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ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕСТОВ
(английский язык)

Учебно-методические материалы
для студентов I курса
нелингвистических направлений подготовки

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студентов I курса нелингвистических направлений подготовки.

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TEST №1

I. Write the plurals of these nouns. Transcribe the ending inflexions.

A box, a brush, a computer, a desk, a face, a list, a play, a poppy, a toy, a tree, a witch, a tomato, a potato, a roof, a day, a lesson, a song, a piano, a photo, a rose, a hero, a radio, a baby, a banana, a match, a page, a wolf, a fox, a ship, a cheek.

II. Write in the singular. Mind the spelling.

These babies, those books, these boys, those buses, these cars, those chairs, these cities, those dishes, these Eskimos, those foxes, these heroes, those holidays, these ladies, those lorries, these matches, those monkeys, these photos, those pianos, these potatoes, those radios, these taxes, those tomatoes, these zoos, those children, these feet, those men, these women, those geese, these oxen, those lorries.

III. Put in the required form of the verb "to be".

1. It ___ a flat. 2. This ___ a textbook and that ___ an exercise-book. 3. These ___ cars and those ___ cabs. 4. This boy ___ my brother and that girl ___ my sister. 5. Those hats ___ new. 6. These roses ___ red. 7. This pen ___ on the table. 8. I ___ a student of the Linguistic University. 9. Martin and Thomas ___ good students. 10. You ___ a teacher. 11. They ___ doctors. 12. This city ___ large, that city ___ small. 13. Mr. Brown ___ in the office in the morning. 14. My wife ___ in the kitchen now. 15. My sister ___ little.

IV. Put in *a / an* if necessary.

1. It is ___ apple. It is ___ tasty. 2. They are erasers. 3. This is ___ candy, and that is ___ cake. 4. Those are ___ teddy-bears. They are ___ pretty. 5. These are not ___ pears. These are ___ plums. 6. It is ___ grey mouse. 7. Pete is not ___ teacher, he is ___ student. He is ___ bright and ___ hard-working. 8. Is this ___ phone? 9. These

men are __ managers. This woman is __ manager too. 10. This girl is __ secretary. She uses __ computer every day. 11. Mr. Brown is __ old man. 12. Mrs. Black and Mrs. Thatcher are __ young ladies. 13. Her mother and father are __ both doctors. 14. Nick and Paul are __ nice little children. 15. This is __ carrot and those are __ potatoes.

TEST №2

I. Write in the singular. Mind the spelling.

These pets, those hens, these cameras, those bikes, these apples, those erasers, these candies, those pears, these cakes, those teddy-bears, these phones, those flats, these mice, those belts, these ties, those boats, these eggs, those knives, these babies, those gentlemen, these window-sills, those sugar-bowls, these milk-jugs, those cycles, these curtains, those scarves, these pies, those uncles, these boxes, those computers.

II. Write in the plural. Make all the necessary changes.

1. This is a cat. 2. This baby is very little. 3. That is his tie. 4. This girl is pretty, 5. That actor is famous. 6. This gentleman is good-looking. 7. That woman is from Japan. 8. This cottage is very modern. 9. This lady is a housewife. 10. That girl is a little tired. 11. This is a hungry mouse. 12. This is a deer and that is a sheep. 13. This is a cup of tea and that is a glass of juice. 14. That is a piece of chalk. 15. This is a goose.

III. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. It is a pretty name. 2. They are from Japan. 3. He is a little crazy. 4. They are teachers. 5. I am a pupil. 6. These students are from Cambridge. 7. This man has got a long nose. 8. That girl has got a pretty face. 9. The flats are new. 10. Those are black belts. 11. The cat is under the table. 12. The kitchen is

large. 13. He is already a pensioner. 14. They are economists at the ministry. 15. She has got a large family.

IV. Put in *a / an* if necessary.

1. My sister is married to ___ farmer. 2. They're got ___ boy and ___ girl. 3. She is ___ accountant. 4. They are ___ engineers. 5. ___ spider has eight legs. 6. This is ___ paper. 7. That is ___ piece of paper. 8. This is ___ tea and that is ___ juice. 9. This is ___ chalk. It is ___ white. 10. That is ___ piece of chalk. 11. David's new bicycle is ___ blue. 12. My children are 8 and 6 years old. They are ___ pupils. 13. Britain is not ___ hot country. 14. Football is ___ popular game in Britain. 15. Sally's teacher isn't ___ British. She is ___ American.

TEST №3

I. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. It is a carpet. 2. They are kittens. 3. This is a snake. 4. These are children. 5. I am a teacher. 6. They are managers. 7. Those are thick pieces of bread. 8. These children are in the room. 9. That is an old lady 10. These lamps are white. 11. Those are white mice. 12. She is a pretty young woman. 13. This dictionary is new. 14. The train for London is at platform 2. 15. My friend is at home now.

II. Put in *this / that / these / those*.

1. ___ flat is mine. ___ flat is not mine. 2. ___ is a match. 3. ___ are cigarettes. 4. ___ is a hat and ___ is a cap. 5. ___ is a tennis racket. 6. ___ is a chess set. 7. ___ are stamps. 8. ___ is an envelope. 9. ___ are white dresses and ___ are blue sweaters. 10. Is ___ a new camera? 11. ___ is a piece of bread and ___ is a piece of cake. 12. ___ are cycles and ___ are coaches. 13. ___ is a cosy flat. 14. Is ___ a large kitchen? 15. Are ___ nice babies?

III. Use corresponding possessive pronouns instead of personal pronouns in brackets.

Model: **This is (I) daughter. – This is my daughter.**

1. This is (he) tennis racket. 2. This is (we) mother. 3. Is this (he) father. 4. We are (she) children. 5. This is (I) hat. 6. These are (they) sweaters. 7. Where is (you) cycle? 8. These are (we) cameras. 9. (They) cigarettes are on the table. 10. Where are (you) pieces of cake, children? 11. (I) name is Jim Thatcher. 12. These are (we) train tickets. 13. (She) brother is a talented engineer. 14. Are (you) letters on the table? 15. (They) books are on the shelf.

IV. Complete the sentences.

1. Could you pass me ___? (glass) 2. This table is made of ___. (glass) 3. I need a piece of ___. (wood) 4. The house was near ___. (wood) 5. She looked at him with ___. (pity) 6. It's ___ Annie is not here. (pity) 7. ___ goes so quickly. (time) 8. She phoned six ___ yesterday. (time) 9. Three ___ please. (beer) 10. ___ makes you fat. (beer) 11. He hasn't got much ___. (experience) 13. There's ___ in the garden. (chicken) 14. Do you want ___ or beef. (chicken) 15. This is ___. (milk)

TEST №4

I. Make up sentences using the given words and the verb "to be". Mind the use of the indefinite article.

1. match, it. 2. hat, new, it. 3. this, dress, nice. 4. this, cap, black. 5. warm, sweater, that. 6. these, women, teachers, good. 7. our, family, united. 8. those, apples, tasty. 9. these, pears, ripe. 10. our, parrot, clever, bird. 11. those, cheap, train tickets. 12. this, piece of bread. 13. this, juice, not, cold. 14. this, river, shallow. 15. his, old, grandfather, kind, man.

II. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. This is a grey wolf 2. That is a large family. 3. Those are good safes. 4. These are silk handkerchiefs. 5. Those are ripe tomatoes. 6. These men are heroes. 7. Those sheep are hungry. 8. These mice are small. 9. Those are wet

roofs. 10. This woman is single. 11. These children are very small. 12. Those are modern plays. These are good sportsmen. 14. Those girls are thirsty. 15. This is a friendly family.

III. Use the corresponding possessive pronouns instead of nouns in the possessive case.

1. This is Martin's knife. 2. Ann's life is very hard. 3. Kate's family is united. 4. The girl's father is a sales manager. 5. John's garage is big. 6. The monkey's tail is long. 7. The Browns' flat is modern. 8. The students' pencils are on their desks. 9. Martin's friends are doctors too. 10. Kate's red dress is nice. 11. The children are in the father's room now. 12. This is the man's dog. 13. The girl's father is a famous actor. 14. The teacher's table is in front of us. 15. This is Jane's cat.

IV. Put in articles where necessary.

1. I bought __ radio and __ CD player, but __ CD player didn't work. 2. __ women over there work with my sister. 3. Please, close __ door. 4. He's been to __ North Pole. 5. She's __ only woman for me. 6. Who opened __ window? 7. She lives in __ centre of Glasgow. 8. __ man in __ next flat is French. 9. He's __ oldest child in __ school. 10. Who's __ girl by __ piano? 11. Today is __ only day that I'm free. 12. "Which coat is yours?" – " __ red one." 13. I like __ music. 14. Can you turn off __ music? 15. She's very interested in __ nature. 16. What's __ nature of his illness?

TEST №5

I. Combine the following nouns with the singular or the plural form of demonstrative pronouns.

Mice, money, geese, hair, teeth, vacation, feet, women, advice, men, information, people, knowledge, news, clothes, wages, goods, watch, clock, progress.

II. Put in possessive pronouns.

1. Eve is a very pretty little girl. ___ hair is fair and long. 2. Martin and I are students. ___ University is new. 3. I am a fresher. ___ friend is a fresher too. 4. Jane and Nelly are sisters. ___ grandparents are on pension. 5. Jim is not a businessman. ___ friend is not either. 6. ___ friend and you are both students at Nottingham University. 7. It is a nice white cat. ___ kittens are very small yet. 8. He put ___ hand in ___ pocket. 9. I am going to spend ___ leave in the south. 10. Where is ___ new dictionary? I can't find it anywhere. 11. He told ___ wife about it. 12. Minsk is a very beautiful city. ___ streets are wide and straight. 13. Improve ___ spelling. Nick's is much better than ___. 14. She has to borrow John's car. ___ is being repaired. 15. Every season is beautiful in ___ own way.

III. Put in *too, also*.

1. You are a student of the linguistic University. I am a student ___. 2. Is he ___ a sales manager? 3. They are from Cambridge. I am from Cambridge ___. 4. I am a little tired. He is a little tired ___. 5. This is not water. It is ___ juice. 6. I am a good footballer and my brother is ___ a good footballer. 8. This dress is very nice. That dress is ___ very nice. 8. Sam is at work now. I am a work ___. 9. This woman is married. That woman is married ___. 10. Jim is a tall handsome boy. Martin is ___ tall. 11. Her hat is black. My hat is ___ black. 12. This text is difficult ___. 13. The baby is ___ very good today. 14. "I am a bit lonely these days". – "I am ___". 15. You are very careless with those glasses. I am very careless with my glasses ___.

IV. Put in articles where necessary.

1. People have to live in ___ society. 2. I've joined ___ Poetry Society. 3. ___ books are expensive. 4. Put ___ books on the table. 5. ___ water is precious in this

area. People pay for it. 6. Don't drink from this river. ___ water is bad here. 7. ___ air was filled with the odour of ___ flowers. 8. ___ fresh air is good for health. 9. I like ___ tea very much. This is ___ tea I am especially fond of. 10. ___ fish is not fresh. I will not eat it. 11. ___ wine is sour, I don't like it very much. 12. ___ classroom was ___ large light room with three windows. 13. ___ Baikal is ___ most beautiful lake I have ever seen. 14. Which animal is stronger ___ lion or ___ tiger? 15. They had ___ drink before ___ dinner.

TEST №6

I. Put in the correct personal pronouns.

1. Nobody except ___ knows where the key is kept, and I'm not telling you. 2. She is very beautiful. I envy ___. 3. They are not reliable. He doubts ___. 4. I taught her. ___ learned it from ___. 5. We asked for his advice. ___ advised ___ not to come. 6. You are not guilty of ___, are you? 7. ___ is not a boy, ___ is a girl. 8. Hi, it is so nice to see ___ again. 9. Look at that bird. ___ always comes to my window. 10. "Where's Tom?" – "That's ___ over there". 11. She is English, ___ gave me lessons in English. 12. You should be there on time. I want ___ to come on time. 13. He dislikes her, and ___ hates ___; it's evident. 14. He's faster than ___, but I'm stronger than ___. 15. You may be older than ___, but I don't have to do what you say.

II. Put in *have, has, haven't, hasn't*.

1. I ___ very many duties. 2. We_ a large number of overseas customers. 3. He ___ a dictating machine and an intercom on his desk. 4. She ___ a secure job for life. 5. ___ they a house or a flat in Minsk? 6. Western Produce ___ a lot of clerical help. 7. Mr. Parker ___ a problem. 8. He ___ a dictionary at hand. 9. My mother ___ a bad headache. 10. Mary and her sister ___ wonderful voices. 11. The Browns ___ a nice house in the country. 12. They can't go out because they ___ rain-coats and umbrellas. 13. My sister is married. She ___ a family of her own.

14. Sarah ___ a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle. 15. We like animals. We ___ three dogs and two cats.

III. Put in *too* or *either*.

1. I've got an apple. He has got an apple ___. 2. We aren't rich. We aren't poor ___. 3. Ted has got a candy. Len has got a candy ___. 4. I never go to the cinema. I never go to the theatre ___. 5. Nobody phoned me yesterday. Nobody came ___. 6. He is crazy about pop music. His brother is crazy about it ___. 7. "I've got an idea". – "Me ___". 8. You mustn't drink tea. You mustn't eat that ___. 9. I was tired. The others were tired ___. 10. I like strong coffee. My husband likes strong coffee ___. 11. My friend doesn't mind the noise. I don't mind the noise ___. 12. I've got a computer. My sister has got a computer ___. 13. Our family is friendly. Their family is friendly ___. 14. He hasn't got a tennis racket. I haven't got a tennis racket ___. 15. Mrs. Brown wants to live in the country. Mr. Brown wants to live in the country ___.

IV. Put the definite article or no article in each blank.

There must be something wrong with me. ___ people usually think that ___ babies are sweet and ___ teenagers are annoying. Not me I think ___ babies boring. For me ___ children are only interesting from about ___ age of two, when you can understand ___ things that they say. But ___ time between ages thirteen and twenty are ___ years that I like best. Oh, it's difficult at times, but I still prefer talking about ___ money with a teenager to cleaning a baby's bottom.

TEST №

I. Make questions from these statements.

1. The Pacific is the largest ocean on our planet. (general)
2. Gerald Parker, managing director of the company is unhappy. (special)
3. The employees are all very upset. (disjunctive)

4. This is the busiest time of the year for the company. (general)
5. This will be in three months' time. (alternative)
6. Japanese managers are rarely very young. (special)
7. Chief executives are at least 60. (disjunctive)
8. The workers are loyal to their organizations. (general)
9. The United States has a capitalist economy. (special)
10. My boss is interested in business machines. (alternative)
11. I am up to my eyes in work. (general)
12. Room 204 is on the second floor. (special)
13. On Friday I am at home at 5. (alternative)
14. Her mother and father are both teachers. (disjunctive)
15. Their answers are good. (general)

II. Put in the correct interrogative pronouns.

1. ___ is speaking? 2. ___ children are they? 3. ___ were you talking to? 4. ___ are those boys? 5. ___ do you mean? 6. ___ did you receive it from? 7. ___ did you say? 8. ___ book did you take? 9. ___ is she like? 10. ___ is it made of? 11. ___ car was stolen? 12. ___ is the news today? 13. ___ money is that? 14. ___ one do you prefer? 15. ___ of the boys do you like best?

III. Put in *some, any, or no article*.

1. This car hardly uses ___ petrol. 2. This car doesn't use ___ petrol, it's battery – powered. 3. Would you like ___ beer? 4. In Belgium they make a stew with ___ beef and ___ beer. 5. Do you ever read ___ novels? 6. I read ___ wonderful novels by O'Brian when I was on holiday. 7. Are your sisters ___ doctors too? 8. We met ___ doctors at the party. 9. Could you lend me ___ money? 10. Is ___ money something you worry about? 11. Do you like ___ mushrooms? 12. Are there ___ mushrooms left? 13. We need ___ more milk. 14. Cheese is made from ___ milk.

IV. Put in *a / an, the* if necessary.

1. Is this ___ fur-coat. Yes, it is. It is ___ nice fur-coat. What is ___ fur-coat made of? It's made of ___ fur. What colour is ___ fur? It is brown. But ___ fur can be black too. What kind of fur is it? It is ___ good fur. 2. This is ___ hat. It is ___ beautiful hat. ___ hat is blue. ___ hat is warm. ___ hat is made of wool. ___ wool is good. ___ hats can be made of leather too. 3. ___ dog is ___ domestic animal. But ___ foxes are not ___ domestic animals. My friend's dog is good. ___ dog is black. ___ dogs can be white too. 4. What are ___ books on the shelf like? One of them is ___ interesting book, and ___ other is dull. 5. Where are the students of our group? One of them is in ___ Dean's office, ___ other is in ___ corridor. 6. What is your mother's occupation? She is ___ actress. 7. Whose books are on ___ table? Some of them are mine, and ___ others are Nick's.

TEST №8

I. Put in *have got, has got, haven't got, hasn't got*.

1. I ___ two magazines on my table. 2. She ___ a new boyfriend. 3. ___ your sister ___ a car? 4. I ___ not ___ your key. 5. “___ you ___ an aspirin? I ___ a terrible headache.” “I'll just look. I think I ___ some in my bag. Oh, no, sorry. I ___ any. 6. They don't read much. They ___ many books. 7. “What's wrong?” – “I ___ something in my eye”. 8. It's a nice house but it ___ a garden. 9. Most cars ___ four wheels. 10. Everybody likes Mary. She ___ a lot of friends. 11. “How many brothers and sisters ___ you ___?” “Just one brother”. 12. We ___ 5 exercises to do today. 13. I'm afraid I ___ some bad news for you. 14. He ___ 4 mistakes in his test-paper. 15. “___ I ___ dirt on my nose?” “No, but you ___ something funny in your hair”.

II. Complete the sentences. Use *have / has got or haven't / hasn't got*.

1. I'm not feeling very well. I ___
2. I'm going to the dentist this morning. I ___

3. He can't open the door. He ___
4. We must hurry. We ___
5. Charles wants to go to the concert but he ___
6. I've got a motor-bike but I ___
7. "What have you got in your bag?" "I ___
8. Mr. and Mrs. Harris haven't got any children but ___
9. They like animals. They ___
10. He's got a lot of relatives in Moscow. He ___
11. Tina has got a camera but I ___
12. My mother has got long hair but I ___
13. Julia has got 2 brothers but her friend ___
14. "How much money have we got?" – "We ___"
15. "Have you got an umbrella?" – "Oh ___"

III. Put in *some* or *any*.

1. He bought ___ cheese but he didn't buy ___ bread. 2. I want to wash my hair. Is there ___ shampoo? 3. I'm going to the post office. I need ___ stamps. 4. George and Ann haven't got ___ children. 5. Do you know ___ good hotels in London? 6. "Would you like ___ coffee?" "Yes, please". 7. Don't buy ___ rice. We don't need any. 8. Ann didn't take any photographs but I took ___. 9. "Do you need any money?" – "No, thank you. I've got ___." 10. There were some nice oranges in the shop, so I bought ___. 11. I like ___ water sports, but not all of them. 12. You never do ___ homework. 13. I found a taxi without ___ trouble. 14. There are ___ letters for you. 15. Tell me if you want ___ help.

IV. Put in *a* / *an* / *the* if necessary.

1. We talked about ___ books. Charles has just finished ___ last book by Twain. 2. She gave ___ same answer as before. 3. He likes to go to ___ new places. He is fond of travelling. 4. He began to sing ___ song. It was ___ old popular song. He was fond of ___ old songs. 5. My married daughter said ___

same thing. 6. What will you have for breakfast? – ___ egg, and a cup of ___ coffee. 7. Be more attentive! You have made ___ mistake. 8. An started ___ school when she was 7 years old. 9. He made ___ journey round ___ world. 10. ___ love of ___ mother is blind. 11. I live in ___ Tverskaya Street. 12. ___ English channel is between ___ Great Britain and ___ France. 13. When a student, Tom spent 2 years in ___ Africa. 14. I've made up my mind to go to ___ Black Sea next summer. 15. Have you ever been to ___ Bolshoi Theatre.

TEST №9

I. Transcribe the nouns in the possessive case.

1. your sister's address
2. my teachers' books
3. Sue's car
4. most people's ideas
5. Jonathan's sister
6. Sarah and Henry's house
7. my parents' home
8. the children's names
9. Engels' works
- 10.our dog's nose
- 11.those women's legs
- 12.Kate's fear of heights
- 13.Lesley's last name
- 14.the boss's room
- 15.my parents' cottage

II. Give the possessive case of the nouns in brackets

1. Is this (the teacher) pen? 2. Are you (Al) daughter? 3. Do you know (Paul) last name? 4. Here's (Barry) address. 5. It was (the school) responsibility. 6. What is (the Wilsons) number? 7. (Mrs. Jones) husband is very clever. 8. (Sue and Frank) daughter is a student at the University. 9. My car is next to (Ken). 10. She goes to (the hairdresser) every month. 11. I went to (the doctor) yesterday. 12. (The boys) bedroom is very clean. 13. Sarah found (somebody) credit cards in the street. 14. Can you borrow your (parents) car at the weekend? 15. Have you seen (Steven Spielberg) new film?

III. Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets with the possessive 's or of-phrase.

1. Have you repaired (the wheel, the bicycle)? 2. We had to leave the cinema early so we didn't see (the end, the film). 3. We met Sue and Frank at (the party, Sarah). 4. My flat is on (the top floor, the house), 5. The bus crushed into (the back, my car). 6. There's a hospital at (the end, this road). 7. I've spoken to (the parents, the girls) 8. The highest (branches, the trees) are still green. 9. My (family name) is Black. 10. The (town, atmosphere) is bad. 11. Our (company, best sales manager) is Mr. Brown. 12. Next (week, timetable) is new. 13. Last (night, party) was very nice. 14. I haven't heard (today, news). 15. The (club, rules) are very strict.

IV. Put in s', or -'if necessary.

1. This book is neither Ken ___ nor Chris___. 2. Everyone knows Mrs. Jones ___ husband. He is an outstanding scientist. 3. Who knows Archimedes ___ law? 4. My parents ___ car is not new. 5. Her children ___ clothes are always clean. 6. London ___ traffic is heavy. 7. That is my brother-in-law ___ cottage. 8. Chris and Linda ___ daughter is 17. 9. Simon and Andrew are Sally ___ brothers. 10. This dog ___ life is very dangerous. 11. The company ___ office is modern. 12. My sister ___ school is quite good. 13. Moscow ___ theatres are the best in the world.

14. The Bolshoi Theatre is our country ___ best opera house. 15. The ship ___ crew is rather young.

TEST №10

I. Write the comparative and superlative of:

short, little, pretty, nice, happy, clever, handsome, thin, careful, beautiful, interesting, good, quickly, bad, far, many, hot, good-looking, slowly, well, carefully, early, soon, badly.

II. Put in *than, as ... as, so ... as*.

1. Jill is almost ___ tall ___ her father. She's 164 cm and he's 166 cm. 2. I'm not ___ clever ___ my brother. He's very intelligent. 3. The film wasn't ___ interesting ___ I'd thought it would be. In fact it was quite boring. 4. Going by train is almost ___ cheap ___ taking the coach. They both cost around 5 pounds. 5. She always arrives at work much earlier ___ anyone else. 6. I don't work ___ hard ___ Sally does. 7. The children are behaving far worse ___ they normally do. 8. He doesn't speak French ___ fluently ___ his sister. 9. They normally play much better ___ they did last night. 10. Andrew is studying a lot harder ___ usual now that his exams are getting closer. 11. Is a tiger larger ___ a leopard? 12. I feel stronger ___ I did. 13. It's later ___ I thought. 14. The cat seems worse ___ yesterday. 15. It's not ___ cold ___ yesterday.

III. Complete the sentences using a comparative or a superlative form.

1. Oh, why is English such a difficult language! I think it's much (difficult) than French. Sometimes I feel that my English is getting (bad), not (good). When you first start learning English, it seems a lot (easy) than other languages and the grammar looks much (simple). However when you become a little (advanced). It gets a lot (complicated). There are also so many words in English. The dictionary I bought when I first came to Britain is far too (small). I'm

already looking for rather (big) and (comprehensive). 2. Of all these cars, the Alfa Romeo goes (fast). 3. We finished the job a lot (quickly) than we'd expected. 4. Of all the animals in the world which one lives (long)? 5. If we don't walk (fast) we'll never arrive on time. 6. She sings (beautifully) than anyone else I've ever heard. 7. Andy's the most intelligent, but Sue works (hard). 8. Eight is late, could you possibly get here any (early). 9. Of all the children, Helen writes (sensitively). 10. For the 10.20 train, (late) we can leave home is 10. 11. Mark speaks French (fluently) of all the boys in his class. 12. Mary is (tall) than her three sisters. 13. Mary is (tall) of the 4 girls. 14. Your accent is (bad) than mine. 15. Your accent is (bad) in the class.

IV. Translate into English.

1. Я знаю Петра так же хорошо, как и его старшего брата. Они лучшие студенты в своих группах. 2. Эта аудитория хуже той. Она не такая большая и менее светлая. 3. Немецкий язык легче латыни. А латынь самый трудный предмет. 4. Моя сестра старше меня на 5 лет. 5. Младшая сестра Ани все еще в школе. 6. Это самое старое здание в нашем городе. 7. Ваши часы более современные, чем мои. 8. Она самая способная ученица в классе. 9. Это самая дорогая машина на рынке. 10. Сегодня теплее, чем было вчера. 11. Его новая книга не такая интересная, чем предыдущая. 12. Сегодняшний тест такой же трудный, как вчерашний.

TEST №1

I. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. There are two zoos in our city. 2. There is a bank in West Street. 3. There are some letters for you. 4. There is a hole in my sack. 5. There is snow on the mountains. 6. There was a good film on TV last night. 7. There was a telephone call for you on Sunday. 8. There will be a lot of people at the party on Saturday. 9. There are some biscuits in the kitchen. 10. There was a terrible

accident in Western Road yesterday. 11. There will be snow later this evening. 12. There were six hotels in this street ten years ago. 13. This road is dangerous. There have been many accidents here. 14. There is some beer in the kitchen 15. There is a police station near here.

II. Put in *there + is / are / was / were / has been / have been / will be*.

1. ___ no water on the moon. 2. ___ no railroads in the 18th century. 3. Once upon a time ___ a beautiful princess. 4. Tomorrow ___ snow. 5. ___ some soup, if you hungry. 6. ___ any potatoes on the table? 7. ___ wars all through history. 8. ___ some envelopes in my bedroom. 9. I was hungry but ___ not anything to eat. 10. ___ not many tigers left in the world. 11. I'm afraid ___ not time to see Granny. 12. When you arrive tomorrow, ___ somebody at the station to meet you. 13. Last week I went back to the town where I was born. It's very different now. ___ a lot of changes. 14. I'm going away tomorrow. I'll do my packing today because ___ not ___ time tomorrow. 15. ___ 11 players in a football team.

III. Put in *there's / is there / it's / is it*.

1. ___ a cat in your bedroom. 2. ___ a red car outside the house. ___ yours? 3. ___ hard to understand him. 4. ___ anything on television tonight? – Yes, _ a film at 8.15. 5. ___ cold tonight. 6. I'm not going to buy this shirt. ___ very expensive. 7. ___ ice on roads. 9. “ ___ a restaurant in this hotel?” – “No, I'm afraid not.” 10. ___ somebody on the phone for you. 11. ___ a problem with the TV. 12. ___ too late to go out. 13. “How many students ___ in the class?” – “Twenty”. 14. “What's the noise?” – “ ___ the wind”. 15. “What's that building?” – “ ___ a school”.

IV. Choose the right word.

1. I can't find (some / any) butter, but we've got (some / any) margarine. 2. Emma has got (some / any) old pictures of the house to show us. 3. There aren't (some / any) buses on Sunday. 4. Helen brought me (some / any) beautiful roses from her garden. 5. Have you got (some / any) time free on Wednesday

afternoon? 6. (Some / any) of Laura's friends were at the party last night. 7. I had three sets of house keys, and I can't find (some / any) of them now. 8. Can I get you (some / any) coffee? I've just made (some / any). 9. I haven't done (some / any) revision for the exam. I know I'll fail. 10. Helen can ride a bike without (some / any) help now. 11. Has Eve got (some / any) brothers or sisters you know? 12. Harriet has got (some / any) beautiful jewellery, but she never wears it. 13. Do you know (some / any) good jokes? 14. If you find (some / any) mistakes, please tell me. 15. We've got there without (some / any) difficulty. 16. He hasn't got (some / any) money. 17. She never has (some / any) fun. 18. I refuse to give him (some / any) help. 19. Would you like (some / any) biscuits? 20. Could I have (some / any) juice? – Sure.

TEST №12

I. Write the Present Participle of the following verbs:

To give, to carry, to sing, to begin, to die, to prefer, to sit, to cry, to travel, to swim, to study, to quarrel, to win, to shine, to answer.

II. Write what actions are expressed by the Present Continuous Tense.

1. going on at the moment of speaking.
2. a regular repeated action in the present.
3. completed by the moment of speaking.
4. a planned future action.

III. Open the brackets.

1. They (to speak) French now. 2. Where is Ann? – She (to write) a letter to her friend in the next room. 3. My granny cooks very well. She (to cook) at the moment. 4. Andrew (to talk) again. I can't understand why he talks so much. 5. I (to leave) for Moscow next week. 6. Kate and Ann (to talk) about their holidays in the next room. 7. The monitors of the first course (to have) a meeting now. 8. They (to listen) to the Assistant – Dean very attentively. 9. Professor Brown (to

give) a lecture on Linguistics in room 218 now. 10. She (to miss) constantly classes in Latin. 11. Paul (to listen) to music in the living-room. 12. My friends (to leave) Minsk for London in a fortnight. 13. She (to listen) to the latest news now. 14. I (to go) to the country soon. 15. Who (to speak) so loudly in the kitchen?

IV. Put in articles where necessary.

1. He's got ___ long nose. 2. Who opened ___ window? 3. She's got ___ interesting face. 4. She lives in ___ centre of Glasgow. 5. Lisa is ___ student. 6. Ann is ___ youngest student in her class. 7. I bought ___ jacket and ___ shirt. ___ jacket was cheap but ___ shirt was expensive. 8. Tom is in ___ kitchen. 9. Turn off ___ light and close ___ door. 10. Do you live far from ___ centre? 11. I'd like to speak to ___ manager, please. 12. I've got ___ new job. 13. It's ___ hard work. 14. Do you want ___ cup of ___ coffee? 15. I don't like ___ coffee without ___ milk.

V. Put in *at/on/in*.

1. I start work ___ 8 o'clock. 2. I don't work ___ Sundays. 3. I'm going on holiday ___ September. 4. Ann left school ___ 2006. 5. The garden is lovely ___ autumn. 6. Is he going away ___ the weekend? 7. She can't sleep ___ night. 8. Where will the Browns be ___ Christmas? 9. ___ Christmas day they usually go to the forest. 10. Emma is going on holiday ___ the end of September. 11. Is he busy ___ the moment? 12. Do you often go to the theatre ___ the evening? 13. He is meeting his girlfriend ___ Saturday evening. 14. Are you going out ___ this evening? 15. Hurry! The train leaves ___ 5 minutes.

TEST №13

I. Write 4 forms of the following verbs.

to do, to have, to buy, to put, to tell, to say, to lie, to awake, to become, to bend, to bite, to break, to sleep.

II. Open the brackets using Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. "How do you start work on a film?" – "I (to read) the script and (to make) notes".
2. "I (to make) notes of our interview. I hope you don't mind". – "No, that's OK".
3. "What languages you (to speak)?" – "English, French and Spanish".
4. "I'm glad we (to do) this interview in English. My French isn't very good".
5. "Who (to play) that guitar?" – "My son, when he has time".
6. "Who (to play) the piano upstairs?" – "My sister. She's got a concert tomorrow".
7. "What she (to play)?" – "I think it's a piece by Mozart".
8. "She (to play) anything else?" – "The violin. She's very musical".
9. "Your daughter is very keen on sport, isn't she?" – "She (to play) tennis".
10. "Where is she now?" – "She (to play) tennis, as usual".
11. "What's that delicious smell?" – "My husband (to cook)".
12. "Is that usual?" – "Yes, normally I (to shop) and my husband (to cook)".
13. "What a lovely clock!" – "It (not to work) I'm afraid. It's been broken for years".
14. "Could I use your phone?" – "I'm afraid it (not to work) at the moment".
15. Vegetarians are people who (not to eat) meat.

III. Join the sentences with *both ... and*, *neither ... nor*.

1. He repairs cars. He repairs motorbikes.
2. I spoke to Sally. I spoke to Peter.
3. He doesn't speak English. He doesn't speak French.
4. She speaks Japanese. She writes Japanese.
5. I don't like her. I don't dislike her.
6. I don't like football. I don't like rugby.
7. She admires him. She distrusts him.
8. Mrs. Wood wasn't at home. Her husband wasn't at home.
9. He sings well. He dances well.
10. Paul is on holiday. Sally is on holiday.
11. The secretary did not have the file. The accountant did not have the file.
12. The play was funny. The play was shocking.
13. Mr. Brown collects paintings. Mr. Brown collects jewellery.
14. You are not right. You are not wrong.
15. He didn't look at her. He didn't say anything.

IV. Put in *at/on/in*.

1. Where were you ___ 28 October?
2. I'll send you the money ___ the end of the month.
3. Lisa is going to the cinema ___ Friday evening.
4. My brother

got married __ August. 5. She got up __ 7 o'clock in the morning. 6. He doesn't like getting up early __ the morning. 7. Kate and I first met __ 2004. 8. Did you go out __ Sunday? 9. Did he go out __ Friday evening? 10. Do you usually go out __ the evening? 11. She often goes away __ the weekend. 12. Do they often go to the beach __ summer? 13. My birthday is __ September. 14. Do you have a rest __ Saturdays? 15. I like to look at the stars __ night.

TEST №14

I. Write 4 forms of the following verbs.

To deal, to dig, to draw, to forget, to feed, to forgive, to strike, to lay, to begin, to write, to do, to put, to tie, to lie.

II. Open the brackets using Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. Look out! My husband (to come). 2. Some people still think the sun (to go) round the earth. 3. I (to play) tennis every weekend. 4. Who (to sit) in my chair? 5. What (to happen) in golf if you lose the ball? 6. An alcoholic is a person who (to drink) too much and can't stop. 7. Look! She (to wear) the same shoes as me. 8. "What you (to look) at? "A strange bird". 9. I (to stay) with John for a few weeks until my flat is ready. 10. We usually (to stay) with Peggy when we go to Chicago. 11. Can you explain why water always (to run) downhill? 12. What you (to do) with my coat? 13. Nobody (to get up) early for fun. 14. Not many passengers planes (to fly) faster than sound. 15. You (to know) what I (to mean)?

III. Put in *a / an / the*.

1. We enjoyed our holiday. __ hotel was very nice. 2. Don't forget to turn off __ light when you go out. 3. "Can I ask you __ question?" – "Of course. What do you want to ask?" 4. What is __ name of this village? 5. You look very tired. You need __ holiday. 6. Enjoy your holiday and don't forget to send me __ postcard. 7. Jane is __ interesting person. You must meet her. 8. Canada is __

very big country. 9. It's ___ nice morning. Let's go for ___ walk. 10. What is ___ largest city in Canada. 11. Paul and Laura have got 2 children, ___ boy and ___ girl. ___ boy is seven years old and ___ girl is three. Paul works in ___ factory. Laura hasn't got ___ job at the moment. 12. I like this room but I don't like ___ colour of ___ carpet. 13. 'Are you OK?' – 'No, I've got ___ headache'. 14. We live in ___ old house near ___ station. 15. What is ___ name of ___ director of ___ film we saw last night?

IV. Put in *at/on/in* if necessary.

1. I'm leaving ___ Monday. 2. He's leaving ___ next Saturday. 3. I don't often go out ___ night. 4. He always feels tired ___ the evening. 5. We went to the USA ___ last summer. 6. I phone Lisa ___ every Sunday. 7. Shall we play football ___ next Sunday? 8. Laura was born ___ 1987. 9. Mark is not here ___ the moment. 10. Let's meet ___ 8 tomorrow evening. 11. He's going out. He'll be back ___ two hours. 12. The clock struck ___ midnight. 13. We met yesterday ___ evening. 14. ___ sunset the island looks magnificent. 15. This information may prove very useful ___ the near future.

TEST №15

I. Open the brackets using Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. I (to think) he's away. 2. She always (to complain). 3. We always (to start) at nine. 4. While the butter (to melt), you (to take) three eggs and (to break) them into a bowl. 5. I (to think) about your father. 6. Scientists (to believe) the weather (to change) 7. I (not to see) what the problem is. 8. Why you (to look) at me like that? 9. Now I (to understand) what she wants. 10. I (to have) a great time. 11. She (to have) plenty of money just now. 12. It (to look) as if it's going to rain. 13. I (to see) what you are trying to say. 14. I (to see) the manager this afternoon. 15. I (to feel) very tired today. 16. I (to feel) she's making a mistake.

II. Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. What do you do? | a) Actually, that is the radio. |
| 2. What are you doing? | b) French – she’s from Belgium. |
| 3. Where do you work? | c) I want to get this car started. |
| 4. Where are you working? | d) I’m an architect. |
| 5. Does your son play the violin? | e) I’m in Cardiff this week. |
| 6. Is your son playing the violin? | f) In a big insurance company. |
| 7. What language does she speak? | g) It sounds like Russian. |
| 8. What language is he speaking? | h) Me – can I have some more? |
| 9. Who drinks champagne? | i) Me, when I can afford it. |
| 10. Who’s drinking champagne? | j) No, the piano. |

III. Put in *a / an* or *the* where necessary.

1. Amanda is ___ student. When she finishes her studies, she wants to be ___ journalist. She lives with 2 friends in ___ flat near ___ college where she is studying. ___ flat is small but she likes it. 2. “Shall we go out for ___ meal this evening?” – “Yes, that’s ___ good idea.” 3. She’s in ___ prison. 4. She works as ___ cook in ___ prison. 5. You should be in ___ bed. 6. I found ___ chewing gum in ___ bed again. 7. I’ve got ___ car. 8. I’m going to clean ___ car tomorrow. 9. Can I ask ___ question? 10. Can you repeat ___ question, please? 11. I haven’t got ___ watch. 12. Do you like ___ cheese? 13. Is there ___ hotel near here? 14. We enjoyed our holiday. ___ hotel was very nice. 15. Paris is ___ interesting city. 16. Paris is ___ capital of France.

IV. Put in *from ... to*, *until*, *since*, *for*.

1. Alice lived in Canada ___ 2004 ___ 2006. 2. Alex lived in Canada ___ 2 years. 3. I work ___ Monday ___ Friday. 4. They are going away tomorrow. They’ll be away ___ Friday. 5. She went to bed early but she wasn’t tired. She read a book ___ 3 o’clock. 6. Wait here ___ I come back. 7. Jane is in hospital. She

has been in hospital __ Monday. 8. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been married __ 2002. 9. It has been snowing __ I arrived. 10. They lived in England __ 2001. 11. Pete stayed with us __ two days. 12. “How long have you known Kate?” – “We were at school together”. 13. Where have you been? I’ve been waiting for you __ twenty minutes. 14. I usually finish work at 5, but sometimes I work __ six.

TEST №16

I. Write out the time expressions which are most characteristic of the Present Simple Tense.

Always, often, now, as a rule, up to now, twice a month, regularly, just, every week, still, at the moment, usually, on Sunday, sometimes, never.

II. Open the brackets, using Present Simple.

1. Water (to freeze) at 0° C. 2. He (not to take) sugar in his tea. 3. I (to think) English grammar is boring. 4. She (to like) coffee with sugar but (to prefer) tea without. 5. Australians (to eat) more meat per year than any other nationality. 6. Over 50 % of Italians (to own) their own homes. 7. 21 % of Germans (to prefer) reading to any other leisure pastime. 8. 17 % of 3-year-old children in Japan (to go) to school. 9. He’s fantastically tidy. After he (to take) a bath, he (to wash) the soap. 10. Never marry a man who (to hate) his mother; he’ll end up hating you. 11. The brain is a wonderful organ. It (to start) working the moment you get up in the morning, and (not to stop) until you get to the office. 12. A man who (to make) no mistakes does not usually make anything. 13. This book (to belong) to me. 14. I (to want) a drink of water. 15. His father (to own) a chain of hotels.

III. Open the brackets, using Present Simple or Present Continuous.

A woman (to sit) in a railway carriage when she (to notice) that the man opposite her (to hold) an orange in his hand and (to look) out of the window.

Suddenly the man (to open) the window, (to throw) out the orange and (to close) the window again. “Excuse me”, the woman (to ask), “but why did you do that?” The man (to take) another orange out of his bag and (to start) opening the window. “Because we (to go) through the mountains. Oranges (to keep) the elephants away”. “But there are no elephants in these mountains”, says the woman. “You see?” says the man. “It (to work)”.

IV. Put in *a / an* or *the* where necessary.

1. There is __ woman at __ bus stop. 2. He was elected __ President. 3. __ sun is __ star. 4. Let’s watch __ television. 5. __ football is __ game. 6. Dallas is __ city in Texas. 7. __ mouse is __ animal. It’s __ small animal. 8. She became __ Queen. 9. We had __ dinner at __ restaurant last night. 10. We stayed at __ very nice hotel but I don’t remember __ name. 11. Tokyo is __ capital of Japan. 12. My office is on __ first floor. 13. We live in __ same street. 14. Paula is learning to play __ piano. 15. Do you live in __ town or in __ country?

TEST №17

I. Write what actions are expressed by the Present Simple Tense.

1. going on at the moment of speaking.
2. a regular repeated action at the present.
3. completed by the moment of speaking.
4. a series of present actions.

II. Complete the sentences. Put the verbs into Present Simple or Present Continuous, positive or negative.

1. – Let’s have lunch in the garden.
– No, we can’t. It (to rain).
2. – Why you (to smile)?
– Because I’m happy.
3. Sandra and her husband are vegetarians. They (to eat) meat.
4. – Where’s Dave?

- He's in the kitchen. He (to make) coffee.
- 5. – How you (to go to work)?
– I usually (to catch) a bus?
- 6. – I think Mary and David are asleep.
– Turn the TV off. They (to watch) it.
- 7. John and I want to go to Greece for our holidays, so we (to learn) Greek.
- 8. Although he (to own) three cars, all of them are extremely old.
- 9. In the north of the country, fewer and fewer people (to own) the houses they live in.
- 10. – Can I speak to Dorothy?
– She (to have a shower). Can I take a message?
- 11. My brother (to have) three children, all girls.
- 12. I (to negotiate) a new pay deal with my boss at the moment.
- 13. It (to rain) every time I (to leave) my umbrella at home.
- 14. Please, sit down. I (to try) to watch this TV programme.
- 15. Drive carefully. It (to snow) heavily this morning.

III. Put in *a /an, the* where necessary.

1. I need some money. I must go to ___ bank. 2. We went to ___ cinema last night. 3. David usually goes to ___ church on Sundays. 4. I finish ___ work at 5 o'clock every day. 5. In Britain ___ children go to ___ school from ___ age of five. 6. She is waiting for ___ taxi. 7. Alice works in ___ bank. 8. There were ___ lot of people at ___ station waiting for ___ train. 9. If you want to catch ___ plane, you go to ___ airport. 10. Why is Angela always late for ___ work? 11. Jim is ill. He's in ___ hospital. 12. I lived in Paris for ___ year and ___ half. 13. ___ Cairo is ___ capital of Egypt. 14. ___ Atlantic is between Africa and America. 15. We went to see ___ play at ___ National Theatre.

IV. Put in *before, after, during, until, for*.

1. Everybody is nervous ___ exams. 2. We were tired ___ our visit to the factory. 3. My grandmother often goes to sleep ___ she's watching television. 4. We went home ___ we did the shopping. 5. They didn't speak ___ the meal. 6. They didn't speak ___ they were eating. 7. I always have breakfast – going to work. 8. George phoned ___ you were out. 9. I stayed in Rome ___ five days. 10. Lisa wrote a lot of letters ___ she was on holiday. 11. The pupils looked very bored ___ the lesson. 12. Yesterday she watched TV ___ 2 hours. 13. She doesn't usually watch TV ___ the day. 14. Do you ever watch TV ___ you are having supper. 15. ___ doing the shopping, they went home.

TEST №18

I. Answer these questions using, the model:

Model: **A. Today Ann is busy. And yesterday? (free)**

B. Yesterday she was free.

1. Today she is absent. (present) 2. Today she is ill. (well) 3. Today it is nasty. (lovely) 4. Today they are lucky (unlucky) 5. Today they are at home (in the office) 6. Today Mrs. Brown is at work. (at home) 7. Today Ann is in Cambridge. (in London) 8. Today Paul is at home. (at the University) 9. Today the weather is fine. (bad) 10. Today Mary is happy. (unhappy)

II. Ask questions in the Past Simple Tense.

Model: **A. She went to Madrid last week. (who)**

B. Who went to Madrid last week?

1. Robert and Jim went to the football match on Saturday. (where) 2. My husband gave me those beautiful flowers. (whose) 3. He listened to the latest news yesterday. (who) 4. My brother invited his friends to his 18th birthday last Sunday. (when) 5. He got it in Paris. (what) 5. Ann bought new furniture. (what) 7. Mary spoke to me yesterday. (when) 8. Her younger brother ate two large

hamburgers at McDonald's the day before yesterday. (how many) 9. Her parents visited many places of interest in Scotland last summer. (where) 10. Ron stayed in the office till 8 p.m. yesterday. (who) 11. Brenda finished her work at 4 o'clock yesterday. (when) 12. Mike asked a lot of questions at the last lesson. (what) 13. His sister finished school 2 years ago. (whose) 14. Last summer I went to Moscow. (where) 15. They all moved to New York last year. (who)

III. Open the brackets, using Past Simple.

1. Eric (to open) the door before I (to ring) the bell. 2. Jack (to speak) to me about his problems last night. 3. Jane (to earn) more money in her last job, but she enjoys this one more. 4. My brother (to start) school when he (to be) six. 5. I (to catch) a cold when we (to go) out in the rain. 6. The last bus (to leave) several minutes ago. 7. Sue (to sell) her motorbike when she (to break) her leg last year. 8. When John (to lose) his job? 9. When (to be) the last time you (to have) a holiday? 10. How long you (to watch) TV last night? 11. Jane and William (to get married) ten years ago and their first child (to be born) five years ago. 12. Tom's grandparents (to die) two years ago 13. I don't live in London now. I (to move) to New York six months ago. 14. Whose idea it (to be) to come here on holiday? 15. Columbus (not to discover) America: the Indians already (to know) where it (to be).

IV. Put in *in / at / on*.

1. Angela works ___ a shop. 2. I like to swim ___ the sea. 3. I live ___ a town but I want to live ___ the country. 4. There's somebody ___ the door. 5. The car is waiting ___ the traffic lights. 6. Jane is working ___ her desk. 7. The museum is ___ the end of the street. 8. Write your name ___ the top of the page. 9. There are a lot of apples ___ those trees. 10. Don't sit ___ the grass. It's wet. 11. Who is that boy ___ the motor-bike? 12. My brother lives ___ London. 13. She usually goes shopping ___ the city centre. 14. There is a mirror ___ the wall ___ the living-room. 15. There's a small park ___ the top of the hill.

TEST №19

I. Write out the time expressions which are most characteristic of the Past Continuous Tense.

in the evening, the whole evening yesterday, yesterday, all day long yesterday, last Sunday, from 7 till 9 last Saturday, while.

II. Open the brackets.

1. She (to talk) to her sister on the phone when the doorbell (to ring). 2. When I (to arrive) Jim (to put) the children to bed. 3. They (to watch) the match on television when the police (to come in). 4. We (to sit) in the garden when I (to get) down on one knee and (to ask) her to marry me. 5. The neighbours (to make) such a lot of noise that he (to bang) on the wall to make them stop. 6. When your letter (to arrive) I (to write) a letter to you. 7. She (to work) in the garden when she (to get) the invitation to the party. 8. He (to have a bath) when Ron (to phone). 9. He (to get dressed) when he (to answer) the phone. 10. She (to swim) while Mike (to lie in the sun). 11. Robert (to read) a book when I (to come). 12. Edward (to do research) when his sister (to come) 13. Ann (to relax) at home while her mother (to work) in the office. 14. Philip (to take) his dog for a walk when I (to meet) him. 15. Mary (to cook) when I (to arrive).

III. Put in *the* where necessary.

1. ___ France is a very large country. 2. ___ Peru is in ___ South America. 3. Kevin lives in ___ Newton Street. 4. Where is ___ Highfield Road, please? 5. Have you ever been to ___ China? 6. I hope to go to ___ United States next year. 7. Mary comes from a small town in ___ west of ___ Ireland. 8. Alan studies physics at ___ Manchester University. 9. Which river is longer ___ Mississippi or ___ Nile? 10. Where did you stay? – At ___ Park Hotel in ___ Hudson Road. 11. ___ Rocky Mountains are in ___ North America. 12. ___ Europe is bigger than ___ Australia. 13. They went on the expedition to ___ Baikal. 14. ___ Dr. Manson left

for London on the night's train. 15. ___ Hermitage is visited by hundreds of people.

IV. Put in *in/at/on*.

1. Our train stops ___ Brighton. 2. He's got a flat ___ Milan. 3. She lives ___ a small street near the station. 4. My father looks very sad ___ this photograph. 5. Did the mother come home ___ her car? 6. Ann is studying physics ___ university. 7. There is a round table ___ the middle of the room. 8. I am usually ___ home in the evening. 9. I saw Nick ___ the doctor's yesterday. 10. His office is ___ the second floor. 11. I met John ___ the way home. 12. George is coming by train. I'm going to meet him ___ the station. 13. Lena is ___ hospital. She's going to have an operation in 3 days. 14. Are your children ___ school? 15. I'm not hungry. I've had a meal ___ the train.

TEST №20

I. Underline the verbs which are not used in the continuous form.

To think, to write, to imagine, to play, to believe, to speak, to recognize, to buy, to forget, to listen to, to know, to remember, to love, to want, to eat.

II. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: the Past Continuous or the Past Simple.

1. When she (to come) into the room I (to listen) to the radio. 2. When my car (to break down) I (to phone) a garage. 3. We (to go) down in the lift when suddenly it (to stop). 4. They (to have dinner) when you (to call) to see them? 5. When the doorbell (to ring) I (to get up) and (to answer) it. 6. When I (to open) the door, a friend (to stand) there. 7. “When I (to arrive) back at the car park, my car wasn’t there!” – “Oh, no!” What you (to do)? – “I (to report) it to the police”.

III. Complete the paragraphs using the past continuous or the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. It was midnight and I was alone in the house. Outside it (to rain) very hard. I (to get) ready to go to bed when I suddenly (to hear) a strange noise outside my room in the corridor. Then, when I (to look) at the door, I (to notice) that someone (to turn) the handle. I (to rush) over to the door and quickly (to turn) the key in the lock. Then I (to ask) in a trembling voice, “Who is it?”

2. It was early evening and it (to begin) to get dark in the surgery of Doctor Nigel Harris. The young handsome doctor (to stand) looking sadly out of the window when there was a quiet knock at the surgery door. The door (to open) and Dr Harris (to turn) round to see the young girl who had just entered the room. She was very beautiful, with a sad smile. The doctor (to ask) “Are you the new nurse?”

IV. Put in *to / at / in* if necessary.

1. She like reading ___ bed. 2. John didn’t go ___ work yesterday. I’m not going out this afternoon. I’m staying ___ home. 4. We’re going ___ Italy next

month. 5. I'm tired. I'm going ___ home. 6. We're going ___ the cinema tomorrow evening. 7. Jane is on holiday ___ Italy at the moment. 8. Lisa is not very well. She has gone ___ the doctor's. 9. I must go ___ the bank today. 10. Why did he go ___ home very early yesterday? 11. They had a good meal ___ restaurant and then they went back ___ the hotel. 12. Does this bus go ___ the centre? 13. There were a lot of people ___ the station. 14. My house is ___ the end of the street on the right. 15. How long did you stay ___ Paris?

TEST №21

I. Put in the words *Continuous, Simple, Perfect* in accordance with the given rules.

1. The Present – tense is used to express a regular, repeated action.
2. The Present – tense is used to express an action completed by the moment of speaking.
3. The Present – tense is used to express a concrete action or process that we can see, watch or hear.

II. Complete the sentences using the Present Perfect of the verbs in brackets.

My name is Lynne Carter. I work for a travel company called Timeways Travel. I (to be) a travel agent for six years now. I'm the manager of Timeways Travel London office. I (to have) this job for three years. I've got a new flat in London. I (to live) there for six months. My boyfriend's name is Bruno. We (to know) each other for 2 years. Bruno is Italian, but he (to live) in England for over 5 years. He works for BBC Radio. He (to have) this job for a year.

III. Put the bracketed expressions into the sentences and choose the correct tenses (Present Perfect or Past Simple)

1. I (like) sport (always). 2. I'm sorry for her. She (have) bad luck (all her life). 3. I (want) to be a doctor (until I was fifteen). 4. He (be) unemployed (ever since he left school). 5. (you live) in this town? (How long) 6. I (not work) very hard. (when I was at university). 7. He was ill before Christmas, but he (be) fine (since then). 8. I (have) trouble sleeping (all this week). 9. I (have) trouble sleeping (all last week). 10. I (learn) a lot (in this job). 11. I (not learn) much (in that job). 12. My boyfriend and I (know) each other (for ages). 13. He (live) in Durban (for a year before he got married). 14. I (spend) three days in hospital (last month).

IV. Complete these sentences in any way you like.

1. I've always 2. I've often 3. I often ... when I was a child. 4. All my life I have 5. I've known 6. I've had my ... since 7. I've lived 8. I've never lived 9. I've ... times this year. 10. I ... times last year.

TEST №22

I. Complete the sentences with Present Perfect or Simple Past.

1. I (to play) a lot of tennis this year. 2. She (to have) six different jobs since she left school. 3. He (to run) away from school three times when he was fourteen. 4. How many cups of coffee you (to drink) today? 5. In those days, Andrew (to come) to stay with us most weekends. 6. Shakespeare (to write) poems as well as plays. 7. Since my brother lost his job, he (to write) two books. 8. I'm not cooking today – I (to cook) all the meals yesterday. In fact, I (to cook) most of the meals this week. 9. Would you believe I (to make) twenty three phone calls today? 10. Our team are rubbish. They (just to lose) eight games one after the other. 11. It's quite early. Jack (to go) to bed already? 12. I (not to wear) my new coat yet. 13. You just (to speak) to your parents? 14. The taxi just (to arrive). 15. You (to do) your homework yet?

II. Complete the sentences with *since* or *for*.

1. She has been here ___ ten o'clock. 2. She has been here ___ two hours. 3. I have had this job ___ a month. 4. I've known her ___ university 5. I've known her ___ a very long time. 6. Andy has lived in Dublin ___ last year. 7. Rob has had a Mercedes ___ 5 years. 8. My brother has been interested in music ___ quite a long time. 9. My brother is in hospital. He has been in hospital ___ two days. 10. We've been here ___ eight months. 11. They have lived in Madrid ___ 1999. 12. Carol has worked in the restaurant ___ 7 years. 13. Gerry has been a teacher ___ 1987. 14. He hasn't written to us ___ 3 weeks. 15. I haven't spoken French ___ a month.

III. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Ее сейчас нет. Она ушла в магазин. 2. Это замечательный актер. Жаль, что в последнее время он совсем не играл. 3. Я уже была на выставке и собираюсь посетить ее еще раз. Я не видела раздел графики (drawing). 4. Мы продали все книги этого писателя. Нам нужно заказать еще несколько книг. 5. Я совсем ее не видела в последнее время. 6. Ты уже полила цветы? – Еще нет, но я уже подмела пол и вымыла посуду. 7. Он только что пообедал. 8. Мама все еще на работе. Она еще не пришла домой. 9. Разве ты уже сделала домашнее задание? – Да, ведь уже 9 часов вечера. 10. Вы когда-нибудь пробовали индийские блюда? 11. Они еще не принесли билеты. 12. Он все еще занят. Он не закончил работу. 13. Она всегда хотела съездить в Тайланд. 14. Она с детства хочет стать актрисой. 15. Он любит ее всю свою жизнь.

IV. Put in *next to, beside, between, in front of, behind, by, above, below, on*.

1. Colin is sitting ___ Frank. 2. Frank is sitting ___ Colin. 3. Emma is sitting ___ Barbara. 4. Alan is standing ___ the window. 5. Our house is ___ the sea. 6. The cat is ___ the table. 7. The boy is standing ___ a tree. 8. I'm wearing a jacket ___ my coat. 9. The pictures are ___ the shelves. 10. The shelves are ___ the

pictures. 11. The plane is flying __ the clouds. 12. She is standing __ the piano. 13. The cinema is __ the right. 14. In Britain we drive __ the left. 15. The cupboard is __ the sink.

TEST №23

I. Complete the sentences with verbs from the box. Use the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

Cry, learn, live, play (twice), rain, wait (twice), walk, work

1. It __ all day. 2. I __ English since I was 6. 3. She __ tennis professionally for 10 years. 4. We __ not __ in this house for very long. 5. That man __ up and down the street for ages. 6. I __ very hard this week. 7. She __ non-stop since she got his letter. 8. He __ that music for hours. I wish he'd stop. 9. __ you __ long, sir? 10. They call me waiter, but you __ for half an hours.

II. Complete the sentences. Use the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

Model: **We're tired. We've been working hard all day.**

1. Sue's French is good. She (to study) the language for 10 years. 2. I'm sorry I'm late. (to wait) you long? 3. I don't know London well. I (not to live) here for very long. 4. Simon is a good driver. How long he (to drive)? 5. I must go and see the doctor. I (not to feel) well lately. 6. Martin is reading a newspaper. He (to read) it for 3 hours. 7. You are looking very tired. You (to sleep) well? 8. I think she (to cry). Her eyes are all red and swollen. 9. She (to work) for British Airways for 6 years. 10. Ann (to teach) English in Spain for 5 years and she doesn't want to come back home. 11. The police (to question) people all week. 12. I (to try) to get in touch with him since early morning but the line is busy all the time. 13. Tom and Mary (to go out) together for about six months. 14. How long Jim (to work) for the tour agency? 15. They (to listen) to music since morning.

III. Put together the beginnings and ends of the conversations.

Beginnings	Ends
1. Aren't you hungry?	a) Helen's been looking at them.
2. Is it true that Philip's been arrested?	b) I've been gardening all afternoon.
3. Janet seems very cheerful.	c) I've been swimming.
4. She's very dirty.	d) I've been talking to Henry and he just goes on and on.
5. Why are my books all over the floor?	e) No, I've been eating all day.
6. Why is your hair wet?	f) She's been cleaning the cellar.
7. You all look very miserable.	g) She's been skiing with Roger for the last week.
8. You look tired.	h) Yes, he's been stealing things from shops.
9. You're very late.	i) Yes, I've been painting the ceiling.
10. Your hair's all white.	j) Yes, we've been telling each other our life stories.

IV. Put in a preposition (*to, from, into, out, of, on, off, up, down, over, under, across*).

1. John is going ___ England next week. 2. They walked ___ the hotel ___ the station. 3. A lot of English words come ___ Latin. 4. The boys jumped ___ the water. 5. A woman came ___ the house and got ___ a car. 6. Why are you looking ___ the window? 7. Don't put your feet ___ the table. 8. Please take your feet ___ the table. 9. She is going to hang some pictures ___ the wall. 10. They got ___ the bus in Green Street. 11. We walked ___ the hill to the house. 12. The plane flew ___ mountains. 13. The dog swam ___ the river. 14. They walked ___ the town. 15. The bus stop is just ___ the corner.

TEST №24

I. Open the brackets using the Future Simple Tense.

1. Tomorrow (to be) another cold day in all parts of the country. 2. In the future machines (to do) many of the jobs that people do today. 3. Who do you think (to win) the football match on Sunday? 4. We (not to arrive) home before midnight tonight. 5. I expect they (to be) here at around 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. 6. I'm sure you (to enjoy) the film if you go and see it. 7. Martin probably (to phone) us this evening. 8. Perhaps I (to see) you tomorrow. 9. "There is someone at the door". – "Is there? Oh, I (to see) who it is". 10. "I'm going out shopping" – "Oh, are you? I (to come) with you, then. I need to get some things". 11. I'm tired. I think I (to go) to bed early tonight. 12. "The telephone is ringing". – "Oh, I (to answer) it". 13. I'm a bit cold. I think I (to put on) a sweater. 14. I hope I (to have) a job in 10 years' time. 15. I (not to look) the same as I do now.

II. Complete the sentences using *going to* and the verbs in brackets.

1. I've made up my mind. I (to change) my job. 2. 'What you (to wear) at the party on Saturday?' – "I haven't decided yet". – "What about you? You (to wear) your new black dress?" 3. "Why have you bought all that wallpaper? What you (to do)?" "I (to decorate) the living room. 4. He's decided that he (not to leave) school this summer. He (to stay) on for another year. 5. "I (to buy) a new motorbike". – "How (to pay) for it? You haven't got enough money". – "I (to ask) my bank to lend me the money". 6. "Why have you moved all the furniture out of this room?" – "I (to clean) the carpet". 7. Look at the boat. It (to sink). 8. "Why are you putting on those old clothes?" – "I (to paint) the kitchen". 9. Oh, no! Look at those cars! They (to crash)! 10. I don't feel very well. I think I (to faint). 11. We (to get) a new car soon. 12. When you (to get) your hair cut? 13. I (to keep) asking her out until she says "Yes". 14. Jane (to study) music in Vienna. 15. Max (to do) math and science for his final exams.

III. Put in the correct form of the verb.

1. A: Are you two going out?

B: Yes, why?

A: It just said on the radio (it / snow).

B: Oh, did it? (I / take) my big coat then.

C: Good Idea. So (I).

2. A: We've run out of biscuits.

B: Yes, I know. (I / get) some this afternoon. I've got them on my list.

3. A: Jenny's had her baby.

B: Really? That's wonderful. (I / send) her some flowers.

A: (I / visit) her this afternoon. (I / give) them to her for you if you want.

B: (you)? Thanks very much. In that case, (I / go) and buy them right away.

4. A: I haven't got a clean shirt. (you / wash) one for me?

B: No, (I / not). You can do your own washing.

IV. Put in a preposition.

1. A book fell ___ the shelf. 2. His house is very near here. It's just ___ the corner. 3. A plane flew ___ the village. 4. How far is it ___ here ___ the airport. 5. A girl ran ___ the road. 6. You can put your coat ___ the back of the chair. 7. Ann took a key ___ ___ her bag and opened the door. 8. We drove ___ the village. 9. The Moon travels ___ the Earth. 10. Lisa got married ___ 21. 11. Do you like travelling ___ train. 12. Have you read any books ___ O'Henry? 13. Wait for me. Please don't go ___ me. 14. He was bitten ___ a dog. 15. She goes to work ___ foot.

TEST №25

I. Use the Present Simple Tense in conditional and time clauses referring to the future.

1. I'll stay here until you (to come). 2. We'll come and visit you when we (to be) in England again. 3. When I (to come) to see you tomorrow I'll bring the photographs. 4. I'll give the address to you before I (to go) 5. When I (to have)

more time I'll write some letters. 6. I'll wait for you while you (to get ready). 7. When I (to start) my new job I won't have much free time. 8. Will you be here when I (to come) back? 9. If we (to go) by bus it will be cheaper. 10. If you (not to hurry) you'll miss the train. 11. If the phone (to ring), can you answer it, please? 12. I am going to the concert, if I (to get) a ticket. 13. Will you write me a letter if I (to give) you my address? 14. We can go to the beach tomorrow if the weather (to be) good. 15. Tina won't pass her exams if she (not to study).

II. Use the Present Simple Tense or the Future Simple Tense instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. Julia is going away soon. I (to be) very sad when she (to leave). 2. Don't go out yet. Wait until the rain (to stop). 3. I'm going to Paris next week. I hope to see some friends of mine while (to be) there. 4. What we (to do) if it (to rain)? 5. If I (not to feel) well tomorrow, I (to stay) at home. 6. If I (to go out) I (to close) the window. 7. When I (to get) home this evening I (to have) a shower. 8. If there (to be) a fire, the alarm (to ring). 9. If I (not to see) you tomorrow morning, I (to phone) you in the evening. 10. I (to be) surprised if Martin and Julia (to get married). 11. You (to go) to the party if they (to invite) you? 12. If I (to go out), I (to buy) a newspaper. 13. If you (not to study), you (not to pass) the exam. 14. If they (to offer) you the job, what you (to do)? 15. If I (to see) Maria, I (to give) her the message.

III. Translate into Russian.

1. If I fail the exam, I shall take it again. 2. If we have enough time, we can visit Robert. 3. If you have finished the letter, I'll post it for you. 4. I'll come back later if you are working now. 5. Unless you put on some sun cream, you'll get sunburnt. 6. I won't go to the party unless you go too. 7. Unless you stop making that noise, I'll scream. 8. You'll be hungry later unless you eat now. 9. I'll go to the party provided you go too. 10. I'd like to buy a new coat. But before I buy it I'll try it on. 11. I hope he will tell the truth as soon as he comes.

12. He won't go anywhere until he finishes this work. 13. We won't go out until it stops raining. 14. When I see him I'll give him a message. 15. I'll look after your cat while you are on holiday.

IV. Translate into English.

1. Я куплю новую машину, как только у меня будет достаточное количество денег. 2. Если погода будет хорошая, завтра мы пойдем купаться. 3. Он ничего не будет делать пока не получит известие от нас. 4. Дверь не откроется, если вы ее не толкнете сильно. 5. Мы будем играть в теннис вечером, если не будет дождя. 6. Я дам Вам деньги взаймы, если Вы вернете завтра. 7. Я останусь здесь, пока вы не вернетесь. 8. Кем ты собираешься стать, когда вырастешь? 9. Мы не пойдем в лес, если будет дождь. 10. Я буду удивлен, если она сдаст экзамен по латинскому языку. 11. Если вы не найдете свои ключи, вы можете взять мои. 12. Я ударю тебя, если ты скажешь это еще раз. 13. Петр возьмет эту работу, если Анна не хочет. 14. Если я буду здесь завтра, я позвоню вам. 15. Он обещает, что позвонит, как только придет.

TEST №26

I. Use the Present Simple Tense or the Future Simple Tense instead of the Infinitives in brackets.

1. If you (to get) there first, keep a seat for me. 2. I don't know if I (to be) there. 3. When it (to be) ready I'll give it to you. 4. They haven't said when it (to be) ready. 5. If she (to help) us I'll be grateful to her. 6. I don't know when I (to find) a job. 7. If you (to take) a seat, I'll see if the doctor is free. 8. Can you tell me when Mr. Ellis (to be) here next. 9. We shall be happy when it (to stop) snowing at last. 10. I wonder when it (to stop) snowing at last. 11. When they (to gather) again they will speak about many interesting things. 12. I don't know

when they (to gather) again. 13. I wonder if it (to be) hot tomorrow. 14. If it (to be) hot tomorrow we'll lie in the sun. 15. He will work till he (to get) tired.

II. Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

1. Can you close the window before you go out? 2. What are you going to do when _____. 3. When he has more time, _____. 4. I'll wait for you while _____. 5. When I come home _____. 6. We must do something before _____. 7. Don't wait for me if _____. 8. We can stay at home if _____. 10. I'll write to you when _____. 11. If the weather is fine tomorrow _____. 12. I'll buy some bread when _____. 13. We'll go to the beach provided _____. 14. I should like to know if _____ 15. I'll be glad if _____.

III. Translate into Russian.

1. If it rains on Saturday, we won't go to the fair. 2. Simon will get a ticket for the concert providing he queues all night. 3. If you go to Moscow you will see Red Square. 4. Sue will give me some money when she gets paid. 5. I'll phone Mike as soon as I hear any news. 6. Unless you work hard, you will fail your exams. 7. I may go to the USA next year. If I go, I'll visit a friend in New York. 8. I'll see you when I come back from my holiday. 9. If I am not too busy tomorrow, I'll visit you. 10. If we leave now we won't be late. 11. If John doesn't apologize to me, I won't speak to him any more. 12. I'll leave the company unless they offer me a better job. 13. I don't know when they will offer me a better job. 14. Janet will be happy if she passes the exam. 15. I wonder when Janet will pass her exam.

IV. Translate into English.

1. Джейн расстроится, если она не сдаст экзамен по английскому языку. 2. Я не знаю, когда Джейн сдаст экзамен по английскому языку. 3. Если Анна согласится, мы встретимся в субботу. 5. Я бы хотел знать, когда он придет. 6. Когда он придет, я ему все расскажу. 7. Если Петр будет аккуратен, он не изломает фотоаппарат. 8. Я хотела бы знать, когда придет автобус. 9. Если автобус скоро не придет, мы пойдем пешком. 10.

Я не уверен, будет ли Мэри убирать квартиру сегодня. 11. Когда Мэри придет с работы, она будет убирать квартиру. 12. Я не знаю, когда Коля поедет в Англию. 13. Когда Коля поедет в Англию, он осмотрит много достопримечательностей в Лондоне. 14. Я не знаю, когда Лена вернется из отпуска. 15. Когда Лена вернется из отпуска, мы обязательно встретимся.

TEST №27

I. Open the brackets using Past Simple and Past Perfect.

1. We just (to start) lunch when the telephone (to ring). 2. Andrew (to do) the test before, so he (to find) it easy. 3. Ann (to say) that somebody (to steal) her car. 4. When Sue (to arrive), we (to have dinner) already. 5. When I (to get) to the car park I (to realize) that I (to lose) my keys. 6. She (to tell) me that she (to work) in France and Germany. 7. He (to arrive) late: he (not to realize) the roads would be so icy. 8. She (to be) upset because Andrew (not to telephone). 9. I (to be sorry) that I (not to be) nicer to him. 10. Nobody (to come) to the meeting because Angela (to forget) to tell people about it. 11. I (to see) her before somewhere – I (to know). 12. She couldn't find the book that I (to lend) her. 13. They never (to find) where he (to hide) the money. 14. It was a firm that I never (to hear) of. 15. When she (to come) in, we all knew where she (to be).

II. Use *when* or *after* to make one sentence for each situation.

1. I wrote to my boyfriend. Then I watched television for an hour or so. 2. Everybody had a chance to say what they thought. Then we took a vote. 3. I posted the letter. Then I felt much better about everything. 4. She stopped trying to lose weight. She looked much healthier. 5. He bought presents for everyone in his family. Then he bought something for himself as well.

III. Peter arrived late at different places yesterday. What happened when he arrived at each place?

Model: **When he arrived at the station, his train had already left.**

1. the theatre

the play / already / start

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2. the post office | they / already / close |
| 3. the furniture shop | they / sell / the table he wanted |
| 4. his friend's home | his friend / go out |
| 5. the football stadium | the game / nearly / finish |

IV. Put in the right preposition.

1. I'm not interested ___ sport. 2. He is not very good ___ maths. 3. I like Jane. She's always very kind ___ me. 4. I'm sorry ___ not phoning you yesterday. I was very busy. 5. She is afraid ___ dogs. 6. It was very kind ___ you to help me. 7. Ann is very different ___ her sister. 8. Many people are afraid ___ spiders. 9. He is very angry ___ me. 10. Sam was angry ___ what happened. 11. The room is full ___ people. 12. He's fed up ___ the weather. 13. She's very good ___ languages. 14. Mary is very bad ___ writing letters. 15. I am not very good ___ telling stories.

TEST №28

I. Transform the following statements into indirect speech. Choose the suitable reporting verb: *to tell, to explain, to suppose, to admit, to promise, to announce, to assure, to remark, to add, to inform.*

1. Annie said, "I am hungry". 2. Henry said to Clare, "I am going home". 3. You said to me, "I want to stop". 4. The girl said, "I don't like the tea". 5. They said, "We arrived late". 6. He said, "The population of London is around 9 million". 7. Mrs. Brown said, "I live in Brighton". 8. Sue said, "I am on holiday with my friend". 9. Bill said to Peter, "I don't like this party. I want to go home now". 10. She said, "I'll see you tomorrow". 11. He said, "I'll phone you this evening". 12. The guide said to the tourists, "After lunch we are going sightseeing". 13. Father said, "I'll be back in a couple of days". 14. The boy said, "I can swim". 15. The Browns said to us, "We may go by train".

II. Complete the reporting sentences with the correct tenses.

1. "I'm tired". She said she ___ tired. 2. "You play very well". He told me that I ___ very well. 3. "I have made a reservation for you at the hotel". The secretary said that she ___ a reservation for me at the hotel. 4. "We're leaving". They told us that they ___ . 5. "I think you work in a bank". She said that she thought I ___ in a bank. 6. "I'll take the children with me". The father said that he ___ the children with him. 7. "The party will be a great fun". Mary persuaded me that the party ___ a great fun. 8. "It is a stupid idea and it won't work". The girl said that it ___ a stupid idea and it ___ work. 9. "The exam will take place on Monday". The professor informed the class that the exam ___ on Monday. 10. "She hasn't brushed her hair". I noticed that she ___ her hair. 11. "I'll see you tomorrow". He remarked that he ___ me tomorrow. 12. "I need to borrow some money". My brother told me that he ___ to borrow some money. 13. "I can't swim". I told her that I ___ swim. 14. "Mr. Mason has gone out". The secretary told me that Mr. Mason ___ . 15. "I don't want to go swimming". Andrew said that he ___ to go swimming.

III. This is what some people said to Sally today:

The manager of the bank where Sally works: "You'll get a pay rise later in the year".

An optician: "There is nothing wrong with your eyes. You don't need to wear glasses".

Sally's boyfriend Peter: "I'd like a big family. I want at least five children".

Sally's father: "I've done the shopping. I'll be home at about seven".

Sally's driving instructor: "You drove very well. You are making good progress".

A man who works in a dry-cleaner's: "Your skirt will be ready on Saturday".

It is evening now and Sally is telling her mother about her day. Complete what Sally says using reported speech.

Sally: I went to the dry-cleaner's at lunchtime. The man there said that my skirt would be ready on Saturday.

Mother: And what about the optician?

Sally: Oh, she told me (1) eyes and that I (2) glasses.

Mother: Oh, that's good. And what about your driving lesson. How did that go?

Sally: Oh, fine. My instructor told me that I (3) and that I (4) progress.

Mother: That's very good. And what about Peter? Did you see him today?

Sally: No, but he phoned me at work. He made me laugh. He said he (5) and he (6) children.

Mother: Fine! Well, I hope you can afford them.

Sally: Oh, yes. That reminds me. I was speaking to the manager at work and she said that I (7).

Mother: Oh, that's good.

Sally: Yes. Oh, and before I forget. Dad phoned. He said he (8) and that he (9) seven.

IV. Put in a preposition.

1. A woman stopped me and asked me ___ money. 2. This book belongs ___ me. 3. He can't find his bag. What has happened ___ it. 4. Listen ___ the music. It's wonderful. 6. Did you talk ___ your father ___ your problems? 7. She never thinks ___ other people. She thinks only ___ herself. 8. My brother is thinking ___ buying a new house. 9. Don't go yet. Wait ___ us. 10. My sister never gets letters. Nobody writes ___ her. 11. Look ___ these roses. They are beautiful. 12. My friend has lost her key. She's looking ___ it. 13. I'm looking ___ my cat. Have you seen it? 10. When Lucy is on holiday, a friend of hers looks ___ her dog. 15. "Do you like eating in restaurant?" – "Sometimes. It depends ___ the restaurant.

I. Transform the following requests and commands into indirect speech.

Choose a suitable reporting verb:

to prohibit, to ask, to advise, to command, to beg, to warn, to order, to tell, to invite, to promise.

1. She said to the man, "Get out of my room". 2. I asked Mike, "Could you carry my bags". 3. He said to them, "Stay away from me". 4. She said to him, "You should phone the police". 5. They said, "Would you like to have dinner with us". 6. He said to me, "Don't touch my camera". 7. She said, "I won't be late". 8. He told me, "Switch off the TV". 9. She said to him, "Could you speak more slowly". 10. He said to them, "Don't touch the wire". 11. The woman said, "You should go to the doctor". 12. I said to him, "How do I find the house?" 13. She said to me, "Phone me before 9". 14. He said to the boy, "Come here". 15. Mother said, "Buy some bread on your way home".

II. Report these sentences using *to infinitive form*.

Model: "I'll pay back the money". (She promised) – **She promised to pay back the money.**

1. I won't tell anybody. (He promised) 2. Hurry up. (He told me) 3. I'll cook supper. (She offered) 4. I'll phone the police. (She threatened). 5. Leave early. (He advised me) 6. You should stop smoking. (The doctor advised my brother) 7. Please close the door. (She asked me) 8. Could you change the light bulb for me? (He asked me) 9. Why don't I do the shopping? (She offered) 10. Don't be stupid. (She told me) 11. Wait outside (I told her) 12. Would you like to come to my party? (He invited her) 13. OK. I'll pay half. (He agreed) 14. Don't leave the door unlocked. (She warned them) 15. Park round the corner. (She told me)

III. Choose the right answer.

1. The life of a journalist is very interesting because every trip for finding information (turns, turned, has turned) into adventure. 2. It was the first time

when he (broke, has broken, had broken) his leg. 3. The concert (began, has begun, will begin) in five minutes. 4. Last year at this period of time we (had, will have, were having) a rest in Spain. 5. Next Tuesday she (passes, passed, will have passed) her exam by 5 o'clock. 6. Jane (waits, waited, had been waiting) for me for 10 minutes when I arrived. 7. She (looked, was looking, has been looking) at the lights in the dark water when she heard a man's voice. 8. Wait a little, Kate (dresses, is dressing, was dressing) still. 9. My daughter is drawing. She (draws, is drawing, has been drawing) since she came home. 10. Tom (didn't see, won't see, hasn't seen) John at the party yesterday. 11. Tomorrow at this time she (will be watching, was watching, is watching) a horror film on TV. 12. We (walked, had walked, will walk) 2 kilometers when the thunderstorm broke out.

IV. Complete the sentences. Use *in, out, on, off, up, down, back, over, round, away*.

1. Pete opened the door of the car and got _____. 2. The bus stopped and a man got _____. 3. The bus arrived and I got _____. 4. My father usually gets _____ early. 5. The picture on the wall fell _____ yesterday. 6. Will you sit _____ please? 7. The woman got into the car and drove _____. 8. Lisa is away. She'll be _____ on Sunday. 9. The fence wasn't very high, so we climbed _____. 10. A woman shouted his name, so he looked _____. 11. Jane is from Canada. She lives in Paris now but she wants to go _____ to Canada. 12. They haven't got a key to the flat, so they can't get _____. 13. When you have read this page, turn _____ and read the other side. 14. It's difficult to hear you. Can you speak _____ a little? 15. I tried to find a job but I gave _____. It was difficult.

TEST №30

I. Transform the following general questions into indirect speech using: *to inquire, to wonder, to be interested to know, to want to know, to ask*.

1. I asked, "Are you cold?" 2. She asked, "Do they like me?" 3. He asked, "Do you want a drink?" 4. They asked, "Can you speak German?" 5. The man asked, "Can I park my car in West Street?" 6. The girl asked, "Will I be ready in time?" 7. Mr. Brown asked, "Is there any food in the house?" 8. The tourist asked, "Is service included or not?" 9. Pete asked, "Can I pay by cheque?" 10. Ann asked, "Does my hair look funny?" 11. Mrs. Black asked, "Has the postman been?" 12. The teacher asked, "Do they speak English?" 13. The student asked, "Am I doing the right thing?" 14. The manager asked, "Is the meeting on Tuesday or on Wednesday?" 15. The man asked, "Are you going to stay there long?"

II. Transform the following special questions into indirect speech, beginning *I asked...*

1. What time does the film finish? 2. What's Peter's address? 3. How many times a day should I take the medicine? 4. When is the new manager coming? 5. What is the soup of the day? 6. How does she know my name? 7. What are you doing here? 8. Why are all the windows open? 9. Why are you carrying a camera? 10. How many books does he want? 11. Why did you say that? 12. Where do they keep the money? 13. How is your brother? 14. When does the last train leave? 15. When will the President arrive?

III. Change these sentences into indirect speech.

1. I passed my driving test in 1986. (He told his boss) 2. We'll do the dishes. (They promised) 3. I've posted the letters. (I said) 4. Would you like a drink? (She asked him) 5. I'll be back tomorrow. (He said) 6. You ought to see the doctor. (He advised me) 7. I don't like this music. (She said) 8. Did dinosaurs lay eggs? (I wondered) 9. Where's the bus station? (She asked me) 10. Did Ann phone back? (I wondered) 11. Nobody loves me. (I felt) 12. What does the manager want? (I asked) 13. Do you want tea or coffee? (He asked her) 14.

Her cat understands everything she says. (She thought) 15. I'll clean the office.
(She offered)

IV. Complete the sentences.

1. It was cold, so he put ___ his coat. 2. Your shoes are dirty. Take them _____. 3. It was dark, so she turned ___ the light. 4. She took her new dress ___ to the shop. It was too large for her. 5. The music is very loud. Can you turn it ___? 6. I want to keep these books. Please don't throw them _____. 7. I tried ___ a pair of shoes in the shop but I didn't buy them. 8. There were some gloves on the floor, so I picked them ___ and put them on the table. 9. Prices are going _____. 10. Is the printer ___? 11. Who turned the music ___? 12. The wedding has been put _____. 13. The heater's _____. 14. She put the dress _____. 15. They broke ___ their relationship.

TEST №31

I. Refer the following to the past.

1. He can play the guitar. 2. I can swim well. 3. She can speak French very well now. 4. I can lift this chair with one hand. 5. She says they may come to the party too. 6. The children normally go to bed at 9 o'clock, but they can stay up later on Saturday. 7. You can get married in Britain when you are 16. 8. I must work hard now. 9. I've got a terrible pain in my back. I must go and see a doctor. 10. I always have to work late on Wednesday evenings. 11. They are to meet in an hour. 12. You must get a visa to visit the United States. 13. He says he can fly a plane but I don't believe him. 14. If you wish, you may now have a glass of milk. 15. I must telephone my parents.

II. Refer the following sentences to the future.

1. Students mustn't bring any books into the examination room. 2. She can speak four languages. 3. You must not open your present until Christmas Day. 4.

She must take these pills every day. 5. You must not bite your nails. 6. I can drive well. 7. I cannot understand why folks complain about false teeth. 8. You must do this. 9. You must not use a dictionary while translating the text. 10. You can go now if you like. 11. The girls are to meet at 6. 12. Anybody can make mistakes. 13. I must write down the phone number so that I can stay here again. 14. You needn't worry about me. I am fine. 15. We must go to a conference.

III. Express the same idea using modal verbs. Use *must, mustn't, should, shouldn't needn't, may, can, may not.*

Model: **It's not necessary to worry about her. She is fine. – You needn't worry about her. She is fine.**

1. It's necessary for you to eat less to lose weight. You ___ eat less to lose weight. 2. It is against the law to feed the animals in the zoo. You ___ feed the animals in the zoo. 3. Perhaps she is at the University. She ___ be at the University. 4. Are little children allowed to play with matches? ___ little children play with matches? 5. It is possible that some living creatures inhabit this planet. Some living creatures ___ inhabit this planet. 6. It's a good idea to see a doctor about it. You ___ see a doctor about it. 7. It's a good idea to exercise more. You ___ exercise more. 8. It's not advisable to miss lectures on literature. You ___ miss lectures on literature. 9. It's against the law to drive without a license. You ___ drive without a license. 10. It's necessary for us to discuss this question with the teacher. We ___ discuss this question with the teacher. 11. Perhaps the difference isn't large. The difference ___ be large. 12. It's not necessary to get up yet, because there's no school today. You ___ get up yet, because there's no school today. 13. Will you allow me to go home earlier? – I go home earlier? 14. It's not advisable to drive at more than 50 km/h in town. You ___ drive at more than 50 km/h in town. 15. Some people are capable of running very fast. Some people ___ run very fast.

IV. Translate from English into Russian.

1. I had to prepare for my coming exam yesterday. 2. I am tired. I must go to bed early. 3. John has to go to school on Saturdays. 4. This is a great book. I must read it. 5. A soldier has to obey orders. 6. Passengers must not speak to the driver. 7. You don't have to pay for your tickets now. 8. May I use your dictionary? 9. She may be at the University now. 10. How can you complain about higher taxes? 11. Can I have a look at this? 12. We can't answer any questions, I'm afraid. 13. I am to be at the University in 15 minutes, the first class begins at 8.30. 14. I was to send him a letter. 15. If she practices her English more, she will be able to pass her exam.

TEST №2

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form.

1. Who (to want) to go to the theatre with us? 2. He (to drive) for several hours and needed a rest. 3. I (not to see) Michael for ages. 4. Somebody is at the door. I (to go) to see who it is. 5. He is busy at the moment. He (to prepare) for his exam. 6. The boy is going to be a scientist when he (to grow) up. 7. Don't worry, the sun (to dry) our clothes by the time we get home. 8. By the time she qualifies, she (to study) law for 5 years. 9. She (to type) some letters when the boss asked her into his office. 10. The group complained that the tour operator (not to arrange) things properly. 11. Ann assured me that the party (to be) a great fun. But, in fact, it wasn't. 12. Mozart (to start) playing the piano at the age of 4. 13. I (to drive) into town later on. Do you want a lift? 14. Next Christmas I (to teach) for twenty years. 15. Professor Brown (to give) another lecture at the same time next week.

II. Report the dialogue.

Lee heard a noise and wondered what it was.

- Lee: What was that?
- Juliet: I don't know.
- Lee: Well, what could it have been?
- Juliet: It was probably Concorde.
- Lee: Does it always go that fast?
- Juliet: Yes.
- Lee: Have you ever flown in it?
- Juliet: Of course not! It's too expensive!
- Lee: Would you like to?
- Juliet: Not really. I'm not terribly interested. Would you?
- Lee: Yes. I reckon it would be an interesting experience.
- Juliet: Oh well! Then you'll take me with you when you go, won't you?

III. Complete the sentences using modal verbs.

1. I ___ smell somebody burning. What do you think it is? 2. You ___ not make a noise. You ___ be quiet. 3. He opened his eyes, but to his horror he ___ see nothing. 4. We ___ not do the washing up now. We ___ do it tomorrow. 5. I ___ hear Susan practicing the piano next door, it sounds nice. 6. You ___ keep those magazines. You ___ give them back to me. 7. He thought he ___ feel something crawling up his leg, but when he looked he ___ not see anything. 8. I was late for work yesterday. I ___ to go to the dentist. 9. My eyes are not very good. I ___ to wear glasses. 10. We ___ to walk home last night. There were no buses. 11. I eat too much chocolate. I really ___ stop. 12. At the end of the course all the students ___ to do a test. 13. Ann doesn't understand much French. You ___ to speak very slowly to her. 14. The President ___ to visit Scotland in September. 15. I felt nervous because I ___ soon to leave home for the first time.

IV. Choose the correct prepositions.

1. We went (for, on) a walk round the village. 2. The flat was (on, in) the seventh floor. We had to climb the stairs because the lift was out of order. 3. (At, in) the bottom of the page I saw my mother's signature. 4. The camp was located (among, between) the river and the village. 5. I'm afraid of going by car with him. He is always driving (in, at) a terrible speed. 6. I saw the cat standing (among, between) the chickens looking at them very attentively. 7. He usually goes to work (on, by) underground. 8. She said she knew him (by, with) sight. 9. Carol is very good (in, at) taking photographs. 10. I was disappointed (with, at) the results of the market research. 11. My sister is interested (of, in) opera. She never misses a new production. 12. Marmalade is made (of, from) oranges. 13. What are you talking (about, to)? 14. My congratulations to you (on, about) opening your own firm. 15. At night he was dreaming (of, about) something horrible. But in the morning he couldn't remember what it was.

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