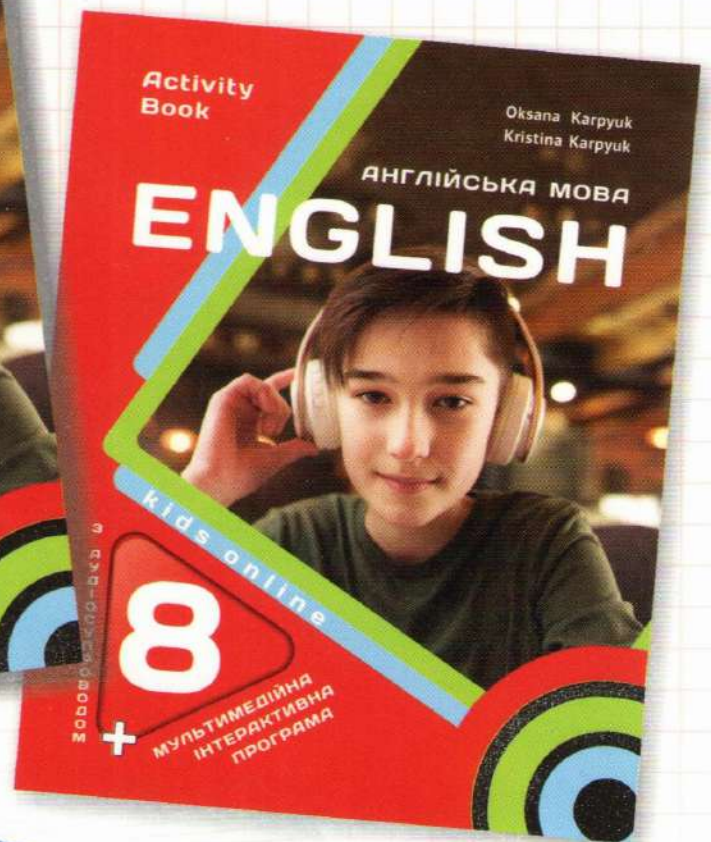


Kristina Karpyuk

Grammar Book



Аудіосупровід на сайті



Крістіна Карпюк

GRAMMAR BOOK 8



ЗОШИТ З ГРАМАТИКИ

до підручника «Англійська мова (8-й рік навчання) для 8 класу
закладів загальної середньої освіти з аудіосупроводом»

Схвалено для використання в освітньому процесі

Unit 1 WELCOME TO SCHOOL!

Grammar 1. Adverbs of Degree	4
Grammar 2. Modal Verbs: Have To/Had To, Can/Could, May/Might	7
Look Back	10

Unit 2 FRIENDS FOREVER

Grammar 1. Reciprocal Pronouns: Each Other, One Another	13
Grammar 2. Reflexive Pronouns	15
Look Back	18

Unit 3 DO WE NEED THE MASS MEDIA?

Grammar 1. Tag Questions.....	21
Grammar 2. Tag Questions with Modal Verbs	24
Look Back	28

Unit 4 MUSIC IS EVERYWHERE!

Grammar 1. Present Perfect with 'For' and 'Since'	31
Grammar 2. Past Perfect	34
Look Back	38

Unit 5 DO YOU NEED A BOOK?

Grammar 1. Relative Pronouns. Defining Relative Clauses	41
Grammar 2. Non-Defining Relative Clauses	43
Look Back	46

Unit 6 DIFFERENT CHOICES, DIFFERENT LIVES

Grammar 1. First Conditional	48
Grammar 2. Used To, Be Used To	51
Look Back	55

Unit 7 UKRAINE PROFILE

Grammar 1. Passive Voice (Present, Past and Future Simple)	58
Grammar 2. Passive Voice (Present Perfect)	62
Look Back	65

Unit 8 DISCOVER ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES!

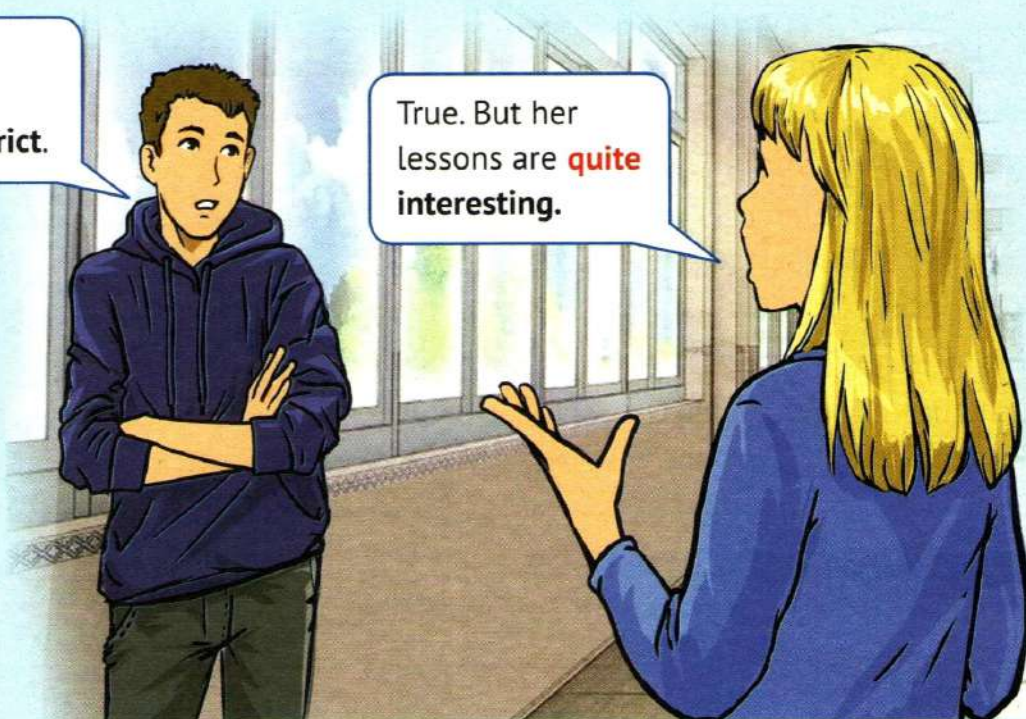
Grammar 1. Revision of Tenses (Part 1)	68
Grammar 2. Revision of Tenses (Part 2)	74
Look Back	79

UNIT 1 WELCOME TO SCHOOL!

ADVERBS OF DEGREE

Our new IT teacher is **somewhat** strict.

True. But her lessons are **quite** interesting.



ADVERBS OF DEGREE (прислівники ступеня) указують на міру, якою виражено ту чи іншу ознаку. Їх уживаємо з іншими прислівниками, прикметниками або дієсловами. Окремі прислівники ступеня можуть стосуватися іменника чи займенника.

ПРИСЛІВНИКИ	ПРИКЛАДИ
completely (повністю, цілком)	Our teacher is completely different from theirs. (з прикметником) Fred completely forgot the answer. (з дієсловом) I agree with you completely . (з дієсловом)
absolutely (цілком, абсолютно)	Everyone was absolutely happy! (з прикметником) We absolutely want you to come. (з дієсловом) There was absolutely nothing in her bag. (із займенником)
hardly (майже не ...)	Dean is hardly competitive. (з прикметником) Hardly anyone supports him. (із займенником) We can hardly wait! (з дієсловом) There is hardly a cloud in the sky. (з іменником)
somewhat (дещо, трохи)	Jenny was somewhat worried. (з прикметником) His marks are getting higher somewhat . (з дієсловом)
totally (повністю, зовсім)	I was totally surprised by that. (з прикметником) His bag is totally full. (з прикметником) Ben should totally come with us! (з дієсловом)

a bit (трохи)	<i>The dog is a bit hungry.</i> (з прикметником) <i>Ed speaks a bit loudly.</i> (з прислівником) <i>It is raining a bit.</i> (з дієсловом)
a little (трішки)	<i>They are a little better.</i> (з прикметником) <i>You move a little slowly.</i> (з прислівником) <i>The kids laughed a little.</i> (з дієсловом)
a little bit (трішечки)	<i>It is a little bit dark here.</i> (з прикметником) <i>They did it a little bit angrily.</i> (з прислівником) <i>The sun is shining a little bit.</i> (з дієсловом)

ВАЖЛИВО!

- Ми вживаємо **totally** у неофіційному мовленні.
- **A little** має більш формальний відтінок, ніж **a bit**.
- **A little bit** указує на сильніший вияв ознаки, ніж **a little** та **a bit**.
- Ми можемо ставити **a little/a bit/a little bit** перед або після прикметника, прислівника, якого вони стосуються. Проте їх завжди треба ставити після дієслова.

Наприклад: *I'm **a bit** tired.* АБО *I'm tired **a bit**.*

*He smiles **a little bit** coldly.* АБО *He smiles coldly **a little bit**.*

*Lilly cried **a little**.* НЕ: ~~*Lilly a little cried.*~~

EXERCISES

1 Put the words into the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 school rules/unusual/are/These new/quite.

These new school rules are quite unusual.

- 2 rather/is/Our final task/difficult.

- 3 to have/good manners/You/very/need.

- 4 Everyone/a little bit/afterwards/tired/was.

- 5 then/was/worried/somewhat/Ms Jones.

- 6 cool/My new/totally/school uniform/is.

2 a) Choose *a* or *b*.

- 1 Sabrina is extremely excited about this new school year!
a) extremely b) hardly
- 2 It is _____ hot outside to wear a jacket. Don't put it on.
a) completely b) too
- 3 I find History _____ interesting. It's my favourite subject.
a) enough b) really
- 4 You look _____ nice in your new uniform! I love it!
a) so b) rather
- 5 I _____ know my way around here. Can you help me, please?
a) totally b) hardly
- 6 Ed is _____ interested in art but he likes music more.
a) somewhat b) enough
- 7 You will _____ get into trouble if you are late again.
a) totally b) quite
- 8 Mr Thompson is _____ strict, but we know he respects us.
a) hardly b) a bit

b) Make and write eight sentences with different adverbs of degree in your notebook.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING



3 a) Listen to the talk and fill in the missing adverbs of degree.

A: Hi! How are you? I haven't seen you for _____ long.

B: Hi! Fine, thanks. Yes, I go to a _____ different school now.

A: What kind of school is it?

B: It's a private school called Sancton Wood. It's _____ famous.

A: I heard there are _____ many classrooms there.

B: Yes, it is easy _____ to get lost here. But everyone is nice and there's a _____ big digital map in the hall.

b) Act out the dialogue in pairs.

MODAL VERBS: HAVE TO/HAD TO, CAN/COULD, MAY/MIGHT

We **have to** learn English and Maths, but we **can** choose all the other subjects. It **may** sound a bit strange to you, but we also **don't have to** wear a uniform.



My school was the opposite, son. We **had to** study every subject there was, and we **couldn't** wear jeans or anything like that to school.



- Ми вживаємо **have to** для позначення обов'язку (**obligation**) або потреби (**necessity**) чи браку потреби, які хтось визначає для нас.

Наприклад: You **have to be** quiet when other people talk. (обов'язок)

She **has to wear** glasses. (потреба)

Ed **doesn't have to pay** because it's free. (немає потреби)

- **Must** позначає сильніший або більший обов'язок, ніж **have to**, адже його ми визначаємо самі.

Наприклад: I **must go** there.

She **must visit** her uncle.

- **Had to** є минулою формою **have to** та **must**.

Наприклад: I **had to wear** a jacket at my old school. (обов'язок)

Sam **had to see** the school nurse yesterday. (потреба)

УВАГА! We **had to listen** to our teacher. **НЕ:** ~~We **musted** listen to our teacher.~~

- Ми вживаємо **didn't have to** для позначення браку потреби в минулому часі.

Наприклад: We **didn't have to prepare** because we were ready.

Chad **didn't have to get** any books from the library.

- Ми вживаємо **can** для позначення (не)вміння (**ability**), (не)можливості (**possibility**) або дозволу (**permission**) чи заборони (**prohibition**).

Наприклад: Tom **can swim**. (уміння)

Amy **can't dive**. (невміння)

They **can be** busy. (можливість)

Ed **can't be** there. (неможливість)

You **can stay**. (дозвіл)

You **can't bring** pets to school. (заборона)

- **Could** є минулою формою **can**.

Наприклад: I **could dance** when I was younger. You **could jump** like that before.

Fred **couldn't get** into trouble. They **couldn't pass** me any notes.

- Ми вживаємо **may**, щоб позначити (не)можливість, у якій ми не впевнені, або щоб дати дозвіл чи заборону в офіційному стилі.

Наприклад: Jane **may come** here. (можливість)

They **may not be** happy about this. (неможливість)

Students **may travel** for free. (дозвіл)

You **may not take** this car. (заборона)

- **Might** є минулою формою **may**.

Наприклад: They said they **might come** back.

Jim asked the teacher if he **might go** out.

She believed that it **might not be** true.

ПРОТЕ:

- Ми також можемо вживати **might** для позначення теперішньої або минулої дії чи ситуації, щодо якої ми дуже невпевнені.

Наприклад: The headmaster **might be** in the corridor.

The lessons **might end** a bit sooner.

ВАЖЛИВО!

- Ми вживаємо **can** (менш формальне і ввічливе) та **could/may** (більш формальне і ввічливе), щоб попросити дозволу.

Наприклад: **Can** you **give** me this book, Kim? (формальне)

Could you **help** me please, Mr Smith? (більш формальне)

May I **go** now, please? (найбільш формальне)

EXERCISES

1 Match.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 Adam is busy right now, | <input type="checkbox"/> so he couldn't call me. |
| 2 I'm not sure about this, | <input type="checkbox"/> so he can't go out. |
| 3 There are many rules over here, | <input type="checkbox"/> that she might get detention. |
| 4 It was raining outside, | <input type="checkbox"/> so I may ask Tina for help. |
| 5 Ben was having a lesson, | <input type="checkbox"/> so I had to take my umbrella with me. |
| 6 Lilly was scared | <input type="checkbox"/> and you have to follow all of them. |

2 Circle the correct variant.

- 1 I *may/have to* do the task before I'm allowed to go out.
- 2 Eliza told me yesterday she *may/might* be late.
- 3 Good morning, Mr Williams. *May/Can* I come in, please?

- 4 We *have to/had to* be polite to everyone when we went to school.
- 5 You *can/have to* join the school's football team if you'd like.
- 6 You *may not/can't* use your phone in class. The teacher tells you so.
- 7 George *can/could* swim well when he was younger.
- 8 They *don't have to/can't* come here if they don't want to.

3 a) Fill in (not) have to/had to, can/could (not) or may/might (not).

- 1 We _____ finish it last week. They told us to.
- 2 _____ I ask you something, Ms Jones?
- 3 _____ we meet up tonight at 6, Tommy?
- 4 I'm not really sure but we _____ go there.
- 5 You always _____ be at school on time.
- 6 Ed and Kate _____ relax even if they wanted to.
- 7 Jay _____ get worried if you don't call him.
- 8 Students _____ yawn or shout in class.
- 9 I _____ skate well back in the past.
- 10 You _____ come, David. You have so much to worry about.

b) Write your own six sentences with *have to/had to, can/could* and *may/might*.

SPEAKING

4 Read the sentences in task 3a) and say where there is:

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 ability | 3 obligation | 5 prohibition |
| 2 necessity | 4 possibility | 6 permission |

Look Back

1 Match.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 Mike isn't into Chemistry and | <input type="checkbox"/> I am completely tired now. |
| 2 We have exams this week, | <input type="checkbox"/> they will react angrily a bit. |
| 3 You are such a chatterbox – | <input type="checkbox"/> he finds the subject hardly interesting. |
| 4 There are 30 students and | <input type="checkbox"/> you absolutely never let others talk! |
| 5 Emma likes winter sports but | <input type="checkbox"/> she still has to learn how to skate just a little. |
| 6 If you are late again, | <input type="checkbox"/> so we are a little bit busy at the moment. |
| 7 A walk in the park | <input type="checkbox"/> this place is somewhat small for them. |
| 8 I have worked a lot and | <input type="checkbox"/> is a totally great idea! |

2 a) Circle the correct variant.

- 1 I *quite/hardly* like your school uniform. You look *rather/too* nice.
- 2 The task is *a little/completely* finished. We can finally go out!
- 3 I'm not sure about it and I'm only *somewhat/completely* worried.
- 4 My red bag is *almost/enough* full. I need another one.
- 5 Don't worry, Jack. I am only *totally/a little bit* tired.
- 6 Mrs Clark has *absolutely/so* forgotten to write her speech.
- 7 Ed is *extremely/a bit* happy to start this new school year!
- 8 You are old *absolutely/enough* to choose what to do without any help.

b) Make your own eight sentences with the adverbs that are left.

3 Choose a or b.

- 1 Students always _____ wear a school uniform.
a) *may* b) *have to*
- 2 When you were free, _____ you call me?
a) *can't* b) *couldn't*
- 3 _____ we ask you something?
a) *May* b) *Might*
- 4 Nick _____ finish that task yesterday.
a) *has to* b) *had to*
- 5 Hey, _____ you come to my place on Saturday?
a) *can* b) *may*
- 6 The teacher _____ get a bit angry at you.
a) *has to* b) *might*
- 7 _____ I take my phone with me, please?
a) *Could* b) *Might*
- 8 You _____ watch this if you're not interested.
a) *don't have to* b) *can't*

4 Fill in (not) have to/had to, can/could (not) or may/might (not).

- 1 We _____ meet after school if you want.
- 2 I _____ believe it when I saw the results!
- 3 I told you the meeting _____ end soon.
- 4 Students _____ use social media at school.
- 5 Everyone _____ be kind and polite in class.
- 6 Jane _____ get worried if you don't answer.
- 7 I went to the library, so I _____ buy any books.
- 8 Don and Ann said they _____ be ready then.
- 9 Mr Smith _____ do sport when he was younger.
- 10 You _____ bring any food because we'll eat out.

Look Back

11 Edward is bad at hockey because he _____ skate well.

12 We _____ get some things before school last Monday.

5 Finish the sentences with your own words.

Use *(not) have to/had to, can/could (not) and may/might (not)*.

1 I will soon finish this task, so _____

2 I thought my teacher _____

3 Last night, I _____

4 Students _____

5 Everybody _____

6 My friend _____

7 The hall was full, so _____

8 Maybe they were busy and _____

9 If you have that book, _____

10 It was cold yesterday, so _____

11 I am not sure if _____

12 Today we _____

UNIT 2 FRIENDS FOREVER

RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS: EACH OTHER, ONE ANOTHER



RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS (взаємними займенниками) позначаємо взаємодію двох і більше осіб/речей.

- Ми вживаємо **each other**, коли одну й ту саму дію виконують **дві особи**.
Наприклад: **Ann and Ben** tell **each other** secrets.
George and Kim looked at **each other**.
- Ми вживаємо **one another**, коли одну й ту саму дію виконують **три особи або більше**.
Наприклад: **Mark, Tom and Bella** always help **one another**.
Everyone in my class supports **one another**.

EXERCISES

1 Circle the correct variant.

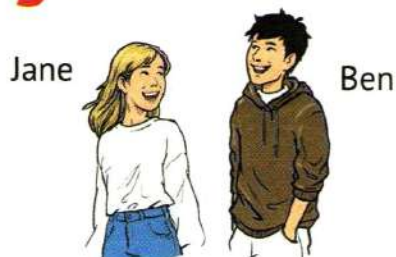
- All my friends help *each other/one another*.
- Carl and Sue never lie to *each other/one another*.
- Steve and I always respect *each other/one another*.
- Young people shouldn't be rude to *each other/one another*.
- Everyone in my group supports *each other/one another*.
- You and Phil need to be honest with *each other/one another*.
- Emma, Jade and Vic understand *each other/one another*.
- Charlie and Dave send messages to *each other/one another*.

2 Fill in *each other* or *one another*.

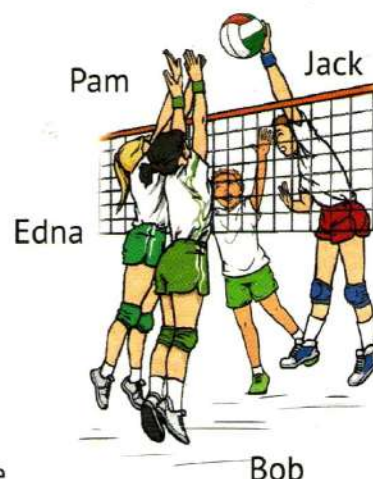
- Helen and I never tell _____ secrets.
- Bob and Linda call _____ every evening.
- Bill, Don and Amy often meet _____ here.
- You and Ed need to keep in touch with _____

- 5 There are boys and girls who like to gossip about _____
- 6 Jill and Wendy sometimes tell _____ funny stories.

3 a) Look at the pictures and label them, as in the example.



Ben and Jane are
smiling at each other.



b) Write your own four sentences with *each other* and *one another*.

SPEAKING

4 Play a game in pairs. Start saying a sentence to your partner and let him/her finish it with *each other* or *one another*. Then change roles. Play the game 4-6 times.

Example:

A: Evelina and I always support ...

B: ... each other!

A: Petro, Ivan and Ira sometimes talk to ...

B: ... one another!

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS



REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS (зворотні займенники) утворюємо від особових або присвійних займенників, додаючи **-self** в однині та **-selves** у множині.

ОСОБОВИЙ ЗАЙМЕННИК	ЗВОРОТНИЙ ЗАЙМЕННИК (СЕБЕ)
I (я)	myself
you (ти)	yourself
he (він)	himself
she (вона)	herself
it (воно)	itself
we (ми)	ourselves
you (ви)	yourselves
they (вони)	themselves

Ми вживаємо зворотні займенники тоді, коли:

- дію спрямовано на особу/річ, яка її виконує;
Наприклад: My **phone** turns **itself** off.
We need to believe in **ourselves**.
- хочемо підкреслити щось незвичне;
Наприклад: Ed wants to pass the driving test so **he** can drive **himself** to work.
Ann isn't good at cooking, so **she** can't make dinner **herself**.
- хочемо наголосити, що особа виконує дію особисто чи самостійно.
Наприклад: The window was definitely closed. I closed it **myself**.
Are **you** decorating the house **yourselves**?

Примітка. Ми можемо вживати зворотні займенники з іменниками, яких вони стосуються, щоб на них наголосити.

Наприклад: *People **themselves** need to be tolerant and polite.*

*I talked to **Anita herself** about the problem.*

Примітка. Ми можемо вживати прийменник **by** зі зворотними займенниками, щоб показати, що особа виконує дію сама.

Наприклад: *Jack usually cleans everything **by himself**.*

*Sue often travels **by herself**.*

ВАЖЛИВО!

- На відміну від зворотних займенників, **взаємні займенники (each other/one another)** уживаємо тоді, коли особа виконує дію щодо іншої особи, а не щодо себе.

Наприклад: *Mia and Pam smiled at **each other**.*

(Мія усміхнулася до Пем, а Пем усміхнулася до Мії.)

*Fred and Jane hit **themselves**.*

(Фред ударив сам себе. і Джейн ударила сама себе.)

EXERCISES

1 a) Write the reflexive pronouns next to the subject pronouns, as in the example.

1 I – myself

2 you – _____ /

3 he – _____

4 she – _____

5 it – _____

6 we – _____

7 they – _____

b) Fill in the table with subject and reflexive pronouns from a), as in the example.

SUBJECT(S)	SUBJECT PRONOUN	REFLEXIVE PRONOUN
Tim	<i>he</i>	<i>himself</i>
Carla		
Sam and George		
a cat		
you		
you and Peter		
Zack, Vic and I		
I		

2 a) Finish the sentences with reflexive pronouns.

- 1 I fell down and hurt _____
- 2 Bella and I did everything _____
- 3 You and Pam should believe in _____
- 4 Kevin paid for dinner _____
- 5 All my friends respect _____
- 6 Jane is very proud of _____
- 7 The door closed _____
- 8 You know this _____

b) Make your own eight sentences with different reflexive pronouns.

READING AND SPEAKING

3 a) Read the paragraph and fill in the missing reflexive pronouns.

When it comes to being a good friend, you and your friend need to respect _____ first. People often forget about _____ when they think about friendship. Sure, you need to support your friend and there are times when you shouldn't let him/her do everything by _____ / _____. They need to support you back. It doesn't mean that we should care about _____ only. You both need to work on your friendship. It cannot build _____. Do not think, 'I can do everything by _____.' or 'You, my friend, should deal with it _____.' You should show support for each other. This is how friendship works.

b) Read the paragraph again and answer the questions below.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 What do you do to be a good friend? | 4 What else shouldn't we do? |
| 2 What do people often forget? | 5 What can't friendship do? |
| 3 What shouldn't you do to your friend? | 6 What kind of thoughts shouldn't you have? |

Look Back

1 Choose *a* or *b*.

- 1 Helen and I never let _____ down.
a) each other b) one another
- 2 Ben and Pam like _____.
a) each other b) one another
- 3 Nick, Dave and Fred always help _____.
a) each other b) one another
- 4 All my classmates know _____ well.
a) each other b) one another
- 5 You and Jill need to forgive _____.
a) each other b) one another
- 6 Those five people are pointing at _____.
a) each other b) one another
- 7 Do Greg and Kyle text _____ every evening?
a) each other b) one another
- 8 Rick, Tom, Joe and Ned are friends with _____.
a) each other b) one another

2 a) Fill in *each other* or *one another*.

- 1 Eric and Jane are smiling at _____ now.
- 2 Nicole, Wendy and Sue never lie to _____.
- 3 Ed and Kim want to hang out with _____.
- 4 My three brothers are loyal to _____.
- 5 Jack and I always keep _____ posted.
- 6 Both of you need to respect _____.
- 7 All my friends contact _____ online.
- 8 Are you four listening to _____?

b) Write your own eight sentences with *each other* and *one another*.

3 Match.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Joe and Mitch got dirty. | <input type="checkbox"/> He learnt it himself. |
| 2 What's wrong with your dog? | <input type="checkbox"/> Did you draw it yourself? |
| 3 I was surprised to see them together. | <input type="checkbox"/> She can't do it herself. |
| 4 You both look quite tired. | <input type="checkbox"/> They need to clean themselves up. |
| 5 Mia is very confused. | <input type="checkbox"/> We want to write it ourselves. |
| 6 Tina and I are interested. | <input type="checkbox"/> Did it hurt itself? |
| 7 This drawing is great! | <input type="checkbox"/> I couldn't believe myself! |
| 8 Jack is good at diving. | <input type="checkbox"/> Did you finish everything yourselves? |

4 Correct the mistakes and rewrite the sentences.

- 1 Diana likes to work by itself.

- 2 My phone can switch off himself.

- 3 We need to respect themselves.

- 4 Dude, have you done it herself?

Look Back

5 All of you have to calm ourselves down.

6 I am looking at yourself in the mirror.

7 Richard bit myself while eating.

8 Sam, Greg and Kelly finished everything yourselves.

5 a) Complete the sentences with reflexive pronouns.

1 I want to read this book _____

2 Lucy, Eddy and I can go out by _____

3 This laptop couldn't turn _____ on!

4 David couldn't prepare it _____

5 Vic often calls _____ a princess.

6 All of you need to be fair to _____

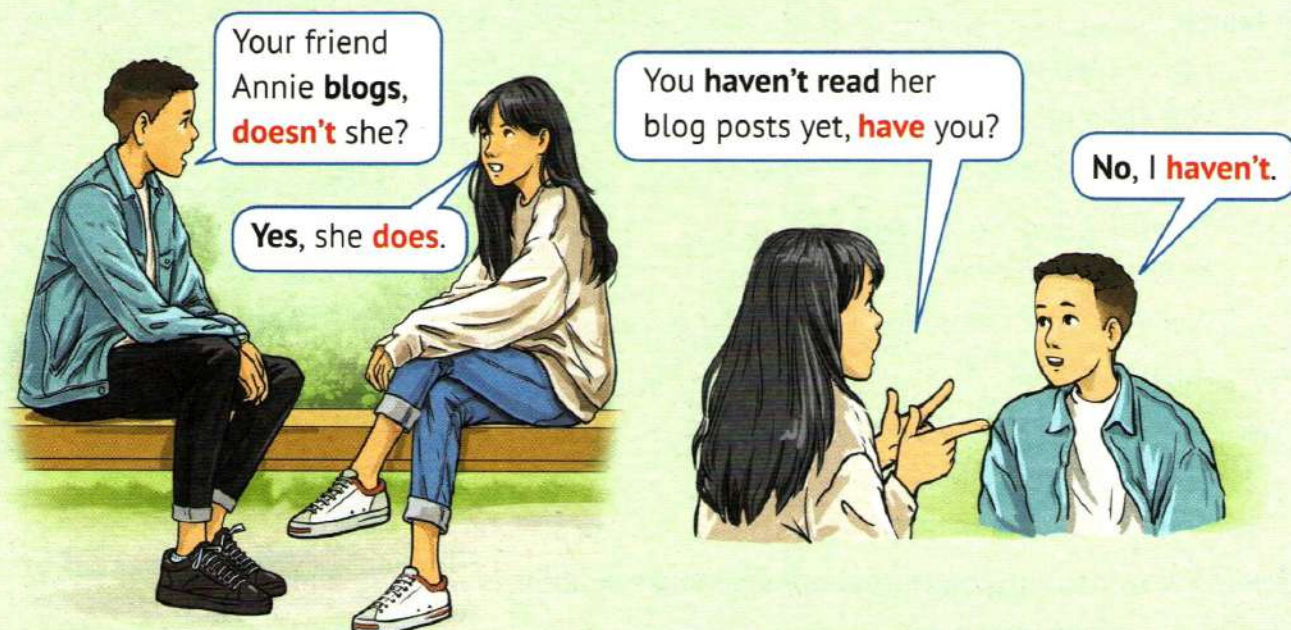
7 You should be more honest with _____

8 Jim, Ann and Tim have to try this _____

b) Make your own eight sentences with different reflexive pronouns.

UNIT 3 DO WE NEED THE MASS MEDIA?

TAG QUESTIONS



Ми вживаємо **TAG QUESTIONS** (розділові питання) для підтвердження інформації. Речення з такими питаннями складаються, відповідно, з двох частин (**розповідної і питальної**), які відділяємо комою. Якщо перша частина *стверджувальна*, то друга — *заперечна* і навпаки.

Present Simple

Ann **plays** a lot, **doesn't** she?

You **don't** blog, **do** you?

Present Continuous

Jim **is smiling**, **isn't** he?

Ed and Sam **aren't** talking, **are** they?

УВАГА! I **am** dreaming, **aren't** I? HE: ~~I am dreaming, am not I?~~

Past Simple

Dave **went** there, **didn't** he?

We **didn't** do this, **did** we?

Past Continuous

It **was** raining, **wasn't** it?

You **weren't** watching it, **were** you?

Present Perfect

Tara **has** broken it, **hasn't** she?

They **haven't** fixed it, **have** they?

Future Simple

I **will** be late, **won't** I?

Jake **won't** leave us, **will** he?

EXERCISES

1 Match.

- 1 I have seen it,
- 2 You are a blogger,
- 3 You aren't posting it,
- 4 We won't do this,
- 5 Bill uses *Wikipedia*,
- 6 Wendy wasn't listening,
- 7 It isn't raining,
- 8 The video hasn't stopped yet,
- 9 The kids were talking,
- 10 Ann and Sam didn't read this,

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | weren't they? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | has it? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | is it? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | will we? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | aren't you? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | doesn't he? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | did they? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | are you? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | was she? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | haven't I? |

2 Put the words into the correct order to make sentences with tag questions.

- 1 Greg/did he/didn't go?

- 2 aren't you/are interested/You?

- 3 hasn't tried/Vanessa/it/has she?

- 4 wasn't I/was dreaming/I?

- 5 You/it/won't you/will fix?

- 6 doesn't work/does it/The computer?

- 7 will come/Fred/won't he?

- 8 don't blog/do we/We/every day?

- 9 weren't they/Pam and Jack/were playing?

- 10 will she/it/won't like/Leila?

3 a) Fill in the correct tag questions.

- 1 I don't go there, _____?
- 2 Edna works here, _____?
- 3 It is snowing now, _____?
- 4 They aren't funny, _____?
- 5 Tom has told you, _____?
- 6 We weren't chatting, _____?
- 7 You won't visit me, _____?
- 8 Johnny watched that, _____?
- 9 That video isn't cool, _____?
- 10 Your friends have seen it, _____?

b) Make your own eight sentences with tag questions. Use different tenses.

SPEAKING

4 Play a game in pairs. Start saying a sentence to your partner and let him/her finish it with a tag question. Then change roles. Play the game 6-8 times. Use different tenses.

Example:

A: Ihor is looking at me, ...

B: ... isn't he?

A: You don't vlog, ...

B: ... do you?

TAG QUESTIONS WITH MODAL VERBS



Can

You **can** vlog, **can't** you?
Rick **can't** use this, **can** he?

Could

Emma **could** work on her laptop, **couldn't** she?
They **couldn't** download it, **could** they?

Must

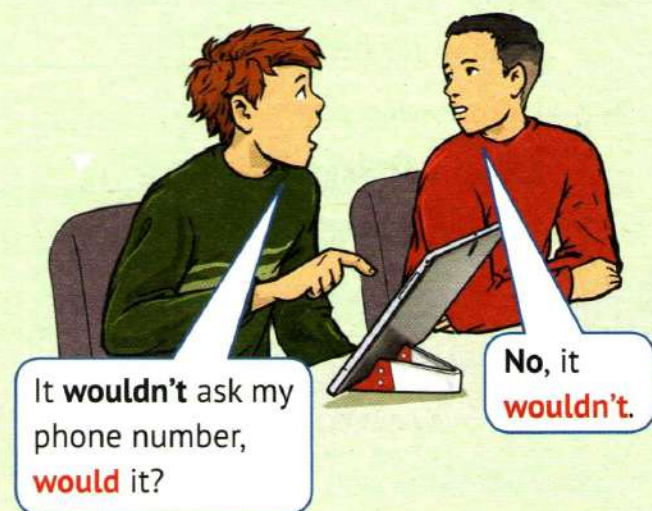
We **must** find it, **mustn't** we?
I **mustn't** be late, **must** I?

Should

It **should** be alright, **shouldn't** it?
The students **shouldn't** bring their phones,
should they?

Might

You **might** see them, **mightn't** you?
We **mightn't** do it, **might** we?



Need

We **needn't** create an account, **need** we?
Riley **needn't** wear her glasses, **need** she?

Would

You **would** be happy, **wouldn't** you?
It **wouldn't** stop then, **would** it?

PROTE:

Have to

I **have to** log in, **don't** I?
Diana **doesn't have to** read this, **does** she?

Had to

You **had to** be on time, **didn't** you?
George **didn't have to** go to the library, **did** he?

EXERCISES

1 Match.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 I should inform you, | <input type="checkbox"/> can she? |
| 2 You might sign up for it, | <input type="checkbox"/> can we? |
| 3 We can't post comments, | <input type="checkbox"/> didn't I? |
| 4 Duke must be careful, | <input type="checkbox"/> did they? |
| 5 Vicky has to check it out, | <input type="checkbox"/> do they? |
| 6 It couldn't work then, | <input type="checkbox"/> shouldn't I? |
| 7 Your friends don't have to go, | <input type="checkbox"/> mightn't you? |
| 8 You would answer it, | <input type="checkbox"/> mustn't he? |
| 9 Ed and Sue didn't have to leave, | <input type="checkbox"/> could it? |
| 10 Diane can't use it, | <input type="checkbox"/> doesn't she? |
| 11 Rick needn't worry, | <input type="checkbox"/> wouldn't you? |
| 12 I had to tell Helen, | <input type="checkbox"/> need he? |

2 Fill in the correct tag questions.

- 1 You can't help me, _____?
- 2 George must be here, _____?
- 3 We have to do it, _____?
- 4 It couldn't be that way, _____?
- 5 Fiona would call you, _____?
- 6 I don't have to pay, _____?
- 7 You didn't have to watch this, _____?
- 8 Sam and Eddy should see it, _____?
- 9 Bob shouldn't be so angry, _____?
- 10 I can make money out of it, _____?
- 11 We might understand you, _____?
- 12 You and Ted needn't do this, _____?

3 a) Write the sentences with tag questions to the answers below, as in the example.

1 You would tell me, wouldn't you?

– Yes, I would. I would tell you.

2

– Yes, I can. I can use this tablet.

3

– No, I couldn't. I couldn't see it.

4

– Yes, she did. Kate had to read that.

5

– No, they needn't. They needn't sign up for it.

6

– No, he mustn't. Jay mustn't forget the password.

7

– Yes, we should. We should visit George.

8

– No, she can't. Vicky can't hear you.

9

– Yes, I might. I might see Ally then.

10

– Yes, you do. You have to surf the Net.

11

– No, they wouldn't. They wouldn't call Ed.

12

– Yes, it does. It has to finish soon.

13

– No, it didn't. It didn't have to stay here.

b) Make your own eight sentences with tag questions. Use different modal verbs.

SPEAKING

- 4** Complete the sentences below with the names of your classmates.
Then ask them tag questions to see if your guesses were right.

1 Petro can swim.

Petro, you can swim, can't you?

2 _____ can't drive.

3 _____ might read tabloids.

4 _____ could ride horses a year ago.

5 _____ couldn't use his/her phone yesterday.

6 _____ has to be in time for school.

7 _____ doesn't have to log in to an *Instagram* account.

8 _____ had to do his/her homework yesterday.

9 _____ didn't have to go to the gym last weekend.

10 _____ needn't have many subscribers on social media.

11 _____ shouldn't forget his/her passwords.

12 _____ would always be polite.

13 _____ wouldn't lie to anyone.

14 _____ must be tolerant.

15 _____ mustn't shout at others.

16 _____ might have his/her own computer.

17 _____ needn't take a bus to school.

18 _____ had to relax last night.

19 _____ might clean his/her room on Saturday.

Look Back

1 Put the words into the correct order to make sentences with tag questions.

1 haven't you/it/have lost/You?

2 Rebecca/vlogging/doesn't she/prefers?

3 isn't working/The tablet/is it?

4 me/They/won't they/will miss?

5 the task/did he/Jake/didn't do?

6 We/were we/weren't sleeping?

7 can't she/my computer/can fix/Tina?

8 didn't you/had to log out/You?

9 might worry/Our friends/mightn't they?

10 It/mustn't it/some time/must take?

11 it/doesn't have to bring/Ricky/does she?

12 need I/this/needn't buy/I?

2 Match.

- 1 I am vlogging,
- 2 Bob hasn't done it yet,
- 3 We will get there,
- 4 You don't read periodicals,
- 5 The phone turned off,
- 6 Those people were waiting,
- 7 You and I can't be here,
- 8 I wouldn't like it,
- 9 Jane has to log out,
- 10 Helen had to download it,
- 11 Edward couldn't call me,
- 12 I mustn't touch that,

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | must I? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | could he? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | has he? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | didn't it? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | didn't she? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | doesn't she? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | would I? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | aren't I? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | weren't they? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | won't we? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | do you? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | can we? |

3 Fill in the correct tag questions.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 You and Dave blog, _____? | 7 It mightn't work, _____? |
| 2 You won't come in, _____? | 8 They shouldn't read it, _____? |
| 3 John could be here, _____? | 9 Fred didn't watch it, _____? |
| 4 I am listening to you, _____? | 10 I was looking for it, _____? |
| 5 We mustn't be late, _____? | 11 It had to stop, _____? |
| 6 Pete hasn't tried it, _____? | 12 We needn't log out, _____? |

4 Write the sentences with tag questions to the answers below.

- 1 _____
– No, it doesn't. It doesn't snow here.
- 2 _____
– Yes, I was. I was talking to Mike.
- 3 _____
– Yes, we are. We are chatting right now.

Look Back

4 _____

– No, they wouldn't. Pam and Sam wouldn't use it.

5 _____

– No, she needn't. Jenny needn't buy a new smartphone.

6 _____

– Yes, you did. You had to go out.

7 _____

– No, it didn't. It didn't turn on.

8 _____

– Yes, she has. Vic has forgotten her password.

9 _____

– Yes, I will. I will call you later.

10 _____

– No, he can't. Greg can't log in.

11 _____

– No, they needn't. They needn't come back here.

12 _____

– Yes, you must. You must do it.

13 _____

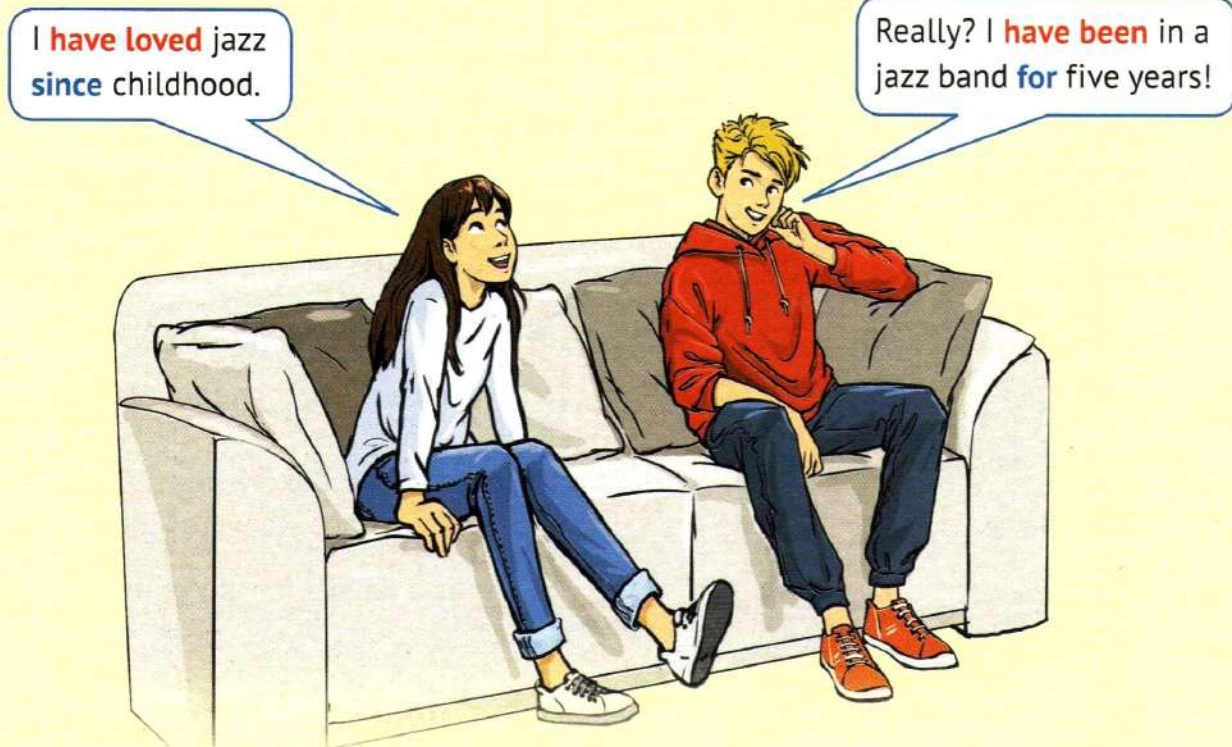
– Yes, we should. We should be careful.

14 _____

– No, you couldn't. You and Nick couldn't stop.

UNIT 4 MUSIC IS EVERYWHERE!

PRESENT PERFECT WITH 'FOR' AND 'SINCE'



Ми вживаємо **PRESENT PERFECT**, щоб дізнатися, зокрема, як довго триває дія, що почалася в минулому і відбувається дотепер. Для цього використовуємо прийменники **for** та **since**. Цей час утворюємо за допомогою конструкції: **have/has + 3-тя форма основного дієслова (past participle)**.

- **For** вказує на період, протягом якого дія триває.

Наприклад: I **have lived** in the UK **for two years**. (And I still live there.)

Liz **has known** Eddy **for a month**. (And she still knows him.)

We **haven't seen** each other **for a long time**. (And we still don't see each other.)

- **Since** позначає конкретний час у минулому, коли дія почалася.

Наприклад: You **have been** here **since nine o'clock**. (And you are still here.)

Robert **has worked** as a DJ **since 2020**.

(He started in 2020 and he still works as a DJ.)

I **haven't played** the piano **since last year**.

(I stopped playing it last year and I still don't play it.)

EXERCISES

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect, as in the example.

- 1 I (know) have known Jackson for twenty minutes.
- 2 You (sing) _____ this anthem since morning!
- 3 Helen (be) _____ a conductor for two years now.
- 4 I (not see) _____ Jack since Wednesday.
- 5 Ed (play) _____ the harp for three hours now.
- 6 We (not hear) _____ such a great song for years!
- 7 The music (not stop) _____ since 1 pm.
- 8 Jill and I (love) _____ disco since we were kids!
- 9 Bob (not work) _____ as a dancer for ten years.

2 Circle the correct variant.

- 1 I haven't composed any music *for/since* last night.
- 2 Those musicians have known each other *for/since* years.
- 3 Bill has been into rap *for/since* he was five.
- 4 My father has been a violinist *for/since* 2005.
- 5 You haven't used your instrument *for/since* so long!
- 6 The band hasn't performed *for/since* three weeks now.
- 7 They have played in an orchestra *for/since* last year.
- 8 Ann hasn't been to an opera house *for/since* a year.

3 a) Finish the sentences with your own ideas. Use *for* and *since*.

- 1 I have been in here _____
- 2 My grandfather has _____
- 3 My best friend and I have _____
- 4 My teacher hasn't _____
- 5 My mother hasn't _____
- 6 Some of my friends haven't _____

b) Write your own six sentences in the Present Perfect with *for* and *since*.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING



3 a) Listen to the talk and complete the dialogue below.

A: What kind of music do you like?

B: Well, I've been into rock _____ I was 12.

A: Jake loves it, too. He's been in a rock band _____ two years.

B: I know. We _____ talked _____ some time, though.

A: Why? You've been friends _____ you were kids!

B: Yes, but he has _____ busy practising
_____ he started his band.

A: Well, I'm going to his concert next Saturday. Would you like to join me?

B: Sure! I _____

to a rock concert

such a long time!

b) Act out the dialogue in pairs.



PAST PERFECT

Had you **arrived** before the party started?



Yes, I **had**. Mike **had** already **been** there, though.



Ми утворюємо **PAST PERFECT** з допоміжним дієсловом **had** в усіх особах однини і множини та основним дієсловом із закінченням **-ed** (якщо дієслово є правильним) або у третій формі, тобто **past participle** (якщо дієслово є неправильним).

+	–	?	
<i>I had already done it. They had sold it by then.</i>	<i>I hadn't done it yet. They hadn't sold it by then.</i>	<i>Had you done it yet? Had they sold it by then?</i>	<i>Yes, I had. No, they hadn't.</i>

Ми вживаємо **Past Perfect** у таких випадках:

- дія відбулася перед іншою дією у минулому;
Наприклад: Andy **had gone** to the concert **before** I arrived.
We **had** already **left** **before** you came home.
- дія відбулася в минулому, з видимим результатом у минулому;
Наприклад: Sam **had broken** her guitar, so she **couldn't play** it.
They **were** still **busy** because they **hadn't finished** the task.
- дія відбулася перед конкретним часом у минулому;
Наприклад: The concert **had begun** by 7 pm yesterday.
Tim **had stopped** singing by the time I started.
- як еквівалент Present Perfect.
Наприклад: My violin **is gone**. Someone **has taken** it. (Present Perfect)
My violin **was gone**. Someone **had taken** it. (Past Perfect)

EXERCISES

1 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect, as in the example.

- 1 You (*start*) had started writing chords before I came in.
- 2 I (*go*) _____ to the concert by 7 pm.
- 3 John (*make*) _____ a jazz-pop crossover by then.
- 4 Ann (*not see*) _____ the saxophonist, so she had no idea.
- 5 The club (*close*) _____ before we arrived.
- 6 Bill and Vicky (*not finish*) _____ breakdancing yet.
- 7 Ed (*not meet*) _____ his tour manager by 6 pm.
- 8 You (*hear*) _____ already _____ those blue notes.
- 9 Emma (*not share*) _____ her K-pop album with us by then.
- 10 After the tickets (*sell out*) _____, we couldn't buy them.
- 11 I (*not stop*) _____ playing the drums before that.

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

2 Give your own answers to the questions below.

- 1 Had you done your homework by 5 pm last Friday?

- 2 Had your father seen you by the time you came home yesterday?

3 Had your mother gone to work before you went to school yesterday?

4 Had your friends visited you before dinner last Saturday?

5 Had your classmates entered the school building before you did yesterday?

6 Had the English lesson started before you came in last Monday?

3 Match.

1 Had I led a choir by then?

☐ Yes, they had.

2 Had you arranged a tour for Jessica before?

☐ No, we hadn't. It just came out.

3 Had Dave watched the music video by then?

☐ Yes, it had.

4 Had Lilly begun performing already?

☐ No, you hadn't.

5 Had the audience stopped clapping by 6 pm?

☐ Yes, we had. It sounded great.

6 Had we heard this song before?

☐ No, I hadn't.

7 Had all of you seen this performance?

☐ Yes, he had.

8 Had your friends tried breakdancing yet?

☐ No, she hadn't.

4 Put the words into the correct order to make questions in the Past Perfect.

1 Had/told you/by then/Bella/that?

2 Tod/completed/Had/yet/everything?

3 by then/begun/the party/Had?

4 Chris/Had/by then/invited you?

5 I/Had/left/you come in/before?

6 we/by 11 am/arrived at/Had/the concert?

7 together/sung/Ned and Fred/Had?

8 Had/this place/visited/before/you?

WRITING

5 Work in pairs. Write six questions for your partner about what he/she, his/her family and friends had done by a certain time yesterday. Exchange your notes and answer each other's questions.

Had you read any blogs before school yesterday? — Yes, I had.

Had your mother finished work by 5 pm yesterday? — No, she hadn't.

Look Back

1 Fill in *for* or *since*.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 _____ five years | 5 _____ I saw you |
| 2 _____ last year | 6 _____ eight days |
| 3 _____ 2025 | 7 _____ yesterday |
| 4 _____ a month | 8 _____ so long |

2 a) Choose *a* or *b*.

- I haven't seen Kim _____ last weekend.
a) *for* b) *since*
- We have toured together _____ years.
a) *for* b) *since*
- Nick hasn't helped me record my songs _____ a very long time.
a) *for* b) *since*
- Dave has been interested in music _____ he was a kid.
a) *for* b) *since*
- This concert has lasted _____ more than six hours!
a) *for* b) *since*
- This kind of songs has been popular _____ 2010.
a) *for* b) *since*
- Carl and I haven't played music _____ last month.
a) *for* b) *since*
- My phone hasn't worked _____ a few days.
a) *for* b) *since*
- You haven't changed _____ I first met you.
a) *for* b) *since*
- We haven't talked to each other _____ months.
a) *for* b) *since*

b) Write your own eight sentences in the Present Perfect with *for* and *since*.

3 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect.

- 1 I (*leave*) _____ before the party ended.
- 2 You (*not tell*) _____ me anything yet.
- 3 It (*not finish*) _____ by the time we came.
- 4 Helen (*sing*) _____ already _____ before Jill.
- 5 Everyone (*arrive*) _____ by 5 o'clock yesterday.
- 6 Ed (*not read*) _____ the news, so he didn't know.
- 7 Sue didn't come because she (*forget*) _____ about it.
- 8 We (*not complete*) _____ the task by then.
- 9 After George (*learn*) _____ that song, I came back.
- 10 The concert (*not begin*) _____ by the time they arrived.

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

4 Answer the questions below.

- 1 Had everyone recorded their songs by then? (*No*)

- 2 Had you finished everything by 4 pm? (*Yes*)



Look Back

3 Had we seen Fred before the concert started? *(No)*

4 Had Jane done her work by the time you came? *(No)*

5 Had Don and Sam watched that video before? *(Yes)*

6 Had Max stopped playing the trombone by 6 o'clock? *(No)*

7 Had the tour started already? *(Yes)*

8 Had you texted Charlie before he went out? *(Yes)*

5 Write the questions to the answers below.

1 _____

– Yes, it had. The car had arrived here by 11 am yesterday.

2 _____

– No, we hadn't. We hadn't seen their dance yet.

3 _____

– No, she hadn't. Claire hadn't returned by then.

4 _____

– Yes, they had. Alex and Tim had already found out about it.

5 _____

– Yes, he had. Bob had played rock before.

6 _____

– No, I hadn't. I hadn't seen it before Vic showed it to me.

7 _____

– Yes, she had. Wendy had done everything by seven o'clock.

8 _____

– No, it hadn't. The microphone hadn't worked before.

UNIT 5 DO YOU NEED A BOOK?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS. DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES



The person **who** gave me this book is Tara. The place **where** she bought it is the Foyles bookshop.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS (відносні займенники) застосовуємо так:

ЗАЙМЕННИКИ	ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ
who/that	for people (люди)
whose	the possessive form of 'who' (належність)
which/that	for things (речі)
where	for places (місця)
when	for time (час)

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSE (обмежувальне означальне речення) — це частина складного речення, яка містить **важливе уточнення** щодо **осіб, речей, часу або місця**, про які йдеться.

Наприклад: The new book exhibition **which is held upstairs** attracts a lot of visitors.

- В обмежувальних означальних реченнях **можемо вживати that** замість **who** та **which**.

Наприклад: Lily is the woman **who/that** works in our school library.

The novel **which/that** she wrote inspires me.

- Інформація в обмежувальних означальних реченнях є **істотною**, і без неї речення може не мати змісту.

Порівняйте: A school is a place **where you study**. ↔ A school is a place.

УВАГА! Ми ніколи **не виділяємо комами** обмежувальні означальні речення.

Наприклад: The book **which I bought yesterday** is excellent.

The lady **who has just left the shop** had a monkey in her bag.

The man **that is waiting for you** has a pleasant smile on his face.

EXERCISES

1 Match.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1 That was the day | <input type="checkbox"/> that are in this photo live in York. |
| 2 I am the person | <input type="checkbox"/> which you gave me are over there. |
| 3 This is the classroom | <input type="checkbox"/> when we first met. |
| 4 The book | <input type="checkbox"/> where the bookcase is. |
| 5 The presents | <input type="checkbox"/> who has written this. |
| 6 My friends | <input type="checkbox"/> which is gone is about Ukraine. |

2 Fill in the correct relative pronouns.

- 1 The genre _____ I like the most is fantasy.
- 2 That was the time _____ we started our book club.
- 3 The books _____ are on the shelf are Mike's.
- 4 The library _____ I work is in the city centre.
- 5 Ann is the one _____ reading tastes are unusual.
- 6 The people _____ were standing there didn't leave anything.

3 a) Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 The film which I saw _____
- 2 _____ is a librarian.
- 3 The people whose _____
- 4 _____ we started school.
- 5 _____ isn't here.
- 6 Jane _____

b) Make your own six sentences with defining relative clauses. Use different relative pronouns.

SPEAKING

4 Play a game in pairs. Start saying a sentence to your partner and let him/her finish it. Then change roles. Play the game 4-6 times. Use different relative pronouns.

Example:

A: The book ...

B: ... that I read is great!

A: The cafe ...

B: ... where we went is down the street.

NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES



NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSE (описове означальне речення) — це частина складного речення, яка містить **несуттєве уточнення** щодо осіб, речей, часу або місця, про які йдеться. Такі речення **виділяємо комами**.

Наприклад: The Carpathian National Nature Park, **which was founded in 1980**, is where Mount Hoverla is located.

УВАГА! В описових означальних реченнях **НЕ** вживаємо **that**.

Поширена помилка: Larry Lorry, ~~that~~ **lives in London**, loves lilies.

Правильно: Larry Lorry, **who lives in London**, loves lilies.

Наприклад: Michael, **who had never been to Ukraine before**, was impressed by its beauty.

London, **which is the capital of England**, has a population of 10 million people.

Uncle George, **who is in hospital now**, likes to play with matches.

My office, **where I work every day**, is painted yellow.

EXERCISES

1 Choose the correct relative pronoun.

- 1 March, *where/when* I was born, is my favourite month.
- 2 Their bookshop, *which/where* I liked to stay, has closed.
- 3 These kids, *whose/who* parents have arrived, are free to go.
- 4 His article, *who/which* can be found on this website, is about sport.
- 5 Mr Smith, *who/which* is my Literature teacher, lives here.
- 6 Linda, *whose/when* coat is red, is already in the classroom.

2 Correct and rewrite the sentences below.

- 1 My magazine, who is about nature, is thrown away.

- 2 Their favourite place, when they first met, is this park.

- 3 Ms Jones, which is here, knows French well.

- 4 Nick's birthday, where everything started, was on Monday.

- 5 Adam, which phone is off, left an hour ago.

- 6 All those people, whose are wearing a uniform, are police officers.

3 Make your own six sentences with non-defining relative clauses. Use different relative pronouns.

WRITING

4 Read the page from Greg's diary and write a similar one about your day yesterday (100-150 words). Use non-defining relative clauses.

Yesterday, when I woke up at 8 am, Duke called me. He invited me to join his book club, which meets at the school grounds, by the way. At first, I wasn't sure if I wanted to join. But then, when I heard that we could pick what to read ourselves, I said yes.

My friend Lilly, who is already a member of the club, loves fiction. Lilly, whose room is full of books, promised to tell me everything about their club meetings. We're seeing each other at the local library, where my mum works, tomorrow at 2 pm.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook page or a sheet of stationery. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.

Look Back

1 Combine the two sentences using defining relative clauses, as in the example.

- 1 I enjoy reading books. They deal with eating habits.

I enjoy reading books which/that deal with eating habits.

- 2 Mary is a friend. Her home library is huge.

- 3 Serhii Zhadan is a famous poet. He lives in Kharkiv.

- 4 This is the classroom. There are twenty computers.

- 5 This is the book. I gave it to you.

- 6 Ned has got a black jacket. He is standing over there.

- 7 It was yesterday. We bought all these books.

2 Match.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1 The place | <input type="checkbox"/> which is on the left, is mine. |
| 2 The year | <input type="checkbox"/> that you met there are my friends. |
| 3 Veronica, | <input type="checkbox"/> where I saw Ed is this cafe. |
| 4 Tommy, | <input type="checkbox"/> whose big brother is at work, likes drawing. |
| 5 The guys | <input type="checkbox"/> who loves her pet cat, is good at Maths. |
| 6 That old desk, | <input type="checkbox"/> when we met is 2024. |

3 Put commas to turn the defining relative clauses into the non-defining ones.

- 1 Mary whose poems are about love is my sister.
- 2 Your jazz club where we danced is in the city centre.
- 3 On 7th May when I last saw Mack it was my birthday.
- 4 That woman who appears in the vlog is a great American writer.
- 5 Kim's borrowed book which she has already read is called 'Anxious People.'
- 6 William Shakespeare who was a famous English playwright wrote 'Romeo and Juliet.'

4 a) Fill in the correct relative pronouns.

- ☒ 1 The time when we arrived was 5 pm.
- ☐ 2 Ed, _____ brother is a writer, likes poetry.
- ☐ 3 Wendy, _____ is my cousin, writes stories.
- ☐ 4 The genre _____ is funny is called comedy.
- ☐ 5 This library, _____ we often hang out, is quite old.
- ☐ 6 The girl _____ hair is red is sitting next to me.
- ☐ 7 The story _____ I wrote is about life in the jungle.
- ☐ 8 These five students, _____ marks are high, read a lot.

b) Mark the sentences in a) as *D* (with defining relative clauses) or *N* (with the non-defining ones), as in the example.

5 a) Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 The genre _____
- 2 _____, is the author of this book.
- 3 The moment _____
- 4 This place, _____
- 5 _____, is a poet.
- 6 _____ is fiction.
- 7 The writers _____
- 8 _____, was Lina Kostenko.

b) Make your own four sentences with defining relative clauses and another four with the non-defining ones. Use different relative pronouns.

UNIT 6 DIFFERENT CHOICES, DIFFERENT LIVES

FIRST CONDITIONAL

If I **am** free, I **will**
go for a walk.



And I **will** join you
if it **doesn't** rain.



FIRST CONDITIONAL (умовні речення 1-го типу) уживаємо для вираження можливої за певних обставин дії в майбутньому. Тобто ми говоримо про те, що трапиться (або ймовірно станеться) у майбутньому, якщо перед цим відбудеться ще одна дія. Ці речення мають таку конструкцію:

'IF' CLAUSE (УМОВНЕ РЕЧЕННЯ)	MAIN CLAUSE (ГОЛОВНЕ РЕЧЕННЯ)
Present Simple	will + інфінітив без 'to'

Наприклад: *If I **have** free time, I **will** visit you.*

*If it **rains**, Ben **will** wait inside.*

*If you **lie** again, Sue **won't** trust you.*

*If we **don't do** our chores, we **won't** go out.*

УВАГА!

- Якщо змінюємо порядок речень (спочатку головне, тоді умовне), кому не ставимо.

Наприклад: *I **will** visit you **if** I **have** free time.*

*Ben **will** wait inside **if** it **rains**.*

*Sue **won't** trust you **if** you **lie** again.*

*We **won't** go out **if** we **don't do** our chores.*

EXERCISES

1 Match.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 If you work too much, | <input type="checkbox"/> if you come a bit later. |
| 2 If I don't put on my coat, | <input type="checkbox"/> you will get a headache. |
| 3 If David comes too early, | <input type="checkbox"/> if you tell her this. |
| 4 We will be in trouble | <input type="checkbox"/> he will have to wait. |
| 5 There won't be any problems | <input type="checkbox"/> if we aren't ready. |
| 6 Sarah won't get angry | <input type="checkbox"/> I will be cold. |

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 If you lead a healthy lifestyle, you *(feel)* _____ great.
- 2 If Ben *(follow)* _____ a diet, he won't gain any weight.
- 3 They *(not come)* _____ if they are too busy.
- 4 If it *(be)* _____ too late, Vic will go away.
- 5 Everything will be fine if you *(not panic)* _____
- 6 I *(call)* _____ you if I have some time.
- 7 If it *(not snow)* _____, we will play outside.
- 8 Ricky *(not be able to)* _____ sleep if it makes a noise.
- 9 It won't be hard if you *(get)* _____ ready properly.
- 10 If Bill doesn't calm down, he *(not help)* _____ us.

3 Look at the pictures and label them, as in the example.



(eat/put on weight)

If he eats so many sweets,
he will put on weight.



(be hungry/not have lunch)



(fall down/not be careful)



(be fit/exercise)



(break/have trouble)



(not be sunny/not go for a walk)



(not feel well/go to bed late)



(have free time/hang out)

4 Finish the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 If I am tired, _____
- 2 If you don't go out, _____
- 3 If the weather isn't good, _____
- 4 If the lesson is over sooner, _____
- 5 We will be happy _____
- 6 My friends won't be here _____
- 7 Everyone will get bored _____
- 8 I won't come _____

SPEAKING

- 5** Play a game in pairs. Start saying a sentence to your partner and let him/her finish it. Use the First Conditional. Then change roles. Play the game 4-6 times.

Example:

A: If I am tired, ...

A: We won't go out ...

B: ... I will go to bed early.

B: ... if it rains.

USED TO, BE USED TO

I **am used to** eating eggs for breakfast.



I **used to** eat them too, but I have cereal now.

- Конструкція **USED TO** позначає **минулі** звички та дії, які **тепер не актуальні** і вже не відбуваються. Після **used to** вживаємо **інфінітив без 'to'**.

Наприклад: I **used to** read newspapers. (But I don't now.)

Jack **used to** jog a lot when he was younger. (But he doesn't now.)

We **used to** blog about sport, but we vlog now.

УВАГА!

- У **заперечній і питальній формах** разом із допоміжним дієсловом **did** слід уживати **use** замість **used**.

Наприклад: You **didn't use to** go to the gym, but you go there now.

Did you **use to** go to the gym in your twenties?

- Конструкція **BE USED TO** вказує на **звичну** для кого-небудь дію чи стан. Після **be used to** вживаємо **дієслово із закінченням '-ing'** або **іменник** чи **займенник**. При цьому дієслово **'be'** набуває форми однини або множини залежно від підмета.

Наприклад: I **am used to** cycling every day.

Bella **is used to** exercising in the morning.

They **are used to** eating healthy food.

Mike **isn't used to** the noise of the traffic.

EXERCISES

1 Rewrite the sentences using (not) used to, as in the example.

- 1 Freddy skated when he was a boy, but he skis now.

Freddy used to skate when he was a boy.

- 2 We ate a lot of chocolate when we were kids.

- 3 Helen was very busy at work, but she isn't now.

- 4 I didn't drink enough water, but I do now.

- 5 They exercised at home, but they go to the gym now.

- 6 Tim didn't like volleyball, but he does now.

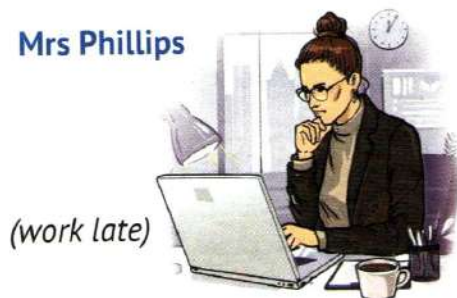
- 7 In the past, you didn't sleep well, but you do now.

- 8 I lived in the countryside, but I live in a city now.

- 9 It wasn't so cold, but it is now.

2 Look at the pictures and label them, as in the example.

Mrs Phillips



(work late)

Mrs Phillips is used to working late.

Nick



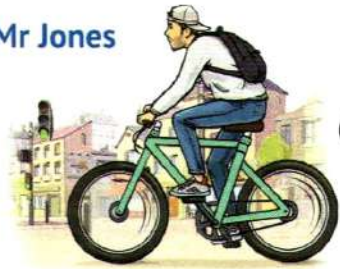
(hear so much noise)

Stacey

(get up
very early)



Mr Jones



(ride a bike
to work)

Mr and Mrs
Marshall

(walk a lot)



Bella

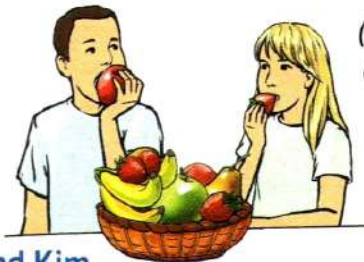


(skate)

Ted



(wear a uniform)



(eat lots
of fruit)

Mike and Kim

Ms Robinson

(drive a car)



(be alone)



Toby

3 Circle the correct variant.

- 1 I am *used to*/used to cycling every day.
- 2 You *aren't used to*/didn't use to talk so much.

- 3 We *are used to/used to* hang out after school.
- 4 Anita *isn't used to/didn't use to* skateboarding.
- 5 Phil *is used to/used to* draw when he was a kid.
- 6 I *am not used to/used to* travelling every summer.
- 7 They *are used to/used to* following a healthy diet.
- 8 It *isn't used to/didn't use to* rain here so often in the past.

4 Write your own four sentences with *used to* and another four with *be used to*.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING



5 a) Fill in *used to* and *be used to*. Then listen and check.

A: Oh, I am so tired! I _____ working so much.

B: Take a break, then. I _____ have a nap when I was younger and needed to get some rest.

A: What do you do now?

B: I just have some tea and look outside for a moment. I _____ that.

A: My brother _____ drinking a lot of tea. He _____ have it with milk.

B: I _____ adding milk to my tea.

A: I am. It's tastier that way.

b) Act out the dialogue in pairs.

Look Back

1 Match.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 If you don't do this now, | <input type="checkbox"/> if you are in trouble. |
| 2 If I keep it quiet, | <input type="checkbox"/> if we don't come. |
| 3 If we go there, | <input type="checkbox"/> if I tell her that. |
| 4 Michael will be mad | <input type="checkbox"/> we won't return. |
| 5 Teresa won't like it | <input type="checkbox"/> it will be better for us all. |
| 6 Ed and Nil will help you | <input type="checkbox"/> you will have to fix it later. |

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- If you shout, everyone (*wake up*) _____
- Helen won't be able to work if she (*be*) _____ sleepy.
- I (*not have*) _____ soup if I'm not hungry.
- If everyone (*come*) _____, it will be great.
- Amy (*not sleep*) _____ if you make a noise.
- If Edward (*not do*) _____ it, it will be fine.
- If Jay doesn't know this, I (*tell*) _____ him.
- Bella will stay outside if it (*not rain*) _____

3 Write your own eight sentences, using the First Conditional.



Look Back



4 Rewrite the sentences, using *(not) used to*.

1 I don't work at the hospital any more.

2 We go to the gym now.

3 Sam doesn't wear glasses any more.

4 Kim and Pete don't hang out together any more.

5 Rick socialises a lot now.

6 You are so calm now.

7 Kate doesn't eat junk food any more.

8 I play baseball now.

5 Use (not) be used to with the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I am so tired! I *(run)* _____ so much.
- 2 It's okay. Bob *(walk)* _____ around a lot.
- 3 Alina isn't fit and she *(exercise)* _____ in the afternoon.
- 4 That's hard because we *(have)* _____ a meal after 6 pm.
- 5 You are so clever! You *(read)* _____ many books every day.
- 6 Mr Smithson looks nervous – he *(live)* _____ in a very big city.
- 7 My grandparents are fine because they *(use)* _____ smartphones.
- 8 Rob has many friends and he *(talk)* _____ on the phone so much.

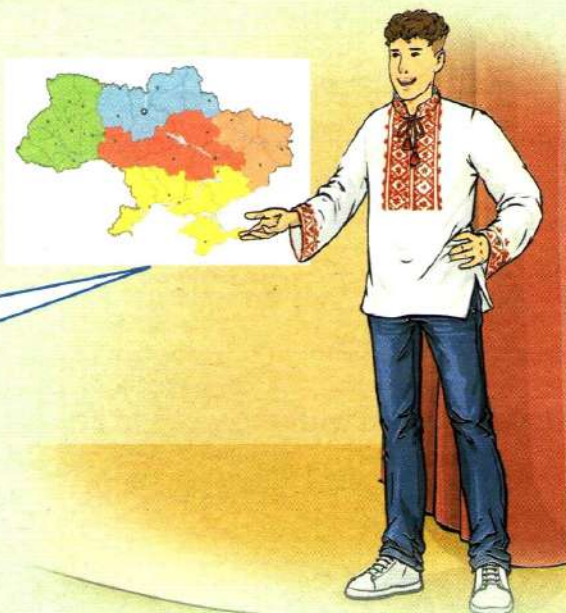
6 Write (not) used to or (not) be used to with the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Daniel *(learn)* _____ German, but he does now.
- 2 Everything is okay, I *(jog)* _____ every morning.
- 3 Ann *(drink)* _____ cola, but she prefers water now.
- 4 The kids look terrible – they *(run)* _____ every day.
- 5 Elizabeth is tired because she *(study)* _____ so much.
- 6 Jim and Sue *(meet)* _____ in the park, but they do now.
- 7 My friends and I *(chat)* _____ on *Snapchat* in the past.
- 8 Greg *(follow)* _____ a diet, so it is not difficult for him.
- 9 Peter *(live)* _____ in London, but he lives in Oxford now.
- 10 I *(work)* _____ so late. That's why I have a headache now.

UNIT 7 UKRAINE PROFILE

PASSIVE VOICE (PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE SIMPLE)

Part of Ukraine **was occupied** by Russia in 2014. Today we **are offered** help from other nations, and I believe our territories **won't be taken**.



В англійській мові розрізняють **Active Voice** (активний стан дієслова) та **Passive Voice** (пасивний стан дієслова). Стан вказує на зв'язок між підметом і присудком у реченні.

- Дієслово-присудок в **Active Voice** показує, що підмет сам виконує дію, позначену цим дієсловом.

Наприклад: *I ask.* (Я запитую.)

- Дієслово-присудок в **Passive Voice** показує, що підмет сам не виконує дію, а є пасивним, тобто об'єктом, щодо якого виконують дію, виражену дієсловом-присудком.

Наприклад: *I am asked.* (Мене запитують.)

Примітка. Якщо відомі виконавець або знаряддя дії, їх згадуємо після присудка за допомогою прийменників **by** або **with** відповідно.

Наприклад: *Jack hit the ball. Mark was hit with the ball.*

The dog follows this man everywhere. This man is followed by the dog everywhere.

PASSIVE VOICE утворюємо за допомогою дієслова 'be' у відповідному часі та 3-ї форми основного дієслова (past participle): **be asked, be written.**

Примітка. Показником особи, числа та часу в пасивному стані є дієслово 'be', а 3-тя форма дієслова (past participle) залишається незмінною.

Наприклад: *I am asked. They are asked.* (Present Simple)

She was asked. We were asked. (Past Simple)

He will be asked. We will be asked. (Future Simple)

EXERCISES

1 Choose a, b or c.

- Mariupol _____ washed by the Sea of Azov.
a) is b) was c) will be
- Part of eastern Ukraine _____ taken by the invader in 2014.
a) is b) was c) will be
- We believe our fertile land _____ saved soon!
a) is b) was c) will be
- I promise this moment _____ forgotten by fans.
a) isn't b) wasn't c) won't be
- These territories _____ inhabited in the past.
a) aren't b) weren't c) won't be
- Those buildings _____ made of stone then. They are wooden.
a) aren't b) weren't c) won't be

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive form, as in the example.

- The results (show) will be shown tomorrow.
- The mountains (cover) _____ with snow in early spring.
- Those people (kill) _____ in the last war.
- New plants (not build) _____ next time.
- A book about Ukraine (present) _____ soon.
- This picturesque place (not discover) _____ in 1500.
- Their country (not lead) _____ by a king any more.

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

- Kyi, Shchek, Khoryv and Lybid founded Kyiv.
Kyiv was founded by Kyi, Shchek, Khoryv and Lybid.
- They didn't control our territory.

3 They won't take away our freedom!

4 A lot of tourists visit Lviv.

5 They didn't see bears in the forest.

6 Many people don't use paper maps now.

7 A small number of Ukrainians don't eat meat.

8 They will occupy other unknown lands.

9 The President shared some good news.

10 They don't speak these languages here.

11 Anna won't take us to Odesa.




12 They will put new statues in the park.

b) Write your own:

- two sentences in the Present Simple Passive
- two sentences in the Past Simple Passive
- two sentences in the Future Simple Passive

WRITING

4 Read the e-mail from Jim and write him back.
Use the passive voice in the Present, Past and Future Simple.

New Message   

Hi!

How are you doing?

I'm going to Ukraine this summer and I need your advice. I know Ukrainian is spoken there, but what about English? Will I be understood by others?

It is said that many traditions are followed in your country. Can you tell me which ones? I really don't want to feel uncomfortable or do something that is not polite. For example, when I visited Poland last year, I had no idea that looking into someone's eyes for long wasn't welcomed.

Finally, I don't know which place it will be better to visit: Lviv or the Carpathians?

I'm sorry for asking you so many questions, but I will really appreciate your help.

Yours, Jim

New Message

PASSIVE VOICE (PRESENT PERFECT)

This is totally awesome! I **have just been invited** to a music festival in Kyiv! What about you?



My invitation **hasn't been sent yet**.



ТЕПЕРІШНІЙ ПЕРФЕКТНИЙ ЧАС У ПАСИВНОМУ СТАНІ вживаємо тоді, коли невідомо, хто виконав дію, або неважливо, хто саме її виконав.

ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Bob has finished his geographical report. The Verkhovna Rada has issued some new laws.	The geographical report has been finished at last. Some new laws have been issued recently.

Present Perfect Passive утворюємо за допомогою конструкції: **have/has been + 3-тя форма основного дієслова (past participle)**. Щоб зазначити виконавця дії, уживаємо прийменник **by**.

EXERCISES

1 Circle the correct variant.

- 1 We *have/has* been told about the trip.
- 2 Borscht *have/has* been included in the menu.
- 3 I *haven't/hasn't* been shown Tina's outfit.
- 4 Anna *have/has* always been respected for her patriotism.
- 5 Oleksandr *haven't/hasn't* been inspired by these poems.
- 6 My friends *haven't/hasn't* been given a presentation about Uman.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Passive, as in the example.

- 1 This museum (*visit*) has been visited by many tourists.
- 2 This statue (*design*) _____ by Serhii Makhno.
- 3 The idea of having a party (*give*) _____ by Victor.
- 4 Our travel plans (*not discuss*) _____ yet.
- 5 This horrible war (*not start*) _____ by Ukrainians.
- 6 Some world history books (*sell*) _____ lately.
- 7 Their strong spirit (*not break*) _____ by the enemy.
- 8 It (*inhabit*) _____ by Polish people for a long time.
- 9 A lot of facts about it (*not hide*) _____ from anyone.

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

- 1 Our History teacher has told us about this war.

We have been told about this war by our History teacher.

- 2 They have written a story about Ukraine.

- 3 They haven't shown us their photos yet.

- 4 These invaders have taken our land!

- 5 Tom and Sue haven't eaten your cake.

- 6 I have made new decorations.

- 7 They haven't ruined this castle.

- 8 They haven't found our special place.

9 Veronica has already cooked varenyky.

10 Phil hasn't interviewed Mr Kovalchuk yet.

11 They have built a statue of Ivan Franko.

12 They haven't given me the keys.

13 You have invited Sophia and Vlad to the concert.

b) Write your own four affirmative and four negative sentences in the Present Perfect Passive.

SPEAKING

4 Play a game in pairs. Say a Present Perfect sentence in the active to your partner and let him/her turn it into the passive. Then change roles. Play the game 6-8 times.

Example:

A: *They have done the task.*

B: *The task has been done.*

1 Circle the correct variant.

- 1 Ternopil *will be/is* often described as a beautiful city.
- 2 These criminals *were/are* put in prison last month.
- 3 Our territory *isn't/wasn't* occupied in the past.
- 4 I believe everything *will be/was* forgotten soon.
- 5 Those stories *aren't/won't be* always told by Mr Kit.
- 6 This presentation *wasn't/won't be* shown tomorrow.
- 7 Everyone *was/were* asked to leave yesterday at 3 pm.
- 8 This place *aren't/isn't* washed by the Black Sea.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Passive.

- 1 Help (*provide*) _____ to us.
- 2 You (*not understand*) _____ well.
- 3 The article (*publish*) _____ recently.
- 4 Our trip to Kyiv (*not plan*) _____ yet.
- 5 Those messages (*not send*) _____ to us.
- 6 We (*give*) _____ one more chance.
- 7 This idea (*share*) _____ just _____ with me.
- 8 The invaders (*not see*) _____

3 Correct the mistakes and rewrite the sentences.

- 1 Kharkiv are often named the capital of publishing.

- 2 This secret has been kept for years.

- 3 I promise you were invited next time.

- 4 Those criminals have been caught yet.



Look Back

5 These poems won't be written in 1991.

6 Photos of Kyiv is posted on this website.

7 Not everyone was telled about the holiday.

8 Our land was divided tomorrow.

4 Change the sentences from the active into the passive.

1 They don't organise this festival.

2 They founded Uzhhorod in the 8th or 9th century.

3 Maria has vlogged about her trip to Mykolaiv.

4 They won't present a book about World War I.

5 Mrs Klymchuk writes articles about nature.

6 They haven't shown us the film.

7 Bohdan didn't take your glasses.

8 They will text everyone tomorrow.

9 Prince Daniel of Galicia founded Lviv.

Look Back

10 They have already built a new art gallery.

11 Our heroes don't start wars.

12 Ira won't change the topic.



5 Write your own:

- two sentences in the Present Simple Passive
- two sentences in the Past Simple Passive
- two sentences in the Future Simple Passive
- two sentences in the Present Perfect Passive

UNIT 8 DISCOVER ENGLISH- SPEAKING COUNTRIES!

REVISION OF TENSES (PART 1)



- **Present Simple** позначає регулярні дії і факти.

Наприклад: + London **is** the capital of the UK. I **visit** Cambridge **every year**.

– It **doesn't rain** here. My parents **don't travel** very much.

? **Doesn't** Ned **live** in New Zealand? – **No**, he **doesn't**.

Do they **like** this city? – **Yes**, they **do**.

ВАЖЛИВО!

- Дієслова, які виражають стан, а не дію, уживаємо у **Present Simple**.

Наприклад: + We **know** about this.

– I **don't remember** it.

? **Does** she **like** the book? – **Yes**, she **does**. / **No**, she **doesn't**.

- **Present Continuous** позначає дії, які відбуваються в момент мовлення.

Наприклад: + I **am watching** TV **at the moment**. Ann **is checking** the map **now**.

– Ben **isn't talking** to Vic **right now**. The kids **aren't listening** to me.

? **Am** I **dreaming**? – **No**, you **aren't**.

Are you **hiking now**? – **Yes**, we **are**.

- **Present Perfect** позначає дії/стани, які почалися в минулому і тривають дотепер, або дії, які завершилися в минулому, а їхній результат важливий зараз.
Наприклад: + I **have been** here **since 5 o'clock!** (And I still am.)
Liz **has finished** her work, **so she is free.**
– I **haven't said** hi to Helen **yet.**
Fred **hasn't bought** the tickets, **so we can't go.**
We **haven't seen** each other **for a long time.**
? **Have you been** there **yet?** – **Yes, I have.**
Has Jill met Ann **already?** – **No, she hasn't.**
- **Past Simple** позначає дії, які відбулися в минулому, зазвичай у визначений час.
Наприклад: + I **checked** everything **yesterday.** Jack **left two days ago.**
– I **didn't sleep last night.** Diane **didn't call** me **then.**
? **Did Bill cycle last time?** – **No, he didn't.**
Didn't we see that movie **yesterday?** – **Yes, we did.**
- **Past Continuous** позначає дії, які тривали впродовж конкретного проміжку часу в минулому.
Наприклад: + I **was talking** on the phone **for 10 minutes last Monday.**
You **were playing** all evening.
– I **wasn't working** when you called.
They **weren't swimming** yesterday at 7 pm.
? **Wasn't he reading then?** – **Yes, he was.**
Were Kim and Tim shopping? – **No, they weren't.**
- **Past Perfect** позначає дію, яка відбулася перед іншою дією у минулому або перед конкретним часом у минулому.
Наприклад: + I **had watched** it **before you did.** Tina **had left** by 10 am.
– I **hadn't used** it **before you let me to.**
You **hadn't finished** the task **by the time she came.**
? **Had it turned off** **before you came in?** – **Yes, it had.**
Had she arrived by noon? – **No, she hadn't.**

EXERCISES

1 Read the sentences and write the names of the verb tenses in bold, as in the example.

- 1 You **have** already **done** everything. — Present Perfect
- 2 I **visit** the Netherlands every year. — _____
- 3 Jane **is packing** her suitcase now. — _____
- 4 Tommy **hasn't been** to Canada yet. — _____
- 5 Rick and Ed **went** to London a month ago. — _____
- 6 The plane **hadn't landed** before I came there. — _____
- 7 We **weren't listening** to the guide all morning. — _____

2 Match, as in the example.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 London is the capital of England. | <input type="checkbox"/> a past action connected to the present |
| 2 We always travel in summer. | <input type="checkbox"/> an action that happened before a certain time in the past |
| 3 The kids are playing right now. | <input type="checkbox"/> an action that happened at a certain time in the past |
| 4 Charlie hasn't found the keys yet. | <input type="checkbox"/> an action happening at the moment of speaking |
| 5 Leila saw Fred at the museum two days ago. | <input type="checkbox"/> an action that was in progress for some time in the past |
| 6 Johnny was chatting with Andrew for an hour. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 a fact |
| 7 You had finished everything by 6 pm yesterday. | <input type="checkbox"/> a regular action |

3 Circle the correct variant.

- 1 Martha *left/had left* by the time Tim arrived.
- 2 We *aren't/weren't* swimming in the sea right now.
- 3 You *don't/didn't* meet Helen in London last time.
- 4 I *use/am using* GPS every time I go somewhere new.
- 5 We *had/have* already packed our suitcases, so we are ready to go.
- 6 I *am not/wasn't* reading the travel guide yesterday at 7:30 pm.
- 7 Millions of people *inhabit/inhabited* Washington, D.C. these days.
- 8 We can't go out because it *hasn't stopped/didn't stop* raining yet.

4 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 I (*wait*) _____ for the bus now.
- 2 You (*not be*) _____ to the USA yet.
- 3 The tour (*begin*) _____ an hour ago.
- 4 We (*not travel*) _____ by train any more.
- 5 They (*not finish*) _____ by the time you called.
- 6 There (*be*) _____ two official languages in Ireland.
- 7 James (*walk*) _____ along the beach for hours that day.
- 8 Ed and Duke (*not talk*) _____ yesterday at five o'clock.

b) Make your own six sentences in the:

- Present Simple
- Present Continuous
- Present Perfect
- Past Simple
- Past Continuous
- Past Perfect

5 a) Match the questions to the answers.

- 1 Do you speak Irish?
- 2 Isn't Zoey blogging right now?
- 3 Has all the snow melted yet?
- 4 Did you go to Australia in 2024?
- 5 Wasn't I sleeping then?
- 6 Hadn't David read the book by then?

- ☐ Yes, you were.
- ☐ No, I didn't.
- ☐ Yes, he had.
- ☐ No, she isn't.
- ☐ Yes, I do.
- ☐ No, it hasn't.

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

- 1 Do you go abroad every summer? – _____
- 2 Have you and your family been to the UK? – _____
- 3 Is your teacher speaking to you at the moment? – _____
- 4 Did you chat with your friends three days ago? – _____
- 5 Were you vlogging for two hours last Sunday? – _____
- 6 Had your parents come home yesterday by 7 pm? – _____

6 Put the questions to the answers below.

- 1 _____
– No, I'm not. I'm not joking.
- 2 _____
– Yes, we did. We swam in the sea last weekend.
- 3 _____
– No, it isn't. It isn't raining now.
- 4 _____
– Yes, they have. The tourists have arrived on time.
- 5 _____
– No, it doesn't. It doesn't snow in that region.
- 6 _____
– Yes, they do. Anita and Bill live in Sydney.
- 7 _____
– No, you hadn't. You hadn't returned by then.
- 8 _____
– Yes, she had. Emma had done everything by 6 pm.
- 9 _____
– No, you haven't. You haven't packed yet.
- 10 _____

– No, we didn't. We didn't go to Edinburgh last year.


11 _____

– Yes, he was. Greg was watching TV when I came.

12 _____

– Yes, they were. The kids were playing in the sand for an hour.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

 **7 a) Complete the dialogue with the missing verbs. Then listen and check.**

A: _____ you go to Northern Ireland last summer?

B: No, I didn't. I went to Scotland. _____ you ever been there?

A: Yes. Scots _____ very friendly.

B: _____ you want to go there again?

A: Not this time. My friends _____ to Australia two months ago, and they
_____ it was more exciting.

B: _____ it far away?

A: Of course, it is! I _____ chatting with Vic yesterday, and she
_____ booked a tour for us before I even knew.

B: So, it _____ a
surprise, then?

A: Yes. A really good one!

B: Oh! My phone _____
ringing. Please hold on.

A: Sure.

b) Act out the dialogue in pairs.



REVISION OF TENSES (PART 2)

I **am going** to the USA *this summer*. My trip **starts** on 1st July. **Are** you **going to travel** abroad?

Yes, I am. But not so far away. I think I **will go** to Wales — I have some friends there.



- **Future Simple** позначає раптові рішення, обіцянки або передбачення, які спираються на особисті переконання.

Наприклад: + Don't worry, I **will help** you pack. Eddy **will like** this for sure.

– I **won't let** this happen! They believe this task **won't be** so hard.

? **Will** you **come** with me? – **Yes, I will.**

Won't it **be** fun? – **No, it won't.**

- **Be going to** позначає наміри або передбачення, які спираються на факти.

Наприклад: + I **am going to tell** Tom everything. Look! That bag **is going to fall** down!

– Shane **is not going to come** because she is busy.

Nick and Mandy **aren't going to visit** Oxford.

? **Is** Don **going to use** his GPS? – **No, he isn't.**

Aren't they **going to do** this? – **Yes, they are.**

- **Present Simple** позначає майбутні дії, які є елементами розкладу.

Наприклад: + The flight **is on 11th June**. The lessons **start at 8 o'clock tomorrow**.

– The train **doesn't arrive at 7 pm**. The shows **don't end until next Monday**.

? **Does** the plane **land at noon**? – **No, it doesn't.**

Don't they **come on Saturday**? – **Yes, they do.**

- **Present Continuous** позначає чітко заплановані дії в майбутньому.

Наприклад: + Mia **is meeting** me **at 5 o'clock tomorrow**.

We **are having** lunch here **next Monday**.

– Fred **isn't coming** for dinner **tonight**.

They **aren't travelling** abroad **this year**.

? **Is she buying** a car **next week**? – **Yes, she is**.

Are they visiting us **at the weekend**? – **No, they aren't**.

EXERCISES

1 Match.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 The train arrives at 4 pm. | <input type="checkbox"/> a planned action |
| 2 We will join you tomorrow. | <input type="checkbox"/> a prediction |
| 3 Denis is not going to like this. | <input type="checkbox"/> a promise |
| 4 I am going to Glasgow this month. | <input type="checkbox"/> a future action according to schedule |

2 Circle the correct variant.

- 1 I promise I *don't/won't* let you down.
- 2 The plane *takes/is going to take* off at 3 pm.
- 3 Christina *meets/is meeting* us here after dinner.
- 4 Careful! You *will/are going to* hurt your arm!
- 5 I *am not going to/don't* come because I'm busy.
- 6 They think Freddy *is liking/will like* this trip to Australia.
- 7 The tour *doesn't/isn't going to* start at twelve o'clock.
- 8 Kim *is not travelling/doesn't travel* to New Zealand this year.

3 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future tense.

- 1 Our trip (end) _____ on 4th July.
- 2 John (not come back) _____ until 6 pm.
- 3 I believe it (be) _____ very hot this summer.
- 4 We are sure you (not change) _____ your mind.

- 5 It is quite warm, so I (*not put on*) _____ my jacket.
6 Jane and Nickolas (*go*) _____ to the theatre tonight.
7 Bella (*pick*) _____ hiking because she is very active.
8 The bus to London (*not arrive*) _____ at 1:30.

b) Make your own two affirmative and two negative sentences in the:

- Future Simple
- 'be going to' form
- Present Simple for future
- Present Continuous for future

4 Match the questions to the answers.

- 1 Will you join me?
- 2 Is Eddy coming to visit you in June?
- 3 Aren't we hanging out today?
- 4 Won't Mia be interested in this?
- 5 Are you going to be late again?
- 6 Don't they return on 5th May?
- 7 Does everything begin at one o'clock?
- 8 Isn't it going to be cold this Sunday?

- ☐ Yes, they do.
- ☐ No, it isn't.
- ☐ No, it doesn't.
- ☐ Yes, he is.
- ☐ No, she won't.
- ☐ Yes, I will.
- ☐ No, we aren't.
- ☐ Yes, I am.

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

1 Is/it/rain/tomorrow/going to?

_____ - _____

2 end/Do/at 3 pm/today/your lessons?

_____ - _____

3 this weekend/your best friend/coming to visit you/Isn't?

_____ - _____

4 do the shopping/after school/Aren't/going to/you?

_____ - _____

5 you/Are/seeing/tonight/your friends?

_____ - _____

6 in June/begin/your summer holidays/Don't?

_____ - _____

7 and your family/you/Won't/go camping/soon?

_____ - _____

8 this year/abroad/go/you/Will?

_____ - _____

READING AND WRITING

6 a) Read Pamela's e-mail and write the questions to the answers on page 78.

New Message



Hi! What's up?

I am going to have a fantastic summer this year!

First, I am leaving for London in June to visit my grandparents. I am going there with my parents. My trip begins really soon – on 10th June!

Then my mum and dad are going to take me to Glasgow for three days. I believe it will be really great! After all, it is the biggest city in Scotland, rich in history and culture.

Finally, we will spend a few days in Belfast, the capital city of Northern Ireland. I have never been there, so I am very excited to see it!

Are you going to visit some new places this summer? Write me back!

Yours, Pamela

1 _____

– Yes, she is. Pamela is going to have a fantastic summer.

2 _____

– No, it doesn't. Her trip doesn't begin on 10th July.

3 _____

– No, she isn't. She isn't going to Edinburgh.

4 _____

– Yes, they are. Her parents are going to take her to Glasgow.

– Yes, it will. It will be great.

– No, they won't. They won't spend a week in Belfast.

b) Write Pamela back and tell her what you are going to do this summer.

Use different future tenses.

[illegible]

1 Match.

- 1 My flight is at 5 o'clock.
- 2 Ned doesn't catch a train on Mondays.
- 3 Ottawa is the capital of Canada.
- 4 I am packing my suitcase right now.
- 5 My friends are visiting me tomorrow.
- 6 We haven't finished diving yet.
- 7 Emma and Jill went abroad a year ago.
- 8 Ed wasn't sleeping for so long last time.
- 9 You hadn't returned by the time I came.
- 10 I promise I will come to visit you in Toronto.
- 11 My friends aren't going to go to Sydney.

- ☐ a regular action
- ☐ a planned action
- ☐ an action that happened at a certain time in the past
- ☐ a past action connected to the present
- ☐ an action that happened before a certain time in the past
- ☐ a fact
- ☐ an action happening at the moment of speaking
- ☐ a prediction based on facts
- ☐ an action that was in progress for some time in the past
- ☐ a promise
- ☐ a future action according to schedule

2 Choose a, b or c.

- 1 The Thames _____ in the USA.
a) isn't b) wasn't c) isn't being
- 2 Ann _____ from Canberra. She's here now.
a) will come back b) has come back c) had come back
- 3 I _____ to Wellington yesterday.
a) haven't gone b) didn't went c) didn't go
- 4 We _____ at the moment. See you later.
a) chat b) are chatting c) were chatting
- 5 Tom _____ Sam everything by then.
a) didn't tell b) haven't told c) hadn't told
- 6 Vic and I _____ for an hour yesterday.
a) were waiting b) are waiting c) wait



Look Back

- 7 Don't worry, I _____ you.
a) help b) will help c) was helping
- 8 The bus _____ at 1:35 pm.
a) won't leave b) isn't going to leave c) doesn't leave
- 9 Look out! You _____ to the ground!
a) will fall b) are falling c) are going to fall
- 10 Mike _____ me next Saturday.
a) isn't seeing b) wasn't seeing c) doesn't see

3 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 Greg and Sue (love) _____ this idea. That's for sure!
- 2 Bill (not check) _____ GPS now.
- 3 We always (visit) _____ Hawaii in June.
- 4 Josh (not look) _____ at Mia then.
- 5 I think we (travel) _____ by ship this time.
- 6 The USA (not be) _____ a monarchy.
- 7 Steve (see) _____ Marc before I did.
- 8 Mary (meet) _____ Paul an hour ago.
- 9 We (not go) _____ to the art gallery today.
- 10 Alice (not plan) _____ anything yet. She's had no time.

b) Write your own 10 sentences in the:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| ● Present Simple | ● Past Perfect |
| ● Present Continuous | ● Future Simple |
| ● Present Perfect | ● Present Simple for future |
| ● Past Simple | ● Present Continuous for future |
| ● Past Continuous | ● 'be going to' form |

4 Answer the questions below.

1 Do you live in Canberra? *(Yes)*

— _____

2 Doesn't the plane land in one hour? *(No)*

— _____

3 Didn't we go to that museum last time? *(No)*

— _____

4 Were the tourists taking pictures at the time? *(Yes)*

— _____

5 Aren't Pam and Dave hanging out tonight? *(No)*

— _____

6 Haven't you ever climbed a mountain? *(Yes)*

— _____

7 Had it stopped snowing by then? *(Yes)*

— _____

8 Is it raining right now? *(No)*

— _____



Look Back

9 Won't it be too late? *(Yes)*

—

10 Are you and Fred going to go by car? *(No)*

—

5 Turn the sentences into questions.

1 Tod has been to Dublin.

2 It doesn't snow in most of Australia.

3 Lilly and Wendy are talking now.

4 John wasn't reading then.

5 You always use GPS.

6 I came home 20 minutes ago.

7 You hadn't done it by then.

8 We aren't leaving for Washington in May.

9 It will be exciting for us to go abroad.

10 Edna isn't going to call me.

SPEAKING

6 Work in pairs. Tell your partner:

- what you did yesterday after school
- what you had done before yesterday's dinner
- what you were doing from 7 to 8 pm yesterday
- what you are doing today after school
- what you usually do at the weekend
- what you are going to do next weekend
- what you will do this summer
- if you have ever been abroad and where

Let him/her make notes and then tell the class about you. Then change roles.



NOTES