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Остафійчук О. Д.

GRAMMAR ASPECTS OF PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH

methodological recommendations for non-philology students of higher
educational establishments

Методичні рекомендації

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The methodological recommendations can be used both during practical classes and independent work of students.

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Dear Students,

I am writing to congratulate you on your decision to begin preparing for your upcoming professional English grammar exam. This is a commendable undertaking, and I applaud your commitment to enhancing your English language skills.

As you embark on this journey, I want to remind you that English is a vital language in the global marketplace, and proficiency in it is highly valued by employers across a wide range of industries. By mastering English grammar, you will be able to communicate more effectively with your colleagues, clients, and customers, and open up new opportunities for professional growth and advancement.

To help you succeed on your exam, I recommend that you focus on building a strong foundation in English grammar rules and concepts. Take advantage of the resources available to you, such as grammar textbooks, online tutorials, and professional English language courses. Practice your grammar skills regularly by engaging in writing exercises and grammar drills, and seek feedback from your teachers or peers to identify areas where you may need to improve.

It's also important to remember that grammar is just one aspect of English language proficiency. To become truly fluent in English, you should also focus on developing your listening, speaking, and reading skills. Watch English-language movies and TV shows, listen to English-language music and podcasts, and read English-language books and news articles to immerse yourself in the language and become more comfortable using it.

Finally, I want to encourage you to approach this journey with a growth mindset. Don't be discouraged by setbacks or mistakes – these are natural parts of the learning process. Instead, view them as opportunities to identify areas for improvement and work towards achieving your goals. Believe in yourself and your abilities, and know that with hard work and dedication, you can achieve anything you set your mind to.

I wish you all the best on your journey to mastering professional English grammar, and I am confident that you will succeed.

Best wishes,

Olena Ostafiychuk

UNIT 1. CONSTRUCTION “USED TO”

**used
to**



My dad likes telling me stories about the times he and mum were younger. Yesterday he was like: ‘We used to go out more often.’ I wondered what happened then. He sighed and responded: ‘Now we have to work a lot and don’t have enough time to go out that often.’ So, I decided to offer my parents to go out together.

Questions:

1. Did he say something that happened in the past?
2. Did he say about the time when he was younger?
3. Does he have time to do it now?

Grammar aspects of professional English

MEANING

used to say that something happened continuously or frequently during a period in the past

FORM

form USED TO - is the same for all persons	used to + inf
positive +	S + used to + do + O We used to go out more often.
negative -	S + didn't use to + do + O We didn't use to go out more often.
interrogative ?	Did + S + use to + do + O? Did we use to go out more often?

PRONUNCIATION

used to

/ˈjuːs tə/ - elision of /t/

/tə/ - is not stressed

We **used to go** out more often.

/ˈjuːs tə/

Read the following sentences and analyze the usage of ‘used to’

I used to like my neighbours until they put a password on their WIFI.

Do u love me as the person that I am now, or do u love me as the person I used to be?

It is not as much about who u used to be, as it is about who u choose to be.

Practice:

Task 1. Use “used to” to complete positive sentences.

1. My mom _____ a cherry pie when I was a small girl. (make)
2. She _____ her grandparents every weekend, but then she moved to Sweden. (visit)
3. They _____ a flat in the block of flats, but now they live in our own detached house. (rent)
4. Josh _____ eating fast food in McDonalds, but now he takes care of himself and eats healthy food. (adore)
5. Katie _____ single, but she’s married now. (be)
6. People _____ a lot, but now they ride scooters. (walk)
7. We _____ to CDs 15 years ago. (listen)
8. My granny _____ vegetables and fruit when she was younger. (grow)
9. They _____ good presents when they were richer. (give)
10. She _____ well at night when she didn’t have children. (sleep)

Task 2. Use “didn’t use to” to complete negative sentences.

1. She _____ long skirts when she was younger. (wear)
2. People _____ a lot a few years ago. (eat)
3. He _____ in an IT company 3 years ago, but now he is chilling somewhere abroad.. (work)
4. She _____ a car when she was 30. (drive)
5. Sarah _____ pole dance when she was 35, but now she is really into it. (do)
6. There _____ a desert here, but now we can see a modern city with all cutting-edge technology. (be)
7. They _____ in psychosomatic symptoms 10 years ago. (believe)
8. Bruce _____ out a lot with his friends when he was 25 years old. (hang)
9. He _____ his speaking skills in English a few year ago, (improve)
10. She _____ ballroom dances 10 years ago, (practice)

Task 3. Use “did + S + use to” to complete interrogative sentences.

1. _____ live Kyiv a few years ago? (you)
2. _____ study French when he was a child? (he)
3. _____ eat healthily when she was 25 years old? (she)
4. _____ stay up late after 2 am when they were 20? (they)
5. _____ do karate when he was a teenager? (Chris)
6. _____ wear glasses when she was 30? (Janie)
7. _____ tell a lot of funny stories when he was 18? (George)
8. _____ analyze the reasons for their anger? (they)
9. _____ be so dog-tired after work 10 years ago? (they)
10. _____ bake such delicious cakes when she was 30? (Marta)

Task 4. Put the words in the correct order.

1. did/ he/ work/ to/ use/ when/ young/ was/ he/ where?
2. used/ they/ bike/ a/ ride/ were/ they/ when/ five.
3. did/ to/ she/ care/ young/ use/ of/ take/ herself/ was/ when/ she.
4. on/ sunrise/ the/ they/ to/ beach/ enjoy/ used.
5. be/ a / marvelous/ there/ used/ a bridge/ to.
6. she/ not/ machine/ to/ did/ washing/ use/ wash.
7. on/ watch/ right/ he/ hand/ the/ to/ wear/ used/ a.
8. Jim/ to/ be/ self-employed/ used.
9. did/ he/ kid/ when/ solve/ not/ problems/ use/ his/ was/ a.
10. they/ to/ a/ used/ travel/ lot/ abroad.

Task 5. Say what people used to do at some periods of their evolution.

a long long time ago

1. People (draw) on the walls in the caves.
2. Ancient people (hunt) mammoths to survive.
3. They (think) that the sun goes around the earth.
4. They (believe) in gods who ruled the world.

a bit later

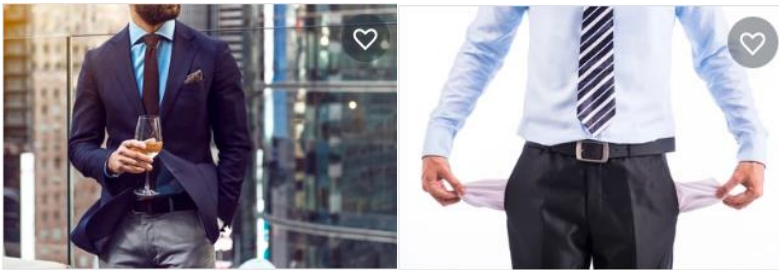
1. We (live) in tribes and (build) sacred gates to protect others.
2. People (travel) on short distances.
3. Men (work) hard to support the family.
4. Women (cook) for the whole tribe.
5. Children (play) all day long.
6. Men (wear) skirts and tights.

Task 6. Use “used to” where necessary. mind the form (positive/negative).

1. When we were kids, we (play) together with Jim, but then he (move) to another neighbourhood.
2. He (study) French, but now he (live) in Spain.
3. I (smell) flowers and now I (have) an allergy to it.
4. She (go) on foot to keep fit, but then she (join) the gym.
5. He (have) a car and walked a lot, but now he (drive).
6. Girls (share) their secrets with each other, but then a guy (appear) and they (fall out).
7. Kate (listen) to r-n-b, but now she completely (change) her mind.
8. When I was a small boy, my parents (sleep) well.
9. My son’s teacher said he (be) the best student, but then he (become) the best one.
10. My wife and my mum (argue) when we lived together, but then we (move).

Task 7. Tell about the person 10 years ago and now.

Here you can see a person. 10 years ago he had a prestigious job and a good life. Now he is destitute. What happened to him? Is it a consequence of the lockdown?



e.g.

before	now
He used to live in a mansion.	He lives in a small house.

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Task 8. Use the correct form of 'used to' and match 1-8 with A-H.

1. I (share) my computer with my sister	A. but I sold it to buy a new one.
2. They (write) letters to each other	B. but now I am an SMM specialist.
3. He (play) in the yard a lot	C. but now my family and I do.
4. I (travel) abroad a lot	D. but now they send emails or text messages in various messengers.
5. I (phone) my friends and chat a lot	E. but now he hangs out with his friends at the cafes.
6. I (have) a laptop	F. but now I prefer video calls.
7. I (work) at the office	G. but now in terms of lockdown I work from home.
8. I (be) a teacher	H. but now he has his own MacBookPr

Task 9. Say what these people used to do when they were YOUNG.

A.



B.



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2. "I _____ (play) tennis every weekend when I was younger."
3. Rewrite the sentence in the negative: "He always smoked cigarettes."
4. Complete the sentence: "When I was a child, I _____ (believe) in Santa Claus."
5. Choose the correct form of the verb: "We (go) to bed early when we were in school."
6. Complete the sentence: "I _____ (watch) TV every night, but now I prefer to read."
7. Rewrite the sentence in the past tense: "She usually takes the bus to work."
8. Complete the sentence: "When I was a teenager, I (listen) to rock music all the time."
9. Choose the correct form of the verb: "He lived in the countryside, but now he (live) in the city."
10. Rewrite the sentence in the negative: "They always went on vacation in the summer."

UNIT 2. TO BE/GET USED TO VING/ N



I am living in Kyiv now. I like living in a big city. I am used to living in it and to its hustle and bustle. I start every day by taking the underground. I am not scared of the crowd anymore as there are thousands of people going back and forth there. Skyscrapers have become a usual thing to me. I adore its hustle and bustle. I am getting used to this new life.

Questions:

1. Is it a new thing to live in Kyiv?
2. Are you freaked out by a great number of people?
3. Do you feel uncomfortable while looking at skyscrapers?

MEANING

‘Be used to’ refers to something that has become familiar, Used when something is already a habit or a part of your routine.

FORM

form	be used to doing sth/ N
positive	S + be + used to + Ving/ N
I am used to living in it.	
negative	S + be + not + used to + Ving/ N

used to - remains unchanged

be - can be changed according to the tense

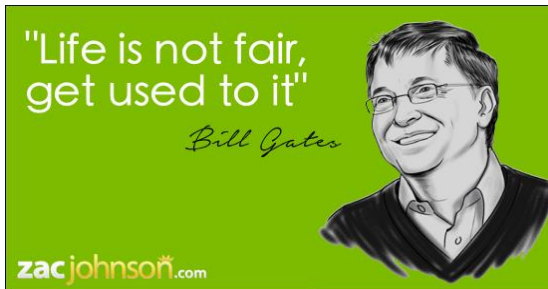
e.g.

The man is used to chatting with people in the lift.

She is used to living alone. She was not used to wearing high heels until she became a model.

get used to + Noun/ Ving

I work and study at the same time. I have loads of stuff on my plate. I have to complete a lot of things during the day. Sometimes, I run out of time to perform all the tasks. I'm used to being out of time. In the end, I have to spend some more time at night. I have been staying up late for the last two years. Of course, it will be easy to stay up late whenever it is necessary because I am getting used to it. At the end of the day, I'll get used to it.



MEANING

get used to refers to something that is becoming familiar.

FORM

used to - this part does not change.

form	be used to doing sth/ N
positive	S + get + used to + Ving/ N I got used to drinking water.
negative	S + did + not + get + used to + Ving/ N I did not get used to drinking water.
interrogative	Did + S + get + used to + Ving/ N? Did you get used to drinking water?

Practice:

Task 1. Use ‘be/get used to doing’ to fill in the gaps.

1. I (live) in London, so the crowds don't bother me.
2. She (use/ the Vienna underground) so she doesn't get lost.
3. He (not/deal) with animals, so he's a bit frightened of working with big dogs.
4. He (drive) on the left side. It's been a while since he learnt.
5. She (wake) up at night with her baby.
6. It was very hard to get up at five when I first started this job, because I (not/it).
7. She (drink) a lot of coffee, so she has no problem with going to sleep afterwards.
8. I've lived here in Berlin for three years but I (not/the snow).
9. He (do) a lot of exercise, so a five-mile walk is easy for him.
10. Her flat is in the centre of Madrid. When she visits a friend in the countryside, it's difficult for her to sleep because she (not/ the quiet).

Task 2. You can write only THREE WORDS in each space: ‘be + used to’ or ‘get + used to’.

e.g. The heat is a problem at first. But I am _____ it.
answer: getting used to.

1. Everybody comes here to chill out, but I can't _____ it.
2. Are you _____ your new position in that company?
3. This traffic is so awful that I can't _____ it anyway.
4. Ivan _____ cold weather. He is from Norway.
5. People who used to live in the countryside find it hard to _____ living in the city.
6. He comes from a well-off family. He _____ all expensive things to feel comfortable.
7. It is so noisy in this neck of the wood. I can't _____ it.
8. He is gradually adapting to new conditions in his life. It is hard to _____ new changes very fast.
9. She passed her driving test successfully, though it will take time to _____ driving in the city.
10. He's been travelling since he was a child. He _____ flying.

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Task 3. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of *used to / be/get used to*.

1. Elena quickly _____ her new job.
2. Katie _____ there, but now she lives in the countryside.
3. Mr. Smith doesn't mind working long hours because _____.
4. She is in the habit of waking up at 5 am, she _____ early.
5. We _____ on business trips twice a month, but now I prefer spending time with my family.
6. He doesn't like wearing his uniform to work but he _____ slowly _____ it.
7. When Tania was a child, she _____ two glasses of warm milk a day.

Task 4. Choose the best answer to fill the gap in each of the following. *used to, be/get used to doing*

1. When I started work here I got a lot of help from others, but now I _____ all the work on my own.
2. He _____ several books a month, but he doesn't have enough time now.
3. I was really surprised to see her driving. She _____ when we first met her.
4. It's a piece of cake for us. No worries. We _____ such tasks. We'll cope with them in no time, I'm sure.
5. At my previous job I had to commute to work every day. I _____ very early, namely at 5 am.
6. I'm sure I'll never _____ this neck of wood. I simply don't like it and probably never will.
7. Whenever we came to Paris, we _____ stay at this tiny hotel in the centre. We adored it so much!
8. When Greg _____, everything was well structured and organised. Now it's total chaos here.
9. We used to fend for ourselves and our children and now they _____.
10. At first the employees didn't like the new open-space office, but at the end of the day they _____ it.

Task 5. Correct the mistakes used to, be/get used to

Find and correct the mistakes in each sentence.

1. When I was a child, I didn't used to believe in Santa Claus.
2. Did you used have short hair when you were younger?
3. Did you used to watching a lot of TV series?
4. I usedn't to like rock music but I adore it now.
5. Are you getting used to lived in the countryside now you've moved?

6. We did get used to go to look for mushrooms in the forest nearby.
7. Do you use to play any kind of sport when you were 10?
8. My brother used to frightening me with horror stories.
9. Grandma use to be famous when she was younger.
10. No worries about the noise, I used to it.

Task 6. Practice *used to*, *get used to*, and *be used to* when answering the questions.

1. What is something that you used to do 10-15 years ago but no longer do now?
2. Name five things that you are used to doing every single day.
3. Remember the time when you took up a new hobby. Was it hard to get used to it? How long was it until you were used to it?
4. Imagine you have to move to a new city. Do you think you'll have a hard time getting used to living there?
5. What types of TV shows did you use to watch when you were younger? What do you enjoy watching nowadays?

Task 7. Describe pictures saying what people are doing, are used to doing or got used to doing sth.





TEST YOURSELF “used to”, “be/get used to doing sth”

Task 1: Complete the sentences with "used to do" or "be/get used to doing"

1. When I was a child, I _____ play with dolls all the time.
2. I _____ the noise from the construction site outside my apartment now.
3. She _____ eat a lot of junk food, but now she eats healthy.
4. We _____ watch TV every night, but now we read books.
5. He _____ driving a manual car, but now he drives an automatic.

Task 2: Rewrite the following sentences using "used to do" or "be/get used to doing":

1. I am accustomed to the new schedule at work.
2. They were accustomed to the heat in the desert.
3. When I was a teenager, I would drink soda every day.
4. She has become accustomed to living in a big city.
5. We have adapted to the new regulations at the gym.

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of "used to do":

1. I _____ play basketball every day, but I don't have time anymore.
2. Did you _____ ride your bike to school when you were younger?
3. They _____ go to the beach every summer, but now they prefer the mountains.
4. She _____ work in the city, but now she works from home.
5. We _____ have a dog, but it passed away a few years ago.

Task 4. Rewrite the sentences using "be used to" or "get used to":

1. I find it difficult to wake up early in the morning.
2. He doesn't like spicy food because he never eats it.

3. They moved to a new city, so they're not comfortable with the public transportation system yet.
4. She's been living in Paris for a year now, so she finds it easy to speak French.
5. We're not used to the hot weather here.

Task 5. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of "be used to" or "get used to"

1. I'm not _____ the new schedule yet, so I keep forgetting when my meetings are.
2. They _____ waking up early because of their jobs.
3. She _____ living alone after her roommate moved out.
4. We _____ the noise from the construction site next door.
5. He _____ driving on the left side of the road when he moved to the UK.

Task 6. Write sentences about yourself or someone else using "used to do" or "be/get used to doing":

1. _____ wake up early every day to go running, but I haven't been able to do it lately.
2. When I was a kid, _____ eat candy all the time, but now I don't like it as much.
3. My friend _____ live in a big city, but now she loves the quiet of the countryside.
4. _____ work at a job that required a lot of traveling, but now I have a job that keeps me in one place.
5. After living in a foreign country for a while, _____ speak the language fluently.

Task 7. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences:

1. When I was a child, I _____ to eat vegetables.
a. used to b. be used to c. get used to
2. It took me a while to _____ the new work schedule.
a. used to b. be used to c. get used to
3. My grandparents _____ write letters to each other every week.
a. used to b. be used to c. get used to
4. After moving to a new city, it can take some time to _____ the different culture.
a. used to b. be used to c. get used to
5. I _____ work on the weekends, but now I have weekends off.
a. used to b. be used to c. get used to

UNIT 3. HAD BETTER. WOULD RATHER



Yesterday was Friday. I came home late at night because I had to work a bit longer to complete the report. It was really a harsh and tense day. When I got home, my wife said I had been working hard for the last two weeks and looked dog-tired. She told me: ‘You’d better have a lie-in tomorrow in the morning.’ It was so true and it helped me to charge my batteries for the next working week.

MEANING

We use ‘**had better**’ to refer to the present or future, to tell what actions we think people should do or which are desirable in **SPECIFIC SITUATIONS**.

It is used to give advice about what someone should do, or to say what you should do or need to do.

FORM

form short form	had better + bare inf 'd better
affirmative	S + had better + bare inf You'd better tell mum about the broken vase.
negative	S + had better + not + bare inf You had better not tell mum about 'd better not the broken vase.
interrogative	Had + S + better + bare inf? Had we better tell mum about the broken vase?
spoken English	had best

'had' - never changes

'had' can be shortened to - 'd

Spoken English:

Sometimes people say 'had best' instead of 'had better', especially in informal speech. This sounds less strong and less direct:

You'd **best** see the doctor on Friday. There are not so many things to do.

Negative questions with *had better* are more common than affirmative ones:

Hadn't you better switch off the light? It is getting more and more expensive.

pronunciation

/hæd 'betə/

/həd 'betə/

/d 'betə/

would rather



Mary is a girl living next door. She is pretty sociable, helpful, determined and honest. She is absorbed in reading. Her mum even calls her a bookworm and an avid reader. She'd rather read books than listen to music.

MEANING

we use ' would rather' to talk about preferring one thing to another.

FORM

form	would rather/ sooner + bare inf
short form	'd rather
affirmative	S + would rather + bare inf I'd rather go out.
negative	S + would rather + not + bare inf I'd rather not go out.
interrogative	Would + S + rather + bare inf? Would you rather go out?

pronunciation

/wʊd 'rɑ:ðə/

/wəd 'rɑ:ðə/

/d 'rɑ:ðə/

Had better or be better, be best?

had better	to give advice in a specific situation She has a fever. She'd better see the doctor right now.
be better/ be best	to give general suggestions It's always better to be safe than sorry. I believe it would be best to speak to people in the office and see their reaction.

It's always **better to be** safe than sorry. ('It's better to be safe than sorry' is a saying which means that you should be careful before taking any action.)

NB! Don't mix them up!

had better	to give advice in a specific situation I'd better stay in because it is pouring with rain.
would rather	to say what you prefer when you are given options to pick from

Task 1. Use **HAD BETTER/ HAD BETTER NOT** to fill in the gaps.

1. Mum says it is very crucial to keep it a secret. You _____ tell anybody.
2. It's going to rain. You _____ put on a raincoat and take an umbrella.
3. Nobody is expecting us to come to the party. We _____ go there.
4. You _____ drink so much booze. You know, you can easily get drunk.
5. Karen looks as pale as a ghost. She is afraid she can miss the train. She _____ hurry up!
6. I am not enjoying myself at the party. These people are driving me mad. we _____ leave now!
7. Susy knows she can't come back home late at night. So, she _____ go home now until her mum calls her.
8. People don't like when others smoke near them. They tell others that they _____ smoke somewhere else.
9. She is coughing, sneezing, having a high fever and a headache. She _____ see a doctor immediately.
10. You _____ stay in and enjoy this cold evening while watching favourite films or TV series.

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Task 2. Complete the following sentences using **HAD BETTER/D BETTER** and **HAD BETTER NOT** and an appropriate expression from the following list.

ask the girl out
grab a snack

give it a go
order pizza

leave in 5 minutes
see the doctor

1. This restaurant is always crowded and locals come here quite often. We _____.
2. I am scared of the huge responsibilities I need to take on for this project. You _____.
3. This guy is so shy. He is scared to communicate with girls. But this girl is so beautiful, he _____.
4. We have been walking all day while strolling around the city. we are so hungry that we _____.
5. It is getting dark. You have to get going now. You _____ not to miss a bus.
6. It sounds mind-blowing when I hear her telling how bad she feels. She _____.

Task 3. Rewrite the following sentences using **HAD BETTER / WOULD RATHER**.

1. I don't feel like going to the theatre. Let's go to the park instead.
2. I have a different opinion on your inviting him to the party.
3. I don't want to rock the boat but going abroad in this season doesn't sound like a good idea.
4. on an unrelated note I want to ask if you have any news. Probably, you need to check on the Internet right now.
5. If I were you, I would think of other career opportunities.

Task 4. Use **BETTER** or **RATHER** to fill in the gaps.

1. You'd _____ leave before you pig out on it.
2. I seem to be under the weather. I guess I need to stay at home.
3. The situation seemed to be hopeless but it turned out to be a blessing in disguise. I'd _____ appreciate his help.
4. I'd _____ lay off the sweet than binge on it.
5. He got chills down his spine. He'd _____ calm down.
6. He'd _____ meet with her in person than text her.
7. She'd _____ turn in early today. It's been a tough day.
8. Although he is on the mend, he'd _____ take this medicine for a couple of days.

9. It's a bitter pill to swallow. I'd _____ speak out than keep silent.

10. They'd _____ eat healthy food and gain some weight. She looks like a bag of bones.

Task 5. Look at the pictures and comment on people's problems or situations (say what people need to do or what choice to make)

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



Task 6. Each sentence has a mistake. Correct the mistake.

1. We'd better to meet a bit later tonight.
2. You'd better not to say any more words.
3. I would better get back to work until the boss comes back.
4. Would you better grab a sandwich or a bar of chocolate?

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5. They'd rather to buy some tomatoes to make salsa.
6. I'd rather have some warm tea as I have a frog in my throat.
7. I think we would better do our homework until our parents come back home and ask what we've done.
8. Would you better stay here or go with use on a picnic?
9. I would better have some orange juice to be full of beans.
10. I'd rather don't enter this competition.

TEST YOURSELF

Complete the sentences with the correct form of "had better" or "would rather"

1. We _____ leave early if we want to avoid the traffic jams.
2. He _____ study much harder if he wants to pass the exam this term.
3. I _____ see the doctor if this toothache doesn't go away.
4. They _____ not drive in the rain.
5. She _____ cut down oh sugar if she wants to lose weight.
6. We _____ stay home and watch a movie tonight.
7. He _____ not be late for his meeting at 4 pm.
8. She _____ take a coat with her, in case it gets colder.

Rewrite the sentences using "had better" or "would rather"

1. "I prefer going out." - "I _____ eat at home."
2. "It's getting late. I think we should leave now." - "We _____ leave now."
3. "We don't want to fail the test tomorrow." - "We _____ study harder."
4. "We don't think it's a good idea to drive in the rain." - "We _____ take the taxi."
5. "Jane doesn't want to miss the plane." - "We _____ make haste."

Fill in the gaps with either had better or would rather.

1. She _____ go to the beach than the mountains.
2. He _____ not eat too much junk food if he wants to stay healthy.
3. We _____ not walk home when it's dark.
4. They _____ be careful not to get lost in a big city.
5. She _____ go window shopping than go to the movies.

Choose the correct phrase to complete the sentence - had better vs would rather :

1. "I _____ not forget my files at home."
2. "He _____ study for the exam if he wants to pass."
3. "She _____ go to the beach than the pool."
4. "We _____ hurry if we want to catch the bus."
5. "He _____ not eat spicy food for lunch."
6. "I don't want to come late. I _____ leave now."
7. "They _____ not drive in heavy traffic."
8. "She _____ listen to music than watch TV."
9. "You _____ not forget to turn off the mike."
10. "We _____ stay home tonight than eat out."

UNIT 4. CONSTRUCTIONS WITH “AS”



Father and his son are talking and comparing to learn what they have in common. ‘I am as smart as you are,’ said the son. ‘Yes, you are so bright that you can solve any problem,’ replied the father, ‘but don’t be as busy as a bee. Try to communicate with your friends.’

MEANING

as...as is used to compare things that have similar or the same characteristics.

as + adj + as

e.g. as sly as a fox
as smart as an elephant
as busy as a bee

AS ... AS	MEANING to compare the things that are equal in some way
FORM AS + adjective/adverb + AS	The world's biggest statue of a bull is as high as a 5-storey building. The weather this summer is as awful as the previous year. I You have to drive as carefully as you can. I am car-sick.
Not SO/ AS ... AS	MEANING We use ' not as ... as ' to compare things which are not the same
FORM not so/ as ...as	It's not as heavy as I supposed it would be. She's not crying as loudly as she can.
As ... as + possibility	We use expressions of possibility/ ability after as ... as: Can you arrive as soon as possible ? You need to visit as many sights as you can . We got to the bus station as fast as we could .

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<p>As much as, as many as to make comparisons referring to quantity, ‘as much as’ with uncountable nouns, ‘as many as’ with plural nouns</p>	<p>David makes as much money as Michael but not as much as Daniel. Parents will try to give their son as much freedom as they can. There weren’t as many people there as I expected. and before large numbers Scientists have discovered a planet which weighs as much as almost 3,000 times of Earth. There are as many as 50 people in the overcrowded tiny bus.</p>
<p>adj in a comparative form + THAN</p>	<p>MEANING to compare two people or things</p>
<p>FORM adj in a comparative form + THAN adj + er more + adj irregular form - good - better, bad - worse</p>	<p>Living in the city is better than living in the countryside. Living in the capital is more expensive.</p>
<p>LESS</p>	<p>MEANING to say that someone or something has an inferior quality or characteristic.</p>
<p>FORM LESS + adj</p>	<p>Walking is less tiring than swimming. Canada is less populated than China. Tacos are less healthy than vegetables.</p>

Superlatives	MEANING to compare one person/ thing to others of the same kind.
FORM the most + adj the + adj+est	Ottawa is <u>the most</u> beautiful city I've ever seen.
The least	MEANING to say that someone or something has an inferior quality, size or characteristic compared to all others of its type.
FORM THE LEAST + ADJ	doing the vacuum cleaning is my <u>least favorite</u> type of housework.

Task 1. Give your own examples and fill in the table.

AS...AS	
NOT AS/SO...AS	
AS...AS + possibility	
AS much AS/ AS many AS	

Task 2. Fill in the comparison with *as ... as*.

1. John is (tall) Mark.
2. Cathy is (beautiful) Jen.
3. You are (kind) my sister.
4. They can run (fast) they can.
5. My mom is (not / strict) yours.
6. Your mobile phone is (not / trendy) mine.
7. Matrix II was (not / interesting) Matrix I.
8. This almond milk (not / taste / good) the one I bought yesterday.
9. I can do (many / push-ups) you.
10. I (not / earn / much / money) you do.

Task 3. Use possible structures to complete the sentences.

1. Your laptop isn't (modern) as mine.
2. This toothbrush looks nice but it's (expensive) than that one over there.
3. This TV show was not (good) as the previous one.
4. This bag is gorgeous but it's not (comfortable) as this red one.
5. This beach is great because it is (crowded) than the one on the other side.
6. She is not (intelligent) as her dad.
7. As always, you have (little) time than you told me before.
8. She looks (hungry) than she really is. What has she eaten?
9. It's (good) experience ever. I'd like to try again, sure thing.
10. This can't be true! This is (boring) thing I've ever heard in my whole life.

Task 4.

A. Study the examples of animal similes.

B. Make up 5 sentences telling about yourself.

as wise as an owl	as timid as a rabbit	as weak as a kitten
as sly as a fox	as strong as a bull	as tall as a giraffe
as fierce as a tiger	as graceful as a gazelle	as poor as a church mouse
as free as a bird	as mischievous as a monkey	as happy as a lark
as eager as a beaver	as hairy as a gorilla	as gentle as a lamb
as brave as a lion	as busy as a bee	as hungry as a horse
as blind as a bat	as proud as a peacock	as playful as a kitten

Task 5. A. Match the phrases and their definitions.

as free as a bird	as hard as nails	as different
as chalk and cheese	as clear as crystal	as plain as day
as regular as a clockwork	as happy as a clam	
as right as rain	as clumsy as an elephant	

1. very happy and content
2. feeling very free and care easy
3. cruel and very hard
4. simple, clear
5. completely having opposite tastes, ideas etc.
6. very clear and understandable
7. often have accidents because, do not behave in a careful, controlled way
8. genuine and true
9. never late or always at the same time.

B. Complete the sentences with the phrases from part A.

1. She was _____ about her plans for the future.
2. He used to feel _____ when he was a bit younger.
3. I'm _____ living in Portugal.
4. Try to avoid working for her. She's _____.
5. In Austria the trains are _____.
6. What you need to do is _____.
7. I'm surprised they are getting on well with each other. They are _____.
8. That's the third glass you've smashed this week - you're _____!
9. She feels his views are _____.

Task 6. Describe pictures and practice using similes

1.



2.



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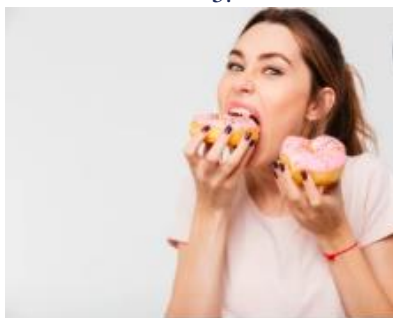
3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



Task 7. Study the proverbs. Analyze the usage of comparatives, superlatives. Discuss them with your partner.

The grass is always greener on the other side

People always want to possess what they don't have

e.g. A: "I'm jealous of my wife when she has fun going out with her friends."

B: "Yeah, but she is probably jealous of you too when you do the same thing. The grass is always greener on the other side."

The pen is mightier than the sword

if you're trying to convince someone of something, words may be stronger than using force

e.g. People must try their best to avoid this war and use words to solve the current problems. The pen is mightier than the sword.

Two heads are better than one

It's easier to do something as a team than by yourself

e.g. I got stuck on that task. Could you help me with it? Two heads are better than one.

Laughter is the best medicine.

When you are in trouble, laughing can change everything and make it a lot easier to get through.

e.g. I know you got bad marks for the exam. I suppose you would like to watch a funny movie? Sometimes, laughter is the best medicine.

Honesty is the best policy

It's always better to tell the truth than to tell lies.

e.g. If you want somebody to trust you, you need to be honest. Honesty is the best policy.

Hope for the best, prepare for the worst

Try to be optimistic about the result whatever happens, but always be ready for the worst.

e.g. We're going on holiday next weekend. It's supposed to rain a lot. We're bringing our umbrellas and a bunch of board games. Hope for the best, get ready for the worst.

Always put your best foot forward.

Try hard or give your best. e.g. You need to put your best foot forward in the interview if you really want this job.

Task 8. Comparison of adjectives: as ... as

Make sentences: as ... as, not so...as

1. Berlin / Madrid/ magnificent
2. The tube / the bus/ quick
3. John/ Jenny/ lazy
4. These blue jeans/ those back jeans/ expensive
5. The ravens/ coal/ black
6. A laptop / ingenious/ a mobile phone
7. A line for this bus/ long/ a line for the leaning Tower of Pisa
8. This La Scala theatre / always/ overcrowded/ any concert.
9. Traffic here/ busy/ any big city in the world.
10. The bedroom / clean/ the living room.
11. This mobile phone/ can't be/ costly/ this tablet.
12. This medicine/ good/ that one.

In the structure 'as...as' we can also make a comparison referring to quantity. It is possible to use 'as much as' and 'as many as'.

we use 'as much as' with uncountable nouns and 'as many as' with plural nouns:

John makes **as much money as** Mike.

He is trying to give her **as much freedom as** he can.

There weren't **as many children** there **as** I expected.

We can also use 'as much as' and 'as many as' before a number to refer to a large number of something:

Scientists have discovered a planet which weighs **as much as 2,500** times of Earth.

There were **as many as 30** people crowded into the tiny room.

in the structures 'as many as' and 'as much as' try to follow these basic steps:

1. you need to take into consideration that nouns are singular and plural and recognise them (uncountable is about quantity, countable is about numbers).
2. as many + countables + as = as many plates as
e.g. They don't have as many plates as their neighbours.
3. as much + uncountables + as = as much sugar as
e.g. He doesn't put in as much sugar as his sister does.
4. NB! the nouns (both countable and uncountable) can be implied or omitted if they have already been mentioned.
e.g. Those socks! Wow! they are amazing! I don't have as many as you do.

When comparing amounts or quantities that are not the same we simply add 'not' after the auxiliary verb.

Task 9. Rewrite these sentences so they mean the same thing, using AS ... AS and one of the words in brackets ().

1. Rhinos are more dangerous than elephants. (dangerous/safe)
2. Rob is healthier than his sister is. (healthy/unhealthy)
3. Egypt is hotter than Canada. (hot/cold)
4. His German is worse than his English. (bad/good)
5. My brother is older than me. (young/old)
6. My garden is bigger than yours. (big/small)
7. The weather today is nastier than yesterday. (nice/nasty)

Task 10. Look at these pairs of sentences. Do they mean the same thing or different?

1. A. He is not as smart as his brother.
B. My brother is more stupid than I am.
2. A. Chinese food is as tasty as Italian.
B. Italian food is tastier than Chinese.
3. A. In Canada, it is colder than in the US.
B. In Canada, it is as cold as in the US.
4. A. Cats are kinder than dogs.
B. The dogs aren't as kind as cats.
5. A. Polish is as easy as Ukrainian.
B. Ukrainian is much easier than Polish.

TEST YOURSELF

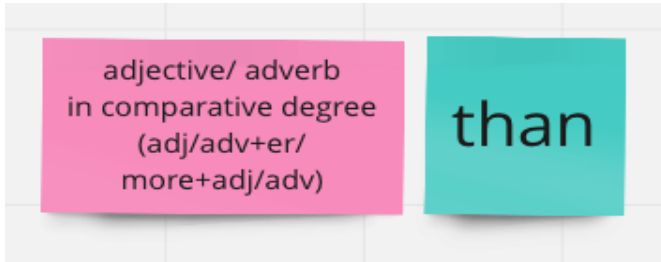
Choose the correct phrase to complete the sentence:

1. "I am _____ pleased with your work as I am with Jane's."
a. equally b. more c. most
2. "Her English is _____ than her French."
a. better b. good c. best
3. "The concert was _____ good as I expected."
a. equally b. more c. most
4. "The _____ you study, the better your grades will be."
a. more b. most c. better
5. "Of all the candidates, Mary is _____ qualified for the job."
a. equally b. more c. most
6. "New York City is _____ than any other city in the world."

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- a. big b. bigger c. biggest
7. "John's essay was _____ well-written than Mary's."
- a. equally b. more c. most
8. "The _____ I work, the more I earn."
- a. hard b. harder c. hardest
9. "This is _____ the best film I have seen this year."
- a. equally b. more c. most
10. "Of all the restaurants in the city, this one has the _____ food."
- a. good b. better c. best

UNIT 5. COMPARATIVE DEGREE (ADJECTIVES)



Study the example from the song by
Kanye West – Stronger

N-na-now th-that that don't kill me
Can only make me **stronger**
I need you to hurry up now
Cause I can't wait **much longer**
I know I got to be right now
Cause I can't get much **wronger**
Man, I've been waiting all night now
That's how long I've been on ya

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES/ EXCEPTIONS:

good- better - the best
bad - worse - the worst
old - elder/older - the eldest/oldest
far - farther/further - the furthest/ the furthest
little - less - the least
many/much - more - the most



Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. Whales are _____ than lions. (**dangerous**)
2. The Buckingham Palace is _____ than the Dome in Milan. (**famous**)
3. Jane is _____ than her mother. (**absent-minded**)
4. Jack is _____ than his friends. (**selfish**)
5. She is _____ than he used to be 5 years ago. (**fat**)
6. Andie seems to be _____ than she was six months ago. (**slim**)
7. These days Walles is _____ than he used to be when he was . (**impatient / young**)
8. Our hometown is _____ than Venice. (**attractive**)
9. Ariana is _____ than her elder sister. (**impulsive**)
10. This play is _____ than any other play I've seen. (**pathetic**)
11. This advertisement is _____ than the previous one. (**exciting**)
12. This place here is _____ than that one over there. (**dark**)
13. I find American films are _____ than English ones. (**boring**)

14. George is way _____ than Jim. (**fast**)
15. Nowadays the living conditions are _____ than they used to be 2 years ago. (**bad**)
16. Today mum is _____ than usual. (**irritated**)
17. The exercise in this book is much _____ than in that one you gave me. (**easy**)
18. "Prevention is _____ than cure". (**good**)
19. Your words are _____ than John's. (**convincing**)
20. At home, mums are oftentimes _____ than dads. (**busy**)

Task 2. Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct comparative form.

1. Love stories are not very exciting. Thrillers are _____ than love stories. (captivating)
2. Can't you give me some _____ advice than that? (good)
3. You have a cousin and he is _____ than you, isn't he? (old)
4. Both buildings have the same height. This tower is _____ the one in the other city. (high)
5. Game shows are not very informative. Documentaries are _____ than game shows. (informative)
6. Both ways have the same length. You can take either way, as this one is _____ the other one. (long)
7. It is very cold in Norway. In the south of Italy, it is _____ than in Norway. (warm)
8. You are far away from Lima. Lima is _____ than Spain. (far)
9. Cycling and jogging are both very popular. Cycling is _____ jogging. (popular)
10. Your sherpa jacket was _____ than mine. (expensive)

TEST YOURSELF

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. That book was _____ than I thought it would be. (interesting)
2. The new restaurant's food is _____ than the old one. (delicious)
- c. This hotel room is _____ than the last one we stayed in. (spacious)
- d. My new computer is _____ than my old one. (fast)
- e. The beach we went to last weekend was _____ than this one. (crowded)

Rewrite the sentences using the correct comparative form of the adjective.

1. The book was good, but the movie was better.

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- (The movie was _____ than the book.)
2. This car is fast, but that one is faster.
(That car is _____ than this one.)
3. He is tall, but she is taller.
(She is _____ than him.)
4. The concert was loud, but the festival was louder.
(The festival was _____ than the concert.)
5. The cake was sweet, but the ice cream was sweeter.
(The ice cream was _____ than the cake.)

Write sentences comparing two things using the correct form of the adjective.

1. She is (athletic) than her brother.
2. The red dress is (elegant) than the blue one.
3. This city is (diverse) than the one I used to live in.
4. The new smartphone is (advanced) than the old one.
5. That museum is (interesting) than the art gallery.

UNIT 6. THE + COMPARATIVE, THE + COMPARATIVE

the..., the...

MEANING

for parallel increase

FORM

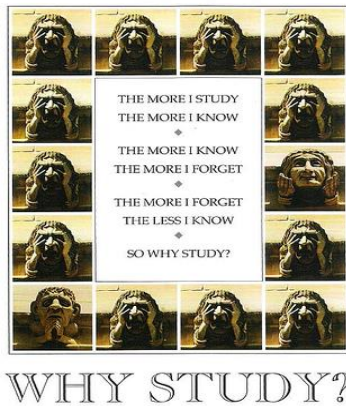
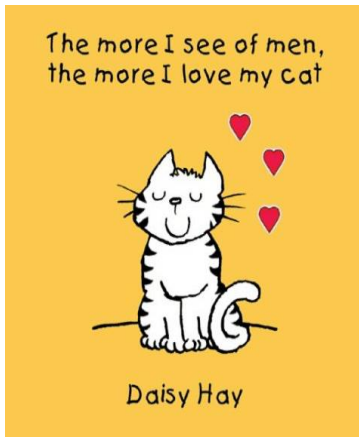
The + comparative ..., the + comparative...

adj + er

more + adj

adj + er

more + adj



This structure belongs to comparison and is used with adjectives and adverbs to compare things, people or actions and to highlight similarities or inequalities.

The structure is also used to express cause and effect, i.e. when something changes, it causes something else to change as well.



e.g. The more information you have learnt, the better impression you will make.

The more you give to people, the more you get back from them.

The fewer mistakes she makes, the better marks she gets.

The harder they work, the more efficiently they do their work.

The more we learn, the less we know.

The older people get, the more things they comprehend.

The faster we run, the quicker we will get to the finish!

'The more I learn, the more I realize how much I don't know.' (Albert Einstein)



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- a. more, the more b. most, more c. more, most
5. "The _____ people there are, _____ problems there will be."
a. more, the more b. most, more c. more, most
6. "The _____ you practice, _____ confident you will become."
a. more, the more b. most, more c. more, most
7. "The _____ time you spend on this project, _____ you will learn about the topic."
a. more, the more b. most, more c. more, most
8. "The _____ pollution there is, _____ damage will be done to the environment."
a. more, the more b. most, more c. more, most
9. "The _____ information you have, _____ decisions you can make."
a. more, the better b. most, better c. more, better
10. "The _____ time you spend with your family, _____ memories you will create."
a. more, the more b. most, more c. more, most

Choose the correct phrase to complete the sentence:

1. "The _____ people who have access to education, _____ opportunities there will be for economic growth."
a. more, the greater b. most, greater c. more, greater
2. "The _____ we learn about history, _____ we can understand the present."
a. more, the better b. most, better c. more, better
3. "The _____ you exercise, _____ likely you are to develop chronic diseases later in life."
a. less, the less b. more, the less c. more, the more
4. "The _____ you practice public speaking, _____ nervous you will feel when giving a presentation."
a. more, the less b. more, the more c. most, more
5. "The _____ exposure a person has to different cultures, _____ likely they are to be open-minded and tolerant."
a. more, the more b. most, more c. more, most
6. "The _____ stress you experience, _____ likely you are to develop mental health issues."
a. less, the less b. more, the more c. most, more
7. "The _____ time we spend consuming media, _____ distorted our perception of reality becomes."
a. more, the more b. most, more c. more, most
8. "The _____ sugar we consume, _____ our risk of developing type 2 diabetes."
a. more, the higher b. most, higher c. more, higher
9. "The _____ resources we invest in renewable energy, _____ we can reduce our dependence on fossil fuels."
a. more, the more b. most, more c. more, most

10. "The _____ people who practice mindfulness, _____ their ability to manage stress and anxiety."

- a. more, the greater b. most, greater c. more, greater

UNIT 7. PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE VS PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Task 1. Look at the picture and tell about Elena using Present Perfect Simple and Present Perfect Continuous.

drive a car /
since 2016

learn Italian /
for 9 years





Elena

Argentine tango /
for 9 years

Task 2. Look at the pictures 1 – 5. Some people are attempting or hold unusual world records.

Choose the sentence which best describes each picture.

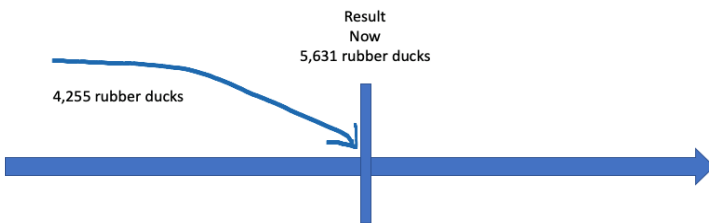
	<p>1. a. He's built the world's largest yo-yo. b. He's been building the world's largest yo-yo.</p>
--	--

	<p>2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. She's collected 5,631 different rubber ducks.b. She's been collecting 5,631 different rubber ducks.
	<p>3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. She's grown nails since 2000.b. She's been growing nails since 2000.
	<p>4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. He's been a doctor for 70 years.b. He's been being a doctor for 70 years.
	<p>5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. He's eaten hamburgers for an hour.b. He's been eating hamburgers for an hour.

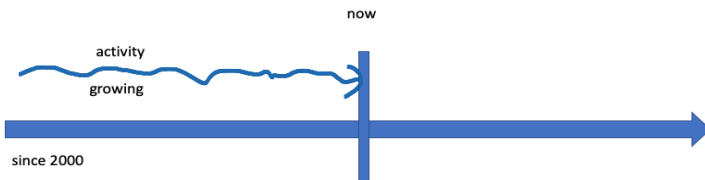
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1. She's collected 5,631 different rubber ducks.



2. She's been growing nails since 2000.



Don't forget about stative and dynamic verbs.

stative verbs

be, appear, belong, believe, belong, concern, consist, contain, depend, dislike, doubt, feel, hate, hear, imagine, include, know, like, love, matter, mean, need, own, prefer, realize, recognize, remember, resemble, seem, smell, sound, suppose, understand, want, wish.

Task 3. Look at the meanings below. Decide which is the best option.

1. if an action happens in a moment and is complete, we use the Present perfect *simple/ continuous*.
2. if an action is not finished, we use the Present perfect *simple/ continuous*.
3. if we want to emphasise that an action has lasted for a long time or is repeated, we use the Present perfect *simple/ continuous*.
4. However, if we say how many times someone did something, we always use the Present perfect *simple/ continuous*.
5. if we are describing a state (using verbs like be, know, etc.) we usually use the Present perfect *simple/ continuous*.

Task 4. Match the sentences with the meanings below.

1. if an action happens in a moment and is complete, we use the Present perfect *simple*.
2. if an action is not finished yet, we use the Present perfect *continuous*.
3. if we want to emphasize that an action has lasted for some time or is repeated again, we use the Present perfect *continuous*.
4. However, if we say how many things someone did, we always use the Present perfect *simple*.
5. if we are describing a state (using verbs like be, know, understand etc.) we usually use the Present perfect *simple*.

1. a He's built world's largest yo-yo.
- 2 a She's collected 5,631 different rubber ducks.
- 3 b She's been growing nails since 2000.
4. a He's been a doctor for 70 years.
5. b He's been eating hamburgers for an hour.

Task 5. You are going to find someone who has done / been doing the things below. Choose the best verb form for each sentence. Which sentences could have both forms?

Find someone who has...

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1. ridden / been riding a camel this year.
2. performed / been performing on stage a lot recently.
3. watched / been watching the same film recently.
4. followed / been following any tips from social networks.
5. ordered / has been ordering food online recently.
6. travelled/ been travelling abroad this year
7. lost / been losing a passport this year.
8. spent / been spending a lot of money recently.
9. missed / has been missing a flight this year.

Task 6. Ask your partner questions. Find someone who will answer two 'yes'.

1. How long _____ Tony? (you/to know)
2. You look super exhausted. What _____ all day? (you/to do)
3. How many times _____ Toronto? (James/to go)
4. She _____ really hard lately to get her driver's license, but she still can't sit for an exam. (to study)
5. The children _____ Tik Tok videos for five hours. (to make)
6. _____ hard today? (she /to work)
7. My friend _____ cocktails . (never/to drink)
8. Sorry to keep you waiting. _____ for long? (you/to wait)
9. We _____ from Harry recently. (not/to hear)
10. He _____ his documents to submit all day, but he _____ them yet. (to submit)

Task 7. Complete the sentences with Present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

FINISH

1. Thank God! we _____ the work on this project. Let's call it a day!
2. We _____ on this project since 9 a.m. No wonder, we are so dog-tired.

MAKE

3. Oh Jeez! I _____ this dinner like forever since 9 am. When is all this over?
4. I guess I _____ the silliest mistake ever.

DO

5. She _____ plenty of good things to other people in the last 2 years.

6. They _____ yoga for 10 years. She has achieved great results.

WATCH

7. They _____ TV series ever since they were kids.

8. In the last 10 years we _____ a lot of horrors, chick flicks, and documentaries.

CLEAN

9. He _____ his house alone for 3 hours since his wife is away.

10. She _____ all her carpets in no time.

HAVE

11. We _____ our lunch since 1 pm and we haven't finished yet.

12. She _____ her car since 2020.

Task 8. Use Present perfect simple or continuous to complete the sentences.

1. I _____ my keys since we came home. Where are they?! (look for)

2. She _____ dumplings all day. (make)

3. How many portions of this dish _____ she ? (make)

4. What _____ you ? You are so dog-tired! (do)

5. Why are you laughing? - I _____ a film. (watch)

6. Joe _____ you a letter. Look! (send)

7. I _____ windows since lunch time. It's so exhausting. (clean)

8. I see that you _____ the floor in the hall and in the living room. (clean)

9. She _____ in the house so long. She should take a break now. (work)

10. How many years _____ she this car? (have)

Task 9. Use the present perfect simple or continuous in each pair of sentences.

1. GO

a. Kelly _____ out with Charlie for a couple of years.

b. Fred _____ to Madrid for a few days.

2. TYPE

a. She _____ five pages since she came home.

b. She _____ her course paper since she came home.

3. TRY

a. I _____ to tell you the truth for a long time.

b. I _____ to reach you thousands of times.

4. EAT

a. They _____ our tacos. There is only one taco left.

b. Girls _____ our salads. They are all gone.

5. VISIT

- a. We _____ Wales six times.
- b. They _____ Scotland since they started learning English.

6. MAKE

- a. The table is a complete mess because I _____ a potato salad.
- c. There it is! I _____ a vegetable salad.

7. PLAY

- a. Johnny _____ golf yet.
- b. Leonardo _____ squash since she was six.

8. TRAVEL

- a. Sandra _____ around Asia.
- b. Randie _____ to Holland and France.

Task 10. Fill in the correct form of the present perfect tense.

- 1. I'm so knackered because I _____ really hard lately. (**work**)
- 2. There's no Coca Cola left in the fridge. I _____ all the bottles. (**drink**)
- 3. Wendy is getting fatter and fatter all the time. She _____ too much. (**probably eat**)
- 4. I _____ a new pair of pajamas. Do you like them? (**just buy**)
- 5. _____ reading the e-book? Could you share it with me? (**you finish**)
- 6. I'm working on a new article at the moment. So far, I _____ the abstract. (**only write**)
- 7. Can you see? He is working hard and sweating. He _____ for hours. (**probably run**)
- 8. How long _____ Portuguese? (**you learn**)
- 9. It's no surprise your eyes are sore. You _____ computer games for the last two weeks. (**play**)
- 10. My cousin _____ with her roomie for 10 years. (**live**)
- 11. Where is my phone? I _____ for it for hours and _____ it yet. (**look, not find**)
- 12. You haven't even started doing your exam tasks. We started an hour ago. What _____ up to now? (**you do**)
- 13. She already _____ a new job and she can start next month. (**find**)
- 14. I _____ Jenny since we went to school together. What _____ all this time? (**not see, she do**)
- 15. He _____ all his passwords recently, but he forgot to jot them down. (**change**)

16. I _____ the new Avatar film. I don't want to go to the cinema and see it again. (**already see**)

17. My dad _____ since he left school. (**not dance**)

18. Will _____ a new job, but he _____ about it ever since. (**get, complain**)

Task 11. Describe the pictures using present **Perfect** / **Present Perfect Continuous**.



e.g. She looks really exhausted. She has been working long hours lately. Her battery has gone dead.

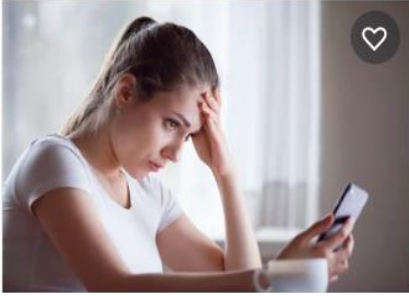
1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



TEST YOURSELF

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets (present perfect or present perfect continuous).

1. Sarah _____ (study) for her exams for the last two weeks.
2. I _____ (visit) my grandparents twice this week.
3. They _____ (work) at this company for 10 years.
4. We _____ (wait) for the train for an hour.
5. He _____ (live) in New York for five years.
6. The children _____ (play) in the park for two hours.
7. She _____ (travel) to many countries in the past year.
8. He _____ (paint) the house all day.
9. They _____ (know) each other since they were children.
10. We _____ (run) for 30 minutes.

Rewrite the following sentences using the present perfect or present perfect continuous.

1. I started learning French two years ago.

2. She started playing tennis two hours ago.
3. They became friends at high school.
4. He started reading the same book a week ago.
5. We came to live in this city three years ago.
6. The company employed her five years ago.
7. He started studying for his exam three hours ago.
8. She visited Paris twice two years ago.
9. They started to wait for the bus 20 minutes ago.
10. We ran three marathons last year.

Choose the correct form (present perfect or present perfect continuous) to complete the sentences. use your own verbs.

1. She _____ on the project for two weeks.
2. We _____ for six hours straight.
3. They _____ in this neighborhood since they got married.
4. I _____ for the bus for half an hour.
5. He _____ Chinese for three years.
6. We _____ the house all morning.
7. They _____ to Europe every summer for the past five years.
8. She _____ English at this school for ten years.
9. He _____ the guitar since he was a teenager.
10. We _____ in the lake every weekend this summer.

Correct the mistakes:

1. I have been knowing him for 5 years.
2. She is living in New York since 2018.
3. They been studying Spanish for three hours.
4. We have been working on this project for last month.
5. He has been writing a book for two years.
6. She has been wanting to play the piano for hours.
7. She is played the piano for hours.
8. I have been having this car for two years.

GLOSSARY

A

abnormal - аномальний
adapt - адаптуватися
adjust - налаштувати
afford - дозволити собі
aggravate - загострити
alternatively - альтернативно
ambiguous - неоднозначний
anticipate - передбачити
apparently - мабуть
as white as a sheet - білий як простирадло
at any rate - за будь-яку ціну

B

baffled - збентежений
be in two minds about - мати сумніви
behind the scenes - за лаштунками
benefit from - отримати вигоду від
biased - упереджений
bird's eye view - з висоти пташиного польоту
boast - хвалитися
breathhtaking - захоплює дух
broad-minded - широких поглядів
burst into tears - розплакатися
bury your head in books - зануритися у навчання
by and large - за великим рахунком

C

carbon footprint - вуглецевий слід
carried away -
carry out (a survey) - провести (опитування)
childlike - по-дитячому
chiefly - в основному
coincidence - збіг
come across - випадково зустрітися
come down with - захворіти
come up with - придумати
come to a conclusion - прийти до висновку

common knowledge - загальні знання
concerned - стурбований
consent - згода
current - поточний

D

deadline - крайній термін
dependent on - залежить від
disrespectful - не шанобливий
differentiate - диференціювати, розрізняти
diversity - різноманітність
dying for sth to eat - вмирати від бажання що-небудь поїсти

E

encounter - зустрічати
encourage - заохочувати
enormous - величезний
eternal - вічний
exaggerated - перебільшений
extensively - надто

F

flabbergasted - вражений
foreseeable - передбачуваний

G

go ahead - вперед
go through - переглядати

H

hazardous - небезпечний
humiliate - принижувати

I

immature - незрілий
immediate - негайний
initiative - ініціатива

L

lasting - тривалий
last-minute decision - рішення в останню хвилину

live up to - жити відповідно до
lucrative - прибутковий

M

maintain - підтримувати
manual - посібник
matter - справа
mediocre - посередній

N

newbie - новачок
nid-nod - засинати
nose-bleed - кровотеча з носа
numbness - оніміння

O

obligatory - обов'язковий
outcast - вигнанець, непридатний
overprotective - надмірно опікуватися

P

partial - частковий
possess - володіти
prodigy - вундеркінд
profitable - вигідний
provide sb with sth - забезпечити

R

relatively - відносно
remote (work) - дистанційна (робота)
resemble - нагадувати
restriction - обмеження
resume - резюме
rumour - чутка

S

schedule - графік
sell like hot cakes - продавати і мати успіх
survey - опитування

T

tell someone off - лаяти

trainee - практикант

truant - людина, яка не відвідує заняття

U

undoubtedly - безсумнівно

V

venture - підприємство

W

waste (v) - даремно витратити

widespread - поширений, розповсюджений

witness - свідок

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