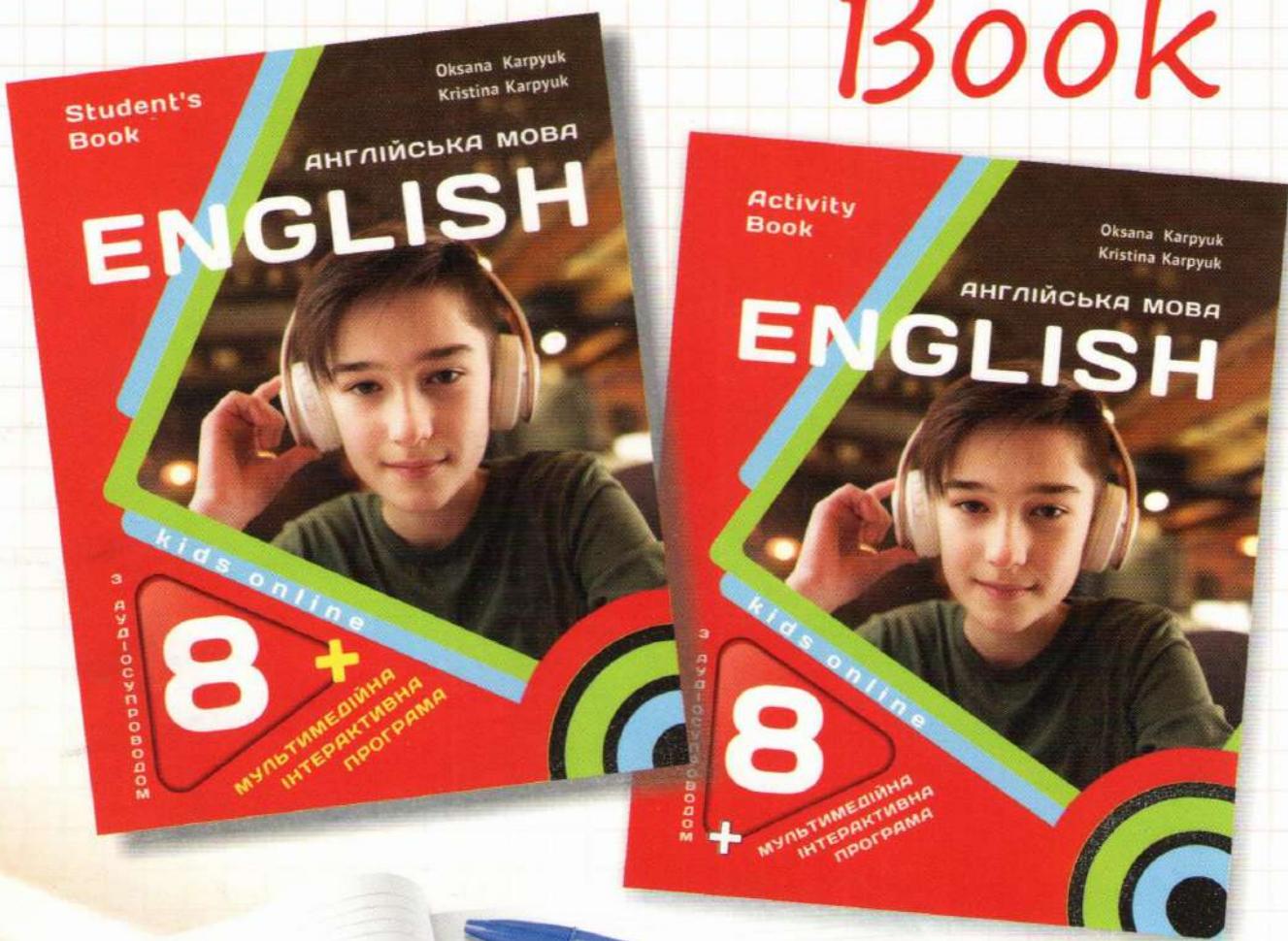


Kristina Karpyuk

# 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*

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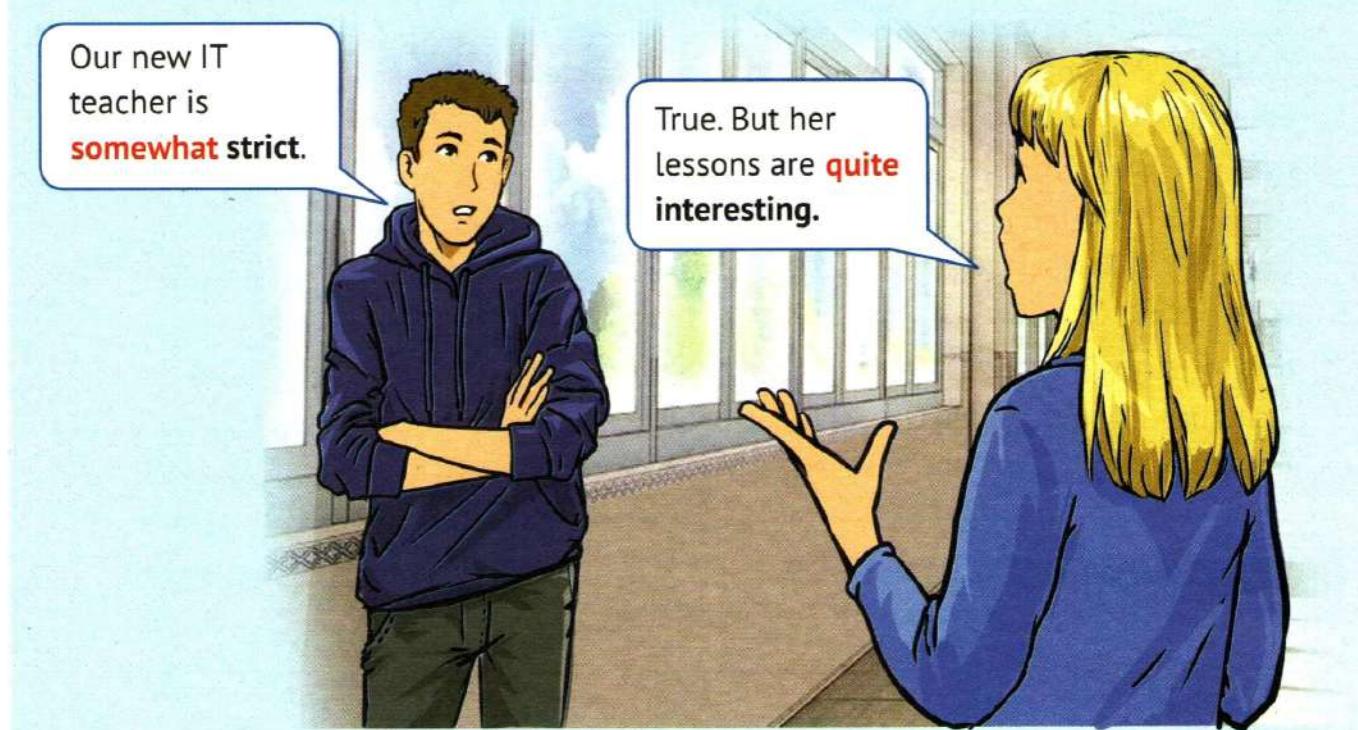
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# UNIT 1 WELCOME TO SCHOOL!

## ADVERBS OF DEGREE



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

<b>a bit</b> (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)
<b>a little</b> (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)
<b>a little bit</b> (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*.

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## 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
- 2 We have exams this week,
- 3 You are such a chatterbox –
- 4 There are 30 students and
- 5 Emma likes winter sports but
- 6 If you are late again,
- 7 A walk in the park
- 8 I have worked a lot and

<input type="checkbox"/>	I am completely tired now.
<input type="checkbox"/>	they will react angrily a bit.
<input type="checkbox"/>	he finds the subject hardly interesting.
<input type="checkbox"/>	you absolutely never let others talk!
<input type="checkbox"/>	she still has to learn how to skate just a little.
<input type="checkbox"/>	so we are a little bit busy at the moment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	this place is somewhat small for them.
<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.

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## Look Back

### 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.

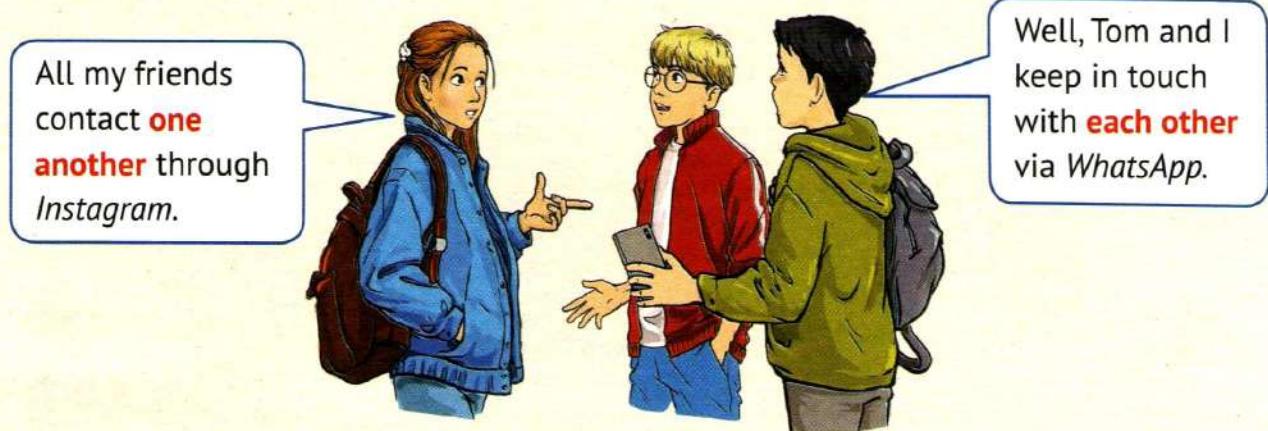
### 5 Finish the sentences with your own words.

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.

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

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

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



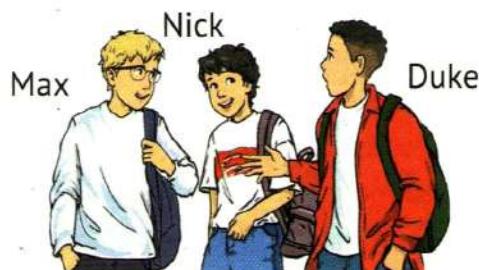
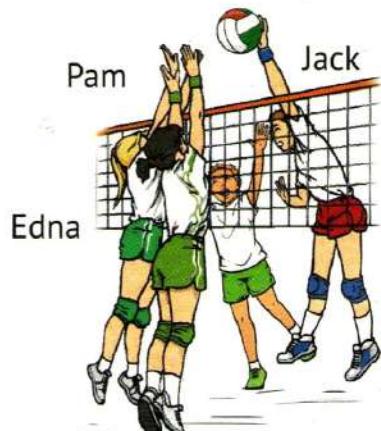
5 There are boys and girls who like to gossip about \_\_\_\_\_

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*.**

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**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)	<b>myself</b>
<b>you</b> (ти)	<b>yourself</b>
<b>he</b> (він)	<b>himself</b>
<b>she</b> (вона)	<b>herself</b>
<b>it</b> (воно)	<b>itself</b>
<b>we</b> (ми)	<b>ourselves</b>
<b>you</b> (ви)	<b>yourselves</b>
<b>they</b> (вони)	<b>themselves</b>

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

4 she – \_\_\_\_\_

2 you – \_\_\_\_\_ /

5 it – \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6 we – \_\_\_\_\_

3 he – \_\_\_\_\_

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	he	himself
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.

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## 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 \_\_\_\_\_?

## Look Back

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

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### 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.

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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.

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# 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?* **НЕ:** ~~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:**

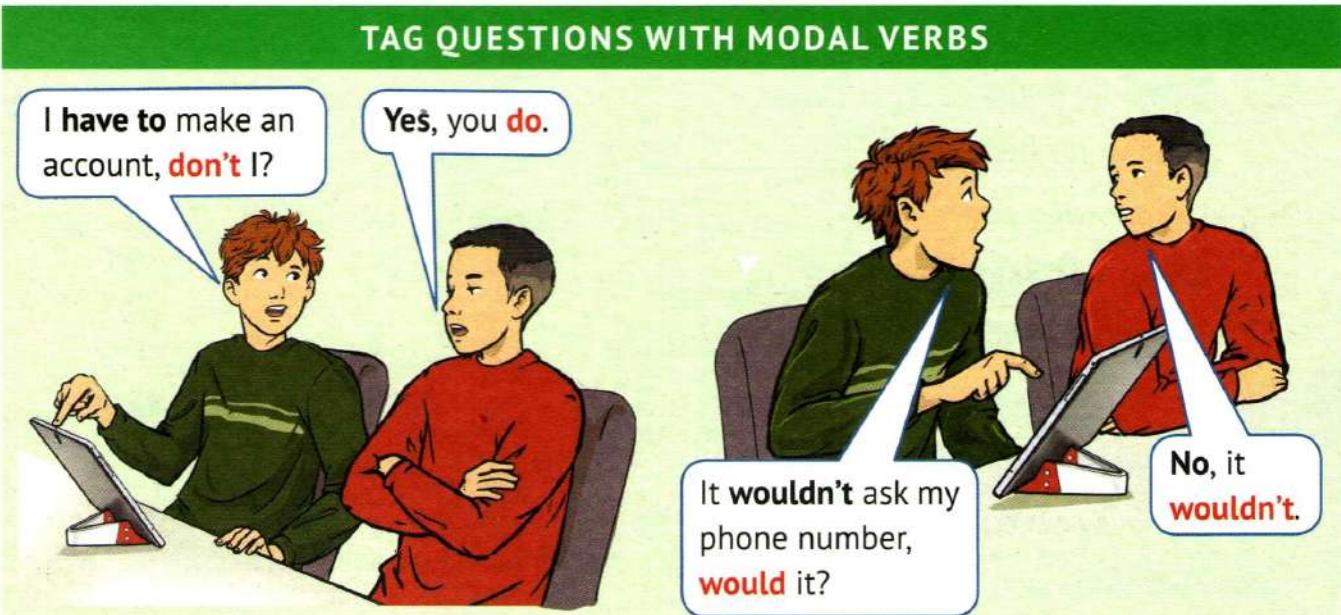
**A:** *Ihor is looking at me, ...*

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?

### Need

We **needn't** create an account, **need** we?

Riley **needn't** wear her glasses, **need** she?

### Could

Emma **could** work on her laptop, **couldn't** she?

They **couldn't** download it, **could** they?

### Would

You **would** be happy, **wouldn't** you?

It **wouldn't** stop then, **would** it?

### Must

We **must** find it, **mustn't** we?

I **mustn't** be late, **must** I?

### ΠΡΟΤΕΙΝΩ:

#### Have to

I **have to** log in, **don't** I?

Diana **doesn't have to** read this, **does** she?

### Should

It **should** be alright, **shouldn't** it?

The students **shouldn't** bring their phones, **should** they?

### Had to

You **had to** be on time, **didn't** you?

George **didn't have to** go to the library, **did** he?

### Might

You **might** see them, **mightn't** you?

We **mightn't** do it, **might** we?

## 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.**

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## 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?

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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?

---

## Look Back

### 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,

- must I?
- could he?
- has he?
- didn't it?
- didn't she?
- doesn't she?
- would I?
- aren't I?
- weren't they?
- won't we?
- do you?
- can we?

### 3 Fill in the correct tag questions.

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

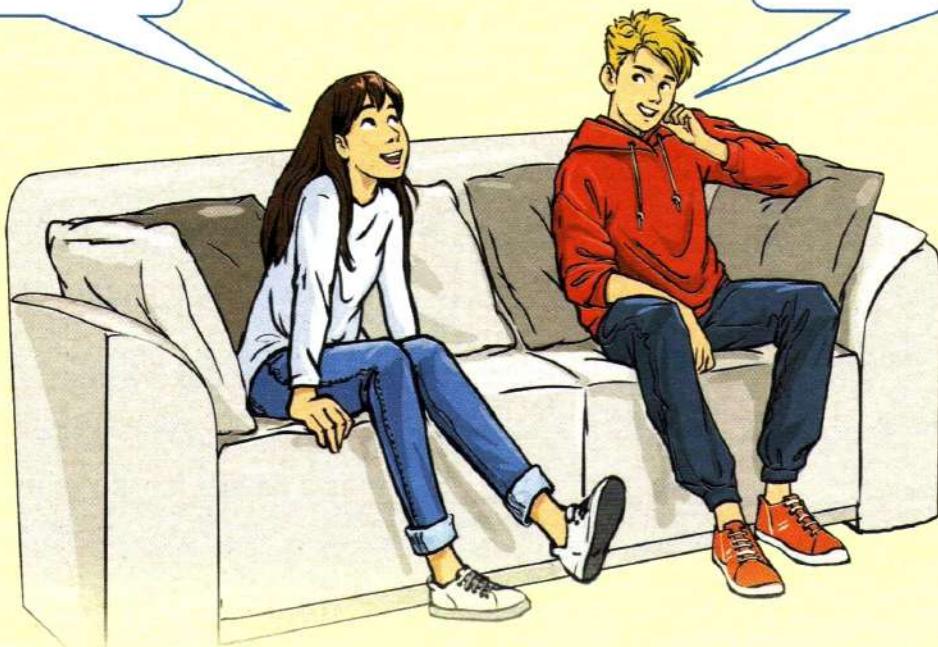
14 \_\_\_\_\_  
– No, you couldn't. You and Nick couldn't stop.

# UNIT 4 MUSIC IS EVERYWHERE!

## PRESENT PERFECT WITH 'FOR' AND 'SINCE'

I **have loved** jazz  
since childhood.

Really? I **have been** in a  
jazz band **for** five years!



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*.

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

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.

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

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

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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?
- 2 Had you arranged a tour for Jessica before?
- 3 Had Dave watched the music video by then?
- 4 Had Lilly begun performing already?
- 5 Had the audience stopped clapping by 6 pm?
- 6 Had we heard this song before?
- 7 Had all of you seen this performance?
- 8 Had your friends tried breakdancing yet?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, they had.
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, we hadn't. It just came out.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, it had.
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, you hadn't.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, we had. It sounded great.
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, I hadn't.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, he had.
<input type="checkbox"/>	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  
2 \_\_\_\_\_ last year  
3 \_\_\_\_\_ 2025  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ a month

5 \_\_\_\_\_ I saw you  
6 \_\_\_\_\_ eight days  
7 \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday  
8 \_\_\_\_\_ so long

## 2 a) Choose a or b.

1 I haven't seen Kim \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend.  
a) for b) since

2 We have toured together \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
a) for b) since

3 Nick hasn't helped me record my songs \_\_\_\_\_ a very long time.  
a) for b) since

4 Dave has been interested in music \_\_\_\_\_ he was a kid.  
a) for b) since

5 This concert has lasted \_\_\_\_\_ more than six hours!  
a) for b) since

6 This kind of songs has been popular \_\_\_\_\_ 2010.  
a) for b) since

7 Carl and I haven't played music \_\_\_\_\_ last month.  
a) for b) since

8 My phone hasn't worked \_\_\_\_\_ a few days.  
a) for b) since

9 You haven't changed \_\_\_\_\_ I first met you.  
a) for b) since

10 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.

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## Look Back

### 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)

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

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

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

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7 Had the tour started already? (Yes)

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

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### 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
<b>who/that</b>	for people (люди)
<b>whose</b>	the possessive form of 'who' (належність)
<b>which/that</b>	for things (речі)
<b>where</b>	for places (місця)
<b>when</b>	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
- 2 I am the person
- 3 This is the classroom
- 4 The book
- 5 The presents
- 6 My friends

that are in this photo live in York.  
 which you gave me are over there.  
 when we first met.  
 where the bookcase is.  
 who has written this.  
 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.

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## 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.

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## 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.

# 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

which is on the left, is mine.  
 that you met there are my friends.  
 where I saw Ed is this cafe.  
 whose big brother is at work, likes drawing.  
 who loves her pet cat, is good at Maths.  
 when we met is 2024.

2 The year

3 Veronica,

4 Tommy,

5 The guys

6 That old desk,

## 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.'

## Look Back

**4 a) Fill in the correct relative pronouns.**

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

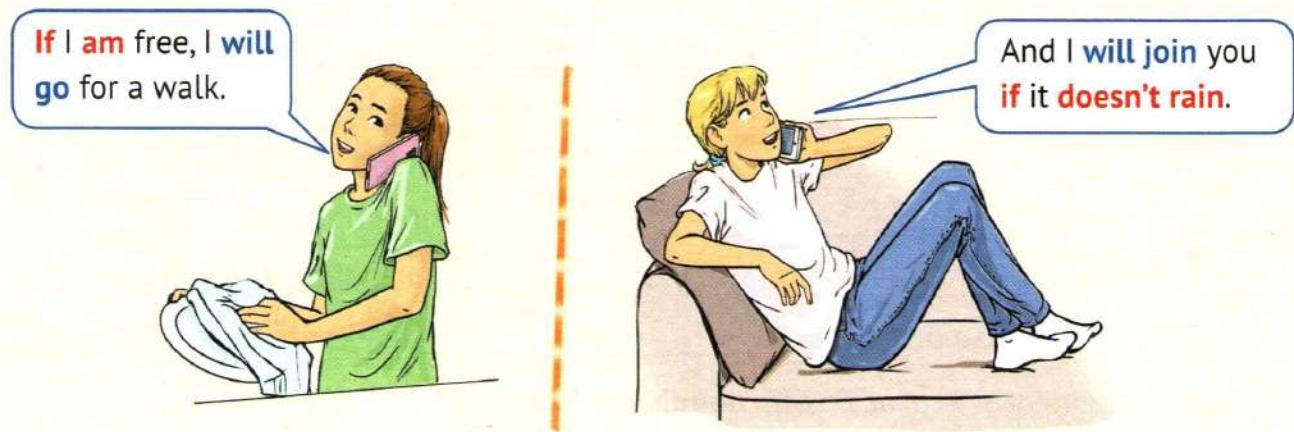
## 5 a) Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 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



**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,
- 2 If I don't put on my coat,
- 3 If David comes too early,
- 4 We will be in trouble
- 5 There won't be any problems
- 6 Sarah won't get angry

- if you come a bit later.
- you will get a headache.
- if you tell her this.
- he will have to wait.
- if we aren't ready.
- I will be cold.

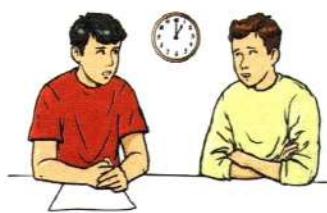
### 2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 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*)



(*be hungry/not have lunch*)



(*fall down/not be careful*)

If he eats so many sweets, \_\_\_\_\_

he will put on weight.





(be fit/exercise)



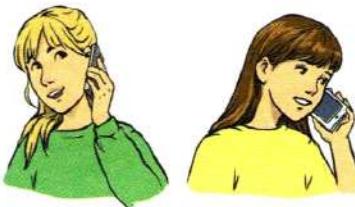
(break/have trouble)



(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



- 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.

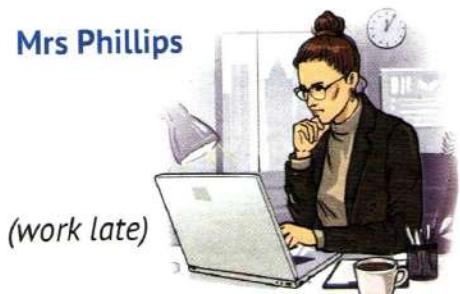
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9 It wasn't so cold, but it is now.

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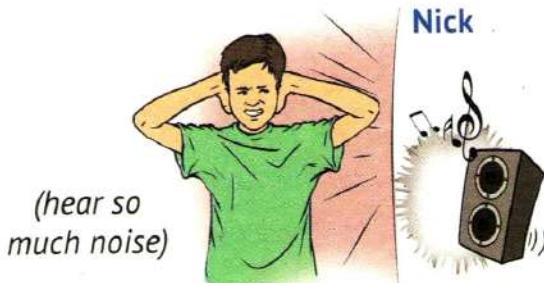
### 2 Look at the pictures and label them, as in the example.

**Mrs Phillips**



*(work late)*

*(hear so much noise)*



Mrs Phillips is used to working late.

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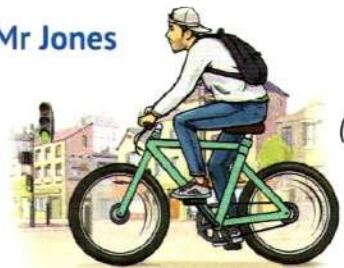
**Stacey**

(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**



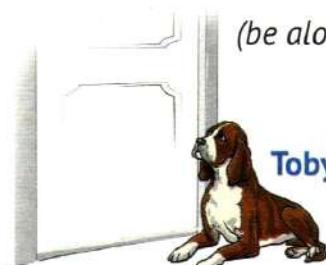
**Ms Robinson**

(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 have been 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,
- 2 If I keep it quiet,
- 3 If we go there,
- 4 Michael will be mad
- 5 Teresa won't like it
- 6 Ed and Nil will help you

- if you are in trouble.
- if we don't come.
- if I tell her that.
- we won't return.
- it will be better for us all.
- you will have to fix it later.

### 2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

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

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

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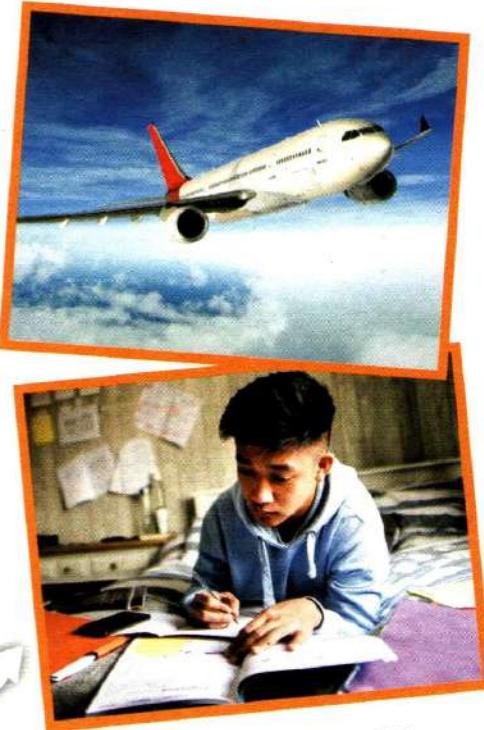
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## Look Back

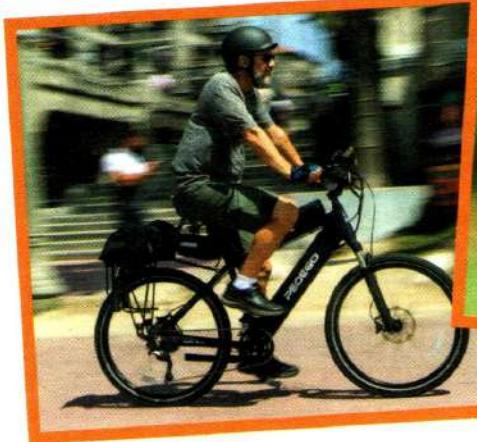
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### 4 Rewrite the sentences, using *(not) used to*.

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.

# Look Back

6 You are so calm now.

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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.

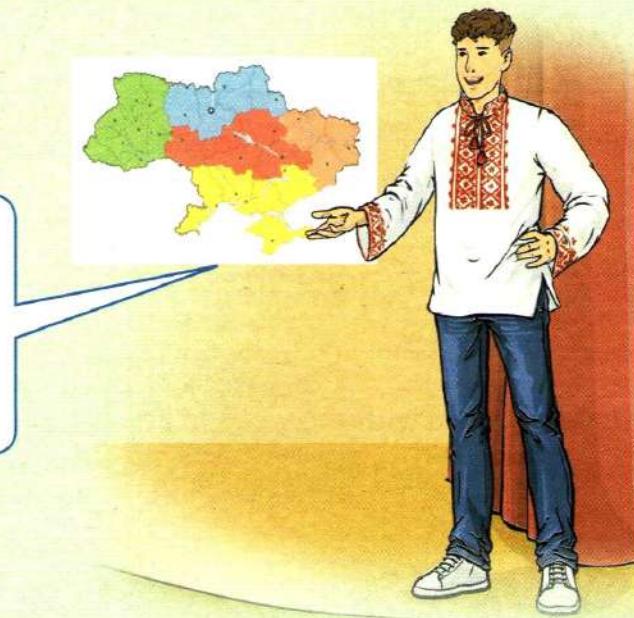
## 6 Write (not) used to or (not) be used to with the verbs in brackets.

- 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.

- 1 Mariupol \_\_\_\_\_ washed by the Sea of Azov.  
a) is    b) was    c) will be
- 2 Part of eastern Ukraine \_\_\_\_\_ taken by the invader in 2014.  
a) is    b) was    c) will be
- 3 We believe our fertile land \_\_\_\_\_ saved soon!  
a) is    b) was    c) will be
- 4 I promise this moment \_\_\_\_\_ forgotten by fans.  
a) isn't    b) wasn't    c) won't be
- 5 These territories \_\_\_\_\_ inhabited in the past.  
a) aren't    b) weren't    c) won't be
- 6 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.

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

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

- 1 Kyi, Shchek, Khoryv and Lybid founded Kyiv.  
Kyiv was founded by Kyi, Shchek, Khoryv and Lybid.
- 2 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

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## 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

— → X

## 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

*Bob **has finished** his geographical report.  
The Verkhovna Rada **has issued** some new laws.*

### PASSIVE VOICE

*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 Borsch *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.**

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## 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.*

## Look Back

### 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 keeped 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.

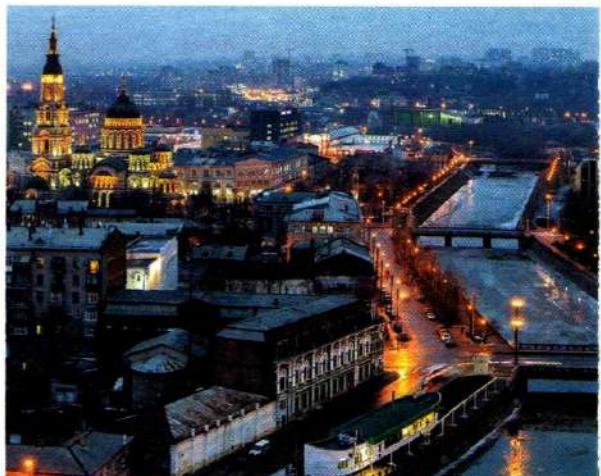
---

## 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.

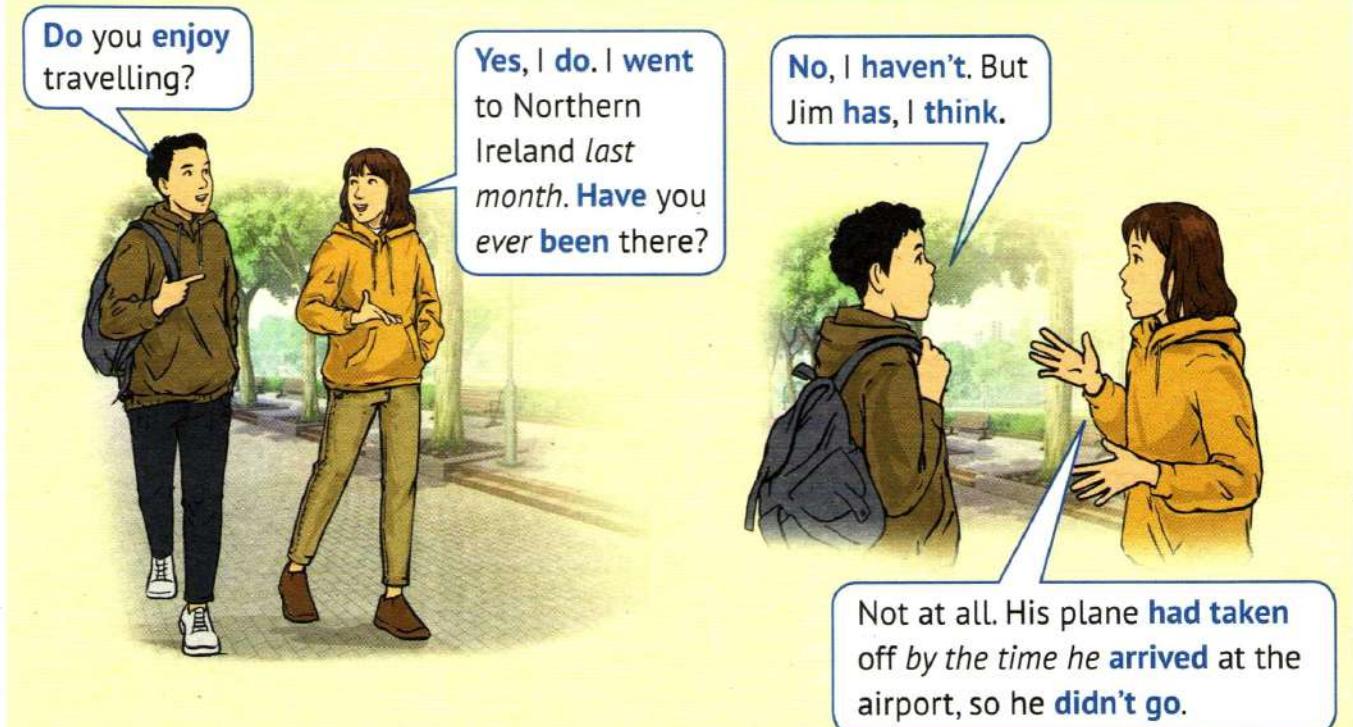


## 5 Write your own:

- 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.
- 2 We always travel in summer.
- 3 The kids are playing right now.
- 4 Charlie hasn't found the keys yet.
- 5 Leila saw Fred at the museum two days ago.
- 6 Johnny was chatting with Andrew for an hour.
- 7 You had finished everything by 6 pm yesterday.

- a past action connected to the present
- an action that happened before a certain time in the past
- an action that happened at a certain time in the past
- an action happening at the moment of speaking
- an action that was in progress for some time in the past
- a fact
- 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

---

---

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---

---

## 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?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, you were.
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, I didn't.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, he had.
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, she isn't.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, I do.
<input type="checkbox"/>	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.
- 2 We will join you tomorrow.
- 3 Denis is not going to like this.
- 4 I am going to Glasgow this month.

a planned action  
 a prediction  
 a promise  
 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.

5 \_\_\_\_\_  
– Yes, it will. It will be great.

6 \_\_\_\_\_  
– 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.

## New Message

## Look Back

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

## Look Back

## 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