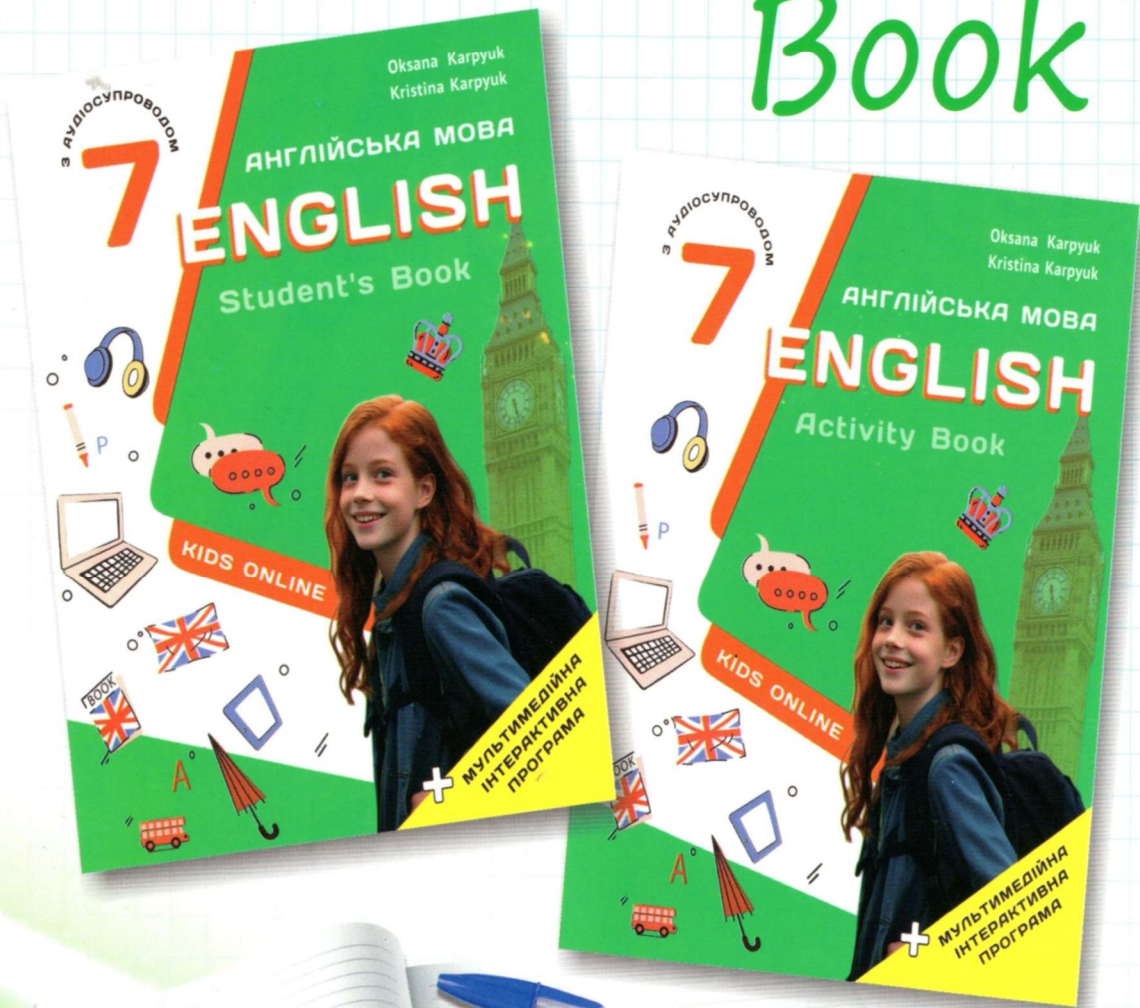


Kristina Karpyuk

# Grammar Book



Аудіосупровід на сайті

Крістіна Карпюк

# АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА



**ЗОШИТ 3 ГРАМАТИКИ**

для 7 класу закладів загальної середньої освіти

(з аудіосупроводом)

*Схвалено для використання в освітньому процесі*

Тернопіль

*ЛідраТерра*  
2024

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# UNIT 1 IN AND OUT OF SCHOOL

## PRESENT SIMPLE vs PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I **play** the piano and I **am** in the school band.  
**Do** you **like** music?

**Yes, I do.** However, I **enjoy** doing experiments more, so I **am** in the Science Club. By the way, Ben **is waiting** for me in the lab **now**.

**Is** he **doing** an experiment there?

**No, he isn't.** We **always do** them together.



**PRESENT SIMPLE** позначає регулярні дії, а також звички та факти.

Наприклад: I **go** to the club **every Friday**. (регулярна дія)

Eddy **always drinks** a lot of water. (звичка)

Our school **is** near our house. (факт)

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS** позначає дії, які відбуваються саме в момент мовлення.

Наприклад: I **am doing** aerobics **now**.

Ann **is talking** to Bill **at the moment**.

My friends **are dancing** **right now**.

Дієслова, які позначають факти і вподобання, **НИКОЛИ НЕ** вживаємо у формі PRESENT CONTINUOUS: **think, believe, remember, want, know, like** тощо.

Наприклад: I **like** sport. (НЕправильно: ~~I am liking sport.~~)

Sam **believes** aerobics is great. (НЕправильно: ~~Sam is believing aerobics is great.~~)

We **want** to have some fun. (НЕправильно: ~~We are wanting to have some fun.~~)

## EXERCISES

### 1 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

- 1 Regina (*want*) wants to join the school choir.
- 2 We (*listen*) \_\_\_\_\_ to Rob at the moment.
- 3 Philip (*read*) \_\_\_\_\_ a book right now.
- 4 I (*play*) \_\_\_\_\_ football twice a week.
- 5 They (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ all science geeks.
- 6 Gen (*talk*) \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone now.

### b) Make your own four sentences in the Present Simple and another four in the Present Continuous.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_

- Питання і відповіді у **PRESENT SIMPLE** утворюємо з допоміжним дієсловом **DO/DOES** та **основним дієсловом** у початковій формі.

Наприклад: **Do** you **draw** comics? – **Yes, I do.**

**Does** Emma **often dance**? – **No, she doesn't.**

- Питання і відповіді у **PRESENT CONTINUOUS** утворюємо з допоміжним дієсловом **BE** та **основним дієсловом** у відповідній формі.

Наприклад: **Are** you **drawing** comics **now**? – **Yes, I am.**

**Is** Emma **dancing at the moment**? – **No, she isn't.**

**2** Put the words into the correct order to make questions. Then give your own answers.

1 you/Do/English/like?

*Do you like English?* \_\_\_\_\_

2 Are/learning/you/right now/English?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 your teacher/Is/talking/at the moment/to you?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 lesson plans/write/your teacher/Does?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Do/do/your friends/sport?

\_\_\_\_\_

6 now/sports/playing/your friends/Are?

\_\_\_\_\_

**TAG QUESTIONS**

You **are** working on this project, **aren't you?**

Yes, we **are!** And you **want** us to help you with your science project, **don't you?**

Yes, I **do!** Please!



**TAG QUESTIONS** – це розділові питання, які вживаємо для уточнення або підтвердження інформації. Речення з такими питаннями складаються з двох частин, які відділяємо комою: перша – розповідна, друга – питальна.

У **PRESENT SIMPLE** утворюємо розділові питання з допоміжним дієсловом **DO/DOES** та відповідною особою.

Наприклад: *You go to the Drama Club, **don't you?*** – Yes, I do.

*Ben **doesn't do** aerobics, **does he?*** – No, he **doesn't**.

У **PRESENT CONTINUOUS** утворюємо такі питання з допоміжним дієсловом **BE** та відповідною особою.

Наприклад: *You **are painting**, **aren't you?*** – Yes, I am.

*Pan **is watching** TV, **isn't she?*** – No, she **isn't**.

ПРОТЕ: *I **am dancing**, **aren't I?*** (НЕправильно: ~~I **am dancing**, **am not I?**~~) – Yes, you **are**.

Якщо перша частина стверджувальна, то друга – заперечна, і навпаки.

Наприклад: *You **enjoy** that, **don't you?*** – Yes, I do.

*You **don't cook**, **do you?*** – No, I **don't**.

*Tim **is talking**, **isn't he?*** – Yes, he **is**.

*Tim **isn't smiling**, **is he?*** – No, he **isn't**.

## EXERCISES

### 3 a) Complete the tag questions.

1 You know a lot, don't you ?

2 Wendy doesn't love sport, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

3 Chuck is running now, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

4 The kids aren't playing, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

5 They don't like football, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

6 I'm sleeping, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

### b) Put tag questions to the answers below.

1 You go to the gym, don't you ?

– Yes, we do. We go to the gym.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

– Yes, I am. I am joking.

- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– No, she doesn't. Emma doesn't ski.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– No, they don't. They don't think so.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– Yes, we are. We are playing basketball.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– No, you're not. You're not dreaming.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– Yes, he does. Tom talks a lot.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– No, it isn't. The sun isn't shining now.

## SPEAKING

- 4 a) Work in pairs. Interview your partner about his/her character, hobbies and extracurricular activities. For example, 'Are you an active person?'; 'Do you like sport?'; 'Do you go to the gym?' Make notes.**

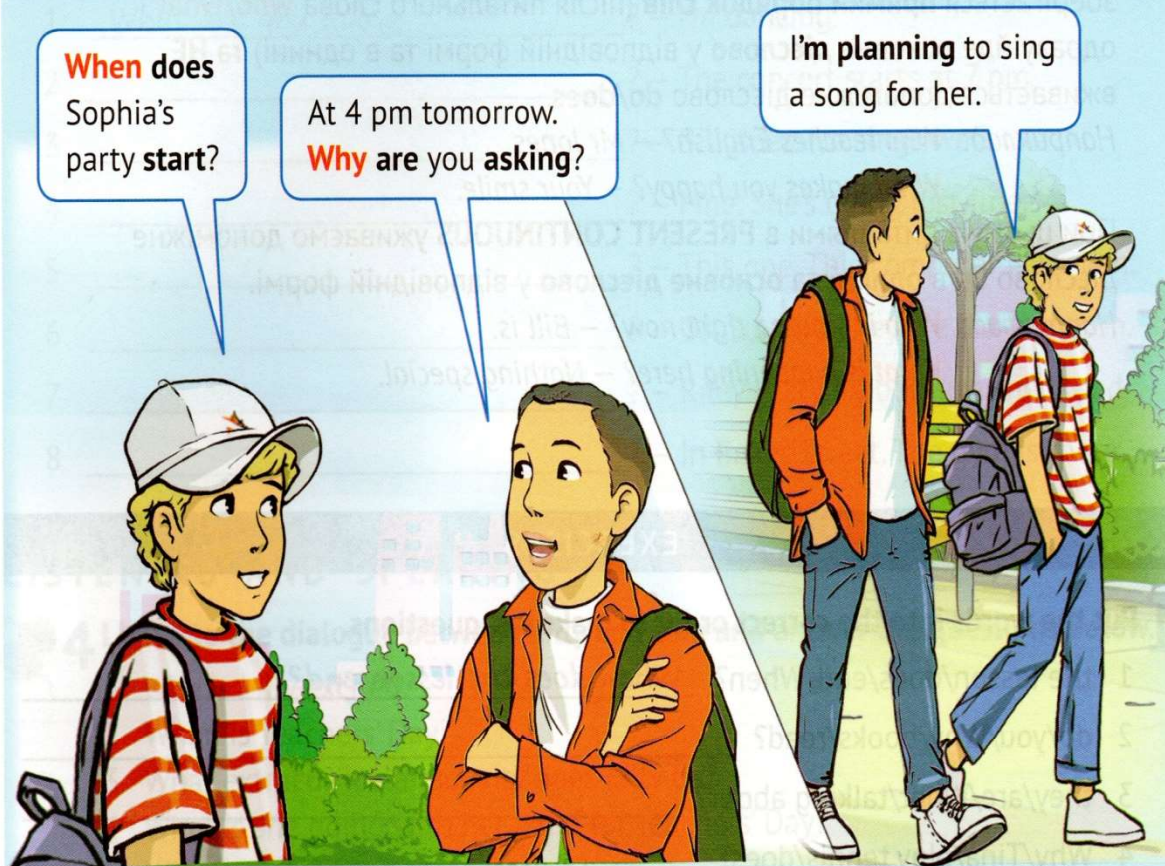
NOTES: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- b) After that, come to the front and let the rest of the class guess about your partner by asking you tag questions. For example, '... enjoys sport, doesn't he/she?'; 'He/She doesn't go to the gym, does he/she?' etc.**

- 5 a) Work in pairs with a different classmate. Close your eyes and guess what your partner is doing at the moment. For example, 'Are you smiling?'; 'Are you wearing a white shirt?' etc.**
- b) After that, ask your partner some tag questions about your classmates that are behind you to guess what they are doing right now. For example, 'Roma is talking, isn't he?'; 'Ira isn't laughing, is she?' etc.**



## WH-QUESTIONS IN PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS



**WH-QUESTIONS** – це спеціальні питання, які передбачають не підтвердження чи заперечення думки, а отримання додаткової інформації. Вони починаються з питального слова, яке показує, що саме цікавить того, хто питає (**what, where, when, why, which, who, whose, whom** and **how**). Після такого слова йде **допоміжне дієслово** (у **Present Simple** – **do/does**, у **Present Continuous** – **be** у відповідній формі), **підмет** та **основне дієслово** у відповідній формі.

Наприклад: **What do you do** after school? – I go to the pool.

**Where does** Peter live? – In London.

**What are you doing** now? – I'm writing an e-mail.

**Why is** Jane laughing? – She heard a joke.

- Якщо питання стосується означення чи уточнення (**what/which**), після питального слова йде додаток.

Наприклад: **Which/What club do you go** to? – The Comics Club.

**Which/What book is** Ed reading? – This one.

- Проте, якщо питання в **PRESENT SIMPLE** стосується **підмета**, то у реченні зберігається **прямий порядок слів** (після питального слова **who/what** одразу йде **основне дієслово** у відповідній формі та в однині) та **HE** уживається допоміжне дієслово **do/does**.

Наприклад: **Who** teaches English? – Mr Jones.

**What** makes you happy? – Your smile.

При цьому з питаннями в **PRESENT CONTINUOUS** уживаємо допоміжне дієслово **be** в однині та **основне дієслово** у відповідній формі.

Наприклад: **Who is** singing right now? – Bill is.

**What is** happening here? – Nothing special.

## EXERCISES

### 1 Put the words into the correct order to make wh-questions.

- 1 the lesson/does/end/When? When does the lesson end?
- 2 do/you/Why/books/read? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 they/are/What/talking about? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Why/Tina/play tennis/does? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 going/Ed and Ann/are/Where? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 is performing/Who/the dance? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 want to do it/How/they/do? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 wearing/Bob/is/suit/Which? \_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Turn the sentences into wh-questions, as in the example.

- 1 Mike lives in New York. Where does Mike live?
- 2 Sheila wakes up at 7 am. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Ned is playing the guitar. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 They work at a restaurant. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 You like these ideas. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The students are making a presentation. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Sam is happy because the exam is over. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Put wh-questions to the answers.

- 1 What are you doing ? – I'm dancing.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ ? – The concert starts at 7 pm.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ ? – Bill does. He sings well.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ ? – Fine. She's doing just fine.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ ? – This one. This computer is broken.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ ? – On Sunday. They are leaving then.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ ? – Riley is crying because she is sad.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ ? – In Baker Street. The gym is there.

## LISTENING AND SPEAKING

### 4 Listen to the dialogue between Lilly and Tom and answer the questions below.

- 1 Why is Lilly excited?
- 2 When is Teachers' Day?
- 3 What extracurricular activity does Lilly do?
- 4 What is she doing with her band for Teachers' Day?
- 5 Who is making the presentation?
- 6 Which team is Tom in?
- 7 What is he planning to do on Teachers' Day?
- 8 Why isn't a lot of work a problem for Tom?

### 5 Work in pairs. Ask your partner some wh-questions about his/her hobbies.

#### Find out:

- what he/she does after school;
- when and where he/she does it;
- why he/she does it;
- who does it with him/her;
- what other activities he/she is planning to take up and why.

# LOOK Back

## 1 a) Circle the correct form of the verb. Explain your choices.

- 1 I often read/am reading different books.
- 2 You laugh/are laughing at the moment.
- 3 Sue doesn't like/isn't liking Geography.
- 4 Henry doesn't dance/isn't dancing now.
- 5 We write/are writing a new blog right now.
- 6 They hold/are holding sports competitions every year.
- 7 My friend Kim doesn't go/isn't going to this school.
- 8 I don't study/am not studying Maths at the moment.

## b) Make your own four sentences in the Present Simple and another four in the Present Continuous.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Put tag questions to the answers.

1 You perform plays in the Drama Club, don't you?

– Yes, we do. We perform plays in the Drama Club.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

– No, I don't. I don't think this is a good idea.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

– Yes, she is. Wendy is watching a film now.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

– No, he isn't. George isn't doing an experiment.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

– Yes, they do. Fred and Greg enjoy cycling.

- 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 – No, we aren't. We aren't sitting right now.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_  
 – Yes, I am. I'm making decorations at the moment.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_  
 – No, it doesn't. It doesn't snow here in May.

### 3 Match.

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 Where does he live?                                | a They live for about 15 years.  |
| 2 What time do they usually do homework?             | b Laura is.                      |
| 3 How long do koalas live?                           | c No, I don't.                   |
| 4 Where is your brother?                             | d She is watering her flowers.   |
| 5 Look, who is eating ice cream?                     | e After 4 pm.                    |
| 6 You don't like milk, do you?                       | f No, they aren't.               |
| 7 What's Mrs Jones doing?                            | g She is looking at some photos. |
| 8 Sally and Bill aren't reading books now, are they? | h He lives in London.            |
| 9 What is Fiona looking at?                          | i Yes, she does.                 |
| 10 Her mum prefers coffee to tea, doesn't she?       | j He is jogging in the park.     |

### 4 Complete the tag questions.

- 1 You draw a lot, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 Jessica is joking, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 I'm just dreaming, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 Ed doesn't like it, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 Ricky isn't running, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 Philip plays football, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 7 We aren't doing that, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 8 It isn't raining outside, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 9 The game starts at 3 pm, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 10 Sally doesn't go to bed late, \_\_\_\_\_?

## Look Back

11 Your friends don't know this, \_\_\_\_\_?

12 Robert and Chuck are waiting, \_\_\_\_\_?

### 5 Put the words into the correct order to make wh-questions. Then give your own answers to them.

1 What/for fun/you/do/do? \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

2 do/When/you/it/do? \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

3 like/you/do/celebration/What? \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

4 your family/go/does/Where/in summer? \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

5 How/for you/school/is? \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

6 now/right/doing/you/are/What? \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

7 is/Who/to you/at the moment/talking? \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

8 you/doing/this task/Why/are? \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

9 outside/now/What/is/going on? \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

10 When/your mother/is/coming/back home? \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 2 DO YOUR CHORES

### WH-QUESTIONS IN PAST SIMPLE



**WH-QUESTIONS IN THE PAST SIMPLE** – це спеціальні питання, які передбачають не підтвердження чи заперечення думки, а отримання додаткової інформації про події, які трапились у минулому.

Вони починаються з питального слова, яке показує, що саме цікавить того, хто питає (**what, where, when ...**). Після такого слова йде допоміжне дієслово **did** в усіх особах однини і множини, **підмет** та **основне дієслово** в початковій формі. Зверніть увагу на дієслово **be** у формі минулого часу (**was** – в однині та **were** – у множині, яке виконує роль присудка).

Наприклад: **What did you do** yesterday? – I walked my dog.

**Why did she cry?** – She failed the test.

**When did they clean** everything? – An hour ago.

**What was** hard for you? – The last task.

**Why was** he sad? – He lost his pet.

**When were** they here? – Ten minutes ago.

- Якщо питання стосується означення чи уточнення (**what/which**), після питального слова йде додаток.

Наприклад: **Which/What task did you do?** – The first one.

**Which/What dress did she choose?** – This one.

**Which/What room was** clean? – The bedroom.

**Which/What dishes were** dirty? – These ones.

- Проте, якщо питання стосується **підмета**, то у реченні зберігається **прямий порядок слів** (після питального слова **who/what** одразу йде **основне дієслово** у формі минулого часу та в однині) та **НЕ** вживається допоміжне дієслово **did**.

Наприклад: **Who** washed the dishes last time? – Sam did.

**What** made you angry then? – Jen's silly questions.

**Who** was late? – Charles was.

**What** was so funny? – Ben's look.

## EXERCISES

### 1 Match.

- |                              |                                      |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Why did Ed make this cake? | a This one.                          |
| 2 When did you wash it up?   | b In the kitchen.                    |
| 3 What did they tell you?    | c To give it to Ann on her birthday. |
| 4 What happened yesterday?   | d Jay did.                           |
| 5 Who helped you with this?  | e They told me to go outside.        |
| 6 Where did Pam find that?   | f 15 minutes ago.                    |
| 7 Which knife did Fred use?  | g We lost the keys.                  |

### 2 Put wh-questions to the answers below.

- \_\_\_\_\_? – Helen cleaned her room.
- \_\_\_\_\_? – Bill came back at 8 o'clock.
- \_\_\_\_\_? – In the park. They had a walk there.
- \_\_\_\_\_? – Rick and Ron did. They split the beans.
- \_\_\_\_\_? – I sat down because I was tired.
- \_\_\_\_\_? – This one. This cat made that sound.

### 3 Fill in was or were.

- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Why _____ I so mad?           | 5 Where _____ they?        |
| 2 When _____ you ready?         | 6 What _____ interesting?  |
| 3 Who _____ so beautiful?       | 7 Why _____ the kids here? |
| 4 Which glasses _____ the best? | 8 When _____ he in Kyiv?   |



#### 4 Turn the sentences into wh-questions, as in the example.

- 1 You were late then. When were you late?
- 2 Jack was in the pool. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 This was the problem. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The kids were happy because the lesson was over.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Nancy was at the cafe. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Adam and Leila were in the room at 7 pm.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The shoes were on the floor. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 We were outside two hours ago. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Bella was at school that day. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 5 Circle the correct verb.

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Which one <i>did/was</i> your idea? | 5 Why <i>did/were</i> the students outside?      |
| 2 When <i>did/were</i> you go there?  | 6 Who <i>did/were</i> your chores?               |
| 3 Who <i>did/was</i> with Mia?        | 7 Where <i>did/were</i> your friends last week?  |
| 4 What <i>did/were</i> you do then?   | 8 Why <i>did/was</i> Ted make this presentation? |

### SPEAKING

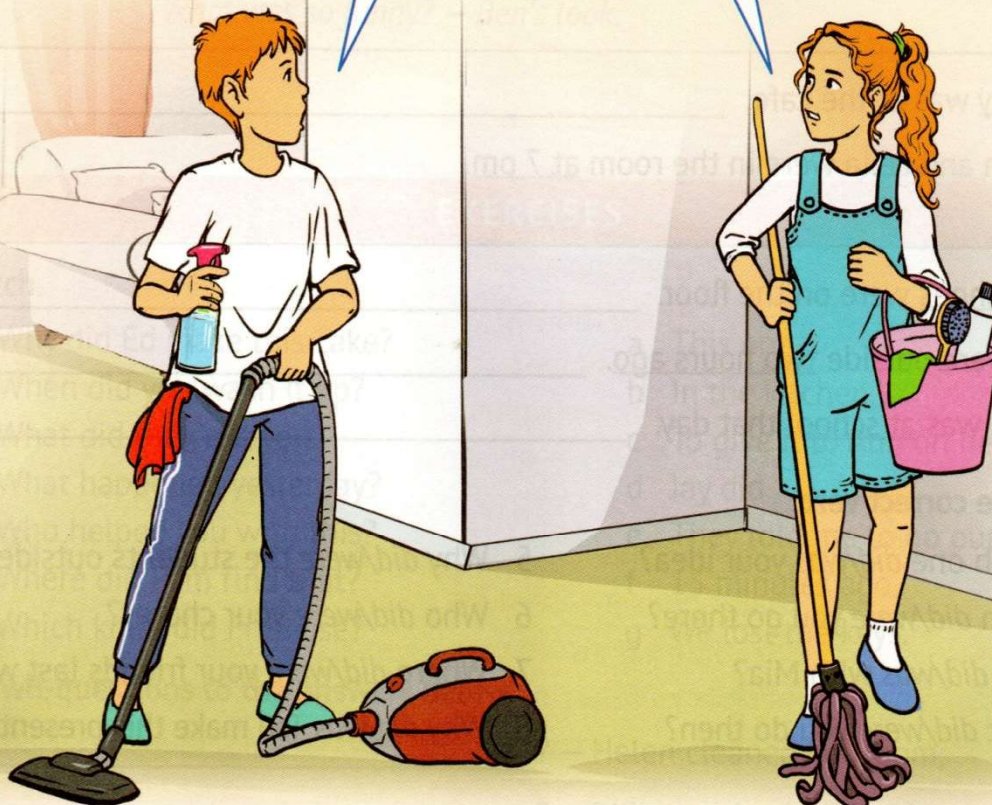
- 6 **Work in pairs. Interview your partner about last Sunday. Ask:** what he/she did, when exactly he/she did it, where and why he/she did it, who was there with him/her and if he/she was happy/sad/tired, etc. in the end. **Make notes and then tell the class about him/her.**

NOTES: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## PAST CONTINUOUS

I **was hoovering** the living room for 30 minutes.  
**What were you doing?**

Well, I **was mopping** the floor in the bathroom **while** Tom **was washing** the dishes in the kitchen.



**PAST CONTINUOUS** позначає дію, яка тривала протягом певного періоду в минулому часі. Його також уживаємо для позначення кількох минулих дій, які тривали одночасно. Утворюємо цей час із допоміжним дієсловом **was** в однині або **were** у множині та **основним дієсловом** із закінченням **-ing**.

Наприклад: *I **was cleaning** my room for an hour yesterday.*

*Ben and Sarah **were washing** the car then.*

*Ed **wasn't walking** his dog in the park.*

*We **weren't drying** the dishes at 5 pm.*

**Питання і відповіді:**

**Was Adam drying** the dishes then? – **Yes, he was.**

**Were you walking** your pet for an hour? – **No, we weren't.**

## EXERCISES

### 1 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous.

- 1 Chad (*do*) \_\_\_\_\_ the gardening then.
- 2 We (*make*) \_\_\_\_\_ a cake at that time.
- 3 I (*draw*) \_\_\_\_\_ while Ed (*read*) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Kelly (*not wash*) \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes for 20 minutes.
- 5 My parents (*not sleep*) \_\_\_\_\_ for hours last night.
- 6 Sam (*not cook*) \_\_\_\_\_ while we (*hoover*) \_\_\_\_\_.

### b) Make your own three positive and three negative sentences in the Past Continuous.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Match.

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 Was Carl talking about the news?              | a Yes, they were. |
| 2 Was Anita relaxing that evening?              | b No, it wasn't.  |
| 3 Was the music playing while you were mopping? | c Yes, I was.     |
| 4 Were you drying the dishes for half an hour?  | d No, we weren't. |
| 5 Were we watching a film then?                 | e Yes, he was.    |
| 6 Were the cats sleeping on the sofa?           | f No, she wasn't. |

## WH-QUESTIONS IN PAST CONTINUOUS

**WH-QUESTIONS IN THE PAST CONTINUOUS** – це спеціальні питання для отримання додаткової інформації про події, які трапились і тривали впродовж певного періоду в минулому.

Вони починаються з питального слова (**what, where, when ...**). Після нього йде допоміжне дієслово **was/were**, підмет та **основне дієслово** із закінченням **-ing**.

Наприклад: **What was** Ann **doing** for an hour? – Making dinner.

**Where was** Ed **walking** his dog? – In the park.

**Why were** you **mopping**? – The floor was dirty.

- Якщо питання стосується означення чи уточнення (**what/which**), після питального слова йде додаток.

Наприклад: **Which room was** Sue **cleaning**? – The bedroom.

**What clothes were** you **washing**? – These ones.

- Проте, якщо питання стосується **підмета**, то у реченні зберігається **прямий порядок слів** (після питального слова **who/what** одразу йде допоміжне дієслово **be** в однині та **основне дієслово** у відповідній формі).

Наприклад: **Who was** **cleaning** the kitchen then? – Greg was.

**What was** **making** that noise for so long? – The cat.

### 3 Put the sentences into the correct order to make wh-questions.

1 What/happening/in the garden/was?  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 Charlie and Fred/were/dancing/Where?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 were/Why/jumping on the sofa/the kids?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 making that sound/was/Which/machine?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 singing/Who/in the room/was?  
\_\_\_\_\_

6 the ironing/doing/you/were/When?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Put wh-questions to the answers below.

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
– Jack was. He was talking all that time.

- 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
– In the bathroom. Ann was sweeping the floor there.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
– At 5 pm. Bill was doing exercises then.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
– This one. I was using this electric saw.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
– We were fixing the washing machine.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
– They were helping Sue because she asked them to.

## READING AND SPEAKING

**5 a) Use your notebook and the paragraph below to write as many wh-questions in the Past Continuous as possible.**

Yesterday was hard. I had to do a lot of cleaning before Mum came back home. I was hoovering the living room for an hour while my younger brother was bugging me. He was jumping and screaming, and that made me so angry! Dad wasn't helping me because he was fixing the microwave. After that, I went outside to take out the garbage. When I was picking up the bag, I suddenly screamed – a mouse ran in front of me! My brother was laughing at me for a long time because of that. When Mum came home, she was happy to see the flat clean. She still had to wash the dishes. When she was doing that in the kitchen, Dad came up to her and hugged her. They were hugging for a few minutes while my brother and I were smiling and watching them.

**b) Work in pairs. Share the lists of questions you have just made with the class and answer them together.**

# Look Back

## 1 Match.

- |                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 What did Rick do yesterday?        | a Bob did.                    |
| 2 Who did you see at the cafe?       | b He went to the supermarket. |
| 3 Where did Chuck go last year?      | c They were dirty.            |
| 4 Which apron did Jackson wear?      | d Ten minutes ago.            |
| 5 What dishwasher did you buy?       | e Tara.                       |
| 6 When did Sarah dry the dishes?     | f To Japan.                   |
| 7 Why did Tim take the clothes away? | g This one.                   |
| 8 Who used the microwave last time?  | h The longer one.             |

## 2 Turn the sentences into wh-questions, as in the example.

- 1 Paul made this mess. Who made this mess?
- 2 Bella went to the shop. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I read a great book. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Steve bought this fridge. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 We broke the dishwasher. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The dog scared Diane. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 They smiled because they were happy. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 You hoovered the kitchen a day ago. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 I cleaned that room yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Circle the correct verb.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Who <i>was/were</i> angry at Gregory?     | 5 Why <i>was/were</i> Ann upset?         |
| 2 When <i>was/were</i> you in the house?    | 6 Which kettle <i>was/were</i> dirty?    |
| 3 What <i>was/were</i> so good about that?  | 7 Why <i>was/were</i> your friends here? |
| 4 Where <i>was/were</i> the kids back then? | 8 When <i>was/were</i> they so happy?    |

## 4 Fill in *did, was* or *were*.

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Where <u>were</u> you then? | 5 Who _____ in the bathroom?   |
| 2 When _____ they here?       | 6 Which idea _____ you choose? |
| 3 Why _____ I do that?        | 7 What _____ in the garden?    |
| 4 When _____ he leave?        | 8 Who _____ Sue meet?          |

## 5 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous.

- 1 I (*clean*) \_\_\_\_\_ the room for 30 minutes.
- 2 Edward (*mop*) \_\_\_\_\_ the floor back then.
- 3 We (*not walk*) \_\_\_\_\_ the dog in the park.
- 4 The kids (*not watch*) \_\_\_\_\_ TV from 2 to 4 pm.
- 5 They (*dance*) \_\_\_\_\_ while the music was playing.
- 6 You (*not cook*) \_\_\_\_\_ meat and salad for two hours.

## b) Put questions to the answers below.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ – No, he wasn't. Dave wasn't hoovering.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ – Yes, it was. The sun was shining all day.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ – No, they weren't. My friends weren't diving.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ – Yes, you were. You were sleeping for an hour.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ – No, I wasn't. I wasn't listening to the song then.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ – Yes, we were. We were sweeping the floor there.

## 6 Put the words into the correct order to make wh-questions. Then answer them.

- 1 What/you/doing/were/at 6 pm yesterday?

\_\_\_\_\_

– \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 your brother/was/cooking/Why?

\_\_\_\_\_

– \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 did/When/rain/it/last time?

\_\_\_\_\_

– \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 talking/for a few minutes/Who/was/to you?

\_\_\_\_\_

– \_\_\_\_\_

## Look Back

5 all day/your relatives/relaxing/Where/were?

—

6 Which/were/you/book/back then/reading?

—

7 was/your best friend/What/from 5 to 6 pm yesterday/doing?

—

8 at you/laughing/your friends/were/Why?

—

### 7 Match.

1 What were they doing then?

a At the cinema.

2 Why were you so angry?

b Jay did.

3 When did Ron go there?

c Ricky was.

4 Who fixed the oven?

d Cleaning the bathroom.

5 Who was screaming?

e No one listened to me.

6 Where was Kim last night?

f Yesterday at 5 pm.

### 8 Put wh-questions to the answers below.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ — In the park. I was walking the dog there.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ — Edna was Hoovering.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ — At 8 am. We were waiting for him then.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ — Mike was. He was drying the dishes at that time.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ — John was laughing because the joke was funny.

6 \_\_\_\_\_ — Jake and Jo were. They were standing right here.

7 \_\_\_\_\_ — That one. That parrot was singing all the time.

8 \_\_\_\_\_ — The children were sleeping for an hour.



# UNIT 3 ARE YOU READY TO COOK?

## PRESENT PERFECT

Don't use it! That blender **hasn't worked** for a long time because the kids **have broken** it.



### PRESENT PERFECT –

це теперішній час доконаного виду.  
Його вживають у таких випадках:

- дія відбулась у минулому, але її результат є важливим зараз.  
Наприклад: *I **haven't had** enough water, so **now** I'm thirsty.*  
*Jack **has lost** his keys, so **he can't open** the door.*
- дія відбулась під час незавершеного проміжку часу.  
Наприклад: *We **have made** this pie **today**. (Today is not over yet.)*  
*Ann **hasn't washed** the dishes **this week**. (The week is not over yet.)*
- дія нещодавно завершилась.  
Наприклад: *You **have just finished** your task.*  
*Gregory **has recently sold** his recipe book.*

Утворюємо **PRESENT PERFECT** з допоміжним дієсловом **have/has (haven't/hasn't** у заперечній формі) та **основним дієсловом** із закінченням **-ed** (якщо воно є правильним) або у **третій формі** (якщо воно є неправильним). Скорочені форми: **I've, you've, we've, they've; he's, she's, it's.**

**Прислівники часу**, які вживаємо з **PRESENT PERFECT**: *already, ever, just, lately, never, recently, yet.* Наприклад: *I **haven't bought** anything **yet**.*

*Fiona **has already had** her lunch.*

*Ed **has never been** to this cafe.*

***Have** you **ever tried** sushi?*

## EXERCISES

### 1 Match.

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Helen has got a present, so          | a there's nothing to eat.           |
| 2 I've forgotten to dry the dishes, so | b she can't go out.                 |
| 3 He's already cleaned everything, so  | c could you show us around, please? |
| 4 We haven't been there yet, so        | d he is free now.                   |
| 5 Amy hasn't done her homework, so     | e they're still wet.                |
| 6 Tina hasn't cooked anything yet, so  | f she's very happy.                 |

### 2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

- 1 I've finished everything \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 It hasn't stopped raining \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Bill has fixed the cooker \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Has she \_\_\_\_\_ cooked anything?
- 5 We've \_\_\_\_\_ been to Rome before.
- 6 George has \_\_\_\_\_ come back home.
- 7 They have visited this restaurant \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 You've been in the kitchen all day \_\_\_\_\_.

already,  
ever,  
just,  
lately,  
never,  
recently,  
today,  
yet

### 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect.

- 1 We've (*wash*) \_\_\_\_\_ all the dishes.
- 2 No one (*tell*) \_\_\_\_\_ ever \_\_\_\_\_ me about it.
- 3 Eddy (*not take*) \_\_\_\_\_ out the garbage.
- 4 Tim and Emma (*see*) \_\_\_\_\_ this film.
- 5 My friends (*not call*) \_\_\_\_\_ me today.
- 6 Richard (*not find*) \_\_\_\_\_ the recipe yet.

### 4 Complete the sentences with your own words. Use the Present Perfect.

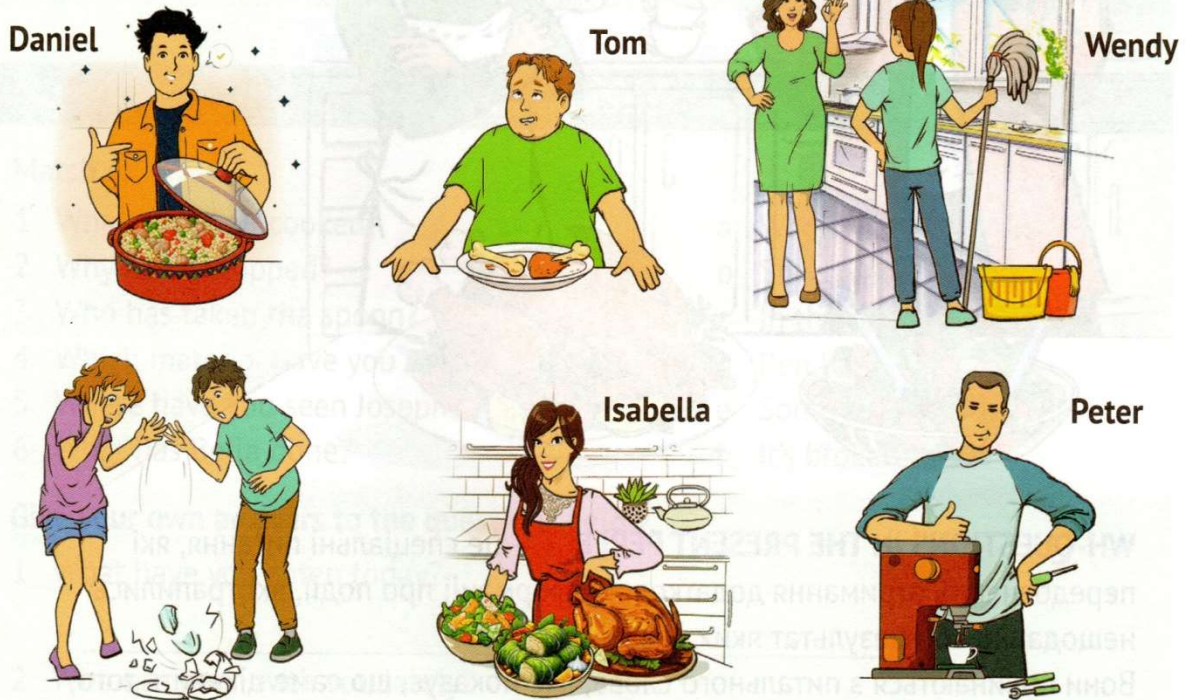
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_, so now I'm busy.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_, so let's go to a cafe.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_, but I want to go there.

- 4 \_\_\_\_\_, so my mother used a fork.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_, and my friends like it.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_. That's why I'm interested.

## SPEAKING

**5** a) Look at the pictures and say what has happened, as in the example.

*Daniel has learnt a new recipe and wants to try it.*



b) Tell the class if you have ever done any of these things, e.g.

*'I've recently learnt a new recipe, but I've never fixed any devices.'*

## GAME

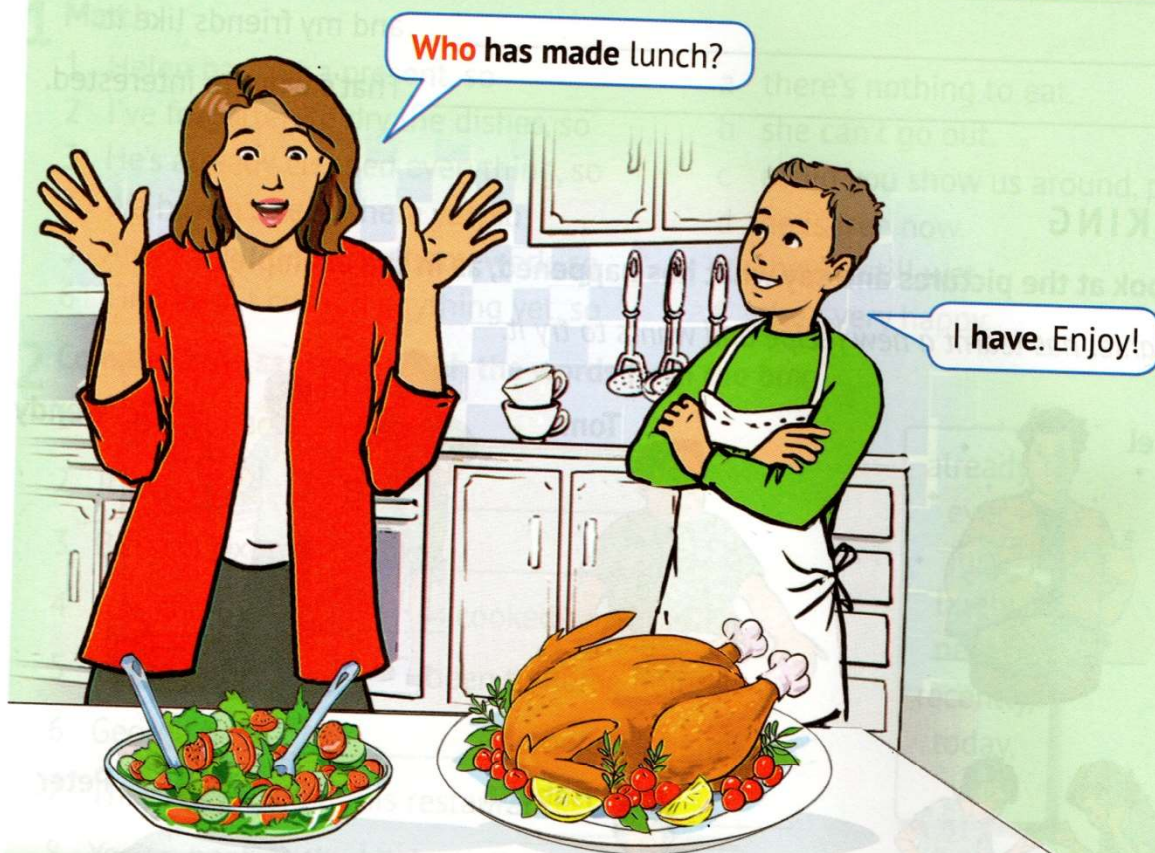
**6** Work in pairs. Tell your partner to close his/her eyes and then change something, e.g. *put a pencil away, move a book, write something on a piece of paper, etc.* After that, tell him/her to open his/her eyes, look around and say what has changed, e.g.

*'You've put away your pencil.'*, *'You've hidden the book.'* etc.

**\*You can play this game in pairs or with the whole class.**

**(Let your teacher change things around, then.)**

## WH-QUESTIONS IN PRESENT PERFECT



**WH-QUESTIONS IN THE PRESENT PERFECT** – це спеціальні питання, які передбачають отримання додаткової інформації про події, які трапились нещодавно або результат яких важливий зараз.

Вони починаються з питального слова, яке показує, що саме цікавить того, хто питає (**what, where, why ...**). Після нього йде допоміжне дієслово **have** у множині або **has** в однині, **підмет** та **основне дієслово** із закінченням **-ed** (якщо воно є правильним) або у **третій формі** (якщо воно є неправильним).

Наприклад: **What has she done?** – *She's broken a few glasses.*

**Where have you been?** – *In the cafe.*

**Why have they left?** – *They're tired.*

- Ми **НЕ** вживаємо **when** у запитаннях із **PRESENT PERFECT**. Натомість починаємо з **when** питання в **PAST SIMPLE**, адже йдеться про конкретний час у минулому.

**When did she roast it?** (**НЕ**правильно: ~~When has she roasted it?~~)

- Якщо питання стосується означення чи уточнення (**what/which**), після питального слова йде додаток.

Наприклад: **What/Which** *device* **have** you used? – The mixer.

**What/Which** *restaurant* **have** they **chosen**? – This one.

- Проте, якщо питання стосується **підмета**, то у реченні зберігається **прямий порядок слів** (після питального слова **who/what** одразу йде допоміжне дієслово в однині (**has**) та **основне дієслово** у відповідній формі).

Наприклад: **Who** **has** **made** this mess? – Dylan **has**.

**What** **has** **happened** here? – The dog **spilt** the drink.

## EXERCISES

### 1 Match.

- |                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 What have you cooked?         | a Wood.              |
| 2 Why has it stopped?           | b She's made dinner. |
| 3 Who has taken the spoon?      | c In the park.       |
| 4 Which material have you used? | d Ben has.           |
| 5 Where have you seen Joseph?   | e Some fish.         |
| 6 What has Bella done?          | f It's broken.       |

### 2 Give your own answers to the questions below.

1 What have you eaten today?

– \_\_\_\_\_

2 Who has been with you lately?

– \_\_\_\_\_

3 Why have you put on a jumper?

– \_\_\_\_\_

4 Why has your family gone to work?

– \_\_\_\_\_

5 Which book have you chosen to read?

– \_\_\_\_\_

6 Where has your best friend been today?

– \_\_\_\_\_

**3 Put wh-questions to the answers below.**

1 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

– I have gone to the shop.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

– Lucy has. She has cooked this meat.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

– Richard has baked a pie.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

– At 9 am. We left then.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

– Ben is tired, so he's decided to take a break.

6 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

– That one. The kids have opened that box.

**4 Put as many wh-questions to these sentences as possible. Use the example below.**

1 Charlie has burnt the vegetables in the kitchen.

*Who has burnt the vegetables? What has Charlie done?*

*What has Charlie burnt? Where has he burnt them?*

*Which vegetables has Charlie burnt in the kitchen?*

2 Sarah has prepared a great presentation recently.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 They haven't seen each other for ages because their work has kept them busy.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 I have called Vanessa three times already to ask her about the party.

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5 This bird has eaten all the crisps in the park today.

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## LISTENING AND SPEAKING



**5 a) Fill in the missing wh-question words into the dialogue below.**

**Then listen to the audio and check your answers.**

A: \_\_\_\_\_ has made this terrible mess?

B: Jack has.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ hasn't he cleaned it?

B: Ask him when he comes back from the gym. \_\_\_\_\_ have you been for so long?

A: In the supermarket. \_\_\_\_\_ did you come back?

B: Not long ago. \_\_\_\_\_ have you bought?

A: Some fruit and vegetables.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ ones?

A: Bananas, oranges, cucumbers and potatoes.

B: Let me help you with the bag. No! Don't open that!

A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Lenny has broken the door recently.

A: Huh!

**b) Act out the dialogue in pairs.**

# Look Back

## 1 Circle the correct word.

- 1 I've *just/ever* finished my breakfast.
- 2 You haven't cooked anything *already/yet*.
- 3 Jackson has been to this cafe *ever/recently*.
- 4 We've *already/never* heard the news, so now we all know it.
- 5 Nobody has *ever/never* cooked chicken so well.
- 6 Vic and Nick have *ever/never* tried sweet potatoes.

## 2 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect. Say which sentences express results and which ones are about recent actions.

- 1 Rick (*mop*) \_\_\_\_\_ the floor lately.
- 2 My parents (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ to work.
- 3 I (*not clean*) \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen yet.
- 4 Johnny (*break*) \_\_\_\_\_ the coffee maker.
- 5 We're tired because we (*work*) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.
- 6 Edna (*not use*) \_\_\_\_\_ any devices yet.
- 7 You (*try*) \_\_\_\_\_ so hard. It's so delicious!
- 8 Chuck and Jim (*not see*) \_\_\_\_\_ anyone, so they're upset.





b) Make your own four positive and four negative sentences in the Present Perfect.

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**3** Put the words into the correct order to make wh-questions.  
Then give your own answers to them.

1 have/What/you/drunk/today?

---

—

2 you/have/come/here/Why?

---

—

3 you/helped/has/Who/with homework?

---

—

4 his lunch/eaten/you/have/Why?

---

—

5 been/Where/has/your family?

---

—

## LOOK Back

6 Which/has/given you/teacher/so many tasks?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Turn the sentences into wh-questions, as in the example.

1 Vicky has lost the recipe.

*What has Vicky lost?*

2 I have made dinner.

3 Jeremy has mopped the floor.

4 They've gone to a sushi restaurant.

5 Rob is happy because he's finished his work.

6 The dog has made a mess recently.

7 You have chosen this microwave.

8 My friends have cleaned the kitchen.

9 My parents have bought that fish.

10 We have learnt to cook fish step by step.

# UNIT 4 TRADITIONS... TRADITIONS...

## PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE



Часові форми дієслова в англійській мові можуть бути в **активному** та **пасивному** станах.

Наприклад: We **decorate** our house at Easter. – Our house **is decorated** at Easter.

People **give** presents on Boxing Day. – Presents **are given** on Boxing Day.

**PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE** – це пасивний стан дієслова в неозначеному теперішньому часі. Його вживаємо тоді, коли:

- дія важливіша, ніж виконавець.

Наприклад: Coffee **is preferred** in the morning.

Sue **isn't invited** to this party.

- виконавець дії є невідомим.

Наприклад: These decorations **are made** of paper.

Kids **aren't brought** to this place.

**PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE** утворюємо за допомогою дієслова **be** в **теперішньому часі** (**is/am** – в однині, **are** – у множині) та **основного дієслова** із закінченням **-ed** (якщо воно є правильним) або у **третій формі** (якщо воно є неправильним).

Скорочені форми: **I'm, he's, she's, it's; you're, we're, they're.**

Наприклад: *It's* always **used** here.

*They're* **not sold** any more.

Проте, якщо ми хочемо зазначити виконавця дії, то вживаємо слово **by**.

Наприклад: *This museum* **is visited by** many people.

*Presents* **are given by** parents.

*The dessert* **isn't served by** Jim.

*Dresses* **aren't** usually **worn by** men.

## EXERCISES

### 1 Circle the correct verb.

- 1 Christmas *is/are* celebrated in many countries.
- 2 This poem *is/are* written by Taras Shevchenko.
- 3 Tall people *is/are* usually placed in the back.
- 4 The flowers *isn't/aren't* taken away at the end.
- 5 I *is/am* often chosen as leader.
- 6 Loud talking *isn't/aren't* allowed there.
- 7 Not many ideas *is/are* suggested by Eddy.
- 8 Your children *isn't/aren't* left alone.

### 2 Put the verbs in brackets into the passive form.

- 1 My homework (*complete*) \_\_\_\_\_ now.
- 2 This food (*not cook*) \_\_\_\_\_ at Easter.
- 3 My guests (*greet*) \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ well.
- 4 These stories (*not write*) \_\_\_\_\_ by Rick.
- 5 Bella (*celebrate*) \_\_\_\_\_ for her many talents.
- 6 This decoration (*not use*) \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
- 7 Jackson and Anita (*expect*) \_\_\_\_\_ to be here.
- 8 Animals (*not allow*) \_\_\_\_\_ in this fancy restaurant.

**3 a) Change these sentences from the active into the passive, as in the example.**

1 I invite many relatives to my birthday party.

*Many relatives are invited to my birthday party.*

---

2 They make presentations every day.

---

3 They don't change these colours.

---

4 Traditions bring people together.

---

5 David prepares surprises at Christmas.

---

6 Amy doesn't hold this party every year.

---

7 Children play that game on New Year's Day.

---

8 They don't prefer desserts for this holiday.

---

9 Sam doesn't support this idea.

---

**b) Write your own three positive and three negative sentences in the Present Simple Passive.**

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---

## PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE

Питання у **PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE** формуємо за допомогою дієслова **be** (**is/am/are**), після якого йде **підмет** та **основне дієслово** із закінченням **-ed** (якщо воно є правильним) або у **третій формі** (якщо воно є неправильним).

Наприклад: **Is Christmas celebrated** on 25th December? – **Yes, it is.**

**Is the party held** at this cafe? – **No, it isn't.**

**Are these lists made** by Kim? – **Yes, they are.**

**Are you invited** to the party? – **No, we aren't.**

### 4 Put the words into the correct order to make questions in the Present Simple Passive

1 the song/Is/performed/by Pam?

*Is the song performed by Pam?*

2 made of chocolate/the biscuits/Are?

3 the living room/decorated/Is?

4 at the table/seated/the guests/Are?

5 Is/put here/your Christmas tree?

6 the dishes/Are/washed?

7 I/Am/to do this/expected?

8 with good meals/served/you/Are?

**5 a) Give your own yes/no answers.**

- 1 Is your birthday party loved by many? – \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Are your presents only bought by your parents? – \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Is Easter celebrated in May next year? – \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Are celebrations always held in restaurants? – \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Is the Christmas tree often put in your room? – \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Are you given a lot of English homework? – \_\_\_\_\_

**b) Put questions to the answers below.**

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– Yes, they are. The presents are packed.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– No, it isn't. The party isn't held here.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– Yes, it is. This book is written by Edna.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– No, it isn't. Dinner isn't served at the end.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– Yes, they are. Eggs are painted at Easter.

**SPEAKING**

- 6** Work in pairs. Tell your partner how you celebrate your birthday. Use the Present Simple Passive, e.g. 'My birthday is celebrated on 5th June. A lot of friends are invited.'



## PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE (WH-QUESTIONS)



**By whom** is your Christmas tree **decorated** and **what is put** under it?

**By** David. And some presents **are put** under it.

**WH-QUESTIONS IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE** – це спеціальні питання, які передбачають отримання додаткової інформації про теперішні події в пасивному стані.

Вони починаються з питального слова, яке показує, що саме цікавить того, хто питає (**what, where, when ...**). Після нього йде дієслово **be** у теперішньому часі (**is/am** – в однині, **are** – у множині), **підмет** та **основне дієслово** із закінченням **-ed** (якщо воно є правильним) або у **третій формі** (якщо воно є неправильним).

Наприклад: **What is it called?** – *Christmas pudding.*

**Where is this holiday celebrated?** – *In Greece.*

**When are these dresses worn?** – *On special holidays.*

**Why am I chosen for this?** – *You sing well.*



- Щоб дізнатися, **хто** виконує дію, ми вживаємо словосполучення **by whom** на початку питання.  
Наприклад: **By whom is this cake made?** – *By Jim.*  
**By whom are these pictures drawn?** – *By Sue.*
- Щоб дізнатися про **належність** кому-небудь об'єкта, щодо якого виконано дію, ми вживаємо слово **whose** на початку питання. Після питального слова називаємо цей **об'єкт**, далі йдуть дієслово **be** та **основне дієслово** у відповідних формах.  
Наприклад: **Whose present is hidden?** – *Tina's.*  
**Whose friends are invited?** – *Mine.*
- Якщо питання стосується **означення** чи **уточнення** (**what/which**), після питального слова йде **означуване слово**, дієслово **be** та **основне дієслово** у відповідних формах.  
Наприклад: **What/Which dish is cooked at Easter?** – *Easter cake.*  
**What/Which decorations are used on Valentine's Day?** – *These ones.*
- Якщо питання стосується **підмета**, то у реченні зберігається **прямий порядок слів** (після питального слова **who/what** одразу йде дієслово **be** в однині та **основне дієслово** у відповідній формі).  
Наприклад: **Who is chosen to make this speech?** – *Bob is.*  
**What is done on Boxing Day?** – *People exchange presents.*

## EXERCISES

### 1 Match.

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 Why are these decorations taken down?      | a Emma's.                |
| 2 Where is your birthday usually celebrated? | b Dylan is.              |
| 3 By whom are Christmas presents given?      | c To be saved from Jack. |
| 4 Which box is packed?                       | d At the end.            |
| 5 What is this cake made of?                 | e Chocolate and nuts.    |
| 6 When are the speeches given?               | f The big one.           |
| 7 Who is invited?                            | g By Santa Claus.        |
| 8 Whose songs are played?                    | h In a restaurant.       |

**2 Give your own answers to the questions below.**

- 1 When is Valentine's Day celebrated?  
— \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What is given in Ukraine on St Nicholas Day?  
— \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Why are parties thrown on New Year's Day?  
— \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Which decorations are used at Christmas?  
— \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Who is usually invited to your birthday dinner?  
— \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 By whom is the Christmas tree decorated in your family?  
— \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Where are your presents put at Christmas?  
— \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Whose presents are packed until Boxing Day?  
— \_\_\_\_\_

**3 Put wh-questions in the Present Simple Passive to the answers below.**

- 1 Which dress is made of cotton ?  
— This one. This dress is made of cotton.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
— On 24th August. Ukraine's Independence Day is celebrated then.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
— This event is organised by Harry because it is special.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
— Helen is. She is offered a great deal.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
— By Mike. These pictures are taken by him.

- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– Ann's. Ann's earrings are lost.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– At this restaurant. Our anniversary is celebrated there.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– Animals. They are allowed to stay here.

## LISTENING AND SPEAKING



**4 a) Read the dialogue and fill in the missing words.**

**After that, listen to the audio and check your answers.**

A: \_\_\_\_\_ is St Nicholas Day celebrated?

B: Some day in December. On the sixth, I think.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ is it celebrated?

B: In many European countries. Ukraine, for example. \_\_\_\_\_ are you interested?

A: Well, I have to make a presentation about different winter holidays besides Christmas.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ is it called?

A: 'The Joy of Winter'.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ is the name picked?

A: By me.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ is chosen to help you with everything?

A: Well, I'd like you to help me. There are some pictures on the computer already.

B: Okay. \_\_\_\_\_ computer is used?

A: Mine.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ pictures are prepared already?

A: Come with me and I'll show you.

B: Okay. Let's go.

**b) Act out the dialogue in pairs.**

## Look Back

### 1 Put the verbs in brackets into the passive.

- 1 This symbol (*link*) \_\_\_\_\_ to my family.
- 2 Presents (*provide*) \_\_\_\_\_ often \_\_\_\_\_ after events like this.
- 3 Don't worry – your ideas (*not forget*) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 My cake (*not make*) \_\_\_\_\_ of vanilla and nuts.
- 5 A lot of holidays (*celebrate*) \_\_\_\_\_ every year.
- 6 These decorations (*not put*) \_\_\_\_\_ on the top.
- 7 This party (*not give*) \_\_\_\_\_ by my parents.
- 8 The Christmas tree (*bring*) \_\_\_\_\_ usually \_\_\_\_\_ by Ed.

### 2 Change these sentences from the active into the passive.

- 1 They spend each holiday in a special way.  
Each holiday is spent in a special way.
- 2 They often receive presents at Christmas.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Adam doesn't start such talks.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 They don't wear such a dress for this holiday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Vicky writes many Christmas cards.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 They cook a lot of food on my birthday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 They don't follow these traditions in my family.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 They don't do this task until the end of the holidays.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Make a list of tips for foreigners in Ukraine. Use the statements according to the model below.

**Model:** You are (not) expected to ... You are (not) required to ...

- take off your shoes when entering someone's home
- make way for a woman/girl or older people
- give your seat to older people or others who need it
- be rude to others
- greet your friends each time you meet them during the day
- speak with your mouth full at the dinner table
- say 'Smachnoho!' to people who are having a meal
- push one another in public places

*You are expected to take off your shoes when entering someone's home.*

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## 4 Look at the picture and give yes/no answers to the questions below.

- 1 Is the living room decorated? – \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Are the presents put under the Christmas tree? – \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Are the children told to wait for dinner? – \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Are the cups washed? – \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Is the food served? – \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Is the cat hidden by the children? – \_\_\_\_\_



## Look Back

### 5 Put questions to the answers below.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– Yes, it is. The fire is lit.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– No, it isn't. The dog isn't taken away.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– No, they aren't. The clothes aren't washed.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– Yes, they are. The pancakes are cooked in the oven.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– Yes, he is. Tom is taken care of.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– No, they aren't. The balloons aren't hung up here.

### 6 Put the words into the correct order to make wh-questions in the Present Simple Passive. Then answer them.

1 you/are/given/What/on your birthday?

– \_\_\_\_\_

2 is/Who/invited/at Christmas/to your home?

– \_\_\_\_\_

3 How/Mother's Day/in your country/spent/is?

– \_\_\_\_\_

4 celebrated/Hanukkah/is/By whom?

– \_\_\_\_\_

5 are/Why/surprises/on birthdays/expected?

– \_\_\_\_\_

6 Which/are/at Easter/followed/traditions?

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7 the meal/is/served/at Christmas/When?

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8 to celebrate your birthday/used/are/ideas/Whose?

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## 7 Turn the sentences into wh-questions, as in the example.

1 Their Christmas tree is put in the living room.

*Where is their Christmas tree put?*

2 New Year's is celebrated on 1st January.

3 Claire is chosen to make a speech.

4 The decorations are bought by Fred.

5 Visits are often made to surprise.

6 Chocolate is sold better because it's Christmas.

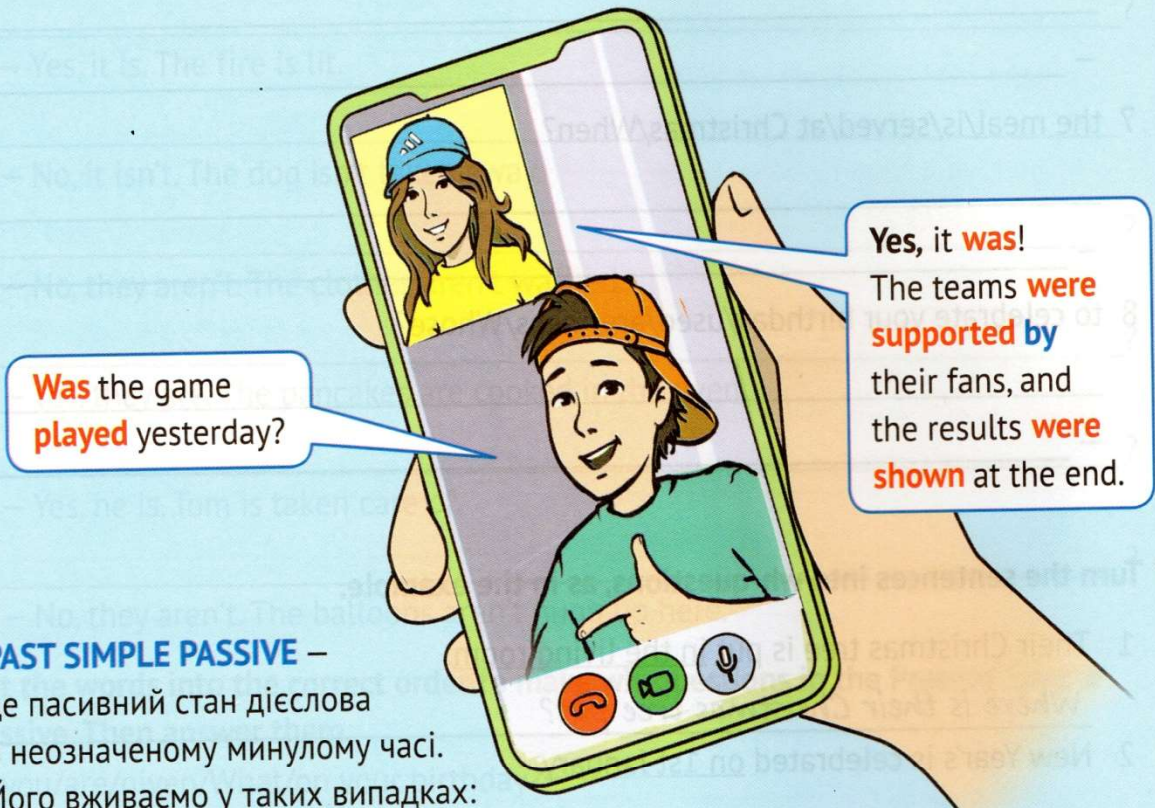
7 The party is held at this restaurant.

8 These presents are opened.

9 Sam's plan is written on paper.

# UNIT 5 SPORT FROM A TO Z

## PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE



### PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE –

це пасивний стан дієслова в неозначеному минулому часі. Його вживаємо у таких випадках:

- дія важливіша, ніж виконавець.  
Наприклад: *The match **was held** yesterday.*  
*The viewers **were seated** here.*
- виконавець дії є невідомим.  
Наприклад: *This team **wasn't asked** to be on the court.*  
*The fields **weren't cleaned** well.*

**PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE** утворюємо за допомогою дієслова **be** в минулому часі (**was** – в однині, **were** – у множині) та **основного дієслова** із закінченням **-ed** (якщо воно є правильним) або у **третій формі** (якщо воно є неправильним).

Наприклад: *This athlete **was prepared** well.*  
*Winners **were given** prizes.*

Проте, якщо ми хочемо зазначити виконавця дії, то вживаємо слово **by**.

Наприклад: *Our team **was greeted by** our fans.*  
*The athletes **were interviewed by** Jay Smith.*  
*The record **wasn't broken by** this sportsman.*  
*These suits **weren't made by** Hannah Clark.*



## EXERCISES

### 1 Fill in *was/wasn't* or *were/weren't*.

- 1 Our team \_\_\_\_\_ defeated. The other team won.
- 2 Jack \_\_\_\_\_ chosen to do this. Jeremy was.
- 3 We \_\_\_\_\_ interviewed. They asked us many questions.
- 4 She trained with her coach and \_\_\_\_\_ prepared to play.
- 5 The fans \_\_\_\_\_ asked to stay. They left very soon.
- 6 This contract \_\_\_\_\_ designed by them a few years ago.
- 7 The teams \_\_\_\_\_ introduced before the game started.
- 8 No one \_\_\_\_\_ allowed to break the record for a long time.

### 2 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple Passive.

- 1 The ball (*lose*) \_\_\_\_\_ during the game.
- 2 These new rules (*make*) \_\_\_\_\_ a month ago.
- 3 That sportswoman (*not introduce*) \_\_\_\_\_ to me last time.
- 4 Windsurfing (*include*) \_\_\_\_\_ in the last championship.
- 5 Their many sports victories (*not forget*) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 The athletes (*support*) \_\_\_\_\_ by their many fans.
- 7 The winner (*not bring*) \_\_\_\_\_ to the front at the end.
- 8 The results (*not discuss*) \_\_\_\_\_ after the game.

### b) Write your own three positive and three negative sentences in the Past Simple Passive.

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## PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE

Питання у **PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE** формуємо за допомогою дієслова **be** (**was/were**), після якого йде **підмет** та **основне дієслово** із закінченням **-ed** (якщо воно є правильним) або у **третій формі** (якщо воно є неправильним).

Наприклад: **Was** the winner **asked** any questions? – **No**, she **wasn't**.

**Was** our team **defeated** by theirs? – **Yes**, it **was**.

**Were** the games **held** in Paris? – **Yes**, they **were**.

**Were** these players **chosen** to play? – **No**, they **weren't**.

### 3 Match.

- |   |  |   |                             |
|---|--|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Were you asked about their win?              | a | Yes, they were.             |
| 2 | Was the football pitch filled with players?  |   | They were also interviewed. |
| 3 | Were the game tickets paid by Greg?          | b | Yes, they were.             |
| 4 | Were our team expected to take part in this? | c | No, they weren't.           |
| 5 | Was the team's captain ignored?              |   | I bought them.              |
| 6 | Were the winners shown at the end?           | d | Yes, it was.                |
|   |  | e | No, I wasn't.               |
|   |  | f | No, he wasn't.              |

### 4 Put questions to the answers below.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– No, it wasn't. The equipment wasn't broken.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– Yes, it was. The pool was cleaned.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– No, we weren't. We weren't prepared to play.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– Yes, they were. The results were shown at the end.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– Yes, it was. The game was played last Saturday.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– No, they weren't. The balls weren't taken away.



## PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE (WH-QUESTIONS)

**What** time **was** the game **arranged** for and **which** teams **were chosen** to play?

It **was arranged** for noon, and it **was played** between our national team and the US team.



### WH-QUESTIONS IN THE PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE

– це спеціальні питання, які передбачають отримання додаткової інформації про минулі події в пасивному стані.

Вони починаються з питального слова, яке показує, що саме цікавить того, хто питає (**what, where, when ...**). Після нього йде дієслово **be** у минулому часі (**was** – в однині, **were** – у множині), **підмет** та **основне дієслово** із закінченням **-ed** (якщо воно є правильним) або у **третій формі** (якщо воно є неправильним).

Наприклад: **What was it written** about? – *Andrii Shevchenko's career in sport.*

**Where was the game held**? – *In London.*

**When were they cancelled**? – *In December.*

**Why were the kids so filled** with joy? – *They saw their favourite athletes.*

- Щоб дізнатися, **хто** виконав дію, ми вживаємо словосполучку **by whom** на початку питання.

Наприклад: **By whom was this match organised**? – *By John Parker and his company.*

**By whom were the seats taken**? – *By Jack and his friends.*

- Щоб дізнатися про **належність** кому-небудь об'єкта, щодо якого було виконано дію, ми вживаємо слово **whose** на початку питання. Після питального слова називаємо цей **об'єкт**, далі йдуть дієслово **be** та **основне дієслово** у відповідних формах.

Наприклад: **Whose ball was lost**? – *Theirs.*

**Whose suits were thrown away**? – *Nina's.*

- Якщо питання стосується **означення** чи **уточнення** (**what/which**), після питального слова йде **означуване слово**, дієслово **be** та **основне дієслово** у відповідних формах.

Наприклад: **What/Which** game **was played** yesterday?

– *The one between Manchester United and Dynamo Kyiv.*

**What/Which** athletes **were interviewed**?

– *Elina Svitolina and Marta Kostyuk.*

- Якщо питання стосується **підмета**, то у реченні зберігається **прямий порядок слів** (після питального слова **who/what** одразу йде дієслово **be** в однині та **основне дієслово** у відповідній формі).

Наприклад: **Who** **was injured** at the last game? – *Weston McKennie.*

**What** **was** the winner **given**? – *A gold medal and a lot of money.*

## EXERCISES

### 1 Give answers to the questions below. You may use the Internet to help you.

1 Where were the last Olympic Games held?

– \_\_\_\_\_

2 Who was defeated in the last Olympic Games football final?

– \_\_\_\_\_

3 By whom were that team defeated?

– \_\_\_\_\_

4 When was the last Ukrainian football championship organised?

– \_\_\_\_\_

5 Which teams were chosen to take part in it?

– \_\_\_\_\_

6 What players were injured (if any)?

– \_\_\_\_\_

7 Whose equipment was broken (if any)?

– \_\_\_\_\_

8 Why was a football match cancelled in the UK in January, 2024?

– \_\_\_\_\_

**2 Put the words into the correct order to make wh-questions in the Past Simple Passive.**

1 What/lost/was/at the last game?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 the lights/were/turned off/Why?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 was/When/put off/the championship?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 organised/the match/was/Where?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 teams/were/Which/chosen?

\_\_\_\_\_

6 was/this news/By whom/told?

\_\_\_\_\_

7 of the field/was/Who/kicked out?

\_\_\_\_\_

8 were/put/Why/there/the pucks?

\_\_\_\_\_

**3 Turn the sentences into wh-questions, as in the example.**

1 The basketball game was shown yesterday.

*What was shown yesterday?*

2 This player was asked a lot of questions.

3 Our equipment was stolen.

4 The match was cancelled because of the weather.

5 Wendy Jackson and Paul Andrews were kicked out.

6 The hockey sticks were found under the table.

7 The tennis rackets were broken by the players.

8 Lewis Benson was born in 1991.

9 Shouting was forbidden at the game.

## READING

**4** Read the paragraph and write as many wh-questions in the Past Simple Passive as possible. Use the example below.

Hector Scarone was a famous football player. He was born in Uruguay in 1898. Hector was respected for his great speed and unusual skills with the ball. Because of that, it was hard to defeat him. A lot of football games were won by him. Hector was even named world champion three times when he won the 1924 and 1928 Olympic Games and then the first World Cup in 1930. The position which was held by Hector was an inside forward. Even though his career and life ended more than 50 years ago, Hector Scarone is still one of the greatest role models for many football players today.

*Who was born in 1898?*

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# Look Back

## 1 Correct the mistakes and rewrite the sentences.

1 Jim Smith were defeaten by George Hefley.

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2 The equipment weren't breaked yesterday.

---

3 The results wasn't showd until the end.

---

4 The championship were wined by our national team.

---

5 All the games was cancellen last month.

---

6 The fans wasn't prepare for her defeat.

---

## 2 a) Match.

1 Were the games held in New York?

2 Was our football pitch used by them?

3 Were the athletes well-trained?

4 Was the ball lost by the players?

5 Were the suits washed well?

6 Was the player kicked out?

7 Was the news told by Ed?

8 Was our sportsman represented well?

a No, it wasn't. Pam told us everything.

b Yes, he was. He was interviewed, too.

c Yes, they were. They were clean.

d No, they weren't. They were held in Washington.

e No, she wasn't. She was still there with everyone else.

f Yes, they were. They were prepared for everything.

g Yes, it was. No one could find it.

h No, it wasn't. They used theirs.

## b) Write your own six yes/no questions in the Past Simple Passive.

Then ask one of your classmates those questions.

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### 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple Passive.

- 1 Everyone (*inspire*) \_\_\_\_\_ by their victory.
- 2 These athletes (*take*) \_\_\_\_\_ to hospital.
- 3 The pucks (*not steal*) \_\_\_\_\_ two days ago.
- 4 Oksana Boturchuk (*not interview*) \_\_\_\_\_ last time.
- 5 The ball (*catch*) \_\_\_\_\_ by the goalkeeper.
- 6 The winners (*give*) \_\_\_\_\_ great prizes.
- 7 The match (*not arrange*) \_\_\_\_\_ for Monday.
- 8 The football goal (*not fix*) \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

### 4 Put the words into the correct order to make wh-questions in the Past Simple Passive.

- 1 stolen/was/What? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 was/Where/done/it? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 When/they/were/here/brought? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 asked/was/Who/those questions? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 taken/the interviews/were/By whom?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 was/the match/Why/delayed? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Whose/were/bought/sports shoes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 used/at the game/was/equipment/Which?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Look Back

### 5 Put wh-questions in the Past Simple Passive to the answers below.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– On our local tennis court. The game was held there.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– After the match. The players were interviewed then.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– Our pucks. They were hidden in that bag.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– By us. *Liverpool* was defeated by us.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– Phil and Fred. They were introduced at the end.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– The date. The date of the match was changed.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– Ann's. Her bicycle was broken by the wind.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– The athletes were taken to hospital because they were injured.

### 6 Work in pairs. Look at your report in task 5 on page 51. Exchange your reports with a partner and let him/her ask you some wh-questions in the Past Simple Passive about it, e.g. 'When was the football final held at the last Olympic Games?' Change roles.

# UNIT 6 WHAT'S THE MATTER?

## ZERO CONDITIONAL



**ZERO CONDITIONAL** – це нульовий тип умовного речення. Цей тип речень позначає дію, яка завжди відбувається за певних обставин (тобто факти і звички).

Наприклад: **If the temperature is** 100 °C, water **boils**.

**If I feel sick**, I **call** my doctor.

**If Jim doesn't answer**, he **is** busy.

**If it isn't wet**, I **put on** my sandals.

Ці речення складаються з двох частин – головної та підрядної. Для утворення **ZERO CONDITIONAL** ми використовуємо сполучник **if** та вживаємо **дієслова** в обох частинах речення у **PRESENT SIMPLE**.

Зауважте, що частини такого речення ми можемо міняти місцями.

Наприклад: **If it rains**, I **wear** a coat.

АБО I **wear** a coat **if it rains**.

**If we are ill**, we **stay** at home.

АБО We **stay** at home **if we are ill**.

У першому варіанті ми ставимо кому, щоб відділити підрядну частину від головної. У другому варіанті кома не потрібна, оскільки цю роль відіграє сполучник **if**.

## EXERCISES

### 1 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1 If I (*need*) \_\_\_\_\_ some medicine, I (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to the chemist's.
- 2 If Steve and Lilly (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ late, we (*not wait*) \_\_\_\_\_ for them.
- 3 Jenna (*get*) \_\_\_\_\_ angry if her little sister (*not behave*) \_\_\_\_\_ well.
- 4 If little Tommy (*fall*) \_\_\_\_\_ off his bike, he (*scream*) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.
- 5 Our dog (*not make*) \_\_\_\_\_ any noise if we (*feed*) \_\_\_\_\_ it on time.
- 6 We (*not see*) \_\_\_\_\_ each other if we (*not have*) \_\_\_\_\_ any free time.

### 2 Complete the sentences with your own words.

- 1 If it snows, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 If I have the flu, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 If my family travels, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ if I am very tired.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ if my friends call me.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ if I have an accident.

**ZERO CONDITIONAL** можна також використовувати для вираження **порад**, **пропозицій** та **прохань**. У такому разі ми вживаємо **наказовий спосіб**.

Наприклад: **If you are** ill, **call in** a doctor.

**If he comes**, please **tell** him everything.

**Take** this pill **if you have** the flu.

**Don't do** it **if you are** tired.

### 3 Match.

- |                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 If you have a toothache, | a call your doctor.     |
| 2 If it is hard,           | b tell him I'm busy.    |
| 3 If the kids don't sleep, | c give her this jumper. |
| 4 If Anita gets cold,      | d go to the dentist.    |
| 5 If James calls you,      | e tell them a story.    |
| 6 If you don't feel well,  | f let me do it.         |

**4 Complete the sentences with your own words. Use the imperative.**

- 1 If you get sleepy, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 If you have a stomachache, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 If it rains, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ if you are bored.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ if it is hot.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ if you are ill.

**SPEAKING**

**5 a) Work in pairs. Tell each other what you do if:**

- you have a backache
- you are sad
- the weather is bad

**Make notes and then tell the class about each other.**

*Example: If Ira has a backache, she sees a doctor.*

**b) Tell your partner what to do if:**

- he/she is bored
- he/she falls down
- he/she has the flu

**Make notes and then tell the class what advice you gave each other.**

*Example: Ira told me to read a book if I'm bored.*

**NOTES:**

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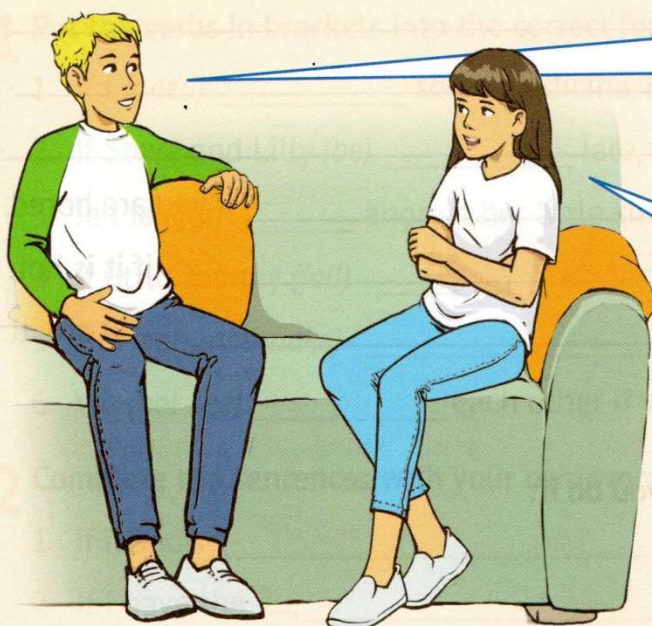
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## PAST PERFECT



I **had finished** all my work **by 5 pm yesterday**. **Had** you **finished** yours **by** then?

Yes, I **had**. I **had** even **made** dinner **before** everyone came back!

**PAST PERFECT** позначає дію, яка:

- відбулася перед іншою дією у минулому.

Наприклад: I **had cleaned** my house **before** I went outside.

Jack didn't read that book because he **had already read** it.

- відбулася перед конкретним часом у минулому.

Наприклад: Kelly **had done** her homework **by 6 pm yesterday**.

We **had arranged** everything **before 10 December**.

**PAST PERFECT** також можна вживати як еквівалент **PRESENT PERFECT**.

Таке часто трапляється у розповідях.

Наприклад: I'm tired because I **have worked** a lot.

I **was** tired because I **had worked** a lot.

Paul **hasn't done** the task, so he **is** busy.

Paul **hadn't done** the task, so he **was** busy.

**PAST PERFECT** утворюємо з допоміжним дієсловом **had** в усіх особах однини і множини та **основним дієсловом** із закінченням **-ed** (якщо воно є правильним) або у **третій формі** (якщо воно є неправильним). **Прислівники часу**, які часто вживають із **PAST PERFECT**: **already, just, yet, ever, never, for, by, by the time, till/until, before, after**.

Наприклад: I **had completed** my report **by** then.

**After** Jay **had learnt** it, you did.

Helen **hadn't seen** this **before**.

We **hadn't changed** anything **till** 6 pm.

## EXERCISES

**1** Change the sentences from the Present Perfect/Simple into the Past Perfect/Simple, as in the example.

1 Mia is happy because she has got a big present.

*Mia was happy because she had got a big present.*

2 Frank is late again because he has missed his bus.

3 I have fallen off my bike, so my arm is broken.

4 Diane doesn't know this because no one has ever told her.

5 We have just done it, so we are ready.

6 Jessica has never travelled by plane before.

7 They aren't interested because they have already seen this.

8 John has put on a shirt, so he is cold.

9 Erica hasn't packed her bag for the trip.

**2 a)** Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect.

1 We (*mop*) \_\_\_\_\_ all the floor by then.

2 I (*feel*) \_\_\_\_\_ terrible by the time the doctor arrived.

3 Daniel (*not see*) \_\_\_\_\_ Eliza for years before they met.

4 Not all of my friends (*come*) \_\_\_\_\_ to visit me already.

5 Susan (*not start*) \_\_\_\_\_ cooking until we asked her to.

6 Our children (*not finish*) \_\_\_\_\_ their homework by 4 pm.

7 The dog (*eat*) \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ all the meat when we came home.

8 You didn't meet us on time because you (*not get*) \_\_\_\_\_ ready yet.

**b) Write your own four positive and four negative sentences in the Past Perfect.**

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Ми формуємо питання і відповіді у **PAST PERFECT** з допоміжним дієсловом **had** та **основним дієсловом** у відповідній формі.

Наприклад: **Had** you **finished** that till 5 May? – **Yes, I had.**

**Had** she ever **tried** it before? – **No, she hadn't.**

**Had** he **stopped** by then? – **Yes, he had.**

**Had** they already **done** it? – **No, they hadn't.**

**3 Match.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Had we seen it?                      | a Yes, he had.                         |
| 2 Had I ever imagined this?            | b No, we hadn't. Everything was dirty. |
| 3 Had it stopped already?              | c Yes, they had.                       |
| 4 Had Ricky begun work yet?            | d No, she hadn't.                      |
| 5 Had you ever been to the UK?         | e Yes, we had.                         |
| 6 Had Chuck come back by 11 am?        | f No, it hadn't.                       |
| 7 Had you cleaned everything by then?  | g Yes, I had.                          |
| 8 Had Ed and Kim told you that before? | h No, I hadn't.                        |

**4 a) Put questions to the answers below.**

1 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– No, it hadn't. It hadn't started before she came.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– Yes, I had. I had lost my keys before school.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– No, he hadn't. Ted hadn't watched it before.



4 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

– Yes, you had. You had already told me that.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

– No, they hadn't. They hadn't read that until you got home.

6 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

– Yes, she had. Sue had completed it till 1 June.

7 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

– No, we hadn't. We hadn't done everything by 9 o'clock.

8 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

– Yes, they had. Sam and Peter had come back by then.

**b) Give your own answers to the questions below.**

1 Had you had a shower before going to bed last night? – \_\_\_\_\_.

2 Had you finished your homework by 6 pm yesterday? – \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Had your friends met you before school last Monday? – \_\_\_\_\_.

4 Had it got dark by 7 pm two days ago? – \_\_\_\_\_.

5 Had anyone called you before dinner last Sunday? – \_\_\_\_\_.

6 Had you prepared well before all your tests last time? – \_\_\_\_\_.

7 Had your parents come back home from work by 8 pm yesterday?

– \_\_\_\_\_.

8 Had your teacher given you any tasks until the lesson was over?

– \_\_\_\_\_.

## SPEAKING

### 5 Work in pairs. Tell each other what you had done:

- before school yesterday
- by 7 pm two days ago
- before coming home last Friday
- until you went to bed a day ago

**Make notes in your notebook and then tell the class about each other.**

# Look Back

## 1 Match.

- |                                  |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 If Jake is happy,              | a if you see him.         |
| 2 If the weather is good,        | b she often gets bored.   |
| 3 I always call Richard          | c if they work a lot.     |
| 4 If you have a headache,        | d he smiles a lot.        |
| 5 We don't need any medicine     | e go for a walk.          |
| 6 They usually get tired         | f if I need help.         |
| 7 If Bella doesn't read,         | g if we feel fine.        |
| 8 Please, don't tell Ed anything | h take a break and relax. |

## 2 a) Choose a or b.

- If you visit a doctor,  
a) *they play games with you.*    b) *you are given some treatment.*
- If you go to the chemist's,  
a) *please get me these pills.*    b) *please buy me some food.*
- If you have a sore throat,  
a) *don't eat anything spicy.*    b) *drink a lot and eat everything spicy.*
- Go to bed  
a) *if you feel fine.*    b) *if you are tired.*
- Please help me  
a) *if I don't ask you.*    b) *if I ask you.*
- You get a stomachache  
a) *if you eat something not fresh.*    b) *if you work too much.*

## b) Say which sentence is a fact/piece of advice/request<sup>1</sup>.

## 3 Write your own six sentences with the Zero Conditional: two facts, two pieces of advice and two requests.

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<sup>1</sup>a request [rɪ'kwest] — прохання

## 4 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect.

- 1 Denis (*start*) \_\_\_\_\_ taking his medicine by then.
- 2 We (*watch*) \_\_\_\_\_ this film twice already.
- 3 It (*not finish*) \_\_\_\_\_ yet, so we didn't leave.
- 4 You (*not talk*) \_\_\_\_\_ to me for a long time.
- 5 I (*answer*) \_\_\_\_\_ all the questions before you did.
- 6 It (*not stop*) \_\_\_\_\_ raining yet, so we stayed at home.
- 7 Ben and Sam (*not hear*) \_\_\_\_\_ the news until you told them.
- 8 I got a stomachache because I (*eat*) \_\_\_\_\_ something bad.

## 5 a) Join the sentences using the words in brackets, as in the example.

- 1 Michael called a doctor. He was ill. (*because*)  
Michael called a doctor because he had been ill.
- 2 Amanda broke her finger. She went to hospital. (*so*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 We didn't start the project. Then Vicky came. (*until*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I went to the dentist. I had a toothache for a while. (*because*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Edward didn't do anything. Then Emma arrived. (*before*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Nick didn't call me. It got dark. (*by the time*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Kim checked her temperature. Then she took some pills. (*after*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 My bleeding already stopped. Then Dad gave me some tissues. (*until*)  
\_\_\_\_\_

# LOOK Back

b) Write your own three positive and three negative sentences in the Past Perfect. Use the words from the box.

already, by then, ever, just, so, till

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6 Put the words into the correct order to make *yes/no* questions. After that, give your own answers.

1 Had/rained/by 6 pm yesterday/it? \_\_\_\_\_

— \_\_\_\_\_

2 you/had your lunch/Had/till 2 pm? \_\_\_\_\_

— \_\_\_\_\_

3 you went to bed/before/your teeth/brushed/you/Had? \_\_\_\_\_

— \_\_\_\_\_

4 the lessons/Had/ended/till 3 pm yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_

— \_\_\_\_\_

5 your best friend/by noon/Had/called you? \_\_\_\_\_

— \_\_\_\_\_

6 before 2020/Had/ever/you/been abroad? \_\_\_\_\_

— \_\_\_\_\_

7 talked to you/your classmates/Had/until school started? \_\_\_\_\_

— \_\_\_\_\_

# UNIT 7 CURTAIN UP!

## ADVERBS OF DEGREE

This film is **extremely** funny!



Really? I think it's **quite** silly.

**ADVERBS OF DEGREE** – це прислівники, які вказують на ступінь вияву ознаки.

Їх можна вживати з:

- прикметниками. *Наприклад: This play is **really** interesting.  
That actor is **very** talented.*
- дієсловами. *Наприклад: I don't **quite** understand it.  
You **almost** forgot your lines.*
- іншими прислівниками. *Наприклад: I go there **rather** often.  
They act **really** well.*

Найчастіше вживані **ADVERBS OF DEGREE**:

- з прикметниками – **almost** (майже, мало не), **enough** (доволі, досить), **extremely** (надзвичайно), **rather** (дещо, досить), **really** (справді), **so** (так), **quite** (досить, цілком), **too** (надто), **very** (дуже).
- з дієсловами – **almost, enough, really**.
- з іншими прислівниками – **almost, enough, extremely, rather, really, so, quite, too, very**.

\*Прислівник **rather** має дещо сильніший відтінок, ніж прислівник **quite**.

Зазвичай ми ставимо **ADVERBS OF DEGREE** **перед** прикметником, дієсловом чи прислівником, якого вони стосуються.

Проте прислівник **enough** є винятком. Його ми ставимо **після** прикметника, дієслова чи прислівника, якого він стосується.

*Наприклад: These shoes are **big enough** for me.*

*She has **practised enough** to remember it.*

*Music doesn't play **loud enough** here.*

## EXERCISES

**1** Look at the pictures and write, as in the example.



*excited*



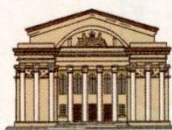
*quite excited*



*rather excited*



*extremely excited*



**2 a)** Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

almost, enough (2), extremely, rather, really, so, quite, too, very

1 This new thriller is \_\_\_\_\_ scary – I'm frightened!

2 You can watch a horror film when you're old \_\_\_\_\_.

3 The play was awesome! Thank you \_\_\_\_\_ much!

4 He looks \_\_\_\_\_ sad – ask him what's the matter.

- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ spilt my drink when I fell down.
- 6 Don't worry – you know art well \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 I feel \_\_\_\_\_ bored. Let's watch a film or something.
- 8 This new theatre is \_\_\_\_\_ awesome – you'll love it!
- 9 Sarah talks \_\_\_\_\_ much. Can you ask her to be quiet?
- 10 This book is \_\_\_\_\_ interesting, but I've read a better one.

**b) Make your own eight sentences with different adverbs of degree.**

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## LISTENING AND SPEAKING



**3 a) Read the dialogue and guess the missing words.**

**Then listen to the audio and fill them in.**

A: The theatre was \_\_\_\_\_ full of people tonight. Did you like the play?

B: Yeah, it was \_\_\_\_\_ romantic. What about you?

A: Well, I guess it was \_\_\_\_\_ nice, but I prefer something more exciting.

B: Really? Like what?

A: Like *The Lion King* or *Wicked*. They're \_\_\_\_\_ interesting.

B: Isn't *Wicked* \_\_\_\_\_ scary?

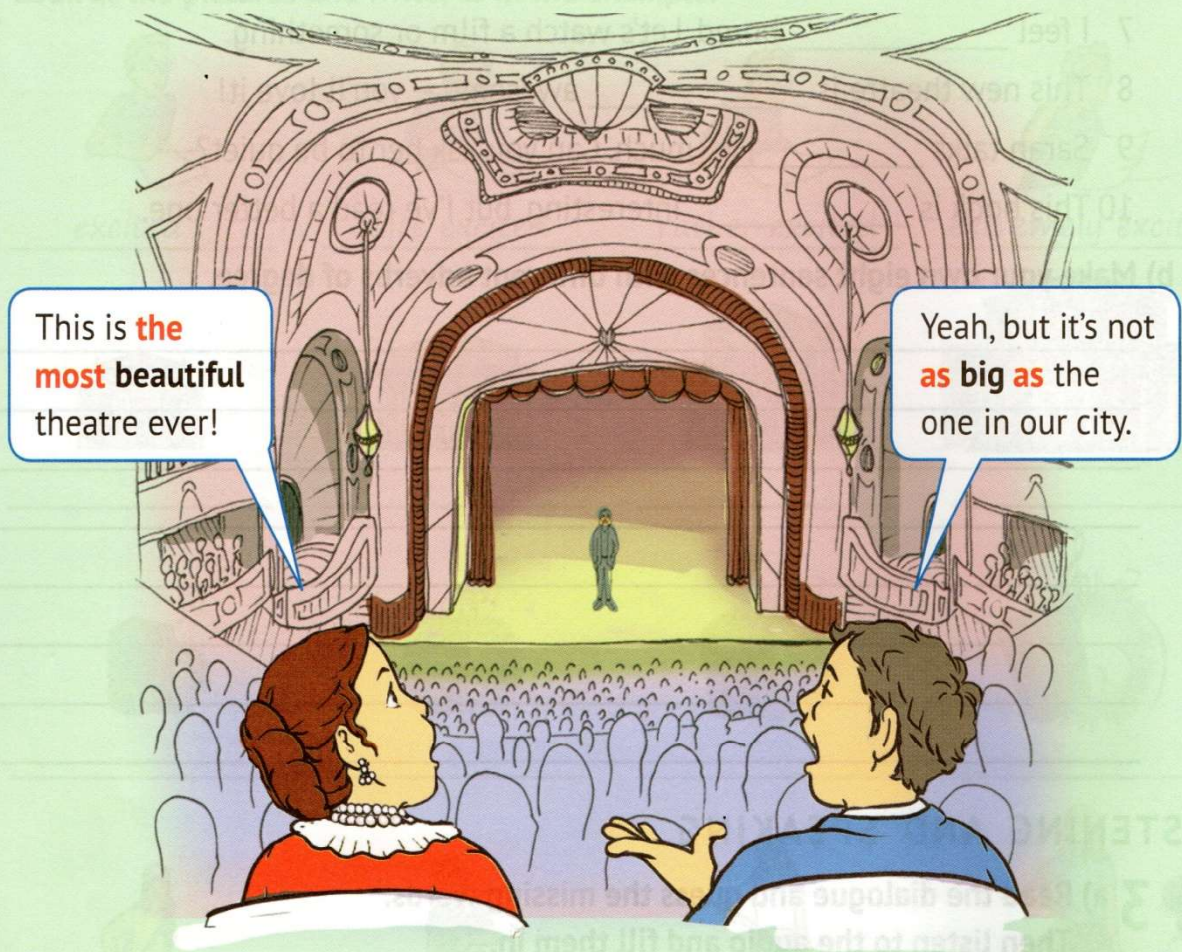
A: Not at all! It's a \_\_\_\_\_ cool play full of magic.

B: What do you think about *Romeo and Juliet*? Is that exciting \_\_\_\_\_ for you?

A: No way. It's \_\_\_\_\_ tragic. Last time I saw something like that I  
\_\_\_\_\_ cried.

**b) Act out the dialogue in pairs.**

## TYPES OF COMPARISON



**DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES** – це ступені порівняння прикметників. В англійській мові їх є два (вищий та найвищий), однак спосіб утворення кожного залежить від кількості складів прикметника.

- До більшості **односкладових** прикметників ми додаємо закінчення **-er** для утворення вищого ступеня або **-est** для найвищого.

Наприклад: *small – smaller – smallest*

*big – bigger – biggest*

- До більшості **двоскладових** і всіх **багатоскладових** прикметників ми закінчення не додаємо, але використовуємо слова **more/less** для вищого ступеня та **most/least** для найвищого. Їх ставимо перед прикметниками.

Наприклад: *interesting – more/less interesting – most/least interesting*

*difficult – more/less difficult – most/least difficult*



- Для утворення ступенів порівняння **окремих двоскладових** прикметників (*common, polite, simple, clever, gentle, narrow* тощо) можна використовувати обидва згадані способи.

Наприклад:

*simple* – *simpler* – *simplest* АБО *simple* – *more/less simple* – *most/least simple*  
*clever* – *cleverer* – *cleverest* АБО *clever* – *more/less clever* – *most/least clever*

- Для утворення **порівнянь** (вищій ступінь) ми часто вживаємо прийменник **than** (ніж).

Наприклад: *This film is longer than that one.*

*Flying is less common than driving.*

*This play is more interesting than that one.*

- Ми ставимо артикль **the** перед формою найвищого ступеня, якщо відразу за прикметником іде іменник.

- Винятки зі ступенювання прикметників:

**good – better – best** та **bad – worse – worst.**

Наприклад: *He is a better actor.* (Неправильно: *He is a gooder actor.*)

*This is the best play ever!* (Неправильно: *This is the goodest play ever!*)

*These seats are worse.* (Неправильно: *These seats are badder.*)

*This is the worst comedy I've seen!*

(Неправильно: *This is the baddest comedy I've seen!*)

## EXERCISES

### 1 a) Put the adjectives into the correct form.

- 1 This musical is (*funny*) \_\_\_\_\_ than that one.
- 2 Their films are (*popular*) \_\_\_\_\_ than ours.
- 3 They are (*talented*) \_\_\_\_\_ artists in the world!
- 4 Our central theatre is (*huge*) \_\_\_\_\_ one in the city.
- 5 Perhaps comedies are (*common*) \_\_\_\_\_ than thrillers.
- 6 These tickets were (*expensive*) \_\_\_\_\_ than I expected.
- 7 The seats near the stage are (*good*) \_\_\_\_\_ ones.
- 8 This actress wears (*simple*) \_\_\_\_\_ dresses than we thought.
- 9 I think this actor's performance is (*bad*) \_\_\_\_\_ of them all in the film.

b) Make your own six sentences with different degrees of comparison.

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**TYPES OF COMPARISON** – це різні типи порівняльних конструкцій.  
Крім **DEGREES OF COMPARISON**, бувають такі конструкції:

КОНСТРУКЦІЯ	ПРИКЛАД
<b>like</b> (як)	<i>You look <b>like</b> a movie star!</i> <i>Ed and Sam act <b>like</b> kids sometimes.</i>
<b>(not) as ... as</b> ((не) такий ..., як)	<i>My hair is <b>as</b> short <b>as</b> Ann's.</i> <i>Charlie's suit is <b>not as</b> smart <b>as</b> Rick's.</i>
<b>rather than</b> (радше, скоріше)	<i>Her eyes are green <b>rather than</b> grey.</i> <i>Phil is shy <b>rather than</b> frightened.</i>
<b>(not) the same as</b> ((не) такий самий, як)	<i>His phone is <b>the same as</b> mine.</i> <i>Speaking is <b>not the same as</b> writing.</i>
<b>as if</b> (ніби)	<i>Sue is so quiet <b>as if</b> she is scared.</i> <i>Jack behaves <b>as if</b> he's the king.</i>

## 2 Circle the correct phrase.

- It walks *as if/like* a silly monkey!
- You look *as/as if* you've seen a monster.
- Theatres are not *the same as/so* cinemas.
- This film wasn't as interesting *as/like* I thought.
- I go to cinemas *the least/rather than* visit theatres.
- Jim is *quieter/quietest* than me – he talks very little.
- I'm tired. Besides, dancing is my *most/least* favourite thing to do.
- This building is older *than/as* the one over there.

### 3 Match.

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 You act                          | a than we expected.                   |
| 2 This thriller is not as          | b than those ones.                    |
| 3 I think this character is better | c He talks rather than listens.       |
| 4 What a sad film!                 | d It's not the same as others.        |
| 5 This play is different.          | e like a real gentleman!              |
| 6 You are so polite –              | f It has the most tragic ending ever! |
| 7 Ben is very chatty.              | g as if you don't know anything.      |
| 8 Our seats were less comfortable  | h scary as everyone keeps saying.     |

### 4 Complete the sentences with comparisons.

- 1 Tim's eyes are grey \_\_\_\_\_ green.
- 2 Jenna Ortega's acting is \_\_\_\_\_ good \_\_\_\_\_ Storm Reid's.
- 3 Today you don't look \_\_\_\_\_ as yesterday.
- 4 Jackson is better at dancing \_\_\_\_\_ Richard.
- 5 Ann sometimes behaves \_\_\_\_\_ she's a baby.
- 6 We are so close – Ed is \_\_\_\_\_ a brother to me.
- 7 This is \_\_\_\_\_ amazing theatre we've ever been to!
- 8 Ned decided to sing \_\_\_\_\_ act – he has a great voice.

## LISTENING



### 5 Listen to the audio twice and complete the sentences below.

- 1 The film is \_\_\_\_\_ one that Pam has ever watched.
- 2 The last thriller that Pam and Fred saw wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ the one they have just seen.
- 3 Fred looks \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't enjoy it very much.
- 4 Pam is \_\_\_\_\_ excited about the thriller than Fred.
- 5 Fred likes relaxing films \_\_\_\_\_ scary ones.
- 6 *Man on the Moon* isn't \_\_\_\_\_ *The Mask*.
- 7 Fred talks \_\_\_\_\_ he only enjoys old movies.
- 8 *Anyone But You* is a \_\_\_\_\_ comedy than *Man on the Moon* and *The Mask*.

# LOOK Back

## 1 Circle the correct adverb.

- 1 I love this play! It's *very/almost* romantic!
- 2 This dress is *too/enough* long. I need a shorter one.
- 3 They've built a *so/really* amazing theatre this year!
- 4 That film was *quite/rather* boring – I didn't like it at all.
- 5 Michael hasn't prepared *enough/rather* for the musical.
- 6 It was fantastic! Thank you *too/so* much for everything!
- 7 The kids were *almost/quite* bored – they fell asleep!
- 8 You've performed well *quite/enough*. Good job!
- 9 Tia *really/almost* screamed at the concert but Ann stopped her.
- 10 The fans got *extremely/quite* excited when the singer came in.

## 2 Look at the pictures and write, as in the example.



*The girl is really busy  
with her studies.*





\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Put the adjectives into the correct form.

- 1 This is (*bad*) \_\_\_\_\_ book I've ever read!
- 2 It was (*interesting*) \_\_\_\_\_ than we thought.
- 3 Our local theatre is (*old*) \_\_\_\_\_ than theirs.
- 4 I think this horror film is (*scary*) \_\_\_\_\_ one.
- 5 Those actors are (*short*) \_\_\_\_\_ than Song Kang.
- 6 *Romeo and Juliet* is (*tragic*) \_\_\_\_\_ play we've seen.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (*good*) way to learn something is to practise it.
- 8 This is (*large*) \_\_\_\_\_ cinema in the city. It has three floors!
- 9 Lilly is (*talkative*) \_\_\_\_\_ than Joe. She cannot keep it quiet.
- 10 You are (*famous*) \_\_\_\_\_ actress – everyone knows you!

### 4 a) Complete the sentences with comparisons.

- 1 Fiona looks \_\_\_\_\_ a queen in that dress!
- 2 This is just talking \_\_\_\_\_ doing.
- 3 You sound \_\_\_\_\_ you are worried about that.
- 4 At this cinema cartoons are \_\_\_\_\_ common than dramas. Kids love them!
- 5 Those comedies aren't \_\_\_\_\_ funny \_\_\_\_\_ these ones.
- 6 Dancing is harder \_\_\_\_\_ singing for me and Kim.
- 7 The seats near the stage are \_\_\_\_\_ expensive ones.
- 8 Acting in a play isn't \_\_\_\_\_ acting in a musical.

### b) Write your own eight sentences with different types of comparison.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# LOOK BACK

## 5 Correct the mistakes and rewrite the sentences.

1 They believe *Daddy's Home* is a gooder comedy than *Barbie*.

2 That suit isn't enough big for Tim. He needs a larger size.

3 *The Lion King* isn't as great as *Wicked*. They are both interesting.

4 This cinema is moderner than the one in the city centre.

5 You look scared than rather shy.

6 Ben is the most smart man I've met!

7 They are almost active – tell them to calm down.

8 Jane's film choices are the same like mine.

## SPEAKING

### 6 Work in pairs. Tell your partner:

- what kind of films you like more than others and why
- what films of that kind you have watched
- which film was funnier, longer, less interesting, etc. (Compare those films.)

# UNIT 8 WHAT IS THERE TO SEE AND TO DO?

## DETERMINERS

**These** photos are amazing! You and **your** friends look so happy!



Yeah, **the** trip to London was great! Now we want to visit **another** city in England.

**DETERMINERS** — це слова-визначники, тобто **уточнювальні** слова, які вказують на іменник та пов'язують його з контекстом речення. Ми ставимо їх **перед іменником**. Визначниками можуть бути:

- **артиклі** (неозначені **a/an**, означений **the**).

Наприклад: **The** cafe I went to is called Starbucks.

**A** small bag is left there on **the** ground.

**An** aeroplane was seen not far from here.

Проте, якщо іменник ужито в множині, ми артикля перед ним не ставимо. Натомість на іменник указує прикметник або сам контекст речення.

Наприклад: **Small** children should stay with their parents.

**Double-deckers** arrive here every 15 minutes.

- **вказівні займенники** (demonstratives).

Наприклад: **This** museum is so large! **Those** tickets are expensive.

- **присвійні займенники** та **присвійний відмінок** (possessives).

Наприклад: **My** trip to Paris was awesome! **Our** suitcases are in the car.

**Jane's** idea is to visit the art gallery. Going to Kyiv was **Ned's** choice.

- **слова other(s), the other(s), another**.

Наприклад: I want **another** drink, please. George has **other** plans for this trip.

Ми можемо вживати **other** як самостійний займенник. У такому разі **other** має форму **множини**.

Наприклад: I've posted two photos from the trip today. I'll post **others** tomorrow.

I went jogging while **the others** played badminton.

## EXERCISES

### 1 Choose *a* or *b*.

- \_\_\_\_\_ architecture complex was built last year.  
a) *Other*    b) *Another*
- Jack and Jill are here, but \_\_\_\_\_ kids aren't.  
a) *their*    b) *his*
- \_\_\_\_\_ suitcases are too heavy.  
a) *This*    b) *These*
- \_\_\_\_\_ bag they took away was Mack's.  
a) *-*    b) *The*
- \_\_\_\_\_ man with tickets was standing here.  
a) *A*    b) *An*
- I don't need these sunglasses. I have \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) *others*    b) *the others*
- Our dog has \_\_\_\_\_ own place to sleep.  
a) *our*    b) *its*
- Look at \_\_\_\_\_ bag! It's going to fall down!  
a) *that*    b) *those*

### 2 Complete the sentences with determiners.

- We don't need \_\_\_\_\_ map. We have GPS.
- \_\_\_\_\_ place you're looking at is a theatre.
- I went to Washington. It was \_\_\_\_\_ choice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ small kitty passed by the car.
- There is no \_\_\_\_\_ entrance to this building.
- We went by plane, and \_\_\_\_\_ flight was short.
- \_\_\_\_\_ people have been in the park since 3 pm.
- Fredrick wants \_\_\_\_\_ new phone. It's his birthday wish.

### 3 Sort out the determiners in the box and then make your own sentences with them

the, the others, her, people's, an, this, my friend's, those



Articles	Demonstratives	Possessives	Pronouns

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## READING AND WRITING

**4 a)** Read the paragraph from Pam's diary and complete it with the determiners from the box.

another, other, this (2), the (2), an, his (2), her

I am planning to go to Scotland with my parents \_\_\_\_\_ summer. Besides \_\_\_\_\_ capital city, Edinburgh, we're also visiting \_\_\_\_\_ cities like Glasgow and Dundee. I want to see some great monuments there, but my dad has \_\_\_\_\_ spot on \_\_\_\_\_ mind. It has been \_\_\_\_\_ dream to visit \_\_\_\_\_ Riverside Museum for a long time, so he definitely wants to go there. As for Mum, she's been there already, so she wants to go to \_\_\_\_\_ art gallery. Art is \_\_\_\_\_ true passion. All in all, we need to plan \_\_\_\_\_ trip ahead if we want everything to go well.

b) Write a small paragraph about your plans or dream spots for this summer: where you are going/want to go, with whom, what you are going/want to see and to do there. Use different determiners.

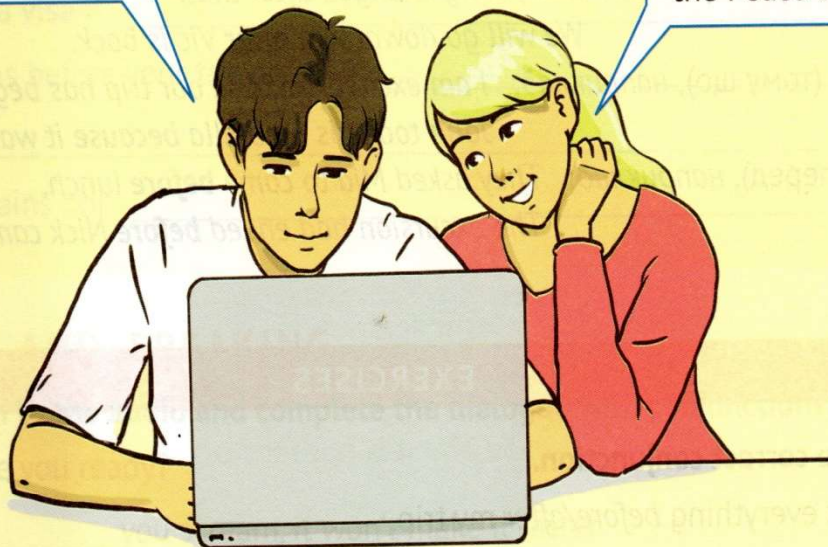
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ architecture complex was built last year.  
a) Other    b) Another
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ took and left their car in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) their    b) his
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ suitcases are too heavy.  
a) This    b) These
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ bag they took away was Mack's.  
a) One    b) The
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ man with tickets was standing here.  
a) A    b) An
6. I don't need these sunglasses, I have \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) others    b) the others
- 7 Our dog has \_\_\_\_\_ own place to sleep.  
a) our    b) its
- 8 Look at \_\_\_\_\_ hat! It's going to fall toward \_\_\_\_\_  
a) that    b) those



## CONJUNCTIONS

We can visit **both** the history museum **and** the art gallery **so** everyone is pleased.

Right, **but** we should also see the Peace Bridge.



**CONJUNCTIONS** – це сполучники. Їх уживаємо для з'єднання частин простого речення та кількох простих речень у межах складного речення.

Найчастіше вживані сполучники:

**and** (і/та), наприклад: *I'd love to see Washington **and** New York.*  
*Planning trips **and** travelling aren't easy.*

**both ... and ...** (як ..., так і ...),

наприклад: ***Both** Kate **and** Sam want to go abroad.*

***Both** Edinburgh **and** Glasgow are great cities.*

**but** (але), наприклад: *Tours are fun, **but** you can get tired.*

*They saw Tim **but** didn't tell him anything.*

**or** (або), наприклад: *I will stay here **or** come with you.*

*We can go to a museum **or** an art gallery.*

**either ... or ...** (або ..., або ...), наприклад: ***Either** Helen **or** Max will meet us here.*

*You can travel **either** to Italy **or** to Spain.*

**neither ... nor ...** (ні ..., ні ...), наприклад: ***Neither** my bag **nor** yours is/are heavy.*

***Neither** Jim **nor** Jane will like this.*

**if** (якщо), наприклад: *They throw it out **if** it is broken.*

*Rob gets angry **if** you do this.*

**even if** (навіть якщо), наприклад: *The excursion will go on **even if** it snows.*

*Ed packs a big suitcase **even if** a trip is short.*

**so** (тому; щоб), наприклад: *I can't leave, **so** go without me.*

*Use your GPS **so** you won't get lost.*

**after** (після), наприклад: *Everything changed **after** that.*

*We will go downtown **after** Vic is back.*

**because** (тому що), наприклад: *I am excited **because** our trip has begun.*

*John took his umbrella **because** it was raining.*

**before** (перед), наприклад: *They asked Mia to come **before** lunch.*

*The excursion had ended **before** Nick came.*

## EXERCISES

### 1 Circle the correct conjunction.

- 1 I pack everything *before/after* my trip.
- 2 *Either/Neither* dogs nor cats are allowed.
- 3 The plane won't be late, *so/if* calm down.
- 4 Trains are safer, *and/but* planes are faster.
- 5 Both Jim *or/and* Claire are ready for this.
- 6 We will take a break *after/even if* you're tired.

### 2 Complete the sentences with the conjunctions from the box.

and, before, both ... and, either ... or, even if, or

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Pete \_\_\_\_\_ Liz are excited about the trip.
- 2 We should visit Boston \_\_\_\_\_ New York.
- 3 You can go to Kyiv \_\_\_\_\_ by bus \_\_\_\_\_ by train.
- 4 Jessica won't stop worrying \_\_\_\_\_ you ask her to.
- 5 Frank had packed all his suitcases \_\_\_\_\_ I arrived.
- 6 I will go to the beach \_\_\_\_\_ that huge park for a walk.

### 3 Finish the sentences with your own words.

- 1 People like travelling because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I often go on trips after \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Travelling by plane is fast, but \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 You need a visa if \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Make plans before your trip so \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Neither trains nor \_\_\_\_\_

## LISTENING AND SPEAKING



### 4 a) Listen to the audio and complete the dialogue with conjunctions.

A: Are you ready?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ you scream, it won't make it faster.

A: You should always make a list \_\_\_\_\_ you pack.

B: I have, \_\_\_\_\_ I can't find it anywhere.

A: Have you looked for it on the table \_\_\_\_\_ on the shelf?

B: Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_ here \_\_\_\_\_ there.

A: Huh! \_\_\_\_\_ Emma \_\_\_\_\_ Tim are ready, \_\_\_\_\_ you're the only one who's not!

B: Calm down. Wait! I see it! It's under the chair.

A: Finally! Will you please hurry up now? We'll miss the bus \_\_\_\_\_ you don't.

B: Sure, don't worry.

A: I'm sorry I screamed at you \_\_\_\_\_.

B: It's fine. Come, come.

### b) Act out the dialogue in pairs.

## Look Back

### 1 Circle the correct determiner.

- 1 A/An orange suitcase was lost.
- 2 This/That bag over there is mine.
- 3 There are *other/another* excursions.
- 4 Going there by bus was *an/the* only way.
- 5 Ed recommended us that. It was *his/her* idea.
- 6 We went to Kyiv. It was *our/their* own choice.
- 7 I need *other/another* bag. This one is too small.
- 8 There are many *-/the* tourist attractions in this city.
- 9 *Those/These* tourists here are waiting for their guide.
- 10 Ally made a plan for this trip, and *her/-* ideas are great.

### 2 Complete the sentences with determiners.

- 1 We don't need to go there. There are \_\_\_\_\_ places.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ museum I told you about is not far from here.
- 3 Andrew wrote it. It is \_\_\_\_\_ list of things for the trip.
- 4 They won't let passengers with \_\_\_\_\_ heavy bags in.
- 5 Give me \_\_\_\_\_ shoes please because these ones are dirty.
- 6 There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ things to see and to do in Edinburgh.
- 7 One thing is going abroad, but \_\_\_\_\_ thing is staying at home.
- 8 Last summer I went to Italy. \_\_\_\_\_ summer I'm going to Spain.
- 9 Tom and Ann travelled by plane, and \_\_\_\_\_ flight lasted one hour.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ exciting thing happened to me. I went on a tour to Ireland!

### 3 Complete the sentences with conjunctions.

- 1 George was late, \_\_\_\_\_ he left right away.
- 2 You make a list \_\_\_\_\_ packing your things.
- 3 We took some snacks \_\_\_\_\_ drinks with us.
- 4 You can choose to go to Australia \_\_\_\_\_ Fiji.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Bill nor Tina wanted to visit Kingston.

- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ swimming or diving sound good to me.
- 7 I took off my jacket \_\_\_\_\_ it was very hot there.
- 8 Lilly always helps \_\_\_\_\_ you ask her to.
- 9 They got the tickets \_\_\_\_\_ forgot their passports.
- 10 Jackson will listen to you \_\_\_\_\_ he doesn't agree.
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ Edward and Richard are ready for the tour.
- 12 Our tourists can go shopping \_\_\_\_\_ the excursion.

#### 4 Match the parts below to make sentences.

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 We were tired                | a before the excursion began. |
| 2 Helen visited Edinburgh      | b so they went to a cafe.     |
| 3 Both Nick                    | c even if you shout.          |
| 4 Neither his idea             | d or visit the city.          |
| 5 I had arrived                | e or to Cardiff.              |
| 6 The art gallery is closed    | f but the tour guide wasn't.  |
| 7 You need a visa              | g because it is late.         |
| 8 The tourists were here,      | h if you go to the USA.       |
| 9 We can go either to London   | i after the trip.             |
| 10 Frank and John were hungry, | j nor hers are good.          |
| 11 Vicky won't hear you        | k and Mia love travelling.    |
| 12 I will relax on the beach   | l and Glasgow.                |

#### 5 Correct the mistakes and rewrite the sentences.

- 1 We can either swim in the sea nor lie in the sun.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Ricky bought a map so forgot to take it with her.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Diane broke my bike. It was his fault.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4 David brought that books. They're Dana's.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 5 This tickets are for the train tonight.

\_\_\_\_\_