1. Past Simple or Present Perfect

Which of these sentences is correct?

- a) I've had lunch yesterday.
b) I've had lunch today.
- a) I've played tennis three times this week.
b) I've played tennis three times last week.
- a) I've been to two weddings this year.
b) I've been to two weddings last year.
- a) I've walked to work every day this month.
b) I've walked to work every day last month.
- a) I've seen Stephen last Monday.
b) I've seen Stephen today.
- a) I've studied English 10 years ago.
b) I've studied English for 10 years.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets. Use contractions where possible.

- We really _____ (enjoy) the game last Sunday.
- _____ (Marco / win) the golf competition?
- They _____ (not play) very well yesterday. They lost the match.
- How many goals _____ (your team / score) in the first half?
- _____ (they / go) to the swimming pool yesterday?
- James _____ (stop) his car in front of the sports shops.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with *was* or *were*.

- I _____ happy.

2. You _____ angry.
3. She _____ in London last week.
4. He _____ on holiday.
5. It _____ cold.
6. We _____ at school.
7. You _____ at the cinema.
8. They _____ at home.
9. The cat _____ on the roof.
10. The children _____ in the garden.

Exercise 4. Make the Past Simple with 'be' - it could be positive, negative or question

1. (I / be / at the cinema last night)

2. (the children / be / naughty)?

3. (we / be / in a cafe when you called)?

4. (I / be / late)?

5. (she / be / a teacher when she was young)

6. (where / we / be)?

7. (you / be / okay)?

8. (we / be / too tired)

9. (how / the party / be)?

10. (they / be / late for the interview)

11. (you / be / in the garden)

12. (what / his name / be)?

13. (it / not / be / cold)

14. (she / be / beautiful)?

15. (she / not / be my wife at the time)

16. (he / be / hungry)

17. (why / you / be / late)?

18. (you / not / be / early)

19. (they not / be / in love)

20. (we / not / be / in China)

Exercise 5. Write questions in Past Simple.

1. Anna / the window / open -

?

2. she / home / walk -

?

3. you / in the garden / work -

?

4. you / a song / sing -

?

5. she / on a chair / sit -

?

6. you / the castle / visit -

?

7. Jenny / the door / lock -

?

8. she / happy / be -

?

9. Greg / the ball / kick -

?

10. the car / at the corner / stop -

?

Exercise 6. Ask for the bold part of the sentence.

1. She pushed **her bike**. -

?

2. She carried **a bag**. -

?

3. We waited **in the park**. -

?

4. The policeman arrested **the thief**. -

?

5. **We** ate fish. -

?

6. She watched the match **last night**. -

?

7. She asked her friend **because she did not know what to do**. -

?

8. I opened the door. -

_____?

9. The teacher checked **our homework**. -

_____?

10. **Cindy** had a dog. -

_____?

Exercise 7. Rewrite the sentences in the negative.

1. They collected postcards. -

2. You jumped high. -

3. Albert played squash. -

4. The teacher tested our English. -

5 Fiona visited her grandma. -

6. He washed the car. -

7. You were thirsty. -

8. He had a computer -

9. I bought bread. -

10. You saw the house. -

Exercise 8. Write positive sentences in Past Simple.

1. he / the question / answer

2. you / a question / ask

3. the dog / bark

4. they / us / call

5. we / a mountain / climb

6. John / stamps / collect

7. we / in London / live

8. I / hungry / be

9. they / a hamster / have

10. he / to school / go

Exercise 9. Have a look at James's last week's diary and answer the questions in complete sentences. Put the time expression at the end of the sentence.

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
football	shopping	meeting	ring Jane	buy flowers	concert	sailing
	cinema	tennis	English	Italian restaurant		

1. When was his English course? –

2. When did he go shopping? –

3. When did he buy flowers? –

4. When was his meeting? –

5. When did he play football? –

6. When did he go to the Italian restaurant? –

7. When did he ring Jane? –

8. When did he go to the cinema? –

9. When did he play tennis? –

10. When was the concert? –

11. When did he go sailing? –

Exercise 10. Grammar Exercise on the Text

Oxford

Oxford is a beautiful university town that is famous all over the world. The University of Oxford is the oldest university in Great Britain; it already existed in the 12th century. In the town centre there are many old buildings. There is also a museum where you can learn more about Oxford's history.

Write the verbs in Past Simple.

1. The University of Oxford (be) _____ the first British university.
2. The lecturers of the colleges (speak) _____ a very clear English.
3. That's why Oxford English (become) _____ known as the English of educated people.
4. In the 19th century, Lewis Carroll (write) _____ 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland' in Oxford.
5. Rowan Atkinson (Mr Bean) (study) _____ electrical engineering at Oxford.

Exercise 11. Grammar Exercise on the Text

Chicago

The third largest city in the United States (after New York and Los Angeles) lies on the shores of Lake Michigan. The Potawatomi once lived in this area and the city's name derives from the Potawatomi word Checagou (meaning "wild onions"). The name was used because the place used to smell like onions.

The Sears Tower was built between 1970 and 1973 and is the highest building in the United States. It is 442 meters from bottom to the top floor, and reaches a total height of 527 meters (including its television antennas).

Write the verbs in Past Simple.

1. The first settlers (be) _____ the Potawatomi.
2. They (call) _____ this place Checagou (wild onion) because it (smell) like onions.
3. Constructions on the Sears Tower (begin) _____ in 1970.
4. Until 1997, the Sears Tower (be) _____ the highest building in the world.

Exercise 12. Put the verbs into the correct form (Past Simple).

1. Last year I (spend) _____ my holiday in Ireland.
2. It (be) _____ great.
3. I (travel) _____ around by car with two friends and we (visit) _____ lots of interesting places.
4. In the evenings we usually (go) _____ to a pub.
5. One night we even (learn) _____ some Irish dances.
6. We (be) _____ very lucky with the weather.
7. It (not / rain) _____ a lot.
8. But we (see) _____ some beautiful rainbows.
9. Where (spend / you) _____ your last holiday?

Exercise 13. Make the Past Simple positive, negative or question

1. I _____ (not/drink) any beer last night.

2. She _____ (get on) the bus in the centre of the city.
3. What time _____ (he/get up) yesterday?
4. Where _____ (you/get off) the train?
5. I _____ (not/change) trains at Victoria.
6. We _____ (wake up) very late.
7. What _____ (he/give) his mother for Christmas?
8. I _____ (receive) £300 when my uncle died.
9. We _____ (not/use) the computer last night.
10. _____ (she/make) good coffee?
11. They _____ (live) in Paris.
12. She _____ (read) the newspaper yesterday.
13. I _____ (not/watch) TV.
14. He _____ (not/study) for the exam.
15. _____ (he/call) you?
16. _____ (I/forget) something?
17. What time _____ (the film/start)?
18. He _____ (have) a shower.
19. Why _____ (you/come)?
20. _____ (he/go) to the party?

Exercise 14. Put the verbs into the correct form (Past Simple).

1. I _____ (buy) some food for lunch.
2. Who _____ (meet) you at the airport?
3. We _____ (have) the same idea.
4. _____ (do) you speak to Sophie?
5. I _____ (see) the weather forecast earlier.
6. He _____ (give) us a lift into town.
7. She _____ (read) three books in one week!
8. They _____ (take) a taxi to the hotel.

Exercise 15. Fill in the blanks with Present Simple and Past Simple tenses.

Dear Peter,

Last summer I _____ (travel) to Edremit with my family. We _____ (stay) in our friend's house, because we _____ (want) to stay in a nice boutique hotel. I _____ (play) on the beach, _____ (go) for sightseeing, _____ (swim) in the beautiful sea, and _____ (write) many postcards. This _____ (be) a really different holiday for me. In holidays, I usually _____ (stay) in bed more and _____ (sleep) more.

One day, we _____ (visit) a small island called Bozcaada. My father _____ (warn) me before the trip not to leave them. He _____ (want) me to stay with them during the whole trip. I usually _____ (listen) to my father, but I _____ (listen) him in that trip. Because the island _____ (be) so beautiful and I couldn't wait to see with them. They _____ (be) really slow. During the trip I eventually _____ (lose) them. Hopefully, at the end of the trip

I _____ (find) them. They _____ (be) angry with me. However, I really _____ (have) great time without them.

Tell me Peter, What _____ (be) your holiday like? What _____ you _____ (do) last summer?

Yours,

Ersin

Test on Past Simple

I. Write the past forms of the irregular verbs.

1. feel - _____
2. cost - _____
3. drive - _____
4. catch - _____
5. feed - _____

II. Complete the table in Simple Past.

Positive	Negative	Question
The ship disappeared		
	He did not criticise you.	
		Did you disappoint Amy?
	She did not teach in London.	
		Did the passengers panic?

III. Put the sentences into Simple Past.

1. They repeat the question. -

2. She plays with her little brother. -

3. The snowman melts in the sun. -

4. The candle does not burn. -

5. Do they chat in a forum? -

Write sentences in Simple Past.

1. Jim / his head / cover -

2. she / the chapter / copy -

3. not / the clouds / disappear -

4. can / you / on your right / the cathedral / see -

5. not / we / a map / draw -

IV. „Was“ or „Were“?

1. It _____ the right thing to do.

2. The shop _____ open.

3. The men _____ very strong.

4. The weather _____ great.

5. My father and I _____ in the car.

V. Ask for the bold part of the sentence.

1. He clicked **the mouse button**. -

2. **Robby Robber** robbed a bank. -

3. **The house** burnt down. -

4. The children respected **their teacher**. -

5. They welcomed the new tour guide **warmly**. -

Unit 5
Water Cities

Comparative and superlative adjectives.



1. We form comparatives and superlatives of one-syllable adjectives, or those that end in *-y*, as follows.

One-syllable adjectives and two-syllable adjectives ending in *-y*

high cheap safe	higher (than) cheaper (than) safer (than)	the highest the cheapest the safest	Most one-syllable adjectives form the comparative and superlative with <i>-er</i> and <i>-est</i> .
large	larger (than)	the largest	One-syllable adjectives ending in <i>-e</i> form the comparative and superlative with <i>-r</i> and <i>-st</i> .
big	bigger (than)	the biggest	One-syllable adjectives ending in a vowel and a consonant form the comparative and superlative with a double consonant.
tidy early	tidier (than) earlier (than)	the tidiest the earliest	Two-syllable adjectives that end with <i>-y</i> form the comparative and superlative with <i>-ier</i> and <i>-iest</i> .

2. We make the comparative and superlative with *more* and *the most* for:

• Most adjectives with two or more syllables.

modern / more modern / the most modern

comfortable / more comfortable / the most comfortable

3. Adjectives with one syllable that end in *-ed*.

organized / more organized / the most organized

4. We can use *much* or *far* to modify a comparative.

New York is much bigger than London.

This room is far more comfortable than the other one.

5. We use *(not) as ... as* and the simple adjective in comparisons of equality.

Is Amsterdam as big as London?

The hotel wasn't as good as we expected.

6. Irregular forms:

good / better / the best

bad / worse / the worst

far / further / the furthest

Exercises

Exercise 1. Complete the tour guide extract with *as ... (as)*, *not as ... (as)* or a comparative or superlative form of the words in brackets.

Venice at a glance

For visitors to Venice, the vaporetti or water-buses provide (entertaining) _____ form of transport. The (good) _____ value service for tourists is the number 1. This operates from one end of the Grand Canal to the other and travels slowly enough to get a good view of the palaces at the waterside. The number 82 offers a (fast) _____ route down the Grand Canal because it (not/stop/often) _____ the number 1. The main waterbus services run every ten to twenty minutes but there are fewer after 6 pm. Buying a return ticket is (cheap) _____ getting two single tickets. The price of a ticket is the same for going one stop or doing the whole route. The gondola is (romantic) _____ way to see the city but the prices are high, which means that it is (not/popular) _____ other forms of transport with local Venetians.

The water taxi is (fast) _____ way to travel through the city and out to the islands, taking only twenty minutes to go to the airport. One of (great) _____ pleasures of exploring the city is walking. Few cities are (compact) _____ Venice and it is possible to cross the city on foot in thirty-five minutes. Unfortunately, finding somewhere to sit and rest is (not easy).

Exercise 2. Use *as ... (as)*, *not as ... (as)* or a comparative or superlative form of the words in brackets.

1. People want a _____ (high) standard of accommodation.
2. The rooms are now a lot _____ (much) comfortable.
3. The furniture is _____ (good) quality.
4. Bedrooms in two-star hotels are _____ (not / spacious) in four-star hotels.
5. The reception area has been made _____ (big) than before.
6. We offer a _____ (wide) range of food than in the old restaurant.
7. We want the atmosphere to be _____ (friendly) before.

Exercise 3. Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (comparative or superlative).

1. My house is (big) _____ than yours.
2. This flower is (beautiful) _____ than that one.
3. This is the (interesting) _____ book I have ever read.
4. Non-smokers usually live (long) _____ than smokers.
5. Which is the (dangerous) _____ animal in the world?
6. A holiday by the sea is (good) _____ than a holiday in the mountains.
7. It is strange but often a glass of fresh juice is (expensive) _____ than a beer.
8. Who is the (rich) _____ woman on earth?
9. The weather this summer is even (bad) _____ than last summer.
10. He was the (clever) _____ thief of all.

Exercise 4. These statements are all about celebrities and famous people. If you're not sure who some of the celebrities are, why don't you read about them online!

Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (comparative or superlative).

1. Angelina Jolie is _____ (beautiful) Jennifer Aniston.
2. President Trump is _____ (good) President Bush.
3. Paris Hilton is _____ (stupid) Nicole Richie.
4. Jim Carrey is _____ (funny) Eddie Murphy.
5. Tom Cruise is _____ (tall) Brad Pitt.
6. David Beckham is _____ (fast) Pele.
7. Oprah Winfrey is _____ (interesting) Ellen De Generes.
8. Britney Spears is _____ (famous) Beyonce.
9. Elvis was _____ (exciting) The Beatles.
10. Johnny Depp is _____ (handsome) Will Smith.

Exercise 5. Make one sentence resulting from two below, beginning with the words in brackets.

Example: *Jack is tall. Paul is not so tall. Jack is ...: (Jack is taller than Paul)*

1. Jeremy is 10 years old. Charlie is 8 years old.
(Jeremy is _____)
2. The Alps are very high. There are no higher mountains in Europe.
(The Alps are _____)
3. An ocean is large. A sea is not as large as an ocean.
(An ocean is _____)
4. A Rolls Royce costs a lot of money. A mini costs less.
(A Rolls Royce costs _____)
5. John's results were bad. Fred's results were very poor.
(Fred's results were _____)
6. This exercise is not very difficult. I expected it to be more difficult.
(This exercise is _____)
7. The weather is not very good today. It's raining.
(Tomorrow I hope the weather _____)
8. People are not very friendly in big cities. It's not the same in small towns.
(People are _____)
9. The Prime Minister is an important person. But he/she is less important than the President.
(The President is the _____)

Exercise 6. Fill in the gaps with the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. Our _____ (far) research should prove it.
2. It will be _____ (easy) to remove it now.
3. The weather today is _____ (bad) than it was yesterday.
4. My _____ (old) brother is a lawyer.
5. Hit it _____ (hard)
6. It stank _____ (badly) than you could imagine.
7. Who is a _____ (good) driver: you or your wife?
8. Here is a _____ (detailed) map.
9. Neptune is _____ (far) away from the Sun than Jupiter.
10. Mary cooks _____ (well) than I do.
11. I lost _____ (little) than I'd thought.
12. He treats the boy _____ (badly) than his dog.
13. I don't want any _____ (far) hints.
14. It is _____ (far) away than I've expected.
15. John is a _____ (good) actor than I am.
16. This copy is in a _____ (good) condition.
17. I got _____ (much) than they'd promised.
18. His _____ (young) sister is _____ (nice) than his older sister.
19. It took me _____ (long) than you think.
20. I sleep _____ (well) now.

Exercise 7. Use either *as ... as* or *not as ... as* in the sentences below.

Example: *Ben Nevis is _____ Mont Blanc (not / high)*

Answer: *Ben Nevis is not as high as Mont Blanc.*

1. The blue car is _____ (fast) the red car.
2. Peter is _____ (not / tall) Fred
3. The violin is _____ (not / low) the cello.
4. This copy is _____ (bad) the other one.
5. James is _____ (optimistic) Peter.
6. Today it's _____ (not / windy) yesterday.
7. The tomato soup was _____ (delicious) the mushroom soup.
8. Grapefruit juice is _____ (not / sweet) lemonade.
9. Nick is _____ (brave) Kevin.
10. Silver is _____ (not / heavy) gold.

Exercise 8. Fill in the gaps with the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. My house is _____ (large) one in our neighbourhood.
2. My house is _____ (large) than hers.
3. This is box _____ (small) I've ever seen.
4. This box is _____ (small) than the one I lost.
5. Your dog ran _____ (fast) of any dog in the race.
6. Your dog runs _____ (fast) than Jim's dog.

7. We all threw our rocks at the same time. My rock flew _____ (high). ("of all the rocks" is understood)
8. The rock flew _____ (high) than the roof.
9. Jim and Jack are both my friends, but I like Jack _____ (good). ("than Jim" is understood)
10. Today is the _____ (bad) day I've had in a long time.
11. You play tennis _____ (good) than I do.
12. This is the _____ (little) expensive sweater in the store.
13. This sweater is _____ (little) expensive than that one.
14. I ran pretty far yesterday, but I ran even _____ (far) today.

Exercise 9. Complete the sentences. Use the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Who is the _____ (tall) person in your family?
2. My mum is the _____ (good) cook in the world.
3. December is the _____ (cold) month of the year in my country.
4. What's the _____ (dangerous) animal in the world?
5. Ethan is the _____ (happy) boy that I know.
6. Where are the _____ (nice) beaches in your country?
7. She bought the _____ (big) cake in the shop.
8. Who is the _____ (famous) singer in your country?

Exercise 10. Fill in the gaps using the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. I'm _____ (young) person in my family.
2. Jupiter is _____ (big) planet in the solar system.
3. Elephants are _____ (large) land animals on earth.
4. We bought _____ (expensive) TV in the store.
5. Which sports do you think are _____ (dangerous)?
6. My cat is _____ (lazy) animal I know.
7. This restaurant serves _____ (good) food in town.
8. I think math is _____ (difficult) subject.
9. What is _____ (long) word in English that you know?
10. He is _____ (strange) man in the story.
11. Last week, I had _____ (bad) time of my life!
12. What place is _____ (hot) place on earth?
13. I think it is _____ (funny) show on television.
14. My friend is _____ (interesting) person I know.
15. Who is _____ (famous) person in your country?

Exercise 11. Rewrite each sentence below using the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets.

1. The fish I caught is (big) than the one you caught.
-

2. That is the (small) umbrella I have ever seen.

3. She is the (pretty) girl I have ever seen!

4. My friend is (fabulous) than yours.

5. That building is (large) than the one next to it.

6. Who has the (easy) job in our family?

7. Do you think a screwdriver is (useful) than a hammer?

8. The TV set looked (big) at the store than it does in my living room.

Exercise 12. Complete the sentences using the superlative form of the word in brackets.

Be careful with your spelling.

1. My dad is _____ (funny) dad in the world.

2. Whales are _____ (heavy) animals in the world.

3. Mice are _____ (cute) animal in the world.

4. My bedroom is _____ (comfortable) room in my house.

5. I am _____ (bad) cook in the world.

6. For English people, Japanese is _____ (difficult) language to learn.

7. That was _____ (sad) film I've ever seen.

8. My sister is _____ (tidy) person I know.

9. My grandmother is _____ (old) person in my family.

10. That was _____ (strange) book I've ever read.

11. _____ (far) I've ever travelled is from London to San Francisco.

12. What's _____ (late) you've ever stayed up at night?

13. Mr. Brown is _____ (experienced) tutor in our university.

14. _____ (good) pupils should be paid more attention.

15. _____ (interesting) film we've ever seen is "Enter the Dragon".

Exercise 13. Fill in the gaps with the superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets to complete the following sentences in English.

1. It was Chris who wrote _____ (brilliant) composition.

2. Spring is _____ (pleasant) season of the year.

3. Tom's room is _____ (clean) of all.

4. Of all Polish writers, Sienkiewicz is _____ (great) one.

5. Jim is _____ (difficult) student in my class.

6. Ann is _____ (hard-working) student in our group.

7. James is _____ (open-minded) person in our office.

8. Egypt is one of _____ (old) countries in the world.

9. Canada is the second _____ (large) country in the world.

10. Helen is _____ (kind-hearted) girl I've ever met.
11. That was _____ (stupid) mistake.
12. I think England has _____ (changable) weather in the world.
13. _____ (comfortable) hotel in Poznan is "Polonez".
14. _____ (credible) person is Henry; he never tells a lie.
15. For many years, the Beatles were _____ (popular) group.
16. It's _____ (ugly) town I've ever seen.
17. Winter was _____ (bad) time for us.

Exercise 14. Grammar Exercise on the Text **Positive, Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives.**

London

London lies on the river Thames and is the capital of the United Kingdom. With about 7 million inhabitants, it is one of the largest cities in the world.

Lots of tourists visit London every year. There are plenty of museums, theatres and interesting sights, for example the Tower of London, Tower Bridge, Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament with their clock tower, Big Ben.

Fill in the correct form of the following adjectives.

1. London is the (large) _____ city in Great Britain.
2. No other British city has as (many) _____ inhabitants as London.
3. The London underground, the tube, is the (old) _____ underground in the world.
4. The Tower of London is one of the (famous) _____ London sights.
5. Another sight is the London Eye. With its 135 metres, it is (tall) _____ than any other big wheel in the world.

Exercise 15. Grammar Exercise on the Text

Los Angeles

Los Angeles, also known as L.A., is the second largest city in the United States (after New York). Most immigrants to the United States arrive in Los Angeles and many of them stay here. The city is also famous for its two Olympic Games (1932 and 1984).

Hollywood

Hollywood is a district of Los Angeles and for a long time it was nothing more but the name of a ranch. In the early 1900s, however, movie companies decided to move from New York and New Jersey to California where they had more space and better weather. Nestor Studios were the first to settle in the area. But more and more followed and now Hollywood is famous all over the world for its movie studios and stars.

On the Walk of Fame (along Hollywood Boulevard and Vine Street) more than 2,000 celebrities are honored with a star.

Disneyland (Anaheim, California)

Disneyland is situated in Anaheim, just a little south of the City of Los Angeles. The park opened on July 17, 1955 and was the first Disney Park in the world. It has been visited by more than 500,000,000 people and has several theme parks:

- Adventureland
- Critter Country
- Fantasyland
- Frontierland
- Main Street U.S.A.
- Mickey's Toontown
- New Orleans Square
- Tomorrowland

Put the adjectives into the correct form.

1. Los Angeles is (large) _____ than Chicago.
2. But New York is the (large) _____ city of the United States.
3. The weather in Hollywood is (good) _____ than in New York or New Jersey.
4. Nestor Studios is the (old) _____ movie company in Hollywood.
5. Disneyland is (interesting) _____ than any other amusement park.

Test on Comparative and Superlative Adjectives.

I. Fill in the blanks with the comparative or superlative form of the adjective in parentheses.

Be sure to use *the* before superlatives and *than* after comparatives as needed.

1. Do you think Fanta is _____ (tasty) Coca-Cola?
2. I think that water is _____ (refreshing) drink of all.
3. She is _____ person I have ever met. (nice)
4. An ice cream is _____ (delicious) than a cake.
5. The story of "Little Red Riding Hood" is _____ (interesting) the story of "The Three Little Pigs."
6. _____ (dry) desert in the world is in Chile. It is the Atacama Desert. It never rains there.
7. My pet rabbit is _____ (fat) my brother's pet hamster.
8. Texas is famous for _____ (good) barbeques in the USA.
9. My grade on this test is _____ (bad) last week's test.
10. An IPOD is _____ (expensive) a radio.
11. Helium is _____ (light) hydrogen
12. The Mediterranean is _____ (large) sea in the world.
13. The cheetah is _____ (fast) terrestrial animal in the world.
14. Nepal is _____ (small) Tibet.

II. Fill in the blanks with a comparative or superlative adjective to complete the following paragraph.

Ms. Cohen has two children, Arizona and Hanan. Arizona thinks he is _____ (smart) than Hanan, but he's not. Hanan thinks he is _____ (handsome) than Arizona, but he's not. Both of her children think they are _____ (good) than their brother. Ms. Cohen has to remind her children that she is the _____ (intelligent) person in the family. Even though she is the _____ (short) person in the family, she is the _____ (cute).

III. Fill in the correct forms of adjectives.

Positive form	Comparative	Superlative
nice	-	-
warm	-	-
old	-	-
angry	-	-
high	-	-
wonderful	-	-
often	-	-
happy	-	-
clever	-	-
far	-	-
quiet	-	-
thin	-	-
poor	-	-
clear	-	-
slow	-	-
careful	-	-
unhappy	-	-

IV. Fill in the gaps with the comparative or the superlative form of the adjectives given.

1. This armchair is _____ (comfortable) than the old one.
2. Trains are _____ (slow) than airplanes.
3. I bought the _____ (expensive) souvenir I could afford.
4. In this classroom there are _____ (many) girls than boys.
5. Ann is the _____ (young) child in the family.
6. That TV set is the _____ (cheap) of all.
7. You are _____ (safe) here than there.
8. Fifi is _____ (pretty) than Kate.
9. This is the _____ (exciting) film I have ever seen.
10. Tim is _____ (talented) than Peter.

Unit 6 Cruise Ships

Present Perfect



Form of Present Perfect

	Positive	Negative	Question
I / you / we / they	I have spoken.	I have not spoken	Have I spoken?
he / she / it	He has spoken.	He has not spoken.	Has he spoken?

For irregular verbs, use the participle form (see [list of irregular verbs](#), 3rd column). For regular verbs, just add “ed”.

Exceptions in spelling when adding *-ed*

Exceptions in spelling when adding <i>-ed</i>	Example
after a final <i>e</i> only add <i>d</i>	love - loved
final consonant after a short stressed vowel or as final consonant after a vowel is doubled	admit – admitted travel - travelled
final <i>y</i> after a consonant becomes <i>ii</i>	hurry –hurried

Use

We use the Present Perfect to describe:

1. A life experience:

*We **have worked** as tour guides.* (at some time in our lives)

***Have you ever been** to Mexico?* (at some time in our lives)

2. An event that hasn't happened yet:

***I have never been** to Australia.*

***I haven't been** to Brazil yet.* (I'm going in the near future.)

3. A recent event:

***I've already checked** their passports.*

The plane's already left.

4. To describe an event that started in the past and is continuing in the present.

We often use the time expressions *for* or *since* with the Present Perfect.

***I have lived in Barcelona for** 12 years.* (I still live in Barcelona)

***He has worked as a tour guide since** 2005.* (He's working as a tour guide now.)

We use *for* with periods of time and *since* for points in time, when something began.

Signal Words of Present Perfect

already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now

Typical mistakes

~~Did you ever worked~~ abroad?

Have you ever worked abroad?

~~Have you ever been in~~ Ireland?

Have you ever been to Ireland?

~~I don't see~~ you since last Friday.

I haven't seen you since last Friday.

~~When have you started~~ the course?

When did you start the course?

Look at the examples and match them with the uses below.

1. The ballroom dancing competition **has started** on the Prom deck.
2. If you **haven't met** the captain yet, this is an ideal opportunity.
3. And **have** you ever **been** to the Greek islands?

The Present Perfect can describe

- a) a life experience
- b) something that has never happened (often with yet)
- c) a recent event

Exercises

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with a verb from the list in the Present Perfect tense.

**break buy decide finish forget go go invite see
not / see**

e.g. "Can I have this newspaper?" – "Yes, I ve finished with it."

1. I _____ some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
2. "Where is Liz?" – "She _____ out."
3. I'm looking for Paula. _____ you _____ her?
4. Look! Somebody _____ that window.
5. "Does Lisa know that you're going away?" – "Yes, I _____."
6. I can't find my umbrella. Somebody _____ it.
7. I'm looking for Sarah. Where _____ she _____?
8. I know that woman but I _____ her name.

9. She is having a party tonight. She _____ a lot of people.
10. What are you going to do? _____ you _____ yet?
11. "Where are my glasses?" – "I don't know. I _____ them.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences. Use *already* + *Present Perfect*.

e.g. What time is Paul arriving? – He's already arrived.

1. Do Sue and Bill want to see their room? – No, they _____ it.
2. Don't forget to phone Tom. – I _____.
3. When is Martin going away? – He _____.
4. Do you want to read the newspaper? – I _____.
5. When does Linda start her new job? – She _____.
6. John, Mary is coming to our birthday party.. – Yes, I know. She _____.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with the right forms of the verbs in brackets to complete the following sentences in Present Perfect Tense.

1. They _____ (leave) London this month.
2. He _____ (bring) a lot of English papers.
3. She _____ (tell) me about it.
4. I _____ (get) a long letter from my father this week.
5. She (just) _____ (come); she will speak to you in a minute.
6. I _____ (be) to Radio City.
7. I think the director _____ (leave) the town.
8. I _____ (paint) my office.
9. We _____ (know) her since she arrived to our city.
10. I _____ (forget) your name.
11. He _____ (close) the door.
12. He _____ (do) it since we left him.
13. I _____ (give) him my last penny.
14. This order _____ (lead) to many misunderstandings.
15. He _____ (write) his name on my book.
16. She _____ (buy) a new umbrella.
17. He _____ (look) my exercise over and over.
18. I _____ (buy) those books very cheaply.
19. He _____ (work) for two months.
20. She _____ (find) a new job.
21. He _____ (speak) very well.
22. The children _____ (eat) the whole pudding.
23. You _____ (read) many detective stories.
24. Our team _____ (win) the first prize.
25. My little daughter _____ (cut) her finger with a knife.

Exercise 4. Change the verb into the correct form of the Past Simple or Present Perfect.

1. Last night I _____ (lose) my keys. I had to call my flat mate to let me in.
2. I _____ (lose) my keys. Can you help me to look for them?
3. I _____ (visit) Paris three times.
4. Last year I _____ (visit) Paris.
5. I _____ (know) my great grandmother for a few years. She died when I was eight.
6. I _____ (know) Julie for three years. We still meet once a month.
7. I _____ (play) hockey since I was a child. I'm pretty good!
8. She _____ (play) hockey at school but she didn't like it.
9. Sorry, I _____ (miss) the bus. I'm going to be late.
10. I _____ (miss) the bus and then I _____ (miss) the airplane as well.
11. Last month I _____ (go) to Scotland.
12. I'm sorry, John isn't here now. He _____ (go) to the shop.
13. We _____ (finish) this room last week.
14. I _____ (finish) my exams finally. I'm so happy.
15. Yesterday, I _____ (see) all of my friends. It was great.
16. I _____ (see) Julie three times this week.
17. She _____ (live) in London since 1998.
18. She _____ (live) in London when she was a child.
19. I _____ (drink) three cups of coffee today.
20. I _____ (drink) three cups of coffee yesterday.

Exercise 5. Make the Present Perfect – it could be positive, negative or question.

1. (you / keep a pet for three years)

2. (you / eat Thai food before)?

3. (it / rain all day)?

4. (who / we / forget to invite)?

5. (we / not / hear that song yet).

6. (he / not / forget his books).

7. (she / steal all the chocolate)

8. (I / explain it well)?

9. (who / he / meet recently)?

10. (how / we / finish already)?

11. (he / study Latin).

12. (I / know him for three months).

13. (where / you / study Arabic)?

14. (what countries / they / visit in Europe)?

15. (he / hurt his leg).

16. (she / leave her phone in a taxi.).

17. (we / not / lose our tickets).

18. (she / call her mother)?

19. (he / take a taxi)?

20. (she / go / to the library today).

Exercise 6. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Simple Past or Present Perfect Simple).

1. A: I (cycle / just) _____ 50 km.

2. B: I (cycle) _____ 100 km last week.

3. A: I (write) _____ an essay yesterday.

4. B: I (write / already) _____ two essays this term.

5. A: I (ring / just) _____ my friend.

6. B: I (ring) _____ my friend 10 minutes ago.

7. A: Two days ago, I (watch) _____ a Madonna concert on TV.

8. B: I (see / already) _____ Madonna live in concert.

9. A: I (spend) _____ my summer holiday in Australia last year.

10. B: I (be / not) _____ to Australia yet.

Exercise 7. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Simple Past or Present Perfect Simple).

1. Mother: I want to prepare dinner. (you / wash) _____ the dishes yet?

2. Daughter: I (wash) _____ the dishes yesterday, but I (have / not) _____ the time yet to do it today.

3. Mother: (you / do / already) _____ your homework?

4. Daughter: No, I (come / just) _____ home from school.
5. Mother: You (come) _____ home from school two hours ago!
6. Daughter: Well, but my friend Lucy (call) _____ when I (arrive) _____ and I (finish / just) _____ the phone call.
7. Mother: (you / see / not) _____ Lucy at school in the morning?
8. Daughter: Yes, but we (have / not) _____ time to talk then.
9. A: (you / be / ever) _____ to London?
10. B: Yes, I (be) _____ there three times.
11. A: When (be) _____ the last time you (be) _____ there?
12. B: Last summer. I (spend) _____ two weeks in Brighton with my parents and we (go) _____ to London one weekend.
13. (you / like) _____ it?
14. Oh yes. We really (have) _____ a great time in London.
15. Lucky you! I (be / never) _____ to London.

Exercise 8. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Simple Past or Present Perfect Simple).

Haggis is a Scittish dish.

A: (you / try / ever) _____ haggis? - B: Oh, yes!

1. A: How often (you / eat) _____ haggis yet? - B: Two times exactly.
2. A: When (you / eat / first) _____ haggis?
3. B: That (be) _____ in 2005.
4. We (have) _____ a Scottish festival in our town and they also (sell) _____ traditional Scottish food. So I (buy) _____ haggis.
5. A: (you / like) _____ it?
6. B: It (be / not) _____ too bad. And I (know / not) _____ anything about haggis then.
7. A: When (you / find out) _____?
8. B: When I (be) _____ in Scotland in 2007. I (go) _____ to a restaurant and (order) _____ haggis.
9. Afterwards, the waiter (tell) _____ me about haggis: it's the heart, liver and lungs of a sheep, boiled in the animal's stomach.
10. Well, I (eat / never) _____ haggis again since then.

Exercise 9. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Simple Past or Present Perfect Simple).

1. A: (you / buy) _____ the tickets for our journey yet?
2. B: Yes, I (go) _____ to the station yesterday and (buy) _____ the tickets.
3. A: What time (you / go) _____ there?
4. B: I (take) _____ a friend to the station in the morning. His train (leave) _____ at 9:45.
5. A: (you / pack) _____ your bags yet?
6. B: Of course. And I (ask / already) _____ my neighbour to empty my letter box. What about you?
7. B: I (pack) _____ my bags two days ago.
8. Yesterday, my brother (come) _____ home from school, (switch) _____ on the TV and (watch) _____ TV until dinner (be) _____ ready.
9. Oh no, it's raining and I (leave) _____ my umbrella at home.
10. Look! There is so much food left. Nobody (eat) _____ anything.
11. Where (you / be) _____ yesterday? – I (go) _____ to the shopping centre and (buy) _____ a new computer game.
12. Why don't you want to play football with us this weekend? – I (break) _____ my leg.
13. The road is closed. There (be) _____ an accident.
14. I (have) _____ an accident when I (be) _____ in Manchester last year.
15. Come on, let's celebrate! Our team (win) _____ the match.

Exercise 10. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Simple Past or Present Perfect Simple).

1. A: (you / play / already) _____ the new computer game?
2. B: No, not yet. I only (buy) _____ it yesterday and I (have / not) _____ the time yet.
3. A: (you / go) _____ to the cinema last night?
4. B: Yes. I (be) _____ there with Sue and Louis. (you / be) _____ to the cinema recently?
5. A: I last (go) _____ to the cinema two weeks ago.
6. B: So you (see / not) _____ the new action film yet.
7. A: No, unfortunately not. (you / enjoy) _____ it?
8. B: Oh, I really (love) _____ it. But Sue (like / not) _____ it - too much action!
9. A: But why (you / take) _____ her with you? She (tell) _____ me last week that she (hate) _____ action films.

10.B: I think she has an eye on Louis. She (try) _____ to flirt with him all the time. So he (can / concentrate / not) _____ on the film.

Exercise 11. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Simple Past or Present Perfect Simple).

1. I (just / finish) _____ my homework.
2. Mary (already / write) _____ five letters.
3. Tom (move) _____ to this town in 2015.
4. My friend (be) _____ in Canada two years ago.
5. I (not / be) _____ to Canada so far.
6. But I (already / travel) _____ to London a couple of times.
7. Last week, Mary and Paul (go) _____ to the cinema.
8. I can't take any pictures because I (not / buy) _____ a new camera yet.
9. (they / spend) _____ their holiday in New Zealand last summer?
10. (you / ever / see) _____ a whale?

Exercise 12. Grammar Exercise on the Text

The Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon is one of the most spectacular natural features on earth. It is listed as one of the Seven Natural Wonders and became a United States national park in 1919. The park covers an area of nearly 1,900 square miles altogether.

Carved by the Colorado River, the Grand Canyon slices deep into the Colorado Plateau and forms one of the most scenic landscapes in the world. Its altitudes range from about 1,200 feet above sea level to 8,803 feet. The width of the canyon varies from less than a mile to more than 18 miles; in some places the canyon is more than a mile deep.

Because of the great length and depth of the canyon, the park includes many different physical and biological environments. The climate is varied too, ranging from desert to subarctic climate. This is the same climatic variation that can be found between northern Mexico and central Canada.

299 species of birds, 74 kinds of mammals, 8 species of amphibians, and 40 kinds of reptiles are found in the canyon.

The first inhabitants of the Grand Canyon were the Paleo Indians. They arrived 11,000 years ago and were descendants of Asian people who had migrated to the North American continent at least 25,000 years earlier, during the Ice Age. It was only in 1540 that the Grand Canyon was discovered by white settlers.

The Colorado River has cut its way through the whole canyon, that's 277.7 miles. Up to 1963, when the Glen Canyon Dam was built, the Colorado river moved 143

million tons of stones each year, in 1927 even 480 million tons. The Glen Canyon Dam finally reduced the amount of sediment transported by the river.

1. The Canyon is less than a mile deep.
 - a. true;
 - b. false;
2. Only birds are found in the canyon.
 - a. true;
 - b. false;
3. There are many different climates in the canyon.
 - a. true;
 - b. false;
4. The Glen Canyon Dam reduces the amount of stones transported by the Colorado.
 - a. true;
 - b. false;
5. What is the opposite of **above** sea level. _____
6. Which word can you find in the text for "people in later generations you are related with"? _____
7. Put the following sentence into Active. **The Grand Canyon was discovered by white settlers.** _____
8. "The first **inhabitants** of the Grand Canyon were the Paleo Indians." – Substitute **inhabitants** by one of the following words.
 - a. rangers;
 - b. residents;
 - c. people.

Exercise 13. Grammar Exercise on the Text

Put the verbs into the correct tense (Simple Past or Present Perfect Simple).

1. My friends (visit) _____ the Grand Canyon National Park last year.
2. I (be / never) _____ to the Grand Canyon National Park.
3. But I (see) _____ lots of wonderful pictures.
4. And yesterday I (buy) _____ a book about the Grand Canyon.
5. I (read) _____ 30 pages already. It's really interesting.

Exercise 14. Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Use Present Perfect. Mind the signal words (if given).

1. The students (to book) _____ a flight to Vienna.

2. The cat (just/to catch) _____ a mouse.
3. Jack and Brian (just/to draw) _____ this picture.
4. He (already/to invite) _____ his friends.
5. Julia (just/to make) _____ a table with three columns.
6. My friends (to pass) _____ the geography test.
7. I. (just/to feed) _____ the rabbits.
8. The baby hedgehogs (already/to drink) _____ the water. You need to get more.
9. The teacher (to lose) _____ the keys, so he can't open the door.
10. We (already/to download) _____ the worksheets.

Exercise 15. Choose the Past Simple or the Present Perfect tense.

1. I _____ (never / go) to Vienna.
2. My great great grandfather _____ (have) five sisters.
3. He _____ (live) in Manila for a year when he was a student.
4. Oh no! I _____ (lose) my wallet!
5. _____ (you / see) Julie today?
6. At the weekend they _____ (play) football, then they _____ (go) to a restaurant.
7. I _____ (read) six books this week.
8. Amy _____ (live) in Portugal when she was young.
9. She _____ (visit) her grandmother last month.
10. The Vandals _____ (invade) Rome in the year 455.
11. She _____ (live) in seven different countries, so she knows a lot about different cultures.
12. I _____ (go) to the cinema last night.
13. Oh! I _____ (cut) my finger!
14. _____ (you / see) "The King's Speech"?
15. John _____ (never / understand) the present perfect.
16. She _____ (break) her leg the day before her exam.
17. We _____ (see) Oliver yesterday.
18. He _____ (be) here all morning.
19. King Henry the Eighth of England _____ (have) six wives.

Test on Present Perfect

I. Write the participle form of the following verbs.

1. go → _____
2. sing → _____
3. be → _____
4. buy → _____
5. do → _____
6. make → _____
7. drink → _____
8. catch → _____

9. have → _____

10. sit → _____

II. Complete the table in Present Perfect Simple.

positive	negative	question
He has written a letter.		
	They have not stopped.	
		Have we danced?
She has worked.		
	Andy has not slept.	
He has swum.		
	She has not slept.	
		Have you phoned?
Tina has cried.		
	They have not run.	

III. Write sentences in Present Perfect Simple.

1. they / ask / a question - _____
2. he / speak / English – _____
3. I / be / in my room – _____
4. we / not / wash / the car – _____
5. Annie / not / forget / her homework – _____
6. Phil / not / miss / the bus – _____
7. they / not / plant / a tree – _____
8. Vanessa / catch / the ball – _____
9. we / sell / our old car – _____
10. the train / leave / the station – _____

IV. Write questions in Present Perfect Simple.

1. they / finish / their homework - _____

2. Sue / kiss / Ben – _____
3. the waiter / bring / the tea – _____
4. Marilyn / pay / the bill - _____
5. you / ever / write / a poem – _____
6. you / correct / my mistakes – _____
7. you / practise / your English – _____
8. she / tidy up / her room - _____
9. the boss / sign / the letter – _____
10. Mary / shut / the door - _____

V. Ask for the information in the bold part of the sentence.

1. They have talked about art **at school**. – _____
2. Jane has got **a letter**. – _____
3. **Oliver** has cooked dinner. – _____
4. Caron has read **seven** pages. – _____
5. You have heard the song **100 times**. – _____
6. Tony has built **a house**. – _____
7. Avril has crossed the street **at the traffic lights**. –

8. They have **never** been to Australia. – _____
9. **Rupert** has dialled the number. – _____
10. Betty has spent **200 euros** at the shopping mall. -

VI. Make the correct form of the Past Simple or the Present Perfect.

1. We _____ (go) to the theatre last week.
2. Yesterday I _____ (have) dinner with a friend.
3. I _____ (never taste) champagne.
4. When I _____ (be) a child, I _____
(love) ice-skating.
5. I _____ (not / have) any coffee today – I feel very sleepy.
6. I _____ (not / drink) any coffee yesterday.
7. I _____ (read) all his books – I think he's a wonderful
writer.
8. What _____ (you / do) at the weekend?
9. I _____ (always / love) tea – I drink it every day.
10. What subject _____ (she / study) at university?
11. John _____ (lose) his bus pass. Can he borrow some
money?
12. How long _____ (you / know) Susie for?
13. He _____ (be) married for ten years (but he got divorced).
14. _____ (you / ever / go) to Central Park in New York?

15. How many books _____ (she / write) so far?
16. He _____ (wash) the dishes, _____
(clean) the living room and _____ (cook) dinner last night.
17. My great-grandfather never _____ (leave) Scotland.
18. She _____ (come) to London in 2012.
19. She _____ (never / see) snow before.
20. He _____ (be) married for thirty-five years (and he's still
married now).

Unit 7 Service and Safety

Modal verbs (requests and offers), invitations, giving (safety) advice and recommendations, suggestions, obligation and necessity.



Polite requests and offers

1. We use the modal verb *could* in polite requests.

Could you repeat that, please?

Could I see your passport, please?

2. *Would / Do you mind + verb + -ing?* also expresses a polite request.

Would you mind closing the door?

Do you mind not smoking in this area?

3. *Would you like ...?* is used to make a polite offer.

Would you like to see the wine list?

Would you like me to call a taxi?

Offers and invitations:

We use *can I* and to make offers:

Can I help you?

Can I do that for you?

We can also use *shall I ...*

Shall I help you with that?

Shall I call you on your mobile?

We sometime say *I can ...* or *I could ...* or *I'll (I will) ...* to make an **offer**:

I can do that for you if you like.

I can give you a lift to the station.

I'll do that for you if you like.

I'll give you a lift to the station.

We use *would you like (to) ...* for **invitations**:

Would you like to come round tomorrow?

Would you like another drink?

We use *you must* or *we must* for a **very polite invitation**:

You must come round and see us.

We must meet again soon.

Modal verbs (requests and offers):

We use *could you* and *would you* as polite ways of telling or asking someone to **do something**:

Could you take a message please?

Would you carry this for me please?

Could I have my bill please?

Can and *will* are less polite:

Can you take a message please?

Will you carry this for me please?

Giving advice and recommendations

1. We use the modal verb *should* for giving recommendations and advice.

You should drink lots of water.

You shouldn't carry a lot of cash.

Suggestions and advice:

We use *should* to make suggestions and give advice:

You should send an email.

We should go by train.

We use *could* to make suggestions:

We could meet at the weekend.

You could eat out tonight.

We use **conditionals** to give advice:

Dan will help you if you ask him.

Past tenses are more **polite**:

Dan would help you if you asked him.

Typical mistakes

- We use the infinitive without *to* after a modal verb.

You should ~~to~~ carry some identification.

You should carry some identification.

2. Other structures for giving advice and recommendations.

It's best + to + infinitive

It's a good idea + to + infinitive

I recommend you + verb

Avoid + verb + -ing

It's best to visit the region in May or June.

I recommend you visit the Prado museum.

Avoid wearing a lot of jewellery.

3. We can use the modal verb *must* for giving strong recommendations.

You must try our national dish.

You mustn't walk around the town centre late at night.

Obligation and necessity

We use *must* to say that it is necessary to do something:

You must stop at a red light.

Everyone must bring something to eat.

You can wear what you like, but you must look neat and tidy.

I'm sorry, but you mustn't make a noise in here.

We use *had to* for this if we are talking about **the past**:

Everyone had to bring something to eat.

We could wear what we liked, but we had to look neat and tidy.

Giving safety advice

The following phrases are useful when giving advice.

You must take a few precautions.

I recommend you use traveller's cheques or credit cards.

You shouldn't take large amounts of cash.

You should try not to attract attention.

Avoid walking around the poorer areas of the city.

It's best to book with an organized tour.

It's a good idea to take a pill if you get seasick..

Modal verbs (requests and offers)

Look at the examples and complete the information below.

• Making polite requests

Could you spell your surname for me, sir?

Would mind showing me your passports, please?

Do you mind waiting here?

Could you + infinitive?

Would you mind + _____?

Do you mind + _____?

• Making polite offers

Would you like me to call your room?

Would you like the porter to help with your luggage?

Would you like + _____ + _____ + _____?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Choose the correct option.

1. a. Could you please to send me the money?
b. Could you please send me the money?
2. a. Could you help me?
b. Could you to help me?
3. a. I would like a drink.
b. I would liking a drink.
4. a. She would likes a coffee.
b. She would like a coffee.
5. a. Could please you bring my keys?
b. Could you please bring my keys?
6. a. I can to have another drink?
b. I can have another drink?
c. Can I have to another drink?
d. Can I have another drink?
7. a. You can pass me my pen?
b. Can you pass me my pen?
c. Can you pass my pen me?

- d. You can pass my pen me?
8. a. Could she please email me later?
b. Could please she email me later?
c. She could please email me later?
d. Could please email me she later?
9. a. Would you like to go the beach?
b. Would you like to go to the beach?
c. Would you to like go to the beach?
d. Would you like go the beach?
10. a. Could you call please me tomorrow?
b. Could please you call me tomorrow?
c. Could you call me please tomorrow?
d. Could you call me tomorrow, please?

Exercise 2. Fill in the gap with the correct option.

1. _____ I have more cheese on my sandwich?
a. Have to;
b. Could;
c. Must;
d. Would;
2. You _____ eat more vegetables. They are healthy for you.
a. should;
b. would;
c. might;
d. may;
3. I _____ like to buy the same television for my house.
a. could;
b. should;
c. would;
d. may;
4. _____ I have a coffee, please?
a. would;
b. May;
c. Must;
d. Have to;
5. You _____ smoke near children.
a. couldn't;
b. may;
c. shouldn't;
d. must;

6. The passengers _____ wear their seat belts at all times.
a. may;
b. must;
c. can;
d. could;
7. We _____ go to the concert if the rain stops. We don't know for sure.
a. would;
b. can;
c. might;
d. will;
8. I _____ ice skate very well.
a. can;
b. may;
c. might;
d. shouldn't;
9. The boys _____ wake up earlier than 7:30 am. They have class at 8:00 am.
a. would;
b. must;
c. could;
d. can't;
10. The rock band _____ play very well last year. Now they are much better.
a. shouldn't;
b. couldn't;
c. can't;
d. wouldn't.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions giving advice.

1. I want to quit smoking. What should I do?

2. I won 100,000 dollars and I don't know how to spend it. What should I do?

3. I gained a lot of weight in last few years. I want to lose at least 10 kg. What should I do?

4. I have just lost my job. I haven't told my husband / wife yet. How should I tell him / her?

5. I found a wallet which had 2,000 dollars in it. Should I spend it?

6. My son doesn't want to go to school. He says that his teacher and all other students hate him. What should I do?

7. My little brother wakes up very often in the middle of the night. He sleeps usually during the day. I haven't had any good sleep for weeks. What should I do?

8. I have a headache. What should I do?

9. I hate working? What should I do?

10. I feel sad. What should I do?

11. I am always late. What should I do?

12. I keep losing my credit card. What should I do?

13. I have a cold. What should I do?

14. I'm new in this city. I would love to meet some people. What should I do?

15. I want to get rich quickly. What should I do?

Exercise 4. Read the sentences. Fill in the gaps with *should* or *shouldn't*.

1. If it's rainy you _____ take an umbrella.

2. Tom _____ eat so many lollypops. It's bad for his teeth.

3. A: _____ I drink hot tea if I have asore throat?

B. Yes, you _____.

4. They have a test tomorrow. They _____ go to the cinema. They _____ stay at home and study.

5. Children _____ eat lots of vegetables but they _____ eat lots of sweets.

6. I have a party tonight. What _____ I wear? A dress or a pair of trousers?

7. The doctor said: "You _____ eat healthy food. You _____ eat fast food."

8. You _____ watch so much TV. You _____ walk 1 hour a day.

9. You _____ drink fruit juice and water. You _____ drink wine or beer.

Exercise 5. Choose the correct alternative for the following:

1. _____ I borrow a pen, please?
 - a. will;
 - b. would;
 - c. could;
2. - I've forgotten my wallet. – Don't worry. I _____ lend you some money if you like.
 - a. would;
 - b. will;
 - c. could;
3. _____ you like to come to the cinema tonight?
 - a. can;
 - b. would;
 - c. could;
4. Do you mind _____ the window, please?
 - a. closed;
 - b. to close;
 - c. closing;
5. Would you mind _____ me with these boxes?
 - a. if helping;
 - b. helping;
 - c. help;
6. _____ I left early tomorrow morning? I have a doctor's appointment.
 - a. Would you mind if;
 - b. Could;
 - c. Do you mind;
7. _____ I speak to Mr. Smith, please? (Formal polite request)
 - a. Can;
 - b. May;
 - c. Would;
 - d. Would you mind if;
8. _____ you open the window, please? It's hot in here. (Polite request)
 - a. Could;
 - b. Couldn't;
 - c. Won't;
 - d. Wouldn't;
9. _____ buying two loaves of bread on your way home? (Polite request)
 - a. Could you;
 - b. Will you;

c. Would you;

d. Would you mind;

10. Mrs. Redding, _____ lend me two hundred dollars till next week, please?
(Polite request)

a. can't you;

b. could you;

c. do you mind;

d. would you mind;

11. Would you mind _____ here? I have a headache.

a. not to smoke;

b. not smoke;

c. no smoking;

d. not smoking;

12. Betty, _____ help me with this grammar exercise, please? (Informal request)

a. can you;

b. can't you;

c. won't you;

d. do you mind;

13. Could I use your cell phone, please? – Sorry, you _____. (Permission not given)

a. can't;

b. couldn't;

c. mustn't;

d. won't;

14. Could I stay here for a while? – Yes, you _____. (Permission given)

a. could;

b. can;

c. will;

d. must;

Exercise 6. Choose the correct option.

1. Which one of the pair expresses an obligation?

a. I must go to the dentist.

b. I can't go to the dentist.

2. Which one of the pair expresses a request?

a. Could we meet on Thursday?

b. We could meet on Thursday.

3. Which one of the pair expresses a request for permission?

a. Could I go now?

- b. I could go now.
- 4. Which one of the pair expresses a suggestion?
 - a. Could we meet on Thursday?
 - b. We could meet on Thursday.
- 5. Which one of the pair expresses ability?
 - a. He could speak several languages.
 - b. He could speak to the boss.
- 6. Which one of the pair expresses an offer?
 - a. Can you give me a hand?
 - b. I can give you a hand.
- 7. Which one of the pair expresses an invitation?
 - a. We must go out for a drink.
 - b. We must get out of the building.
- 8. Which one of the pair expresses advice?
 - a. You should speak to the hotel manager.
 - b. You may speak to the hotel manager.

Exercise 7. Choose the most appropriate answer expressing request

- 1. _____ you open the window, please?
 - a. can't;
 - b. will;
 - c. could;
- 2. Betty, _____ help me with this grammar exercise, please?
 - a. do you mind;
 - b. can you;
 - c. would you be so kind as to;
- 3. _____ buying two loaves of bread on your way home?
 - a. would you mind;
 - b. would you;
 - c. will you mind;
- 4. Would you mind if I _____ your dictionary for an hour or so?
 - a. would borrow;
 - b. will borrow;
 - c. borrowed;
- 5. _____ I have a pizza, please?
 - a. would;
 - b. can;
 - c. will;
- 6. Mrs. Redding, _____ lend me two hundred dollars till next week, please?
 - a. could you;
 - b. will you;
 - c. can't you.

Exercise 8. Choose the most appropriate variant.

- 1. Which one of the pair expresses a request?

- a. Could we meet on Thursday?
- b. We could meet on Thursday.
- 2. Which one of the pair expresses a suggestion?
 - a. We can stay home and watch a movie.
 - b. We should stay home.
- 3. Which one of the pair expresses an offer?
 - a. Can you give me a hand?
 - b. I can give you a hand.
- 4. Which one of the pair expresses a request?
 - a. Would you like a drink?
 - b. Would you tell her about my call?
- 5. Which one of the pair expresses a suggestion?
 - a. You might bring your own music if you want.
 - b. You might be late for the class if you don't hurry.
- 6. Which one of the pair expresses an offer?
 - a. Will you go to the dentist with me?
 - b. I'll go to the dentist with you if you need.

Exercise 9. Choose the most appropriate answer for expressing advice.

- 1. It's a great town. You _____ visit it some day.
 - a. could;
 - b. might;
 - c. should;
 - d. had better;
- 2. If she wants to buy an apartment, she _____ consult a good real estate agent.
 - a. has to;
 - b. should;
 - c. may need to;
 - d. could;
- 3. _____ I ask John to help us?
 - a. Should;
 - b. Ought;
 - c. Could;
 - d. May;
- 4. Children _____ eat too much chocolate
 - a. must not;
 - b. may not;
 - c. could not;
 - d. should not;
- 5. You _____ come here again, or I'll report you to the police!
 - a. can't;
 - b. won't;
 - c. mustn't;
 - d. would better not;
- 6. He _____ be punished for his terrible attitude to people.
 - a. might;

b. ought to;

c. could;

d. would;

7. I _____ write an article on English grammar tonight, but I have a bad headache. I think I'll go for a walk instead.

a. have to;

b. must;

c. should;

d. had better;

8. I _____ harder for the exam. It was very difficult, and I didn't pass it.

a. should study;

b. had to study;

c. should have studied;

d. must have studied;

9. They _____ invited that guy to the party. He got drunk and started a fight.

a. mustn't have;

b. shouldn't have;

c. couldn't have;

d. wouldn't have;

10. I recommend _____ to one of the local health resorts. Change of scene and fresh air will do you good.

a. to go;

b. going;

c. should go;

d. would go.

Exercise 10. Asking for and Giving Advice. Complete the requests for job advice from an online forum. Add *should*. Sometimes you also need to add a *Wh-* word.

1. I've been offered my dream job. However, it is far from my family and friends.

Should I take the job?

– (Arthur, New York, NY)

2. I need help to make plans for my career.

_____ I talk to?

– (Ari, Toledo, OH)

3. I've been looking for a job for several months. I finally have an offer, but it's not the perfect job for me. However, I really need money.

_____ I take the job?

– (Camilla, San Francisco, CA)

4. I absolutely hate my job! I want to look for another one, but I have lots of student loans.

_____ I do?

– (Samuel, Miami, FL)

5. I would like to change careers, but I don't have experience in the career I like. My friend told me to do volunteer work to get experience.

_____ I do this?

– (Eleni, Austin, TX)

6. I'm almost finished with school and I don't know what kind of job I want.

_____ I do?

– (Katya, Denver, CO)

7. My parents think money is the most important thing in a job. I want to look for a job that makes me happy.

_____ I listen to my parents?

– (Helen, Seattle, WA)

Exercise 11. Choose the appropriate piece of advice to complete the dialogues.

1. Marla: Matt, don't you remember what the doctor said about your smoking habit?

Matt: Yeah, honey, but I'm smoking less now!

Marla: It doesn't matter how much you smoke, he said you *should / shouldn't* smoke anymore.

2. John: Bart, *I think you should / I think you shouldn't* take your oxygen mask.

Bart: Don't worry! The mountain we're going to hike is not that high.

John: But you *do you want to / need to* take your parka. It's cold up there.

3. Waiter: Are you ready to order, sir?

Customer: I don't know which wine I'll have, the Canadian or the Chilean?

Waiter: You *must / could* taste both and then decide.

Customer: That's a good idea.

4. *maybe you should; it's a good idea to; take; don't forget to; why don't you; do you want to; need to; could.*

Mom: Pat, _____ take your pills... Oh, and _____ a scarf, and _____ put on your hat... _____ take my coat? _____ to have something warm... Now, you _____ get the car. You _____ borrow your dad's. But be careful!... Oh, and Pat, _____ take your pajamas?

Pat: _____ Mom, I'll hang out with some friends, so I don't need all these things. See you before midnight.

Mom: Take care!

Exercise 12. Giving advice – Help, what should I do?

Problems	Advice
1. I have a bad headache.	1. You should _____.
2. My neighbours are too noisy.	2. _____.
3. I failed my English test.	3. _____.
4. I have a job interview, but I have nothing to wear.	4. _____.
5. I've lost my wallet.	5. _____.
6. My boyfriend / girlfriend is angry with me.	6. _____.
7. I feel stressed.	7. _____.
	8. _____.

8. I miss my family.	9. _____ .
9. I'm always in a hurry.	10. _____ .
10. I want to stop smoking.	11. _____ .
11. I want to learn how to fly a plane.	

Exercise 13. Match the sentences (a-h) with the correct reactions (1-8).

a. Can I have a glass of water?	1. Yes of course. What about?
b. Is it OK if I make a phone call?	2. Oh, sorry, I said we only have \$50 tickets left.
c. Could you say that again, please?	3. Well, all right. If it's a local call.
d. Can I speak to you for a moment?	4. Oh sure. The remote's on the table.
e. Do you mind if I look at your CDs?	5. Well, not really. Why can't you come?
f. Is it OK if I miss the English lesson tomorrow?	6. Of course, there's a bottle in the fridge.
g. Could you move over, please?	7. You can borrow some if you want.
h. Do you mind if I turn the TV up?	8. Yes, sorry. I didn't realise you wanted to sit down.

Exercise 14. Read the conversations below and fill in the gaps with the words and phrases from the lists.

Do you mind if I; is it OK if I; could you turn; What's the problem; here you are; telling me, thanks, Can I borrow; go ahead.

Conversation 1

A: Yeah?

B: Hello, _____ turn the music down, please? It's one o'clock and I'm trying to sleep.

A: Oh, sorry. Is that better?

B: Yes, _____. Perhaps I can get some sleep now. Good night.

Conversation 2

A: I'm sorry, _____ leave early today? I'm going to take my cat to see the vet.

B: You're going to take your cat to the vet? What's the matter with her then?

A: Him. I don't know. That's why I'm going to take him to the vet's.

B: Oh, I see. Sure, _____. Thanks for _____.

Conversation 3

A: David, do you have your mobile phone with you?

B: Um... yes. Why?

A: _____ it, please? I need to make a quick call to my mother.

B: OK, _____.

Conversation 4

A: _____ change seats?

B: Yes, all right. _____?

A: I can't see because of the sun.

B: OK, then. Why don't you sit there, next to Andrea?

Exercise 15. Choose the correct answer.

1. You _____ leave if you've finished.

a. *may*;

b. *might*;

c. Either *could* be used here.

2. _____ I come in?

a. *Can*;

b. *May*;

c. Either *could* be used here.

3. We _____ not get into the concert without tickets, so we went home.

a. *might*;

b. *could*;

c. Either *could* be used here.

4. - _____ I open the window?

a. *Could*;

d. *May*;

c. Either *could* be used here.

5. - _____ you turn the heating up abit, please?

a. *Could*;

b. *May*;

c. Either *might* be used here.

6. – You _____ take a mobile phone into the exam.

a. *can't*;

b. *may not*;

c. Either *could* be used here.

7. - _____ you help me?

a. *Can*;

b. *Could*;

c. Either *could* be used here.

8. – I'm afraid you _____ not take the exam until you learn all the rules.

a. *may*;

b. *might*;

c. *can't*.

9. – You _____ smoke anywhere on the train.

- a. *cannot*;
- b. *might not*;
- c. Either *could* be used here.

10. – You _____ use my dictionary if you want.

- a. *can*;
- b. *might*;
- c. *cannot*.

Test on modal verbs (requests and offers), invitations, giving (safety) advice and recommendations, suggestions, obligation and necessity.

I. Choose the most appropriate answer for expressing the idea specified in parentheses.

1. _____ speak to Mr. Smith, please? (formal polite request)

- a. Can;
- b. May;
- c. Would;
- d. Would you mind if;

2. _____ a cup of coffee?

- a. Would you like;
- b. I'll
- c. Can you;
- d. Can I;

3. _____ open the door quickly, please? It's very cold!

- a. Would you like;
- b. I'll;
- c. Can you;
- d. Can I;

4. _____ have some water, please?

- a. Would you like;
- b. I'll;
- c. Can you;
- d. Can I;

5. _____ lend me some money, please?

- a. Would you like;
- b. I'll;
- c. Can you;
- d. Can I;

6. _____

- a. Would you like;
- b. I'll;
- c. Can you;
- d. Can I;

7. _____ help me, please?

- a. Would you like;
- b. I'll;
- c. Can you;
- d. Can I;

8. _____ open the door.

- a. Would you like;
- b. I'll;
- c. Can you;
- d. Can I;

9. " _____ come in, please?"

- a. Would you like;
- b. I'll;
- c. Can you;
- d. Can I;

10. _____ help you?

- a. Would you like;
- b. I'll;
- c. Can you;
- d. Can I;

11. – I'm cold.

- _____ lend you my coat.

- a. Would you like;
- b. I'll;
- c. Can you;
- d. Can I;

12. _____ pass me the towel, please?

- a. Would you like;
- b. I'll;
- c. Can you;
- d. Can I;

13. _____ a piece of cake?

- a. Would you like;
- b. I'll;

- c. Can you;
- d. Can I;

14. – It's very dark.

- _____ switch on the light.

- a. Would you like;
- b. I'll;
- c. Can you;
- d. Can I;

15. _____ a biscuit?

- a. Would you like;
- b. I'll;
- c. Can you;
- d. Can I;

16. _____ borrow your ruler, please?

- a. Would you like;
- b. I'll;
- c. Can you;
- d. Can I;

17. _____ a drink?

- a. Would you like;
- b. I'll;
- c. Can you;
- d. Can I;

18. _____ get me some water, please?

- a. Would you like;
- b. I'll;
- c. Can you;
- d. Can I;

19. You _____ yell at your parents. It's not nice.

- a. shouldn't;
- b. can't;
- c. should;
- d. can;

20. _____ I borrow your pen for a minute?

- a. Should;
- b. Can;
- c. Shouldn't
- d. Am

21. P1: _____ you speak Japanese? P2: No, I can't.

- a. Can;
- b. Must;
- c. Can't;
- d. Mustn't;

22. It's late. I _____ get going.

- a. should;
- b. can;
- c. had;
- d. am;

23. I _____ understand what he's saying.

- a. shouldn't;
- b. can't;
- c. may not;
- d. must not;

24. _____ take me to the airport?

- a. Could I;
- b. Would you like;
- c. Could you please;
- d. Could you tell me;

25. _____ some help with your homework?

- a. Would you;
- b. Could I;
- c. Would you like;
- d. Could you;

26. _____ anything else?

- a. Could you please;
- b. Could you;
- c. Would you;
- d. Would you like;

27. _____ helping us?

- a. Would you mind;
- b. Could you tell me;
- c. Could you please;
- d. Would you;

28. _____ follow me please?

- a. Could you please;
- b. Would you;
- c. Would you mind;
- d. Would you like;

29. _____ how to get to XYZ agency?

- a. Would you;
- b. Could you tell me;
- c. Could I;
- d. Could you;

30. _____ stop talking on the phone?

- a. Would you like;
- b. Could you;
- c. Could I;
- d. would you mind;

31. They _____ fix that broken traffic signal.

- a. have;
- b. must;
- c. can;
- d. would;

32. _____ eating less sugar food?

- a. Can;
- b. How about;
- c. Why don't you;
- d. Would you;

33. You _____ go to the doctor, he'll tell you what to do.

- a. should;
- b. shouldn't;
- c. can't;
- d. why don't you;

34. You _____ go to bed so late, you need more sleep.

- a. should;
- b. shouldn't;
- c. can;
- d. how about;

35. I know it's difficult to find, but _____ look on the internet?

- a. how about;
- b. should;
- c. why don't you;
- d. can;

36. _____ wait here for a moment, I'm sure she will be back very soon.

- a. Shouldn't
- b. Why don't you;
- c. How about;

d. Would;

37. You look bored. _____ going for a walk? We could go to the river.

- a. How about;
- b. Why don't you;
- c. Should;
- d. Might;

38. _____ you stay here and I go and look for help?

- a. Should;
- b. How about;
- c. May;
- d. Must;

39. He is thirsty. He _____ drink some water.

- a. should;
- b. couldn't;
- c. wouldn't;
- d. why don't you;

40. His clothes are old and broken. He _____ buy some new clothes.

- a. how about;
- b. shouldn't;
- c. should;
- d. can;

41. The car is expensive. He _____ buy it.

- a. may;
- b. should;
- c. must;
- d. shouldn't;

42. It is raining. We _____ take an umbrella.

- a. how about;
- b. shouldn't;
- c. should;
- d. can;

43. This is a dangerous area. He _____ swim here.

- a. may;
- b. should;
- c. must;
- d. shouldn't;

44. We _____ to buy some bread for lunch.

- a. must;
- b. need;

- c. shouldn't;
- d. may not;

45. We _____ to be quiet in class. That is the rule.

- a. have to;
- b. may;
- c. need;
- d. can;

46. She _____ to wear a coat. It's warm outside.

- a. need;
- b. must;
- c. doesn't need;
- d. may not;

47. Children under 16 _____ go in there.

- a. doesn't need;
- b. mustn't;
- c. need;
- d. how about;

48. She _____ give the names of the people she was with last night.

- a. must;
- b. have to;
- c. could you;
- d. needs;

49. They _____ sell their car for less than what they paid for it.

- a. has to;
- b. mustn't;
- c. doesn't need;
- d. should I;

50. You _____ forget to lock the door when you go out.

- a. needn't;
- b. mustn't;
- c. don't have to;
- d. should.

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