**Revision**

**Ex. 1 Make the right choice.**

1. George is on holiday. He ... to Barbados.

*a. is gone b. .has gone c. has been*

2. Everything is going well. We ... any problems so far.

*a.didn't have b.don't have c.haven't had*

3. You're out of breath. ... ?

*a. Are you running b. Have you run c. Have you been running*

4. Where's the letter I gave you? What ... with it?

*a. have you done b. have you been doing c. are you doing*

5. We're good friends. We ... each other for a long time.

*a. know b. have known c. knew*

6. Sindy has been writing this programme... .

*a. for a month b. since six months c. six months ago*

7. "… this week?" "No, he's on holiday."

*a. Is Bill working b. Does Bill work c. Does work Bill*

8. John ... tennis once or twice a week.

*a. is playing usually b. is usually playing c. usually plays*

9. Tracey ... her hand when she was cooking dinner.

*a. burnt b. was burning c. has burnt*

**Ex. 2 Choose the right variant.**

1. When \_\_\_\_Ann last? I\_\_\_her since she \_\_\_\_ to another city.

a) have you seen, haven't seen, has moved

b) did you see, didn't see, moved

c) did you see, haven't seen, moved

d) have you seen, didn't see, has moved

2. Our train\_\_\_at 8 o'clock. If you\_\_\_at 5, we \_\_\_ our things.

a) leaves, come, will pack

b) will leave, will come, will be packing

c) is leaving, will come, are packing

d) leaves, come, will be packing

3. They\_\_\_ to build a new McDonalds in several days and\_\_\_it by the end of the year.

a) will start, will finish

b) are starting, will have finished

c) start, will be finishing

d) start, are finishing

4. I \_\_\_the performance for twenty minutes when my friend \_\_\_at last. His car \_\_\_on his way to the theatre.

a) was watching, had come, had broken down

b) had been watching, came, had broken down

c) watched, came, broke down

d) have been watching, had come, has broken

5. Look, what he *\_\_\_*on the blackboard. He \_\_\_three mistakes.

a) is writing, has made

b) has written, had made

c) has been writing, is making

d) writes, made

6. What \_\_\_if the rain \_\_by evening? It \_\_\_since yesterday, I wonder when it\_\_\_.

a) will we do, doesn't stop, is pouring, will stop

b) are we doing, hasn't stopped, had been pouring, stops

c) shall we have done, won't have stopped, was pouring, will be stopping

d) shall we do, hasn't stopped, has been pouring, will stop

*7.* What \_\_\_when I\_\_\_? - We. \_\_\_the article which Mary \_\_\_just \_\_\_. I \_\_\_to read it for a long time.

a) did you do, was coming in, were reading, has brought, have wanted

b) were you doing, came in, were reading, had brought, had wanted

c) had you been doing, came in, read, brought, had been wanting

d) have you done, have come in, have read, has brought, wanted

8. It \_\_\_ dark, it's time for the children to go home. They \_\_\_in the yard for the whole evening.

a) got, play

b) has got, are playing

c) is getting, have been playing

d) gets, played

9. I haven't heard you come into the room. When\_\_\_? –

I \_\_ long ago. You \_\_\_and I \_\_\_to disturb you.

a) did you come, came, were reading, was not wanting

b) did you come, came, were reading, did not want

c) have you come, have come, have been reading, don't want

d) were you coming, was comings read, haven't wanted

10. I\_\_ till Father\_\_\_. He \_\_\_his key and I will have to wait for him.

a) won't be leaving, will come, had lost

b) won't leave, will come, has lost

c) won't leave, comes, has lost

d) aren't leaving, comes, loses

**Ex. 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form.**

1. The director (not to allow) the actors to travel by air while they (work) on the film last time. 2. When I arrived at the meeting the first speaker just (finish) speaking and the audience (clap). 3. I remember that while I (learn) to drive I (have) ten acci­dents. 4. Yesterday he (have) a bad fall while he (repair) the roof of his house. 5. While we (fish) someone came to the house and (leave) this note for us. 6. The exam just (begin) and the candidates (write) their names at the top of their papers. 7. I lit the fire at 6.00 and it (burn) brightly when Jane (came) in at 7.00. 8. When I arrived, the lecture (start) already and the professor (write) something on the blackboard. 9. He was very polite. Whenever his wife (enter) the room he (stand) up. 10. What you (think) of his last book? - I (like) it very much. It's the most interesting book I ever (read). 11. When she (leave) school, she cut her hair and (wear) it short ever since. 12. Mr Blake is the bank manager. He (be) here for twenty-five years. He says he (be going) to retire soon. 13. We (miss) the last bus. Now we (walk) home in the rain and (feel) ourselves miserable. 14. You (know) that lady who just (leave) the shop? She (be) a customer of yours? 15. You (see) my bag anywhere? I (look) for it for ages but I haven't found it yet. 16. You are tired. You (drive) all day. Let me drive now. 17. That helicopter (fly) round the house for the last hour. You (think) it (take) photographs? 18. The radio (play) since 7 a.m. I (have) a headache, and I want you to turn it off. 19. He (study) Russian for two years but he (not learn) even the alphabet yet. 20. That house (be) empty for a year. But they (take) down the "For Sale" sign today, so I suppose someone (buy) it al­ready. 21. I (phone) you twice yesterday and (get) no answer. Where (you be) and what (you do) the whole day? 22. It (snow) for three days now. The roads (block) if it (not to stop) soon. 23. He (sleep) since ten o'clock. It's time he woke up. He (be) to be at college in ten minutes. 24. I only (hear) from him twice since he (go) away. I (not see) him for ages. 25. Sam, why (you make) such a horrible noise? - I (lose) my key and I (try) to wake my mother but she (not to hear) any­thing. 26. We (buy) a new flat not long ago and we (move) in very soon. We (not buy) new furniture yet. 27. If you (learn) another language, you will get a better job when you (leave) school. 28. I am sure that I (recognize) him when we (meet) next summer. 29. I hope you (understand) everything when you (be) older. Now you (not understand) anything. 30. I'm sorry that the child (see) the accident yesterday. - I (not think) it matters. He (forget) everything soon. 31. He says that they (broadcast) his speech tonight. He (get) ready for it now. 32. She (hire) a typewriter already and she (learn) to type soon. 33. I (plan) already my future for the next ten years. – That is very clever of you. What you (do) when you (leave) univer­sity? – I (not decide) yet.

**Ex. 4 A TV correspondent is interviewing a famous woman author, who is eighty-five years old. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.**

C: I'd like to ask you some questions about the changes you (see) in your lifetime. What is the biggest change you (notice) in the way people live?

A: That's a difficult question to answer. I guess it is the change in the younger generation. Young people (change) a lot recently. In my day, young people (be) very different.

C: In what way they (change)?

A: To my way of thinking, they (become) too casual and much too liberal in language, in dress, and in attitude in general. I guess I'm just old-fashioned.

C: Would you give me an example of what you mean?

A: Here's a small example. For the last fifteen years, since my youngest granddaughter (leave) high school, students (wear) blue jeans and T-shirts to school. Even some women-teachers (wear) pants in the classroom recently. In my day, they (kick) you out of school when you not (dress) properly.

C: What you're saying is true. Even professors at the universities (lecture) in blue jeans nowadays.

A: It also seems to me that young people (tend) to start dating at an earlier and earlier age. They start dating at thirteen, and, as you know, many couples (live) together without being married. That (be) unthinkable in my day.

C: And what is the biggest change that you personally (experience)?

A: I suppose getting married was the biggest change.

C: How long ago you (get) married?

A: I (get) married sixty years ago. My husband and I (live) happily together ever since.

C: Congratulations. It's nice to meet someone who (be) married for so long and (be) still happy.

**Ex. 5 Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.**

I. Harry (wake) early on Saturday morning and (lie) for a while thinking about the coming match. He (be) nervous since Monday, mainly at the thought of what Wood (say) if the team (lose). He never (want) to beat Slytherin so badly. He (get) up, (dress), and (go) down to breakfast early, where he (find) the rest of the team. They (sit) at the long, empty table. Nobody (talk).

II. A week later, Harry, Snape and Ron (walk) across the Entrance Hall when they (see) a small knot of people who (gather) around the notice-board and (read) a piece of parchment that just (pin up). "They (start) a Duelling Club!", (say) Ron. "First meeting tonight! I not (mind) duelling lessons, they (may) come in handy one of these days. We (go)?" Harry and Snape (be) all for it, so at eight o'clock that evening they (hurry) back to the Great Hall. "I wonder who (teach) us? I hope it (be) Frederick," said Snape.

**Ex. 6 Use the required past, future or future-in-the-past forms in the following text.**

George Moon (to sit) in his office. His work (to be) finished, and he (to linger) there because he (not to have) the heart to go down to the club. It (to get) on towards dinner time, and there (to be) a good many fellows hanging about the bar. Two or three of them (to offer) him a drink. He (can) not face their heartiness. He (to know) some of them for thirty years. They (to bore) him, and on the whole he (to dislike) them, but now that he (to see) them for the last time it (to give) him a pang. Tonight they (to give) him a farewell dinner. Everyone (to be) there and they (to present) him with a silver tea-service that he (not to want) in the least. They (to make) speeches in which they (to refer) to his work in the colony, (to express) their regret at his departure and (to wish) him long life to enjoy his well-earned leisure. He (to reply) suitably. He (to prepare) a speech in which he (to survey) the change that (to take) place in the colony since he (to land) at Singapore. He (to thank) them for their loyal co-operation with him during the term he (to be) in the service. They (to sing) "For he's a jolly good fellow." Then they (to dance) and a good many of the younger men (to get) drunk. Tomorrow a large crowd (to see) him off at the station and that (to be) the end of him. He (to wonder) what they (to say) of him. His subordinates (to fear) him. He never (to spare) himself and (to see) no reason why he should spare others. George Moon (to sigh) a little. From an official standpoint, his career (to be) a success; but from the human one it perhaps (to be) otherwise. He (to earn)respect, but he (to be) too clever to think for a moment that he (to inspire) affection. No one (to regret) him. In a few months he (to be) forgotten.

**Ex. 7 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar mean­ing to the first sentence.**

**Model:** *He left before my arrival (when).*

*When I arrived, he had already left.*

1. In the middle of my meal, the telephone rang. (while)

2. I'm sorry, but Mrs White isn't here. (gone out)

3. I last saw David in 1990. (since 1990)

4. Are you free tomorrow evening? (do)

5. I have come to stay with you for the weekend. (stay)

6. What's your usual time of arrival at school? (When … ?)

7. My niece started playing tennis six months ago. (for six months)

8. I'll wait here until it stops raining. (when ... leave)

9. Do you need any help with your suitcase? (Shall ...?)

10. You are always late! (never come)

11. I started working three years ago. (for three years)

12. Hurry up! We'll get to the theatre after the beginning of the play. (By the time ... )

13. Oh no! My wallet is missing. (Oh, no! ... lost)

14. I haven't been to the cinema for two months. (The last/ ... ago.)

15. We have never flown in helicopter before. (This is the first time...)

16. This is my first visit to Japan. (It's the first time...)

17. Their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary is at the end of next year. (By the end of next year /... married)

**Ex. 8 Translate into English.**

1. Он стоял у окна и думал о своем будущем. 2. Я видел его давно. Я видел его недавно. Я не видел его давно. 3. Это произошло до того, как мы туда приехали. 4. Они сделали все возможное (do one's best) до того, как пришел врач. 5. Я надеюсь, тебе будет все ясно, когда ты получишь письмо. 6. К 9 часам он закончил работу и вышел на улицу. Ветер утих (fall), но было довольно прохладно. Он медленно шел, стараясь ни о чем не думать. 7. Я не видел тебя целую вечность. Как дела, какие новости? 8. Вы ошиблись. Вы передаете мне соль, а не горчицу (mustard). 9. Мы остановились, так как ка­кой-то человек подходил к нам, 10. Я пришел, чтобы попрощаться с вами. Завтра в это время я буду плыть (sail) к острову Пасхи (Easter). 11. Куда ты положил ключ? Я нигде не могу его найти. 12. Он не видел меня, так как что-то писал. 13. Наконец я сделал свою до­машнюю работу и теперь свободен. 14. Кто-то стоит у нашей двери. Мне кажется, он подслушивает (overhear). 15. Если она не получит никаких известий от брата на этой неделе, она пошлет телеграмму. 16. К тому време­ни, когда мы добрались до дома, снег прекратился, а луна ярко сияла на темном небе. Мы устали, так как шли три часа. 17. Ты когда-нибудь слышал, как хорошо она гово­рит по-английски? Говорят , она учит его уже три года. 18. Что ты будешь делать завтра в три часа? Если ты будешь свободен, мы придем к тебе.

**Ex. 9 Render into English.**

**Черный тюльпан**

Много лет назад жил в Нидерландах, на окраине Гаа­ги, ничем не примечательный (unremarkable) человек по имени Ганс. Он был сапожником по профессии, и к тому же очень хорошим. Голландцы, как известно, очень любят цветы, они в особенности славятся своими тюльпанами. И Ганс не был исключением. В течение многих лет он выращивал различные виды тюльпанов, пока в один прекрасный день не увидел в своем саду необыкновенный тюльпан. Он был черный. Никто раньше не выращивал черные тюльпаны, и Ганс очень гордился своим удивительным цветком. Новости, как вы знаете, распространяются очень быстро. И новость об уникальном цветке стала известна во всей стране. Многие хотели купить луковицу черного тюльпана, но сапожник-садовник и слушать об этом не хотел, хотя и очень нуждался в деньгах.

Однажды приехали к Гансу люди, которые предложи­ли ему столько денег, сколько он не заработал за всю свою жизнь, хотя он всегда был очень искусным мас­тером и трудолюбивым человеком. Ганс думал несколь­ко дней и сказал, что продаст луковицу. И неудиви­тельно! Ведь в то время, а именно в 1670 году, на эти деньги можно было купить несколько домов. Только после того, как он получил деньги и пересчитал их, он отдал этим людям свое сокровище. Не успели незна­комцы получить луковицу, как они бросили ее на зем­лю и стали топтать, пока от нее ничего не осталось. «Что вы делаете? Вы что, с ума сошли? – закричал потрясенный Ганс. – Я всю жизнь трудился, чтобы вырастить это чудо, а вы его уничтожили!» «Глупец, – ответили ему, – мы были готовы заплатить тебе в два раза больше. Дело в том, что мы тоже вырастили чер­ный тюльпан, но мы не хотим никаких конкурентов в этой стране!» Когда Ганс услышал, что он упустил шанс получить в два раза больше денег, чем те, что ему дали, он сошел с ума. Ну, а черные тюльпаны перестали со временем быть редкостью. Наиболее известные их сор­та называются «Королева ночи», «Черная красавица», «Черная магия», «Черный герой».

**Ex. 10 Write a short letter to a friend from whom you haven’t heard approximately for six months. Be sure to cover these points.**

1) Mention that you wrote a letter six months ago and still haven’t got an answer. 2) Briefly tell your friend what you have done and what you have been doing in the last six months. 3) Ask a few questions about things you want to know about your friend. 4) Mention something you are looking forward to doing or any plans you have for the future.