

Grammar Task A. Put the verbs in Present Continuous or Past Continuous.

Example: Where is Tom? He **(to have)** a shower. – Where is Tom? He **is having** a shower.

1. I (to write) an English exercise now. 2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday. 3. My little sister (to sleep) now. 4. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 5. My friends (not to do) their homework now. They (to play) volleyball. 6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball. 7. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 8. She (not to read) now. 9. Now she (to go) to school. 10. What you (to do) now? - I (to drink) tea. 11. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? - No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I (to eat) a banana. 12. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again.

Grammar Task B. Put the verbs in Past Simple or Past Continuous.

Example: I **(to wake up)** early yesterday. It **(to be)** a beautiful morning. The sun **(to shine)** and the birds **(to sing)**. – I **woke up** early yesterday. It **was** a beautiful morning. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**.

1. Last Sunday we (to go) skiing in the country. There (to be) a lot of snow in the fields and we (to enjoy) ourselves. We (to ski) for two hours and a half. 2. They (to meet) at the station two hours ago. 3. Where you (to spend) last Sunday? 4. We (to be) in a hurry because only twenty minutes (to be) left before the beginning of the performance. 5. I (to play) the violin when my friend (to come) in. He (to invite) me to the theatre and I (to accept) the invitation with pleasure. 6. He (to ring) up his friend and (to ask) him about the homework. 7. When I (to come) to the theatre, my friend already (to wait) for me. 8. When I (to go) to the dentist's, I (to break) my arm. 9. When the teacher (to walk) into the classroom, the boys (to listen) to pop music and the girls (to eat) chips and (to drink) lemonade. 10. She (to go) to the bank when I (to meet) her. She (not to go) to the doctor's. 11. What you (to do) when the accident (to happen)? - I (to walk) out of the hospital. 12. When the thieves (to take) his money, he (to leave) the bank.

Grammar Task C. Fill in the gaps with *will* or the correct form of *be going to*.

Example: A: Why do you need so many newspapers?
B: Because we ... **make** something from papier mache
A: Why do you need so many newspapers?
B: Because we **are going to make** something from papier mache.

1. A: I'm very hot.
B: Me too. I ... turn on the fan.
2. A: Did you call the office?
B: No, I ... call them later.
3. A: Will you come to the party on Saturday?
B: No, I can't. I ... visit my sister.
4. A: Mr Grant is coming for dinner tonight.
B: Yes, I know. I ... pick him up from the station.
5. A: There's a button missing from your shirt.
B: Oh! I ... sew another one on.
6. A: Look at that tree!
B: Oh, my goodness! It ... fall on that car!
7. A: Have you decided what to get Larry for his birthday?
B: Yes. I ... give him a waterproof watch.

Grammar Task D. Put the verb into the correct form.

Example: If the weather ... **(be)** fine, we ... **(go)** to the country. - If the weather **is** fine, we **will go** to the country.

1. If I ... **(not see)** you tomorrow, I ... **(phone)** you.
2. When I ... **(come)** back home tonight, I ... **(take)** a shower.
3. Take an umbrella in case it ... **(rain)**.
4. Be careful! If you ... **(not be)** careful, you'll fall.
5. We ... **(not start)** dinner until all our friends... **(arrive)**.
6. Your father ... **(help)** you, as soon as he ... **(have)** time.
7. I ... **(lend)** you the money on condition that you ... **(return)** it to me next week.
8. I'm going to work in the garden this afternoon unless it ... **(be)** too cold.
9. My sister wants to live in our house while we... **(be)** away on holiday.
10. If it ... **(be)** hot in the afternoon, we... **(go)** to the beach.
11. ... you ... **(go)** to the party if they ... **(invite)** you?
12. I ... **(tell)** him the news when I ... **(see)** him.

Grammar Task E. Translate from English into Russian.

Example: He used to travel a lot. – Раньше он много путешествовал.

- 1 She used to have long hair.
- 2 We used to go to Wales every summer.
- 3 Did you use to sing or play an instrument?
- 4 He didn't use to snore.
- 5 She was used to jogging on cold morning.

Grammar Task F. Put the verbs in Present Continuous or Present Perfect.

Example: 1. Have you **(to find)** the book? 2. What are you **(to look)** for? - **Have** you **found** the book?
What **are** you **looking** for?

1. What are you (to talk) about? 2. We have just (to talk) about it. 3. He has just (to say) something about it. 4. She is (to tell) them some interesting story. 5. He has (to tell) us nothing about it. 6. She has (to tell) them some stories about dogs. 7. We have (to have) two lessons today. 8. They are (to have) a meeting now. 9. She has not (to speak) yet. 10. They have (to ask) me several questions. 11. He has already (to learn) the rule. 12. I am (to write) an exercise. 13. 'What is he (to do)?' - 'He is (to read) a newspaper.' 14. Have you (to read) any stories by Jack London? 15. 'What are you (to do) here?' - 'I am (to write) a letter to my friends.' 16. Who has (to write) this article? 17. What language are you (to study)? 18. We have already (to learn) a lot of English words. 19. What is she (to teach) them? 20. Who has (to teach) you to do it? 21. He has just (to do) something for us.

Grammar Task G. Put the verbs in Present Perfect or Past Simple.

Example: The weather **(to change)**, and we can go for a walk. The wind **(to change)** that morning. - The weather **has changed**, and we can go for a walk. The wind **changed** that morning.

1. We (to travel) around Europe last year. 2. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot. 3. I (to see) Pete today. 4. She (to see) this film last Sunday. 5. Alex (to meet) his friend two hours ago. 6. I just (to meet) our teacher. 7. The children already (to decide) what to do with the books. 8. Yesterday they (to decide) to help their grandmother. 9. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 10. She (to live) there last year. 11. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again. 12. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 13. Mary (to buy) a new hat. 14. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday. 15. The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it.

Grammar Task H. Put the verbs in Future Simple, Future Continuous or Future Perfect.

Example: I **(to do)** my homework from three till six. My father **(to come)** home at seven o'clock tomorrow. I **(to do)** all my homework by the time he comes, and we **(to go)** for a walk together. - I **will be doing** my homework from three till six. My father **will come** home at seven o'clock tomorrow. I **will have done** all my homework by the time he comes, and we **will go** for a walk together.

1. I (to do) my homework tomorrow. 2. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock tomorrow. 3. I (to do) my homework by six o'clock tomorrow. 4. When I come home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper. 5. When you come to my place tomorrow, I (to read) your book. I (to do) my homework by the time you come. 6. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (to write) a composition the whole evening. 7. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. I (to watch) TV the whole evening. 8. What you (to do) tomorrow? 9. What you (to do) at eight o'clock tomorrow? 10. You (to play) volley-ball tomorrow?

Grammar Task I. Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Use the Present Perfect Continuous.

Example: How long ____ she _____ here? **(to sing)** – How long **has she been singing** here?

- 1 Max _____ this comic book. **(not to read)**
- 2 How long ____ they _____ French? **(to learn)**
- 3 I _____ for two months now. **(not to drive)**
- 4 ____ she _____ the whole morning? **(to walk)**
- 5 Who _____ in the garden? **(to dig)**
- 6 It _____ much in this area. **(not to rain)**
- 7 How long _____ you _____ this earring? **(to wear)**
- 8 Marie _____ in her diary. **(not to write)**
- 9 ____ he _____ matchstick figures the whole lesson? **(to draw)**
- 10 What _____ we _____? **(to do)**

Grammar Task J. Use the verbs in Present, Past or Future Simple Passive.

Example: St. Petersburg **(to found)** in 1703. - 19. St. Petersburg **was founded** in 1703.(Past Simple Passive)

1. Bread (to eat) every day. 2. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 3. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 4. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. 5. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 6. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 7. This work (to do) tomorrow. 8. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 9. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 10. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons. 11. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. 12. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 13. My question (to answer) yesterday. 14. Hockey (to play) in winter. 15. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 16. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London. 17. His new book (to finish) next year. 18. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets.

Grammar Task K. Find the correct form of the verb (Active or Passive)

Example: She will **(meet, be met)** them in the hall upstairs. - She **will meet** them in the hall upstairs. (Active)

1. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room. 2. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift. 3. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloak-room downstairs. 4. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs. 5. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel. 6. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum. 7. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel bureau.

Grammar Task L. Translate from Russian into English. Use Present Simple Active or Present Simple Passive.

Example: Ее часто посылают на почту. – She is often sent to the Post Office. (Present Simple Passive)

1. Он каждый день рассказывает нам что-нибудь интересное. 2. Ему каждый день рассказывают что-нибудь интересное. 3. Я часто посылаю письма друзьям. 4. Меня часто посылают на юг. 5. Я всегда хвалю моих друзей. 6. Меня всегда хвалят дома. 7. Каждую субботу папа показывает дедушке мои оценки. 6. Каждую субботу папе показывают мои оценки. 9. Мы часто вспоминаем вас. 10. Нас часто вспоминают в деревне.

Grammar Task M. Translate from Russian into English. Use Past Simple Active or Past Simple Passive.

Example: Ему задали много вопросов. – He was asked a lot of questions. (Past Simple Passive)

1. Вчера я попросил учителя помочь мне. 2. Вчера меня попросили помочь однокласснику. 3. Прошлым летом я учил сестру плавать. 4. Прошлым летом меня учили плавать. 5. Я посоветовал моему другу поступить в спортивную секцию. 6. Я дал своей собаке кусок сахара. 7. Мне дали на обед суп. 8. Вчера нам задавали много вопросов на уроке. 9. Я ответил на все вопросы. 10. Мой портфель купили в прошлом году. 11. Эти орехи съели вчера.

Exercise 3. Read and translate the text.

TEXT B. DIFFERENT TYPES OF TELEPHONE SYSTEMS.

The word *telephone* comes from the Greek words *tele*, meaning “far,” and *phone*, meaning “sound,” and refers to a telecommunications device that allows the human voice to travel across great distances. There are different types of telephones and corresponding types of telephone systems. The three main types of telephone systems are Plain Old Telephone Service, cellular wireless phones, and Internet Protocol

phones.

Landline telephone systems are part of the Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS), the analog service with copper wiring that is the direct great-grand-baby of the original telephone system courtesy of Alexander Graham Bell. The advantages include standardized equipment, predictable sound quality, and — due to direct connections to the central office of the company — no need to share the system's capacity with others. Because switches are in place, creating a private circuit for each phone call, it is also called the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). A new-fangled term, given the recent alternatives, is "landlines."

Another of the types of telephone systems is for cellular wireless phones, with individual companies having their own networks with varying technology. Like POTS systems, cellular wireless telephone systems are full-duplex systems, meaning that both people on the call can talk at the same time, but cell phones use radio frequencies, rather than copper wire. Though cellular networks began as mobile voice networks only, they now carry both voice and data. Some networks are national, while others are international, and new technologies are continually in development. The networks known as 3G support not only cell phones, but also netbook computers, smartphones, and wireless modem aircards.

Internet Protocol (IP) telephone systems, also called Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), are another group of the telephone systems that are in use in the 21st century. This type of telephone service piggy-backs on existing Internet service, either cable service or DSL broadband. A device called an Analog Telephone Adaptor is the go between that connects whatever phone you happen to have with either your broadband modem — or your router, if you have one.

IP systems can be set up with a single line for both Internet and telephone service, which can save money. With an Integrated T1 line, instead of being set up for voice, on the one hand, or data, on the other, the T1 line is able to handle both. With Dynamic T1, the line is capable of assigning bandwidth as needed, given the current use.

