**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ**

**КРИВОРІЗЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

**ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

**КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ**

**Tenses in the Active Voice: THEORY AND PRACTICE**

***Навчально-методичний посібник
з практичної граматики англійської мови
для студентів 1 курса спеціальності 014 Середня освіта,***

***спеціалізації 014.021 Англійська мова та література
денної та заочної форм навчання***

**Кривій Ріг**

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**РЕЦЕНЗЕНТИ:**

**Голівер Надія Олексіївна** – кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов Криворізького національного університету

**Гарлицька Тетяна Сергіївна** – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри англійської мови з методикою викладання Криворізького державного педагогічного університету

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Tenses in the Active Voice: Theory and Practice: навчально-методичний посібник з практичної граматики англійської мови для студентів 1 курса спеціальності 014 Середня освіта, спеціалізації 014.021 Англійська мова та література денної та заочної форм навчання / уклад. А. А. Титаренко. Кривий Ріг: Криворізький державний педагогічний університет, 2023. − 52 c.

Навчально-методичний посібник складається з 6 розділів. Перші чотири розділи охоплюють тему часи англійської мови в активному стані. На початку кожного з них надається стислий теоретичний матеріал, після якого пропонується виконання вправ, а далі надаються завдання для самостійної роботи, щоб закріпити та перевірити отримані студентами знання. Наступні два розділи складаються із вправ на повторення всього матеріалу та тестових завдань. Посібник призначено для здобувачів вищої освіти ступеня бакалавра англійського відділення, для аудиторної та самостійної роботи.

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**ВСТУП**

Вивчення англійської мови − нелегка, але надзвичайно захоплююча подорож, яка розкриває перед нами безмежний світ можливостей та може відкривати двері до численних кар'єрних горизонтів. Щоб досягти успіху в цій подорожі, потрібно мати міцний фундамент граматичних знань та вміти використовувати їх у практиці. Саме для цього було створено навчально-методичний посібник з практичної граматики англійської мови.

Цей посібник − надійний провідник у світ граматичних часів англійської мови. Він ретельно структурований відповідно до вимог освітньої програми та спеціально розроблений для студентів, які обрали спеціалізацію "Англійська мова та зарубіжна література".

Мета посібника – закріпити отримані під час занять граматичні знання та навички виконання відповідних завдань з теми часів англійської мови в активному стані. Він складається з шести розділів, які містять теоретичний матеріал, практичні вправи та завдання для самостійної роботи. З ним студенти зможуть не лише вивчити теорію, а й застосувати її на практиці, що надасть впевненості у вивченні мови.

Навчально-методичний ідеально підходить для аудиторної роботи під час занять і самостійного вивчення. Він стане незамінним супутником до захоплюючої подорожі у світ англійської мови і сприятиме досягненню бажаного успіху.

**LESSON 1**

**The Present, Past, Future Simple Tenses**

**General characteristics of the Simple Tense**

Simple tenses in English clearly and straightforwardly express actions or states. They enable users to convey meaning without adding unnecessary details about the activity's time, duration, or completion.

There are three primary simple tenses in English: Present Simple, Past Simple, and Future Simple.

**The Present Simple**

*I / we/ you / they + V*

*He / she / it + Vs / Ves / Vies*

*Subject + do not / does not + V*

*Do/does + Subject + V?*

Verb endings in the Present Simple:

**es:** after -ss, -ch, -sh, -x, -o: She watch**es** movies every day.

**ies:** consonant + y: He never cr**ies**.

The Present Simple Tense is commonly used with the various adverbs such as *always, usually, seldom, never, sometimes, often, frequently, generally, occasionally, once, twice,* etc.

The Present Simple is used to express:

- habits, repetitive actions, and routine: *He always goes to work at 6.30 am.*

- obvious facts or laws of nature: *The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.*

- sports comments, reviews, stories: *Mike passes the ball to Bob and he scores.*

- schedule, program: *The lecture starts at 4.00 pm.*

- feelings and emotions: *She becomes angry when someone interrupts her.*

- instructions: *Boil the water for five minutes, then let it cool.*

**The Past Simple**

*I / he / she / it / we / you / they + V2 (-ed)*

*Subject + did not + V*

*Did + Subject + V?*

The Past Simple describes events that happened in the past and ended at the same time. The markers of this tense are as follows: yesterday, last week, in 2021, two days ago, when we were children, etc.

The Simple Past is used to describe:

- actions in the past that happened immediately, one after the other: *She heard the doorbell, rushed to the door, and opened it immediately*.

- habits or states that currently do not exist or are irrelevant: *I used to work for that company, but I changed jobs recently.*

- a past action that was completed at a specific time: *We had dinner at that new restaurant last week.*

- a past action that has no connection to the present: *The company went bankrupt in the 2000s.*

**The Future Simple**

*I / we / you / they / he / she / it + will + V*

*Subject + won’t (will + not) + V*

*Will + Subject + V …?*

The Future Simple is used when discussing actions or events that have not yet occurred but will later. They will start in the future and stop there.

The adverbs of time that can indicate the Future Simple include *soon, tomorrow, later, next month/year, later today*, etc.

The Future Simple is used to express:

- decision at the moment of conversation: *I'll have the salad, please.*

- hopes, fears, threats, offers, and promises: *I'll help you with your presentation. I hope he will enjoy his vacation.*

- predictions when we don't know for sure: *There's a chance they will announce the results next week.*

- actions that will happen, and we cannot influence them in any way: *The moon will appear in the sky tonight.*

- when we discuss some plans but are not 100% sure: *We'll probably visit the museum this weekend if the weather is good.*

**The Future Simple in the Past**

*I / we / you / they / he / she / it + would + V*

*I / we / you / they / he / she / it + would +not + V*

*Would + Subject + V…?*

The Future Simple in the Past is a grammatical structure used to discuss an action that was expected or planned to happen in the future from a past perspective.

The Future Simple in the Past is used:

- to describe an action from the point of view of the past: *She expected everything would be better at the end.*

- to convey indirect speech, if the Future Simple was used in the direct speech: *My brother said he wouldn’t visit his friends next week.*

*‘Would’* is used to volunteer or promise, and *‘was/were going to’* is used to plan. Both forms can be used to make predictions about the future:

*Jane told me she was going to come to my party –* plan.

*Tom knew I would make breakfast –* voluntary action.

**EXERCISES**

**1. Change the verb into the correct form of the Present Simple.**

1. Jane (to go) to school every day. 2. My husband not (to like) apples and plums. 3. Where your granny (to be)? – I cannot find her anywhere. 4. His aunt (to work) at a bank. Where does she work? 5. On Sundays Anna not (to get up) at 10 o’clock. 6. I (to like) oranges but my boyfriend not (to like) them. He (to prefer) grapes. 7. - Jane and Mike (to wear) glasses. - You (know) why? 8. The computer not (to work). 9. The movie (to begin) at 8 o’clock. 10. My friends (to play) volleyball every Saturday. Let’s join them. 11. This dog not (to bark) at all. He (to want) to know what the reason is. 12. Alice (to read) this newspaper every week. She (to like) its articles. 13. All my relatives (to want) to come to my wedding. We (to be) so happy! 14. Birds not (to like) cats, but cats (to worship) them.

**2. Put one of the given verbs into each sentence in the correct form of the Past Simple.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***hurt*** | ***teach*** | ***buy*** | ***throw*** |
| ***fall*** | ***catch*** | ***spend*** | ***cost*** |
|  | ***decide*** |  |  |

**Example:** *Feeling hungry, I* ***decided (to decide)*** *to purchase some food from the shop.*

1. When he was 16, Amanda's brother … her how to drive. 2. Danny …down the stairs this morning and …his leg. 3. To obtain funds, we … to sell our vehicle. 4. Mike …a lot of money yesterday. He …a suit which …$60. 5. Kate …the ball to Marry who …it.

**3. Insert ‘I think I’ll…’ or ‘I don’t think I’ll…’ Read and write your sentence.**

**Example:** *The temperature has dropped. You think it’s great idea to close a bedroom’s window. - I think I'll close the window.*

*It’s snowing. You decide not to go out. – I don’t think I’ll go out.*

1. You feel tired. You decide to go to bed.

2. Your friend offers you a ride, but you opt to walk instead.

3. You previously agreed to play basketball. Now you changed your mind and decided not to play.

4. You planned to go swimming. However, plans have changed, and you decided to stay home.

**4. Open brackets putting verbs in the Present Simple or Past Simple.**

1. My friend (to read) English magazines every day. 2. Your husband (to come) home at seven o'clock yesterday? - I don't know. Yesterday I (to come) home at half past nine. He (not to be) there. I (to have) dinner and (to go) to bed early. 3. I (not to go) to my office at 8 am every day. 4. I (not to have) management classes every week. 5. My mother (not to drink) tea this morning. 6. I (to prefer) swimming. 7. Jane always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. 8. You (to talk) to your granny every day? 9. I (not to like) to go to the beach. We (to visit) my relatives who live on the seaside a week ago. 10. Mark always (to eat) dinner. 11. They (to live) in the third floor. 12. He always (to get up) at 5 am? 13. Anna’s friends (to come) to her wedding last Sunday and (to give) her beautiful flowers and money. 14. I (to promise) to come to your party.

**5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the Past Simple.**

1. My family (not to watch) TV yesterday. 2. I (to chat) with my friends all day. 3. The weather (to be) terrible yesterday. My mom (to have) a headache and (not to sleep) well. 3. Brian’s sister (to come) home from university late because she (to have) extra classes. 4. The Smith (to arrive) late and (to miss) their train. 5. Alice (not to study) hard and (not to pass) her exams. 6. Mrs. Collins (to call) the dean office to tell her boss she (to be) sick. 7. Mary (not to do) her homework and (to be) afraid of going to university. 8. Bob (to find) a new coffee shop yesterday. 9. The funny cat (follow) us down the street. 10. Those students (not to work) hard last term. They (to spend) much time doing nothing. 11. I (to pay) our bills and (to send) money to my mom yesterday. 12. My sister (to catch) a cold when she (be) in Alaska. 13. They (to know) each other very well when they (to be) kids. 14. We (not to jog) in the park yesterday. We (to decide) to go to the gym instead.

**6. Rewrite sentences in the Future in the Past Tense.**

1. I am afraid I shall be late. 2. Do you think we shall pick all the apples in three days? 3. He hopes you will often visit him. 4. They expect he will be at home in a few days. 5. Are you afraid we shan’t be in time? 6. She promises that she will finish the work in a week. 7. I think Henry will help us. 8. I hope we’ll enjoy the show. 9. She expects he’ll win the race.

**7. Translate into English, paying attention to the tense of the verb in the main sentence.**

1. Я знаю, що він скоро прийде. 2. Я знав, що він скоро прийде. 3. Я думаю, що вона в цей час буде спати. 4. Я думав, що вона спатиме в цей час. 5. Вона думає, що зробить всю роботу о п'ятій годині. 6. Вона думала, що зробить всю роботу за п'ять годин. 7. Я був упевнений, що до десяти годин він уже вивчить вірш. 8. Я знала, що о дев'ятій мама приготує вечерю й вся сім'я буде сидіти за столом. 9. Я боявся, що прийду занадто пізно. 10. Вона боялася, що подруга не прийде. 11. Написали, що скоро приїдуть. 12. Я був певен, що зустріну його на вокзалі. 13. Я думаю, що тато скоро напише нам листа. 14. Вам сказали, що в грудні ми будемо писати контрольну роботу? 15. Він розумів, що ніколи її не забуде. 16. Думаю, вони нас запам'ятають. 17. Він каже, що знає цього чоловіка.

**8. Put verbs in the correct tense form.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ to her? (how/he/return/?) 2. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ you go with me. (make) 3. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ to see his family (not/ expect). 4. Indeed, it \_\_\_\_\_ our purpose. (not/suit) 5. I \_\_\_\_\_ my friends to speak to her. (not/trust) 6. His facts \_\_\_\_\_ the light. (not/bear) 7. Of course they \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the right. (go) 8. Tell me what you \_\_\_\_\_. (do) 9. \_\_\_\_ him alone? (why/she/not/leave/?) 10. Then he \_\_\_\_ all about it. (remember) 11. She \_\_\_\_ how to meet it. (know) 12. You \_\_\_ how nervous I am. (not/believe) 13. I don't wonder he \_\_\_\_ them. (not/have) 14. No, she \_\_\_\_ silent! (not/be) 15. A word from him \_\_\_\_ them. (save) 16. It \_\_\_\_ almost like home again. (be) 17. But I wish you \_\_\_ still. (keep) 18. \_\_\_\_ if you were me? (what/you/do/?) 19. He \_\_\_\_ his arm away. (take) 20. To my person he\_\_\_\_ (not/swear).

**SELF-STUDY**

**1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form.**

1. Mark (to drink) ice tea three times yesterday but he usually (to drink) white coffee. 2. He (to meet) our friends in two days at the airport? They (to arrive) at 4 pm. 3. When my father was a child he (not to have) painting supplies. However, he (to admire) painting and (to want) to have his own studio. His parents (to do) everything to help him. 4. How many days a leap year (to have)? 5. How often you (to visit) your aunt? You (to have) any schedule? 6. Tasha thinks she (to buy) a dog or cat in the future. 7. I (not to be) at the office meeting the day after tomorrow. 8. What you (to drink) yesterday in the evening? 9. My dream (to be) to learn English and speak fluently. Now, I am 19 and I (to speak) English pretty well. I (to pass) my international exam next month.10. I (not to like) my new neighborhood. The previous one (to be) much better.

**2. Write down the verbs in the form of the Present Simple, Past Simple, and Future Simple from the text. Translate the text into Ukrainian.**

When Alex was eight years old, she had a car accident that left her afraid of cars. However, ten years later, she met Bob, a professional driver, who offered to help her overcome her fear. Bob drove her in his car every day for six years, and eventually, Alex became a professional driver herself. Now she drives at speeds of up to 190 km per hour and participates in various sports competitions. Alex loves her profession and many plans for the future. For example, next year, she will open a drive cafe. Besides, she will start building her own driving school for women in two months.

**3. Put verbs in the correct tense form.**

1. \_\_\_ your sister's dishonor? (it/wipe out/?) 2. Of course, I\_\_\_\_ such a thing. (not/promise) 3. In a few minutes he \_\_\_ asleep. (be) 4. She \_\_\_ till any one was weary. (talk) 5. But the teacher \_\_\_ to us. (not/listen) 6. \_\_\_ to be a taxi driver? (how/you/like/?)7. \_\_\_\_ alone? (you/not/be/?) 8. \_\_\_\_ such a person? (she/ever/meet/?) 9. No idea why my father \_\_\_ it there. (put) 10. Mrs. Smith said that it \_\_\_\_(not/do) 11. \_\_\_\_\_\_ to leave the island? (they/not/want?) 12. No, she \_\_\_\_ sandwiches in the library. (not/have) 13. I \_\_\_\_ the whole world here to see. (have) 14. I \_\_\_ we've covered this door. (say) 15. Only the knowledge \_\_\_\_ me. (not/help) 16. Well, I couldn't have it that way; it \_\_\_\_ at all. (not/do)

**4. Fill in the gaps using the verb in brackets in a future form so that it expresses the idea suggested above.**

1. intention or plan

The last time we spoke to them, they \_\_\_\_ (start) a business. Did they do it?

2. arrangement

Sorry, I forgot we \_\_\_\_ (have) lunch together today.

3 prediction

Garry knew his mother \_\_\_\_ (get) upset.

4 arrangement

Sorry, I didn't stop to say hello yesterday, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) my head manager at 8.

5 action in progress

The team knew that in a two week's time theu \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the beach.

6 intention or plan

When \_\_\_\_\_ (he/tell) us?

7 promise

The manager assured us that \_\_\_\_\_ (there/be) no delays.

8 timetabled event

The bus \_\_\_\_\_ (depart) at 8, so we had to hurry to the station.

9 action in progress

They knew if I didn't call, they \_\_\_\_ (try) to contact me all day.

10 intention or plan

If he knew Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (leave), he could have told us.

**5. Put verbs in the correct form.**

1. We saw she had a gun, but we didn't imagine she \_\_\_\_ (to shoot). 2. We knew you \_\_\_ (to fail) the exam. You did not make any effort! 3. My boyfriend lost his passport the day before we \_\_\_\_ (to leave) for our vacation. 4. Sorry, I \_\_\_\_ (to call) you today, but I forgot. 5. My friend promised he \_\_\_\_\_ (to put) an end to the situation, but failed to do so. 6. They asked whether my father \_\_\_\_\_\_ (to help) them, but there was nothing he could do. 7. Adam \_\_\_\_\_ (to send) to the camp, but he came down with an infection before the trip. 8. That night Anna was very excited because the next morning she \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) back home on the first bus. 9. She told me not to call her that evening, because she \_\_\_\_ (to study) for her English exam all night. 10. Mr. Black \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) the car, but he thought he didn't need it and decided not to do it.

**LESSON 2**

**The Present, Past, Future Continuous Tenses**

**General characteristics of the CONTINUOUS Tense**

Continuous tenses in English shows an action that is, was, or will be in progress at a certain time. The Continuous tense is formed with the verb ‘be’ + verb + -ing.

There are three primary continuous tenses in English: Present Continuous, Past Continuous, and Future Continuous.

**The Present Continuous Tense**

*I am + Ving*

*He / she / it + is + Ving*

*We, you, they + are + Ving*

*I’m + not + Ving*

*He, she, it + isn’t + Ving*

*We, you, they + aren’t + Ving*

*Am + I + Ving…?*

*Is + he/she/it + Ving?*

*Are + we/you/they + Ving?*

The Present Continuous Tense is used:

- to refer to what is happening now: *Mike is screaming now. We aren’t having dinner now*.

- to describe a repeated action (it can be annoyance): *He is always grumbling. They are constantly coming late.*

- to talk about a temporary habit: I am getting up at 6 am this week. *We aren’t drinking coffee now, because we are having a team competition this week*.

- to describe a changing situation: *My students are becoming clever and more patient. Prices are increasing*.

- to give a commentary on an event: *Look! A boy is crying! Listen! Someone is calling for help!*

The Present Continuous Tense is commonly used with the various adverbs such as *at the moment, now, at present, currently, today, this week, etc*.

There are several categories of verbs that are not used in continuous tenses:

1. Verbs of sense perception: *to see, to hear, to notice, to observe, etc*.

2. Verbs denoting mental activity: *to believe, to suppose, to consider, to guess, etc.*

3. Verbs expressing wish: *to want, to wish, to desire, etc.*

4. Verbs expressing feelings and emotions: *to love, to like, to hate, to adore, to admire, to respect, etc.*

5. Verbs denoting abstract relations: *to be, to have (in the meaning of to possess), to possess, to own, etc.*

**The Past Continuous Tense**

*I /he / she / it + was + Ving*

*We / you / they + were + Ving*

*I /he / she / it + wasn’t + Ving*

*We / you / they + weren’t + Ving*

*Was + I / he / she / it + Ving?*

*Were + we / you / they + Ving?*

The Past Continuous Tense is used:

- to describe an action going on at a given moment in the past (at 3 o’clock in the morning yesterday, when the morning came, etc.): *He was watching his favorite movie at 7 pm yesterday. When she came, I was reading.*

- to express an action going on at a definite period in the past (all day yesterday, the whole night, during …, till…, from to…): *He was traveling along the coastline during his vacation.*

- to express temporary habits or habits that happen more often than we expect in the past: *She was constantly complaining of nasty weather and strong winds.*

- to describe the background in a story written in the past tense: *The warm sun was shining down, and the birds were singing sweet songs making our experience even more magical. The other animals were resting in the cool shade of the bushes, and the tiger moved with grace and speed.*

**The Future Continuous Tense**

*I / you / he / she / it / we / they + will + be + Ving*

*I / you / he / she / it / we / they + won’t + be + Ving*

*Will + I / you / he / she / it / we / they + be + Ving…?*

The Future Continuous is used:

- to talk about events in progress in the future: *They will be working all weekend.*

- to ask about someone’s plans politely: *Will you be working tomorrow?*

- to talk about arrangements and plans: *The conference will be starting soon. Please don’t be late. They’ll be meeting up with our team next month.*

- to talk about habitual actions in the future: *Like every Friday, I’ll be playing basketball with my colleagues.*

- to talk about a future action occurring at the same time: *I will be sleeping when my mom gets back.*

**The Future Continuous in the Past**

*I / you / he / she / it / we/ they + would +be + Ving*

*I / you / he / she / it / we/ they + would + not +be + Ving*

*Would + I / you / he / she / it / we/ they + be +Ving …?*

The Future Continuous in the Past is used in subordinate sentences to express an action during a particular moment if the main sentence is written in the past tense:

*He believed we would be having great time.*

*She said that she would be spending a lot of time in the countryside.*

*She said that she would be writing an essay at 5 o'clock tomorrow.*

**EXCERCISES**

**1. Complete the conversation with present continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.**

- Hi, Leo. It's Mike. Are you free?

- Hi, yes. I (0) \_\_\_\_ (to watch) a football match - nothing important. What (1). \_\_\_. (you do) these days?

- I've just changed my job. That's why I (2)\_\_\_\_\_ (to phone). I’m a program tester.

- It’s great! (3)\_\_\_\_ (you / test) all the time?

- No, I've only just started, so (4) \_\_\_\_ (I/ not / test myself) yet! (5)\_\_\_\_ (I/ work) with another tester.

- It’ll be really interesting, though. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (to find) my work boring.

- You (7) always \_\_\_\_(to complain) about your job, but it's really great!

- Actually, I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (not to spend) much time outside at the moment as I (9) \_\_\_\_ (to plan) a new project.

- Nice to hear it because you always (10) \_\_\_\_ (ask) about new positions in my office. Hope this time everything will be fine.

**2. Open brackets putting verbs in the Past Continuous or Past Simple.**

Every day Sara travels to Manchester. Yesterday she \_\_\_\_ (to drive) her RV, when she \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) a little kitten in the middle of the road. The kitten \_\_\_\_ (to watch) the RV. Sara \_\_\_\_ (to stop) and \_\_\_ (to get) out of her van. As she \_\_\_ (to get) out, the kitten \_\_\_\_ (to run) away. Sara \_\_\_\_ (to go) back to his vehicle. While she \_\_\_\_ (to get) in it, the kitten \_\_\_\_ (to appear) again and \_\_\_ (to sit) down in the middle of the road. Sara \_\_\_\_\_ (to start) the engine, but the kitten \_\_\_\_ (not to move). The girl \_\_\_ (to jump) out of the RV and \_\_\_\_ (to shout) at the kitten. The kitten \_\_\_ (to begin) to run. Sara \_\_\_\_ (to follow) it. Suddenly, she \_\_\_\_ (to see) two girls lying on the grass. They \_\_\_\_ (to sunbathe).

**3. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.**

If you 1 \_\_\_ (to like) surfing and 2 \_\_\_ (to want) to get a university degree, you should go to our university. Students who 3 \_\_ (to surf) three or five times a week for fun can now do a degree in surfing, and make a career of it. While surfing 4 \_\_\_\_ (to look) easy when you watch from the beach, getting a degree is quite hard to achieve. My friends are in their last year, and 5 \_\_\_\_ (to take) their A-levels this summer. They both 6 \_\_\_\_ (to have) surfboards, but they 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (not surf) much now. They 8 \_\_\_\_ (to study) very hard for their exams. They 9 \_\_\_\_ (know) the requirements are high, and the course itself is also hard. It 10 \_\_\_\_ (include) marine biology, ecology and many others. However, they 11 \_\_\_\_ (believe) it’s worth the effort.

**4. Put verbs in the necessary future tense.**

1. We \_\_\_ (to stay) here until she comes back. 2. I \_\_\_(not/come) until they answer me. 3. Mike \_\_\_ (to help) you as soon as he finishes that task tomorrow. 4. When you go into the room, your boss \_\_\_\_ (to sit) at the front desk. 5. My assistant \_\_\_\_ (to explain) this procedure to you tomorrow. 6. We \_\_\_\_ (to wait) for him when he gets back tomorrow. 7. What you \_\_\_ (to do) at 5 pm next Saturday? 8. When I see Anna tomorrow, I \_\_\_ (to remind) her about your complaint. 9. When you come today, she \_\_\_\_ (to work) at her office. 10. Please, wait here until Kate \_\_\_ (to return). 11. Don’t leave until you \_\_\_(to see) them. 12. My father \_\_\_\_ (to do) the housework when I come next Monday. 13. We \_\_\_ (to go) home as soon as we receive our tickets. 14. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) on the report at this time tomorrow. 15. At four o’clock tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_ (to read) my new book. 16. The river \_\_\_ (not begin) to swell until some rain falls. 17. Be careful or the vehicles \_\_\_ (to knock) your friend down. 18. Bob \_\_\_\_ (to play) basketball at 5.40. He usually starts at 5 o’clock. Could you come before that? 19. Your suitcase is so big. I \_\_\_ (to take) it for you.

**5. Transform the following sentences using one of the verbs below. You can use the verbs more than once.**

***Cost******be******have******feel*** ***smell******think of***

1. It seems to me that Mike’s behavior is very silly, though he is rather smart boy.

2. These flowers have a very unusual perfume. We are not sure that your mom will like them.

3. For the first time in her life Anna’s little sister is taking a bath without any help.

4. She is expecting a baby, that’s why she has given up her work.

5. Don’t come into his room, there is a meeting there.

6. What is your opinion of this dress? Should I buy it?

7. Chairs made of real wood is becoming more expensive.

8. When you touch the suit it seems to be wooden.

**6. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Future Simple or Future Continuous Tense.**

1. We can buy it for them if you want. We \_\_\_\_ (to shop) in the evening anyway. 2. Is Anna at work? No, she isn't. I think she \_\_\_\_ (to come) to the office next week. 3. We hope Kate \_\_\_\_ (to be) there. She's great fun and an amazing person. 4. Did you remember to ask Bob about this task? Oh, no! I forgot. However, I \_\_\_\_ (to call) him right now. 5. We'll have a holiday next week. I \_\_\_\_ (not to get up) at 5 am as usual. 6. Hurry up. We are late! Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) when we arrive at the department. 7. My mom is so nervous. She always tells me: “Be careful or the cars \_\_\_\_\_ (to knock) you down. Don’t forget to look both ways before crossing the street.” 8. We \_\_\_\_ (to move) our flat this time the day after tomorrow. Do you think your father could give us a hand? 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/sleep) when we come back? 10. Anna can tell her boss about your problem. She \_\_\_\_ (to talk) to him soon. 11. In the nearest future we \_\_\_\_ (to use) smartphones 24 hours a day without any break. 12. Could you take this box to Mrs. Smith place? You \_\_\_\_ (to do) it for me?

**SELF-STUDY**

**1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the given verb – The Present Simple, The Present Continuous, The Past Simple, The Past Continuous, to be going to.**

*wear / steal / feel / hear / look / take / sting / think / win / go / spend / shine / drive / read / sew / break / have / pay / lose / lie / catch / ring / send / fly / write*

1. I \_\_\_\_ a party next Sunday. It’s my parents’ 20th wedding anniversary. 2. The phone \_\_\_\_ when I was opening the door. 3. He \_\_\_\_ sick. He has to see his family doctor. 4. Sarah \_\_\_ the 50 meters sprint in the college championships last month. 5. Betty \_\_\_\_ much money on food and drinks now. 6. I \_\_\_\_\_ for my book. I can’t find it anywhere. 7. Bob \_\_\_\_ his arm two days ago yesterday, and he can only listen and answer orally at college now. 8. The sun \_\_\_\_ when went we went mountaineering last Sunday. 9. He isn’t here. He \_\_\_\_ his kite in the garden. 10. Yesterday, a wasp \_\_\_ my leg and it hurts me much. 11. When Bob was in London last month, someone \_\_\_\_his wallet in the bus. 12. When Sue \_\_\_ skating she always wears a helmet and shoulder patches. 13. My mom’s very tired. She \_\_\_\_ on a sofa in her room. 14. I hope my friend \_\_\_\_ an amazing suit for my prom next year. 15. She \_\_\_\_ the bills on time. 16. I’m too hot. I \_\_\_\_\_ a cool shower. 17. Mike \_\_\_\_ weight a month ago. Now he looks much prettier. 18. Sam \_\_\_ a postcard from his vacation in Madrid last month. 19. I \_\_\_ from Mike now. Do you know how she’s doing? 20. Betty \_\_\_\_\_ her best blouse. She’s going to her best friend’s birthday party. 21. Mike ha been fishing, but he wasn’t lucky. He \_\_\_ only rubbish. 22. I \_\_\_ en email to my father. I haven’t dropped a line for weeks. 23. We \_\_\_\_\_ how to solve the problem. 24. My sister \_\_\_\_ me to the exhibition if mom lets him use her car. 25. My dad \_\_ the news while we are working in the garden.

**2. Put verbs in the correct form: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple and Past Continuous.**

1. Yesterday my father \_\_\_ (to repair) the radio, while I \_\_\_\_ (to do) my English. 2. Today \_\_\_\_ (to be) Wednesday and we\_\_\_ (to have) supper in the kitchen now. 3. I \_\_\_ (to have) a brother and two sisters. We\_\_\_\_ (to have) a great fun now. 4. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) when you saw that man? 5. My cousin \_\_\_\_ (to be) very smart. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to want) to be a policeman. 6. She\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a terrible arm ache right now. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ (to need) to take some pain killers. 7. A: Where \_\_\_\_\_ (be/his brother) born? B: I \_\_\_\_ (not/know) to be honest. 8. When my uncle and aunt \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) younger, they \_\_\_\_\_ (to listen) to this band. 9. My little brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to believe) in magic. He always \_\_\_\_\_ (to try) tricks on me! 10. Every morning we \_\_\_\_\_\_ (to get up) at 6 o'clock, we\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to have) our breakfast. When I \_\_\_ (to eat), my father\_\_\_\_ (to prepare) my lunch. When we \_\_\_\_\_ (to finish) having breakfast, I always \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) my car, and I \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) quickly to the college. I always \_\_\_\_\_ (to arrive) late! My dean \_\_\_\_ (not/like) this. 11. - What \_\_\_\_ (you/do)? - I\_\_\_\_ (to do) my math. I \_\_\_\_ (not/want) to get a bad grade. 12. Several years ago, there \_\_\_\_ (to be) a horrible woman. She \_\_\_\_ (to love) scaring her neighbors and she \_\_\_\_ (to live) near a school. Every day, she \_\_\_\_\_\_ (to invite) small boys and girls to her house with a scary face, but children \_\_\_\_ (not/want) to go. 13. -What \_\_\_\_ (you/do) in Alabama these days? - I \_\_\_\_\_ (to look) for a new job. I’m too tired of this one. 14. \_\_\_\_\_ (you send) an email to her now? 15. When the mail carrier \_\_\_\_\_ (to arrive), my mother \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a bath. 16. Every Friday night we \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the cinema. 17. I \_\_\_\_ (not go) to university today. 18. They \_\_\_ (not/be) born in Berlin but they \_\_\_\_\_ (to travel) there many times. 19. He \_\_\_ (not wear) his new T-shirt every day. 20. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a great fun last weekend. 21. He \_\_\_\_ (not want) a new tasks. 22. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) him very well. 23. As a little boy, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to enjoy) playing violin. 24. He \_\_\_\_ (to have) dinner at 5.30 pm. 25. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to study) French now. 26. When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to be) 12, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (to eat) two sandwiches every morning. 27. Why \_\_\_\_ (she wear) that horrible suit? 28. The supermarket \_\_\_\_\_ (not to open) until 10.00. 29. It \_\_\_\_ (to rain) in my city this morning. 30. My car is rather old, but it \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) perfectly.

**3. Fill in the correct form of the past tense – the Past Simple or Past Continuous.**

1. My friend Mike \_\_\_\_\_ off the ladder while he \_\_\_\_ the ceiling of his house. (FALL, PAINT)

2. We \_\_\_\_ the house in 2022. At that time it \_\_\_\_\_\_ $ 650,000. (BUY, COST)

3. My friend \_\_\_ interested in buying a new house. (NOT BE)

4. My brother \_\_\_\_ for me at the bus station when I \_\_\_. (WAIT, ARRIVE)

5. A few days ago, I \_\_ a magazine when suddenly I \_\_\_ a loud noise outside. A few boys \_\_\_ terrible music. (READ, HEAR, PLAY)

6. The fire \_\_\_\_ when the first firefighters \_\_\_\_\_ at the place. (STILL BURN, ARRIVE)

7. My sister \_\_\_ for a job when she \_\_\_\_\_ across an ad in the newspaper. (LOOK, COME)

8. I \_\_\_\_ someone call my name. I \_\_\_\_ around and \_\_\_\_ my aunt standing at the back of the queue. I \_\_\_\_ so shocked. (HEAR, TURN, SEE, BE)

9. My cousin \_\_\_\_\_ a bright summer dress when we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her at the performance. (WEAR, SEE)

10. I \_\_\_\_ preparing dinner at 5.pm and I \_\_\_\_ still at it when my guests \_\_\_\_\_ home. (START, BE, COME)

11. My mom \_\_\_\_ the vase. As she \_\_\_\_ up the pieces, she \_\_\_\_\_ her finger. (BREAK, PICK, CUT)

12. They suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ that they \_\_\_\_ in the wrong direction. (REALISE, DRIVE)

13. He \_\_\_\_ a great dancer when she was young. (BE)

14. I \_\_\_ my uncle in town while I \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping. (MEET, DO)

15. While the children \_\_\_\_ with others my friend and I \_\_\_\_\_ to have a cup of coffee. (PLAY, DECIDE)

16. Magellan \_\_\_\_\_ around the world for the first time 500 years ago. (SAIL)

17. We \_\_\_\_\_ our dog for a walk in the park when suddenly another dog \_\_\_\_ him. (TAKE, ATTACK)

18. When I \_\_\_\_\_ back from work everyone was at home. Mum \_\_\_\_\_ homework. Dad \_\_\_\_ the car and my brother Jim \_\_\_\_ on his new project. (COME, CORRECT, WASH, WORK).

**LESSON 3**

**The Present, Past, Future Perfect Tenses. The Future Perfect in the Past**

**General characteristics of the PERFECT Tense**

Perfect tenses in English express completed actions, typically focusing on the state following the action rather than the action itself. This tense is expressed by adding one of the auxiliary verbs – have, has, or had – to the past participle form of the main verb.

There are three primary Perfect tenses in English: Present Perfect, Past Perfect, and Future Perfect.

**The Present Perfect Tense**

*I / you / we / they + have + V3\**

*He / she / it + has + V3*

*I / you / we / they + have + not + V3*

*He / she / it + has +not + V3*

*Have + I / you / we / they + V3 …?*

*Has + he / she / it +V3 …?*

The Present Perfect is used:

- to convey the importance of the result of the past action in the present time without accurately indicating when it happened. The action was performed sometime in the past (often recently), and its effects are still visible in the present: *He hasn’t bought a new table and chairs yet. His kitchen needs renovation.*

- to express actions that began at an unknown time in the past ( it doesn't matter when ), but may still be unfinished, and the result of such actions can be seen in the present tense: *They have played in the team since university.*

There are several expressions indicating inaccurate time and words expressing not yet completed intervals / time periods that can be regarded as indicators of the Present Perfect:

*ever, never, already, yet, so far, lately, just, recently, today, this week, etc.*

**The Past Perfect Tense**

*I / you / he / she / it / we / they + had + V3*

*I / you / he / she / it / we / they + had +not + V3*

*Had + I / you / he / she / it / we / they + V3…?*

The Past Perfect Tense is used to express:

- a past action, which happened before another action in the past: *Kate had done her tasks when Mum came from work.*

- a past action, which happened by a definite moment in the past: *They had finished all the preparations for the ceremony by last Monday.*

- an action going on before some moment in the past and expressed with stative verbs: *We had understood each other better before we started living together.*

In some cases, the Past Perfect Tense is optional and can be replaced by the Past Simple tense without any change in meaning. If the sequence is clear, the Past Perfect is not needed: *Yesterday I went to work, and then did some shopping. We showed the result of the survey we did.*

**The Future Perfect Tense**

*I / you / he / she / it / we / they + will + have + V3*

*I / you / he / she / it / we / they + will + not + have + V3*

*Will + I / you / he / she / it / we / they + have + V3…?*

The Future Perfect Tense is used to express:

- a future action that will finish before or at a definite moment in the future: *I will have finished the work at this task by next Monday.*

- a future action, which will finish before another action starts or takes places in the future: *They will have finished their work at this task before a new week starts.*

- an action that started before a definite moment in the future and continues up to it (with stative verbs): *He will have known Anna for two years by next September.*

The following words can be regarded as markers of the Future Perfect Tense:

*before, by then, by the time, by the end of the week, by Monday, by next year, etc.*

**The Future Perfect in the Past**

*I / you / he / she / it / we / they + would + have + V3*

*I / you / he / she / it / we / they + would + not +have + V3*

*Would + I / you / he / she / it / we / they + have + V3…?*

The Future Perfect in the Past is used to express a finished action in the future if the verb of the main sentence is in one of the past times: *The head of the team thought that by the end of the year they would have spent all their money*. *They said they wouldn’t have translated all these documents by morning.*

**EXCERSICES**

**1. Put the verbs in the brackets in the Past or Present Perfect Tense.**

1. The weather \_\_\_ (to be) amazing in the past few days. 2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to wash) the dishes. I can for a walk now. 3. Your class\_\_\_\_\_ (to start) yet? 4. Bob \_\_\_\_ (to pack) his suitcase last night. 5. They \_\_\_\_ (to close) this shop. – Really? When \_\_\_\_ (that happen)? 6. Shall we play basketball? I \_\_\_ (not to play) since I was a child. 7. The airplane \_\_\_\_ (to land). The passengers are getting out. 8. Prices \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) up. My favorite chocolate is more expensive this year. 9. We \_\_\_ (to walk) 8 miles. I want to have a rest. 10. The man \_\_\_\_\_\_ (to arrive) in an old car last night. 11. How long Anna \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) that toy? – I don’t know. 12. We \_\_\_\_ (just to come) back from our holidays. 13. You bag \_\_\_\_\_ (to arrive). The postal worker \_\_\_\_\_ (to bring) it an hour ago. 14. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) at his desk for three hours. 15. We \_\_\_\_ (to live) in Madrid for three years but we \_\_\_\_ (to be) in Rome for the last three. 16. We \_\_\_\_ (not to have) a workshop for ages. 17. My car is only a half year but I \_\_\_\_ (already sell) it. 18. It \_\_\_\_ (not to snow) yet today. 19. \_\_\_\_ (you to see) her article in the magazine? - It must be here somewhere.

**2. Complete the sentences with the verb in brackets in the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Tense.**

1. She loves her native city. She \_\_\_ (to be) there many times since she left it. 2. Hanna \_\_\_ (to work) in that office for a year. 3. My friends \_\_\_\_ (to go) to Manchester on holiday last summer. 4. He \_\_\_\_ (to read) that book. It´s not good. 5. Her friends \_\_\_\_ (to be) here the day before yesterday. 6. He \_\_\_\_ (to go) to London when he \_\_\_ (to be) twelve. 7. \_\_\_\_ you (to watch) that movie last Friday? 8. I \_\_\_\_ (to have) some sandwiches when I returned home. 9. She \_\_\_ (to live) in this village since she was five. 10. The garage looks different. \_\_\_ they (to paint) it? 11. I \_\_\_\_ (not to see) Ban in the office yesterday. 12. This writer \_\_\_ (to write) over ten novels and twenty stories.

**3. Put the verbs in the correct tense. Use the Future Perfect Tense.**

1- By the end of the year, I (to save) \_\_\_\_ $1,000. 2-By this time next year, my father \_\_\_\_ (to spend) five years in France. 3 Scientists (possibly/develop) \_\_\_a new vaccine for the most horrible diseases in thirty years. 4They \_\_\_\_ (to arrive) in Britain by now. 5 By the end of this week, I \_\_\_ (to revise) all my documents. 6 When you get to the airport, Paul \_\_\_\_ (already/to arrive). 7 I \_\_\_\_ (to leave). by five. 8 Kate \_\_\_\_ (not to finish) the book by the next month. 9 At this time next year, they \_\_\_\_ (to build) a new shopping mall in our city. 10 Peter \_\_\_\_ (to perfect) his French by the time he comes back from Paris. 11 In two years I \_\_\_ (to graduate) from college. 12 I think Mike \_\_\_\_ (to receive) my box by Sunday. 13. She \_\_\_\_ (to live) for 5 years in London by next month.

**4. Translate into English**

1. Я щойно прочитав цікаву статтю в New York Times.

2. Вас коли-небудь кусав собака?

3. Ви робите багато помилок, тому що ви недостатньо наполегливо працювали.

4. Ми багато чого навчилися в школі досі.

5. Я провів кілька приємних днів зі своїм найкращим другом.

6. Погода в цьому році дуже чергується.

7. Як давно ви знаєте один одного?

8. Я нічого не їв із сніданку.

9. У нас досі не було проблем.

10. Останнім часом він не розмовляв зі мною.

11. Ваш улюблений сопрано коли-небудь співав для столичної опери?

12. Ми були в Індії три рази і влітку знову їдемо туди.

**5. Complete the sentences with the verb in brackets. Use the Future Perfect.**

1 I'll ask Jane to call you back at twelve. Her meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_ by then. (end)

2 By the time he retires next year, Adam still \_\_\_\_ here. (work)

3 I'll have more free time after September because the children \_\_\_\_\_ to school by then. (go back)

4 My best friend is doing a 'round-the-world' trip. By this time next week she ...... to Madrid. (travel)

5 Don't worry. By the time you get here, my mother-in-law \_\_\_\_\_ (leave)

6 \_\_\_\_\_ the project in time for the meeting? (the team, complete)

7 It's a really long flight. By six o’clock I hope we\_\_\_\_\_\_(arrive)

8 You can't stay here next week. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the decorating. (not finish)

**SELF-STUDY**

**1. Put the verbs in the brackets into the necessary tenses.**

1. – Have you decided where to take your relatives tomorrow? – Yes, I \_\_\_ (to show) them one of the most beautiful parks nearby and after that I \_\_\_\_\_\_ probably (to take) them to the cinema. 2. Merry and Bob \_\_\_\_ (to celebrate) their anniversary with their friends at the restaurant. They have already invited me. 3. I hope when I \_\_\_ (to return) you \_\_\_\_ (to finish) cleaning the house. 4. What you \_\_\_\_(to do) at 5 pm on Friday? – I \_\_\_\_ (to finish) preparing my project and \_\_\_\_ (to go) to meet my boss. 5. My hair is going grey. It’s awful! I think I \_\_\_\_ (to go) completely grey by the next year. 6. I didn’t notice that my watch \_\_\_(to be) slow. I \_\_\_ (to be) late! The bus \_\_\_\_ (to leave) by the time I \_\_\_\_ (to arrive) at the station. 7. By the end of the week Kate \_\_\_ (to finish) her work on the book. I am sure, her boss \_\_\_ (to give) her a pay rise. 8. Mike says he \_\_\_\_ (to write) his annual report all day tomorrow that’s why he \_\_\_\_ (not to go) to the dentist.

**2. Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Perfect.**

Leyton stared at the expanse of the Atlantic Ocean in front of him. He (0) *had finally come* (finally / come) to the end of his journey. Several months ago he 1. (not / know) whether the journey would really be possible. After all, he 2 (recover) from his illness only weeks before he 3 (make) the decision - well, it was because of the illness that he 4 (decide) to do this, to prove it was possible. Then, after a few weeks of planning and worrying, he 5 (set out), starting from the northernmost point of the country and walking, on his own, to the southernmost point. And here he was, at the end of his journey he 6 (achieve) his aim. And he 7 he (realize) now that it was the most exciting thing he 8 (ever / do) - and probably ever would do in his life.

**3. Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first, using the word in brackets. Use two to five words in your answer.**

1 I haven't seen her for three months. (since)

It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I saw her.

2 I've lived in the city house since I was born. (life)

I've lived in the same city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 It's three o'clock. The shop closed at one. (two)

The shop has been closed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 It's years since I wore a short skirt. (worn)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a short skirt for years.

5 The last time I smoked was in May. (since)

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ May.

6 Kate's been to the spa three times before. (time)

This is the fourth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the spa.

7 I've never eaten such a bad meal. (ever)

This is the worst meal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8 We got to the station six hours ago. (it)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_since we got to the station.

**Lesson 4**

**The Present, Past, Future Perfect Continuous Tense Forms.**

**The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past**

**General characteristics of the PERFECT CONTINUOUS Tense**

Perfect Continuous tenses in English are utilized to express that an event or action has been ongoing (progressive) and will be completed or related to a later time (perfect). It can also be used to indicate an event or action that was continually occurring in the past and was completed later.

There are three primary Perfect Continuous tenses in English: Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, and Future Perfect Continuous.

**The Present Perfect Continuous Tense**

*I / you / we / they + have been + Ving*

*He / she / it + has been + Ving*

*I / you / we / they + have + not + been + Ving*

*He / she / it + has +not + been + Ving*

*Have + I / you / we / they + been + Ving …?*

*Has + he / she / it +been + Ving …?*

The Present Perfect Continuous is used to express:

- the continuous action preceding and going on at the moment: *We have been talking to our friends for a quarter of an hour. I’ve been trying to call you all day!*

- the action that ended recently, and now its result is visible. By using the Present Perfect Continuous, we emphasize that the action in the past lasted for some time: *Why is the pavement wet? Because it’s been raining.*

- the continuous action that has been in process since a certain moment in the past: *Anna has been washing the dishes since they had dinner.*

- the action that has been in process for a certain period of time, including the moment of speaking: *I’ve been studying English for six years.*

When using the verbs *"work", "teach", "learn", "live",* both the Present Perfect Simple (emphasizing the fact of the action) and the Present Perfect Continuous (emphasizing the duration of the action) are used:

 *She has been living in Texas for 5 years. = She has lived in Texas for 5 years.*

The Present Perfect Simple is used instead of the Present Perfect Continuous with the state verbs (the list is given below*):*

*She has been in London for three years. How long have you known him?*

**The List of State Verbs**

* Senses and perception:*to feel, to hear, to see, to smell, to taste.*
* Opinion:*to assume, to believe, to consider, to doubt, to feel (= to think), to find (= to consider), to suppose, to think.*
* Emotions and desires:*to envy, to fear, to dislike, to hate, to hope, to like, to love, to mind, to prefer, to regret, to want, to wish.*
* Mental states:*to forget, to imagine, to know, to mean, to notice, to recognize, to remember, to understand.*
* Measurement:*to contain, to cost, to hold, to measure, to weigh.*
* Others:*to look (=resemble), to seem, to be (in most cases), to have (=to possess).*

There are the following markers of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense: *"lately", "recently", "quite a while", "all day"*, as well as prepositions *"for"* and *"since", "how long"* and *"since when".*

**The Past Perfect Continuous Tense**

*I / you / he / she/ it / we / they + had been + Ving*

*I / you / he / she/ it / we / they + had + not + been + Ving*

*Had + I / you / he / she/ it / we / they + been + Ving …?*

The Past Perfect Continuous is used:

- to express an action, which was in progress before a certain moment of time in the past and continued up to that moment or into it: *Mike had been saving for three years to go to a language school in the USA when his university sent him there as an exchange student.*

- to ask about HOW LONG something went on up to a particular moment in the past: *How long had Anna been writing to the agency before she got her job.*

We use the Past Perfect Tense instead the Past Perfect Continuous:

- with the state verbs: *How long had you had a Ford before you bought your Chevi?*

- when the action described had always taken place or had taken place for a long period of time: *The Smith had always lived in Chicago before they moved to Los Angeles.*

- when the completion or the effects of the action are more important than its duration: *I’d worked hard, and the newly-painted kitchen looked marvelous.*

**The Future Perfect Continuous Tense**

*I / you / he / she/ it / we / they + will + have been + Ving*

*I / you / he / she/ it / we / they + will + not +have been + Ving*

*Will+ I / you / he / she/ it / we / they +have been + Ving …?*

The Future Perfect Continuous is used:

- to express an action that started before a definite moment in the future and continues up to it or into it: *They will have been working at this book for five years by next May.*

- to build causal relationships: *Guys will have been watching American Horror Story for over three hours by the time Evan and Taissa arrive*.

**The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past**

*I / you / he / she/ it / we / they + would + have been + Ving*

*I / you / he / she/ it / we / they + would + not +have been + Ving*

*Would+ I / you / he / she/ it / we / they +have been + Ving …?*

The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past is used:

- in subordinate clauses, if in the main clause the verb-predicate is in the past tense: *He said he would have been working at the conference for 6 days.*

**EXCERSICES**

**1. How long will Mike and his friends have been doing the following things by the end of their suniversity holidays?**

Example: Mike - stay at his grandpa's place

 Mike will have been staying at his grandps's place for three weeks.

Samantha - travel round the world

Mel - work at a summer camp

Rob - learn Spanish at a language school

Bob - work on his house

Anna - practice beach volleyball

Porter - do community work

Nana - take care of her neighbor’s dog

Julie - attend driving school

Ben - climb mountains

Tonny - do nothing

Samantha ................................................................................ for a month.

Mel.............................................................................. for six weeks.

Rob........................................................................... for two months.

Bob................................................................................................. all the time.

Anna ....................................................................... for more than a month.

Porter....................................................................................... for three weeks.

Nana ......................................................................... for a couple of weeks.

Julie ................................................................................... for quite a long time.

Ben........................................................................................ for a fortnight.

Tonny.......................................................................................... all the time.

**2. Choose the correct words in italics. In two places, both answers are possible.**

1 Anna never answers the phone. I've called/been calling three times!

2 Sorry I'm so late. I've waited / been waiting for a call from the main office.

3 Deb knows Los Angeles really well. She's lived/been living there for three years.

4 I'm afraid the room is a mess. We've decorated / been decorating it.

5 Look at the new house lights. Kate's just turned / been turning them on.

6 Mike's an expert on economics. He's studied / been studying it for years.

7 Mary's an old friend of mine. I've known/been knowing her since we were kids.

8 Marking essays is hard work. I've marked / been marking twenty this evening.

9 I'm curious about the food here. I haven't tried / been trying Italian food before.

10 I hate carrot. I've never liked / been liking it.

**3. Answer the questions. Use the words in brackets.**

*Example: Why did he call you? (because - just arrived) He called me because he had just arrived.*

When did they finish the house? (after - build it for a year) They \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Why didn't she eat anything? (because - have lunch) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What did he tell her? (that - see her before) He \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Why was he so exhausted? (because - cut the grass all day) He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

When did they land? (when - the storm end) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Why was he so dirty? (because - dig the hole in the rain) He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

When did they accept your offer? (after - refuse it for a month) They \_\_\_\_\_.

What did you forget? (that - want to buy some bread) I \_\_\_\_\_\_.

How did she know that? (because - someone - tell her before) She \_\_\_\_\_.

Why was it so hot in the kitchen? (because - Sue - bake cakes) It \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Fill in the blanks with the Present Perfect Continuous form of the verb given in brackets.**

* Mona \_\_\_\_ English for three months. (learn)
* My friend \_\_\_\_\_ in Los Angeles for the past four years. (stay)
* The children \_\_\_\_\_ in the park since five o’clock. (play)
* Tonny \_\_\_\_ for some time. (meditation)
* Kira \_\_\_\_ for three hours. (sleep)
* Sara \_\_\_\_ for a new PS5 for a long time. (ask)
* The company \_\_\_\_\_ the building for a few months. ( build)
* I \_\_\_\_ this book since Saturday. (read)
* Nora \_\_\_\_ the three pages since morning. (type)
* Mike \_\_\_\_\_\_ for his friends at the restaurant since the evening. (wait)
* The lecturer \_\_\_\_\_ for the last two hours. (teach)
* The woman \_\_\_\_ to fix the flat tyre for a few hours. (try)
* The surgeons \_\_\_\_\_ for three hours. (operate)
* Bob \_\_\_\_\_ for his exams since the morning. (study)
* My mom \_\_\_\_ cakes since two o’clock. (baking)
* He \_\_\_\_\_ the streets for hours. (wander)
* Tommy \_\_\_\_\_ video games since noon. (play)
* She \_\_\_\_ with her friend on the phone for hours. (talk)
* It \_\_\_\_ since dawn. (rain)
* The dog \_\_\_ since last night. (bark)

**SELF-STUDY**

**1. Find ten more mistakes in the email and correct them.**

Hi Stewart

I'm sorry it's ~~being~~ BEEN so long since I wrote to you, but you know how busy I've been for I last saw you. I've finished just my first month in the new job and it's really hard work. But I've always want to be a mechanic so I suppose I can't complain now that I am one! Actually, the job isn't too bad. Last week I've worked on a Ferrari and that was pretty exciting! We get all kinds of cars and customers in the garage. I've met never so many strange people before! My boss is quite nice. He worked at the garage for years and years, so he's very experienced. He gave me a lot of advice since I started and he doesn't mind helping me when I'm not sure what to do. He's yet told me he thinks I'm going to be one of their best mechanics one day. Of course I need to get a lot more experience before that happens!

Anyway. How are you? Have you got a wedding invitation yesterday? Sarah Bradshaw is getting married to Simon Wates! I've never seen her for ages but it's fantastic news and I'm really happy for her. Are you going to the wedding?

**2. Choose the best tense – the Past Perfect Simple or Continuous – to complete the following sentences.**

1. He was hungry because \_\_\_\_\_ anything all day. (he, not, eat). 2. Her hand started hurting because \_\_\_\_\_\_ computer games all day. (she, play) 3. The milk smelt bad because \_\_\_\_\_ to put it in the fridge. (I, forget) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ TV for hours before he fell asleep. (he, watch) 5. She didn't know that \_\_\_\_ her. (I, always, love) 6. She was delighted because her wish \_\_\_\_\_\_ true. (come) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ for 40 years before he decided to stop. (he, smoke) 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ down with a book when the phone rang. (I, just, sit)

**3. Make the Future Perfect Continuous. Choose the positive, negative or question form.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (work) all weekend, so I won’t be energetic on Sunday night. 2. How long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you / wait) when you finally get your exam results? 3. Julie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / eat) much, so we’ll need to make sure she has a good meal when she arrives. 4. How long \_\_\_\_\_\_ (she / plan) to move her house when she finally moves? 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (she / wait) long by the time we get there? 6. \_\_\_\_ (he / play) computer games for ten hours when he finally stops? 7. They \_\_\_\_\_\_(study) all day, so they’ll want to go out in the evening. 8. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / stay) in the hotel for long when she arrives. 9. I \_\_\_\_(not / walk). When I meet you, I’ll have been cycling. 10. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) squash, so she won’t be dressed up. 11. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look) at houses for four months next Tuesday. 12. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / do) this project for long when the inspector arrives. 13. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (you / work) on this project when it is finished? 14. \_\_\_\_\_\_(you / buy) clothes when I see you? 15. He \_\_\_(not / do) much work, so he’ll be happy to start a new project. 16. How long \_\_\_\_ (the children / sleep) in the living room when their new bedroom is ready? 17. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (he / train) when he enters the competition? 18. \_\_\_\_ (you / take) exams when we meet? 19. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (answer) students’ questions all morning, so I’ll want a quiet lunch.

**REVISION**

**1. Fill in the gaps with the suitable verbs in the necessary tenses.**

*fall / survive / fly / lie / offer / wear / put / happen / be (4) / bark / bring / help / climb / not melt / kill / open / take / shine / blow / patrol / come / wear (2) / stir / walk / move*

The ice age \_\_\_\_some weeks or maybe some months before. No one remembered for sure when everything\_\_\_\_\_\_. But everybody couldn't forget how the temperature \_\_\_\_\_\_suddenly \_\_\_\_ to 50 degrees below zero by Centigrade, how the piercing wind \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of strange snow, which \_\_\_\_\_\_ everything on its way.

The landscape all around was rather unusual and lonely. The wind \_\_\_ dry and left the skin with unpleasant burning. The streets\_\_\_\_ under meters of snowdrifts and \_\_\_\_ impassable everywhere. The snow wasn't white but grey and it \_\_\_\_\_ away, if you \_\_\_\_\_ it in your hand. Only the catastrophe protection cars \_\_\_\_ lonely through a cold, silent world. The world \_\_\_\_\_ on the mourning dress.

The small village on the edge of the mountain range \_\_\_\_\_. Deep under the snowdrift, life \_\_\_\_\_ once again. It \_\_\_ difficult but inevitable as flowers in the spring.

Hardly \_\_\_ a trap door \_\_\_\_ and two masked figures, who, in their dark suits weren't unlike two plump penguins \_\_\_\_ up the hill in the twilight. The pale sun \_\_\_\_ in thin rays through the leaden grey clouds and hardly \_\_\_ any warmth. The figures \_\_\_\_ and the larger of the two \_\_\_\_\_ his friends. He \_\_\_\_ a simple protective mask. The second \_\_\_\_\_ several inches shorter. He \_\_\_ less securely. He \_\_\_\_ snow goggles. It was silent. No bird \_\_\_\_ , no dog \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Translate sentences from Ukrainian into English.**

1. Щойно він з'явився на сцені, як глядачі засміялися. Ніхто не очікував побачити клоуна на сцені оперного театру.

2. Коли дівчинка увійшла, я відразу її впізнала. - Ти її раніше бачила? Я згадала, що бачила її у Браунів.

3. Гід розповів нам про звичайний день Джефферсона, коли той уже відійшов від громадського життя. Джефферсон зазвичай прокидався рано. У свої сімдесят років він їздив верхи 6-8 годин, вирішував проблеми своєї великої родини і дуже багато читав.

4. Любий, сьогодні ми отримали запрошення від Менді на завтрашній обід. Я чекаю на це за прошення вже два тижні, тому що мені кортить побачити її нові меблі. Менді купила їх три тижні тому і з того часу говорить тільки про них.

5. Марі два роки вчила іспанську до того, як поїхала до Парижу. Протягом цих двох років вона кожного дня о дев'ятій ранку сідала за стіл і починала вчити нові слова і читати тексти. На початок минулого року вона вивчила більше тисячі слів і могла говорити про погоду, родину і навчання. Коли ми приходили до неї в гості, зазвичай ми розмовляли тільки іспанською.

7. Не встигла Лінда лягти спати, як дитина заплакала. Вона підійшла до малюка і стала тихенько наспівувати колискову. Поки Лінда співала, малюк спав. Як тільки вона замовкала, він знову починав плакати.

8. У кімнаті було темно. В каміні палав вогонь, містер Дік сидів у великому кріслі і дивився на вогонь. Літня місіс Харлоу дрімала в іншому кріслі. Несподівано одне з вікон відкрилося і розбилося. Місіс Харлоу відкрила очі, а Дік швидко піднявся і підійшов до розбитого вікна. Він був здивований, чому закрите вікно несподівано відкрилося. Хтось, можливо, забув зачинити засув, а можливо, зробив це навмисне.

**3. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the necessary tenses.**

The dinosaurs that. (to live) millions of years ago (to be) no longer around. They (to know) for sure what (to be) extinct. Nobody (to happen) to them. Scientists (to suggest) several hypotheses.

The most convincing of them huge meteor, about six miles across, (to be) that 150 million years ago a (to hit) the Earth. It probably (to crash) into the Earth going 4,5000 miles per hour and (to cause) a large cloud of dust. Most of the plants (to die) when (to block) the sun's light and the temperature of the air the dust food they (to change). The dinosaurs (to need) to live and soon they (not to find) the kind of (to die out).

Another hypothesis (to be) that the Earth (to change) at that time. More and more volcanoes (to begin) erupting. After the ash from the volcanoes (to block) the sun's light, temperature (to become) too cold for some plants and dinosaurs.

These two hypotheses (to be) the most valid, but neither of them (to be) supported with convincing proofs. Nevertheless, we (to believe) that in future the development of technology (to lead) to improved ways of examining old data and new artefacts may challenge the prevailing theories.

When someone (to come up) with new information that (to explain) more phenomena or (to answer) more important questions, old theories either (to prove) true or (to be replaced) with new ones. A lot of other species (to become) extinct since the era of dinosaurs (to end). The dodo bird (to be) about the size of a large turkey. I (to have) short stubby wings and that's why it couldn't fly. This bird (to live) in the island of Mauritius before the sailors (to come) there and (to start) eating it. And monkeys and pigs, which the sailors (to bring) to the island, (to eat) the dodo's eggs and young. The dodo (to become) extinct in 1680. Just a few years ago there (to be) three to five billion passenger pigeons living in beech and oak forests. After many of these trees (to be cut) to build farms, this pigeon's habitat (to disappear). Moreover, hunters (to kill) and (to trap) nesting pigeons for food. All this (to lead) to the situation that the last passenger pigeon (to die) in 1914.

**4. Fill the gaps with the correct tenses.**

1. I (learn) English for seven years now. 2. However, last year I (not / work) hard enough for English, so my marks (not / be) really that good then. 3. As I (pass / want) my English exam successfully next year, I (study) harder this term. 4. During my last summer holidays, my parents (send) me on a language course to London. 5. It (be) great and I (think) I (learn) a lot. 6. Before I (go) to London, I (not / enjoy) learning English. 7. While I (do) the language course, I (meet) lots of young people from all over the world. 8. There I (notice) how important it (be) to speak foreign languages nowadays. 9. Now I (have) much more fun learning English than I (have) before the course. 10. Now I (revise) English grammar. 11. I (begin / already) to read the texts in my English textbooks again. 12. I (think) I (do) one unit every week. 13. My exam (be) on 15 May, so there (not / be) any time to be lost. 14. If I (pass) my exams successfully, I (start) an apprenticeship in September. 15. After my apprenticeship, maybe I (go) back to London to work there.

**5. Choose the correct tense for each sentence**

1 After my friend \_\_\_\_\_\_ her degree, she intends to work in Madrid.

will finish – will have finished – finished – is finishing

2 Mona looked down to discover a scorpion at her feet. When she saw it she \_\_\_\_.

screamed – was screaming – had screamed - screams

3 I borrowed two books on grammar the last time I \_\_\_\_\_ to the university library.

go – went – had gone – have gone

4 By the time I go to my granny tonight I \_\_\_\_\_\_ my work for the day.

will finish – have finished – will have finished - finish

5 Mark Twain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up in a small town.

was growing up – had grown up – grew up – has grown up

6 When my parents \_\_\_ tomorrow, they will see our new house for the first time.

will arrive – arrive – will have arrived – arrived

7 Until you learn how to take a break, you \_\_\_\_ your ability to speak Spanish.

haven’t improved – aren’t improving – don’t improve – won’t improve

8 My mom \_\_\_\_\_ in a plane before, so this is her first time.

 never flies – had never flown – has never flown – never flew

9 I \_\_\_\_ in my native town since I was a small child.

have been living – am living – had been living – lived

10 While I \_\_\_\_\_ TV last night a bat flied across the room.

watched – have watched – watch – was watching

11 Alex isn’t here yet. I \_\_\_\_ since 9 AM but there is no sign of her.

have waited – am writing – wait – have been waiting

12 By the time my sister graduated from high school, she \_\_\_ five different schools.

attended – was attending – had attended – had been attending

13 On May 5th I returned home. I \_\_\_ for almost two years.

was away -have been away – am away – had been away

14 When I got to the Christmas party, many people \_\_\_\_\_\_.

were already dancing – already danced – had already danced – have already danced.

15 Before I started the car, all of the passengers \_\_\_\_ their seat belts.

 will buckle – will have buckled – had buckled – buckle

16 Right now we \_\_\_\_\_\_ a heat wave. It’s been so hot for two weeks.

have – have had – have been having – are having

17 When I go and see the doctor this morning I \_\_\_\_\_ him to take a look at my neck.

will ask – asked – will have asked – ask

18 I sent you my money for the laptop almost a week ago but I still \_\_\_ any confirmation.

hadn’t received – didn’t receive – haven’t received – am not receiving

19 After they \_\_\_\_\_\_ the competition the celebrations began.

won – have won -win – had won

20 Our basketball team \_\_\_\_\_ a game until last season, when the new coach arrived.

never wins – has never won – had never won – never won

21 I \_\_\_\_\_\_ all the questions correctly since I began my additional lessons.

had answered – have been answering – have answered – answered

22 It’s against the law to kill these animals. They \_\_\_\_\_\_ extinct.

have become – become – became – are becoming

23 Kate, why don’t you take some time off? You \_\_\_\_ too hard lately.

are working – were working – had been working – have been working

24 Next month I have a week’s vacation. I \_\_\_\_ on going on a trip to the seaside.

am planning – have planned – will plan -will be planning

**TESTS**

**Test 1**

1. How long \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris?

A) do you live B) are you living C) have you been living D) you live

2. Anna \_\_\_\_\_ a good job.

A) finds B) has found C) founded D) has been finding

3. Pete and I \_\_\_\_\_ for over six month.

A) are gone B) have gone out C) went out D) have been going out

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ a new flat a few months ago.

A) bought B) have been buying C) have bought D) buy

5. How long \_\_\_\_\_ your car?

A) have you had B) you have C) are you have D) have you been having

6. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ as a postman for the past month.

A) has worked B) worked C) works D) has been working

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ an essay all day.

A) write B) have been written C) am writing D) have been writing

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ six pages.

A) am written B) have been writing C) have written D) write

9. “Are you going out?”

“\_\_\_\_\_. I don’t know yet.”

A) Carefully B) Possibly C) Mainly D) Nearly

10. The exam was \_\_\_\_\_ difficult. I couldn’t do any of it.

A) fluently B) seriously C) exactly D) real

11. “How old are you?”

“I’m \_\_\_\_\_ eight. It’s my birthday next week.”

A) possibly B) fluently C) nearly D) exactly

12. I travel a lot in my job, \_\_\_\_\_ to Europe.

A) exactly B) nearly C) really D) mainly

13. Sorry I’m late. \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time?

A) Did you wait B) Have you waited C) Have you been waiting D) Did you wait

14. The streets are wet. \_\_\_\_\_?

A) Was it raining B) Has it been raining C) Has it rained D) Did it rain

15. I’m hot because I \_\_\_\_\_!

A) have run B) run C) have been running D) am run

16. I \_\_\_\_\_ my finger! It really hurts.

A) cut B) cutted C) have cut D) have been cutting

17. \_\_\_\_\_ Paul Simon’s latest record?

A) Have you heard B) Have you been hearing C) Did you hear D) Are you heard

18. She’s tired because she \_\_\_\_\_ all day.

A) shopped B) shops C) has been shopping D) has shopped

19. Sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ one of your glasses.

A) have broken B) broke C) break D) have been breaking

20. How long \_\_\_\_\_ this book?

A) do you read B) are you reading C) have you been reading D) have you read

21. They \_\_\_\_\_ here for three years.

A) lives B) are living C) live D) have been living

22. I \_\_\_\_\_ the living room, but I haven’t finished yet.

A) have painted B) paint C) painted D) have been painting

23. I \_\_\_\_\_ my wallet. Where did I last put it?

A) lost B) have lost C) have been losing D) lose

24. Look what Pat \_\_\_\_\_ me for my birthday! A bike!

A) gave B) have been giving C) gives D) has given

25. There’s my wallet! I \_\_\_\_\_ for it for ages.

A) have been looking B) looked C) have looked D) look

We \_\_(26)\_\_ in our new house for several months. Since we \_\_(27)\_\_ in, we \_\_(28)\_\_ very busy. Everyone \_\_(29)\_\_ to get the house ready. So far we \_\_(30)\_\_ the living room and the kitchen. Soon after we arrived the central heating \_\_(31)\_\_ down, so we \_\_(32)\_\_ to spend a lot of money to repair it. We \_\_(33)\_\_ gardening very much, but we \_\_(34)\_\_ time to do anything in the garden yet. And it \_\_(35)\_\_ very heavily recently, so we’ll just wait till the weather gets better.

26. A) lives B) lived C) have lived D) have been living

27. A) have moved B) moved C) have been moving D) are moving

28. A) are B) have been being C) were D) have been

29. A) has been helping B) has helped C) helps D) helped

30. A) decorated B) decorate C) have decorated D) have decorating

31. A) have broken B) broke C) breaks D) are breaking

32. A) have been having B) have C) had D) have had

33. A) are liking B) liked C) have liked D) like

34. A) don’t have B) haven’t had C) had not D) aren’t having

35. A) is raining B) rained C) have been raining D) has rained

36. “Can I speak to Mr. Thompson, please?”

“I’m afraid he’s just \_\_\_\_\_ out of the office.”

A) been B) has C) gone D) \*

37. I \_\_\_\_\_ to most countries in Europe, but I’ve never \_\_\_\_\_ to Ukraine.

A) was / gone B) have gone / been C) have been / been D) went / gone

**Test 2**

1. He \_\_\_ his English in the morning, he \_\_\_ it in the evening.

A) doesn’t have/is having B) don’t have/had C) doesn’t have/has D) didn’t have/have E) hadn’t/will have

2. The sun \_\_\_ in the East and \_\_\_ in the West.

A) sets/rises B) sets/goes C) rises/sets D) goes/rises E) set/rise

3. While \_\_\_ to school we always \_\_\_ a bus.

A) going/take B) went/take C) shall go/will take D) had gone/took E) goes/takes

4. We don’t like him because he always \_\_\_ lies.

A) tell B) was telling C) tells D) are telling E) has told

5. I \_\_\_ all my work. I am free now.

A) do B) am doing C) shall do D) have done E) had done

6. She \_\_\_ at school since 1984.

A) teach B) has been teaching C) taught D) was teaching E) have taught

7. - \_\_\_ your father \_\_\_ at the Medical College?

- Yes, he does.

A) do/work B) did/work C) has/worked D) does/work E) shall/work

8. He \_\_\_ to school at 7:30 and \_\_\_ at 2 o’clock.

A) goes/comes back B) went/is coming back C) go/come back D) was going/has come back E) is going/came back

9. -You \_\_\_ not \_\_\_ your soup.

-I’m sorry. I’m not hungry.

A) are/eat B) has/eaten C) are/eating D) did/ate E) will/eat

10. -Who \_\_\_ French in your family?

-I \_\_\_ .

A) speaks/do B) speak/does C) spoke/do D) speaking/did E) are speaking/did

11. Although Mary has been cooking for many years, she still \_\_\_ how to prepare Chinese food.

A) did not know B) know C) don’t know D) doesn’t know E) hadn’t known

12. The aims of the course \_\_\_ me willing to begin.

A) makes B) is making C) were made D) make E) making

13. Listen! Somebody \_\_\_ in the next room.

A) sing B) sings C) are singing D) is singing E) is sung

14. -\_\_\_ life \_\_\_ on Mars?

-No, it \_\_\_ .

A) Does/exist/doesn’t B) Did/existed/didn’t C) Has/existed/had D) Had/existed/had E) Will/exist/will

15. I \_\_\_ this man at all.

A) don’t know B) know C) knew D) have known E) doesn’t know

16. The boys \_\_\_ four English books this year.

A) read B) had read C) reads D) have read E) read

17. I know he reads every book I \_\_\_ ever \_\_\_ of.

A) -/hear B) -/heard C) have/heard D) has/heard E) had/heard

18. Nothing will make him \_\_\_ back to her.

A) to come B) come C) came D) coming E) would come

19. Listen! Someone \_\_\_ at the door.

A) knocks B) to knock C) has knocked D) is knocking E) has been knocking

20. “This thief \_\_\_ usually promise to steal again,” said Sherlock Holmes.

A) won’t B) didn’t C) isn’t D) doesn’t E) don’t

21. Samuel says he’s 25 years old, but nobody \_\_\_ him.

A) is believing B) believes C) had believed D) don’t believe E) doesn’t believe

22. The sea \_\_\_ to those who \_\_\_ to listen to it.

A) speaks/likes B) speak/like C) speaks/like D) speak/likes E) speak/will like

23. Take your umbrella. It \_\_\_ .

A) was raining B) rained C) rains D) is raining E) would be raining

24. We can’t disturb him now. He \_\_\_ .

A) operate B) will operate C) has operated D) is operating E) operates

25. The children of the man who works with me \_\_\_ the window this morning.

A) were broken B) break C) broke D) have broken E) had broken

26. “Who \_\_\_ this picture?” the teacher asks.

A) is drawn B) drawn C) have drawn D) draws E) has drawn

27. -Where is Comrade A?

-He \_\_\_ tennis.

A) plays B) is playing C) played D) has been playing E) will play

28. I \_\_\_ never \_\_\_ such beautiful flowers before.

A) shall / see B) had / seen C) have / seen D) has / seen E) will / see

29. I’ve got to get him to the station. His train \_\_\_ at the moment.

A) leave B) has left C) had left D) is leaving E) are leaving

30. -What \_\_\_ you \_\_\_?

-I \_\_\_ now.

A) are/doing/am washing up B) have/done/am washing up C) have/been done/am washed up D) were/done/have washed up E) is/doing/did not wash up

31. We can go out now. It \_\_\_ .

A) don’t rain B) rains C) didn’t rain D) has rained E) isn’t raining

32. You’ll see what I \_\_\_ about you recently.

A) shall write B) have written C) had written D) is written E) was written

33. She \_\_\_ since last week.

A) is ill B) was ill C) had been ill D) has been ill E) will be ill

34. Listen! Somebody \_\_\_ at the door.

A) knocked B) has knocked C) is knocking D) was knocking E) knocks

35. This year we \_\_\_ a good harvest of cotton.

A) has grown B) have grown C) grown D) were growing E) are grown

**Test 3**

1. The dentist \_\_\_ two of his teeth. One of them \_\_\_ quite good.

A) pulls out/are B) pull out/was C) pulled out/was D) pull out/was E) pulled out/were

2. I couldn’t imagine what \_\_\_ to her.

A) had happened B) has been happened C) will happen D) has been happening E) happens

3. He felt that he \_\_\_ it wrong.

A) has made B) made C) will make D) was made E) had made

4. I \_\_\_ my homework when my mother came.

A) already did B) have already done C) had already done D) has already done E) already do

5. Turning I found my father sitting beside me on the sofa. I said

“How \_\_\_ you \_\_\_ here?”

A) do/get B) did/get C) does/get D) was/getting E) has/been getting

6. Last summer we \_\_\_ a trip to Houston.

A) made B) has made C) are making D) shall make E) will be making

7. He \_\_\_ barely \_\_\_ of him until that evening.

A) had/heard B) has/heard C) was/heard D) did/hear E) didn’t/hear

8. She \_\_\_ in Tashkent five years ago.

A) had lived B) lived C) has lived D) live E) have lived

9. We \_\_\_ English, so I know it a little.

A) were learning B) learned C) learns D) should learn E) were learning

10. Yesterday at this time it \_\_\_ .

A) had snowed B) snows C) snowed D) was snowing E) had been snowing

11. We \_\_\_ he \_\_\_ ill.

A) did not know/was B) knew/am ill C) knew/will be D) had known/is E) were known/be

12. The plane \_\_\_ at 4 and it \_\_\_ us 20 minutes to get there.

A) was landing/was taking B) was landing/took C) landed/took D) lands/was taken E) has landed/is taking

13. We \_\_\_ the station by 5 o’clock yesterday.

A) shall reach B) were reaching C) had reached D) reached E) would reach

14. The Browns \_\_\_ out of town last Sunday and \_\_\_ a good time there.

A) were going/had B) went/are having C) went/had D) are going/were having E) goes/has

15. Before answering the telephone he \_\_\_ down the table.

A) laid B) was lying C) had laid D) lay E) has laid

16. Who \_\_\_ at the meeting yesterday?

A) speak B) speaks C) spoke D) had spoken E) will speak

17. He met me with the bird in his hand. It \_\_\_ curiously at me.

A) looks B) was looking C) has been looking D) would look E) should look

18. Nick \_\_\_ yesterday.

A) will not come B) hadn’t come C) didn’t come D) hasn’t come E) came not

19. I knew that he \_\_\_ the same paper each morning.

A) was bought B) buys C) is buying D) bought E) had bought

20. He asked the children who \_\_\_ the book.

A) tore B) tear C) tears D) had torn E) will tear

21. Who \_\_\_ on a hike yesterday?

A) did go B) will go C) has gone D) went E) had went

22. I \_\_\_ to do it but I \_\_\_ no time. I was very busy.

A) wanted/has B) want/had have C) wanted/had D) would want/have E) have wanted/shall have

23. - What a luck. I haven’t seen you for ages.

- When \_\_\_ we \_\_\_ last time?

A) did / meet B) have / met C) had / met D) did / met E) will / meet

24. In the summer of 1868, Melville Bell \_\_\_ on a lecture tour in the USA and Canada.

A) goes B) had gone C) went D) have gone E) has gone

25. He \_\_\_ his work before you came.

A) finished B) finishes C) has finished D) had finished E) finish

26. Why \_\_\_ he go to Great Britain last month?

A) did B) was C) will D) had E) has

27. Did you \_\_\_ or \_\_\_ the potatoes?

A) mince/peeled B) minced/peeled C) minced/peeling D) peels/minced E) mince/peel

28. When she \_\_\_ they \_\_\_ and he left the house.

A) had come/quarreled B) came/quarreled C) has come/quarreled D) comes/would quarrel E) came/had quarreled

29. - Who had left the room by the time I came yesterday?

A) Tom did B) Tom does C) Tom had D) Tom has E) Tom was

30. Neither your parents nor I \_\_\_ very glad of the fact that you failed your Math exam.

A) has been B) have been C) were D) was E) are

31. What \_\_\_ you \_\_\_ at 5 p.m. yesterday?

A) did/do B) have/been doing C) would/do D) were/doing E) will/do

32. Who \_\_\_ to see me last week?

A) comes B) will come C) came D) has come E) have come

33. They didn’t believe him and \_\_\_ to laugh.

A) begin B) begins C) began D) had begun E) have begun

34. Children didn’t \_\_\_ to school because it \_\_\_ Sunday.

A) went/was B) go/were C) have gone/was D) gone/was E) go/was

35. The train \_\_\_ at 8.30 p.m. today, but as a rule it \_\_\_ at 8.00 p.m. sharp.

A) has left / starts B) left / started C) left / has started D) has left / has started E) have left / starts

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