


Муниципальное бюджетное образовательное учреждение

**Логовская средняя общеобразовательная школа\***

**«Рассмотрено»**  
Руководитель МО учителей  
гуманитарного цикла и  
иностранных языков

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## **РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА**

**«Комплекс упражнений по грамматике английского  
языка» для 9-х классов:**

Учителя английского языка высшей квалификационной категории  
предмет уровень квалификации

Чувашиной Ольги Николаевны

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## Аннотация

Методическая разработка, «Комплекс упражнений по грамматике английского языка», предназначена для обучения грамматике в старшей школе, систематизация и тренировка, явления английской грамматики, подготовка к экзамену обучающихся 9-го класса. Данная методическая разработка может быть использована в качестве дополнительных заданий на занятиях при изучении и закреплении грамматических явлений и структур. Настоящая методическая разработка составлена к учебнику Spotlight 9. Student's book / Английский в фокусе 9 класс. Учебник для общеобразовательных учреждений. Ваулина Ю.Е., Дули Дженни, Подоляко О.Е., Эванс В.

На всех этапах обучения грамматике содержание этой части образовательного курса английского языка остаётся инвариантным – учащиеся усваивают способы построения правильных предложений. Различие между начальной, основной и старшей школой состоит не только в том, что диапазон доступных учащимся правильных предложений непрерывно расширяется, но также и в том, что возрастает «степень свободы» в построении фраз, которые с грамматической точки зрения считаются правильными. Например, учащиеся старших классов знают, что предложение «You can't park your car in the schoolyard» означает запрет, а не физическую неспособность и что модальный глагол *can* может выражать разные оттенки смысла предложения. Аналогично фраза «The bus comes at ten» с настоящим простым (неопределённым) грамматическим временем может относиться не только к регулярно повторяющемуся действию в настоящий период, но и к будущему времени. Языковым «открытием» для старшеклассников может стать знание того, что при трансформации прямой речи в косвенную речь в некоторых случаях нет необходимости согласовывать грамматическое время. Например, в предложении “The teacher said an hour ago that she *will* mark the papers by the end of the day” косвенная речь относится к будущему периоду и требует будущего простого (неопределённого) времени. В этом предложении нет необходимости в замене *will/would*.

Учащиеся старших классов, овладевающие английским языком на углублённом уровне и отличающиеся языковой наблюдательностью, могут обратить внимание на фразу в фильме о Гарри Поттере “Well, if you *won't* tell her where it is, I *will*”. Учителю в подобных случаях важно объяснить школьникам, что модальный глагол *will* в английском языке может использоваться после союза *if* в условных придаточных предложениях. Такие случаи возможны, если глагол выражает не будущее время, которое опускается в придаточных предложениях времени и условия, а намерение/желание субъекта действия: If you *will* help, I will be most grateful to you. В предложениях типа “If you *stumble*, I will catch and hold you”

использование *will* перед глаголом *stumble* излишне, бессмысленно и по правилам английской грамматики недопустимо.

Приведённые примеры показывают, что в старших классах существует необходимость не только закреплять изученный грамматический материал, но и расширять уже сформированную грамматическую компетенцию с представлениями о правильности предложения. В старшей школе у учащихся появляется возможность полнее овладеть грамматикой сложноподчинённых предложений с относительными (определительными) и другими придаточными предложениями, а также научиться пользоваться союзами и союзными фразами. Им также полезно овладеть средствами логической связи между формулируемыми идеями в своём развёрнутом письменном ответе.

В старшей школе обращает на себя внимание тот факт, что школьники почти не пользуются инверсией (обратным порядком слов) в английских утвердительных предложениях, так как считают, что изменение порядка слов возможно только в вопросах. Допускаются ошибки в косвенной речи и, как показывают наблюдения, оставляет желать много лучшего пунктуация в развёрнутых письменных ответах учащихся.

На фоне растущих возможностей старшеклассников в овладении английской грамматикой повышенного уровня сложности, у школьников могут обнаруживаться досадные пробелы в знаниях. Иногда выясняется, что учащиеся «забыли» особенности употребления предложений с формальным подлежащим «It+Be: There+Be», допускают неожиданные ошибки в постановке вопросов и слабо владеют разными видами вопросительных предложений. У некоторых старшеклассников обнаруживаются пробелы в навыках употребления артиклей или английского грамматического времени, да и система представлений об этих и других явлениях оказывается неполной и нечёткой. Иными словами, вместе с обучением старшеклассников грамматическим «высотам», важно также провести ревизию коммуникативной компетенции в пределах обязательной «нормы».

Наконец, важным ориентиром для учащихся в старшей школе является перспектива ЕГЭ по английскому языку, где грамматическая адекватность речи была, есть и будет как отдельным, так и комплексным предметом измерения и оценки. Это означает, что обучение грамматике в старшей школе будет более эффективным, если обеспечит одновременную тренировку, как грамматических навыков, так и тестовых умений.

Краткий анализ специфики обучения английской грамматике в старшей школе показывает, что для успешного решения этой задачи необходимо повторить имеющиеся у старшеклассников знания, расширить и дополнить их грамматические представления и, конечно, закрепить языковые навыки с ориентацией на коммуникативную деятельность и языковой экзамен.

## Введение

В настоящей методической разработке представлены упражнения по грамматике английского языка. Упражнения разбиты по грамматическим темам. Выполнение данных упражнений позволяет закрепить на практике грамматические правила и проверить уровень их усвоения обучаемыми. Представленная система упражнений на определенные правила английской грамматики позволяет также выработать автоматизм у обучаемых. Некоторые упражнения, кроме закрепления правил грамматики, знакомят учащихся с новой лексикой и обладают познавательной ценностью.

Настоящее простое время. Образование. Употребление.

### EXERCISE 1. Form positive sentences in Simple Present.

you / a question / ask  
you / to the radio / listen  
the book / to me / belong  
he / his leg / hurt  
the dinner / a fortune / cost  
he / you / criticise  
the boss / a letter / dictate  
they / the treasure / discover  
we / our punishment / escape  
he / his goals / reach

### EXERCISE 2. Form negative sentences in Simple Present.

1. we / with a family / stay
2. you / Australian / be
3. you / your bag / pack
4. Eric / his homework / forget
5. your father / a lorry / drive
6. he / a blue shirt / wear
7. he / her hand / touch
8. he / his father / embarrass
9. the secretary / the documents / print out
10. they / the girl / rescue

### EXERCISE 3. Form questions in Simple Present.

1. we / in the mountains / walk
2. he / the car / wash
3. we / fish / eat
4. his head / ache
5. Ben / the fire / light
6. he / cash / pay
7. you / me / love
8. Mary / the door / shut

9. the cat / the mouse / chase
10. they / to my question / react

### The Present Simple Tense and Adverbs of Frequency

EXERCISE 1. Rewrite the sentences putting the adverb in brackets in the correct place.

1. You must brush your teeth twice a day. (always)
2. He is on time for work. (always)
3. Karen has cereal for breakfast. (sometimes)
4. Does Paul listen to music in the evening? (usually)
5. The children help with the housework. (rarely)
6. Must you play your music so loud? (always)
7. Sheila can park her car properly. (never)

EXERCISE 2. Put the words into the correct order.

1. never/early/Paul/wakes up
2. we/go/on picnics/sometimes/in the summer
3. you/practice/do/the violin/every day?
4. Bob/does/the dog/every night/take/for a walk?"
5. rarely/read/comic books/I
6. they/to the seashore/drive/often/during the weekend

EXERCISE 3. Use the adverbs of frequency from the key to write sentences, as in the example.

#### Key

<b>always</b>	<b>often</b>	<b>sometimes</b>	<b>rarely</b>	<b>never</b>
****	***	**	*	0

1. Jim/play tennis/after school. (0)  
*Jim never plays tennis after school.*
2. Mary/meet/her friends/at a cafe. (\*\*\*)
3. I/be/late for school. (0)
4. They/make/their beds in the morning. (\*\*)
5. He/go/to the cinema on Friday nights. (\*\*\*)
6. I/brush/my teeth/before going to bed. (\*\*\*\*)
7. Carla/cook/dinner/on Sundays. (\*)
8. I/leave/for work/before 8 o'clock. (0)

EXERCISE 4. Fill in the correct present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

This 1)..... (be) Ingrid and she 2)..... (come) from Sweden. She 3)..... (live) with her family in a flat in the city of Stockholm. In the winter, it 4) ..... (get) dark very early in Sweden and it 5) ..... (snow) a lot. Most people there 6) .... (love) skiing and children 7) ..... (learn) to ski at a very young age. In the summer, they 8) ....(ride) bicycles and

9)..... (spend) most of the day outdoors. Sweden 10) .... (be) a beautiful country. Ingrid really 11)..... (enjoy) living there!

Урок 7-8. Настоящее продолженное время. Образование. Употребление.

EXERCISE 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous.

Four people 1) .... (sit) at a table. They are in a restaurant. They 2) .... (have) dinner. They 3) ... (wear) smart clothes. The man 4) ..... (wear) a suit. The parents 5) ..... (smile) at each other and they 6) ..... (talk). The children 7) ..... (listen). The girl 8) .....(drink) some Coke. The boy 9).....(eat) some bread. They 10) ..... (enjoy) their meal.

USING of the present simple or present continuous. Var. 1

EXERCISE 1. Complete this conversation using the correct form (present simple or present continuous) of the verb in brackets.

A: Jane? Hi, it's Martin here. I (1)\_\_\_\_\_ (finish) some homework that I've got to do, so I won't be able to come out tonight.

B: Pardon? My sister (2)\_\_\_\_\_ (make) a lot of noise and I didn't hear you.

A: I said I (3)\_\_\_\_\_ (do) an English composition. I can't come out tonight.

B: But you (4)\_\_\_\_\_ (not/study) on a Friday night.

A: Yes, but with the exam and everything, we (5)\_\_\_\_\_ (get) more and more homework. I told you that.

B: What's that noise?

A: Oh, that. That's my brother. He (6)\_\_\_\_\_ (play) computer games.

B: Martin, I (7)\_\_\_\_\_ (not/believe) you. You've gone round to Alan's house and you (8)\_\_\_\_\_ (not/want) to tell me.

A: No, Jane, that's not true.

B: You (9)\_\_\_\_\_ (lie). You (10)\_\_\_\_\_ (always/tell) lies these days. I'm not stupid, you know.

A: Jane, I've got to go. I'll never get this work finished. See you tomorrow maybe?

EXERCISE 2. Write questions using the correct tense (present simple or present continuous) for these answers.

1. Yes, I have a painting by Picasso on my wall.

2. I'm reading a book by Charles Dickens.

3. She works in a bank.

4. My birthday is on 8 August.

USING of the present simple or present continuous. Var. 2

EXERCISE 1. Complete this text using the correct form (present simple or present continuous,) of the verbs in brackets.

Rich teenagers (1) \_\_\_(have)\_\_\_\_\_ so much money that they can afford to buy anything they like. The problem is they often do not know what to do with all the money they have. Christina Andrea, 15, (2)\_\_\_\_(come) from a family of very rich ship-owners. She

already has a sports car, her brother (3)\_\_\_\_(drive) it, because she isn't old enough yet. 'Right now,' she says, 'My big brother (4) \_\_\_\_ (borrow) it until I'm a bit older.' Christina (5)\_\_\_\_(spend) hours playing the latest computer games. She (6)\_\_\_\_(think) of buying a new laptop so that she can play her favorite games when she (7)\_\_\_\_(travel) around the world. The Andrea family (8)\_\_\_\_(own) houses in London, Buenos Aires and, of course, Athens. Christina (9)\_\_\_\_(not/believe) her money can buy her friends. It (10)\_\_\_\_(shock) me when I think of how little money my friends have, compared to how much pocket money I have from my parents.'

EXERCISE 2. Write questions using the correct tense (present simple or present continuous) for these answers.

1. In my free time I watch TV and read.
2. My birthday is on 8 August.
3. No, he isn't learning to play a musical instrument.
4. She usually goes to bed at about midnight.

Прошедшее простое время. Выражение «раньше бывало...».

EXERCISE 1. Complete the sentences using the construction «used to ...»

1. I ... tennis. I stopped playing a few years ago.
2. Have you got a car?' 'No, I ... one, but I sold it last year.'
3. When I was a child, I ... meat, but I eat it now.
4. We ... near the airport but we moved to the city center a few years ago.
5. What games you ... when you were a child?

EXERCISE 2. Put the verbs into the correct form of the present simple, present continuous or past simple. Then ask 2 special questions.

Dear Pam,

I 1). ...(*be*) sorry. I 2). ...(*not/come*) to your party yesterday. As you 3). ...(*know*) I 4). ...(*go*) skiing three days ago. It was fantastic but I 5). ...(*catch*) a terrible cold. I 6). ...(*still/lie*) in bed with a temperature! That's why I 7). ...(*miss*) your party. Julie 8). ...(*tell*) me it 9). ... (*be*) great.

Call me as soon as you can.

Love, Alison

USING THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE AND "USED TO..."

EXERCISE 1. In this exercise you have to write these sentences about the past

1. Tom usually wakes up early. Yesterday morning he (not/wake up) .....
2. Tom usually walks to work. Yesterday he (walk)... too.
3. Tom is usually late for work. Yesterday he (be)...
4. Tom usually has a sandwich for lunch. He (have) ... yesterday?
5. Tom is usually hungry before lunch. He (be) ... yesterday morning?

EXERCISE 2. Mr. Ford is an old man now. You are saying someone what he used to do when he was younger.

1. I know he doesn't smoke now, but he ...
2. He doesn't play the piano now. He/use/to play the piano?
3. He is very rich now. He not/use/to be ...

EXERCISE 3. Make as many questions as possible.

Nick used to travel around his country a lot.

EXERCISE 4. Make an affirmative sentence, negative sentence or question using 'used to + infinitive'

1. Luke / not have a car
2. My family / go to the countryside for the weekend when I was young
3. He / walk along the beach every evening before bed?
4. We / go to the beach every summer?
5. She / love eating chocolate, but now she hates it
6. He / not / smoke

EXERCISE 1. Put the adjectives in the correct order to describe the objects, as in the example.

***soft white leather training shoes.***

1. a/blue/cotton/big/towel
2. a(n)/leather/expensive/pair of shoes
3. a/white and golden/china/beautiful/round/plate
4. a/yellow/cute - изящный/plastic/ little/duck
5. a/wooden/ spoon/long/light brown
6. a/heavy/silver/candlestick/tall

EXERCISE 2. *Read the following letter and put the adjectives into the correct order.*

Dear Sir/Madam,

I recently stayed for three days at your hotel room 23. I believe I left a(n) 1) . (brown/expensive/leather/purse) in my room. It has a(n) 2). (silk/red/shiny/lining - подкладка) and there is a(n) 3). (metal/small/round lock) on the top. There wasn't much money inside, but it contained a lot of 4). (photos/old/precious). I am almost sure I left it on the 5). (table/square/wooden) or under the 6). (small/lovely/sofa/green) in the corner.

If you find it, please return it to me as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,

James Stuart

EXERCISE 3. Put the following into the correct order

- 1) suede [sweɪd] - замша/ French / blue / soft / shoes
- 2) young /a(an)/ tall / Englishman
- 3) oval / Venetian / antique / a(an)/valuable / glass
- 4) expensive / shiny / large / yellow / leather / case /a(an)/
- 5) oval / wooden / a(an)/ modern / nice / table
- 6) large / a(an)/ stone / beautiful / cottage
- 7) porcelain / tea / blue / a(an)/ thin / cup
- 8) tall / handsome / young / blonde / man /a(an)/



- 9) English / old / several / beautiful / castles
- 10) young / pretty / a lot of / French / girls
- 11) dark blue / best / silk / my / shirt

Урок 31-32. Степени сравнения прилагательных.

EXERCISE 1. Complete these sentences. Each time use the comparative form of one of the following adjectives or adverbs: **crowded, early, easily, interested, large, often, quiet, thin**

1. This jacket is too small. I need a ..... size.
2. You look ..... Have you lost weight?
3. He's not so keen on his studies. He's ..... in having a good time.
4. You'll find your way around the town ..... if you have a map.
5. You're making too much noise. Can you be a bit.....?
6. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was ..... than usual.
7. You're late. I expected you to be here .....
8. You hardly ever write to me. Why don't you write a bit.....?

EXERCISE 2. Complete these sentences. Use the comparative of the words in brackets + than.

*Example:* Her illness was more serious than we at first thought. (serious)

1. Sorry I'm late. It took me ..... to get here ..... I expected. (long)
2. My toothache is ..... it was yesterday. (painful)
3. She looks about 20, but in fact she's much ..... she looks. (old)
4. The problem is not so complicated. It's ..... you think. (simple)
5. Your English has improved. You speak a lot..... you did when we last met. (fluently)
6. Health and happiness are ..... money. (important)

EXERCISE 3. Re-write these sentences so that they have the same meaning. Begin as shown.

*Example:* Jack is younger than he looks. Jack isn't as old as he looks.

1. It's warmer today than yesterday. It isn't .....
2. The station was nearer than I thought. The station wasn't .....
3. I go out less than I used to. I don't .....
4. The hotel is cheaper than I expected. The hotel isn't .....

EXERCISE 4. Complete the sentences with superlative.

*Example:* It's a very nice room. It's .....the nicest room in..... the hotel.

1. It's a very cheap restaurant. It's .....in the town.
2. It was a very happy day. It was .....of my life.
3. She's a very intelligent student. She..... in the school.
4. It's a very valuable painting. It ..... in the gallery.

EXERCISE 5. Write a new sentence the same meaning. Use a superlative each time and begin each sentence as shown. *Example:* I've never seen such a boring film. It's the most boring film I've ever seen.

1 I've never heard such a funny story. That's the .....  
heard.

2 He's never made such a bad mistake. It's  
.....

3 I haven't tasted such good coffee for a long time. That's .....

4 I've never slept in such an uncomfortable bed. This is .....

5 I've never had such a big meal. It's .....

6. I've never met such a generous person as Ann. Ann is .....

EXERCISE 6. Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the correct form.

A: There are several French restaurants in my town. I think Chez Monique is probably *the most popular*. (popular). Their chef is one of the <sup>1</sup>..... (good) French chefs in the country. Chez Monique is always <sup>2</sup>..... (busy) than anywhere else.

B: Is it<sup>3</sup>..... (expensive) restaurant in the town?

A: No, it's<sup>4</sup>..... (not/expensive) as some of the others. I love French food - it's <sup>5</sup>..... (interesting) and <sup>6</sup>..... (tasty) than traditional English food, isn't it?

B: I'm not sure. I don't think English cooking is ..... (boring) or<sup>8</sup>..... (bad) as some people say. In fact, I think some English dishes are just..... (delicious) as French or Italian cuisine. Perhaps <sup>10</sup>.....

(important) thing is to have a healthy and varied diet.

EXERCISE 7. Write out these sentences putting the adjectives that are in brackets into their correct form.

1) Tom is (old) than Richard.

2) John is the (clever) boy in the class.

3) The weather is (fine) today than it was yesterday.

4) London is the (big) city in the world.

5) This sentence is (difficult) than the first one.

6) My dog is as (good) as yours.

7) My dog is (good) than yours.

8) My dog is the (good) of the three.

9) The cat will be much (happy) in her new home.

10) My cold is (bad) today than it was yesterday.

11) This mountain is the (high) in Europe.

12) This piece of homework is as (bad) as your last one.

13) This piece of homework is (bad) than your last one.

14) This piece of homework is the (bad) you have ever done.

15) Richard is not as (tall) as Tom.

16) Tom is (tall) than Richard.

17) Tom is the (tall) boy in the class.

18) Athens is (far) from London than Rome is.

19) Mr. Robinson is (rich) than Mr. Green, but I don't think he is (happy) than Mr. Green.

20) They have (many) hens man we have, but they get (few) eggs.

EXERCISE 8. Answer the following questions:

1) Tom Is taller than Richard and Richard is taller than Fred. Which of the boys is she tallest? Which is the shortest?

2) *It* is hotter in Athens than it is in London. *It is* not as hot in Oslo as it is in London. Which of the three cities is the hottest? Which is the coldest?

3) Richard got fewer marks than Fred in the examination. John got more than Richard. Which boy got most marks? Which boy got fewest?

4) A train goes faster than a ship but not as fast as an airplane. Which is the fastest? Which is the slowest?

Прошедшее длительное время.

PAST CONTINUOUS/PAST SIMPLE

Variant 1.

EXERCISE 1. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Past Continuous Tense.

He (to play) computer games from 3 till 4 yesterday.

My brother (not to play) tennis at 5 o'clock yesterday.

The children (to do) their homework the whole evening yesterday?

EXERCISE 2. Ask as many questions as you can.

The girl (to sleep) from 3 till 4 in the afternoon yesterday, because she was tired.

EXERCISE 3. Use Past Continuous or Past Simple.

1. When I (to ring) up my friend, he (to sleep).

2. When grandfather (to watch) TV, he (to fall) asleep.

3. When my friend (to come) to see me, I (to do) my homework.

4. When I (to go) to the stadium, I (to meet) Kate and Ann.

5. When Nick (to ring) me up yesterday, I (to help) mother.

6. When the children (to walk) through the wood, they (to see) a fox.

Variant 2.

EXERCISE 1. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Past Continuous Tense.

1. We (to write) English exercises a half an hour yesterday.

2. My friends (not to do) their homework in the afternoon yesterday.

3. They (to play) volleyball from 5 till 6 yesterday?

EXERCISE 2. Ask as many questions as you can.

I (to read) an interesting book the whole evening yesterday, because I was free.

EXERCISE 3. Use Past Continuous or Past Simple.

1. When I (to come) home, my sister (to wash) the floor.

2. When Mike (to play) in the yard, he (to find) a ball.

3. When I (to draw) yesterday, I (to break) two pencils.

4. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to go) to the shop.

5. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) hide-and-seek.

6. When I (to come) to school, the children (to stand) near the classroom.

Будущее простое время. Образование, употребление.

EXERCISE 1. Write in I'll, we'll, he'll, she'll, they'll, it'll.

1. I'd like to see animals. I think \_\_\_\_\_ go to the zoo today.

2. Wendy likes dinosaurs. I think \_\_\_\_\_ go to the Natural History Museum.
3. We like dancing. I think \_\_\_\_\_ go to the disco.
4. My parents want to buy presents. I think \_\_\_\_\_ go to the gift shop. '
5. Jim likes walking. I think \_\_\_\_\_ go to the park.
6. Put on your scarf and hat. I think \_\_\_\_\_ be cold today.
7. I want to watch a cartoon. I think \_\_\_\_\_ go to the cinema tomorrow.
8. Mike is ill. I don't think \_\_\_\_\_ go for a walk with him.

EXERCISE 2. Use the words in brackets to form sentences in the future simple. Note: the sentences can be affirmative, negative or interrogative

- 1) They \_\_\_\_\_ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She \_\_\_\_\_ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother \_\_\_\_\_ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Ann \_\_\_\_\_ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother \_\_\_\_\_ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She \_\_\_\_\_ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife \_\_\_\_\_ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ coffee? (to drink)

Выражение действий в будущем.

USING OF THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE OR "TO BE GOING TO..."

EXERCISE 1. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets, using will or to be going to.

1. I don't know what I (do) with my old computer.
2. I know you (like) our new geography teacher.
3. Take a warm coat. It's very cloudy-I think it (snow).
4. I (take) my driving test on Wednesday.
5. I feel terrible. I think I (be) sick.
6. A: The phone's ringing.  
B: O.K. I (answer) it.
7. A: What (you/do) after supper?  
B: Watch television. Why?
8. A: We've run out of coffee.  
B: Have we? I (get) some more when I go out.
9. A: Have a good time in Italy!  
B: Thanks. I (send) you a postcard.
10. A: When (you/repair) my bike. Mum?  
B: I (do) it tomorrow if I have time.
11. A: Phew! It's hot in here.  
B: Yes, it is. I (turn on) the air conditioning.
12. A: Which do you want, the red one or the black one?  
B: I (have) the red one please.
13. A: It's so crowded in here I think I (faint).

B: I (take) you outside for a while.

14. Oh no, look at that child. She..... fall off her bike!

15. I think Ruth..... pass her exams without much difficulty.

16. Those bags look heavy. I ..... carry one for you,

17. A: Now don't forget to phone us.

B: Don't worry. I..... phone every day.

18. If my grades are good, I..... get a place at university.

19. Millions of people ..... die of hunger again next year.

EXERCISE 2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of to be going to or will.

1. It's 8.15pm and Alan is still in bed. He ..... catch the 8.20 bus.

2. Computers are becoming important in everyday life. More people ..... have a computer at home.

3. Mr. and Mrs. Black like living in Spain. I think they ..... stay there.

4. I've bought this present for Sue. Do you think she ..... like it?

5. This hairdryer is dangerous. I..... buy a new one.

6. Because you buy things on the Internet, I think there ..... be many shops in the future.

7. Our basketball players are very good. I think they ..... win the competition.

8. Simon has gone to the airport. He ..... meet his parents. They have been on holiday.

9. Susan doesn't like parties. Personally, I think she ..... come to your party.

10. Anna has bought some blue paint. She ..... paint her bedroom.

EXERCISE 1. As a short test, imagine you are talking with your English colleagues in the office. Someone asks you what you are going to have for lunch. How would you respond?

I think I'm going to have fish for a change.

I think I'll have fish for a change.

I think I'm having fish for a change.

A little later you see a colleague you haven't talked to for a while and suggest having lunch together. What would you say?

I'm going to have fish for lunch today. Would you like to join me?

I'll have fish for lunch today. Would you like to join me?

I'm having fish for lunch today. Would you like to join me?

Just after this you see your boss. What do you tell him?

I'm going to have lunch with Mike today. I might be back a little late.

I'll have lunch with Mike today. I might be back a little late.

I'm having lunch with Mike today. I might be back a little late.

EXERCISE 2. Now try and supply the most appropriate form of the future in the following sentence. (In some cases there may be more than one possible answer.)

*Example: I (kill) you if you do that again!*

*Answer: I'll kill you if you do that again!*

1. John (get married) next month.

2. Did you pass your test? - I'm not sure. I (know) tomorrow.

3. I (call) Jane later and ask her to come to my party.

4. Don't phone her at between 6 and 7 o'clock. She (have) a bath.

- OK! I (ring) her tomorrow morning.
  - My plane (leave) Frankfurt at 10.30 and I (arrive) in new York at midnight.
  - 5. Did you know your CD player is broken?
  - Oh, is it? I (have) it repaired tomorrow.
  - 6. Did you know your CD player is broken?
  - Yes, I (have) it repaired tomorrow.
  - 7. This white bread tastes horrible.
  - OK. I (buy) brown bread from now on.
  - 8. Anne says she (buy) brown bread from now on.
  - 9. you (come) to the dance on Friday? Yes, and I (dance) all night.
  - 10. I (give) drive you to work tomorrow if you like.
  - Thanks, but Peter (take) me.
  - 11. Oh dear, the batteries in my Walkman are flat. I (buy) some in town tomorrow.
  - There's no need. I (see) my brother this evening. I'm sure he (lend) you some.
  - 12. I'm really looking forward to my holiday. At this time next week I (lie) on the beach in the sun (read) a good book.
  - 13. I (buy) a new camera when I'm in Japan next week, but I'm not sure yet.
  - 14. I (meet) my mother at the airport tomorrow.
- Условные предложения 1-го типа. Придаточные времени и условия.

### Conditionals 1

EXERCISE 1. Choose the correct form of verb.

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ greasy food, you will become fat.  
a) eat b) will eat
2. If your sister goes to Paris, she \_\_\_\_\_ a good time.  
a) has b) will have
3. If he \_\_\_\_\_ that, he will be sorry.  
a) will do b) does
4. If I leave now, I \_\_\_\_\_ in New York by 8:00 PM.  
a) will arrive b) arrive
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ on your test if you don't study.  
a) won't do well b) don't do well
6. They won't know the truth if you \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
a) won't tell b) don't tell
7. If I bake a cake, \_\_\_\_\_ have some?  
a) will you b) do you
8. If he \_\_\_\_\_ you, will you answer the phone?  
a) will call b) calls
9. If you don't go to the party I \_\_\_\_\_ very upset.  
a) am b) will be
10. If you get a haircut you \_\_\_\_\_ much better.  
a) will look b) look

EXERCISE 2. Match the beginnings of the sentences in list A with the endings in list B.

A	B
1. If you go to bed late	a. you will feel sad,
2.2. If you get to London,	b. you will see Big Ben.
3. 3. If you visit Athens,	c. you will feel tired.
4. 4. If you smoke,	d. you will see the Parthenon.
5. 5. If you take more exercise,	e. you will lose weight.
6.6. If you lose a lot of money,	f. you will damage your health.

EXERCISE 3. Make conditional sentences using these notes.

1. I/pass exams/go to university
2. I/be free next Saturday/see my friends

EXERCISE 4. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1. Go to Egypt and you'll see the pyramids, (visit) If \_\_\_\_\_, you will see the pyramids.
2. Buying a new flat means I'll have more space, (buy)  
I'll have more space, if \_\_\_\_\_ a new flat.
3. You're likely to see Trafalgar Square if you go to London, (probably)  
If you go to London, \_\_\_\_\_ Trafalgar Square.
4. Doing a lot of exercise makes you lose weight (do). If \_\_\_\_\_ exercise, you (lose) weight.
5. If you like swimming, an island is the best place to go for your holidays. (spend) If you like swimming, \_\_\_\_\_ on an island.
6. Ice melts if it isn't in the fridge, (keep) If \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge, it melts.

EXERCISE 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form using a first conditional.

1. If you (go) to bed late, you (not/wake up) early tomorrow.
2. If you (freeze) water, it (be) ice.
3. If he (feel) ill, he (visit) a doctor.
4. When the lesson (end), we (go) to the cinema.
5. When students (do) well in their test, they (get) good marks.
6. If you (go) to New York, you (have) a good time.

EXERCISE 6. Answer these questions using complete sentences.

1. What will you do this weekend if you have time?
2. What will you say if your friend asks you to go to the cinema this evening?
3. How will you celebrate if you pass all your exams this year?