

**Мусина М.Ш.
Чертова Н.В.**

**Сборник упражнений
по грамматике
английского языка**

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Данный сборник предназначен для абитуриентов, школьников, студентов лингвистических отделений и всех желающих совершенствовать английский язык. В основу упражнений положены главные грамматические темы английского языка, такие как времена группы Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect в активном и пассивном залогах, модальные глаголы, степени сравнения прилагательных, причастие и согласование времен.

Упражнения способствуют закреплению материала и развитию грамматических навыков.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данный сборник предназначен для широкой аудитории: учащихся школ, лицеев, колледжей, абитуриентов, студентов нелингвистических отделений и всех желающих совершенствовать английский язык.

Цель сборника состоит в том, чтобы помочь изучающим английский язык понять и систематизировать правила грамматики современного английского языка и выработать устойчивые грамматические навыки. С этой целью в сборнике используются подстановочные и трансформационные упражнения, которые способствуют выработке автоматизмов в употреблении грамматической структуры в аналогичных ситуациях.

Содержание сборника построено по принципу «от простого к сложному».

В основу упражнений положены главные грамматические темы английского языка, такие как времена группы Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect в активном и пассивном залогах, модальные глаголы, степени сравнения прилагательных, причастие и согласование времен.

Перед выполнением упражнений следует ознакомиться с соответствующим теоретическим материалом грамматики по нормативному учебнику.

В приложении к сборнику имеется краткий обзор грамматического материала в таблицах, содержащий основные случаи употребления видо-временных форм глагола с примерами, таблица образования степеней сравнения прилагательных, и таблица модальных глаголов.

"To be" in Present Simple

I	am	We	
He		You	are
She	is	They	
It			

I. Make as many sentences as possible:

The child		in Africa
The students		on the table
Ann	is	10 years old
I	am	at the lecture
The children	are	at home
The expedition		my friend
The spoons		absent
Sasha and Victor		

II. Put the verb "to be"

1. The new film ... long.
2. My friends ... students.
3. ... it hot today?
4. These books ... interesting.
5. I ... a doctor.
6. My mother ... at home.
7. Those cups ... white.
8. Ann ... 16 years old.
9. ... Sasha and Victor at the lecture?
10. Kate ... at the blackboard.

III. Put four types of questions:

1. It is Sunday today.
2. Victor is free in the evening.
3. That pencil is red.
4. These rooms are clean.
5. His house is in the center of the city.
6. I am a doctor.
7. This winter is cold.
8. Her friend Ann is a pupil.
9. Their answers are good.
10. Her name is Lena.

IV. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. Саша в своей комнате сейчас.

2. Ваш брат студент?
3. Её зовут Анна.
4. Студенты на лекции.
5. Он врач или преподаватель?
6. Черная ручка лежит на том столе.
7. Сегодня жарко.
8. Их экспедиция в Африке.
9. Сестра моего друга - красивая.
10. Ей 20 лет.

"to be" in Past Simple

I He She it	was	We You Were	were
----------------------	-----	-------------------	------

I. Make up sentences, using the following table:

We His answer The film My mother The spoons Last summer I Ben and Fred	was were	at home hot on the table students at the lesson good interesting at the lecture
---	-----------------	--

II. Put the verb "to be" in the right form:

1. It ... Thursday yesterday.
2. Ann and Nick ... in the park.
3. The test ... difficult.
4. ... you at home before yesterday?
5. His answer ... bad.
6. They ... happy.
7. ... your flat large?
8. ... it hot yesterday?
9. Last winter ... cold.

III. Put four types of questions:

1. The new film was long.
2. The spoons were on the table.
3. My mother was at home.

4. You were free yesterday.
5. His sister was in London.
6. Her friend's birthday was on the 6th of June.
7. You were born in 1987.
8. I was absent at the lecture.
9. Denis and Bogdan were ill last lesson.
10. This flat was clean.

IV. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. Фильм был интересный.
2. Когда был ваш день рождения?
3. Она была права.
4. 7 студентов отсутствовали на лекции.
5. Вчера было холодно.
6. Кто присутствовал на уроке?
7. Я болела на прошлой неделе.
8. Ответ этого ученика был плохой.
9. В субботу было холодно, не так ли?
10. Мы были во Франции год назад.

"to be" in Future Simple

I, We	shall be
He	
She	
it	will be
You	
They	

I. Make up sentences, using the following table:

Victor		tomorrow
It	will be	at the lecture
I		tonight
The weather	shall be	at 5 o'clock
We		today
My mother		on Sunday
You		next week
Ann and John		in the evening

II Put the verb "to be" in the right form:

1. We (to be) in the country next week.
2. ... you (to be) in time tomorrow?
3. Ann (to be) at home in the evening.
4. I not (to be) free the day after tomorrow.
5. Next summer (to be) hot
6. When your day off (to be)?
7. My son (to be) a lawyer.
8. I think he (to be) a good student.
9. Who (to be) present at the lecture?
10. The expedition (to be) in Africa next month.

III. Put four types of questions:

1. A new theatre will be in the center of Astana.
2. This work will be difficult.
3. I shall be busy tomorrow evening.
4. The child will be 3 years old next month.
5. You will be a doctor in a year.
6. Ten storeyed house will be here.
7. It will be cold tomorrow.
8. We shall be in the country on Saturday.
9. The students will be at the lecture.
10. It will be Sunday the day after tomorrow.

IV Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. Вы будете дома вечером?
2. Кто будет экономистом?
3. Когда вы будете свободны?
4. Она будет хорошим врачом, не так ли?
5. Завтра будет жарко.
6. Где будет новый цирк?
7. Я буду на собрании в 6 часов вечера.
8. Его новая работа будет интересной.
9. Мы будем за городом в четверг.
10. Эта зима будет холодной.

“to have” in Present Simple

I	have	We	
He		You	have
She	has	They	
it			

I. Make up sentences, using the following table:

These students	have (got)	two sisters and a brother
John		good work
My friend		a kitten
Our pupils		many interesting books
I	has (got)	a nice garden
My grandparents		five exams
		four lessons everyday
		a lot of work to do

II. Use the verb "to have" in the right form:

1. Ann ... many friends.
2. We ... got 3 exams this summer.
3. How many children ... you ...?
4. His sister ... blue eyes.
5. This student ... got a lot of bad marks.
6. These students ... 3 classes today.
7. I ... not got English books at home.
8. ... the boy got a cold?
9. When ... you got lunch?
10. This man ... not got a wife.

III. Put four types of questions:

1. You have got a son.
2. Mary has got a large family.
3. His parents have a comfortable flat.
4. John has got a good dog.
5. My grandparents have got a big house in the country.
6. Ann has got long black hair.
7. I have got a husband.
8. We have got a lot of work to do today.
9. Your son has got a cold.
10. They have breakfast at eight o'clock.

IV. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. Мы обедаем с 12.30 до 2 часов.
2. У неё большие голубые глаза.
3. У вас есть семья?
4. Сколько у вас детей?
5. У меня нет времени обсуждать этот вопрос.
6. У него много ошибок в диктанте.
7. У меня есть один вопрос.

8. У этих студентов 4 экзамена.
9. У нас сегодня 3 пары.
10. У них большая собака?

“to have” in Past Simple

I	We	had (got)
He	You	
She	They	
it		

I. Make up sentences, using the following table:

John		a lot of work	before yesterday
We		a car	last week
These students		beautiful dress	on the 1 st of June
I	had (got)	three exams	yesterday
We		interesting books	
My parents	had (got)	four classes	today
These pupils		a holiday	in summer
Ann		a big house	
		a birthday	

II. Put the verb “have got” in the right form:

1. She ... a good map of London.
2. We ... a comfortable flat in Almaty.
3. He ... many toys.
4. My son ... four classes yesterday.
5. Our students ... a dictation.
6. I ... not mistakes in my test.
7. He ... two tickets to the cinema.
8. They ... not dinner today.
9. ... she a dog ?
10. Who ... an exam before yesterday?

III. Put four types of questions:

1. Her son had got a cold.
2. John had got a beautiful shirt.
3. I had lunch at two o'clock today.
4. Mary had got brown short hair.
5. They had a dictation yesterday.
6. My friend had a lot of interesting magazines.

7. These pupils had five lessons.
8. He had three tickets to the theatre.
9. The students had got a lot of questions.
10. She had a kitten.

IV. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. У них был большой дом в деревне.
2. Где вы простудились?
3. Я сегодня не ужинала.
4. У Анны было красивое длинное платье.
5. У студентов было тестирование на прошлой неделе.
6. У моего сына было много игрушек.
7. У вас есть билеты в театр?
8. У него были большие голубые глаза.
9. Сколько уроков у вас было сегодня?
10. Когда ты сегодня завтракал?

“to have (got)” in Future Simple

I		shall have
We		
He		will have
She		
it		
You		
They		

I. Make up sentences, using the following table:

They	shall have	a car	tomorrow
Ann		4 exams	next month
I	will have	a holiday	(year)
He		good work	at 1 o'clock
My sister		five lessons	on Sunday
We		a birthday	after tomorrow
The child			
My friends			

II. Put the verb “to have” in the right form:

1. My son (to have) 3 exams in summer.
2. I (to have) a car.

3. When (to have) you a birthday?
4. We (to have) a lot of work to do tomorrow.
5. She (to have) lunch at 12 o'clock.
6. Who (to have) English classes?
7. We (to have) holiday in June.
8. These students (to have) lecture on history.
9. My brother (to have) a flat in Astana.
10. Where (to have) you ... your dinner?

III . Put four types of questions:

1. They will have 2 classes tomorrow.
2. She will have a holiday in summer.
3. I shall have a free time in the evening.
4. Ann will have a birthday next Sunday.
5. They shall have dinner at 12.30.
6. Victor will have tickets to the theatre.
7. My friend will have a dictation next lesson.
8. He will have a lot of work to do tomorrow.
9. His son will have a lot of toys.
10. It will be Thursday tomorrow.

IV. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. Завтра у них будет контрольная работа.
2. Завтра будет суббота?
3. Когда у вас будет день рожденья?
4. Они будут обедать с 12.30. до 2 часов.
5. У студентов будет 5 экзаменов зимой.
6. У кого будет учебник по истории?
7. У меня не будет свободного времени на следующей неделе.
8. У неё будет красивое платье.
9. На следующем уроке у них будет диктант.
10. Где у нас будет лекция?

There + to be in Simple (Indefinite) Tense

Present	Past	Future
there is there are	there was there were	there will be

I. Make up sentences, using the following table:

There	is (not)	many children	in the park
	are (not)	a cinema	in the house
	was (not)	a large table	in this book
There	were (not)	English books	in lesson 5
	will be (not)	300 pages	in your test
		two lifts	in that town
		many mistakes	on the table
		theatre	in the middle of the room
		a new grammar rule	in Moscow
		a letter	near my house

II. Put the following sentences in the Past and Future Simple tense:

1. There are 12 months in a year.
2. There are 28 days in February.
3. There is a shop at the corner of the street.
4. There are many books in our library.
5. There are 20 students in our group.
6. There are no mistakes in her dictation.
7. There are two terms in the academic year.
8. There is no ink in my pen.
9. There are maps on the walls of our class room.
10. There is no tea in my cup.

III. Put four types of questions:

1. There are two lifts in the house.
2. There is a big hospital in the village.
3. There is a computer in my room.
4. There are twelve students in the group.
5. There were three mistakes in her dictation.
6. There was a new grammar rule in Lesson 4.
7. There will be a big circus here.
8. There is much work to do at home.
9. There are 90 pages in this exercise book.
10. There will be a new film in the cinema city.

IV. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. Письмо будет лежать на столе.
2. Сколько страниц в этой книге?

3. В этом городе только один драматический театр.
4. Телевизор стоял у окна.
5. На лекции было 20 студентов.
6. В его диктанте было много ошибок.
7. На вашей улице есть магазин?
8. Завтра не будет лекции по физике.
9. В нашей квартире нет телефона.
10. В январе 31 день.

Degrees of comparison

- I. Give comparative and superlative degrees of comparison:
short difficult, easy, good, large, attractive, many, happy, bad, thin, comfortable, tall, little, clean, important, low.
- II. Open the brackets and put the right degree of the adjective:
 1. December 22 is (short) day of the year.
 2. Almaty is (large) than Astana.
 3. Azamat is (good) student in our group.
 4. Who studies (bad) than you?
 5. Physics is (difficult) for me than chemistry.
 6. This is (high) building in our city.
 7. English grammar is (easy) than Russian grammar.
 8. Psychology is (interesting) subject for me.
 9. Their daughter is (little) than our daughter.
 10. I liked this book (much) than that one.
- III. Answer the questions.
 1. Which is the largest city in our Republic ?
 2. Which is the most beautiful building in our city?
 3. Who is the best student?
 4. Which is the most difficult subject for you?
 5. Who studies worse than you?
 6. Who studies better than you?
 7. Which is the most interesting subject for you?
 8. Which is the longest river in the world?
 9. Is mathematics more difficult for you than English?
 10. Which is the shortest month in a year?
- IV. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:
 1. Это самое красивое здание в Астане.
 2. Какая самая длинная река в США?

3. Это лето жарче, чем прошлое лето.
4. Анна - лучшая студентка в группе.
5. Я сегодня встал раньше, чем обычно.
6. Химия сложнее для него чем физика.
7. У неё больше времени чем у меня.
8. Кто учится хуже вас?
9. Сегодня самый короткий день в году.
10. Я бы хотела видеть его меньше всего.

Modal verbs must, can, may and their equivalents

I. Fill in the blanks with can, must, may:

1. You ... not cross the street on the red light.
2. I ... help you.
3. You ... take any book you like.
4. My friend ... translate this text without dictionary.
5. ... I open the window? It is hot here.
6. You ... swim, ... you?
7. Your son ... stay in bed because he has got a temperature.
8. ... you tell me your telephone number?
9. The students ... use their exercise books and dictionaries at the translation of the text.
10. You ... revise the material of the lectures before the examination.

II. Use the equivalents of the modal verbs in Past and Future Simple :

1. You may smoke in the corridor.
2. We can meet at the Metro station.
3. She must go there at once.
4. You can speak to your teacher before classes.
5. You may have my pen.
6. My brother can walk 50 kilometres a day.
7. The students must learn the new words regularly.
8. You may stay here.
9. She cannot tell me her friend's address.
10. You may keep this book as long as you need .

III. Put four types of questions:

1. You may go there at once.
2. My friend had to learn new grammar rules.
3. We were to meet at 6.30.
4. You should influence your friend.
5. Ann could translate this text without a dictionary.
6. He must pass the exam in physics.
7. She will be able to come in time.

8. Your brother can get to Astana by train.
9. The students were allowed to use their exercise books.
10. All children must go to school.

IV. Translate the following sentences, using **can, must, may** and their equivalents:

1. Он не смог сказать где она живёт.
2. Мы должны были встретиться после работы.
3. Вам следует учить новые слова регулярно.
4. Мне не разрешили пойти в кино в 8 часов вечера.
5. Студентам придётся повторить весь грамматический материал перед контрольной работой.
6. Ваша мама сможет прийти на собрание?
7. Все студенты вашей группы должны присутствовать на лекции.
8. Как я могу добраться до площади?
9. Урок закончился вы можете идти.
10. Мне пришлось рассказать ему всё.

Present Simple (Active)

I. Put the verb in the right form:

1. I (work) in a bank.
2. The sun (go) round the earth.
3. Tom (play) tennis every Saturday.
4. My parents (live) in London.
5. That machine (work) very well.
6. Water (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.
7. The postmen (bring) the mail twice a day.
8. My neighbours always (complain) when our friend (visit) us.
9. This woman (prefer) expensive clothes.
10. They (like) vegetables but he (like) meat.

II. Make the following sentences interrogative:

1. I always give her good advice.
2. He wants to leave Moscow.
3. My brothers work at a big company.
4. My friend leaves for the South in summer.
5. These men work hard all day.
6. We write compositions twice a month.
7. The doctor examines her teeth twice a year.
8. I often write letters to my parents.
9. His elder brother studies at the University.
10. They often tell us about their childhood in the country.

III. Make the following sentences negative:

1. Parents buy toys for their children.
2. These shoes belong to me.
3. She likes fat meat.
4. We take a bus when we go home.
5. They work hard at their English.
6. She receives letters from him.
7. They spend their holidays in Spain.
8. He speaks English fluently.
9. We often stay at home on Sunday.
10. The children walk to school every morning.

IV. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. Эта девочка редко играет в саду.
2. Как правило, я навещаю своих родителей в воскресенье.
3. В воскресенье наша семья обычно обедает дома.
4. Она хорошо играет на пианино.
5. После ужина они иногда гуляют.
6. Я редко смотрю телевизор.
7. Никто не любит смотреть эту программу.
8. Она не любит кофе с молоком.
9. Его друзья иногда остаются в школе после уроков.
10. Во время завтрака мы обычно слушаем радио.

Past Simple (Active)

I. Put the verb in the right form:

1. Yesterday we (go) to the museum.
2. He (invite) me for a cup of tea.
3. My friend (spend) his last week-end in the country.
4. They often (play) together in their childhood.
5. We (see) an interesting film the day before yesterday.
6. She (be) there two years ago.
7. He often (visit) us when he (live) in our town.
8. They (translate) the article yesterday before the lesson.
9. When we (be) young, we (like) to go to the cinema.
10. They (revise) all the material for the examination the day before yesterday.

II. Make the following sentences interrogative:

1. He knew that rule by heart.
2. I swam in the sea and sunbathed three hours a day during my holidays.
3. She played the piano very well.
4. It was very cold yesterday.
5. She finished school two months ago.

6. Last night I heard a strange voice.
7. He met the delegation at the station.
8. Alexander Bell invented the telephone in 1876.
9. Somebody broke the window of the shop last night.
10. In my childhood I wanted to be a good skater.

III. Make the following sentences negative:

1. I saw him yesterday.
2. Last month I went to the Baltic Sea.
3. The doctor examined the patient in his room.
4. She went to the shop and bought all necessary things.
5. They made a mistake and got a bad mark.
6. His parents taught him to be a good boy.
7. I played chess very well.
8. It was her birthday and she invited all her friends.
9. He forgot his book in the reading-room.
10. We graduated from the University 5 years ago.

IV. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. Они встретили нас по дороге в музей.
2. Когда у него было время, он играл в шахматы.
3. Я знала, что это была правда.
4. Она потеряла все свои деньги по дороге домой.
5. Ник отправил письмо по неверному адресу.
6. Когда я была маленькой, я любила рисовать.
7. Наш директор получил много писем от иностранных фирм.
8. Он никогда не учил грамматических правил.
9. Студенты не перевели статью и получили неудовлетворительную оценку.
10. Они всегда пропускали занятия, когда были школьниками.

V. Find Infinitive and Past Simple of the irregular verbs:

L	B	H	E	A	R	D	I	D	W	M
O	C	A	M	E	E	T	A	K	E	A
S	O	V	D	V	C	B	S	A	W	D
T	B	E	G	I	N	R	O	S	E	E
B	R	O	U	G	H	T	H	I	N	K
F	I	N	D	O	W	H	A	D	T	A
W	N	C	M	F	T	O	O	K	V	W
O	G	O	K	B	P	U	T	A	L	E
H	A	M	F	O	R	G	E	T	Z	R
S	P	E	A	K	V	H	X	Z	Y	E
B	C	T	D	E	R	T	E	A	C	H

Future Simple (Active)

I. Put the verb in the right form:

1. I (be) at school in time.
2. They (remember) this day all their life.
3. She (take) a taxi to go to the railway-station.
4. We (pass) our English exam at the end of June.
5. The weather (be) fine tomorrow.
6. He (go) for a walk in the evening. He (be) busy.
7. I (be) probably a bit late this evening.
8. I think they (stay) at home this evening.
9. They (book) tickets for us in advance.
10. There (be) some of his pictures at the exhibition.

II. Make the following sentences interrogative:

1. My sister (to graduate) from the University next year.
2. We (to meet) our friends tomorrow.
3. The birds (to fly) away at the end of the summer.
4. George (to come) to see us next week.
5. I (to prepare) for my examinations next week.
6. He (to come) back on Friday.
7. They (to play) tennis on Sunday.
8. I (to do) it in time.
9. My father (to buy) her a silver chain for her birthday.

III. Make the following sentences negative:

1. You (to do) it whether you like it or not.
2. Your train (to arrive) there at 6 a.m. tomorrow.
3. I think she (to answer) all his questions.
4. We (to work) in our garden tomorrow.
5. According to the forecast it (to be) raining tomorrow.
6. They (to translate) this text the day after tomorrow.
7. She (to be) twenty- eight tomorrow.
8. He (to return) to this place again some time.
9. I think the world (to end) in the Year Three Thousand.
10. There (to be) many people whom I know.

IV. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. На следующей неделе будет новый фильм.
2. Что мы подарим ей на день рождения?
3. Она сдаст последний экзамен через несколько дней.
4. Не бойся мою собаку, она тебя не укусит.
5. Я уверен, что вы решите эту проблему.

6. Не волнуйся! Он достанет тебе билеты.
7. Я попытаюсь сделать всё, чтобы помочь ему.
8. Они будут рады повидать нас?
9. Она никогда не забудет свою поездку на юг.
10. Сколько времени тебе потребуется, чтобы добраться до аэропорта?

Present Continuous (Active)

I. Put the verb in the right form:

1. Tom and Ann (talk) and (drink) in a cafe.
2. Please be quiet. I (try) to concentrate.
3. I need an umbrella because it (be) raining.
4. He (wait) for his girlfriend.
5. I (take) a shower now.
6. Excuse me. I (look) for a phone box.
7. Bob is in his car. He (drive) to work.
8. John (write) a sentence on the blackboard at the moment.
9. Don't make noise. We (learn) the new words for the lesson.
10. Listen! The teacher (explain) the rule now.

II. Make the following sentences interrogative:

1. The world (to change) .
2. Tom (to play) football this season.
3. They (to speak) foreign language.
4. I (to think) about my future job.
5. The kettle (to boil). Can you turn it off, please?
6. The population of the world (to rise) very fast.
7. I (to work) at my English now.
8. Bob (to have) a shower at the moment.
9. At the moment we (to make) a training video for British Telecom.
10. He (to talk) to a customer on the phone.

III. Make the following sentences negative:

1. I (to try) to translate this letter from a Spanish client.
2. The children (to listen) to the teacher so attentively.
3. George (to cook) supper for the whole family in the kitchen.
4. They (to read) a newspaper and smoking in the study.
5. I (to learn) Byron's poem for the next lesson by heart.
6. Miss Black (to type) an interesting information for her future report.
7. The boy (to laugh) at the dog's tricks.
8. They (to wait) for their friends in the reading-room.
9. She (to speak) about the new play written by her husband.
10. I (to think) about travelling by ship at the moment.

IV. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. Куда ты идешь? - В библиотеку.
2. Никто сейчас не смотрит телевизор.
3. Дождь все еще идет?
4. Почему они так смотрят на нас?
5. Он слушает сейчас новости по радио.
6. Смотри! Как много птиц летит в небе!
7. Мне не нравится картина, на которую ты сейчас смотришь.
8. Что делает это женщина? - Она продает овощи.
9. Не входите в комнату. Мой папа спит.
10. Несколько детей бегают по саду, другие сидят на лавочках и смеются.

Past Continuous (Active)

I. Put the verb in the right form:

1. When Tom arrived, we (have) dinner.
2. It (rain), when I got up.
3. I hurt my back while I (work) in the garden.
4. Ann (write) a letter in her room when she heard a strange sound.
5. Carol and Bob (have) supper when the police came.
6. At 10 o'clock yesterday they (clean) their flat.
7. When I saw him in the library, he (sit) and (read) a book.
8. They (listen) to a funny story when the light went out.
9. The clock (strike) 10 when I came.
10. We (write) the test from 2 till 4.

II. Make the following sentences interrogative:

1. Everybody (to wait) for their arrival.
2. I (to walk) with my dog at that time.
3. We (to drive) too fast when the accident happened.
4. Mr Walker (to watch) the football match at 3 o'clock yesterday.
5. They (to fly) over the ocean last night.
6. Ann (to look) for her cat in the garden all day long.
7. The students (to talk) about the teacher when he came in.
8. I (to wait) for the results from 2 till 6 o'clock.
9. The weather (to go) to change for the worse.
10. We (to buy) some clothes when the man with a gun appeared.

III. Make the following sentences negative:

1. He (to drive) to Bonn, when his car broke down.
2. I (to have) lunch in the canteen when the phone rang.
3. They gave Jane a car because she (to feel) bad.

4. We (to discuss) our plans when suddenly the director appeared.
5. She (to listen) to the concert on the radio at this time yesterday.
6. The children (to play) in the garden from 10 till 12 o'clock.
7. We (to decorate) the fir-tree when Santa came.
8. He (to walk) along the street when he met Helen.
9. It (to snow) heavily when they went to the skating-ring.
10. The boy (to ride) the bicycle when he hurt himself.

IV. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. Они сидели в кафе, когда я увидела их вместе.
2. Когда она вышла на улицу, светило солнце.
3. Пока он играл на пианино, я сидел и писал письмо.
4. Наши друзья обсуждали что-то когда мы прервали их.
5. Вчера дул сильный ветер.
6. Когда он взбирался на гору, он упал и сломал ногу.
7. Алиса стояла у магазина, когда я встретила её.
8. Я сидела и писала предложения, в то время когда он смотрел интересное кино.
9. Мы ждали вас на станции вчера в 6 часов.
10. Что вы делали когда начался пожар?

Future Continuous (Active)

I. Put the verb in the right form:

1. At 10 o'clock tomorrow he (work) in the garden.
2. You'll recognize her. She (wear) a yellow hat.
3. This time next week I probably (lie) on a beautiful beach.
4. She (clean) the flat from 9 till 11 o'clock.
5. Don't leave the child alone. He (cry).
6. We (bathe) in the Black Sea at this time next week.
7. They (study) chemistry at the University for 5 years.
8. Let her stay at home. She (pack) her suitcases.
9. He (interview) a foreign delegation at 7 o'clock.
10. Tomorrow afternoon I (write) a report for the conference.

II. Make the following sentences interrogative:

1. He (to wait) for us at 6 o'clock tomorrow.
2. At this time tomorrow I (to take) my examination.
3. Mr Wright (to give) his seminar at 10.23.
4. In August and October they (to test) a new machine.
5. We (to decorate) the house at this time tomorrow.
6. They (to discuss) the problem at the meeting.
7. I (to wait) for you at 10 in the morning.

8. He (to stay) here long.
9. She (to dance) with her boyfriend at the party all night.
10. Don't come in I (to change) my clothes.

III. Make the following sentences negative:

1. They (to play) chess in half an hour.
2. I (to take) part in TV show tonight.
3. She (to study) in the library tomorrow morning.
4. They (to pack) the picnic basket in 15 minutes.
5. I (to wear) a marvellous new dress at the party.
6. Don't wait for me. I (to work) for some time.
7. At this time tomorrow we (to train) in the gym.
8. The students (to prepare) for the Christmas party after their last lesson.
9. Take your son with you. They (to play) with mine in the children's room.
10. Leave him alone! He (to work) at his pronunciation for some time.

IV. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. Завтра мы будем проводить опыты с 2 до 5 часов.
2. Мы не будем играть в шахматы весь вечер.
3. Что ты будешь делать завтра вечером?
4. Не приходи ко мне в 3 часа. Я буду учить английский.
5. Они будут ждать его ровно в четыре около кинотеатра.
6. Что она будет делать в следующем семестре?
7. Не говори им об этом. Они не будут спать всю ночь.
8. Завтра на концерте она будет петь все известные песни.
9. Позвони нам в 6 часов. В 5 часов мы будем делать покупки.
10. Они будут обсуждать его свадьбу долгое время.

Present Perfect (Active)

I. Put the verb into the right form:

1. Oh, dear, I (forget) her name.
2. Phil (find) a new job.
3. Jim isn't here. He (go) to the shop.
4. The students (pass) just their English exam.
5. We (meet) a lot of interesting people in the last few days.
6. I (see) George recently.
7. He (smoke) ten cigarettes today.
8. Ron is a good student. He (study) very much this term.
9. Wait! They (do) already this work.
10. Where is Jim? - He (go) to Canada.

II. Make the following sentences interrogative: