Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Томский государственный университет систем управления и радиоэлектроники»

КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

ENGLISH GUIDE FOR COMPUTER SCIENCE STUDENTS

(для студентов бакалавров по УГНП 09.00.00 «Информатика и вычислительная техника»)

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES FOR SELF-STUDY TRAINING

Учебно-методическое пособие для практической работы

Томск ТУСУР 2017

Ёлкина Д.М., Полянская О.В.

English Guide for Computer Science Students. Additional Exercises for Self-study Training : учеб.-метод. пособие для практической работы / Д.М. Ёлкина, О.В. Полянская.

Настоящее учебное пособие составлено в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО направлений и специальностей технического университета и содержанием программы по иностранному языку для технических вузов.

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации, Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего профессионального образования «Томский государственный университет систем управления и радиоэлектроники», Кафедра Иностранных языков. Томск : ТУСУР, 2017. 31с.

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие может быть использовано для работы студентов 1 курса ТУСУР, обучающихся по учебному пособию «English Guide for Computer Science Students» (авторы Ёлкина Д.М., Полянская О.В.) на практических занятиях по английскому языку. Пособие содержит грамматические упражнения, сгруппированные и соответствующие темам учебного пособия «English Guide for Computer Science Students», и способствует формированию и развитию лингвистических и общекультурных компетенций студентов, изучающих английский язык.

Учебно-методическое пособие для практической работы «English for for Computer Science Students. Additional Exercises for Self-study Training» размещено в электронном виде на образовательном портале ТУСУР.

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INTRODUCTION TO THE DIGITAL WORLD

Pronouns

	Pay attention to the case of the personal pronouns; rewrite each of the lowing sentences so that the meaning is reversed. e.g.: <u>He</u> waved to <u>her</u> . – <u>She</u> waved to <u>him</u> .
1	They told him the truth.
2	<u>I</u> recognize <u>her</u> .
3	We reminded them to call.
4	You warned me.
5	<u>She</u> helped <u>us</u> .
6	He asked them to come.
7	<u>I like you</u> .
	We gave them the pen.
	He offered me a sandwich.
10	She invited us for tea.
	http://www.wordpower.ws/grammar/gramex18.html#a1
2	Complete the sentences with the correct pronouns.
1	great-grandfather used to take us fishing. mine / our / ours /
	yours
2	Please return money at once. my / mine / hers / yours
3	They bought new furniture for house. mine / their / theirs/ ours
4	When the cat saw the dog, it stopped in tracks. my / his / its /
	hers
5	Suzy bought dress at the mall. her / hers / mine / yours
6	We're going to get test results today. our / mine / yours / theirs
7	This dessert is but you can have it. delicious / my / mine / yours
8	The car lost rear bumper in an accident. his / her / its / it's
9	I lost phone last night. my / mine / ours / theirs
10	The mother cat and kittens napped in the sunshine. his / her /
	hers / yours
11	car is so dirty I can't even tell what color it is. hers / your / yours
	/ ours
12	This phone is, not It's pink. her / hers / their
	/theirs
	I like cream cheese on bagels. my / mine / ours / yours
14	I didn't have tablet, so Patrick lent me my / mine /
	his / her
	The horse swished tail to keep flies away. the / it's / its' / its
16	computer is a lot faster than our / ours / your /
	yours
	http://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/possessive-pronouns/

The verb 'to be'

3	Complete th	ne sentences with 'to be'.
1	Ι	a girl.
2	My father	at work.
3		no my cats.
4	Alex	in the garden.
5		on the floor.
		cil on the floor, too.
7	The other p	encils in my pencil case.
8	My mother	in the living room.
9	Eli and Rafa	good friends.
		good at tennis.
		_ they in Amsterdam this week?
		not at school today.
13	It	Monday.
	Ι	
	We	
4	Make negat	ive sentences with 'to be'.
1	You	not Dutch.
		at home.
		pleased about it.
	Ι	•
5		
		0
_	Mala assat	iono midh (40 ha)
	•	ions with 'to be'.
1		_ you from Tomsk?
2		_ Isabel Spanish?
3		_ we ready to go?
4		_ he married?
5		_ you tired?
6	Complete th	ne sentences with 'to be' in Past simple form.
1	His name	Mark.
2		her name?
3		not with me.
4		your sister?
5		you at home?
6		your parents?
7	I	
8		_ you happy?

9		your wife a singer?
10	He	not thirty-five years old.

7 Complete the sentences with 'to be' in Future simple form.

1		he	13 years old tomorrow?
2	I		ne at 6 o'clock.
3	We	at the	library at that time.
4	They	here	at 3 o'clock.
5		they	happy to see us?
6	I	glad to r	eceive a letter from you.
7	We	togeth	er in a week.
8	She	in Spa	in next weekend.
9	Не	a teena	ager soon.
10		she	a winner?

There is / There are

There	is	a table	in the kitchen
There	is	a cup	on the table
There	are	26 students	in our group
Is	there	a table	in the kitchen?
Is	there	a cup	on the table?
Are	there	26 students	in our group?

There	is not (isn't)	a table	in the kitchen
There	is not (isn't)	a cup	on the table
There	are not (aren't)	26 students	in our group

8 Translate these sentences into English.

- 1 В нашем университете 13 факультетов.
- 2 Сколько студентов в вашей группе?
- 3 В моем тесте нет ошибок.
- 4 Есть ли в вашем городе театр?
- 5 В моей группе 26 студентов.
- 6 В этом корпусе есть библиотека?
- 7 У нас в городе 5 университетов.
- 8 Сколько факультетов в ТУСУРе?
- 9 В нашем университете есть спортивный центр.
- 10 В центре города есть большой банк.

Present simple & Present continuous

9 Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

A

- 1 Where does Oscar live?
- 2 Where is Isabella living?
- **3** What do you think?
- 4 What are you thinking about?
- 5 Do you play tennis on Saturdays?
- **6** Are you playing tennis on Saturday?
- 7 Do you eat meat?
- 8 Are you eating with us?

a No, I'm a vegetarian.

- **b** In York. He moved there 5 years ago.
- **c** Yes, at the Sports Center.
- **d** No, thanks. I've got to get back.
- e It's a great idea. Let's do it.
- **f** The play we saw last week. It was good.
- **g** No, I can't. I've got to go to the doctor.
- **h** With Mia till she gets the keys to her new flat.

 \mathbf{B}

- 1 Do we have to pay for it?
- 2 Does she eat meat?
- 3 Does it always rain so much here?
- 4 Are you waiting to see the doctor?
- 5 Are we going to America this year?
- 6 Are they coming to the party?
- 7 Is she coming back?
- 8 Is it still raining?
- 9 Do they have everything they need?
- 10 Do you see him very often?

- a Yes, we do.
- **b** No, she doesn't.
- c Yes, it does, at this time of year.
- d Yes, it is.
- e No, they aren't.
- f Yes, I am. He's very late.
- **g** I don't think she is.
- **h** No, they don't
- i No, we aren't. We can't afford it.
- j No, I don't.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iSEfn4TIFWI

Numbers

10 How much is it?

Example: 8 + 4 = 12 (Eight and four is twelve.)

3 + 4 =	2 + 4 =
7 + 2 =	5 + 3 =
2 + 6 =	8 + 1 =
2 + 3 =	6 + 4 =
1 + 2 =	4 + 4 =
4 + 3 =	8 + 2 =

$$8 + 3 =$$
 $4 + 7 =$
 $6 + 6 =$
 $5 + 10 =$
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 17

Additional tasks

11 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous form.

- 1. He (to work) in the center of the city.
- 2. I (to write) an exercise now.
- 3. He (not visit) his parents every week.
- 4. We (not to dance) every day.
- 5. They (watch) new film at the moment.
- 6. Where he (to live)? He (to live) in a village.
- 7. Look! Kate (to dance) now.
- 8. They (to read) many books.
- 9. The children (to eat) soup now.
- 10. He (to help) his mother every day.

12 Fill in the correct form of the verb to be (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple).

1. Where you? I in the kitchen.
2. It 10 o'clock now.
3. My friend very depressed last week.
4. She at school tomorrow.
5she in the hospital yesterday?
6. My sister not at home tomorrow.
7 your little brother in bed now?
8. When my granny young she an actress.
9. My sister 10 years old next week.
10. Tom and Anna in Spain two months ago.

13 Fill in the gaps with the right pronouns.

- 1. My uncle has a new car, but ... doesn't drive
- 2. Anna has three sons. ... often goes skiing with ... in winter.
- 3. That's my notebook. I want to have ... back, please?
- 4. Sara's teacher is Mr.Bond. ... likes ... very much.
- 5. Kate lives near her parents. ... visits ... at weekends.
- 6. Tom buys a newspaper every morning and ... reads ... in the bus.
- 7. This is a photo of ... and my friends.
- 8. Mary and I finish our work at 5 p.m. Then ... have dinner in a pub.
- 9. Where is Jane? Have you seen ...?
- 10. Peter and I are going to the night club. Let's go with

14 Choose the right variant.
1. He to the swimming pool every day.
a) go b) goes c) is going
2. These are jeans.
a) her b) it c) hers
3. I work for my mother. I help in the shop.
a) she b) her c) me
4. Listen! Somebody a) cries b) is crying c) are crying
5. We usually our grandparents at weekends.
a) visit b) visits c) are visiting
6. He a student three years ago.
a) were b) is c) was
7. Tom is a good lawyer. Do you know?
a) him b) his c) he
8. Wedinner at the moment.
a) having b) are having c) have
9. I this song very much.
a) love b) am loving c) loves
10. There many museums in my city.
a) b) are c) is
 15 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous form. 1. We (eat) in restaurants once a week. 2. I (to write) an exercise now. 3. Lisa (not to speak) Spanish.
 We (eat) in restaurants once a week. I (to write) an exercise now. Lisa (not to speak) Spanish.
 We (eat) in restaurants once a week. I (to write) an exercise now. Lisa (not to speak) Spanish. I (to listen) to a French song now.
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 We (eat) in restaurants once a week. I (to write) an exercise now. Lisa (not to speak) Spanish. I (to listen) to a French song now. He (not to help) his mother every day. Where he (to live)? – He (to live) in a village. Look! Kate (to dance) now. My uncle (not to drive) to the country at weekends. George (to visit) film festivals every year. The children (to paint) the garage at the moment. 16 Fill in the correct form of the verb to be (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple). It cold autumn last year.

6. He busy tomorrow. 7 your parents in the local gym yesterday? 8. When my granny young she an actress. 9. My sister 10 years old next week. 10. The weather nice today.				
17 Fill in the gaps with the right pronouns.				
 Peter and I are going to the night club. Let's go with Look at her is so beautiful! Anna has three sons often goes skiing with in winter. These are my souvenirs bought in England Where is my notebook? I can't find Kate lives near her parents visits at weekends. We are going to the beach. You can join This is my new car. Do you like? We have two dogs. We often take for a walk. Where is Jane? Have you seen? 				
18 Choose the right variant.				
1. I usually to work by bus. a) go				

PROGRAMMING

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I was / were in London last week.
- 2 My sister was / were a very small baby.
- 3 Where was / were you this morning?
- 4 My friends was / were in the restaurant.
- 5 The weather wasn't / weren't very good
- 6 He be / was / is president after Lincoln.
- 7 They were / are / be famous in the 1960s.
- 8 [A]Was Frederic Chopin from Poland? [B]Yes, he were / was / he was.
- 9 Where you were / was you / were you born?
- 10 They weren't / was not / wasn't actors, they were writers.

2 Complete the sentences with was, were, or did.

1	I	ill. I not go to work yesterday.
2	To	m not in his office yesterday. He not go to work.
3	A:	Mr Smith in his office yesterday?
	B:	Yes, he
	A:	you talk to him about your project?
	B:	Yes, I He answered all my questions. He very helpful
4	A:	you at the meeting yesterday?
	B:	What meeting?
	A:	you forget about the meeting?
	B:	Yes, I

3 Ask questions to the words in bold. Use question words in brackets.

- 1 I had an exam **two days ago**. (When)
- 2 I went **to the park** yesterday afternoon. (*Where*)
- 3 I watched an interesting film last night. (What)
- 4 The film started at 7:20. (When)
- 5 I bought my bag in the city centre. (Where)
- 6 I came to London five weeks ago. (When)
- 7 I had **three entrance exams**. (*How many exams*)
- 8 I was absent from lessons **because I was sick**. (Why)
- 9 I lived **in a hostel** before I found a flat. (Where)
- 10 **I took the bus** to the university. (*How*)

4	Open the brackets and put the verbs	into	the Present Perfe	ct fo	orm.		
1	I (see) this film twice. Let's see another film.						
2	Pete (lose) his keys. He is t			s fla	t.		
3	John works hard. He (write	e) thre	ee reports on Physi	cs si	ince Monday.		
4	Who is that lady? I (never	/ see)	her before.				
5	I don't know Jake. I (never		-				
6	(you / phone) your mother	-		mino	d you.		
7	How much of your course work						
8	I'm looking for Sam (you			15	T (1)		
9	(you / hear) about the new	w albi	um of this rock ba	nd:	- 1 (hear)		
10	it's very popular.	/ 10	and this has horsi	υп	II don't know I		
10	[A]Excuse me (someone (not / notice) it until now.	<i> ιει</i>	ave) this day here:	, [D	gr don't know. I		
5	Choose the best variant to complete	the s	entence.				
1	Don't worry about your letter. I		_ it the day before y	este	erday.		
	A sended	В	have sent	C	sent		
2	raining yet?						
	A Did it stop	В	Is it stopped	C	Has it stopped		
3	My parents to the USA ma	any ti	mes.				
	A have been	В	were	C	have being		
4	We a holiday last year.						
	A didn't have	В	haven't had	C	hadn't had		
5	[A]Have you got any money? [B]Yes, I_		it from my	bro	ther.		
	A borrowed	В	have borrowed	C	did borrow		
6	[A]Are you tired? [B]Yes, a little. I		the ceiling today	у.			
	A have painted	В	painted	C	paint		
7	I can't find my umbrella. I think somebo	ody_	by mis	take	•		
	A took	-	takes		has taken		
8	When I was a child, I late	for sc	chool.				
	A have always been			C	had always been		
9	[A]Where is Jane? [B]She		•		·		
	A went		has gone to				
10	My husband in the bank						
10	A has worked		•				
11							
11	Mom her car keys, so we A has lost		lost	-	losed		
10				C	105Cd		
12	One of the passengers in			C	have died		
	A has died			C	have died		
13	My sister and her husband			_	1 1		
	A were married	В	have married		have been		

14	When university? A had Jill B has Jill graduated C did Jill graduate graduated							
6 <i>ma</i>	Complete the sentences using the Present Perfect (negative) + today, this prning, this year, this semester etc. as in the example.							
	Example: I saw Kate yesterday but I haven't seen her today.							
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cary studied hard last semester but It rained a lot last autumn but The company earned much money last year but Our college basketball team won many games last season but I read all the email messages yesterday but We won the competition last year but Sarah watched a film last week but George cooked dinner for his family yesterday but We prepared two course projects last term but							
	Adjectives and adverbs; Degrees of comparison							
7	Put the words in the right order.							
	Example: (big / they / a / live / house / in) <u>They live in a big house.</u>							
4 5 6 7 8 9	(British / is / Tracy) (quiet / please / be) (you / student / a / are / good) (his / beautiful / is / girlfriend / very) (boxes / heavy / are / these / big / and) (interesting / but / course / is / the / difficult) (you / any / speak / languages / do / foreign?) (expensive / an / James / computer / tablet / has) (do / system / the / you / operating / like / new?) (gain / phreaks / access / to / systems / unauthorized / telecommunication)							
8	Which is right?							
	Example: Can you speak slowly, please? slowly is right							
1 2 3 4 5	The music is playing very quiet/ quietly. Please be quiet/ quietly. I'm studying. Stephen usually does very good/ well in his exams. Martin's English is very good/ well. He speaks English very good/ well. It's going to be an easy/ easily test. You'll pass easy/ easily.							

- Don't worry. Amanda is a <u>careful/ carefully</u> driver. She always drives very <u>careful/ carefully</u>.
 That's not a <u>bad/ badly</u> idea.
 Some companies pay their workers very <u>bad/ badly</u>.
 EU citizens can now travel <u>free/ freely</u> between member states.
- 9 Write the comparative and superlative of these adjectives.

10 Phreaks trick a phone system to make <u>free/ freely</u> calls.

Example: old – <u>older</u> – <u>the oldest</u>

- 1 happy 2 difficult 3 interesting modern 4 5 cheap nice 7 far 8 late 9 heavy 10 serious 11 new 12 wet
- 10 Write the comparative/superlative of a word from the box for each gap.

near	good	well	safe	long	fast	ha	rd	
interesting	g care	fully	expens	sive	late	big	slow	

Example: Los Angeles is **safer** than New York.

	Example: Los Angeles is <u>safer</u> than New York.						
1	London is	than other UK cities. Its area is about 1,600 km ² .					
2	What is	river in the world?' 'The Amazon.'					
3	'Life in the country is	than city life.'					
	Yes, the city is much fas	ster.'					
4	Teachers always say that	students must work					
5	Children learn things	than adults.					
6	Linda swims	(лучше) than her sister.					
7	Jack's wife drives	than he does.					
8	We are going to Rome _	in the year.					
9	Are desktop computers	than laptops? I'm thinking which to buy.					
10	Excuse me, where is	computer shop?					
11	David is a good progran	nmer but he isn't in the company.					
12	It is artic	cle on robotics in the journal.					

Additional tasks

11. Put the verbs into the correct tense (past simple or present perfect simple).

- 1. 1. A: Two days ago, I (watch) a Madonna concert on TV.
- 2. B: I (see / already) Madonna live in concert.
- 3. A: I (spend) my summer holiday in Australia last year.
- 4. B: I (be / not) to Australia yet.
- 5. A: (you / be / ever) to London?
- 6. B: Yes, I (be) there three times.
- 7. A: (you / pack) your bags yet?
- 8. B: Of course. And I (ask / already) my neighbour to empty my letter box. What about you?
 - 9. Where (you / be) yesterday? I (go) to the shopping centre.

12. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple tense.

- 1. You (to buy) a new dress last week?
- 2. It (not / rain) a lot yesterday.
- 3. Last year I (to spend) ,my holiday in Spain.
- 4. We (to see) some beautiful rainbows yesterday.
- 5. He (to answer) my questions.
- 6. John (to collect) stamps 2 years ago?
- 7. They (not to call) us yesterday.
- 8. I (to be) hungry in the morning.
- 9. His dog (to bark) yesterday evening.
- 10. Albert (to not play) squash.

13. Choose used to or to be used to.

1. I used to my p	arents on the weekend.
a) visiting	b) visit
2. Did you to wo	rk for Softec?
a) used	b) use
3. Don't worry. You	will soon used to cooking for yourself.
a) be	b) are
4. Did you	_ exercise regularly?
a) use to	b) used to
5. He isn't used to	in these bad conditions.
a) work	b) working
6. Sting used to	a teacher before he became a famous singer.
a) be	b) being
7. My mother didn't _	drink much coffee. But now she has become addicted to
it.	

a) used to	b) use to
8. Did you	_write poems when you were young?
a) used to	b) use to
9. I'm not used to _	linen by hand.
a) wash	b) washing
10. He used to	fat but now he's thin.
a) be	b) being

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

- 1. The weather this summer is even (bad) than last summer.
- 2. Which is the (dangerous) animal in the world?
- 3. It is the shop in town. (large)
- 4. Monday is the day of the week. (bad)
- 5. Helen is than Mary. (happy)
- 6. Computers are than telephones. (expensive)
- 7. The princess is than the witch. (beautiful)
- 8. Tom is a student than Mary. (good)
- 9. Ben was the person in his family. (noisy)
- 10. Sam is the in the class. (popular)

15. Put the verbs into the correct tense (past simple or present perfect simple).

- 1. A: I (cycle / just) 50 km.
- 2. B: I (cycle) 100 km last week.
- 3. A: I (write) an essay yesterday.
- 4. B: I (write / already) two essays this term.
- 5. A: I (ring / just) my friend.
- 6. B: I (ring) my friend 10 minutes ago.
- 7. A: (you / try / ever) haggis?
- 8. B: When (you / eat / first) haggis?
- 9. A: (you / like) it?
- 10. B: It (be / not) too bad

16. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple tense.

- 1. We (to have) dinner with my family yesterday.
- 2. You (to come) to my place yesterday?
- 3. Their family (not to invite) everybody to the party last week.
- 4. His computer (to be) ready yesterday.
- 5. Jane (not to do) English exercises yesterday.
- 6. I (to go) to the gym at seven o'clock yesterday.
- 7. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m yesterday?
- 8. I (to leave) home at half past seven.

- 9. Albert (to not play) squash.
- 10. You (to buy) a new dress last week?

17. Choose used to or to be used to.

1. When I was young, I to play a lot of basketball.
a) used b) am used
2. I waking up early for my new job.
a) am used to b) used to
3. I used to my parents on the weekend.
a) visiting b) visit
4. Blackpool in England the most popular tourist destination. These days, English
people prefer to go abroad.
a) used to being b) used to be
5. Did you to work for Softec?
a) used b) use
6. She still isn't working at night
a) am used to b) used to
7. Don't worry. You will soon used to cooking for yourself.
a) be b) are
8. Igo to the south with my parents when I was a child.
a) used to b) used to be
9. Igetting up at 7 o'clock every day.
a) am used to b) to be used to
10. Sheilahaving to cook for herself.
a) used to b) isn't used to

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

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

ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

1 Write sentences with the modal verbs from the words in brackets.

Example: (I / late / be / mustn't) <u>I mustn't be late.</u>

- 1 (robots / service / blind / can / people / help)
- 2 (the / leave / we / meeting / early / can)
- 3 (mustn't / in / you / laboratory / smoke / the)
- 4 (you / job / a / should / summer / the / find / for)
- 5 (need / articles / the / to / don't / all / you / read)
- 6 (new / you / me / the / help / with / can / software?)
- 7 (he / the / get / conference / on / must / to / time)
- 8 (should / my / to / the / change / I / password / computer?)
- 9 (you / spend / much / shouldn't / so / time / your / at / computer)
- 10 (20-120 GB / modern / typically / can / of / computers / data / store / read-only memory / in)

2 Which is right?

- 1 You <u>mustn't/ needn't</u> tell anyone about the experiment. It's top secret.
- 2 She <u>can/ should</u> speak English quite well.
- 3 You needn't/ can stay if you want.
- 4 You <u>must/ can</u> finish the article as soon as possible.
- 5 <u>Can/ should</u> you lend me your pen?
- 6 I shouldn't/ can't understand the program it's too difficult.
- 7 You <u>can/ must</u> see the new software it's fantastic!
- 8 You shouldn't/can't download any suspicious files from the Internet.
- 9 You <u>mustn't/ should</u> tell anyone your password.
- 10 Jack should/can write a program in ten minutes.

3 Considering all the uses of will and going to, choose the best form.

- 1 "Why are you wearing those old clothes?" "Because I will do / am going to do the gardening."
- 2 "I think I have a temperature." "Wait a minute. I will get / am going to get the thermometer."
- 3 "What time is Ann's party?" "I don't know but I will phone / am going to phone her."
- 4 "Why are you buying so much food?" "Because I will invite/ am going to invite some friends for dinner."
- 5 "What will you do / are you going to do in the summer holidays?" "I will spend / am going to spend a few weeks at my cousin's beach house."

6	"Don't forget it's a secret!" - "Don't worry, I won't tell / am not going to tell
7	anyone." "What do you want to eat?" - "I'm not sure. Maybe I will have / am going to
8	have a cheeseburger." "Look how that lunatic is driving! He will kill / is going to kill someone!" - "I will get / am going to get his number plate. Have you got a pen?"
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Write the correct form of <i>going to</i> , <i>will</i> . "Why is Sofia getting a passport?" "She live in Spain for a year I know she (not) agree with this idea. I think the film (be) a big success. There's someone at the door. "Ok, I answer it." She never see her parents again. She has moved to South Africa. "Is that your new stereo?" "Yes, but it doesn't work. I to take it back to the shop!" I think the exam be easy. "I see Hannah and Peter together a lot." "Yes, they get married" You probably have a really good time. the dog looks ill. I think it be sick.
Es 1	Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first netnece: **cample: My party is on Thursday I'm having a party on Thursday.** Tomorrow's weather forecast is for rain. It's tomorrow. I predict a victory for our team. I think win. Tomorrow I'll be absent, Mr Jones. I here tomorrow, Mr Jones. Terry intends to finish painting the kitchen this evening. Terry painting the kitchen this evening. I have a plan to go to the cinema on the weekend. I to the cinema on the weekend. The bus will be here at 5 o'clock. The bus at 5 o'clock.
	Open the brackets and complete the sentences. For arranged actions use esent Continuous, when you decide to do something at the moment of eaking use Future Simple. -Are you ready to go? – I (to be) ready in 2 minutes. Oh! My favourite chair is broken! – Don't worry! I (to repair) it in a minute. They (to drive) to Novosibirsk next weekends. They told me yesterday.

4	I'm sorry I was late for the lesson. It (not happen) again.
5	Her parents (to fly) to Greece next summer. They bought tickets.
6	Tom and Jane (to get married) next month. They invited us.
7	It's Kate's birthday next week. She (to be) 18 I (to buy) her a
	present.
8	Carl (not play) football on Saturday. His leg hurts.
9	I think John (to pass) the exam. He studied hard all the semester.
	Let's go to the cinema tonight? – I'm afraid I can't. I (to prepare) for an
	important exam.
11	you (to be) at home tomorrow evening?
	Don't drink too much coffee before you go to bed. You (not sleep).
	(
7	Open the brackets and complete the sentences. For arranged actions use
	esent Continuous, for timetables, schedules, programs, buses, trains use
	esent Simple.
	I (to go) to the concert this evening! I can't wait!
	What time the film (to begin)?
3	I (not go) anywhere tonight. I (to stay) at home.
4	Lucy and James (to go) to the theatre this evening. The play (to
•	begin) at 8.00.
5	Excuse me. What time this train (to get) to London?
6	Lily is doing an Italian course at the moment. The course (to finish) on
Ü	Wednesday.
7	Do you know about Alex and Jane? They (to get married)!
8	-My friends (to go) on holiday next Friday That's nice! Where
O	they?
9	I'm bored with this soap opera. When it (to finish)?
	Hurry up! Our train (to leave) in 5 minutes.
10	Turry up: Our train (to leave) in 5 minutes.
8	Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Simple, the Present Simple or the
	esent Continuous form.
1	I (to see) Peter at eight o'clock tomorrow. – Really? I thought he is in the
•	country with his mother.
2	What you (to do) on Sunday morning? – Nothing, I have no plans.
3	There is a new movie with Scarlett Johansson. I (to go) to the cinema
J	•
1	tomorrow. Would you like to go with me? – What time it (to start)?
4	Sarah (to have) a birthday party next Saturday you (to some)
E	come)? – Oh! I think I (to come).
5	Excuse me! What time the train (to arrive)? – At 5.45 you
	(to go) to Novosibirsk?

	Put each verb in brackets in the most appropriate Future form. More than one
	swer may be possible in some sentences.
1	I think fashion (be) very different in the year 2050.
2	My brother (study) classical music in Salzburg.
3	Don't lend Paul your car. He (crash) it.
4	I bought this camera because I (take) a photography course next week.
5	I'm sure William (not pass) the exams again.
6	The show (not start) until 7.30 so I think we (have) time to eat a
	sandwich first.
7	What (Harry / do) when he leaves school?
8	He has already decided: he (study) medicine in London.
10	
10	
1	
	No problem. <u>I'm going to pick</u> you up at nine.
_	No, problem. <u>I'll pick you</u> up at nine.
2	Why can't you come to the cinema tomorrow?
	I've already told you. We are having dinner with our cousins.
	I've already told you. We' <u>ll have</u> dinner with our cousins.
3	Hi Ferry. Are you walking to the bus stop?
	Yes, it's Kate birthday and <u>I'll get</u> the bus to her house.
	Yes, it's Kate birthday and I'm going to get the bus to her house.
4	Hey folks! The phone is ringing.
	Ok. I'll answer it.
	OK. I'm answering it.
5	Who do you think is going to get the job in the bank?
	I think James is getting the job.
	I think James will get the job.
6	This box looks awfully heavy!
	I <u>m helping</u> you carry it if you like.
	I' <u>ll help you</u> carry it if you like.

DIGITAL LITERACY

1	Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb to be.
1	Satellitesused for communication today.
2	Many discoveries made in the field of security in the past century.
3	Nowadays the information sent over the internet.
4	Scientific articles published in this journal every month.
5	Every second millions of calls made in the world.
6	The concert of me favourite band shown on TV last night.
7	A very important decision made by the Dean of the faculty yesterday.
8	Many songs sung at the music festival last week.
9	Everybody left the room and the TV set switched off.
10	Do you know by whom the radio invented.
2	Make sentences from the given words.
	esent Simple
	1 The fence / paint / every year.
	2 Cheese / make / from milk.
	3 The singer / show / every day.
	4 Roubles / change into dollars / at the bank.
	5 The machines / make / in Germany.
Pa	est Simple
	6 My car / damage / last night.
	7 The letter / post / yesterday.
	8 This computer / make / in the USA.
	9 The children / geve / some pens and pencils.
	10 Several people / hurt / in the accident last night.
3	Rewrite the following sentences into the passive.
E	xample: Someone broke this mirror last night. — The mirror was broken last night.
1	They play basketball on the beach.
2	Someone visits the palace every weekend.
3	Someone cleans the rooms in the hotel every day.
4	They pay the workers weekly.
5	Someone drives this car every week.
6	They grow bananas in Brazil.
7	Someone stole all my money.
8	They built the house two years ago.
9	Someone found a bike in the lake.

4 Choose the best answer to complete the information.

10 They bought this coat in France.

The Tower of London

The Tower of London is built / was built by William the Conqueror in 1078 as a castle and palace. Since that time it has been expanded to its present size, and used as an armoury, a zoo, a royal mint, a prison, and a museum. At the time when it is / was a prison a lot of people are locked / were locked in the Tower for their religious beliefs or suspected treason. Anne Boleyn, Sir Walter Raleigh and Elizabeth the First are shut / were shut there, too.

Spies are imprisoned / were imprisoned in the Tower during both World Wars. Some of the prisoners are allowed / were allowed to walk in the grounds, live in comfortable rooms and receive visitors. Many convicted are publicly executed / were publicly executed on Tower Hill. They are beheaded / were beheaded with the block and axe, which are kept and shown / were kept and shown in the Tower Armoury now.

The Jewel House is situated / was situated at the Tower. The collection of the in it. Saint Edward's Crown, the Imperial State Crown Jewels is kept / was kept Crown, and the royal sceptre are guarded / were guarded there. Saint Edward's is used / was used for the coronation ceremonies. 3000 precious jewels Crown are contained / were contained in the Imperial State Crown. In 1671 a daring is made / was made to steal the Crown Jewels by a man named Thomas Blood.

_	TD1 1		1	.1	. 1	•
	Put the verbs	in brae	ckets into	the correct	tense and	voice.

1	Not much (know) about this phenomenon at present time.
2	Peter (run) two kilomtres every day before work.
3	The new nightclub (open) last week.
4	The thieves (steal) the money from the safe yesterday.
5	This photo (take) by my father when I was three.
6	This tree is very old. It (plant) in the 19 th century.
7	I'm going home now because I (do) all the work five minutes ago.
8	Jim's house is very modern. It (build) only two years ago.
9	We (begin) work early, but we (not finish) until late.
10	That song (record) in 2012, but my favourite one (record) in
	2015

6 Make the following sentences negative.

- 1 Jam is made from fruit.
- 2 The dog is walked by the boys every day.
- 3 Our newspaper is brought by a boy every morning.
- 4 Mushrooms are collected in winter.
- 5 The waiter was asked to bring some water.
- 6 The grass was cut by Andrew.
- 7 An interesting book was published by the company.
- 8 We were invited to a concert last Sunday.
- 9 Alice was woken up at 7 o'clock by her mother.
- 10 The meeting was attended by several important scientists.

7 Respond to the situations with a negative sentence using the words and word combinations after 'but'.

	Example: Cars are made at this factory, t	but bicycles are not ma	de at this factory.		
1	Glass is made of sand, but paper				
2	Films are watched by many people, b		S		
3	Our house was built of wood, but the				
4	My dresses were made by my mother				
5	Bread was sold in this shop, but milk				
6	My books are kept on the shelf, but e	exercise books	·		
7	This apple tree was planted by me, but				
8	Apples are grown in Belarus, but oran	nges			
9	Yesterday the words were learnt by st	tudents, but rules	·		
10	My younger sister is usually given	n cereals for suppe	r, but my elder brother		
	 ·				
	Put the words in order to make pas	ssive questions.			
1	accepted? / Is / my apology				
2	Are / eagles / found / in Alaska?	7			
3	caught / last week? / the thieves / W				
4	by the police? / seen / the accident /				
5	the beans and carrots / cooked / together? / Were				
6	always / Are / in the English language	*	en		
7	built / in 1889? / the Eiffel Tower /				
8	opened? / the first underground railv	vay / was / Where			
	Write questions in the Passive form	n for these answers.			
1	Yes, it is. Rice is grown in Spain.				
	Yes, it is. Portuguese is spoken in Bra				
3	Yes, it is. The song is sung by his bro	ther.			
4	No, it isn't. The story isn't known.				
5	No, they aren't. Elephants aren't four				
6	Yes, it was. Sushi was first cooked in				
7	Yes, he was. Max was told to be quie				
8	Yes, it was. New York was named aft	•	York.		
9	No, it wasn't. The bicycle wasn't sold	•			
10	No, they weren't. The trees weren't c	ut down.			
10	Choose the correct variant.				
1	Chicken soup on Sundays.				
	a are cooked	b is cook	c is cooked		
2	The car last afternoon.				
	a be washed	b is washed	c was washed		

3 Cartoons ... by the kids every evening.

		a are watched	b is watch	c is watched
4	Homework b	y the students yesterda a wasn't done	y. b wasn't did	c isn't done
5	Grandfather 1	by his grandson. a is often helped	b is helped often	c often is helped
6	I to school by	car every day by my fat a was driven	her. b am driven	c are driven
7	A letter to uncle	Sam a few hours ag a sent	o. b is sent	c was sent
8	More and more	trees down every year a are cut	ar. b are cutted	c were cut
9	Baseball at m	y university. a aren't practiced	b isn't practice	c isn't practiced
10	the phone	by you when I called? a Was / answered	b Is / answered	c Does / answered

11 Put the positive and negative sentences into the Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive.

- 1 People keep money in banks.
- 2 They speak English in Australia.
- 3 People all over the world know Brad Pitt.
- 4 Carl Benz made the first motor car.
- 5 The government ordered them to build a new bridge.
- 6 John Lennon and Paul McCartney wrote the song 'Yesterday'.
- 7 She didn't find the book.
- 8 Van Gogh didn't paint 'Mona Lisa'.

12 Put the questions into the Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive.

- 1 Do people speak English in Costa Rica?
- 2 Do English people drink tea with milk?
- 3 Do farmers grow rice in Argentina?
- 4 How do people make sushi?
- 5 Where do people speak Mandarin?
- 6 Did Spain win the last Football World Cup?
- When did James Cook discover Australia?
- 8 When did Alexander Fleming discover penicillin?
- 9 How much money did the police find?
- 10 Who directed the film 'Avatar'?

APPLICATION

Verb + (to) + Infinitive or Verb + Verb+ing

1 Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

- 1 Виктор не пойдёт с вами он готовится к экзамену по информатике.
- 2 Обещаю поговорить с деканом о занятиях в новой лаборатории.
- 3 Нам обычно удаётся откладывать (save) по 300 долларов в месяц.
- 4 Я надеюсь завести новых друзей (make new friends) в компании.
- 5 Директор собирается предложить Дэвиду и его команде разрабатывать новую информационную технологию.
- 6 Джейк говорит, он не может позволить себе купить новый ноутбук в этом месяпе.
- 7 Мне нужно заменить свой старый компьютер в ближайшем будущем.
- 8 Я собираюсь попросить друга помочь мне наладить (fix) компьютер.
- 9 Мне приходится менять пароль от (for) почтового ящика (email account) довольно часто.
- 10 Сейчас мы учимся писать программы в JavaScript.
- 11 Линда хочет провести своё собственное исследование по вопросам компьютерной безопасности (*on computer security issues*).
- 12 Не забудьте установить автоматическое обновление для (set automatic updates for) всех приложений.

2 Translate the sentences into English. Use to ... or -ing.

- 1 В следующий раз не забудьте сделать домашнюю работу.
- 2 Мне нужно закончить доклад на этой неделе.
- 3 Попросите разрешения воспользоваться калькулятором.
- 4 Мой друг надеется учиться за границей (abroad) в следующем году.
- 5 Я никогда не отказываюсь помочь кому-то, если (*if*) у меня есть время.
- 6 Джеймс обычно избегает разговоров о своей работе.
- 7 Некоторые люди никогда не могут позволить себе купить собственный дом.
- 8 Не забудь выключить телевизор и компьютер.
- 9 Старайтесь использовать надёжные пароли для различных сайтов.
- 10 Мы хотим предложить Вам воспользоваться нашей новой программой.

REVISION

1. Complete the sentences using Conditionals.

- 1. If I (win) the lotto, I'd go on a round-the-world trip.
- 2. If I were a doctor, I (join) a team to help people in Africa.
- 3. If we (have) more time, we 'd stay.
- 4. If I had had a computer, I (send) you an e-mail, but unfortunately I didn't.
- 5. If I have a good mark at maths, I (be) very proud of myself.
- 6. If you were alone in the house and you heard a noise what (do)?
- 7. If I had finished the book I (send) it to you already.
- 8. If I were you I (save) some of your lottery winnings.
- 9. 10. If all the world's governments work together, pollution levels (decrease).
- 10. If I had known that you couldn't eat octopus, I (not buy) it/

2. Put the verb into the correct form active or passive.

The College 1_	officially	(open) last week. The o	college campus
2(b	uild) around a main so	quare. This is the heart of the	college as all the
paths and walky	ways lead out from this	s point. Car parking 3	(limit) and, in
fact, students 4	(not encou	urage) to come by car as the co	ollege
5	(serve) by a new b	ous service. The college 6	(situate) outside
the city that's w	thy it 7 (be)	necessary to include major fac	cilities like banks,
shops and post	office.		
There 8	(be) already two open	days and a third open 9	(plan) for next
week. So wheth	er you want to start st	udying or not why don't you s	go out to Hardacre
and see everyth	ing it has to offer.		

3. Complete the sentences using Conditionals.

- 1. If he ... (practice) every day, he ... (become) a champion.
- 2. If they ... (have) enough money, they ... (open) a restaurant next year.
- 3. I ... (visit) Sarah yesterday if I ... (know) that she was ill.
- 4. If she (not be) always late she (be) promoted
- 5. If Mum ... (not open) the windows, our room ... (not be) full of mosquitoes.
- 6. If we (win) the lottery, we (travel) around the world.
- 7. If you ... (go) with me to Paris last month, you ... (see) the Eifel Tower too.
- 8. He (get) a headache if he (use) the computer too much.
- 9. If it (not\rain), the flowers (die).
- 10. The river (freeze) if it (be) very cold.

4. Choose the right variant. Past simple or Present perfect.
 Michael to Washington last week to visit his parents. a) have gone b) has gone c) went
2. Tom and I friends since childhood.a) has beenb) werec) have been
3. Beethoven a great composer.a) wasb) have beenc) were
4. He his letter yet.a) didn't postb) haven't postedc) hasn't posted
5. It is my first car. I a car before. a) drive b) have drive c) have driven
6my letter from the USA yet? Iit to you a week ago. a) have – receiving / was sending b) did – receive / sent c) have – received / sent
7. I my key, I can't open the door. a) have lost b) lost c) has lost
8. My eldest son from University in 2010.a) have graduatedb) graduatedc) has graduated
9. The plane20 minutes ago. a) has landed b) landed c) has land
10. They together for 3 years.

- a) lived
- b) has lived
- c) have lived

5. Choose gerund or infinitive.

- 1. I am planning ... (to visit/visiting) my granny next week. (Я планирую навестить бабулю на следующей неделе.)
- 2. When they finish ... (to eat/eating) their lunch, they'll go to the office. (Когда они закончат обедать, они отправятся в офис.)
- 3. He suggested ... (to buy/buying) some food. (Он предложил купить немного продуктов.)
- 4. Does Sally enjoy ... (to go/going) to the gym? (Сэлли нравится ходить в тренажерный зал?)
- 5. Don't put off ... (to write/writing) a report till the end of the month. (Не откладывай написание доклада до конца месяца.)
- 6. John refused ... (to answer/answering) my question. (Джон отказался отвечать на мой вопрос.)
- 7. My brother intends ... (to get/getting) married soon. (Мой брат намеревается скоро жениться.)
- 8. I think she didn't mean ... (to hurt/hurting) you. (Думаю, она не хотела обидеть тебя.)
- 9. Keep ... (to beat/beating) the eggs. (Продолжай взбивать яйца.)
- 10. Fred can't afford ... (to travel/travelling) this year. (Фред не может себе позволить в этом году путешествовать.)
- 11. We expect ... (to leave/leaving) tomorrow. (Мы собираемся уехать завтра.)
- 12. Mary decided ... (to fly/flying) to Venice. (Мэри решила полететь в Венецию.)
- 13. The sportsmen hope ... (to get/getting) the best results. (Спортсмены надеются добиться лучших результатов.)
- 14. Are you going to give up ... (to smoke/smoking)? (Ты собираешься бросать курить?)
- 15. They don't want ... (to have/having) any more children. (Они больше не хотят иметь детей.)
- 16. I don't mind ... (to wash up/washing up). (Я не против того, чтобы помыть посуду.)
- 17. Girls, stop ... (to giggle/giggling). (Девочки, перестаньте хихикать.)
- 18. Ben likes ... (to play/playing) chess. (Бен любит играть в шахматы.)
- 19. Lara goes ... (to dance/dancing) every weekend. (Лара ходит на танцы каждые выходные.)
- 20. Harry can't stand ... (to work/working) on Saturdays. (Гарри не выносит работы по субботам.)

6. Make infinitives (add "to") or gerunds (add "-ing") of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct.

- 1. When I'm tired, I enjoy ... television. It's relaxing. (watch)
- 2. It was a nice day, so we decided ... for a walk. (go)
- 3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy ... for a walk? (go)
- 4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ... (wait)
- 5. They don't have much money. They can't afford ... out very often. (go)
- 6. I wish that dog would stop ... It's driving me mad. (bark)
- 7. Our neighbour threatened ... the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call)
- 8. We were hungry, so I suggested ... dinner early. (have)
- 9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk ... the train. (miss)
- 10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope ... something soon. (find)

Список использованных источников

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