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ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVE GRAMMAR FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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Communicative English grammar for law enforcement officers (Part 1) (Комунікативна граматика для працівників правоохоронних органів (Частина 1)): навчальний посібник для здобувачів вищої освіти (за спеціальністю «Правоохоронна діяльність» та «Право»), викладачів та практичних працівників органів внутрішніх справ. / Пакулова Т.В., Нагорна Ю.А., Тимофіїва К.М. – Дніпро: ДДУВС, 2019. – 108 с.

Навчальний посібник містить граматичну теорію, комунікативні вправи для роботи в аудиторії та вправи для самостійної роботи. Посібник складено з орієнтацією на загальні європейські вимоги до рівня володіння іноземною мовою. Ціль посібника – сформувати автоматизовані граматичні навички, здатні до переносу в різні ситуації.

Посібник призначений для здобувачів вищої освіти (за спеціальністю «Правоохоронна діяльність» та «Право»). Він також може бути використаний викладачами та практичними працівниками органів внутрішніх справ для самостійного удосконалення знань англійської мови.

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UNIT 1. THE VERB. SIMPLE TENSES

Affirmative forms of Present Simple are synthetic, and for all persons singular and plural they coincide with the infinitive stem: I **live**, you **live**, we **live**, they **live**. The 3rd person singular form is built by means of adding the inflexion -s, -es to the stem of the verb: **lives**, **teaches**. The inflexions can be pronounced as:

1. [z] - after vowels and voiced consonants:

play-plays [pleiz]

happen - happens [ˈhæpnz]

2. [s] - after voiceless consonants:

walk - walks [wɔ:ks]

3. [ɪz] - after sibilants and affricates:

kiss - kisses [ˈkɪsɪz]

teach - teaches [ˈti:tʃɪz]

The 3rd person singular of the verb **to say** [says] is pronounced as [sez].

If the stem of the verb ends in “y” which is preceded by a consonant then “y” changes into the combination of the letters “ie” : study - studies, try - tries. The 3rd person, singular of the verbs **do**, **go**, are **does** [dʌz] and **goes** [goʊz].

Interrogative forms of present simple are built with the help of the auxiliary verb **to do** for all the persons except the 3rd person singular. It is placed before the subject and the infinitive stem of the notional verb. **In the 3rd person singular** the auxiliary verb **does** is used. Interrogative forms are represented by the following types of questions.

1. General: e.g. Do you smoke? Does your brother smoke?

2. Alternative: e.g. Do you teach or study here? Does she teach or study here?

3. Disjunctive: e.g. You know German, don't you? She teaches English, doesn't she?

4. Special: e.g. Who teaches English in your class? What language does she teach? Why do you get up so early? When do you go on a holiday?

5. Suggestive: e.g. You like my new hat?

Negative forms are built with the help of the auxiliary verbs **do / does**, negative particle **not** and the **infinitive** stem of the notional verb: **do not live**, **does not live**. The contracted forms are: **don't live**, **doesn't live**.

Present Simple is used to express:

1) general statements and truths without time reference.

E.g. The sun rises in the East. Money doesn't buy happiness. The Black Sea washes Ukraine in the South. It rains in autumn.

2) permanently ongoing present situations without time reference.

E.g. She knows French. They own a big shop. She works as a secretary with a firm. They travel a lot.

3) habitual, repeated actions with frequency adverbs usually, generally, often, seldom, sometimes, never, every day, annually, etc.

E.g. I always go to bed late. He never misses classes. They usually stay in on Mondays. I take my vitamin pill every day.

4) future reference with adverbs denoting time.

E.g. He arrives in two weeks. We play tennis tomorrow. They begin their work next Sunday.

5) mental or emotional states with verbs which refer to it (believe, care, consider, enjoy, expect, fear, hate, like, love, hope, imagine, mean, mind, prefer, regret, remember, suggest, think, want, wish, understand).

E.g. I hate such things. I don't care for him anymore. He believes in God. He doesn't remember my telephone number.

6) perception, reflection, appearance.

E.g. He doesn't see well. She stoops. I feel unwell.

7) the idea of belonging or having something (belong, contain, consist, deserve, cost, differ, matter, measure, weigh, resemble, exist, concern).

E.g. He belongs to his family. You deserve punishment. He weighs 60 kilos. This matter doesn't concern you.

8) a succession of actions taking place at the moment of speaking.

E.g. He takes the letter, reads it carefully, lights the candle and burns the letter.

9) continuous actions going on at the moment of speaking, with verbs of senses (see, hear, smell, taste).

E.g. I see the picture very well. Do you hear the noise? The roses smell so nice. The coffee tastes quite different now.

10) opinions, emotions and wishes (agree, believe, consider, think, need, want, know).

E.g. I don't agree with you. I hate weak coffee. He needs a bike. They think a lot about it.

11) future reference in adverbial subordinate clauses of time and condition after the conjunctions when, as soon as, till, until, unless, while, before, after, if, in case, provided.

E.g. They will come here when they become medical specialists. As soon as I see this book on sale I'll buy it. Stay here until your mum comes. If it doesn't rain tomorrow we'll go to the wood, but if it rains we'll stay in.

Present Simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I read much. You read much. He (she) reads much. We read much. They read much.	Do you read much? Does she read much? You read much, don't you? You don't read much, do you? Do you read much or little? Who reads much? How much do you read? What do you read? Does she read much?	I do not read much. I don't read much. He does not read much. He doesn't read much.
Negative-Interrogative		
	Do I not read much? Don't I read much? Do you not read much? Don't you read much? Does she not read much? Doesn't she read much?	

WRITTEN ACTIVITY

Ex.1. Practice the 3rd person Singular. Make the sentences complete.

Model: You live in town and **she** lives in the country.

1. I do little work, but she ... much work about the house. 2. I see well but my granny ... badly. 3. They watch TV in the evening, but their daughter ... it in the afternoon. 4. They leave home early, but their son ... home much later. 5. I never walk in rainy weather, and Jane ... in any weather. 6. I usually take a bath and my son ... a shower. 7. I don't wear glasses, but my sister ... them. 8. I don't have milk for supper but she always ... milk. 9. I don't say a pray, but she ... a pray before she goes to bed. 10. I don't teach my daughter to play chess, but my sister ... her daughter to play this game.

Ex.2. Make the sentences negative.

1. He needs a big car. 2. He has a headache. 3. They live in the country. 4. He is angry with his son. 5. The book describes the history of the town. 6. She teaches Math at school. 7. It often rains here in May. 8. He smokes before lunch. 9. Misha misses lessons at school. 10. Nelly eats fattening food.

Ex.3. Make the sentences interrogative.

1. Misha eats his food slowly. 2. Many children start learning English in their childhood. 3. Campers sleep in tents. 4. She hears well. 5. His parents are intelligent people. 6. Nelly's parents own a big shop. 7. The Black Sea washes Ukraine in the south. 8. Ann stoops. 9. Ann's parents are divorced. 10. They have breakfast early. 11. The bike costs much.

Ex.4. Add the question tags.

1. He gets to his work by bus, ...? 2. She doesn't eat macaroni, ...? 3. It is nasty again, ...? 4. Misha's day begins with a cold shower, ...? 5. This bus doesn't stop here, ...? 6. The book begins with the description of the morning, ...? 7. You don't operate a computer well, ...? 8. They interview applicants for a job, ...? 9. There is a concert at school today, ...?

Ex.5. Insert frequency adverbs. Mind their position.

1. She wears glasses when she reads (always). 2. He is upset about little things (never). 3. She has a shower in the morning (usually). 4. They get up early (generally). 5. He eats fish (seldom). 6. He exceeds speed (rarely). 7. He is a careful driver (usually). 8. Director is in before 8 (never). 9. The children obey their mother (always). 10. He is late for the first lesson (often). 11. They miss classes on Monday (sometimes).

Ex.6. Rephrase the sentences according to the model.

Model: – He doesn't eat meat. – He never eats meat.

1. She doesn't wear hats. 2. The teacher doesn't shout in class. 3. He doesn't help his wife about the house. 4. Ann doesn't miss her classes. 5. He doesn't break the rules of street traffic. 6. She doesn't take sugar to coffee. 7. He is not on holiday in April. 8. They don't have a swim in cold water. 9. She doesn't finish her work early. 10. She doesn't wash her linen on Sunday.

Ex.7. Translate into English.

1. Вона працює на цій фірмі секретаркою (as a secretary). 2. Я завжди ходжу на роботу пішки. 3. Цей автобус тут не зупиняється. 4. У нього ще не має родини, він живе один у великій квартирі. 5. Той магазин відчиняється о сьомій годині і зачиняється також о сьомій годині. 6. Вони розмовляють іспанською мовою, але роблять багато помилок. 7. Урок з німецької мови закінчується о четвертій годині. 8. У неї завжди багато помилок у диктантах. 9. Він багато балакає, та мало робить.

Ex.8. Give questions to the following answers.

1. Yes, he always comes home late. 2. No, she has no car. 3. No, it seldom rains in summer here. 4. Yes, she is often ill in winter. 5. Yes, it is important to do it now. 6. No, he is not in yet. 7. No, he doesn't earn much money. 8. Yes, she uses much money to pay for the flat. 9. No, they don't keep pets. 10. Yes, the traffic is heavy at rush hours. 11. No, I am not hungry yet. 12. Yes, he always wears jeans at picnics.

Ex.9. Ask questions indicated in the brackets.

1. They get to work by bus. (How...).
2. She is fond of good plain food. (What...).
3. Kate's uncle wears a beard. (Whose...).
4. Young people get married at the age of 25. (At what age...).
5. They usually have two lectures on Tuesday. (How many...).
6. Ann's mother fetches her daughter from nursery school. (Who...).
7. She has problems with her young son. (Whom...).
8. I like shopping in the evening. (When...).
9. This shop is closed now. (Why...).
10. The children are idle today. (Why...).
11. It is difficult to learn to play the game. (Why...).
12. She's got very little milk in the fridge. (How much...).
13. They are often late on Monday. (What day...).
14. She misses her mother. (Whom...).

Ex.10. What information questions would you give to the following answers?

1. He comes home at 5. 2. She weighs 50 kilos. 3. He belongs only to his family. 4. Juice contains vitamins and minerals. 5. The girls speak English fluently. 6. His neighbour has very good manners. 7. Alex knows 3 foreign languages. 8. He has dinner in the college canteen. 9. We use dictionaries when we read foreign books.

Ex.11. Rephrase the following sentences.

Model: – He is a good dancer.

– He dances well.

1. He is a good teacher. 2. He is a bad mixer. 3. He is a brilliant speaker. 4. He is a bad footballer. 5. He is a splendid tennis player. 6. She is a regular camper. 7. He is

a quick cook. 8. She is a careless driver. 9. He is a devoted lover. 10. They are fast runners. 11. They are big eaters. 12. He is a slow worker.

Ex.12. Use the word in brackets to make negative sentences.

1. She takes care of her health. She (не палить). 2. They always have lunch at home. They (не снідають) в кафе. 3. He (не працює) in the evening. He watches TV instead. 4. Alex is a careful driver. Он (ніколи не завищує) speed at crossings. 5. He's got a photo camera but he (не приносить) to class. 6. Jake is a thoughtful son. He (не забуває) to send greetings to his parents on the eve of the New Year. 7. He is a reserved person. He (не сходиться) with people easily. 8. She (не носить) high-heeled shoes. 9. This clay (не розбивається) so easily. 10. She (не мандрує) by plane, it's so expensive.

Ex.13. Write about your routine activities (morning activities, day-off activities, daily activities, etc.) by making up sentences with frequency adverbs.

Ex.14. Make up your own sentences using simple present to express future (arrive, leave, start, begin, end, finish, open, close).

Model: We finish our work tomorrow (next week, soon, in two days, on the 3rd of December, etc.).

Ex.15. Translate into English, using negative sentences.

1. Він ніколи не ходить туди пішки. 2. Мої колеги не люблять політику і не цікавляться нею. 3. Том не прогулює заняття і не спізнюється на них ніколи. 4. Ці дівчата ще не працюють. Вони студентки. 5. Моя сестра не готує їжу, вона харчується у ресторані. 6. Мій друг живе не в Англії, він мешкає у Германії. 7. Він рідко їздить додому на таксі (not often). 8. Він мало спить (not much). 9. Ви дуже мало їсте (not much). 10. Вони ніколи не байдикують (be idle).

Ex.16. Translate into English.

1. Ваш батько палить? – Ні. 2. Ви ходите на стадіон пішки? 3. Ваш брат носить окуляри, так? 4. Ганна добре вчиться в школі? (to do well) – Так. Вона найкраща учениця у класі. 5. Цей автобус йде до стадіону? – Ні. 6. Він не користується вашим автомобілем? – Ні, не користується. 7. Хіба він не розмовляє німецькою? – Ні, розмовляє. 8. Ви не в цьому домі мешкаєте? – У цьому. 9. Студенти вашої групи відвідують виставки в музеї? – Так. 10. Вам багато часу треба щоб доїхати до університету?

Ex.17. Translate into English.

1. Хто викладає математику у вашому класі? 2. Чому ти так мало спиш? 3. Коли вони бувають вдома? 4. Де зупиняється автобус 17? 5. Чому він не допомагає їй по господарству? 6. Чому ви не навчаєте свого сина плавати? – Він дуже часто застуджується. 7. Скільки іноземних мов твоя сестра вивчає в цій школі? 8. Чому мого прізвища немає у списку? 9. Скільки коштує це авто? 10. Скільки дітей у школі займаються дзюдо (to do judo)? 11. Які фільми ви зазвичай дивитесь по телебаченню? 12. У якому віці діти йдуть до школи в цій країні? 13. Коли він завждипрогулює заняття? 14. Скільки часу вам треба щоб доїхати до вашої роботи? 15. Хто ще грає на піаніно у вашій родині?

Ex.18. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. does petrol much a cost litre of how? 2. well her brother speak elder does English? 3. children why noisy in Saturday on are the class so? 4. at you milk much market do the how buy usually? 5. always younger does lessons Saturday she on brother help her do?

Ex.19. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the right form of Present Simple.

1. I'll call you as soon I (to be) free. 2. If she (not to come) to the party I'll be very upset. 3. Stay here until they (to be) back. 4. The delegation will start for London as soon as they (to receive) their visas. 5. In case I (to have got) a photo camera with me I'll take a photo of this castle. 6. If you (to buy) all the flowers you'll pay two times less. 7. The teacher will be angry if she (to be late) again. 8. While you (to be out) I'll cook dinner. 9. It'll be a mistake if he (not to buy) the car. 10. I'll be happy if he (to marry) her. 11. What shall we do if she (not to pass) her exams. 12. We shall go to the wood if it (not to rain) on Sunday. 13. I'll stay in town until good weather (to set in).

Ex.20. Complete the sentences by using Present Simple in the subordinate clause of condition.

Model: – I'll be happy if

- I'll be happy if I pass my exam.

1. I'll be upset if 2. He'll be allergic if 3. She'll panic if 4. They'll miss the train if 5. He will be ill for a long time if 6. I'll take opera glasses if 7. They will be cold if 8. He'll catch up with the group if 9. He'll lag behind the group if 10. They'll fail at the exam if 11. They won't swim in the sea if

ORAL ACTIVITY

Ex.1. Agree with these factual sentences by repeating them after the teacher.

Model: – Twice two makes four.

– Yes, twice two makes four.

1. The sun rises in the east. 2. The earth revolves around the sun. 3. The sun sets in the west. 4. Water freezes at zero. 4. Water boils at 1000C. 5. Glass breaks easily. 6. It rains much in autumn. 7. It snows in winter. 8. People eat when they are hungry. 9. People drink when they are thirsty. 10. Thieves steal money and other things.

Ex.2. Respond to what the teacher is saying by giving affirmative or negative sentences.

a) Model: – I like sunny weather. And you? (and your mother ? ...)

– I also like it. Or: But I don't like it. Or: So do I.

Or: - But I don't.

1. I like chamber music. 2. I play chess. 3. I know Spanish. 4. I eat much fruit. 5. I like dogs. 6. I keep pets. 7. I swim much in summer. 8. I know our dean's telephone number. 9. I walk to the Institute. 10. I cook meals at home. 11. I play the piano.

b) Model: – I don't like rainy weather. And you?

– I don't like it either. (**Or:** But I do).

1. I don't drive a car. 2. I don't play the violin. 3. I don't like cats. 4. I don't eat fish. 5. I don't have meals in our Institute canteen. 6. I don't need a new bag. 7. I don't speak German. 8. I don't trust politicians. 9. I don't buy plastic flowers. 10. I don't have any lucky charms. 11. I I have no annoying habits. 12. I don't eat fast food.

Ex.3. Listen to the teacher and make truthful sentences.

Model: – Dogs don't eat meat.

– Dogs eat meat.

1. Electricity is visible. 2. Rubber breaks. 3. Birds have four legs. 4. Animals do not drink water. 5. Fattening food makes you slimmer. 6. Glass doesn't break. 7. A little child doesn't need care. 8. Apples do not have seeds. 9. Cement breaks easily. 10. Cheap shoes wear well. 11. Ukraine borders on Italy. 12. Computer games are not popular with children. 13. There are many mountains in Ukraine. 14. Ukraine exports textiles.

Ex.4. Work in pairs. Ask your groupmate

- if she lives in the centre of the town;
- if she likes her lodging (hostel);
- if she gets along nicely with her landlady;
- if she keeps pets;
- if she drives a car;
- if she has a driver's licence;
- if she ever buys fast food;
- if she ever has a nap in the afternoon;
- if she is pleased with her study here;
- if she misses her native place;
- if she mixes with people easily;
- if she is allergic to some plants or food;
- if she ever loses her temper;
- if she adapts easily to a new environment;
- if she corresponds with her classmates;
- if she is superstitious;
- if she buys some lucky charms;
- if she eats fattening food;
- is she airs the room before going to bed.

Ex.5. Ask the teacher

- where I go for a holiday;
- where I have my meals;
- where my son works;
- when I get up on weekdays;
- when I come home after my work;
- how I get to the University;
- how much time it takes me to get there;
- till what time I stay at work;
- how often I go to the theatre;
- when I do my laundry;
- what I do on Sundays;
- how I feel in the company of strangers.

Ex.6. Tell the teacher what you often / seldom / always / sometimes / never do.

Model: – I often go to the hairdresser's. And you?

– I seldom go there.

1. I always throw out old papers. 2. I often get upset about little things. 3. I always do my laundry on Sunday. 4. I often buy newspapers. 5. I sometimes panic in an extreme situation. 6. I never wear lucky charms. 7. I seldom buy fast food. 8. I often lose my keys. 9. I often eat ice-cream. 10. I always air the room before going to bed. 11. I never see horror films on TV. 12. I never go to the circus.

Ex.7. What are some things you always / often / usually / never / seldom / occasionally do:

1. When you are on holiday. 2. When you meet a new person. 3. When you go to bed. 4. When you leave your flat for a week. 5. When you go to a party. 6. When a child misbehaves. 7. When a kid cries. 8. When someone asks you for help. 9. When you go to a beach. 10. When it rains hard. 11. When it is frosty out. 12. When you lose something.

Ex.8. Give suggestions using “Why don't you do it?”

Model: – I am sleepy.

– Why don't you go to bed?

1. I am thirsty. 2. I am cold. 3. I am tired. 4. I've got a bad cough. 5. I've got a headache. 6. I am hungry. 7. I don't know what to wear at the party. 8. The room is so stuffy. 9. The furniture is so worn out. 10. I am eager to have a dog. 11. I don't like my lodging. 12. I am so tired.

Ex.9. What is something that you

1. never eat; 2. never drink; 3. never cook; 4. almost always wear in cold weather; 5. never wear in summer; 6. usually read before going to bed; 7. often have for supper; 8. practically always have with you; 9. always use to wash jeans; 10. never leave at home when you go somewhere; 11. always buy for a holiday supper; 12. never order in a restaurant; 13. never listen to; 14. usually go to for your summer holiday; 15. never let little children play with; 16. always take if you go camping; 17. usually keep on your writing desk; 18. sometimes wear to have good luck.

Ex.10. Tell the groupmates what you do 1) every day; 2) very often; 3) practically never; 4) almost always; 5) usually; 6) once a week; 7) every month; 8) every year; 9) once in a while; 10) very rarely.

Ex.11. Elicit information from what is not quite clear in the teacher's sentences by asking a special question.

Model: – I want to tell you something. (What...)

– What do you want to tell us?

1. My son wants to buy something. (What...)
2. My neighbour knows only one foreign language. (What...)
3. He goes to the stadium on a week day. (What day...)
4. I never eat one product. (What ...)
5. One of my relatives climbs mountains. (Which of...)
6. My sister wants to learn to play one game. (What...)
7. She never invites one person to her birthday party. (Whom...)
8. I dislike one colour. (What colour...)
9. Somebody's father comes round to the Institute every week. (Whose...)
10. She doesn't trust people. She has reason for it. (Why... or What reason...)
11. She gets to the market by some other means of transport. (How...)
12. I never wear something. (What...)
13. This book shop doesn't belong to me. (Whom...)
14. She earns a big sum of money. (How much...)
15. She has problem with one of her sons. (Which son...)

Ex.12. Answer the following questions.

1. What will you do if it rains tomorrow?
2. What will you put on if you go to a restaurant tomorrow?
3. What dishes will you order if you go there?
4. Where will you go for a holiday this summer if you have enough money?
5. What other foreign language will you learn if you have this choice?
6. What things will you buy if you win a jackpot?
7. What will you do if you don't pass your exams?
8. What colour will you paint your country house if you have it?
9. What medicine will you take in if you have a headache?
10. What will you do if you have a high temperature?

Ex.13. Tell the classmates in what circumstances you will do what the teacher says.

Model: – In what circumstances will you postpone your picnic?

– If it rains.

1. you buy an expensive car; 2. you take in aspirin; 3. you send your relative a telegram; 4. shake your head; 5. nod you head; 6. raise you voice; 7. go to bed earlier; 8. buy fast food; 9. won't accept the proposal to marry the man; 10. won't eat ice-cream; 11. call a taxi; 12. call an ambulance; 13. won't go to the University; 14. consult a doctor.

Ex.14. Make up 20 sentences about your friend, relative, neighbour within three minutes.

Ex.15. Interrogate each other in order to get the necessary information to fill up a form. Work in pairs.

Ex.16. Interview a) a mother of five children; b) an applicant for a job of a secretary; c) a children's nanny; d) a beauty queen. Practice all types of interrogatives. Try to elicit as much information as you can.

Ex.17. Work in pairs. Describe routine actions students do (your parents, your relatives).

Ex.18. What expressions and words similar to the examples below could you use to describe (your groupmate, your mother, the landlady of your lodging, your neighbour, your friend, etc.).

She is economical / extravagant. She earns much / little money. She saves / wastes money. She works hard / hardly. She is sensible / practical / touchy / frustrated, etc.

Ex.19. Say something to prove that you understand the significance of each proverb.

1. Appetite comes with eating. 2. Time flies. 3. Beauty lies in lover's eyes. 4. A new broom sweeps clean. 5. All is well, that ends well. 6. Actions speak louder than words. 7. Nothing flies into the mouth of a sleeping fox. 8. Success has many friends.

TOPICS FOR WRITTEN AND ORAL COMPOSITIONS

1. My Likes and Dislikes.
2. My Day-Off.
3. My Best Friend.
4. My Annoying Habits.

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Affirmative forms of Past Simple are synthetic. The regular verbs are built by means of adding the suffix –ed to the stem of the verb. This suffix can be pronounced as:

1) [**id**] – after the consonants [d] and [t]:

skate – skated [ˈskeɪt**Id**] mend – mended [ˈmend**Id**]

wait – waited [ˈweɪt**Id**] decide – decided [dɪˈsaɪd**Id**]

2) [**d**] – after vowels and voiced consonants except [d]:

play – played

happen – happened

arrange – arranged

fill – filed

3) [**t**] – after voiceless consonant except [t]

help – helped

smoke – smoked

ask – asked

wash – washed

The final consonant is doubled if the final consonant is preceded by a short vowel or the vowel [ɜ:]:

clap – clapped

nod – nodded

stir – stirred

If a short vowel is rendered by two letters, the final consonant is not doubled:

look – looked.

The final consonant is also doubled in two-syllable verbs if the second syllable is stressed:

refer – referred

compel – compelled

The final –l and –p are doubled in some verbs even in an unstressed position in British English: travel – travel**l**ed worship – worsh**ip**ped

The final vowel –y is changed into –ie if it is preceded by a consonant:

try – tr**ie**d study – stud**ie**d

If –y is preceded by another vowel no change takes place:

play – play**ed** stay – stay**ed**

The irregular verbs are more than 200 in number. They form Past Simple in a different way:

1) **by changing the root vowel:**

give – **gave** blow – **blew** begin – **began** write – **wrote**

2) by changing both the consonant and the vowel:

sell – **sold** tell – **told** keep – **kept** sweep – **swept**

3) by having the same form for the infinitive and the past tense:

put – **put** – put hurt – **hurt** – hurt

4) by changing the stem of the verbs:

go – **went** be – **was / were**

Interrogative forms of past simple are built with the help of the auxiliary verb **did** which is placed before the subject and the infinitive stem of the notional verb.

Negative forms are built with the help of the auxiliary verb **did**, the negation **not** and the infinitive stem of the notional verb.

Interrogative and negative forms of the verb **to be** are built without any auxiliary verbs. They are built by putting **was / were** in the position before the subject: **e.g. Was** he busy that day? **Were** they on holiday in June last year?

Negative forms of the verb **to be** are built with the help of the negative particle **not** which is placed after **was / were**: **e.g. He was not** busy yesterday. They **were not** on holiday in June last year.

Negative-interrogative forms are built by means of the negative form **did not (didn't)**: **e.g. Did** he **not** come yesterday? Contracted forms are commonly used in the spoken language.

The auxiliary **did** is also used in affirmative forms when speaker wants to emphasize the statement: **e.g. She did** invite him to the party.

The Past Simple Tense

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
He helped her yesterday.	Did he help her yesterday? He helped her, didn't he? He didn't help her, did he? Did he help her or him yesterday? Who helped her yesterday? When did he help her? Whom did he help yesterday?	He did not help her yesterday. He didn't help her yesterday.
	Negative-Interrogative Didn't he help her yesterday? Who didn't help her yesterday?	

The past simple is used only with reference to the past. This is shown by different adverbials of time: **yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week (month, year, century), a day ago, long ago, in my childhood, in 1986, on the 9th of May, etc.**

It can be also shown by some other past action, e.g. We came home, when it was 9 o'clock.

The Past Simple is used to express:

1) an action completed in a past period: e.g. On Sunday they **won** a game. She **bought** a new watch last week. All students **passed** their exam yesterday.

2) events, facts in the past: e.g. It **happened** long ago. The house **overlooked** the wood then. She **was** very rich at that time.

3) a succession of past actions: e.g. He **came** up to the shelf, **took** a book from it and **left**.

4) simultaneous actions or events happened at the same time: e.g. As I **opened** the door, I **saw** a strange man. As I **opened** my eyes I **heard** a strange voice. Just as I **opened** my mouth I **thought** of it.

There may be certain differences between British and American English in the usage of some verbs. In American English **burn, dream, learn, smell, spell, spill, spoil** are regular verbs. In British English irregular past tenses and participles with **-t** are more common: **burnt, dreamt, learnt**, etc. The verb **wake** can be regular in American English. And **spit** has both forms **spit** and **spat** as past tense and participle. In British English the verbs **quit** and **wet** are regular verbs, but they are irregular verbs in American English: **quit, quit, quit; wet, wet, wet**. The verb **dive** is regular in British English but it can be irregular in American English: **dive, dived / dove, dived**. In American English past participle of **get** is either **got** or **gotten**. The standard American pronunciation of **ate** is [eit], of **shone** is [ʃon].

The forms **lighted** and **lit** are both used as the past tense and past participle of the verb **light**, but **lit** is more usual.

WRITTEN ACTIVITY

Ex.1. Turn the following statements into the past.

Model: – I'm at school now. (an hour ago)

– An hour ago I was at school.

1. The weather is damp this week. (last week)
2. He misses classes. (last month)
3. He is devoted to his family. (then)
4. We are late for the concert again. (yesterday)
5. It usually happens in autumn. (two years ago)
6. He's got a lot of friends in

Canada. (then) 7. She is allergic to some plants. (in her childhood) 8. He lives with his children. (last year) 9. They usually play computer games on Sundays. (last month)

Ex.2. Put “did”, “was”, “were” into gaps.

1. Where ... you born? 2. Where ... your mother born? 3. When ... you go to school? 4. How old ... your brother when you went to school? 5. What... your favourite subject at school? 6. Where ... your brother live when he ... a child? 7. Why ... he get married so early? 8. When ... they buy the car? 9. How many pets ... they keep last year?

Ex.3. Make the positive sentences negative.

1. The children were thirsty before the last break. 2. They rushed to the canteen after the lesson. 3. The road in that direction was jammed. 4. She was frightened and panicked. 5. They camped last summer. 6. He was hungry before lunch. 7. She wore a hat in summer. 8. It was muddy in the wood. 9. We had an exam in May.

Ex.4. Add the question tags.

1. He was very tired that day, ...? 2. They liked her new car, ...? 3. It was time to break the news, ...? 4. You were not angry with them any more, ...? 5. They had no car then, ...? 6. He drove at a high speed at the crossing, ...? 7. They got married at an early age, ...? 8. There was a black-out yesterday evening, ...? 9. She gave birth to a pretty baby, ...? 10. They didn't sell the car on Sunday, ...?

Ex.5. Turn the following into the past. Add an adverbial of time pointing to the past (then, yesterday, last year, etc.) and make them negative.

1. I have a lot of friends now. 2. Kate has got a very expensive video camera. 3. They've got no time now. 4. The children are so noisy at the lesson. 5. He's got a terrible headache now. 6. I haven't got enough money to buy a car. 7. I have lunch in a cafe. 8. I've got so many mistakes in this test. 9. She has no problems with her children.

Ex.6. Make the following sentences interrogative.

1. The house had very big windows. 2 They had dinner in the canteen yesterday. 3. The Greens had a pet shop last year. 4. They had ice-cream for the sweet. 5. Their names were on the list. 6. There was a pretty cafe here. 7. They showed them very many interesting things at the exhibition. 8. Kate's father fetched his daughter from school yesterday. 9. They had many fish dishes on the menu. 10. Her parents were on holiday in August.

Ex.7. Make the positive sentences negative and the negative sentences positive.

1. He was good at music. 2. He had a high temperature last week. 3. He wasn't upset about his failure. 4. There were no mistakes in her last dictation. 5. He didn't drive very carefully. 6. They raised many important questions at the last meeting. 8. They were willing to help us. 9. There was a break after the lesson. 10. He found a job last month. 11. He drove there at a high speed. 12. He read much in summer. 13. She didn't catch a cold at the picnic. 14. He wrote to her. 15. He took his failure very close to his heart. 16. He began to practice tennis last week. 17. He didn't eat fish in his childhood. 18. He paid much money for his video camera. 19. He didn't take photo of that castle.

Ex.8. Here are the answers to some questions. Give questions to the following answers.

1. Yes, I was busy in the morning. 2. No, he didn't phone me yesterday. 3. Yes, they had a garage here two years ago. 4. Yes, this dish was on the menu. 5. No, he wasn't late for the bus. 6. Yes, he translated the article in the evening. 7. Yes, he was married then. 8. No, there was no theatre here 5 years ago. 9. Yes, I was afraid of mice in my childhood. 10. No, he didn't meet her at the station. 11. Yes, it took her much time to do the work.

Ex.9. Complete the following sentences, using the Past Simple.

Model: Now he goes to work by his car but a few years ago he went to work by bus.

1. Now he eats fish but in his childhood he never ... it. 2. Now he doesn't sleep in the daytime but he often ... before. 3. They live in Canada now but ten years ago they ... in Ukraine. 4. Now they get up at 7 in the morning but when they lived in the country they ... much earlier. 5. Now she knows a lot about this city but before she ... nothing about it. 6. I seldom write to my parents now but in the first year I ... to them very often. 7. She knows French now but when she went to school she ... it. 8. They don't keep any pets now but last year they ... them. 9. I don't read such books now but a few years ago I ... them. 10. He sings badly now but there was time when he ... very well.

Ex.10. a) Give the Past Simple of the following regular verbs:

1. study, hurry, marry, stay, cry, play. 2. settle, arrange, happen, boil, solve, lecture. 3. clap, knit, sip, lag, watch, miss, stop. 4. transfer, refer, travel, lie (брехати).

b) Give the Past Simple of the following irregular verbs:

5. lay, lie (лежати), drive, teach, eat, make, dream, burn, swim, forget, pay.

Ex.11. Complete the sentence by adding a suitable verb to make the situation complete.

Model: I took a cigarette and lit it.

1. I rose and ... (greet). 2. I said good-bye and ... (leave). 3. I came up to the window and ... (open). 4. I took a glass of milk and ... (drink). 5. I heated the chicken and ... (eat). 6. I took a telegram and ... (read). 7. I picked up the receiver and ... (dial). 8. I took the candle and (light). 9. I tried on the coat and (look at myself in the mirror). 10. I switched off the telly and ... (go to bed).

Ex.12. Complete the complex sentence. Connect your idea with the previous thought.

a) Model: – I didn't eat though

– I was hungry.

1. I didn't stay in the shade (hot). 2. I didn't take my umbrella (rainy). 3. I didn't eat the cake (delicious). 4. I didn't take in the tablet (ill). 5. I didn't go to bed ... (sleepy). 6. He didn't iron the shirt though ... (wrinkled). 7. He didn't wash the jeans ... (messy). 8. I didn't heat the meat ... (cold). 9. I didn't put on my warm sweater ... (windy and damp). 10. I didn't put on my boots ... (muddy).

b) Model: - Though she was thirsty...

- she didn't drink the water.

1. Though she was hungry 2. Though it was rainy 3. Though the cake was delicious 4. Though she was ill ... 5. Though she was sleepy 6. Though the shirt was wrinkled 7. Though the meat was cold. 8. Though the jeans were messy 9. Though it was windy 10. Though it was muddy

Ex.13. Choose the best completion. Then change the position of the time clause.

Model: – When the phone rang,

– When it rang I answered it.

Or: – I answered the phone when it rang.

1. She screamed

a) when the rain stopped

2. I closed my umbrella

b) when there was a black-out and

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 3. She bought sport shoes | the train stopped |
| 4. She took a lot of photos | c) when a stranger grabbed her arm |
| 5. The vase broke | d) when the movies ended |
| 6. They rushed out | e) when I dropped it |
| 7. He opened the emergency door | f) when the snow began |
| 8. We went skiing | g) when it got warmer |
| 9. We spent a lot of time out | h) when she was in Paris |
| 10. They slept in tents | i) when they went camping |
| | j) when they were on holiday at the riverside |

Ex.14. Connect your ideas with “so”.

Model: – It began to rain,
– so I opened my umbrella.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. It stopped raining, so ... | (to close umbrella) |
| 2. It got warmer, so ... | (to go out) |
| 3. It got much colder, so ... | (to stay in) |
| 4. The pie was ready, so ... | (to eat) |
| 5. The dog was hungry, so ... | (to feed) |
| 6. The cat was thirsty, so ... | (to give water) |
| 7. The girl was upset, so ... | (to calm) |

Ex.15. Pair phrases from the left-hand column with the ones in the right-hand column to make logical sentences. Connect them with the conjunction because.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. to miss an easy goal | a) to be nasty and muddy |
| 2. not to turn up at the concert | b) to have a headache |
| 3. to wear a fur coat | c) to be frosty |
| 4. not to phone Jane | d) not to know the telephone number |
| 5. to compliment the student | e) to be in bed with a high temperature |
| 6. not to go out | f) to write the test brilliantly |
| 7. to refuse the offer | g) to be angry with the boy |
| 8. not to speak to John | h) not to be fit for this work |
| 9. not to correspond with her | i) not to know English well enough |
| 10. not to read English books | j) not to know her new address in the original |

Ex.16. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. did how petrol much a cost litre of then? 2. language want learn foreign you to why didn't any? 3. restaurant whose the did at you see yesterday parents? 4. noisy

at boys excited and so lesson were the why the? 5. so the were people bus many there why in?

Ex.17. Complete the following sentences using the negative form of the Past Simple.

Model: – I took a sandwich but I ...

– I didn't eat it.

1. I lit a cigar but ... (smoke). 2. I went to bed but ... (sleep). 3. I opened the book but ... (read). 4. I took a jumper but I ... (wear). 5. I dropped my glasses but they ... (break). 6. I sent a letter to them but they ... (receive). 7. I invited him to my birthday party but he ... (come). 8. He came but ... (take). 9. I looked for the key but ... (find). 10. He took his exam on Monday but... (pass). 11. He got wet to the skin but ... (catch a cold). 12. He loved her but she ... (care for). 13. She called him but he ... (turn back). 14. She spoke coldly but he ... (get hurt). 15. The current was so strong there but he ... (get drowned). 16. He got into a road accident but he ... (get injured). 17. He followed all the doctor's instruction but he ... (recover). 18. They loved each other but they ... (get married). 19. They didn't love each other any more and they ... (get divorced).

Ex.18. Ask questions indicated in the brackets.

a) 1. She was fond of her little son. (Whom...) 2. Jake was five when he went to school. (How old...) 3. Ann was born on the 6th of April. (When...) 4. It was 11 o'clock when her parents came home. (What time...) 5. Ann's brother was a very noisy boy in his childhood. (What kind of boy...) 6. They were tired of rain and fog. (What...) 7. He was hurt because his friend's remark was very cold. (Why...) 8. The children were so noisy at the last lesson. (At which lesson...) 9. John was in love with Kate then. (Whom...) 10. There are five rooms in the house. (How many...)

b) 1. The children had dinner at 4. (When...) 2. Nick's brother had a rare collection of coins. (What kind of...) 3. The students had an exam on Monday. (On what day...) 4. Kate's neighbour had a very big dog. (Whose...) 5. Peter had five mistakes in his test. (How many...) 6. Jake usually had much money on him. (How much...) 7. Liza hadn't a photo camera with her. (What...) The children had four meals a day. (How many...) 9. Ann had no new ideas. (Why...) 10. She had breakfast in a nice little cafe. (Where...)

c) 1. Jake bought a new car last week. (When...) 2. They went to the Crimea for a holiday. (Where ...) 3. Ann lost her key yesterday. (What ...) 4. He made six mistakes in his final mid-year test. (How many ...) 5. The teacher complimented Liza's test. (Whose ...) 6. She didn't turn up at the concert because she was ill. (Why ...) 7. He got to his office by bus. (How...) 8. They had coffee breaks 3 times a day. (How many ...) 9. Jake paid for Ann's dinner. (Whose ...) 10. He weighed 80 kilos then. (How much ...)

Ex.19. Each sentence has a mistake. Find it and correct it.

1. He had no breakfast in the morning. 2. The boys lied on the sand till 11 o'clock. 3. There was so many people in the canteen. 4. Yesterday he lated for his lesson again. 5. It was rain last Sunday and I stay in all day. 6. When did it happened? 7. Why did he lied to his mother again? 8. Jake didn't won a lottery last month. 9. Why had he no supper yesterday? 10. When was it snow last time?

Ex.20. Translate it into English.

1. Їх учора тут не було. 2. Минулого тижня він був на лікарняному (to be on sick leave). 3. У дитинстві я дуже була схожа на маму обличчям (in looks). 4. П'ять років тому на цій вулиці була бібліотека. 5. Учора було вітряно, але вітер не був холодним. 6. Вуличний рух в цій частині міста був дуже напруженим. 7. У дитинстві у мене була алергія на апельсини. 8. Багато років тому Харків був столицею України. 9. Вони ніколи не були у відпустці взимку тоді. 10. Він часто запізнювався на заняття тоді, і його викладачі були незадоволені ним.

Ex.21. Translate into English.

1. У нас не було кішки минулого року. 2. У них не було зборів учора. 3. Тоді у неї не було часу займатися своїми дітьми (take care of). 4. Минулого тижня у нас у школі була дискотека. 5. У дитинстві у мене було багато іграшок. 6. У нього було мало друзів у школі. 7. Вранці у мене дуже боліла голова. 8. У нього не було із собою гітари. 9. Ми вечеряли дуже пізно вчора. 10. Тоді у них не було великого саду.

Ex.22. Translate into English.

1. Ви були вдома учора ввечері? – Ні, я був у театрі. 2. Фільм був цікавим? – Так. Цікавим та кумедним. 3. Він хворів минулого тижня, чи не так? – Так, хворів. Це був грип? – Ні, сильна застуда. 4. Чому діти учора так галасували на останньому уроці? – Тому, що це була субота. 5. Хіба мого прізвища не

було у списку? – Ні, не було. 6. Коли твої батьки були у відпустці останнього разу? – У грудні. 7. Скільки тобі було років, коли ти пішов до школи? – Шість. 8. Котра була година, коли ти повернувся додому? 9. Чий батько був у школі вчора? – Мій. 10. Тут була бібліотека п'ять років тому, чи не так?

Ex.23. Translate it into English.

1. Він був у відпустці влітку чи восени минулого року? – Влітку. 2. У них був екзамен учора. 3. Коли у неї був останній екзамен? – Минулого понеділка. 4. Чому у нього не було з собою фотоапарату? Він завжди при ньому. 5. Ви добре провели час на пікніку? – Так, але було дуже спекотно. 6. Скільки разів ти їв учора? – Чотири, як завжди. 7. Де ви вечеряли два дні тому? – У ресторані. 8. Тоді у них була кішка чи собака? – Собака. 9. У тебе не було часу допомогти своєму братові, так? 10. Чому у мене так боліла голова вчора ввечері?

Ex.24. Test translation.

1. Минулого року мій брат дуже багато читав. 2. Останнього разу ти обіцяв навідати нас. 3. Автобус 17 тут тоді не зупинявся? А де він зупинявся? 4. Я телефонував вам учора в офіс, але вас там не було. Де ви були? – Я їздив зустрічати польську делегацію. 5. Де ви мешкали п'ять років тому? – Я мешкав у Львові. Я там навчався в університеті. 6. Коли ви почали вивчати англійську мову? – У дитинстві, коли мені було п'ять років. Спочатку моя мати навчала мене, а потім у мене був інший викладач. 7. Мені дуже сподобався учора концерт рок-музики по телебаченню. А ти дивився його? – Ні, у нас в цей час вимкнули світло (to have the blackout). 8. Коли вони одружились? – П'ять років тому, коли вони були студентами. Їм обом було лише 20 років _____. 9. Коли народився син вашої молодшої сестри? – Він народився 18 березня. 10. Чому вас не було на уроці математики учора? – Я був хворий. Я був у лікаря в цей час. 11. Учора в університеті були збори першокурсників, але в залі було мало студентів з вашої групи. Чому вони не прийшли на збори? Адже вони знали про це, чи не так? – Ні, не знали. 12. Вона заклеїла (seal) лист, приклеїла до нього марки і опустила його до поштової скриньки. 13. Чому тобі не сподобалась подорож? – Тому, що потяг був переповнений (to be crowded with passengers), було дуже душно. 14. Кажуть, що злодій вліз (burgle) до їхньої квартири й вкрав усе цінне (valuables). 15. Кілька разів ви були у відрядженні (on a business trip) у січні? – Три рази. 16. Чому він тоді не купив автомобіль? – Йому не сподобався його колір.

ORAL ACTIVITY

Ex.1. Agree with these factual sentences by repeating them after the teacher.

a) Model: – Shakespeare was born in 1564.

– Yes, he was born in 1564.

1. Charles Dickens was born in 1812. 2. Somerset Maugham was born in Paris in 1914. 3. The Second World War began in 1939. 4. The Scout movement started in England. 5. The Chernobyl accident happened in 1986 on the 26th of April. 6. An American chef Lous Lassen made and sold the first hamburgers in 1985. 7. A Scotsman, John Baird, transmitted the first TV picture in 1825. 8. Neil Armstrong stepped on the moon's surface in 1969, on the 21st of July.

b) Model: – People didn't use mobiles forty years ago.

– No, they didn't use mobiles forty years ago.

1. People didn't eat hamburgers until 1985. 2. People didn't write ballpoint pens until 1928. 3. People didn't use computers until 1950. 4. People didn't travel by plane in the 18th century. 5. People didn't travel to other planets in the 19th century. 6. People didn't land on the Moon till 1994. 7. People didn't have so many gadgets at home in the past.

Ex.2. React to the teacher's questions.

Model: – Now it's ten o'clock. But an hour ago?

– An hour ago it was nine o'clock.

1. Today it is Sunday. And yesterday? 2. Now you live in Gorlivka. But three years ago? 3. You are a student now. But five years ago? 4. You are tall now. But ten years ago? 5. It's April now. But two months ago? 6. You don't have a pet in your room now. But five years ago? 7. You cook yourself now. But five years ago? 8. You have two holidays a year now. But when at school? 9. You live without your parents now. But in your childhood? 10. You do your laundry on Saturday. But last year?

Ex.3. The teacher did something which he / she didn't want to do. Guess what he / she did.

Model: – I didn't want to go out yesterday.

– But you went out.

1. I didn't want to buy any fish yesterday. 2. I wasn't going to help the boy. 3. I didn't want to invite many people to the birthday party. 4. I didn't want to change the wall paper in the room. 5. I never thought that I might catch a cold bathing in

the river so long. 6. It was difficult for me to tell my son about it. 7. I didn't mean to offer him my help. 10. I never planned to teach my son music. 11. It was dangerous for me to walk there so late. 12. I never expected him to lose the keys. 13. I wasn't going to call on my friends in Kyiv.

Ex.4. React to what the teacher is saying by a negative sentence.

Model: – Boris planned to come over the weekend.

– But he didn't come.

1. My friends wanted to take her out of the dangerous trip. 2. I planned to offer him a season job. 3. I was going to present him with a new dictionary. 4. I wanted to have a lunch in the cafe. 5. They were planning to raise this question at the meeting. 6. My brother was going to be at the wheel. 7. I wanted to have a nap in the afternoon. 8. I planned to speak to my son about the coming holiday. 9. The examiner wanted to give an additional question to the student. 10. He wanted to be the first to come to the party.

Ex.5. You are surprised at what the teacher is saying.

a) Model: – It was windy yesterday.

– Was it? It wasn't windy.

1. You were upset all day yesterday. 2. Your telephone was disconnected all day yesterday. 3. You were late for the first lesson. 4. It was very cold in the class yesterday. 5. You were a bad mixer in your childhood. 6. Your grandparents were very noisy people. 7. You were angry with me last week. 8. You were unwell all day yesterday. 9. It was cloudy in the morning. 10. You were often idle in your childhood.

b) Model: – You had a headache yesterday.

– Did I? I didn't have any headache yesterday.

1. You had a meeting after your classes yesterday. 2. You had a bad day last Sunday. 3. You had a quarrel with your best friend yesterday. 4. You had supper in the cafe yesterday. 5. You had a bad cold last week. 6. Your mother had a birthday party last Saturday. 7. You had many mistakes in your last test. 8. You had many problems with study at school. 9. Your father had a high temperature yesterday evening. 10. You had many flowers in your room last year.

c) Model: – You went to the market yesterday morning.

– No, I didn't go there.

1. You got up very late in the morning. 2. You took a cold shower in the morning. 3. You sold your dictionary yesterday. 4. You missed many lessons last week. 5. You broke your favourite cup in the morning. 6. Your friend kept his promise yesterday. 7. You went fishing on Saturday and caught a big fish. 8. You ate fried potatoes in the morning. 9. You took driving lessons last month. 10. You walked to the institute last week.

d) Model: – There was a concert in the Institute yesterday.

– No. There wasn't any concert here yesterday.

1. There was a library in this street last year. 2. There was an Opera and Ballet House in your town five years ago. 3. There was a stadium not far from your house some years ago. 4. There was some change in your time-table yesterday. 5. There were many mistakes in your last test. 6. There were some teachers in the canteen when you came in. 7. There was mushroom soup on the menu in the canteen yesterday. 8. There was a break in the middle of the first lesson. 9. There was a garage behind your parents' house some years ago. 10. There were many spelling mistakes in your last essay.

Ex.6. A part of the teacher's information is not true. React to it.

Model: – You had two lectures yesterday.

– No. We had only one lecture.

1. You had four periods yesterday. 2. You had a dog and a cat two years ago. 3. Your parents taught you music and foreign languages in your childhood. 4. You bought bread and caviar on your way home. 5. Last year you had two days off. 6. You invited twenty people to your last birthday party. 7. All your friends came to the concert yesterday. 8. You made ten mistakes in the test. 9. You watched TV and listened to the music on the radio yesterday evening. 10. You took six exams in summer.

Ex.7. You did something in the past that your teacher didn't do. Say it.

Model: – I didn't go to the chemist's yesterday.

– But I went there.

Ex.8. You didn't hear me properly. Get exact information by asking me wh-questions.

a) Model: – I saw a quiz on TV yesterday.

– What did you see on TV yesterday?

1. I bought a dictionary in Kyiv last week. 2. The thief stole a video camera. 3. She hung a picture on the wall. 4. They planted bushes yesterday. 5. They sold their garage last week. 6. She wore a sweater in the open air. 7. I lost my friend's address. 8. He drank coffee in the morning. 9. The teacher began to read a fairytale to the children. 10. She gave her son a photo camera for his birthday.

b) Model: – I saw a good film on TV yesterday.

– What film did you see on TV?

1. He bought a very expensive vase last week. 2. I saw rare coins at the exhibition. 3. He sold his new car yesterday. 4. They smoked very weak cigars. 5. They drank very strong coffee. 6. The children wore warm sweaters at the picnic. 7. They saw a thrilling film on TV in the evening. 8. He brought very big melons home. 9. He gave her a valuable present. 10. She treated them to a chocolate cake.

Ex.9. React to a part of the teacher's information which is not quite clear by asking a special question.

Model: – Yesterday I bought something.

– What did you buy?

1. In the morning I got a letter from somebody. (Whom...) 2. Last week he sold one of his dictionaries. (Which...) 3. It took me a great deal of time to translate the medical article. (How much...) 4. She painted her cottage house nice colour. (What colour...) 5. I left my wallet somewhere. (Where...) 6. I found something last week. (What...) 7. I walked somebody home yesterday evening. (Whom...) 8. Oksana was very much interested in something in the first year of her study. (What...) 9. I got upset about something in the evening. (What...) 10. They got married in winter. (On what date...) 11. I trusted (admired) somebody very much in my childhood. (Whom...) 12. She started climbing when she was just a child. (When...) 13. They lost several games last week. (How many...)

Ex.10. Ask and answer why-questions and when-questions in your own words. Work in pairs.

Model: Teacher: Nina went to the supermarket yesterday.

1st student: (Looking at Nina.) Why did you go there?

Nina: I wanted to buy some food to my pet.

2nd student: When did you go there?

Nina: I went there just after my lessons.

1. Boris refused to take part in the concert. 2. The game was exciting but my friend didn't watch it. 3. Nina cooked dinner by the light of the candle yesterday. 4. Ann changed her lodging last week. 5. Misha's parents sold their car. 6. Victor got wet to the skin one day last week. 7. Stas didn't come to the meeting. 8. Our handball team didn't win the game. 9. The policeman stopped Misha's car. 10. Max missed a lecture in Foreign Literature. 11. They didn't include this question in the agenda. 12. Boris didn't greet his teacher when he entered the classroom.

Ex.11. Ask and answer questions with “how much” and “how many”.

Model: Teacher: Nina invited her friends to the party.

Student: (Looking at Nina.) How many people did you invite?

Nina: I invited ten people.

1. Oksana drank two cups of coffee in the morning. 2. There were 4 questions in the agenda. 3. He weighed 90 kilos two years ago. 4. I had only ten dollars with me. 5. A ticket from Donetsk to Kyiv cost 60 grivnas not long ago. 6. Stas saw twenty names on the list. 7. The thief stole very much money. 8. School in Europe devoted 1-3 hours per week to physical education not long ago. 9. It took Nina 2 hours to translate the documents.

Ex.12. Ask your friend

- a) – if she was on holiday in August last year;
– if she was pleased with her summer holiday;
– if she was at the seaside;
– if she was on the beach all day;
– if the water in the sea was warm enough to bathe in it;
– if she was afraid of mice in her childhood;
– if she was good at Math at school;
– if she was often ill in her childhood;
– if she was allergic to some food in her childhood;
– if she was ever late for her classes;
– if she was noisy in class;
– if her school teachers were pleased with her progress in study;

- if her childhood was happy.
- b)**
 - if she had many toys in her childhood;
 - if she had some pets when a child;
 - if she had meals at her school canteen;
 - if she had cakes for the sweet;
 - if she had some noisy games with her playmates;
 - if she had headaches in her childhood;
 - if she had some musical instruments;
 - if she had a video camera five years ago.
- c)**
 - if she went to school at the age of 7;
 - if she did well at school;
 - if she studied foreign languages in her childhood;
 - if she played some musical instruments;
 - if she missed classes at school;
 - if she misbehaved in class;
 - if she ever talked back to her teachers;
 - if she took part in school events;
 - if she enjoyed study at school;
 - if she finished school with good results.

Ex.15. Say what you never did.

1. when you were a little child; 2. when you were at school; 3. when you were on holiday at the seaside; 4. when you were in a children's camp.

**Ex.16. Look back upon your childhood and say what you were like as a child?
What was your school life like?**

TOPICS FOR WRITTEN AND ORAL COMPOSITIONS

1. My Day Yesterday.
2. My Life at School.

3. A Bad Day in My Life.
4. My Last Stay at the Seaside.

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

All the forms of Future Simple are analytical. They are built with the help of the auxiliary verbs **shall** (for the first person both singular and plural) and **will** for the second and the third persons and the infinitive stem of the notional verb.

E.g. I **shall** speak to them tomorrow. He **will** do it next week.

The auxiliary verb **shall** does not normally occur in Modern English when the subject is expressed by a phrase like **You and I** will be here soon. **Both of us** will do it. **Shall** and **will** are usually contracted with pronouns in both speech and in informal writing. **Will** is hardly contracted in formal writing. **E.g.** I **'ll do** it tomorrow. He **'ll pass** his exam. The use of the contracted form may depend on the sound before. The contracted form **'ll** is unlikely to replace **will** if the previous word ends in **-ll**. **E.g.** The hall **will be crowded**. The interrogative forms are built by placing **shall** and **will** before the subject.

E.g. **Will** you **do** it tomorrow?

The negative forms are built with the help of the negative particle **not** which is placed between the auxiliary verb and the infinitive stem of the notional verb.

E.g. He **will not go** there tomorrow.

The contracted negative forms are commonly used in spoken English:

will not – won't, shall not – shan't. **E.g.** I **shan't do** it tomorrow. He **won't go** there tomorrow.

The negative-interrogative forms are also usually contracted. **E.g.** **Won't** he **do** it next week? In tag questions **shall** and **will** are not contracted. **E.g.** He **won't be** here next Monday, **will he?**

Future Simple is often used with adverbs pointing at the future: **tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week, soon, in two weeks, in the near future.**

Future Simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I shall do I'll do You will do You'll do He (she, it) will do We shall do We'll do They will do They'll do	Shall I do? Will you do? Will he (she, it) do? Shall we do? Will they do? Will he or she do it? They will do it, won't they? Who will do it? When will he do it?	I shall not do I shan't do You will not do You won't do He (she, it) will not do He (she, it) won't do We shall not do We shan't do They will not do They won't do
Negative-interrogative		
Shall I not do? Will you not do? Will he (she, it) not do? Shall we not do? Will they not do?	Shan't I do? Won't I do? Won't he (she, it) do? Shan't we do? Won't they do?	

Future Simple is used to express:

1) simple facts in the future: e.g. He will go camping in summer. They will start next week.

2) decisions taken at the moment of speaking (on-the-spot decisions):

E.g. It's getting late. I'll turn on the light. It's urgent. I'll call him.

3) hopes, fears, promises, threats etc. with the verbs expect, hope, believe, doubt, be sure, be afraid, etc.: e.g. I hope he'll come to the party. I am afraid I'll be late.

4) actions or predictions which may happen or may not happen in the future:

e.g. He will possibly marry her. He will never forgive her.

5) actions which will inevitably happen: e.g. Mary will be twenty next Sunday. I shall be 16 soon.

6) a succession of actions in the future: e.g. We'll drop in at the cafe, we'll have a lunch there and then we'll go sightseeing. I'll come home, have a shower and then I'll call her.

The modal phrase **to be going** is used with reference to the future. It's typical of informal conversational style. It is used to express:

1) actions which are intended to be performed in the near future.

E.g. She's going to visit her sister tomorrow. The boys are going to take their exam next week.

2) planned actions or intentions. The idea of intention is emphasized.

E.g. We're going to build a new garage. He's going to stay there for a week.

3) future actions predicted on the basis of present evidence.

E.g. She's going to have a baby in June. Look at the sky. It's going to rain.

4) predictions about events that are outside people's control.

E.g. He's going to get better. I'm going to faint.

The Modal Phrase to be going	
Affirmative	Negative
I am going to do I'm going to do You are going to do You're going to do He (she, it) is going to do He's going to do We are going to do We're going to do They are going to do They're going to do	I am not going to do I'm not going to do You are not going to do You're not going to do He (she, it) is not going to do He (she, it) isn't going to do We are not going to do We're not going to do They are not going to do They're not going to do
Negative-interrogative	
a) Am I not going to do? Are you going to do? Is he (she, it) not going to do? Are we not going to do? Are they not going to do?	b) Amn't I going to do? Aren't you going to do? Isn't he (she, it) going to do? Aren't we going to do? Aren't they going to do?

In most cases **shall / will** and the phrase **be going** are synonymical and can be replaced. E.g. She'll **give** him a bike for his birthday. = She's **going to give** him bike for his birthday.

Will may be preferred to **be going to** in the following cases:

- 1) in more formal style (often in writing);
- 2) in advertising because **will** occupies less space than **be going**;
- 3) in weather forecasts when a repetition of **be going** may become monotonous.

WRITTEN ACTIVITY

Ex.1. Fill in with “shall” or “will” or “be going”

1. Look out! The dog ... bite you. 2. The exhibition ... open at ten. 3. There ... be a concert after the meeting. 4. You ... get fat. You eat too many cakes. 5. The twins ... be 7 in October. 6. They ... to buy a new house. 7. It ... to rain. I ... turn back home and fetch my umbrella. 8. I hope he ... come to the conference. 9. Tomorrow ... to be another hot day. The temperature ... be around 30 degrees by mid-morning and it ... to be windy. 10. The price of the house in this area ... to be very high.

Ex. 2. Practice contracting “will” with nouns and pronouns where possible.

Model: – Liza will be here soon.

– Liza’ll be here soon.

1. Bill will probably call tonight. 2. There will be much snow again. 3. He will not agree to our plan. 4. The mail will be full of news. 5. Tom will be on business trip here, will he not? 6. I shall not join you. 7. Will he not help us? 8. Paul will be full of enthusiasm. 9. Will it not be silly to go there now? 10. We shall start at dawn.

Ex.3. Write down your schedule for the next week, for tomorrow, for your coming summer holiday.

Ex.4. Complete the second sentence so that it may have a similar meaning to the first sentence.

Model: – I doubt that you’ll have problems.

– I don’t think there will be any problems.

1. I doubt that many people will come to the party. 2. I doubt that we shall see many cookies on the table. 3. I doubt that you’ll have a cake here so soon. 4. I doubt that they will have many questions in the agenda. 5. I doubt that we’ll have a break during the conference. 6. I doubt that people will talk much about it. 7. I doubt that she will have many congratulations on her promotion. 8. I doubt that we’ll have a lot of news about it in the newspaper. 9. I doubt that we shall have much snow this winter. 10. I doubt that many people will come to the beach on such a nasty day.

Ex.5. Make the affirmative sentences negative and the negative sentences affirmative.

1. It will be difficult to find a part-time job. 2. Accommodation won’t be your bigger expense. 3. Next year my sister will live in a host family. 4. They won’t get

on with each other well. 5. It will start raining pretty soon. 6. There will be an expedition to that area on Saturday. 7. The children will be obedient. 8. There won't be any disagreement tomorrow. 9. It will be foggy again tomorrow. 10. He will be a stunt man in this film.

Ex.6. Complete the following sentences using Future Simple.

Model: – He is busy now. (be free)
– He will be free in an hour.

1. He is on business trip now, he (be back) in two days. 2. She is on holiday in Germany now, she (not to participate) in the conference. 3. You can see this film on TV, it (be on) next Monday. 4. She can't get in touch with her sister, she (leave) her a message. 5. They are in the country now, they (stay) there for another week. 6. The children had juice for breakfast, but for supper they (have) milk. 7. Her mother (be) on the phone. 8. Vegetarian diet (add) some years to your life. 9. I am sure that this anti-ageing drug (work). 10. There (be) a rumour about their wedding.

Ex.7. Complete the sentences. Use the modal phrase “be going to”.

1. We usually have one lecture a day but tomorrow... 2. She rarely makes cakes but on Sunday... 3. Jake never stays in in the evening but today... 4. Liza doesn't like living with a host family but this year... 5. I never do my laundry on a weekday but in the future... 6. She seldom invites many people to the birthday party but this time... 7. I never get up at dawn but tomorrow... 8. I am never at the wheel when we go so far but this time... 9. She always has supper alone but tomorrow... 10. He never loses his temper but this time...

Ex.8. Add the question tags.

1. It will be difficult for you to find a good lodging, ...? 2. The wedding will cost them a fortune, ...? 3. She isn't going to invite her colleagues to the party, ...? 4. I am sure you will win the game, ...? 5. He will have his eyes tested next week, ...? 6. The day is going to be fine tomorrow, ...? 7. There won't be a conference next Saturday, ...? 8. The children will visit this temple, ...? 9. You will regret your coming here, ...? 10. There will be much talk about this event in college, ...?

Ex.9. Give questions to the following answers.

1. Yes, he will. He will take us there by car. 2. No, they won't. They won't join us. 3. Yes, we are. We are going to talk him out of this dangerous trip. 4. Yes, it is. The weather is going to change again. 5. Yes, there will be. There will be a students' cafe here. 6. Yes, my dad will be at the wheel. 7. Yes, she will. She will

make her living by working with this firm. 8. Yes, I am going to live in this host family this year.

Ex.10. What questions will you ask to get the following answers?

1. They are going to ask *six* people to lunch. 2. The walk there is going to take them *a month*. 3. He is going to offer *my sister* a job. 4. They are going to talk about *classical* music today. 5. *We* are going to help him. 6. She is going to buy *much* meat at the market. 7. They are going to get married *in June*. 8. The weather is going *to be warm* in October.

Ex.11. Complete the following sentences with your own words.

1. I am going to see my friend when... . 2. I am going to have dinner before... . 3. I'll sleep for an hour after... . 4. I won't write to him unless... 5. I'll go out as soon as... . 6. Children, stay here until... . 7. I'll cook supper while... . 8. I'm not going to wear the cap until... . 9. I'm going to spend much time on the beach when... .

Ex.12. Make up your own sentences from the given possibilities. Use the conjunction *if* and add your own ideas.

Model: – Maybe you will be free tomorrow.
– Well, if I am free I shall help you.

1. Maybe it'll be windy tomorrow. 2. Maybe it won't rain next week. 3. Maybe you'll be lucky to win this jackpot. 4. Maybe you will have a better lodging now. 5. Maybe your new landlady will be easier to deal with. 6. Maybe there will be an exhibition of modern art in our museum next week. 7. Maybe her brother will fail his exam at school again. 8. Maybe there won't be enough room for everybody in the car. 9. Maybe they will cancel the football game. 10. Maybe she won't see me off.

Ex.13. Ask questions indicated in the brackets.

1. The shop will close early on Saturday. (Why...) 2. They will meet during the mid-day meal. (When...) 3. They won't come in time because of the blizzard. (Why...) 4. They will walk to the wood. (How...) 5. It will take them three hours to get to the country. (How long...) 6. Jake will use his brother computer when working. (Whose...) 7. There will be 12 people at the party. (How many...) 8. The girl will get interested in this question. (Which...) 9. She will take very little salt in the cake. (How much...) 10. It will be slippery tomorrow. (When...)

Ex.14. Translate into English using be going.

1. Які ще питання ми будемо обговорювати на зборах? Скільки часу займе обговорювання? 2. Візьми масло із холодильника. Я приготую фруктовий торт. 3. Не рухайся. Я тебе сфотографую. 4. Я тільки скажу декілька слів про свої плани. 5. Я ніколи не читаю його статті і цю не збираюся читати. 6. Ми не збираємося залишати це місце. Нам тут дуже подобається. 7. Не відправляйте їй цього листа. Я як раз (just) збираюся відправити їй телекс. 8. Подивись на небо. Буде дощ. 9. Коли вони збираються одружитися?

Ex.15. Translate into English. Use Future Simple.

1. Мені буде двадцять наступної неділі. 2. Завтра в університеті буде конференція. Ви прийдете? 3. Їх не буде вдома в цей час завтра. 4. Я не звільнюсь до п'ятої. Після четвертої я ще буду в офісі. 5. Де ти будеш завтра в цей час? 6. Згідно прогнозу погоди, дощу (to rain) завтра не буде, але буде хмарно. 7. Він, можливо, запропонує це питання на зборах. 8. Дуже скоро я буду працювати секретаркою на цій фірмі. 9. Скільки студентів буде у вашій групі наступного року? 10. Чому ви не підете у відпустку у липні? Адже ви збирались?

Ex.16. Translate into English. Practise conditional clauses.

1. Якщо завтра буде сиво, ми не поїдемо до лісу. 2. Якщо вечірка буде нудною, я піду додому раніше. 3. Якщо у суботу в школі буде концерт, я піду на нього. 4. Якщо у мене колись буде відеокамера, я завжди буду брати її з собою, коли буду їхати на відпочинок. 5. Якщо сьогодні ввечері вимкнуть світло, я не встигну написати доповідь (manage). 6. Мій брат буде сердитися, якщо я буду користуватися його комп'ютером. 7. Якщо не буде дощу, ми посадимо усі дерева в нашому садку завтра. 8. Що ти будеш робити, якщо вони не повернуться сьогодні ввечері.

Ex.17. Test translation.

1. Не приходь так рано. Директора о восьмій годині вранці ще у себе не буде (to be in). 2. Я впевнений, їх прізвища будуть у списку (on the list). 3. Немає сумніву, що завтра знову буде вимкнення світла з 9 до 12 (blackout). 4. Яку таблетку ти даси дитині, якщо в неї знову буде температура? 5. Я думаю, багато змін буде у світі у найближчому майбутньому. 6. Я не знаю, коли вони будуть у нього брати інтерв'ю, але як тільки дізнаюся (get to know), я повідомлю тобі. 7. Я думаю, вам не доведеться марно витрачати час. 8. Ви будете дивитися програму від початку і до кінця? – Думаю, що ні. У мене буде обмаль часу. 9. Підтримай мене! Тут так слизько. Я зараз впаду. 10. Він

буде зразковим студентом, чи не так? 11. Якщо завтра не буде дощу, і туман не буде такий густий, ми поїдемо туди на моєму автомобілі. 12. Вони зовсім різні люди. Я впевнений, у них будуть непорозуміння у родині (disagreement). 13. Діти, залишайтеся у класі, доки не прийде ваш вчитель. Я сподіваюсь, ви не будете байдикувати (to be idle). 14. Він, можливо, одружиться з нею, якщо знайде нову роботу, і вона буде краще оплачуватись.

ORAL ACTIVITY

Ex.1. React to the teacher's statement. Show that you understand it by agreeing or disagreeing with it.

Model: – (Looking at the watch) The lesson will be over in ten minutes.
– Yes, it will be over in ten minutes.

Or: – I am afraid it won't be over in ten minutes.

a) 1. February will have 28 days this year. 2. The first semester will end in December. 3. The winter examination time will begin on the tenth of January. 4. The winter holidays will last three weeks. 5. The day will be sunny and warm tomorrow. 6. This Saturday will be your day off. 7. You will have two lectures on Friday.

b) 1. There will be a break in two minutes. 2. There will be a spelling dictation tomorrow. 3. There will be a concert after the lesson in our assembly hall today. 4. There will be a seminar in Foreign Literature on Saturday. 5. There will be a dry cleaner's round the Institute very soon. 6. There will be a written test in English tomorrow. 7. There will be many rainy days in the coming month.

Ex.2. The teacher's statement is negative. Agree with it.

Model: – You won't have Medicine tomorrow.
– No, we shan't. We shall have it the day after tomorrow.

1. You won't have any classes on Sunday. 2. You won't have a final written test this week. 3. You won't have Latin in the third year. 4. You won't have a phonetic contest this month. 5. It won't be slippery tomorrow. 6. It won't be cold in our classrooms this winter. 7. Our canteen won't be closed tomorrow.

Ex.3. The teacher's statement about one of the students is just contrary to what the students know about him / her. Show your surprise, involve the student in question in the talk.

Model: – (Addressing one of the students) Boris, Nina will be 18 in March.

– Will she be 18? I think she will be 19. Nina, will you be 18 or 19 in

March?

– I shall be 19.

1. Nina's younger brother will leave school in 3 years. 2. Sasha's parents will come to her this weekend. 3. Lina's father will retire in a year. 4. Nina's elder brother will graduate from the University next year. 5. Boris's younger brother will go to school next September. 6. Stas will go to his native town this coming weekend. 7. Karina's mother will teach English in the Institute next year.

Ex.4. React to what the teacher is saying and complete the sentences. Use Future Simple.

Model: – Ann didn't go to the market yesterday.

– But tomorrow she will go there.

1. It didn't rain in the morning (in the evening). 2. It wasn't windy yesterday (tomorrow). 3. Victor didn't plant the tree yesterday (tomorrow). 4. The boys didn't mend their toys in the morning (in the afternoon). 5. They are not on holiday in May (in June). 6. Her salary is not high (in half a year). 7. The Dean is not in (in half an hour). 8. There is no dry cleaner's near her house (next year).

Ex.5. Say that tomorrow (next week, on Sunday...) you will do what you usually never do. Give a reason for it.

Model: – I know you never go to the market.

– But tomorrow I shall. I am going to buy good vegetables for the birthday party.

1. You never get up early. 2. You never see horror films. 3. You never sleep in the day time. 4. You never have your coat cleaned at the dry cleaner's. 5. You never watch football at the stadium. 6. You never buy lucky charms. 7. You never present your friends with perfumery. 8. You never make cakes. 9. You never invite many people to your birthday party. 10. You never take a cold shower before going to bed.

Ex.6. Add some more information to the teacher's statement.

Model: – In summer you will have an exam in English.

– Yes. And we shall also have an exam in German and Philosophy.

1. Before the exam you will write a spelling dictation (a test in German). 2. You will invite your relatives to your birthday party (groupmates). 3. You will take your suits to the dry cleaner's (coats). 4. You will watch the serial on TV in the evening (football match). 5. You will go to the English study to copy the plan of the seminar in Lexicology (do some reading). 6. You will go to the supermarket

and buy some fresh fish (tinned fish). 7. You will go to the post office to pay your gas bill (central heating bill). 8. In summer you will paint your cottage house (change the wall paper).

Ex.7. React to what the teacher is saying by adding some more information to make the situation complete. Use possibly / probably +will / won't.

Model: – Ann didn't pass her first exam.
– And she possibly won't pass her second one.

1. Ann didn't come to class yesterday, 2. It's not foggy in the morning today, 3. Nina's name wasn't on the list of the speakers... . 4. Boris didn't marry Lucy in winter, 5. The students didn't cope with the task in yesterday's test, 6. Marina didn't tell her husband about her decision to climb the mountain, 7. Stas didn't sell his car in summer, 8. Oksana didn't answer her boyfriend's first call, 9. It rained hard yesterday, 10. The boys didn't catch any fish in the morning today,

Ex.8. React to the teacher's question by giving a sentence with "be going".

Model: – Why have you got a hammer in your hand?
– I'm going to knock in the nail.

1. Why have you switched on the telly? (to see a football match) 2. Why are there so many vegetables on the table? (to make a salad) 3. Why have you turned on the heater? (to dry socks) 4. Why are you holding a video camera in your hand? (to video the party) 6. Why have you got this application form in front of you? (to fill up) 7. Why did you get the tent ready? (to go camping) 8. Why are you wearing an apron? (to wash up) 9. Why have you put aside the text book? (to have a break) 10. Why do you take a photo camera with you? (to take a picture of the mountain)

Ex.9. A part of the teacher's statement about your future activities is not exactly correct. React to it.

Model: – You will have four periods on Saturday.
– No, we shall have only two periods.

1. You will visit all your relatives at the coming weekend. (only some of them) 2. You will have Grammar and Phonetics tomorrow. (only Grammar) 3. On your way home you'll drop in at a shop and buy bread and sugar. (only bread) 4. You will invite all your neighbours to your birthday party. (only a neighbour living next door to me) 5. You will visit many big cities this summer. (only the capital of Ukraine) 6. All the students of the group will go to their native places this

Saturday. (only some of them) 7. You will take your carpet and coats to the dry cleaner's. (only the carpet). 8. All the students of the group will work in the children's camp in summer. (only some of them)

Ex.10. You can't do what the teacher asks to do for some reason. Say what reason it is.

Model: – Will you buy this dictionary for me in Donetsk? (the teacher knows for sure that the student won't go to Donetsk).

– But I shan't go to Donetsk.

1. Will you take this book to the English lesson tomorrow? (to have no English lesson) 2. I advise you to see the football game on TV in the evening (not to be on TV) 3. Will you speak at the trade union meeting tomorrow? (to have no meeting) 4. You will recite this poem at the seminar in Foreign Literature on Friday. (no seminar) 5. Give this book to your brother tomorrow. (not to see him) 6. Remember to take your umbrella when you go out. (not to rain) 7. It will be dangerous to go there by car tomorrow in such foggy weather(not to be foggy). 8. Don't stay too long on the beach (not to go there).

Ex.11. Say that you won't do what your teacher is going to do because you never / rarely do it.

Model: – I'll go to the movies on Monday.

– But I shan't. I never go to the movies on week days.

– And your sister? (group-mates, mother)

– Probably she will.

1. I'll get up at 5 o'clock tomorrow. 2. I shall have a nap in the afternoon. 3. I shall see an action on TV in the evening. 4. I'll buy some instant coffee on the way home. 5. I will stay up till very late today. 6. I will make a fish pie on Sunday. 7. I'll take a good shower tomorrow morning. 8. I'll have a party next week.

Ex.12. Listen to what the teacher is saying and guess what will happen in the following circumstances.

Model: - If I lose my key...

- You will be upset.

1. If I don't clean the room for several days... (be messy). 2. If I don't air the room for a long time... (be stuffy). 3. If my feet get wet... (catch a cold). 4. If I work without a rest for a long time... (be run down). 5. If I have a bad headache... (take in a tablet). 6. If I cut my finger and it is bleeding... (bandage). 7. If my friend asks me for a tent... (lend). 8. If my neighbour has a heart attack (call an ambulance).

Ex.19. Work in small groups. You make predictions about the state of the world tomorrow: a) in fifty years; b) at the end of the 21st century.

1. Europe will be a single country. 2. There won't be a border line between European countries. 3. Every home will have a video telephone. 4. There won't be any local conflicts. 5. People will work less and read more. 6. People will preferably live in the country. 7. Marriage as a social institution will remain. 8. People will live longer. They will try to find the secrets of eternal life. 9. There will be a cure for cancer and aids. 10. The gap between the rich and the poor will increase/ decrease. 11. There will be new kinds of sports and hobbies. 12. People will go on virtual holidays without leaving their homes. 13. The majority of people will work from home. 14. There will be more unemployment. 15. People will live in space stations. 16. Society will become more violent.

Ex.20. Play a game.

Compose a horoscope for a person of your group (class). It may relate to a limited future time (next week, next month, tomorrow) or to the person's entire future life. The papers are folded, collected and placed in a container (a box or a cap). Each member of the group (class) takes a piece of paper which is to be his or her horoscope and reads it.

Ex.21. Memorize the following proverbs. Say something to prove that you understand the significance of them.

1. Do as most men do, then most men will speak well of you. 2. He who chatters to you, will chatter of you. 3. Passion will master you, if you don't master your passion. 4. He that will steal a pin, will steal a pound. 5. Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.

TOPICS FOR WRITTEN AND ORAL COMPOSITIONS

1. My Future Activities (a) Tomorrow; (b) On the Eve of My Exams; (c) after Graduating from the University.
2. Ukraine in Fifty Years.
3. The World at the End of the 21st Century.

UNIT 2. THE VERB. PROGRESSIVE TENSES THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

1. Read the dialogue between officer and captain and answer whether the highlighted verbs describe actions that happen...?

1. every day
2. at the moment of speaking

Officer: Things **are getting** worse, sir. There is an angry crowd forming at west entrance.

Captain: What? I thought we closed the west entrance after the game started.

Officer: We did, sir, but they **are pushing** through our barriers. There are more of them than we expected.

Captain: How **is** your squad **responding**?

Officer: We sent a mounted unit over there, but it **is not doing** much good. The fans **are throwing** bottles at the officers.

Captain: Well, it sounds like we need something more serious. Is the truck with the water cannon ready?

Officer: Yes, it **is standing** by for your order, sir.

Captain: Good. Make sure your mounted officers are out of the way and then send the truck out there.

GRAMMAR PRESENTATION

We form **the Present Continuous tense** with the help of the auxiliary verb 'to be' in the necessary form (**am / is / are**) and **Participle I** of the notional verb. **Participle I** is formed by adding **-ing** to the stem of the verb: **e.g.** do – **doing**; go – **going**, help – **helping**.

We observe the following spelling rules:

1. We add **-ing** to most verbs, without changing the base form: **wait / waiting**:

E.g. **Wait** for back up. – We **are waiting** for it.

2. If a verb ends in **-e**, we omit the **-e** and add **-ing**: **use / using**; **come / coming**:

E.g. **Use** a water cannon. – I **am using** a water cannon.

3. A single vowel followed by a single consonant doubles the final consonant: **sit / sitting**; **stop / stopping**: E.g. **Sit** down. – I **am sitting** down.

4. We double the last consonant in two-syllable verbs when the second syllable is stressed: **begin / beginning**. Compare the unstressed final syllable: **differ / differing**: E.g. **Begin** work. – I **am beginning** work.

5. **-ic** changes to **-ick**: picnic/picnicking; **-ie** changes to **-y**: **lie / lying**; **die / dying**: E.g. **Lie** down. – I **am lying** down.

In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb “to be” (**am, is, are**) is placed before the subject: e.g. **Is he writing** now? **Are you reading** at the moment?

In the negative form the negative particle **not** is placed **after** the auxiliary verb “to be” (**am, is, are**): E.g. It is not (isn’t) raining now. We are not (aren’t) speaking at the moment.

The spoken negative has two possible forms: He **isn’t looking** tends to be more neutral; He’s **not looking** is more emphatic.

Present Continuous

Affirmative (+)	Interrogative (?)	Negative (-)
I am (’m) working .	Am I working ?	I am (’m) not working .
He is (’s) working .	Is he working ?	He is not (isn’t) working .
She is (’s) working .	Is she working ?	She is not (isn’t) working .
It is (’s) working .	Is it working ?	It is not (isn’t) working .
We are (’re) working .	Are we working ?	We are not (aren’t) working .
You are (’re) working .	Are you working ?	You are not (aren’t) working .
They are (’re) working .	Are they working ?	They are not (aren’t) working .
Negative-Interrogative		
Am I not working ?		No form amn’t I working ?
Is he not working ?		Isn’t he working ?
Is she not working ?		Isn’t she working ?
Is it not working ?		Isn’t it working ?
Are we not working ?		Aren’t we working ?
Are you not working ?		Aren’t you working ?
Are they not working ?		Aren’t they working ?

The Present Continuous tense is used to express:

1) actions in progress at the moment of speaking:

E.g. He’s working at the moment. She is speaking over the phone now. It’s raining now.

2) temporary situations / actions, not necessarily in progress at the moment of speaking:

E.g. Cadets are studying at Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs. I’m taking special courses in English.

3) planned actions that we have already arranged to do in the near future, especially when the time and place have been decided:

E.g. We're **spending** next winter in Austria. Our neighbours **are moving** to a new flat at in a week. My mother **is arriving** on Saturday.

4) repeated actions with adverbs like always, forever, constantly etc., usually to express annoyance, irritation or anger:

E.g. She's **always helping** people (action which happens very often).
You're

constantly finding faults with me (expressing annoyance / irritation).

Some verbs rarely take the present progressive form at all; these can be loosely defined as verbs which describe a state of affairs beyond the person's immediate active control (if someone **is** a man, **has** a car, **knows** French, **hears** music, (as distinct from listening to it), or **likes** apples – there is little he can actually do to change this at the moment). These verbs are often called **stative verbs**, as distinct from **dynamic verbs**, where the person is actively doing something. However, even verbs which are usually **stative**, can take the present progressive, but they often mean something different.

The most common stative verbs are:

a) **to be**. It rarely occurs in the present progressive form except with adjectives of behaviour:

E.g. You **are being silly**, which suggests a temporary, and deliberate act, or for mime and pretence:

E.g. I'm **being an airplane**.

b) **to have**. In British English to verb **to have** in present progressive may have two meanings:

1. where 'have' implies present enjoyment or experience:

E.g. I'm **having a bath**. This is dynamic and so is regular. For this usage American English prefers: I'm **taking a bath / a drink**.

2. where 'have' indicates possession. This is stative and in the present progressive always carries a future meaning:

E.g. I'm **having a new coat**. 'Have' for health is always regarded as stative:

I am having a cold is therefore future, and suggests deliberate pretence (I'll deliberately pretend to have a cold because I don't want to go to work).

c) verbs describing involuntary sensation (smell, see, hear). These verbs usually take the present simple, but the present progressive form exists for particular effect:

1. pretence:

E.g. I'm smelling roses (used when someone is miming the act of smelling

roses);

2. a developing condition:

E.g. I'm not seeing very well these days (I feel that my eyesight is getting worse);

3. to suggest a progressive event:

E.g. I'm feeling sick as opposed to I feel sick.

4. to suggest deliberate action: This usage is often found with **think /hope**, etc.:

E.g. I'm thinking of going to the theatre tonight. **I'm hoping** to arrive at 6 o'clock.

ORAL PRACTICE ON THE TEXT

1. Confirm teacher's statements if they are true.

Model: – Things **are getting** worse.
– Yes, things **are getting** worse.

1. People are pushing through the barriers. 2. The mounted unit is not doing much good. 3. The fans are throwing bottles at the officers. 4. The water cannon is standing by the order. 5. The squad is responding.

2. Disagree with these sentences by contradicting them.

Model: – People are going through the barriers.
– No, people are not going through the barriers.

1. Things are getting better. 2. The squad is arresting people. 3. A mounted unit is doing much good. 4. The fans are buying bottles. 5. The water cannon is shooting out a large, powerful stream of water.

3. Ask the groupmates some questions on the text.

Model: – Ask if things are getting worse.
– Are things getting worse?

1. Ask if people are pushing through the barriers. 2. Ask if the squad is responding. 3. Ask if a mounted unit is doing much good. 4. Ask if the fans are throwing bottles at the officers. 5. Ask if a water cannon is standing by for the order.

WRITTEN ACTIVITY

Ex.1. Write the –ing forms (Participle 1) for the following verbs.

Model: lie – lying; try – trying; help – helping

1. stand; 2. drive; 3. run; 4. arrest; 5. hurry; 6. stop; 7. write; 8. apprehend; 9. count; 10. die; 11. ride; 12. cut; 13. do; 14. put; 15. read; 16. plan; 17. speak; 18. fix; 19. say; 20. fly.

Ex.2. Make the sentences complete by using the Present Continuous.

Model: –The sky is clear and the sun ... (to shine).

– The sky is clear and the sun is shining.

1. The sky is grey and it ... (to rain).
2. The victim is speaking to the police officer and suspects ... for the interview (to wait).
3. The client ... BMW now (to buy).
4. Our department ... to a new building in a week (to move).
5. We always consult a dictionary while we ... from foreign languages (to translate).
6. They ... constantly ... at the lessons (to chatter).
7. Never interrupt other people while they ... (to talk).
8. Max never speaks while he ... (to eat).
9. The police officer listens attentively while victims ... to them (to speak).
10. The water cannon ... in the morning (to arrive).

Ex.3. Make the sentences negative.

1. The police officer is investigating homicide now.
2. Police are leaving in two days.
3. We are using a water cannon at the moment.
4. People are throwing bottles at the moment.
5. The witness is answering police officer's questions now.
6. They are discussing a few details at the moment.
7. Jack is wearing a uniform now.
8. You are working on your English paper now.
9. Their friends are always listening to what I'm saying.
10. Look outside! It is raining now.

Ex. 4. Read this text. Underline the present continuous verbs.

Michael McIntosh is a very busy man. Every morning he leaves home at 8 o'clock and goes to his office. He usually has meetings until lunchtime and in the afternoon he often visits the people in Madewell. He really enjoys talking to people.

At the moment he and his team are organizing his election campaign. There are elections in June and he hopes to persuade lots of people to vote for him.

Next month, he is going to London to meet the Prime Minister. They are having a meeting to discuss future plans for Madewell.

Ex.5. Use the present continuous in the sentences below.

Model: Don't rush me I am working as fast as I can. (I / work)

1. What ...? You look busy. (you / do)
2. ... to see the boss. (She / still /wait)
3. ...to catch his train. (He / hurry)
4. What...at? (you / look)
5. ... more and more politically aware these days. (Young people / become)
6. What ... nowadays? (John / do) – ... for the British police department. (He / work)
7. ... a dangerous criminal. (We / chase)
8. ...people by asking personal questions. (He / always /

upset) 9. What time ...tomorrow? (squad / arrive) 10. ... to lock the front door of the police department. (She / forever / forget).

Ex.6. Translate into English:

1. Зараз ви слухаєте мене уважно і відповідаєте на мої питання. Секретар записує відповіді. 2. На цій фотографії ви бачите двох підозрюваних. Один з них розмовляє із жертвою, а інший краде її гаманець. 3. Офіцери зараз у відділенні. Вони працюють. Дехто читає кодекс, а дехто опитує підозрюваного. 4. У цю мить молоді люди обговорюють питання, пов'язані з їхнім життям і навчанням. Мері розповідає про свої плани на майбутнє, вона збирається стати криміналістом. 5. Я не можу піти на прогулянку, оскільки йде сильний дощ й дме холодний вітер. 6. Я не чую вас тому, що ви надто тихо говорите (in a low voice). – Я не можу говорити занадто голосно, бо всі решта слухають доповідача. 7. Поліцейські зараз на місці злочину. Ми збираємо докази, беремо відбитки пальців та допитуємо свідків. 8. Погляньте в той бік! Це підозрюваний. У що він одягнений? На ньому чорний спортивний костюм та кепка. Він намагається втекти.

Ex.7. Read this conversation. Complete it with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Ann: Bye, Joe, I'm leaving (to leave) now.

Joe: Where ... you ... (to go)?

Ann: Running. Mary ... (to wait) downstairs.

Joe: Great! Why don't you take the dog out with you?

Ann: Why don't you take him? It's your turn.

Joe: I can't. I ... (to work) on my book.

Ann: But you ... (not to do) anything right now. You ... just ... (to sit) there.

Joe: That's not true. I ... (to sit) here, but I ... also ... (to think) about my work. Can't the dog run with you?

Ann: No, because afterwards we want to go to the Plaza.

Ex.8. Ask questions indicated in the brackets.

1. I'm wearing a uniform and a helmet. (What...) 2. She is eating lunch at the office. (Where...) 3. He is going to the department because he needs to talk to the witness. (Why...) 4. They are running fast to chase a suspect. (How...) 5. We are coming back in a day or two. (When...) 6. Johnson is apprehending the suspect in the park at the moment. (Who...) 7. Your things are lying on the floor. (Whose...) 8. I'm talking to my friend. (Whom...) 9. My colleague is taking fingerprints now. (What...) 10. The victim is waiting for interrogation. (What...)

Ex.9. Translate into English:

1. Що зараз робить підозрюваний? – Він відповідає на питання слідчого.
2. Подивися у вікно. Сніг і досі йде, так? – Ні, я думаю, збирається на дощ.
3. Де свідок? – Він у кабінеті слідчого. – Що він там робить? – Описує підозрюваного. – А жертви? – Чоловік чекає в коридорі, а жінка розмовляє по телефону. – З ким вона розмовляє? – З лікарем.
4. Хто це? – Це мій колега. – Чому він сидить за моїм комп'ютером? – Він шукає інформацію в Інтернеті.
5. Невже він ніколи не розмовляє, коли працює? – Так, це справді так. Не турбуй його.
6. Що це на ній одягнене? Це сукня чи костюм? – На ній костюм.
7. Чим ти зараз займаєшся? – Я дуже зайнятий зараз, пишу протокол про затримання.

Ex.10. Translate into English. Use the Present Continuous tense to express future activities.

1. Я зустрічаюсь із свідками о п'ятій вечора сьогодні.
2. Офіцери зараз на місці скоєння злочину. Вони повертаються за кілька годин.
3. Генрі Джонс – юрист за професією. Зараз він працює в офісі, але завтра він їде на семінар в Лондон.
4. О котрій годині ми їдемо? – О восьмій рівно. Якщо ми не візьмемо таксі, то запізнимося на потяг.
5. Поліція прибуває за декілька хвилин, чи не так?
6. Свідки приходять до нас о третій чи о четвертій? – О третій.
7. Завтра я складаю іспит з англійської, тому в мене немає часу зараз іти на прогулянку з вами.
8. Ми зустрічаємося біля входу у відділення чи у самому відділенні? – Біля входу, потім разом зйдемо.
9. Вони запізнюються, почекаймо їх. – Я не буду їх більше чекати.

Ex.11. In the following newspaper article, decide whether the verbs refer to general statements about change, or to changes that are currently taking place. Put the verbs into the present simple or present continuous. See the example.

Governments cannot last for ever. Normally political parties¹ enjoy (enjoy) a period of great popularity in their early years, then they 2(go) through a period of stability and 3 (put) their ideas into practice. After that, they 4 (run) out of ideas, and the opposition 5 (take) power. Now it 6(seem) that the present government 7 (begin) to run into difficulties, and people 8(start) to criticize the Prime Minister. The newspapers 9 (attack) other ministers because of the state of schools, public transport and hospitals, and the government¹⁰..... (lose) popularity.

Ex. 12. Read the text. Complete the gaps with the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

Today is a nice sunny Saturday, and I ____ (drive) home from grocery shopping. Traffic ____ (to be) heavy as usual downtown. Students from the local university ____ outside (drink, party, and have a rest) in the sun.

Oh, something has happened! I __ absently ____ (take) my eyes off the road and the car ____ (to be) in front of me. I have to come to a quick stop. I ____ (think) what to do next. I ____ (slam) on the brakes, but it (not work). Oh, I can't stop the car! Oh, it is moving and moving and moving....

I failed to prevent the accident, unfortunately. It is good that nobody is injured. But, I ____ (count) the money I have to pay for my car!

Ex.13. Write 10 true sentences about things that are happening or about what other people are doing now while you are doing this exercise.

Ex.14. Complete this postcard using the correct form of the verbs.

Greetings from Dnipro!

Viktor and I ... (do) something different this year. We're at University Internship. Cadets ... (come) here every year to practice their knowledge. I ... (read) the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine this week and Viktor ... (learn) police reports. We ... (get) up at half past seven every morning and ... (work) from nine to six. We ... (have) lunch at one. It is hard to work but I ... (like) it here. It's half past four in the evening now, and we ... (go) to the crime scene.

With best regards

Ex.15. Write a postcard to an English friend from the place where you last time had internship. Say what you do every day and what you are doing at the moment.

Ex.16. Test translation.

1. Зараз я шукаю нову роботу, бо збираюся переїхати в інший район.
2. Найближчими днями вони переїзять до нового відділення.
3. Ти постійно перебиваєш мене, коли я розмовляю. – А ти ніколи не слухаєш того, що я говорю.
4. Хто це голосно розмовляє у сусідньому кабінеті? – Це свідки, вони відповідають на питання.
5. За вікном йде дощ, так? – Ні, сонце вже не світить, але дощ лише збирається.
6. На ній форма, шкіряні чоботи, жетон та рукавиці. – А з ким вона зараз розмовляє? – Зі своїм начальником.
7. Студенти нашої групи завжди уважно слухають те, що їм пояснюють

викладачі. Ми завжди ставимо різноманітні питання, якщо не розуміємо матеріал, який вивчаємо. 8. Що ви робите! Ви занадто голосно розмовляєте, ви заважаєте мені. 9. Чому ви не вірите йому тепер? – Тому що він постійно повторює ці слова, коли бреше. 10. Погляньте на це фото! Підозрюваний заходить до банку, а свідок викликає поліцію.

ORAL ACTIVITY

Ex.1. Respond to what the teacher is saying by giving affirmative or negative sentences.

a) Model: – I am standing now, and you?

– I'm also standing.

Or: - But I'm not standing. I'm sitting now.

1. I'm wearing a white blouse and a skirt, and you? 2. I'm explaining the rule to your group-mates now, and you? 3. I'm listening to the students attentively, and you? 4. I'm asking you a question, and you? 5. I'm taking the book, and you? 6. I'm putting these examples on the blackboard, and you? 7. I'm showing the scheme of tenses to the students, and you? 8. I'm thinking about the new topic, and you? 9. I'm giving marks to the students, and you?

b) Model: – John is wearing red jeans.

– Yes, he is wearing red jeans now.

Or: – No, he isn't. He is wearing blue jeans.

1. Nelly is sitting now and listening to me attentively. 2. Boris is daydreaming in class. 3. Ann is reading the rule. 4. Boris is speaking over the phone. 5. We are learning to speak good English now. 6. You are doing exercises. 7. Nina is looking at Stas now. 8. Stas and Nina are quarrelling at the moment. 9. Ann is yawning now.

Ex.2. Repeat and complete the following sentences. Add some information.

Model: – I can't go because ... (to snow hard).

– I can't go because it's snowing hard.

1. He can't join us right now because ... (to speak to the dean). 2. The doctor can't see you right now because ... (to examine a patient). 3. Ann can't hear me very well because ... (to speak on the phone). 4. Oksana can't walk very fast because ... (to wear high-heeled shoes). 5. Boris can't speak to her at the moment because ... (to do exercise). 6. You can't run at the moment because ... (to have classes). 7. I can't come up to you now because ... (to write a report). 8. You can't go out because ... (to rain hard). 9. Alice can't help us now because ... (to take an exam). 10. Victor can't answer your call because ... (to listen to the lecture).

Ex.3. Look at your watch. Say what your friends or people you know well are doing at the moment.

Model: It's 1.30 p.m. I think my sister is reading at the moment.

Ex.4. Say something that isn't quite true. Let your partner disagree and give a correct statement.

Model: - All the cadets are sitting now.
- No, they aren't. Not all the cadets are sitting. Some of them are standing in small groups and talking.

1. All the people in the classroom are drawing on sheets of paper. 2. All the boys in the classroom are being noisy at the moment. 3. All the boys in the yard are playing football. 4. All the cadets in the canteen are having lunch. 5. Boris and Misha are whispering at the moment. 6. Lina and Ann are laughing now. 7. All the boys in the group are wearing ties. 8. All the women are working now. 9. Stas is looking for something in his bag. 10. All the cadets are working in the library now.

Ex.5. Play the miming game. One cadet mimes an action, and the others ask him questions.

Model: - Are you sweeping the floor?
- No, I am not.
- Are you writing on a sheet of paper?
- Yes, I am.

Ex.6. Describe the following situations, use two simultaneous but contrasted actions in the Present Continuous.

Model: At Home. 1. While Nina *is watching* television, her mother *is talking* on the phone. 2. While Nina's mother *is talking* on the phone, her father *is reading* a newspaper. 3. While Nina's father *is reading* a newspaper, her grandmother *is knitting* a sweater for little Boris. 4. While Nina's grandmother *is knitting* a sweater for little Boris, he *is playing* with his toys.

1. In the Library. 2. At Police Department. 3. In the Park. 4. At the Crime Scene. 5. In the Street.

Ex.7. Imagine you are in police department now. Say what police officers, victim, witnesses and suspect are doing at the moment. Make a few notes if necessary.

Ex.8. Imagine you're one of the students who is listening to a dull lecture. What are your friends doing while you are trying to listen to the lecture?

Ex.9. Answer the following questions.

1. What are you doing tomorrow afternoon? 2. Where are you spending this week-end? 3. When are you starting off? 4. Who is spending the weekend with you? 5. What are you taking with you for the week-end? 6. What are you buying your mother for her birthday? 7. When are you having a party? 8. When are the guests arriving? 9. Why are you going to bed early / late tonight? 10. Why are you going shopping soon?

Ex.10. Express your own opinion as to the following quotations.

1. "The times are changing and we are changing in them." (J. Owen)
2. "You are looking as fresh as paint." (F.E. Smedley)
3. "When children are doing nothing, they are doing mischief." (Henry Fielding)
4. "Whenever a man's friends begin to compliment him about looking young, he may be sure that they think he is growing old." (Irving Washington)
5. "No man loves life like him that's growing old." (Sophocles)

Ex.11. Read the text and complete it.

We are in room 227 at the moment. We are having a grammar lesson. The teacher is standing in front of class. She is explaining a new grammar rule to us. She is doing her best to make us understand it. We are all listening to what the teacher is saying. Some students are making notes. Only Stas is not listening to the teacher. What is he doing? Nina and Oksana are away from class today. Where are they? What are they doing at the moment?

TOPICS FOR WRITTEN AND ORAL COMPOSITIONS

1. You Are at the Library. Describe What People Around Are Doing.
2. You Are in a Canteen. How Are People Enjoying Themselves? Describe It.
3. It's a Nice Winter Day. There Are a Lot of People Outside. What Are They All Doing?

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

1. Read the interview between the officer and Mr. Sanders and answer the questions:

1. What do you think happened at Ligo Diamonds last Friday night?
2. What was the weather like that night?

THE ALIBI

[Ding-dong!]

SANDERS: Coming!... Coming! Oh! Hi, officer. Sorry I took so long. I **was exercising** in the basement *when* you rang.

OFFICER: Officer Barker, City Police. Are you Sal Sanders?

SANDERS: Yes, I am.

OFFICER: Is your wife home? I would like to ask her a few questions.

SANDERS: No, Eve is at work. She's a manager at Ligo Diamonds. You know, she **was** very upset *when* she **heard** about the burglary.

OFFICER: **Was** your wife **working** *the night of the burglary*?

SANDERS: No, she **wasn't**. We **were staying** at Cypress Ski Lodge *when* it **happened**. Don't tell me we are suspects!

OFFICER: Just for the record, what **were** you and Mrs. Sanders **doing** *between 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.* last Friday?

SANDERS: We **were having** dinner in our room.

OFFICER: **Were** you still **eating** *at 7:00*?

SANDERS: No. Eve **was making** a call.

OFFICER: What **were** you **doing** *while* your wife **was talking**?

SANDERS: I **was watching** *Wall Street Watch*.

OFFICER: Hmmmm... But the electricity **was** out because of the blizzard...

2. Look at the highlighted verb in an extract from the text. Does it describe actions that happened...?

1. after the officer rang
2. at the same time as officer rang

I **was exercising** in the basement when you rang.

GRAMMAR PRESENTATION

We form **the Past Continuous** tense with the help of the auxiliary verb 'to be' in past form (**was** for singular and **were** for plural) and **Participle I** of the

notional verb: **e.g.** It **was raining** heavily at that time. I **was exercising** in the basement when you **rang**.

In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb “to be” (**was / were**) is placed before the subject: **e.g.** **Was** your wife **working** the night of the burglary?
Were you still **eating** at 7:00?

In the negative form the negative particle **not** is placed after the auxiliary verb “to be” (**was / were**): **e.g.** She **was not (wasn't) working** the night of the burglary. We **were not (weren't) watching** *Wall Street Watch*.

Past Continuous

Affirmative (+)	Interrogative (?)	Negative (-)
I was working .	Was I working?	I was not (wasn't) working .
He was working .	Was he working?	He was not (wasn't) working .
She was working .	Was she working?	She was not (wasn't) working .
It was working .	Was it working?	It was not (wasn't) working .
We were working .	Were we working?	We were not (weren't) working .
You were working .	Were you working?	You were not (weren't) working .
They were working .	Were they working?	They were not (weren't) working .
Negative-Interrogative		
Was I not working?	Wasn't I working?	
Was he not working?	Wasn't he working?	
Was she not working?	Wasn't she working?	
Was it not working?	Wasn't it working?	
Were we not working?	Weren't we working?	
Were you not working?	Weren't you working?	
Were they not working?	Weren't they working?	

The Past Continuous tense is used to express:

1) **temporary actions in progress in the past:** **e.g.** I **was living** abroad in 2010. They **were building** their house here at that time. I **was reading** for my exams then.

We often use **all** to emphasize continuity (all day, all summer): **e.g.** It **was raining** all night. They **were working** in the police department all day yesterday.

2) **actions which were in progress when something else happened:** **e.g.** Just as / When I **was leaving**, the phone rang. When the telephone rang he **was exercising** in the basement.

These are often introduced by conjunctions like **when, as, just as** and **while**, but the shorter action can be introduced by **when**: **e.g.** We **were having** supper **when** the phone rang.

3) actions in progress at the same time: e.g. While I was exercising in the basement, Eve was making a call.

4) repeated actions with always, constantly, etc. for the sake of emphasis: e.g. When I worked here, I was always making mistakes. When I was a child, they were constantly finding faults with me.

5) polite inquiries: e.g. I was wondering if you could give me a lift.

ORAL PRACTICE ON THE TEXT

1. Confirm teacher's statements if they are true.

Model: – It was snowing heavily from 10 till 12 yesterday.

– Yes, it was snowing heavily from 10 till 12 yesterday.

1. Sal Sanders was exercising in the basement when the police officer rang.
2. Mrs. Sanders wasn't working the night of the burglary. 3. They were staying at Cypress Ski Lodge when burglary happened. 4. They were having dinner in their room between 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. last Friday. 5. They weren't still eating at 7:00. 6. Eve was making a call at 7:00. 7. Sal Sanders was watching *Wall Street Watch* while his wife was talking.

2. Disagree with these sentences by contradicting them.

Model: – It was snowing heavily from 10 till 12 yesterday.

– No, it wasn't snowing, the sun was shining brightly at that time.

1. Sal Sanders was reading in the basement when the police officer rang. 2. Mrs. Sanders was working the night of the burglary. 3. They were staying at IC Hotel when burglary happened. 4. They were having dinner in cafe between 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. last Friday. 5. They were still eating at 7:00. 6. Eve was making dinner at 7:00. 7. Sal Sanders was exercising in the basement while his wife was talking.

3. Ask the groupmates some questions on the text.

Model: – Ask if it was snowing heavily from 10 till 12 yesterday.

– Was it snowing heavily from 10 till 12 yesterday?

1. Ask if Sal Sanders was exercising in the basement when the police officer rang.
2. Ask if Mrs. Sanders was working the night of the burglary. 3. Ask if they were staying at Cypress Ski Lodge when burglary happened. 4. Ask if they were having dinner in their room between 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. last Friday. 5. Ask if they were still eating at 7:00. 6. Ask if Eve was making a call at 7:00. 7. Ask if Sal Sanders was watching *Wall Street Watch* while his wife was talking.

4. Answer the following questions.

1. Was Sal Sanders exercising in the basement when the police officer rang?
2. Was Eve working the night of the burglary? 3. Were they staying at Cypress Ski

Lodge when burglary happened? 4. Were they having dinner in their room between 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. last Friday? 5. Were they still eating at 7:00? 6. Was Eve making a call? 7. Was Sal Sanders watching *Wall Street Watch* while his wife was talking?

5. Give full answers to the following questions.

1. Was Sal Sanders exercising or reading when the police officer rang? 2. Were they staying at Cypress Ski Lodge or IC Hotel when burglary happened? 3. Were they having dinner in their room or in a cafe between 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. last Friday? 4. Were they still eating at 7:00 or 8:00? 5. Was Eve making a call or dinner? 6. Was Sal Sanders watching *Wall Street Watch* or listening to the radio while his wife was talking?

6. Answer the following questions.

1. Who was exercising in the basement when the police officer rang? 2. Where was Sal Sanders exercising when the police officer rang? 3. Who wasn't working the night of the burglary? 4. Where were they staying at Cypress Ski Lodge when it happened? 5. When were they having dinner in their room? 6. What was Eve doing at 7:00? 7. What was Sal Sanders doing while his wife was talking?

WRITTEN ACTIVITY

Ex. 1. Complete the following sentences by adding suitable indications of time.

Model: – She was reading

– She was reading at 5 p.m. yesterday.

1. It was raining 2. He was interviewing 3. We were arresting criminals....
4. They were not waiting for the police officer 5. The witness was answering police officer's questions 6. The victim was describing the suspect 7. The suspects were not speaking over the phone 8. The officer was writing a report 9. We were speaking English with foreign tourists 10. I was waiting for the judge

Ex.2. Practice the use of the Past Continuous. Make the sentences complete.

Model: – It ... from 5 till 7 in the morning (to rain).

– It was raining from 5 till 7 in the morning.

1. The judge ... when police officer entered the room (to read). 2. I ... when police stopped me (to drive). 3. The suspect ... at half past two yesterday (to work). 4. They ... to the police department when I met them yesterday (to go). 5. We ... our plans at 4 yesterday (to discuss). 6. You ... during this summer (to travel). 7. It ...

hard that's why we couldn't go anywhere (to rain). 8. We ...burglary all day yesterday (to investigate). 9. The witness ... questions when you entered the room (to answer). 10. Sal Sanders ... in the basement when the door bell rang (to exercising).

Ex.3. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. The criminal was committing a crime when police arrived. 2. The suspect was hurrying to the bank when I bumped into him yesterday. 3. John was speaking over the phone when I returned. 4. The Smiths were having breakfast at 8 o'clock. 5. The police officers were investigating murder during this month. 6. Sanders was watching TV the whole evening. 7. They were driving too fast at that time. 8. While we were interviewing the suspects the witnesses were describing the robber. 9. They were working during the whole trial. 10. It was snowing hard from 7 till 10.

Ex.4. Rephrase the sentences according to the model. Give some additional information specifying the time of the past action.

Model: – Ann spoke over the phone.

– Ann was speaking over the phone when her mother came back.

1. I went to the court. 2. She worked. 3. He drove his car. 4. It didn't rain. 5. We waited for the police in the street. 6. You apprehend the suspect. 7. They investigated mugging. 8. I made a report on the car theft. 9. The suspect watched TV. 10. Mary and John described the criminal.

Ex. 5. Translate the second part of each sentence using the Past Continuous tense.

Model: – When the telephone rang він тренувався.

– When the telephone rang he was exercising.

1. There was a knock at the door while він розмовляв з поліцейським. 2. When you came in ми писали рапорт. 3. Jo hurt his leg коли затримував підозрюваного. 4. I went out of the room тому що люди дуже голосно гомоніли. 5. When the TV set was on ви дивились новини. 6. When I joined you вони давали свідчення. 7. When I was at police department поліцейські постійно розслідували злочини 8. While they were answering questions я писав рапорт. 9. When my friend rang me up я працювала за комп'ютером. 10. Sanders was watching TV у той час як його дружина розмовляла по телефону.

Ex. 6. Translate into English.

1. Злочинці тікали, коли приїхала поліція. 2. Вона переходила вулицю, коли побачила злочин. 3. Ми відпрацьовували прийом, коли вона зайшла в зал. 4. Коли поліцейський зайшов до кабінету, свідки не помітили його, оскільки щось обговорювали. 5. Я вже не спала о сьомій ранку, я їхала на роботу. 6. Будильник все ще дзвонив, коли він вставав з ліжка. 7. Тоді, як вона розмовляла по телефону, я читав рапорт. 8. Рівно о сьомій вечора я виходила з відділення. Я поспішала додому тоді, як вони всі ще працювали. 9. Увесь ранок йшов сильний сніг, і коли я добирався на роботу, я бачив аварію в провулку.

Ex. 7. Give questions to the following answers.

1. Yes, at 8 o'clock last night they were waiting *for a taxi*. 2. *At 2 o'clock* last Wednesday the police officers were discussing the circumstances of the crime. 3. When he saw the victim, *he was calling the police*. 4. Jack was writing *a report* during this winter. 5. Rain was falling *heavily* at that time. 6. You were reading *a letter* when I called you. 7. They were watching *the film* after the lecture yesterday. 8. *At this time yesterday* the robber was mugging in the park. 9. No, Ann was not answering questions when they came. 10. *The judge* was talking over the phone when I entered the room.

Ex. 8. Ask questions indicated in brackets.

1. While Mary was driving I was listening to the radio. (When ...) 2. The suspects were swimming in the sea all day yesterday. (How long ...) 3. The Smiths were living in our village at that time. (Who ...) 4. When I returned he was writing the report. (What ...) 5. I was waiting for the officer when there was a knock at the door. (Whom ...) 6. It was snowing from 5 till 6 yesterday. (At what time...) 7. They were doing it properly. (How well...) 8. At 2 o'clock police officers were working at crime investigation. (At what...) 9. My colleague was working in court all day yesterday. (Whose ...) 10. He was buying a new pistol. (Why ...)

Ex. 9. Translate into English.

1. Що ви робили вчора цілий день? Ви працювали над розслідуванням пограбування чи дивилися телевізор? 2. Ви нікого не чекали вчора о сьомій, так? А що ви робили, коли до вас прийшли? 3. Хто вчора весь вечір займався у спортзалі? 4. Ти їхав додому, коли почався сніг? – Ні, це моя сестра їхала, а я дивився телевізор. 5. З ким це вона розмовляла, коли ми зустріли її на вулиці? 6. Вони більше не обговорювали це питання, коли ви підійшли до них, так? А про що вони сперечалися? Хто перший почав сварку, коли ви вже йшли? 7. Кого ви опитували, коли я прийшла до вас? 8. Про що вони

розмовляли, коли до них підійшли поліцейські? 9. Що ви слухали по радіо вчора о 7? 10. Як довго йшов дощ вранці? Що ви побачили на вулиці, коли йшли на роботу?

Ex. 10. Read the conversation between the reporter and the officer. Find and correct some mistakes in the use of the Past Continuous.

Reporter: What was the cause of the accident, Officer?

Officer: It looks like there were many causes. First of all, when the accident was happening, the driver drove much too fast. The driver is a suspect in a burglary, and she left town. While she drove, she spoke to someone on her cell phone. When she was seeing the pedestrian, she immediately was stepping on the brakes, but it was too late. The victim wasn't paying attention either. He crossed the street against a red light when the car was hitting him. He was not seeing the approaching car because he was talking to his friend. The friend was not paying attention, either. He listened to music with his headphones. When he noticed the car, he was trying to push his friend out of the way, but it was too late.

Reporter: How is the victim doing?

Officer: Well, when the ambulance was arriving, he bled from a head wound, but the doctors stopped the bleeding and they think he will be OK.

Ex. 11. A police officer is interviewing two witnesses of a traffic accident. Complete the interview with the correct form of the verbs in brackets and with short answers.

Officer: Were you standing (stand) here when the accident occurred (occur)?

Witness 1: Yes, we were. We ... (wait) at the bus stop when we first ... (notice) the car.

Officer: ... the car ... (speed) when it ... (get) to the intersection?

Witness 1: Yes, It It ... (go) very fast when it ... (reach) the corner.

Witness 2: No, it ...! Those men ... (cross) against a red light when the car ... (hit) them.

Officer:... the driver ... (stop) when he ... (see) the men?

Witness 1: No, he He ... (talk) on his cell phone while he ... (drive). That's why he ... (not stop) in time.

Witness 2: But the men ... (not pay) attention while they ... (walk).

Officer:... it ... (snow) when the accident ... (happen)?

Witness 2: Yes, it I'm sure of it. The roads were very slippery.

Witness 1: No, it The snow ... (start) when the ambulance ... (arrive).

Ex. 12. Read each pair of sentences. Combine them into one sentence

using the simple past tense or the past continuous form of the verbs.

Model: – Dana attended a party. The blizzard started.

– When the blizzard started, Dana was attending a party.

1. She drove home. She listened to her car radio.

While

2. She pulled over to the side of the road. The visibility got very bad.

... when

3. She listened to the news. She heard about the accident.

... while

4. It stopped snowing. She drove to the police station.

... when

5. She talked to the police. She thought about her editorial for the morning paper.

While

6. There was a knock at the door. The police officer interrogated the victim.

... while

7. The phone rang. I worked at my computer.

When

8. I went out of the room. The neighbors made much noise.

... because

9. I met Ann. She spoke to the police inspector.

When

10. Jack hurt his leg. He apprehended the suspect.

... when

Ex. 13. Test translation.

1. Коли я повернувся, мої колеги працювали. Офіцер опитував свідків, а жертва описувала злочинця. Коли я звернувся до підозрюваного, він писав заяву. 2. Ми працювали, коли пролунав дзвінок телефону. У той час, коли я розмовляв по телефону, мій колега писав рапорт. 3. Дощ йшов з 5 до 7 ранку, чи не так? Коли я йшов у поліцію, дощ ще йшов, і мені довелося взяти парасольку й викликати таксі. 4. Ви дивились телевізор весь вечір вчора? Я телефонував вам, але ви не відповідали. 5. Що ви обговорювали з вашими колегами, коли я зайшов у зал? Ви говорили про мотив злочину чи його наслідки? 6. Поліцейські нашого відділення займалися у залі, доки ви писали рапорт. 7. Я знаю точно, що рівно о 10 годині він працював не в лабораторії, а в бібліотеці. 8. З якого відділення був офіцер, який виголошувала доповідь щодо цього злочину? 9. У цей час вчора підозрюваний грав у хокей. 10. Свідок давав свідчення, коли дзвонив телефон. 11. Грабіжники все ще

грабували банк, коли поліція їхала. 12. Ви їхали на виклик, коли зателефонувала жертва? – Ні, я допитував свідків, а офіцер Джонсон розмовляв з начальником. 13. Коли ви побачили нас, ми поспішали до відділення, бо хотіли написати заяву про крадіжку.

ORAL ACTIVITY

Ex.1. Agree or disagree with these sentences by repeating them after the teacher or contradicting them.

Model: – It was snowing heavily from 10 till 12 yesterday.

– Yes, it was snowing heavily from 10 till 12 yesterday.

Or: - No, it wasn't snowing, the sun was shining brightly at that time.

1. At a quarter past six yesterday you were working in police department. 2. It was raining from 4 till 6 a.m. yesterday. 3. The inspector was talking over the phone when you came in. 4. Yesterday at this time you were investigating robbery. 5. Yesterday at 12 your friend was driving. 6. You were discussing the car theft the whole evening yesterday. 7. You were writing your report when your head came in. 8. Your neighbor was playing computer games when the crime happened. 9. At 7 o'clock last night victims were waiting for the ambulance. 10. The officers of police department were listening to witnesses from 8 till 10 yesterday.

Ex. 2. Complete the following sentences by adding suitable indications of time.

Model: – Jack was speaking over the phone ...

– Jack was speaking over the phone when you joined us (at 2 p.m., etc.)

1. The victim was describing a criminal 2. People were bleeding 3. We were listening to the suspect 4. They were driving the car 5. The police were working very hard 6. The suspect was having dinner 7. I was speaking to the head 8. The officer was examining the crime scene 9. The pedestrian was crossing the street 10. They were talking to the witness

Ex. 3. React to the following statements in the interrogative and then in the negative:

Model: – Your friend was writing his exercises when you came to see him.

– Was he writing his exercises when I came to see him?

– He wasn't writing his exercises when I came to see him.

1. Your family were having supper at 7 yesterday. 2. Ann was hurrying to the police department when you met her yesterday. 3. You were writing a message when your friend rang you up. 4. The thief was stealing the phone when witnesses called the police. 5. The criminals were running when police saw them. 6. You were speaking over the phone when the door-bell rang. 7. He was working when

his friends called on him. 8. You were making your report the whole day yesterday.

Ex. 4. Express surprise about what has been said. Then disagree with it.

Model: – Boris was watching TV program when you went to bed.

– Was he? As far as I remember he was working at his report. He wasn't watching TV.

1. Your colleague was doing his exercises while you were busy with the papers. 2. The victim was bleeding when ambulance arrived. 3. They were asking questions during a day. 4. Your friend was listening to the radio when the criminal entered the room. 5. The police officers were exercising when their head came in 6. At 8 yesterday you were investigating robbery. 7. We were crossing the street when it began to snow. 8. The suspect was speaking with the victim when there was a ring at the bell. 9. Police officers were looking for a suspect from 5 till 6 o'clock yesterday. 10. The inspectors were discussing the motive for a crime all day yesterday.

Ex. 5. Describe the situations by introducing two simultaneous actions.

Model: At the lesson. *While* our teacher *was explaining* 'The Past Continuous' to us, we *were listening* to her very attentively. *While* we *were listening* to our teacher, Pete and Jo *were whispering*. *While* Pete and Jo *were whispering*, our monitor *was looking* at them with indignation.

1. In the police department. 2. In the library. 3. At the Entrance to the police department. 4. In the street. 5. At the stadium. 6. In the park. 7. In the Sports Club.

Ex. 6. Answer the following questions:

1. What were you doing yesterday evening? 2. What crime were you discussing in police department yesterday? 3. Was your colleague interrogating witnesses when you came back? 4. Were you working at your report when I saw you? 5. What happened when you were calling the police? 6. What did you see while you were walking about the city? 7. Who were you waiting for when I met you in the court? 8. What was your groupmate doing when you were writing the article? 9. How long were you working at your English last night? 10. Were you watching TV or listening to the radio between 6 and 8 o'clock last Sunday evening? 11. What were you doing from ten till twelve yesterday morning?

Ex. 7. Make up similar dialogues, using the Past Continuous.

1.

– What were your friends doing yesterday at 5 p.m.?

– They were having dinner. Only Ann wasn't eating anything because she was just thirsty.

2.

– Did police officers arrive yesterday evening?

– Yes, they did.

– What were you doing when they came?

– We were watching TV.

Ex. 8. Read the following situation. Then imagine that you are the witness of an accident and a policeman. Reproduce your dialogue with the policeman.

It was raining heavily as I was walking towards the Metro station. There were very few people in the street. The road was slippery. Just as I was crossing the road near the Metro station, a car came round the corner. It was travelling very fast, at a speed of 80-90 km. It was clear the driver was having difficulty in controlling it. Suddenly it hit a lamp-post and turned over. At once I ran to the car. No doubt the driver needed help. I tried to help the driver. But I could do very little. The man's eyes were closed, there was a lot of blood on his face. Then I saw a young woman. She hurried into the station. She phoned for an ambulance while I was taking care of the driver. A lot of people gathered round the car. The police arrived a few minutes later and asked me a lot of questions.

Ex. 9. Complete the story using the Past Continuous Tense.

Last Sunday police were called to the airport. What do you think they saw when they entered the room?

Ex. 10. Read the following text. Put up 10 questions to it using the Past Simple and the Past Continuous. Let your fellow-students answer them.

The Secret Agent

It was just before the Second World War. Tom was only 20 at the time and was living with his mother. He was working in a bank and travelling to London every day. One morning he received a mysterious letter. It was addressed to "Mr. Thomas Parker". The letter, which was signed, "A Friend", asked Tom to go to The Crown Inn during his lunch hour. All morning, as he was dealing with customers, Tom was wondering whether he should do this. At lunch time he decided to go to the inn. It was full of people and Tom couldn't recognize anyone. He was just wondering if he could leave, when a stranger introduced himself and said he had known Tom's father, who had died when Tom was a baby. The stranger explained that Tom's father, Bill, was a secret agent in the First World

War. Through this meeting, Tom was recruited to be a secret agent, too, and was already working in France when the war began.

TOPICS FOR WRITTEN AND ORAL COMPOSITIONS

1. You were late for the party. What were the people doing when you came into the room (the host, the hostess, the guests, the children, the dog, the cat).
2. You were investigating the homicide with your colleagues. How were you doing it?

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

1. Read the dialogue between officer and captain and answer whether the highlighted verbs describe actions that happen...?

1. simple facts in the future
2. actions that will be in progress in the near or distant future

At 3 p.m. today, there is going to be a parade. At the beginning of the parade, the mayor **will be going** in his carriage. The driver **will be driving** the carriage and the mayor **will be waving** to the crowd. The crowd **will be waving** when the mayor passes by.

Police officers **will be standing** in front of the crowd when the mayor passes them. They **will be watching** and **protecting order**.

GRAMMAR PRESENTATION

We form the **Future Continuous** with the help of the future simple of the auxiliary verb “to be” (**will be**) and **Participle I** of the notional verb: e.g. I **will be working** at 7 tomorrow. He **will be waiting** for me at 3 tomorrow. They **will be apprehending** suspects, **interviewing** witnesses, **investigating** crimes and arresting criminals all day long tomorrow.

In the interrogative form the auxiliaries **will** is placed before the subject: e.g. **Will you be making** a report at this time tomorrow? **Will they be protecting** order at 5 tomorrow? **Will she be apprehending** suspects at 2 p.m. tomorrow? **Will you be studying** from 5 to 7 tomorrow?

In the negative form the negative particle **not** is placed after **will**. The contracted forms is the following: **will not = won't**: e.g. They **will not (won't) be**

protecting order tonight. He **will not (won't) be writing** a report at this time tomorrow. I will not (won't) be studying from 5 to 7 tomorrow.

Future Continuous

Affirmative (+) I will ('ll) be working. He will ('ll) be working. She will ('ll) be working. It will ('ll) be working. We will ('ll) be working. You will ('ll) be working. They will ('ll) be working.	Interrogative (?) Will I be working? Will he be working? Will she be working? Will it be working? Will we be working? Will you be working? Will they be working?	Negative (-) I will not (won't) be working. He will not (won't) be working. She will not (won't) be working. It will not (won't) be working. We will not (won't) be working. You will not (won't) be working. They will not (won't) be working.
Negative-Interrogative		
Will I not be working? Will he not be working? Will she not be working? Will it not be working? Will we not be working? Will you not be working? Will they not be working?		Won't I be working? Won't he be working? Won't she be working? Won't it be working? Won't we be working? Won't you be working? Won't they be working?

The Future Continuous tense is used to express:

1) **actions that will be in progress in the near or distant future**, especially when we imagine ourselves doing something: **e.g.** At this time tomorrow, I'll be **lying** on the beach. (Not I will lie). Don't disappoint me, I'll be **expecting** you.

The progressive 'softens' the effect of will+verb and **sounds more polite**:

e.g. When **will** you **finish** these letters? (**e.g.** boss to assistant). When **will** you **be seeing** Mr.White? (**e.g.** assistant to boss).

If we say I'll **work on this tomorrow** we may be stating an intention.

If we say I'll **be working on this tomorrow**, we are simply referring to future time.

The future moment at which the action will be in its progress may be fixed:

a) by an adverb or adverbial expression of definite time such as **then, at 7 o'clock, at this time tomorrow, in the morning**, etc.: e.g. What **will you be doing** at 7 o'clock? – I'll **be preparing** my lessons.

b) by another action (which is expressed by the verb in the Present Simple Tense): e.g. I'll **be sleeping** if you come so late. **Will you be cleaning** the room when your friends called on you?

2) **an action filling up a whole period of time**, but only when the action is considered in its progress: e.g. I'll **be packing** all day tomorrow. He'll **be working** in the garden from 9 till 12.

3) **planned actions**: e.g. We'll **be spending** the winter in England is the same as: We're **spending** the winter in England. He'll **be coming** home soon. Finish your breakfast and we'll **be starting**.

ORAL PRACTICE ON THE TEXT

1. Confirm teacher's statements if they are true.

Model: – At the beginning of the parade, the mayor will be going in his carriage.

– Yes, at the beginning of the parade, the mayor will be going in his carriage.

1. At the beginning of the parade the driver will be driving the carriage. 2. The mayor will be waving to the crowd when the driver is driving the carriage. 3. The crowd will be waving when the mayor passes by. 4. Police officers will be standing in front of the crowd when the mayor passes them. 5. Police officers will be watching and protecting order when the mayor passes by.

2. Disagree with these sentences by contradicting them.

Model: – At the beginning of the parade, the mayor will be holding a meeting.

– No, at the beginning of the parade, the mayor will not be holding a meeting, he will be going in his carriage.

1. At the beginning of the parade, the driver will be cleaning the carriage. 2. The mayor will be speaking to the crowd when the driver is driving the carriage. 3. The crowd will be shouting when the mayor passes by. 4. Police officers will be arresting the crowd when the mayor passes them. 5. Police officers will be violating and breaking the law when the mayor passes by.

3. Ask the groupmates some questions on the text.

Model: – Ask if the mayor will be going in his carriage at the beginning of the parade.

– Will the mayor be going in his carriage at the beginning of the parade?

1. Ask if the driver will be driving the carriage at the beginning of the parade. 2. Ask if the mayor will be waving to the crowd when the driver is driving the carriage. 3. Ask if the crowd will be waving when the mayor passes by. 4. Ask if police officers will be standing in front of the crowd when the mayor passes them. 5. Ask if police officers will be watching and protecting order when the mayor passes by.

4. Answer the following questions.

1. Will the mayor be going in his carriage at the beginning of the parade? 2. Will the driver be cleaning the carriage at the beginning of the parade? 3. Will the mayor be speaking to the crowd when the driver is driving the carriage? 4. Will the crowd be shouting when the mayor passes by? 5. Will police officers be standing in front of the crowd when the mayor passes them? 6. Will police officers be violating and breaking the law when the mayor passes by?

5. Give full answers to the following questions.

1. Will the mayor be going in his carriage or in his car at the beginning of the parade? 2. Will the driver be cleaning or driving the carriage at the beginning of the parade? 3. Will the mayor be speaking or waving to the crowd when the driver is driving the carriage? 4. Will the crowd be shouting or waving when the mayor passes by? 5. Will police officers be standing in front of the crowd or behind it when the mayor passes them? 6. Will police officers be violating and breaking the law or protecting order when the mayor passes by?

WRITTEN ACTIVITY

Ex.1. Practice the use of the Future Continuous. Complete the following sentences.

Model: – Don't call on me this evening. I ... for my exam in English. (to revise) – I will be revising for my exam in English.

1. Next time we examine you, I hope you ... much better (to answer). 2. I don't think you'll be able to see much of her as she ... preparatory courses (to attend). 3. I see, Alec, you are eager to join us in our trip. But it's impossible. You ... school and ... for your entrance exams to the University while we are traveling (to finish; to prepare). 4. The sun is shining, the weather is fine. It's a real pleasure to be out of doors in such weather. I'm sure when you call on your friend he ... a wonderful time somewhere out of doors (to have). 5. I'm very fond of frosty sunny weather. I've just heard the weather forecast for tomorrow. The weather will be lovely. It goes without saying that tomorrow at this time I ... skating (to enjoy). 6. Our winter holidays are coming. I hope that during our holidays we ... on the ice and ... in the woods (to skate; to ski). 7. Don't ring him up tomorrow, you won't get

him on the phone. He ... a wonderful time with his fellow-students on the bank of the river (to have). 8. It's so sunny and warm today. I suppose we ... in the sun all day long (to lie). 9. Don't speak so soon. There's a nasty-looking cloud just coming up behind us. I think it ... hard in about ten minutes (to rain). 10. We've made up our minds to spend our holidays at the seaside. By this time tomorrow we ... by car to the seaside (to travel).

Ex.2. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. At this time tomorrow I'll be going to the university. 2. Jane will be investigating the murder when you drop in at her place. 3. We will be thinking about our homecoming all the way there. 4. They'll be watching TV when police come. 5. Boris will be interviewing the suspect in the evening. 6. The students will be taking their exam in English in the morning. 7. We'll be having our firearms training at 2 tomorrow. 8. I'll be working at my Criminal Law from 4 till 6 tomorrow. 9. The victim will be waiting for me at 3 o'clock tomorrow. 10. She'll be returning soon.

Ex.3. Translate the following to complete the statements.

1. Вони будуть опитувати свідків when you come back. 2. Він буде розмовляти по телефону when witnesses wait for him. 3. Він буде слухати свідчення потерпілих at this time tomorrow. 4. Ми будемо працювати тут all day long. 5. Вони будуть обговорювати це питання at 3 o'clock tomorrow. 6. Слідчі будуть розмовляти when you return. 7. Поліція відїзжає in a few minutes. 8. Що ви будете робити when he calls on you? 9. Вона все ще буде читати when you drop in at their place. 10. Я буду вчитися all the evening.

Ex.4. Add the question tags.

1. Witnesses will be leaving the police department if you come so late. 2. You'll be very busy at the end of May. You'll be preparing for your entrance exams. 3. We'll be working all day tomorrow. 4. He won't be working in police department from 9 till 12. 5. They'll be coming home soon. 6. She won't be taking her exam in the morning. 7. I won't be waiting for you all day. 8. You won't be working if there is a day off.

Ex.5. Translate into English.

1. Сьогодні прекрасна погода! Поїдьмо в парк. Доки ти будеш кататися на велосипеді, я буду де-небудь у тіні читати. 2. Ти збираєшся навідати сьогодні друзів? Я думаю, що вони сьогодні вдома, бо йде сильний сніг. Я впевнена, коли ти прийдеш до них, вони будуть дивитися телевізор чи працювати за комп'ютером. 3. Починаються весняні канікули. Погода змінюється на

краще. Я сподіваюсь, що під час канікул ми будемо проводити багато часу на вулиці: грати в теніс, футбол та інші спортивні ігри. 4. Не турбуйте його завтра. Коли ви будете відпочивати, він складатиме випускний іспит. 5. Наступного місяця в цей час ми будемо розслідувати злочин, чи не так? – Так. – Що ми будемо робити? – Ми будемо опитувати потерпілих, викликати свідків, шукати злочинців. 6. Вона все ще готуватиме доповідь, коли ви приїдете. Я впевнений, вона буде працювати над нею весь день. 7. Як довго ви пробудете у відпустці? – Якщо мене не попросять вийти раніше на роботу, то я пробуду весь місяць. 8. Поїзд рушить за 5 хвилин. Нам треба поквпитися, а то ми спізнаємося.

Ex.6. Give questions to the following answers.

1. Yes, he'll be having a wonderful time with his fellow-students on the bank of the river. 2. No, she won't be leaving soon. 3. Yes, they'll be enjoying themselves outside. 4. No, from 2 till 6 he won't be answering questions. 5. Yes, we'll be preparing for the exams all afternoon. 6. No, the police officers won't be arresting criminals. 7. No, at this time tomorrow I won't be investigating auto theft. 8. Yes, she'll be writing a report in the morning.

Ex.7. Ask questions to the words in italics indicated in the brackets.

1. Ann will be waiting *for Victor* at 2 sharp. (Whom ...) 2. *Stas* will be playing computer games when his parents return. (Who ...) 3. I'll be making *a report* from 12 till 1 o'clock. (What ...) 4. *She'll be watching TV* when you come. (When ...) 5. He'll be working *in the police department* at the usual time tomorrow. (Where...) 6. They'll be investigating crimes *from 5 till 7* tomorrow. (How long ...) 7. The teacher will be correcting *your* mistakes in the composition during the break. (Whose ...) 8. You'll be waiting *for me* at 3 tomorrow. (Who ...) 9. I'll be seeing her off *at the airport*. (Where ...) 10. *We'll be playing football* when you join us. (What ...)

Ex.8. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. at / English / be / your / this / will / tomorrow / time / working / you
2. will/ me / who / at / waiting / the / tomorrow / time / this / station / be /for / at
3. be / when / you / having / or / TV / in / watching / supper / will / we / at /drop / your / place
4. won't / Ann / she / soon / coming / be / home / will / soon
5. tomorrow / whose / you / be / book / this / reading / time / at / will

Ex.9. Translate into English.

1. Ви не будете працювати в лабораторії у звичний для вас час завтра, так? – Боюся, що так. У мене буде в цей час іспит. 2. Вони будуть обговорювати доповіді з 12 до 2, чи не так? – Ні, у цей час вони все ще будуть оглядати місце злочину. 3. У вас буде заняття з англійської мови, чи ви будете працювати в бібліотеці завтра вранці? – Буду в бібліотеці проглядати наукові журнали. 4. Ви будете працювати наступного тижня, чи ще доти будете навчатися? – Ми будемо навчатися. Ми складатимемо державні іспити та захищати дипломні роботи. 5. Хто буде чекати на вас завтра біля входу у відділення? – Свідки. Вони відповідатимуть на мої питання. 6. Ви не будете спати, якщо я зателефоную так пізно? – Звичайно ні. Я все ще працюватиму за комп'ютером. 7. Який рапорт ви будете читати завтра на зборах нашого? – Я гадаю, всі будуть слухати уважно, і потім ми будемо обговорювати його. Кожен висловить свою думку. 8. Чи довго ви будете працювати над рапортом? – Думаю, ми працюватимемо з 5 до 7. 9. Де ви будете жити, коли приїдете до Києва? – Я житиму в готелі. Я пробуду там 2 тижні.

Ex.10. Read this conversation. Complete it with the Future Continuous form of the words in brackets.

– Tomorrow I ... to the sea and you ... at the office, looking at the rain outside and envying me (to fly, to work). As you probably know, envy is not very good for your stomach.

– That's very clever of you to say so, but my stomach is never out of order. And besides, I ... a good time, too (to have).

– ... you really?

– Yes, I ... playing football and chatting with friends (to enjoy).

– You ... probably ... along wet streets, carrying an umbrella and wearing a raincoat (to walk).

– Going out in such rainy weather is out of the question. By the way, when ... you ... back? (to come)

– In a few weeks, maybe. I ... you a postcard, anyway (to send).

Ex.11. Look at John's and Mary's schedules for tomorrow. Complete the statements.

Model: While John is making breakfast, Mary will sleeping.

1. John ... a uniform while Mary ... etc.

John	Mary
8:00 make breakfast	8:00 sleep
9:00 put on a uniform	9:00 do morning exercise

10:00 go to the university	10:00 have a shower
12:00 attend classes	12:00 walk the dog
1:00 have lunch	1:00 shop for food
5:00 do homework	5:00 make dinner
7:00 watch TV	7:00 talk on the phone
7:30 make dinner	7:30 work in the garden
8:00 lay the table	8:00 watch TV
8:30 have dinner	8:30 read a newspaper
9:00 sleep	9:00 have a bath

Ex.12. Read this student’s paragraph. Find and correct some mistakes in the use of the Future Continuous.

In the future, robots will be perform more and more tasks for humans. This will be having both positive and negative effects. On the one hand, while robots will be doing the boring and dangerous jobs, humans will be devoting more time to interesting pursuits. In this way robots is going to be making life a lot easier for humans. On the other hand, the widespread use of robots is going create a lot of future unemployment. People will losing their jobs as robots fill their positions. And some robots could even become dangerous. I’m afraid that in the not-too-distant future, robots will be operating nuclear power stations! And before too long, robots are going to be fight in wars. Although, on second thought, that will be better than humans killing each other!

Ex.13. Write down 10-15 sentences to describe your future activities and plans. Use the Future tenses and the phrase to be going to.

Ex.14. Enlarge upon the following story:

Planning what to do for one’s birthday becomes difficult as one gets older, but I know how I will celebrate on January 4, 2012 next year. I intend to invite all my friends. At

Ex.15. Your colleague is coming to investigate crimes to your country. He will be spending a day or two in your town during his business trip. What do you think you will be doing? Write him a letter suggesting how you could do it together.

Ex.16. Test translation.

1. Не чекайте її завтра! Вона буде працювати весь день. 2. Наступного місяця ви будете відпочивати на морі впродовж двох тижнів, так? – Звичайно, ми зупинимося в готелі й проведемо там усі ці дні. 3. Ви не будете бігати під час дощу, чи не так? – Так, ми не бігатимемо під час дощу. 4. Курсанти будуть складати іспит чи займатися в лабораторії завтра в цей час? – Вони будуть в лабораторії відпрацьовувати нові тактики, а іспит вони складатимуть післязавтра вранці. 5. Сьогодні так сонячно й тепло, я впевнений, що сьогодні весь день ми будемо плавати й засмагати. А що ви будете робити в таку прекрасну погоду? 6. Він не буде проводити майстер-клас з другої до третьої. У цей час він буде виступати на змаганнях. А клас він проведе завтра рівно о третій. 7. Завтра в цей час я буду летіти додому, а мої друзі все ще гулятимуть по цьому прекрасному місту. 8. Ви будете працювати над проектом, коли ми прийдемо до вас, так? – Ні, я думаю, що вже в цей час ми будемо відпочивати.

ORAL ACTIVITY

Ex.1. The teacher is trying to guess what you'll be doing in the near future. Respond to him / her by confirming or contradicting the statements.

Model: – You'll be having an English lesson at this time tomorrow.

– Yes, I'll be having a Grammar lesson at this time tomorrow.

– No, I won't be having a Grammar lesson tomorrow.

1. You'll be having firearms training from 3 to 5. 2. You'll be writing a report in the evening. 3. You will be speaking at the meeting at this time tomorrow. 4. You will be watching TV all day tomorrow. 5. You'll be having a birthday party in the evening. 6. You'll be writing a test at this time on Friday. 7. You'll be studying from 3 to 5. 8. You'll be apprehending criminals at this time tomorrow. 9. You'll be working in the police department in the morning. 10. You'll be reading for your exams all day tomorrow.

Ex.2. Add some information using the Future Continuous.

Model: – Stay at home! (to rain)

– It'll be raining hard.

1. Don't go out! (to pour) 2. Don't call on us on Sunday. (to enjoy our time in the village) 3. Don't wait for her. (to do shopping) 4. Don't expect us to come next Sunday. (to work in the fields) 5. Don't wait for Boris today from 8 till 10. (to take an exam) 6. Don't forget to remind me of the matter! (to work hard at the project) 7. Take the umbrella. (to rain) 8. Put on a warm hat. (to snow) 9. Don't forget to bring flowers (to have birthday) 10. Don't forget to ask her telephone number. (to ring up).

Ex.3. Respond to what the teacher is saying by giving affirmative or negative sentences.

Model: – Your friend will be working in the police department at 7 tomorrow.

– I don't think he will be working in the garden at 7 tomorrow.

1. You'll be fighting against crimes at 12 tomorrow. 2. Boris will be working in the library from 9 till 12. 3. Nina will be making a report at this time tomorrow. 4. All the students of the group will be watching TV tonight. 5. You'll be waiting for me at 3 o'clock. 6. The investigator will be interviewing suspects when medical experts arrive. 7. My friend will be training all day tomorrow. 8. Victor will be taking part in competitions at the usual time tomorrow. 9. The dean of our faculty will be leaving for London soon.

Ex.4. Answer the questions.

1. What will you be doing when your friends call on you? 2. What will you be doing when summer comes? 3. Will you be working at your English at this time tomorrow? 4. Will you be working in the library from 2 till 4? 5. Will you be having your English class or will you be working at your report in the morning? 6. Will you be cleaning the room in the morning or in the evening? 7. Will you be waiting for me at 6 p.m. tomorrow? 8. Will you be seeing your friend off at this time tomorrow? 9. Will you be leaving for London soon? 10. Will you be moving to a new flat in a week?

Ex.5. Ask your groupmate

- if he / she will be spending his / her holiday at the seaside next month;
- if he / she will be studying during the whole month;
- if he / she will be reading the Criminal Code for hours during next week;
- if he / she will be investigating the criminal scene when police arrive;
- if he / she will be doing homework for the next week;
- if he / she will be attending sports club during his/ her holiday;
- if he / she will be going to police department at 4 o'clock tomorrow;
- what he / she will be wearing if the weather is hot;
- what he / she will be wearing if the weather is rainy during his / her holiday;
- what he / she will be doing if it's raining all day long tomorrow

Ex.6. Respond to the teacher's statements, using the Future Continuous and one of the suitable adverbials: e.g. *all afternoon (morning, evening), all day long, for the next few days (hours, weeks), next month (day, week), in a few day, by that time next month, for 2 hours on Sunday, etc.*

Model: – I'm going to invite Ann to our party. But she won't come. I'm sure.

– Right you are. She'll be helping preparing for the exams all day long.

1. Boris is going to ring Alice up. But she won't answer the call. I'm sure. 2. It's study time. We will be busy in the library for the next few weeks. 3. We are going to call for them on our way to police department. But they won't join us. I'm sure. 4. Victor is going to see his relatives who live abroad. But he won't be able to do it. I'm sure. 5. There's a spell of sunny warm weather in our region now. But our climate is changeable. 6. Winter is coming. I'm looking forward for my holiday. I'm sure I'll be having a wonderful time. 7. We are eager to join you in this investigation. No doubt we will all be enjoying it.

Ex.7. Work in small groups. Imagine you are fifth-year cadets. Ask each other about plans for the future after graduating from the Institute. Discuss your findings with the groupmates. Deny some facts about the information your friends give you if you think they are not true. Make a dialogue.

Ex.8. Read this paragraph and complete it. Use the Future Continuous.

Today we find most robots working in factories around the world. But what will robots of the future be doing? One Massachusetts Institute of Technology designer predicts that in just a few years, small, intelligent robots are going to be taking care of all the household chores. This is going to make life a lot easier. While one robot is cooking dinner, another one will be vacuuming the floor. But what about outside the home? Will robots be playing football or fighting wars? Scientists aren't sure. What is certain, however, is that robots will be playing a more and more significant role in our lives. What will they be doing?

Ex. 9. Jack Davis is a police officer. He has a special task to investigate murder in cooperation with law enforcement officers from Interpol. Read the information and talk about the task, as in the example.

What will he be doing while he is there?

do/experiments

Model: He will be doing experiments while he is there.

protect/order

pursue/suspects

apprehend/criminals

interview/criminals, suspects, victims, witnesses

arrest/criminals

investigate/crimes

take/fingerprints
write/reports
punish/criminals
cooperate/with forensic scientist
provide/information
report/about crimes investigation

TOPICS FOR WRITTEN AND ORAL COMPOSITIONS

1. What I'll Be Doing in the Evening Tomorrow.
2. Plan Your Actions for the Near Future.
3. My Coming Holidays.

UNIT 3. THE VERB. PERFECT TENSES

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

We form the **Present Perfect** tense with the help of the auxiliary verb “**to have**” in the Present Simple (**have, has**) and **Participle II** of the notional verb. According to the way in which the **Past Simple** and **Participle II** are formed, verbs are divided into three groups: **regular, irregular** and **mixed verbs**.

I. Regular verbs form **Participle II** by adding **–ed** to the stem of the verb, or only **-d** if the stem of the verb ends in **–e**: **e.g.** to want – wanted, to live – lived.

II. Irregular verbs form **Participle II** in different ways:

a) by changing their root vowel: **e.g.** to sing – sung, to meet – met, to win – won;

b) by changing their root vowel and adding **–en** for Participle II: **e.g.** to speak – spoken, to write – written, to take – taken;

c) by changing their root vowel and adding **–d** or **–t**: **e.g.** to sell – sold, to bring – brought;

d) by changing their final **–d** into **–t**: **e.g.** to send – sent, to build – built;

There are verbs which have the same form for the Infinitive, Past Simple and Participle II: **e.g.** to put – put – **put**, to set – set – **set**, to shut – shut – **shut**.

There are verbs whose forms come from different stems: **e.g.** to be – was, were – **been**, to go – went – **gone**.

III. Mixed verbs. Their **Past Simple** is of the regular type, and their **Participle II** is of the irregular type: **e.g.** to show – showed – **shown**, to sow – sowed – **sown**.

In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb (**have / has**) is placed before the subject: **e.g.** **Have** you **received** a new SMS yet? **Has** she **lived** here since childhood?

In the negative form the negative particle **not** is placed after the auxiliary verb (**have / has**): **e.g.** I **have not slept** since that night. She **has not translated** the article yet.

The Present Perfect tense is used to express:

1) an action completed by the moment of speaking and we see the result of the action:

e.g. Look! The child **has fallen down**. He is crying. I **have broken** the cup. I’m happy that you **have come**.

2) a completed action connected with the present (today, this week, lately, recently, for the last two days, etc.): e.g. I **have been** very busy this week. The weather **has been** nasty lately. It **has rained** a lot for the last two days.

3) an action which has taken place but the time of the action is not definite, and the speakers are not interested in it: e.g. English **has become** an

international language of communication. I **have decided** to buy a bike. They **haven't read** the book.

4) an action which began in the past, has been going on and is still going on. Only stative verbs are used here. In this case either the starting point of the action is specified (by means of the adverb **since**, a prepositional phrase with **since**, or an adverbial clause with the conjunction **since**), or the period during which it continued (by various adverbials): **e.g.** We **have had** this car since 2005. We **have known** him for two years by now (or now).

Present Perfect

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I have ('ve) worked.	Have I worked?	I have not (haven't) worked.
He has ('s) worked.	Has he worked?	He has not (hasn't) worked.
She has ('s) worked.	Has she worked?	She has not (hasn't) worked.
It has ('s) worked.	Has it worked?	It has not (hasn't) worked.
We have ('ve) worked.	Have we worked?	We have not (haven't) worked.
You have ('ve) worked.	Have you worked?	You have not (haven't) worked.
They have ('ve) worked.	Have they worked?	They have not (haven't) worked.

Negative-Interrogative

Have I not worked?	Haven't I worked?
Has he not worked?	Hasn't he worked?
Has she not worked?	Hasn't she worked?
Has it not worked?	Hasn't it worked?
Have we not worked?	Haven't we worked?
Have you not worked?	Haven't you worked?
Have they not worked?	Haven't they worked?

The Present Perfect tense is used to express:

1) an action completed by the moment of speaking and we see the result of the action:

e.g. Look! The child **has fallen down**. He is crying. I **have broken** the cup. I'm happy that you **have come**.

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3) an action which has taken place but the time of the action is not definite, and the speakers are not interested in it: e.g. English **has become** an international language of communication. I **have decided** to buy a bike. They **haven't read** the book.

4) an action which began in the past, has been going on and is still going on.

Only stative verbs are used here. In this case either the starting point of the action is specified (by means of the adverb **since**, a prepositional phrase with **since**, or an adverbial clause with the conjunction **since**), or the period during which it continued (by various adverbials): e.g. We **have had** this car since 2005. We **have known** him for two years by now (or now).

PRESENT PERFECT AND SIMPLE PAST TENSE AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

Present Perfect	Past Simple Tense
She's owned the business since 2005.	She owned the business in 2005.
They've met twice this month.	They met twice last month.

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Present Perfect	Past Simple Tense
She hasn't owned the business for long.	She didn't own the business for long.
They haven't met this month.	They didn't meet last month.

GENERAL QUESTIONS

Present Perfect	Past Simple Tense
Has she owned it for long?	Did she own it for long then?
Have they met this month?	Did they meet last month?

SPECIAL QUESTIONS

Present Perfect	Past Simple Tense
How long has she owned it?	How long did she own it then?
Who have they met this month?	Who did they meet last month?

One must be careful not to confuse **the Present Perfect tense** and **the Past Simple tense**.

1. **The Present Perfect** is used to talk about things that started in the past, **continue up to the present**, and may continue into the future.

E.g. They **have lived** apart for the past three years. (They started living apart three years ago, and they are still living apart.)

The Past Simple tense is used to talk about things that happened in the past and **have no connection to the present**.

E.g. They **lived** apart for three years. (They lived apart until 2000. They no longer live apart.)

2. The Present Perfect is used to talk about things that happened at **an unspecified time in the past**.

E.g. They **have decided** to travel by car. (We don't know exactly when they decided, or the time is not important).

The Past Simple tense is used to talk about things that happened **at a specific past time**. The time is often stated.

E.g. They **lived apart in 2004**. (We know when they lived apart and can state the exact time.)

3. The Present Perfect is used to talk about things that have happened in a period of time that is not finished, such as today, this month, this year.

E.g. I've had three cups of coffee this morning.

The Past Simple tense is used to talk about things that happened in a period of time that is finished, such as yesterday, last month, last year, and this morning when it is after 12 p.m.

E.g. I had three cups of coffee yesterday. I had three cups of coffee this morning (It's now 2 p.m. This morning is finished).

WRITTEN ACTIVITY

Ex.1. Form the Past Participle (Participle II) of the following verbs.

Model: to work – worked; to show – shown; to do – done.

1. to arrive; 2. to be; 3. to lay; 4. to drive; 5. to see; 6. to watch; 7. to say; 8. to come; 9. to stop; 10. to travel; 11. to carry; 12. to ride; 13. to draw; 14. to help; 15. to reach; 16. to have; 17. to dream; 18. to join; 19. to occur; 20. to play.

Ex.2. Insert "has" or "have".

Model: Lucy has lived in London for 3 years and I have lived here since my childhood.

1. As for me I ... already had coffee. 2. What ... you cooked for dinner? 3. ... you had a shower yet? 4. We ... already practised this text at the lesson.

5. What are you going to do?

– I'm going to sew the button on your jacket.

– Thank you. I ... already done it myself.

6. ... Mary left for London? 7. I'm sorry I'm late. It ... taken me too long to get here. 8. What kind of mistakes... Ann made in her composition? 9. You ...

corrected all the mistakes in yesterday's homework, haven't you? – Yes, I 10. Something ... gone wrong with my electric iron. Can you put it right?

Ex.3. Practice the use of the Present Perfect. Make the sentences complete.

Model: – I can't write. I ... my pencil (to break).
– I have broken my pencil.

1. We can't listen to the latest news because something ... wrong with the radio-set (to go). 2. Begin your exercise now. – I ... already ... it (to do). 3. We ... just ... to the story (to listen). Now we are retelling it. 4. My dream ... true (to come). I'm a student of the University. 5. Some of the students of our group ... often ... part in the work of the English Club this year (to take). 6. We ... the anniversary of the foundation of our University (to celebrate). 7. The pupils ... in their text-books that ecology is the most important problem in the world (to read). 8. Let me introduce you to my friend. You ... not ... before (to meet). 9. We ... already ... a new □ at (to buy). It's very cosy and comfortable, just the same size as yours. 10. This year my friend ... from the University and now he is working at the office (to graduate).

Ex.4. Copy the sentences arranging them in the following way: 1. Sentences expressing the completion of actions. 2. Sentences expressive durative actions. After you have written the sentences translate them into Ukrainian.

1. We have just seen her. 2. Glad to see you! Haven't seen you for ages. 3. He has lived in Rome since 2005. 4. Have you paid the waiter? 5. Has she done her morning exercises? 6. Alice has already sewed a new dress. 7. The children have just come home from a walk. 8. Kate has been asleep for two hours, it's time to wake her up. 9. Something has gone wrong with the computer. 10. I haven't had time to repair the computer since last Monday. 11. Have you heard the news? 12. The bell has gone, let's begin our lesson. 13. It's 12 o'clock, so I have been here for three hours. 14. Mary hasn't been at the canteen yet. 15. We have been at the restaurant for twenty minutes already. Where is the menu? 16. She has already brushed her clothes and shoes. 17. She has been late for her classes for the whole week.

Ex.5. Put the adverbs in their proper place.

Model: He has already finished his coffee.

He hasn't finished his coffee yet (already, yet).

1. I have seen him (just). 2. Have you spoken to her about the matter (ever)? 3. I have been to the swimming-pool (already). 4. They have been there before (never). 5. We haven't finished supper (yet). 6. She has done her work (already). 7. Have

you cleaned the room (already)? 8. She hasn't finished vacuuming the room (yet). 9. I have completed my report and now I'm free (just). 10. They have been to Spain and want to go to Madrid this summer (never). 11. When does your train leave? Have you packed your bags (yet)? 12. The bell has gone (just). 13. I have seen him looking so gay (never). 14. Have you had a shower (yet)? 15. Have you been to the Alps (ever)? 16. She has been to the Crimea (never). 17. Have you read German books in the original (ever)?

Ex.6. Make the sentences negative. Change the adverbs if necessary.

Model: – I have already read the article.
– I have not (haven't) read the article yet.

1. She has already made her plans for next summer. 2. Mother has already cooked breakfast. 3. They have known each other since childhood. 4. You have already been to the Caucasus. 5. I have done my home work in written form. 6. Kate has lived in Paris for 5 years by now. 7. It has been very cold since last week. 8. John has studied at the University for 2 years.

Ex.7. Make the sentences interrogative. Change the adverbs if necessary.

Model: – I have already made up with them.
– Have you made up with them yet?

1. She has already bought new shoes in this boutique. 2. They have worked at the plant for 20 years by now. 3. You have already done the □ at. 4. Ann has already cut the cake. 5. Jo has already poured out tea. 6. We have met them of late. 7. I have seen a good film recently. 8. The students have already coped with the translation of this text.

Ex.8. Add the questions tags.

1. You have read these papers recently. 2. He hasn't bought a new suit yet. 3. Max has already asked Ann to marry him. 4. They have never been to Italy. 5. You have just written your address. 6. She has never seen this performance. 7. We haven't received any letters from him for many years. 8. He left for the South and you haven't seen him since. Ex.9. Rephrase the sentences according to the model.

Model: – I write my name on the post-cards.
– I have just written my name on the post-cards.

She is drawing a picture with a pencil. 2. Tom blows out the light. 3. The cat eats its fish. 4. The tree fell across the road. 5. Alec gave his bicycle to his brother. 6.

You are making a mistake. 7. The thieves took the jewels. 8. The train starts. 9. We will eat our dinner. 10. I'll finish my work.

Ex.10. Translate into English.

1. Ми мешкаємо в Харкові з 2007 року. 2. Я отримала від неї лише два листи відтоді, як закінчила школу. 3. Вони товаришують з дитинства. 4. Вона хворіє вже тиждень. 5. Ваш знайомий був тут півгодини тому. 6. Ми розлучилися в 2007 році, відтоді ми не бачилися. 7. Дівчата щойно прибрали кімнату. 8. Ви вже розраховалися з офіціантом. 9. Мої друзі ніколи не бачили цей фільм. 10. Днями я відвідала багато історичних місць цього старовинного міста. 11. Анна вже відправила лист? – Ні, ще. 12. Ви коли-небудь гостювали в них? – Я ніколи не була в них, але збираюся. 13. Я не бачила вас уже цілу вічність! 14. Дівчинка не спала з учорашнього дня. Вона погано себе почуває вже кілька днів. 15. Я щойно зачинила вікно. Вітер уже не дме. 16. Вони ніколи не згадували про це. 17. Студенти грали в теніс нещодавно, чи не так? 18. Дощ не йшов з самого понеділка, так? 19. Це найкрасивіша картина, яку я коли-небудь бачила. 20. Ви вперше ведете автомобіль? – Так, я вперше за кермом. Я ніколи до цього не водив автомобіль.

Ex.11. Give questions to the following answers.

1. No, I have never been to South America. 2. Yes, she has just spoken to a famous person. 3. No, we have never seen the performance. 4. Yes, he has already driven a car. 5. No, they have never taken part in these competitions. 6. Yes, she has called on us recently. 7. No, they haven't met him yet. 8. Yes, I have received letters from him for many years. 9. No, she hasn't been ill lately. 10. Yes, they have just drunk that tea.

Ex.12. Ask questions indicated in the brackets to the words in italics.

1. Boris has asked *Nina* to marry him. (Who ...) 2. We haven't seen Ann *since last week* (Since what time ...) 3. The Browns have lived *in London* for 5 years. (Where ...) 4. Her husband has never seen *this awful* letter. (What ...) 5. *Mary* has just laid the table. (Who ...) 6. The boys *have already decorated the room*. (What ...) 7. You have known them *for 2 years*. (How long ...) 8. She has come to see us *three times* this week. (How often ...) 9. Tom has whitewashed the ceiling *in a bad way*. (How ...) 10. I have received only *two* letters from him since he finished school. (How many ...) 11. Karina hasn't come *because of her illness*. (Why ...)

Ex.13. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. haven't / done / a / work / you / lot / you / of / have / year / this

2. Tom / ever / pictures / to / you / the / has / taken
3. recently / you / from / have / your / heard / parents
4. this / is / first / have / a / you / horse / the / ridden / time
5. you / any / of / have / had / late / problems

Ex.14. Translate into English.

1. Що ви купили в цьому магазині? Ви купили взуття чи одяг? 2. Хто зготував обід? – Мама. – А що вона приготувала на обід? 3. Чи багато людей ви запросили на вечірку? Хто прийняв запрошення й пообіцяв прийти? 4. Скільки разів ви ходили до басейну цього тижня? Хто провів тренування? 5. Який чудовий на вас костюм! Хто його пошив для вас? 6. Ви вже виголосили доповідь, чи не так? 7. Ви ще ніколи не були в Італії, так? 8. Вже час обідати, а її й досі немає. Чому вона й досі не прийшла? 9. У вас є вже якісь плани на літо? – Ні, поки що. А ви нещодавно вже все вирішили, так? 10. Ви бачили її відтоді, як закінчили школу? – Так, нещодавно. Це було вже втретє як ми зустрічаємося.

Ex.15. Translate the following to complete the statements.

1. Вона працює в цій корпорації since 2005. 2. Я отримала від нього лише два повідомлення since I graduated from the Institute. 3. Він поїхав до Лондона, і я не бачила його since. 4. Я знаю його since childhood. 5. Ви зустрічали своїх однокласників since you finished school? 6. Ми не спали since the day before yesterday. 7. Ми знаємо їх for 3 years. 8. Я нічого не чую про нього for many years. 9. Вона хворіє for a fortnight. 10. Ваші батьки були тут for half an hour.

Ex.16. Fill in the blanks with the words “since”, “for”, “ago”, “already” , or “yet”.

When Max graduated from the University ten years ..., he wanted to dance with a popular group. So ... the next few years he travelled with a ballet called ‘the Free Way’. Then six years ..., Max got tired of a show business life and decided to open up his own dance club. ... the next twenty-four months he was a hard-working manager and a teacher of dancing. He didn’t like the management, but he thought dancing as a teacher was a lot of fun, and he’s lived such a life ... then. He’s been back in Kyiv ... three years now, working in his own club. He’s ... learned a lot, and now he is even fond of management and wants to create a few clubs not only in his native city but also in other cities. But he hasn’t got enough money A few days ... Max met Alex, one of his old friends from the ballet. ‘The Free Way’ has done a great tour ... Max left them. They have ... been abroad six times. They

haven't asked Max to join them ... but he's sure they'll do it. That might be the answer to his money problems.

Ex.17. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs giving in the brackets. Use the Present Perfect or the Past Simple tense.

1. It ... a lot yesterday (to rain). It ... very cold since last week (to be). 2. They ... some practice in pronunciation yesterday but they ... not ... it today (to have). 3. When ... you last ... her? (to see) – It ... in Paris two years ago (to be). 4. I ... her just now (to see). 5. I ... just ... her (to see). 6. ... you ... the cake? (to cut) – Yes, I I ... it ten minutes ago. (to cut). 7. ... you ... in London this month (to be)? 8. ... you in Paris last month (to be)? 9. I ... not ... from my parents recently (to hear). 10. This is the first time he ... a car (to drive). 11. Yesterday Bill ... football (to play). Now he can't walk. He ... his leg (to break). 12. It is the most interesting film I ... ever ... (to see). 13. The day before yesterday I ... to a famous person (to speak). And what about you? ... you ever ... to a famous person? 14. He ... already ... all the questions (to answer). 15. I ... a lot of interesting questions at the conference on Monday (to answer). 16. Last week she ... cold (to catch). She ... ill since (to be). 17. When ... you ... him? (to meet) – We ... in 2000. We ... friends since childhood (to be). 18. The car ... down. It ... already ... down twice this month (to break).

Ex.18. Read this student's paragraph. Find and correct some mistakes in the use of the Present Perfect.

I am in physical education class since two months. I enjoy it a lot and have only miss two classes since the beginning of the semester. I especially like tennis, but since September we don't play because the weather have been too cold. I also like volleyball, and my team has win two games since we have started to compete with the University. I'm looking forward to the next game.

Ex.19. Each cause has a probable result. Match the cause with the appropriate result.

Cause	Result
1. Boris has already got his □ u shot, so he probably	a. is really hungry
2. Dr. Brown has already finished his interview, so he	b. may get the □ u
3. Dr. Brown hasn't had lunch yet, so	c. has left the TV studio

he	
4. Victor hasn't got his shot yet, so he	d. isn't very hungry
5. Stas has already had lunch, so he	e. won't get the <input type="checkbox"/> u this year

Ex. 20. Test translation.

1. Віктор ще спить? – Ні, він уже прокинувся. 2. Щось сталося з телевізором: він не працює. Хто просив вас викликати майстра незабаром? 3. Я відчинила вікно, щоб провітрити кімнату. А ти вже полила квіти на підвіконні? Ти підеш гуляти лише після того, як виконаєш усю свою роботу. 4. Що ти робиш? – Випрала білизну, а тепер прасую її. 5. Чому в кімнаті темно? – Щось сталося з лампою. А ти вимкнула люстру, так? 6. Котра година? – Годинник щойно пробив сім. 7. Анна щойно повернулася з прогулянки. Вона була в парку, дорогою додому вона зустріла свою однокласницю й запросила її в гості. Вони вже зняли верхній одяг і йдуть до столу. 8. Сьогодні на обід приїде Олена. – Я давно її не бачила. Вона дуже змінилася? – Не дуже. 9. Хто щойно вийшов з кімнати? – Не знаю, я нікого не помітив. 10. Ти бачила Мері сьогодні? – Ні, вона хвора. Вона хворіє вже два тижні. 11. Я дуже рада, що ви прийшли. Ви завжди приносите гарні новини. 12. Вони вже поїхали? – Ні, вони від'їжджають потягом о третій годині. 13. Ви коли-небудь каталися на ковзанах? – Ні, я вперше катаюся. А ви? – А я вже вдруге. 14. Вам подобається ця страва? – Так, це найсмачніша страва з тих, які я коли-небудь куштувала. 15. Вони переїхали в інше місто. Відтоді я їх не бачила. 16. Ви знайомі з дитинства, чи не так? – Ні, я знаю його всього пару років.

ORAL ACTIVITY

Ex.1. Listen to the situations and make a conclusion. (to lose, to wash, to lose weight, to run out of petrol, to break, to go wrong with the TV-set, to buy, to come true, to buy it on credit, to repair).

Model: - Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.
- He has lost it.

1. Ann's hair was dirty. Now it's clean. 2. Max was 80 kilograms. Now he weighs 70. 3. The car has just stopped because there isn't any more petrol in the tank. 4. Yesterday Bill was playing football all day long. Now he can't walk and his leg is in plaster. 5. My pencil is on the table but I can't draw with it. 6. We can't listen to the latest news. 7. Last year we rented a at. Now we live in our own. 8. He dreamt of starring in the films. Now he's a popular actor. 9. They hadn't enough money for the car. Now they drive a smart car. 10. Yesterday I couldn't press the clothes because of the iron. Now I'm pressing them.

Ex.2. Respond to what the teacher is saying by giving affirmative or negative sentences.

- Model:** – Your dream has come true.
– Yes, my dream has come true. I am a student now.

Or: – No, my dream hasn't come true. I haven't received my diploma yet.

1. You have broken your pencil. 2. Something has gone wrong with your mobile phone. 3. You have been late for classes lately. 4. Some of the students of our group have often taken part in the work of the English Club this year. 5. Your friend has just won two competitions this month. 6. We have already celebrated the anniversary of the foundation of our University. 7. We haven't finished learning a new grammar material yet. 8. Your friend hasn't coped with his / her course-paper yet. 9. Your parents have done a lot of work this year. 10. You have never been to South America. 11. It is the second time you have been late for classes this week. 12. You haven't heard from your relatives recently. 13. You have seen the film "Gone with the Wind". 14. You haven't seen your school friends for ages. 15. We have known one another for six months.

Ex.3. Respond to what the teacher is saying by adding negative sentences.

- Model:** – You saw Boris yesterday.
– Yes, I saw him yesterday, but I haven't seen him today.

1. It rained a lot last week but 2. It snowed a lot last winter but 3. You ate a lot yesterday but 4. You played tennis / football a lot last month but 5. Stas worked hard last term but 6. You watched TV yesterday evening but 7. My favorite football team won a lot of matches last season but they 8. He published a lot of articles last year but 9. You cooked a lot of delicious dishes the day before yesterday but

Ex.4. Answer the questions using the adverb "just".

- Model:** – Have you closed the door?
– Yes, I have just closed it.

1. Have you opened the window to air the room? 2. Have you phoned your parents? 3. Have you rewritten the sentences off the blackboard? 4. Have you drunk coffee? 5. Have you translated the first paragraph on page 55? 6. Have you returned the books to the library? 7. Have you sent a telegram? 8. Have you packed things? 9. Have you cooked dinner? 10. Have you looked through the evening newspaper?

Ex.5. Comment on the following situations using the adverb “already”.

- Model:** – Don’t forget to air the room.
– But I have already aired it. It’s not stuffy now.

1. Don’t forget to post the telegram. 2. Don’t forget to remind our friends of the party. 3. Don’t forget to phone your parents. 4. Why don’t you read the paper? 5. Why don’t you do your exercises? 6. Shall I pay the waiter? 7. Shall I clean the room? 8. Will you buy a new suit? 9. Have a bite. 10. Don’t forget to find their address.

Ex.6. Answer the following questions using the adverb “never”.

- Model:** – Have you ever been to South Africa?
– Unfortunately, I have never been to South America but I’m going to visit it.

1. Have you ever been to India? 2. Have you ever read Spanish books in the original? 3. Have you ever tried an exotic dish? 4. Have you ever taken part in the world championship? 5. Have you ever swum a long distance? 6. Have you ever climbed a mountain? 7. Have you ever cooked a cake? 8. Have you ever driven a car? 9. Have you ever ridden a horse? 10. Have you ever jumped with a parachute?

Ex.7. Respond to the following questions according to the model.

- Model:** – Is it a beautiful painting?
– Certainly, it is. It is the most beautiful painting I’ve ever seen.

1. Is “The Matrix” a good film? 2. Is “War and Peace” a long book? 3. Is your friend a proud man? 4. Is Madonna a pretty woman? 5. Are your friends interesting persons? 6. Is it an expensive dress? 7. Is it a difficult question? 8. Is it a comfortable house? 9. Is “The Magician” an interesting story? 10. Is fried meat with mushrooms a tasty dish?

Ex.8. Respond to the following questions in the way shown in the model. Use the adverb “yet”.

- Model:** – Have you seen the new film in the local cinema?
– I haven’t seen it yet but I’m going to see it.

1. Have you washed up? 2. Have you cleaned the room? 3. Have you bought anything delicious today? 4. Has Boris asked Ann to marry him? 5. Has your friend returned to England? 6. Have you found a new lodging? 7. Have you done the shopping today? 8. Has Oksana sewed her new dress? 9. Has she done the work well? 10. Have your relatives signed the documents and gone abroad?

Ex.9. Answer the following questions using the adverbials of indefinite time such as “never”, “ever”, “already”, “yet”.

1. Have you had breakfast? 2. Have you had coffee today? 3. Have you ever spoken to a famous politician? 4. Have you ever been to Madrid? 5. Has your parents left for Kyiv? 6. Has your mother ever met my elder brother? 7. Have you been to the library yet? 8. Have you paid for your study here this semester?

Ex.10. Ask your groupmate

- if he / she has ever been to London;
- if he / she has ever travelled around the world;
- if he / she has ever spent his / her holidays in the mountains;
- if he / she has ever swum in the ocean;
- if he / she has ever stayed in a hotel;
- if he / she has ever spoken to foreigners;
- if he / she has ever done the shopping abroad;
- if he / she has ever visited places of interest in London (Paris, Moscow, Kyiv, etc.)
- if he / she has ever own in a plane;
- if he / she has ever travelled by sea.

Ex.11. Think what questions you would ask about the following statements. Make up questions and let your group-mates answer them.

- Model:**
- Today I’ve bought a lot of interesting things in the shop.
 - What have you bought in the shop today?
 - I’ve bought a fashionable hat and a pair of leather shoes.

1. Recently my sister has caught a cold. 2. It has rained every day lately. 3. This year my friend has finished his study and now he’s working with a big corporation. 4. My friend has been to the museum today. 5. My friend is fond of repairing something. He has set right many gadgets this week. 6. The students of our group have been to London a few times this year. 7. I have decided to spend my holidays in the Crimea. 8. Mother is very tired. She’s done a lot of work.

Ex.12. Comment on the following situations as in the model:

- Model:**
- Bob is phoning Tom again. He’s already phoned him twice this evening.
 - It’s the third time he has phoned him this evening.

1. Ann is late again. She has already been late this week. 2. Nick is ill again. He has already been ill twice this year. 3. Mother is baking. She has already baked today. 4. The car has broken down. It has already broken down this month. 5. My grandfather is looking for his glasses. He has already lost them twice this week. 6.

Alice has just finished drinking a cup of tea. She has already had four cups this morning. 7. My friend is buying a dress. She has already bought five dresses this month. 8. He's watching the film again. He's already watched it twice this month. 9. We are cleaning the room. We've already cleaned it this week. 10. She is pressing her blouse. She has already pressed it today.

Ex.13. Answer the following questions using the Present Perfect.

1. Have you been to the supermarket lately? What have you bought? 2. Have you ever been to the museum in Pobeda Street? What museums in our town have you been to? 3. What has the weather been like for the last few days? 4. What have you cooked for breakfast (dinner, supper)? 5. How many fellow-students have you invited to your birthday party? 6. How many times have you played tennis (football, basket-ball, volley-ball) this month? 7. How many times have you gone to the cinema (club, swimming-pool, skating-rink) this week? 8. How often have you been to the theatre this year? What plays have you seen? 9. What a lovely suit you are wearing! Who has made it for you? 10. You are going to the concert. Who has bought the tickets? 11. It is the third time you have been late for lectures this week. What has happened? 12. What lovely flowers! Who has brought them?

Ex.14. Respond to what the teacher is saying by giving affirmative or negative statements.

Model: – Ann and Victor have been friends since childhood.
– Yes, they have been friends since childhood.

Or: – No, they haven't been friends since childhood. They have known each other only for six months.

1. It has been very hot since last week.. 2. It has been very cold since the day before yesterday. 3. It has been rainy since Monday. 4. I have taught students for ten years by now. 5. Nina has lived in her house since 2009. 6. Stas has studied Medicine at the University for 3 years. He's a third-year student now. 7. Your relatives have lived abroad for 10 years. 8. You haven't been to the theatre since you became a student. 9. Oksana hasn't worked at her pronunciation for a long time. 10. You haven't met your school-friends since you finished school.

Ex.15. Answer the following questions using the Present Perfect.

1. How many months have passed since the beginning of the year? 2. How many months have passed since the beginning of the first term? 3. How long have you been a student? 4. Has it rained very often since the beginning of autumn? 5. Has it snowed often since the beginning of winter? 6. Why has Nina been so sad / happy for the last few days? 7. Oksana's grandmother has worked for 20 years. Has she

worked as a lawyer or as a judge? 8. Victor is from Kyiv but he hasn't been home since the beginning of the term. How long hasn't he been at home? 9. Have you studied English for many years by now? 10. Haven't you seen your school friends for ages?

Ex.16. Read the following dialogues. Then act out your own by analogy. Use the Present Perfect.

At Home

David: Look, dear, a button has come off my coat.

Mary: Have you got the button?

David: Yes, I have.

Mary: Well, bring me my sewing-basket from the next room.

David: Here you are!

Mary: Thank you. I must get a needle and some thread.

David: Shall I thread the needle for you? It is not an easy thing to get the thread through the eye of the needle, is it?

Mary: Ah, I've done it. Now take your coat off and I'll sew the button for you.

David: Oh, you've done it so nicely!

The Guests Arrive

Mike: Hello, Sam, nice of you to come. Take off your coat, will you, and let's go in. You haven't met my brother yet, have you?

Sam: No, I haven't had the pleasure, but I met your father at Wimbledon, don't you remember?

Mike: Oh, yes, of course. Ah, there's Mother, come on, old boy. Mum, this is Sam Williams, a friend from the College.

Sam: How do you do, Mrs. Grey?

Mrs. Grey: Good evening, Sam. How are you?

Sam: Good evening, Mrs. Grey. I'm fine, thank you. And how are you?

Mrs. Grey: Not too bad, my boy. Let me introduce you to my husband. Oh, where has he gone?

Sam: I've already met him. Mike has introduced me to him.

Mrs. Grey: Oh, he has, hasn't he? That's good. I've laid the table. You're welcome to the dining-room. I've cooked a delicious dinner for you.

Sam: Thanks a lot. We'll have a nice time.

A Natural Thing

Father: I haven't seen Charlie for ages. He has always been such a good friend of yours, and now we never see him at our place.

Son: It's natural, dad, we were both bachelors then, and now Charlie is a

married man.

Father: So what? What difference does it make?

Son: You see, I made him a handsome present of a book on his wedding day, and he hasn't spoken to me since.

Father: What book was it?

Son: It was "Paradise Lost".

Ex.28. Memorize the following quotations and express your opinion as to them.

1. "I regret often that I have spoken; never that I have been silent."(Syrus)
2. "There is nothing more tragic in life than the utter impossibility of changing what you have done." (William Gallacher)
3. "He who has begun has half done." (Horace)
4. "We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done." (Henry Longfellow)

TOPICS FOR WRITTEN AND ORAL COMPOSITIONS

1. Places I've Been to Lately (this year, this month).
2. Changes that Have Taken Place in Our Town (in my life, in the country, for the last few years).
3. Things You Have Done in Your Life Which You Regret Now.

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

The Past Perfect is formed by means of the Past Simple of the auxiliary verb 'to have' (**had**) and **Participle II** of the notional verb: **e.g.** I **had** already **consulted** the doctor by that time. They **had finished** their work when I came.

In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb (**had**) is placed before the subject: **e.g.** **Had** she **learnt** French before she went to France? **Had** they **translated** the article by 5 yesterday?

In the negative form the negative particle **not** is placed after the auxiliary verb (**had**): **e.g.** I **had not (hadn't) finished** the work by 5 yesterday. The children **had not (hadn't) yet gone** to bed when their parents came.

Past Perfect

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I had ('d) worked.	Had I worked?	I had not (hadn't) worked.
He had ('d) worked.	Had he worked?	He had not (hadn't) worked.
She had ('d) worked.	Had she worked?	She had not (hadn't) worked.

It had ('d) worked. We had ('d) worked. You had ('d) worked. They had ('d) worked.	Had it worked? Had we worked? Had you worked? Had they worked?	It had not (hadn't) worked. We had not (hadn't) worked. You had not (hadn't) worked. They had not (hadn't) worked.
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Negative-Interrogative

Had I not worked?	Hadn't I worked?
Had he not worked?	Hadn't he worked?
Had she not worked?	Hadn't she worked?
Had it not worked?	Hadn't it worked?
Had we not worked?	Hadn't we worked?
Had you not worked?	Hadn't you worked?
Had they not worked?	Hadn't they worked?

The Past Perfect tense is used to denote:

1) an action completed by a certain moment in the past. The moment may be indicated by another past action expressed by a verb in the Past Simple or by an adverbial phrase: **e.g.** I'd finished my work when my friends came. I'd written the composition by 5 o'clock.

In the sentences with **when**, notice the **difference in meaning** between the **Past Simple** tense and the **Past Perfect**.

E.g. When the show ended, she left. (First the show ended. Then she left).

When the show ended, she **had left**. (First she left. Then the show ended).

The definite moment can be understood from the situation: **e.g.** He **had laid down** his knife and fork, and was staring at them in amazement. The definite moment need not necessarily be expressed in the same sentence as the action expressed by the Past Perfect: **e.g.** Everybody noticed how sad she was the whole evening. She **had got** an unpleasant letter.

The Past Perfect always shows **a relationship with another past event**.

E.g. In 2007 Oksana Marchenko **invited** Oles Buzina on the show. He **had been** a writer for several years. (He was a writer before 2007).

We use the **Past Perfect** tense for the earlier event. The **Past Simple** tense is used for the later event. **E.g.** By the time Nina **got** home, "The Dances with Stars show" **had finished**.

Already, just, yet, ever and **never** are often used with the Past Perfect to emphasize the event which occurred first.

E.g. I saw *The Matrix* last night. I **had never** seen it before. Ann **had already** seen it.

When the time relationship between two past events is clear, you can use **the Past Simple** tense for both events. The meaning is usually clear when you use after, before, or as soon as to connect the events. **E.g.** After Keanu Reeves had appeared in The Matrix, he got a part in another sequel. Or: After Keanu appeared in The Matrix, he got a part in another sequel.

The Past Perfect is used with the conjunctions **hardly ... when, scarcely ... when, no sooner ... than.**

E.g. He **had scarcely entered** the room **when** somebody knocked at the door. We **had hardly gone** to bed **when** the telephone rang. We **had no sooner** got his invitation **than** he fell ill. For the sake of emphasis, the word order may be inverted: **e.g.** **Hardly had** we **gone** to bed **when** the telephone rang. **Scarcely had** he **entered** the room **when** somebody knocked at the door. **No sooner had** we **got** his invitation **than** he fell ill.

2) **the completion of the action: e.g.** He waited until she **had found** the key and opened the door. I didn't call him until he **had sent** me an invitation. He didn't wash the dishes unless his mother **had made** him do it.

3) **an action which began before a definite moment in the past, continued up to that moment and was still going on at that moment.** This use is called the **Past Perfect Inclusive**. The starting point or the whole period of duration of the action is indicated. To indicate the starting point the preposition since is used, to indicate the whole period of duration for is used.

The Past Perfect Inclusive is used:

a) with verbs not admitting of the Progressive form: **e.g.** He **had been away** for some months before his first letter came.

b) in negative sentences: **e.g.** He **had not done** anything for at least a month.

c) with such verbs as to work, to live, to study, to teach, to travel, to last etc.: **e.g.** When we first met she **had lived** in the country for two years and was quite happy.

4) **an action coming very close up to a given past moment but no longer going on at that past moment.** This use of the Past Perfect is called **the Past Perfect Exclusive: e.g.** I woke, and looked at my watch; it was 5 o'clock. I had been asleep for hours. Yesterday I met my former classmate. He **had changed** so much. He **had become** so solid.

WRITTEN ACTIVITY

Ex.1. Complete the following sentences using the Past Perfect.

Model: – She ... all her school-mates by the end of her winter holidays (to visit).

– She had visited all her school-mates by the end of her winter holidays.

1. I understood that they ... just ... asleep (fall).
2. I saw that he ... a letter (write).
3. The teacher hoped that the students ... already ... the task (complete).
4. Ann

had a cup of milk after she ... a steak with mashed potatoes (have). 5. When Victor's friends arrived at the seaside, he ... already ... a nice place (choose). 6. Miss Ann mentioned that she ... in Paris for five years (live). 7. Karina added that she ... little of Stas since 2005 (see).

Ex.2. Add the question tags.

1. Ann and Max had chosen a nice restaurant when their friends joined them. 2. You had bought cheap week-end tickets before you started for a trip. 3. He hadn't written a single sentence by that time. 4. He'd called on my people before I asked him to. 5. A big crowd had gathered by that time. 6. The children hadn't yet gone to bed when their parents came. 7. We hadn't translated the article by 4 o'clock.

Ex.3. Insert adverbs of indefinite time. Mind their position.

Model: – When we first met she'd returned from her country house and was quite happy. (just)
– When we first met she'd just returned from her country house and was quite happy.

1. We had finished our exercises when our relatives called on us. (already) 2. They hadn't coped with the work when there was a knock at the door. (yet) 3. I remembered the telephone number when I'd left the house. (just) 4. She hadn't passed the exam by that time. (yet) 5. I understood that they had fallen asleep. (just) 6. The teacher hoped the students had completed the task. (already) 7. By that time Mary hadn't put on her smart evening dress but she had made a beautiful hair-do. (yet, already)

Ex.4. Combine the following sentences with the help of the given conjunctions, using the Past Perfect.

Model: – Ann laid the table for dinner. The family sat down to table to have it. (after)
– After Ann had laid the table for dinner the family sat down to table to have it.

1. Mary learned French. She came to France. (before) 2. We got to the theatre. The performance began. (before) 3. They got home. It began to rain. (when) 4. My sister dusted the furniture. Soon she felt tired. (after) 5. Our friends studied Spanish. They moved to Spain. (after) 6. Jo's grandmother began to knit a sweater for him. Then Jo came home. (when) 7. Helen introduced her boy-friend Nile to us. Nile joined our company. (as soon as)

Ex.5. Translate into English.

1. Ви навідали всіх своїх друзів до кінця зимових канікул, правда? – Ні, не всіх. 2. Вони прийшли додому до того, як пішов сніг? 3. Я знав, що вони щойно заснули, тому не хотів їх будити. 4. Вони бачили, що я не переклала жодного речення до того часу. 5. Ми сподівалися, що ви вже впоралися з цією задачею. 6. Вона випила чашечку кави після того, як вже поснідала. 7. Коли мої друзі поїхали в Крим, я ще не обрала підходячого місця для відпочинку там. 8. Вони поїхали в Київ до того, як ви повернулися? – Так. 9. До того часу на площі зібрався вже великий натовп. 10. Ви проконсультувалися в лікаря до поїздки? – Ні, я зробив це вже в санаторії.

Ex.6. Give questions to the following answers.

1. Yes, it had rained before the accident. 2. Yes, she had visited all the places of interest by the end of her trip. 3. No, he hadn't checked his brakes when they arrived. 4. Yes, they had found shelter before it began to rain. 5. No, we hadn't reached home before it started snowing. 6. No, his sister hadn't gone to bed yet when he got home after the concert. 7. No, she hadn't put on her smart evening dress by that time.

Ex.7. Ask questions to the words in italics.

1. The Whites had bought *tickets* before they took the train. 2. *By midnight* the Browns had got everything arranged for the trip. 3. Ann had spread the table-cloth *on the grass* before it began to pour. 4. Mother had laid the table *to have supper* by that time. 5. Joan had dived off that raft *three times* before she swam ashore. 6. *My* aunt had cooked dinner before we came home. 7. *Mary and Max* had started a quarrel when we entered the hall. 8. By 11 o'clock the Blacks had got *to the seaside*. 9. You had chosen *a nice* place before we joined you. 10. Alice had learnt *French* before she moved to France.

Ex.8. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. Alice / them / had / a / joined / Roger / and / chosen / nice / when / parents / camp / their
2. what / the / had / they / by / reached / the / time / camp
3. had / they / where / a / found / when / started / shelter / it / raining
4. before / who / the / you / had / returned / done / □ at

Ex.9. Write down 5-10 sentences about the things 1) you had done by 10 p.m.; 2) your mother / father had done by 8 p.m.; 3) your sister / brother / cousin / nephew had done by 9 p.m.; 4) your friends had done by 10 p.m.

Ex.10. Combine the following sentences, using the past perfect with the conjunctions *hardly ... when, scarcely ... when, no sooner ... than.*

Model: – He entered the room. Suddenly somebody knocked at the door.

– He had scarcely (hardly, no sooner) entered the room when (than) somebody knocked at the door.

1. They left the house. Suddenly it began to snow. 2. The clown appeared on the stage. The audience burst out laughing. 3. We went to bed. Suddenly the telephone rang. 4. The family returned from the river. A storm began with thunder, lightning and hail. 5. The farmers began to pick fruit. The nights became colder. 6. I entered the room. The light went out. 7. The singer finished singing. The audience burst into applause. 8. She introduced her boyfriend. I recognized him at once.

Ex.11. Rephrase the following sentences emphasizing the first part of them as in the model:

Model: – She had hardly laid the table when she heard the telephone ring.

– Hardly had she laid the table when she heard the telephone ring.

1. The bell had hardly gone when the teacher entered the classroom. 2. Kitty had no sooner tasted her porridge than she said she didn't like it. 3. We had no sooner got his invitation than he fell ill. 4. She had hardly seen him when she ran away. 5. The teacher had no sooner asked the question than the answer followed. 6. I had scarcely left the house when somebody called me. 7. We had hardly gone to bed when the baby began to cry. 8. Mother had scarcely entered the room when we began to congratulate her.

Ex.12. Translate into English to complete the following sentences.

1. Щойно він зайшов до кімнати when he saw the picture. 2. Не встигли ми лягти спати when somebody knocked at the door. 3. Щойно актор з'явився на сцені when the audience burst out laughing. 4. Як тільки вчитель зайшов у клас than the pupils stood up. 5. Не встигли ми отримати запрошення when he fell ill. 6. Щойно я побачив його when I recognized him. 7. Не встигла вона покуштувати салат than she said she didn't like it. 8. Не встигли ми ввійти до будинку when the storm began. 9. Щойно закінчилася програма than the children went to bed. 10. Щойно продзвенів будильник when he got up.

Ex.13. Translate into English.

1. Не встигли вони прийти на пляж, як розпочався дощ. 2. Щойно вона глянула на фотографію, як одразу ж упізнала його. 3. Щойно вона вийшла з дому, одразу згадала про це. 4. Не встигли ми лягти спати, як дитина почала плакати. 5. Щойно він зайшов у кімнату, як згасло світло. 6. Щойно вона зачинила двері на ключ, як одразу ж хтось постукав. 7. Як тільки співак з'явився на сцені, публіка голосно зааплодувала йому. 8. Не встиг я повернутися, як одразу ж отримав запрошення. 9. Щойно мама накрила на стіл, як одразу ж прийшли гості. 10. Щойно годинник пробив 12, як двері несподівано розчинилися й зайшов чоловік.

Ex.14. Read this student's report. There are some mistakes in the use of the Past Perfect. Find and correct them.

Oprah Winfrey is an amazing person! By the time she was twelve, she has already decided on a career. Not long afterward, she got her first radio job. Although she hadn't have any experience, she became a news reporter. When she got her own TV talk show, she has already acted in a major Hollywood movie. By the late 1980s "Oprah Winfrey" had become a household word. Then in 1994 she decided to improve the quality of talk-show themes. She also made a personal change. She had always had a weight problem, but in 1995 TV viewers saw a new Winfrey. She had losed almost ninety pounds as a result of dieting and working out. She had also compete in a marathon. She has really been an inspiration to many people.

Ex.15. Test translation.

1. До якого числа студенти вашої групи склали всі екзамени? – До 31 січня всі студенти нашої групи успішно склали іспити з чотирьох дисциплін. 2. Після того, як ми завершили переклад речень, ми почали описувати картинки. До кінця заняття всі студенти впоралися з новим матеріалом. 3. Я не знав, як виконувати вправи, тому що пропустив чимало занять. І лише після того, як учитель ще раз пояснив мені правило, я зрозумів, що вони не складні. 4. Коли я прийшла в інститут, я згадала, що забула студентський квиток вдома. 5. Викладач попросив студентів відкласти всі таблиці, якими вони користувалися на заняттях. Після того, як студенти прибрали таблиці, вони почали писати контрольну роботу з граматики. 7. Максим повернувся в гуртожиток, оскільки забув вимкнути праску. 8. На стіні була картина, яку я раніше не бачила. 9. Він подарував їй квіти, які сам вибрав для неї в нашому магазині. 10. Вони сказали мені, що Оксана пішла на вечірку. 11. Петро вивчив англійську до того, як поїхав навчатися в Англію? – Ні, він вивчив її в англійському коледжі. 12.

Діти прийшли на свято о 4 годині, до цього Анна й Олена прикрасили кімнату, Іра спекла торт, а Лара вибрала для кожної дитини подарунок. 13. Про що це вони розмовляли? – Про відомого романіста, який написав декілька бестселерів, які були дуже популярні серед молоді. 14. Не встигла я вийти з дому, як розпочався дощ. Мені довелося повертатися, бо я забула парасольку. 15. Не встигли вони закінчити вечерю, як хтось подзвонив у двері. Віктор пішов довідатися, хто це, а Ніна залишилася в кухні. Коли Віктор повернувся, Ніна вже прибрала зі столу й готувала чай.

ORAL ACTIVITY

Ex.1. Say by what time:

1. You had cleaned the room; 2. You had watered the flowers in the garden; 3. You had prepared your homework; 4. You had finished to study a new topic; 5. You had translated an abstract from your home-reading book; 6. You had written the exercises; 7. You had cooked dinner; 8. You had laid the table; 9. You had had dinner; 10. You had washed up.

Ex.2. Answer the following questions in the way shown in the model. Use the Past Perfect.

Model: – Did you have only coffee for breakfast?
– No, before I had a cup of coffee I had had some bacon and eggs.

1. Did you have only a glass of milk for lunch? 2. Did you have only mashed potatoes for dinner? 3. Did you have only vegetables for supper? 4. Did your mother cook only macaroni with cheese for breakfast? 5. Did your mother buy only a pair of shoes in the shop? 6. Did your neighbours plant only flowers in their garden? 7. Did your grandmother make only a cake for your birthday? 8. Did you boil only eggs for the salad?

Ex.3. Answer the following questions. Use the Past Perfect.

Model: – What did you do after you had finished the translation? (to go for a walk)
– I went for a walk after I had finished the translation.

1. What did you do after you had left school? (to enter the University) 2. What did your neighbours do after they had moved to a new □ at? (to buy furniture) 3. What did your mother do after she had learnt about the stolen money? (to call the police) 4. What did your aunt do after they had received the telegram? (to leave for the South) 5. What did you do after you had learnt about your friend's illness? (to call

on him) 6. What did the children do after they had played in the yard? (to have dinner) 7. What did your sister do after she had graduated from the University? (to start working in the office)

Ex.4. Give reasons for your actions.

Model: – Why didn't you talk to Ann about it?
– I didn't talk to Ann about it because I hadn't seen her since she left for the South.

1. Why didn't you buy the costume? 2. Why didn't you go to the club? 3. Why didn't you meet me at the station? 4. Why didn't you see your friends off to the airport? 5. Why didn't you go with us to the restaurant? 6. Why didn't you watch that TV program? 7. Why didn't you join us in our trip? 8. Why were you so upset? 9. Why were you so angry? 10. Why were you so happy last week?

Ex.5. Ask your fellow-students

- how long he / she had studied English before he / she entered the University;
- how long he / she had studied the second foreign language before he / she took an exam in this subject;
- by what time he / she had managed to speak English (French, German, etc.) fluently;
- if he / she had ever spoken to an Englishman before he / she entered the University;
- if he / she had read any English books in the original before he / she became a student;
- what books about famous teachers he / she had read before he / she started to study pedagogics;
- who had advised him / her to enter this University before he / she made his own choice.

Ex.6. Read the following text. Put 10 questions to it and ask your group-mates to answer them. Presence of Mind

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

admiration and praised his self-possession. Only one of them wondered why together with his shirt and tie he had not put on his trousers.

Ex.7. Read the following dialogue in pairs. Reproduce it.

Mr. Wood: I had a rather unpleasant incident at the seaside.

Mr. Green: Really? What happened?

Mr. Wood: Once I noticed that my car had disappeared. I immediately informed the police. I was sure someone had stolen it. It turned out, however, that my wife had taken it to do some shopping.

Mr. Green: Didn't she let you know?

Mr. Wood: She had forgotten to give me a ring. I was rather worried because I had left some expensive things in the car.

Mr. Green: Was your wife surprised when the police stopped her?

Mr. Wood: She was. She was very angry that I had informed the police. She said I had acted very foolishly.

Mr. Green: I think it was her fault, really.

Ex.8. Listen to what the teacher is saying and complete his / her information by adding something that fits the situation.

Model: – It had hardly begun raining ... when

– It had hardly begun raining when we reached the station.

1. It had scarcely begun drizzling 2. It had no sooner begun snowing 3. I had hardly entered the room 4. You had no sooner gone to bed 5. You had scarcely received his invitation 6. Hardly had I asked Boris a question 7. Mary had no sooner mentioned the picnic lunch 8. Scarcely had the actress appeared on the stage 9. No sooner had you paid the waiter 10. Hardly had the leaves turned yellow

TOPICS FOR WRITTEN AND ORAL COMPOSITIONS

1. Where Your Grandparents Had Lived and Studied and Worked before They Met Each Other (How Long They Had Worked before They Became Pensioners).

2. What Your Parents Had Done (What They Had Achieved in Life) by the Time You Were Born.

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

The Future Perfect tense is formed by means of the Future Simple of the auxiliary verb “to have” (**shall have** / **will have**) and **Participle II** of the notional

verb: **e.g.** I **shall have read** the book by this time tomorrow. They **will have given** the final answer before he returns.

In the interrogative form the auxiliary **shall** or **will** is placed before the subject: **e.g.** **Will you have left** Kyiv by 5 o'clock tomorrow? **Will she have translated** the article by the time we return?

In the negative form the negative particle **not** is placed after the auxiliary **shall** or **will**: **e.g.** I **shall not (shan't) have done** the work by the time fixed. She **will not (won't) have answered** all the questions by the end of the lesson.

Future Perfect

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I shall ('ll) have worked. He will ('ll) have worked. She will ('ll) have worked. It will ('ll) have worked. We shall ('ll) have worked. You will ('ll) have worked. They will ('ll) worked.	Shall I have worked? Will he have worked? Will she have worked? Will it have worked? Shall we have worked? Will you have worked? Will they have worked??	I shall not (shan't) have worked. He will not (won't) have worked. She will not (won't) have worked. It will not (won't) have worked. We shall not (shan't) have worked. You will not (won't) have worked. They will not (won't) have worked.

Negative-Interrogative

Had I not worked?	Hadn't I worked?
Will he not have worked? Will she not have worked? Will it not have worked? Shall we not have worked? Will you not have worked? Will they not have worked?	Won't he have worked? Won't she have worked? Won't it have worked? Shan't we have worked? Won't you have worked? Won't they have worked?

The Future Perfect tense is used to express:

1) an action completed by the moment in the future and viewed back from that future moment: **e.g.** By five o'clock I'll **have finished** my report. (That means that the action of finishing will take place before five o'clock). They **will have built** the house by the end of the year.

We use **already** and **yet** to emphasize whether an event will have happened by a point in time.

E.g. By May, he'll **have already saved** \$1,000. By May, he **won't have saved** \$2,000 yet.

2) an action already accomplished at the given future moment and connected in its results or consequences with that future moment: **e.g.** When you **have finished** this book, you **will have learnt** many new words and expressions (you will know those words and expressions).

The future moment from which the completed action is viewed may be indicated:

a) by means of an adverbial expressions: **by that time, by the first of January, by two o'clock, soon, etc.:** **e.g.** By the end of the term we'll **have learnt** a lot of new words.

b) by means of another action: **e.g.** If you come at two, I'll **have done** my work.

3) an action begun before a given future moment and still going on at that future moment (inclusive future perfect). This meaning is shown by the context. (Compare with a similar use of the present perfect and past perfect): **e.g.** By the first of July we'll **have been** at the seaside for a fortnight. (That means that our trip at the seaside, begun a fortnight before the first of July, will still continue at that time).

We use the Future Perfect or the Future Perfect Progressive **with the simple present tense** to show **the order of events**:

First Event: future perfect (progressive)

Second event: simple present tense.

E.g. By the time you **arrive**, I'll **have finished** dinner.

WRITTEN ACTIVITY

Ex.1. Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct tense form.

Model: – I (to read) the book by this time tomorrow.

– I will have read the book by this time tomorrow.

1. Ann and Rob (to make up) with each other by the evening. 2. We (to make up) our minds what to do by then. 3. They (to get married) by the time you return from abroad. 4. We hope that by the end of the year we (to learn) to speak English a bit. 5. I think that by the time your classes are over today, I (to read) it and we'll discuss it. 6. Ring me up at 7. I think I (to do) most of the work by then. 8. They (to realize) their plan of seeing all their friends by next week. 9. By the time the dinner is ready, she (to do) the rooms. 10. By next year they (to build) four buildings.

Ex.2. Make the sentences negative. Use contracted forms.

1. You will have done all the work about the house by 12. 2. My father will have repaired the TV-set by the time we come back home. 3. You will have finished your work by Sunday. 4. She will have made a new dress by that time. 5. She will have returned by the end of the week. 6. They will have done the sightseeing by the end of the second day.

Ex.3. Make the following sentences interrogative.

1. I'll have translated the article by this time tomorrow. 2. She will have given the final answer before he returns. 3. We'll have left London by 5 o'clock tomorrow. 4. The teacher will have checked our tests by 3 tomorrow. 5. You will have had a good sleep by 12 o'clock. 5. She'll have been a teacher for 20 years by next September. 6. They will have written the test before the bell rings.

Ex.4. Translate into English using the Future Perfect tense.

1. Ніна й Борис помиряться один з одним до завтрашнього дня, так? 2. Ми вирішимо, що робити до того часу. 3. Вони одружаться до того часу, коли ми повернемося з-за кордону. 4. Я сподіваюся, що до кінця року ви навчитеся добре говорити англійською. 5. Вона не перекладе цей текст до другої години. Він занадто складний. 6. Ви не складете іспит до 10, так? 7. Ви зробите велику частину роботи до того часу, як я повернуся? 8. Вони ще не вирішили, що будуть робити влітку, але вирішать це до початку канікул.

Ex.5. Give questions to the following answers.

Model: – No, they won't have realized the plan by next week.
– Will they have realized the plan by next week?

1. Yes, my mother will have baked the cake by the time the party begins. 2. No, they won't have made up. 3. Yes, we'll have arranged it by then. 4. No, they won't have made up with each other. 5. Yes. They will have watered the flowers by that time. 6. No, we won't have passed all the exams by the first of June. 7. No, she won't have done all the rooms yet. 8. Yes, I'll have done most of the work by then. 9. Of course, when the guests arrive she will have finished laying the table.

Ex.6. Put up questions to the words in italics.

1. Victor will have given the final answer before we return. 2. We'll have left London by 5 o'clock tomorrow. 3. I'll have returned the book to the library by 2 o'clock tomorrow. 4. By the end of this term the students will have learnt many new words. 5. If you come at 3 o'clock, I'll have copied these articles. 6. She'll have been at home by the time you arrive. 7. We'll have coped with this problem when you visit us a second time. 8. They'll have already discussed the report when you join them (2). 9. Mary and Boris will have got married before you return (2). 10. By the first of September I'll have been at the seaside for a month (3).

Ex.7. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. two / you / will / your / had / have / dinner / by / o'clock.
2. won't you / your / by 2 o'clock / you / have / work / finished / will.

3. have / before / the / rings / who / all / the / will / sentences / bell / translated.
4. the / where / Ann / time / by / you / have / back / will / been / come.

Ex.8. Translate into English using the Future Perfect tense.

1. Що ви зробите до другої години? Ви вже перекладете цей уривок з книги чи лише його прочитаете?
2. Марійка й Оленка приберуть у квартирі до вечора, так?
3. Вони не вирішать цю проблему до п'ятниці, чи не так?
4. Я сподіваюся, діти помиряться ще до свята, так?
5. Вони одружаться на той час, як ми повернемося з-за кордону?
6. Скільки нових слів вивчать студенти до кінця семестру?
7. Де вони зупиняться на той час, як ми приїдемо на південь?
8. Вони вирішили, що будуть робити на канікулах? Чи вирішать вони це до наступного тижня?

Ex.9. Translate the following to complete the statements.

1. I haven't translated all the sentences yet but перекладу їх до того, як пролунає дзвоник.
2. She hasn't given a definite answer yet but скаже до того, як ви повернетесь.
3. They haven't taken their French exam yet but складуть до першого липня.
4. He hasn't done this work yet but зробить до встановленої години.
5. I haven't learnt the poem yet but вивчу до завтра.
6. He hasn't answered all the questions yet but відповідь до кінця заняття.
7. Irene and Alex haven't made up with each other yet but помиряться до вечора.
8. They haven't got married yet but одружаться до листопаду.

Ex.10. Think what information questions you would ask about the following statements.

1. I haven't decided what to do at the coming summer vacation but I'll have decided it by next week.
2. By the time the dinner is ready we'll have done the □ at.
3. We'll have got home before it gets dark.
4. Before we part with our friends, we'll have made plans for going to the country next Sunday.
5. I'll have finished the work before you go away.
6. By this time next week you will have taken your exams.
7. The dance will have started before we get there.

Ex.11. Translate into English.

1. Я зайду до вас в гості після того, як завершу роботу.
2. Я не написала їй ще листа, але напишу до того, як ви поїдете.
3. Вони ще не одружилися, але одружаться до листопада.
4. Тоді, коли буде готова вечеря, вона закінчить прибирати свою кімнату.
5. Я ще не написала твір, але напишу його до того, як нам треба буде йти в басейн.
6. Я сподіваюсь, що ви не забудете про нашу розмову до того часу.
7. Ми чекаємо гостей. Вони прийдуть рівно о п'ятій. До

цього часу я приготую все на обід і накрию стіл. 8. Цього року подруги проведуть свою відпустку біля моря. Марія їде 13 липня, Катя матиме справи до 20 липня. Коли вона приїде на південь, її подруга буде відпочивати там уже впродовж тижня.

Ex.12. Test translation.

1. Ви вже спакуєте речі до другої години? Ви не забули, що о третій ми від'їжджаємо? 2. Я вже закінчу тренуватися, коли ви приїдете. Почнуться змагання, і я буду дуже зайнятий у цей час. 3. Ми чекаємо гостей. Вони прийдуть рівно о 7 годині. До цього часу я вже все зроблю. 4. Ми складемо всі іспити до 1-го липня. Цього року ми збираємося провести свої канікули біля моря. Я їду на південь 10-го липня, а моя сестра Олена буде зайнята до 15-го. Коли вона приїде до мене, я буду там вже близько двох тижнів. 5. Ти перекладеш цю статтю до завтра? – Я вже перекладу її, якщо ти зайдеш за нею о 9 годині. 6. До того часу, як ви приїдете, вона дасть остаточну відповідь. 7. Ви закінчите прибирання до третьої, чи не так? – Ні, я сподіваюся закінчити прибирання до п'ятої години. 7. Я ще не написала їй листа, але я напишу його до того, як він приїде. 8. Вони вже склали іспит? – Поки що ні, але складуть його до 1-го червня. 9. У вас є час на спорт? – Так, звичайно. Нещодавно я записалася в спортивну секцію нашого інституту. – Добре, сподіваюся, що ви досягнете непоганих результатів до кінця року. 10. Ви пофарбуєте стіни до 5 години, правда? – Так, я думаю, що до цього часу вже зроблю це. 11. Ви посадите дерева чи лише полете кущі до того часу, як я повернуся з роботи? – Думаю, що ми зробимо все в саду, а ще приготуємо до того часу обід. 12. На яке число ви закінчите писати курсову роботу? – Сподіваюся, що до 5 березня. – А до якого числа ви її захистите? – Думаю, що до кінця березня. 13. Станом на минулий рік їхня фірма відкрила два магазини, а до сьогодні – 4, у наступному році, я впевнений, вони відкриють 5 супермаркетів у різних містах.

ORAL ACTIVITY

Ex.1. Agree with these sentences by repeating them after the teacher.

Model: – By 2015 you will have graduated from the University.

– Yes, by 2015 I shall (will) have graduated from the University.

1. You'll have read the book "The Moon and Sixpence" by this time tomorrow. 2. By the end of your study here your groupmates will have found jobs. 3. Boris will have passed his exam by the 1st of January. 4. Victor will have built a house by 2020. 5. Your parents will have left Kyiv by 3 o'clock tomorrow. 6. You will have returned the book to the library after you've read it. 7. By the end of this term

you'll have learnt many new words and expressions. 8. By the end of this lesson you'll have learnt the rule of the usage of the Future Perfect tense.

Ex.2. Respond to the teacher's questions, using the Future Perfect.

Model: – Have your relatives reached the station?
– They haven't reached the station yet, but they will have reached it before dark.

Or: – Not yet, but they'll have reached it before dark.

1. Have you realized your plan of seeing all your school friends? 2. Have you decided what to do at the coming week-end? 3. Has Alice given you the final answer? 4. Have the students of Group 111a taken their French exam? 5. Has Victor done his homework for tomorrow? 6. Have Ann and Boris got married? 7. Has your mother cooked holiday dinner?

Ex.3. Add the missing information about yourself (your friends, relatives, etc).

Model: – By the time the month is over...
– By the time the month is over, I'll have passed two exams and my relatives will have got everything arranged for our trip to the Crimea.

1. By the time the breakfast is ready 2. By the time the dinner is ready 3. By the time the supper is ready 4. By the time the bell rings 5. By the time my cousins return from abroad 6. Before my brother returns from the University 7. By next year 8. By the end of the term 9. By the time winter comes

Ex.4. Read and reproduce the dialogue. Make up your own by analogy.

Mother: Margaret, I want you to go to the baker's before 6 o'clock. I have this ironing to do, but I'll have done it in half an hour and I need the loaf for supper.

Margaret: Can I go after 6 o'clock, Mother? I want to listen to the program on the radio and it won't have finished by 6 o'clock.

Mother: I'm sorry, Margaret, but the baker's shop will have closed by the time the radio program finishes.

Lillian: I'll go, Aunt Mary. I don't want to listen to the radio and I'll have written my homework lesson before 6 o'clock.

Margaret: Oh, thank you, Lillian. I won't even have begun my homework by 6 o'clock, but I'll begin it as soon as supper is over.

Mother: I hope you will, Margaret. We'll have had supper, and Susan will have cleared the table by half-past 7, so you can do an hour's work before your bedtime. Will you have done it at all by half-past 8?

Margaret: Oh, yes, I'll have finished everything by 8 o'clock. Thank you again, Lillian.

TOPICS FOR WRITTEN AND ORAL COMPOSITIONS

1. Things What You (Your Relatives, Friends) Will Have Done by the End of This Year.

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