

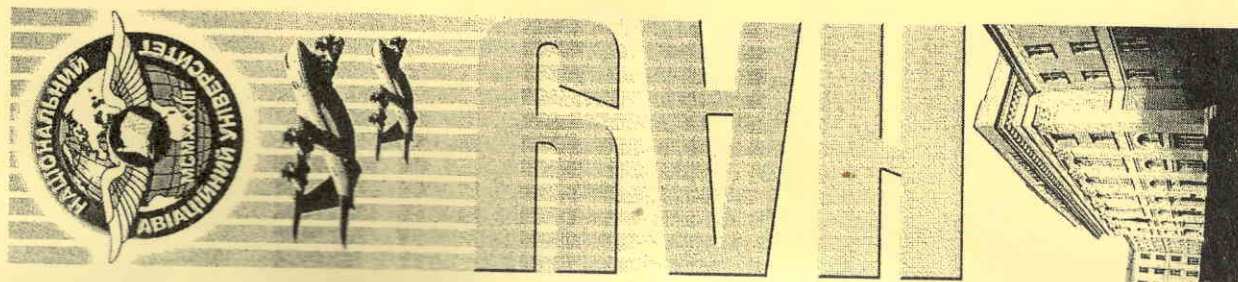
МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Національний авіаційний університет

С. П. Гринюк

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ПРАКТИКУМ З ГРАМАТИКИ

Практикум

Київ 2015



VIVERE!
VINCERE!
CREARE!

Львів 2015

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Автор С. П. Гринюк

Рецензенти: О.В. Ковтун – д.п.н., доц.
Т.О.Вакуленко – к.ф.н., доц.
Н. О.Арістова – к.п.н., доц.

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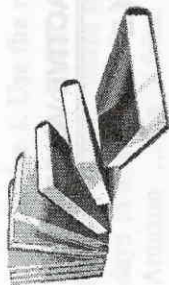
Гринюк С. П.

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Практикум містить стислий довідник з граматики англійської мови для систематизації знань над видо-часовими формами дієслова у таблицях і комплекс вправ для закріплення основних граматичних явищ з теми.
Для студентів напрямів підготовки 6.030101 «Соціологія», 6.130102 «Соціальна робота».

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ВСТУП

Практикум призначений для студентів вищих навчальних закладів для закріплення відповідних граматичних навичок вживання видо-часових форм англійського дієслова.

Основною метою даного практикуму є подальше формування, розвиток та автоматизація навичок правильного вживання основних граматичних правил з теми «Видо-часові форми англійського дієслова».

Структурно практикум включає такі розділи: групи часів Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous у активному та пасивному станах, способи вираження майбутньої дії в англійській мові.

Кожен розділ складається зі стислого теоретичного коментаря, поданого у таблицях, та низки тренувальних вправ, які відображають теоретичну складову розділу, націлені на оптимізацію засвоєння лексико-граматичних структур та їх функціонування у мові. При виборі вправ у розрахунок приймалися їхня комунікативна спрямованість і лексичне наповнення, характерне для мовних ситуацій спілкування. Кожний розділ завершується контрольною вправою-перекладом з української на англійську мову, призначеною для перевірки не тільки засвоєння вивченого матеріалу, але й загальної мовної компетенції студентів. Необхідні пояснення наведені у завданнях, прикладах та поясненнях до вправ.

Запропонований практикум сприяє формуванню граматичних навичок та реалізації їх у стилістично різноманітних ситуаціях мовного характеру, ознайомленню з культурою англійських країн, культурою спілкування та етикетом, розширенню лінгвістичних знань у цілому.

Передбачається, що даний практикум допоможе зробити процес навчання граматиці більш цікавим і ефективним і буде сприяти розвитку і закріпленню граматичних навичок студентів, а також розвитку навичок самостійної роботи, якщо така передбачається.

Студенти одержують інформацію, потрібну для подальшої роботи над свідомим опануванням граматичних навичок, закріплюють і розширюють отримані знання.

Part 1. ENGLISH TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE

UNIT I. PRESENT SIMPLE

The Verb "To Be"

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm	Am I?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he?
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she?
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it?
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they?

Used

As a link-verb with nouns and adjectives: I am sad. You are polite. She is a singer. They are not actors. Are we late?

The Verb "To Have (Got)"

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I have	I've (got)	I have not	I haven't	Have I?
You have	You've (got)	You have not	You haven't	Have you?
He has	He's (got)	He has not	He hasn't	Has he?
She has	She's (got)	She has not	She hasn't	Has she?
It has	It's (got)	It has not	It hasn't	Has it?
We have	We've (got)	We have not	We haven't	Have we?
You have	You've (got)	You have not	You haven't	Have you?
They have	They've (got)	They have not	They haven't	Have they?

Used

- To show that something belongs to somebody: He has (got) a ball.
- To describe people, animals or things: She has (got) blue eyes.
- With the following expressions: I've got a headache, I've got a temperature, I've got a cough, I've got a toothache, I've got a cold, I've got a problem.

Exercise 1. Use the right form of the verb "to be".

- Paris ... the capital of France.
- I ... interested in football.
- I ... hungry.
- It ... warm today.
- Rome ... in Spain.
- There ... seven days in a week.
- My hands ... cold.
- Sarah and I ... sisters.
- The Amazon ... in Africa.
- Diamonds ... cheap.
- Surfing ... a dangerous sport.
- Pandas ... cute animals.
- There ... a big tree in the garden.

Exercise 2. Make the sentences negative.

- You are interested in art.
- The shops are open today.
- This hotel is expensive.
- The houses in this street are very old.
- John is angry with me.
- The customer is always right.
- It is windy today.
- We are from China.
- She is beautiful.
- They are naval officers.
- There is a picture on the wall.
- They are Canadian.

Exercise 3. Write questions to given below sentences.

- It is sunny today.
- Alice is from Italy.
- I am afraid of dogs.
- My shoes are dirty.
- He is hungry.
- They are very happy today.
- Her daughter is 27 years old, and she is a painter.
- Those flowers are beautiful.
- He is a careful driver.
- There are some letters for me today.
- I am interested in music.
- It is an old house.

Exercise 4. Fill in "have got" or "has got". Then write questions and negations, as in the example.

Example: Steven has got a new car. (a new bicycle?)

Has Steven got a new bicycle?

No, Steven hasn't got a new bicycle.

- Sally ... an umbrella. (a hat?)
- Anna and Tom ... a parrot. (a horse?)
- The table ... four legs. (three legs?)
- The dog ... a long tail. (a short tail?)
- Julie ... a big house. (a small house?)
- Mike ... a computer. (a camera?)
- They ... a white cat. (a black cat?)
- Susan ... a pet. (a doll?)
- They ... stamps. (music CDs?)

Exercise 5. Read the information about the two people below. Then, write short texts about them; don't forget to complete the information about yourself in a similar way.

Name: Nora	Name: Pierre
Surname: Milton	Surname: Delon
Age: 49	Age: 17
Job: Secretary, Star TV Channel	Job: Student, St Martin's College
Nationality: Canadian	Nationality: French

Exercise 6. Look at the pictures. In pairs ask and answer questions using the prompts as in the example.

Example: A: *Has Fiona Smith got a cheap car?*

B: *No, she hasn't. She's got an expensive car.*



- 1 (Fiona Smith/cheap car)
- 2 (Mary Newton/small house)
- 3 (Fiona Smith/ a tent)
- 4 (Mary Newton/a watch)
- 5 (Fiona Smith/many jewels)
- 6 (Mary Newton/a yacht)
- 7 (Fiona Smith/a big house)
- 8 (Mary Newton/many dresses)

Exercise 7. Write about Fiona Smith and Mary Newton as in the example.

Fiona Smith has got a big house but Mary Newton hasn't. She's got a small house.

"There is / There are"

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
There is	There's	There is not	There isn't	Is there...? Yes, there is, No, there isn't.
There are	---	There are not	There aren't	Are there...? Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

Used

To say that something/someone exists: There's a sofa in the room. There are four children in the garden. There are two pictures on the wall. There isn't a TV in the room. What else is there in the room?

Exercise 8. Fill in the gaps with "there is" or "there are" in the correct form.

1. ... lots of rooms in the Royal Hotel. It is very big.
2. ... twenty-five children in my class.
3. '... any biscuits left?' 'No, I'm sorry, I ate them all.'
4. It is winter now. ... any leaves on the trees.
5. Can we listen to some music?' 'No, ... a radio in this room.'
6. 'Can I have some sugar in my coffee?' 'No, I'm afraid ... any left.'

Exercise 9. Now, in pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts, as in the example.

a bus / a restaurant / trees / a lamppost / office blocks / a supermarket

Example: A: *Is there a bus?*
B: *No, there isn't.*

Exercise 10. Look at the table below. What is there at the Paradise Hotel? In pairs, ask and answer as in the example.

Example: A: *Is there a swimming pool at the hotel?*
B: *Yes, there is.*

PARADISE HOTEL	Swimming pool	v
	Tennis courts	v
	Golf course	x
	Disco	x
	Shops	x
	Restaurant	v
	Café	x
	Bar	v

Exercise 11. You're staying at the Paradise Hotel and you're writing a letter to a friend. Complete the letter saying what "there is/isn't" or "there are/aren't" at the hotel.

Dear (your friend's name),

I'm staying at the Paradise Hotel. It is great! There is a swimming pool, a, a and a There are some too, but there isn't a or a There aren't shops either, but I'm having lots of fun. See you soon.

Best wishes,
.....(your name)

Exercise 12. Translate into English using the construction "there is / there are".

1. На столі багато підручників? – Так, багато. 2. У класі є дошка? – Ні. 3. У класній кімнаті чотири столи та сім стільців. 4. У коробці є крейда? – Так, є. 5. На парті є папір? – Ні, там немає ніякого паперу. 6. На столі багато хліба? – Так, багато. 7. Скільки зошитів у сумці? – Вісім. 8. Що є на столі у вчителя? – Підручники, зошити, книги, ручки та шматок крейди. 9. В корзині 5 зелених яблук. 10. На стіні чудова картина.

Form of the Verb

Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I work	I do not work	I don't work	Do I work?
You work	You do not work	You don't work	Do you work?
He works	He does not work	He doesn't work	Does he work?
She works	She does not work	She doesn't work	Does she work?
It works	It does not work	It doesn't work	Does it work?
We work	We do not work	We don't work	Do we work?
You work	You do not work	You don't work	Do you work?
They work	They do not work	They don't work	Do they work?

Time expressions

always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely / seldom, never, from time to time, occasionally, hardly ever, every morning / afternoon / evening / night / day / week; once a week / month / year; on Mondays / Tuesdays, in the morning / afternoon / evenings; at night / the weekend, etc.

Spelling rules: V+(e)s

Letter combinations	Example	Pronunciation
1. consonant + s	run – runs, ask – asks, work – works	[s], [z]
2. verbs ending in: -ch, -s, -sh, -x, -z + -es	catch – catches, pass – passes, push – pushes, box – boxes, buzz – buzzes	[ɪz]
3. consonant + y	fly – flies, cry – cries, try – tries	[z]
4. verbs ending in vowel + y	play – plays, pay – pays	[z]
5. go, do + -es	do – does, go – goes	[dɒz], [ɡoʊz]

Used for:

1. Permanent states, repeated actions and daily routines: I go to work five times a week.
2. General truths and laws of nature: It rarely rains in the desert.
3. Timetables (trains, planes, etc.) and programmes: The plane to London takes off at 6:45.
4. Sports commentaries, reviews and narration: Hill kicks the ball and passes it to Dawson.

Exercise 13. Write negations to the given below sentences in the present simple.

1. You know the answer. 2. He has breakfast at 8.00. 3. He loves her.
4. Some pupils wear uniforms. 5. He trusts you. 6. The park closes at dusk. 7. He misses his mother. 8. The children like sweets.
9. He finishes work at 6.00. 10. He lives beside the sea. 11. This stove heats the water. 12. He usually believes you.

Exercise 14. Write questions to the given below sentences in the present simple.

1. She plays chess very well. 2. He leaves home at 8.00 every day. 3. Ann arranges everything. 4. She agrees with you. 5. Their dogs bark all night. 6. Their neighbours often complain. 7. Tom enjoys driving at night. 8. Tom looks very well. 9. They sell fresh grape juice here. 10. He charges more than other photographers. 11. The last train leaves at midnight. 12. He relaxes at weekends. 13. She refuses to discuss it.

Exercise 15. Write questions and negations as in the example.

Example: Simon likes tea.

Does Simon like tea?

Simon doesn't like tea.

1. We often play basketball on Saturdays. 2. Bill drives to work every day. 3. Our dog likes biscuits. 4. They live in France. 5. Samantha works in a supermarket. 6. Paul and Mary often go to the gym. 7. David always gets up at 8 o'clock. 8. Miss Jones teaches maths. 9. Sue and Jill usually wear jeans.

Exercise 16. Expand the following into sentences in order to make true statements with "doesn't" or "don't" where necessary.

Example: water / boil / at 100°C – *Water boils at 100°C.*

rice / grow / on trees – *Rice doesn't grow on trees.*

1. Chicks / hatch / from eggs.
2. Kangaroos / live / in Spain.
3. Plants / need / water to grow.
4. Rain / fall / from clouds.
5. Astronauts / travel / in submarines.
6. Cows / lay / eggs.
7. Pandas / live / in Italy.
8. Elephants / eat / meat.
9. Fish / walk / on land.
10. The sun / set / in the east.
11. Bees / give milk.
12. Caterpillars / turn / into butterflies.
13. Wool / come / from sheep.

Exercise 17. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

1. I ... (play) football with my friends on Sundays.
2. Tina ... (walk) to school every day.
3. We ... (go) to bed at 10 o'clock every night.
4. Penguins ... (live) in the Antarctic.
5. Tony ... (study) maths at university.
6. Jo and Peter ... (visit) their grandparents every week.
7. Sally ... (speak) Spanish.
8. Susan ... (wash) her hair every day.
9. Water ... (boil) at 100° Celsius.

Exercise 18. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

This restaurant is called "Vienna". Ten people (work) here. Julia Thomas is the owner. She (go) to the restaurant at four o'clock in the afternoon. The waiters (arrive) at half past four. They (set) the tables and (tidy) the kitchen. The chef, Pierre Rousseau, (come) at five o'clock. He (prepare) the food for the evening. The restaurant (open) at six o'clock. Many people (eat) here because the food is very good. The restaurant (close) at one o'clock in the morning, and at half past one Julia, the chef and the waiters (go) home.

Exercise 19. In pairs, ask questions to find out these things about your partner. Then change roles.

Example: A: How often do you help with the housework?

B: I seldom help with the housework.

A: Do you live in London?

B: No, I don't. I live in Rome.

A: Do you go to school?

B: Yes, I do.

- 1... help with the housework?
2. ... watch TV in the evenings?
3. ... play computer games in your free time?
4. ... go to the cinema at the weekends?
5. ... wake up at 6.30?
6. ... go to parties?
7. ... eat Chinese food?
8. ... live in London?
9. ... go to school?
10. ... like maths?
11. ... speak French?
12. ... play the piano?
13. ... play football?

Exercise 20. Open the brackets using the present simple.

1. The swimming bath (open) at 9.00 and (close) at 18.00 every day.
2. What time the bank (close) in Britain?
3. I have a car, but I (not/use) it very often.
4. The sun (not/go) round the earth.
5. The River Amazon (flow) into the Pacific Ocean.
6. How many cigarettes you (smoke) a day?
7. He (not/know) how to use the card catalog in the library.
8. Her husband always (help) her wife to do laundry.
9. Family members (love) each other.
10. Happiness (mean) different things to different people.
11. We (not/have) information about it.
12. Peter always (play) his stereo too loud.
13. Jayne's apartment (not/differ) from Bill's.
14. Professor Williams (enjoy) teaching and writing.
15. When this train (leave)?
16. Although the medicine (taste) bad, it seems to help my condition.
17. Professor Stone (keep) few chairs in his office because he (not/have) room for many.
18. Alice (color) her hair?
19. You (know) whether the movie starts at 7? 20. They (wait) for him to return.
21. The concert this evening (start) at 7.30.
22. The art exhibition (open) on 3 May and (finish) on 15 July.
23. Trees (provide) oxygen and homes for animals.
24. He (to go) to the Public Library very often.
25. Many different species of fish (live) on coral reefs.
26. Many people (use) coal and oil as fuel for heating in their homes.
27. Ocean life (produce) 90 % of our oxygen.
28. Trees (disappear) because of fires and logging.
29. Coal and oil supplies (decrease).
30. We (pollute) the oceans with rubbish.
31. Children (be) always happy when school (break) for the holidays.

Exercise 21. Translate into English using the present simple tense.

1. Ми завжди раді бачити Вас тут.
2. Тут часто ідуть дощі.
3. Взимку тут рідко випадає сніг.
4. Як правило, я ходжу в театр у неділю.
5. Він завжди знайде потрібне слово.
6. Кожного ранку вони приходять до офісу.
7. Багато моїх друзів мешкають у центрі міста.
8. Він не робітник.
9. Ви ходите туди після інженер.

занять? 10. У мене великі неприємності. 11. Він завжди добрий зі мною. 12. Вибачте, вона почувалася зле. 13. Ви занадто багато дивитесь кінокомедій. 14. Ми працюємо з іноземними фірмами. 15. Джон постійно купує ці журнали. 16. Йому з дитинства не подобається така музика. 17. Зараз я хочу лимонаду. 18. Я їм самі тільки овочі з минулого літа. 19. Я маю сім'ю. Ми живемо у Лондоні. 20. Хлопець трішки блідий. Він хворий? 21. Роман погано розмовляє англійською. 22. Тетяні потрібна ручка. – Вона у мене в сумці. 23. Кейт друкує добре, а Джек – ні. 24. Кен добре грає в теніс. 25. Чому Джейн не хоче піти з нами на дискотеку? 26. У вас багато яблунь у саду? Чому Ви не варите яблучне варення цього року? 27. Вони гарні друзі? 28. Скажіть нам, як вас звати. 29. Він ходить на роботу кожного дня. 30. Чому у нього в кімнаті так багато книг? 31. Він дуже сумує за дітьми. 32. Їй дуже подобається читати. 33. Він отримує листи кожного дня. 34. Чи подобається їм ця музика? 35. Вона грає на піаніно. 36. Джим робить помилки у вправах. 37. Марк тримає газети у письмовому столі. 38. Чарльз не любить м'ясо. 39. Коли вони відпочивають? 40. Ми снідаємо о восьмій. 41. Джим пише Марі листи французькою мовою. 42. Що ти зазвичай робиш у вихідний день? 43. Вона каже, що їй подобаються світлі сукні. 44. – Хочеш зараз чаю? – Так. Я п'ю чай кілька разів на день. 45. Щовечора він сидить у кріслі і читає журнали. 46. Вона живе у нашому будинку. 47. Ми слухаємо музику вечорами. 48. Ви робите вже небагато помилок. 49. Він працює у полі. 50. Йому подобається роздивлятися картини.

UNIT II. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Form

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am working	I am not working	Am I working?
You are working	You are not working	Are you working?
He is working	He is not working	Is he working?
She is working	She is not working	Is she working?
It is working	It is not working	Is it working?
We are working	We are not working	Are we working?
You are working	You are not working	Are you working?
They are working	They are not working	Are they working?

Time expressions

now, at the moment, these days, at present, tonight, nowadays, still, etc.

Spelling rules: V+ing

letter combinations	example
1. verbs ending in -e drop the -e+ -ing:	write – writing, make – making
2. verbs ending in one stressed vowel between two consonants double the last consonant + -ing:	run – running, rob – robbing
3. verbs ending in -l, double the l+ -ing:	travel – travelling
4. verbs ending in -ie, drop -ie and take -y+ -ing:	tie – tying, lie – lying

Used for

1. Actions taking place now, at the moment of speaking: Helen is working hard these days.
2. Changing or developing situations: More and more forests are disappearing because of fires.
3. Actions that we have already arranged to do in the near future, especially when the time and place have been decided: Melanie is getting married at 3 this afternoon.
4. With “always” when we want to express irritation at actions which happen too often: You're always forgetting to pay the bills.

Exercise 22. Fill in with the present continuous.

1. He (sit) at the desk. 2. They (play) football. 3. She (eat) dinner. 4. You (read) a book. 5. The dog (sleep). 6. Ann

(swim). 7. I ... (watch) TV. 8. Tony ... (write) a letter. 9. The birds ... (sing). 10. Mum ... (make) a cake. 11. They ... (walk) now. 12. She ... (work) hard these days. 13. He ... (drink) Coke. 14. They ... (listen) to the radio. 15. Oxana ... (ride) a bike now. 16. We ... (run).

Exercise 23. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

Example: coming / the train / is? – Is the train coming?

1. why / is / barking / the dog?
2. talking / phone / not / is / he / the / on.
3. suitcases / are / packing / they / their.
4. not / watching / she / is / TV.
5. where / your / staying / are / friends?
6. learning / am / at the moment / play / I / to / golf.
7. you / going / shops / are / to / the?

Exercise 24. Rewrite the text making it negative in the sentences used in present continuous.

There are three people in the kitchen. The man with the white hair is sitting at the table. He is wearing a white shirt and a green apron. He is putting the food on the plates. The other man and the woman are standing next to the cupboards. They are preparing food.

Exercise 25. Make questions to each sentence in the text.

The people are walking along the road. They are wearing trousers and jackets. The boy is pushing his bicycle. He is walking away from the other people. He is wearing trousers and a sweater. He is wearing a helmet on his head. They are telling the stories. They are enjoying the company of each other.

Exercise 26. In pairs, act out similar dialogues using the prompts below, as in the example.

Grandpa / kitchen / cook	Mum / Grandpa / kitchen / feed the dog
A	B
A: Grandpa, where are you?	A: Mum, where is Grandpa?
B: I'm in the kitchen.	B: He's in the kitchen.
A: What are you doing?	A: What's he doing?
B: I'm cooking.	B: He's feeding the dog.

1. Dad / Mum / living room / watch TV
2. Grandma / garden / water the flowers
3. Helen / Tom / dining room / have dinner
4. Helen / bathroom / wash my hair
5. Dad / uncle Phil / garage / clean his bike

Exercise 27. Change the sentences using the present continuous.

1. She often sits here. (Now). 2. My father works here every morning. (Still). 3. My mother cooks dinner every day. (Now). 4. It often rains here in autumn. (Now). 5. The teacher answers his students' questions at each lesson. (At this moment). 6. He always waits for his friend. (At present). 7. She thinks about her friend a lot. (At the moment). 8. They go cycling on the weekends. (at the present moment). 9. She waters flowers in the garden two times a week. (Now). 10. Roman usually drinks coffee in the morning. (At this moment). 11. They cook when they come back home earlier. (At the present moment).

Exercise 28. Open the brackets using the present continuous.

1. I (not to drink) coffee now. I (to write) an English exercise. 2. Your friend (to do) his homework now? 3. Look! The baby (to sleep). 4. My father (not to sleep) now. He (to work) in the garden. 5. What your sister (to do) now? – She (to wash) her face and hands. 6. What you (to do) at the moment? – I (to feed) my cat. 9. Be quiet! – Nick (to sleep). 10. He (to repair) his bicycle now. 11. (on the phone) Don't come to my place now. I (clean) my apartment. – Come better later in the evening today. 12. I (to watch) TV the whole evening today. 13. They (wear) trousers and jackets. 14. The boy (push) his bicycle now. 15. Ann (cut) the grass now. 16. The dog (chase) the cat now. 17. He (drive) the car now and (speak) on the phone. 18. They (marry) these weekends. 19. Oleg is in the autoshop now, he (buy) a car now. 20. They (clean) the windows at the present moment.

Exercise 29. Put the verbs into the present continuous or the present simple.

1. 'Where's Sally?' 'She (speak) to Paul'. 2. Sometimes we (go) to the cinema. 3. 'Steve is in the bathroom'. '(he/have) a shower?' 4. That villa (belong) to a rich businessman. 5. She (like) listening to music. She

(have) a lot of CDs. 6. You can turn off the television. I (not/watch) it. 7. I have a motorbike but I (not/usually/ride) it to work. 8. (you/want) to come to Julie's party with me? 9. Please be quiet, I (try) to do my homework. 10. Emily and Sara (work) at the ice cream store this summer. 11. Dennis (wear) jeans to work every day. 12. She (be) a carpenter. 13. My Granny never (drink) coffee. 14. Put on your raincoat, it (rain) heavily. 15. It often (rain) in autumn. 16. Don't make noise, children. Kate (listen) to music in that room. 17. Ben always (come) home from school at two o'clock.

Exercise 30. Read the following extracts and put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

A. These days, it seems everything 1) (change). Cities 2) (become) bigger and busier every year, technology 3) (develop) faster than ever before, and scientists 4) (learn) more about the way things work.

B. Water 1) (boil) at 100°C and (freeze) when the temperature 3) (drop) below 0°C. Salt water 4) (be) different, however.

C. This film 1) ... (be) great! It 2) (have) an all-star cast and the script 3) (be) very funny. The action 4) (begin) when two young men 5) (try) to rob a bank.

D. Rogers 1) (kick) the ball and 2) (pass) it to Jones. Jones 3) (run) down the pitch. He 4) (pass) the ball to Smith who 5) ... (shoot) and 6) (score)!

Exercise 31. Read the text and put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

Michael Blake is a politician. He 1) ... (be) a very busy man. Every morning, he 2) ... (leave) home at 8 o'clock, and 3) ... (go) to his office. He 4) ... (usually/have) meetings until lunchtime, and in the afternoon, he 5) ... (often/visit) the people of Madewell. He really 6) ... (enjoy) talking to people.

At the moment, he and his team 7) ... (organise) his election campaign. There are elections in June and he 8) ... (hope) to persuade lots of people to vote for him.

Next month, he 9) ... (go) to London to meet the Prime Minister. They 10) ... (have) a meeting to discuss future plans for Madewell.

Exercise 32. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вода замерзає при температурі 0°C? 2. Моя сестра багато працює над вимовою. 3. На кого ви зараз дивитесь? – Я дивлюсь на цю дівчину. 4. 3 ким розмовляє ваш друг? – Він розмовляє з нашим вчителем. 5. Семестр починається п'ятого лютого. 6. Сонце сідає на заході. 7. Чи добре вони розмовляють німецькою? 8. Куди Ви йдете? – Я йду додому. 9. Ці студенти зараз вчать нові слова. 10. Вона працює в магазині. 11. Хто стоїть біля вікна? – Моя сестра. 12. Під час уроку наш вчитель зазвичай стоїть біля столу. 13. Я ходжу на роботу щодня. 14. Мені подобається читати. 15. С'ю танцює з Роном зараз. 16. Годинник б'є дванадцять. 17. Починається дощ. 18. Хтось запитує Вас по телефону. 19. Як поважається Кейт? 20. Вони проводжають приятеля. 21. Ми обговорюємо новий фільм. 22. Скільки триває ваш робочий день? 23. Яку книгу пише Мері? 24. Вони запрошують Джона поїхати до моря. 25. Вона не розуміє Вас. 26. Який чудовий день сьогодні! 27. Він працює у саду зараз, підкопує дерева та зрізає зайве гілля. 28. Вони зараз грають у шахи, гра дуже напружена та цікава.

State Verbs

State verbs are verbs which do not normally have continuous tenses because they describe a state rather than an action.

1. verbs expressing <i>likes</i> and <i>dislikes</i> :	like, love, hate, dislike, enjoy, prefer, etc.
2. verbs of perception:	believe, know, notice, remember, forget, recognize, understand, realize, seem, think, etc.
3. verbs of senses:	see, hear, feel, taste, look, smell, sound.
4. some other verbs:	be, contain, fit, include, matter, need, belong, cost, owe, mean, own, appear, want, have.

State Verbs: State vs Dynamic Meaning

Verb	State meaning	Dynamic meaning
<i>Have</i>	He has a sports car. (=possesses)	He's having lunch now. (=is eating - idiom) Some idioms with have include: have breakfast/lunch/dinner; a bath/shower/swim/party; a(n) accident/experience/dream a baby; difficulty/fun/trouble, etc.
<i>See</i>	I can see an aeroplane in the sky. (=perceive with my eyes)	I'm seeing Jill tonight. (= am meeting)
<i>Be</i>	He is selfish. (character - permanent state)	He is being selfish. (behaviour - temporary situation)
<i>Feel</i>	This towel feels soft. (=has a soft texture)	Jill is feeling her son's forehead. (=is touching)
<i>Look</i>	Susan looks tired. (=appears)	Susan is looking at some photos. (=is studying)
<i>Smell</i>	The room smells of perfume. (=has the smell)	The cat is smelling its food. (=is sniffing)
<i>Taste</i>	The soup tastes awful. (=has an awful flavour)	She's tasting the soup. (=is testing the flavour of)
<i>Think</i>	I think she's Italian. (=believe)	I'm thinking about my holiday. (=am considering)

Exercise 33. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1) A: ... (you/know) that man over there?
B: Actually, I do. He's Muriel's husband.
- 2) A: Are you doing anything tomorrow evening?
B: Yes. I (see) Jack at nine o'clock.
- 3) A: I (see) you're feeling better.
B: Yes, I am, thank you.
- 4) A: What's that noise?
B: The people next door (have) a party.

- 5) A: Graham (have) a new computer.
B: I know. I've already seen it.
- 6) A: This dress (not/fit) me any more.
B: Why don't you buy a new one?
- 7) A: Your perfume ... (smell) nice. What is it?
B: It's a new perfume called Sunshine.
- 8) A: What is Jane doing?
B: She ... (smell) the flowers in the garden.
- 9) A: What (you/look) at?
B: Some photos I took during my holidays. They aren't very good, though.
- 10) A: You ... (look) very pretty today.
B: Thank you. I've just had my hair cut.
- 11) A: I ... (think) we're being followed.
B: Don't be silly! It's just your imagination.
- 12) A: Is anything wrong?
B: No. I ... (just/think) about the party tonight.
- 13) A: This fabric ... (feel) like silk.
B: It is silk, and it was very expensive.
- 14) A: What are you doing?
B: I ... (feel) the radiator to see if it's getting warm.
- 15) A: She ... (be) generous, isn't she?
B: Yes, she has never been a mean person.
- 16) A: He ... (be) very quiet today, isn't he?
B: Yes, I think he has some problems.
- 17) A: Would you like some cherries?
B: Yes, please. I ... (love) cherries. They're my favourite fruit.
- 18) A: I'm sorry, but I ... (not understand) what you mean.
B: Shall I explain it again?
- 19) A: The children are making lots of noise today.
B: I know, but they (have) fun.
- 20) A: This cake ... (taste) awful.
B: I think I forgot to put the sugar in it!

Exercise 34. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. What you (do) now? - I (look for) my key. I can't open the door.

2. We (spend) next weekend at home.
3. Let's go for a walk. It (not/rain) now.
4. Where is Margaret? She (have) a bath.
5. A young man (stand) at the window. He (smoke) a cigarette.
6. The children (have/not) supper now.
7. We (go) to a party on Saturday.
8. I (meet) Jane after work today.
9. Why (you/taste) the soup? – To see if it (taste) good. I think it needs more salt.
10. – I (see) Andy this evening. I (see). So, you don't want to come to the cinema with me, do you?
11. – How much (the bag of apples/weight)? – I don't know yet. The man (weigh) the bag now.
12. – What (you/look) at? – The sky. It (look) as if it's going to rain.

Exercise 35. Most of the sentences below have mistakes. Find and correct them.

1. This dress is fitting her perfectly.
2. Can you see the plane in the sky?
3. The train is leaving at 9 p.m.
4. You are talking on the phone always.
5. They are been going on holiday.
6. What does he does in his free time?
7. Do you looking for anything special?
8. Where you going skiing this winter?
9. Is the baby sleeping, does she?
10. The cat tastes the fish now.
11. Is he reading for the exams, isn't he?
12. What do you wearing tonight?
13. (at the airport) They weigh their luggage now.
14. This dish is tasting delicious.
15. The world's population constantly grows.
16. Do you looking for anything special?
17. Where you going skiing this winter?
18. Is the baby sleeping, does she?

Exercise 36. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Зараз я добре чую ваш голос.
2. Чи бачите Ви кого-небудь на вулиці?
3. Я не розумію цього правила.
4. Не говоріть так голосно, я чую Вас добре.
5. Високо у небі я бачу декілька літаків.
6. Я не належу до жодної політичної партії.
7. Земля обертається навколо сонця.
8. Ріка Амазонка впадає в Атлантичний океан.
9. Ми ремонтуємо авто в даний момент.
10. Мого брата немає вдома.
11. Він катається на ковзанах.
12. Ліз поливає квіти в саду.
13. Вони в кафе, п'ють каву й сердечно розмовляють.
14. Куди Ви йдете? – Я йду до магазину.
15. Ми їздивмо на море влітку.
16. Куди Ви від'їжджаєте? – Я їду у відраження.
17. Населення Землі швидко зростає.
18. Тобі подобається цей фільм?
19. Його стан покращується?
20. Тобі подобається цей фільм?
21. Вони знову кажуть компліменти один одному.
22. Чому на ній така сукня?
23. Світ змінюється.
24. Економічний стан покращується.
25. Мені здається, Джейн має рацію.
26. Він подорожує по Європі.
27. Вони готуються до іспитів.
28. Він хворий, але повільно одужує.
29. Я слухаю музику.
30. Марія розв'язує складну задачу.
31. Восени часто ідуть дощі у цій кліматичній зоні.
32. Де тобі подобається проживати більше: у місті чи у селі?
33. Вона дуже талановита дівчина.
34. Кожної зими вони відпочивають у горах, це їх сімейна традиція, вони не порушують її впродовж багатьох років.
35. – Ти зараз п'єш каву чи чай? – Зелений чай з лимоном.
36. Складеш мені компанію?
37. Банки відкриваються о 9 годині, закриваються о 18.00.
38. Поглянь! Вона зараз приміряє нову сукню.
39. Вона їй дійсно пасує.
40. Кішка зараз п'є молоко.
41. Не чіпай її!
42. Літак – це найшвидший вид транспорту, менш ніж за годину Ви можете здолати тисячі кілометрів.