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ENGLISH GRAMMAR TESTS

**METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK**

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF UKRAINE
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PHARMACY

L. G. Budanova, O.V. Karasyova, N.V. Latunova, I. S. Latunov

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Methodological recommendations
for students' independent work

Edited by L. G. Budanova

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Reviewers: *T. Ye. Suchanova*, Candidate of Philological Sciences, PhD (National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv), *N.V. Plotnikova*, Candidate of Philological Sciences, PhD (Kharkiv Institute of Finance KhNEU, Kharkiv)

Budanova L.G., Karasova O.V., Latunova N.V., Latunov I.S.

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The methodological recommendations contain training tests and tasks with keys devoted to such topics as the verb “to be”; the verb “to have”, pronouns, the degrees of comparisons; Present, Past, and Future Tenses in Active and Passive Voice. The general information of the given grammar issues is given in tables which are useful for self-training and students' independent work organization.

The tests are given using multiple choice and matching, and contain an example to each of the given tasks with instructions how to perform them.

The material is presented according to the curriculum in English.

The grammar tests and tasks are based on checking the grammar knowledge and skills of general English.

The methodological recommendations are intended for students' independent work organization for the speciality “The English Language”. They can be used for practical classes by the students of full-time and part-time education, as well as by the students of distance form education; bachelors, post-graduate students of pharmaceutical and medical higher schools, as well as those, who study English independently.

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PREFACE

Nowadays, test tasks are not only a form of students' knowledge and skills control, but also a means of identifying difficulties in learning the language material, and a means of predicting the success of the training, which helps to organize the students' independent work and optimize the learning process when studying English.

The purpose of these methodological recommendations is to organize students' independent work of full-time and part-time students for successful completing the "Final Module Test" in grammar as well as to develop the skills in understanding and usage of different tenses, and grammar structures, recognizing the word order, understanding reading, oral speech and writing.

The grammar tests contain clear instructions for multiple choice and matching, and completing tasks, and make it possible to consolidate the studied material and test yourself using the keys. Also, students have an opportunity to get acquainted with samples of independent grammar tests at different stages of learning and to make self-control.

The methodological recommendations contain sections with assignments to each topic of the lessons according to the training programs for the students studying such discipline as "The English Language".

Doing the test tasks, students must master the following skills such as be able to use grammar structures correctly, work independently according to the instructions, be able to self-control, have a vocabulary in the curriculum.

Organization of students' independent work according to the given methodological recommendations allows to provide a high level of cognitive activity, provides with the formation of skills and abilities in grammar, speech, writing, reading English at the B1-B2 levels in the academic and professional spheres in accordance with the requirements on higher education of the Law of Ukraine.

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SECTION 1.

Directions: Each part of the section consists of test tasks in which the following sentences contain possible variants of answers marked with letters a), b), c), or d). You are to identify the correct answer, and remember that only one is correct. Choose the best answer like in an example given to each of the tasks. After you take the test, check your answers, and if you don't understand why a given answer is incorrect, study section VI "Grammar tables".

1. PRONOUNS

Task 1. Choose the best answer:

Example: _____ have one sister and one brother.

a) She **b) I**

1. Thomas is my brother. _____ is forty.

a) He b) She

2. _____ am sixteen.

a) We b) I

3. _____ are older than I am.

a) She b) They

4. Tim, Nick, and I are friends. _____ never fight.

a) We b) He

5. Jack likes to study. _____ goes to the University.

a) He b) She

6. Ann works at the laboratory. _____ is a pharmacist.

a) He b) She

7. Where is _____ hat?

a) my b) mine

8. Is this book _____?

a) her b) hers

9. The laptops are _____.

a) their b) theirs

10. _____ is known all over the world.

a) He b) His

Task 2 . Choose the most appropriate answer for each item and fill in the gaps:

Example: _____ medications can include drugs for HIV, hepatitis C, and multiple sclerosis

a) these b) this c) those

1. Studying _____ relations may give us more information on the effects of pharmaceuticals in the environment.

a) these b) this c) those

2. Patients could often apply to _____ programs which were the manufacturer's website.

- a) these b) that c) those

3. Misuse or abuse of prescription drugs can lead to adverse drug events, including _____ due to dangerous drug interactions

- a) those b) that c) these

4. _____ pharmacist may also supervise pharmacy technician and pharmacy assistants in purchasing, quality testing or dispensing medicines.

- a) this b) those c) these

Task 3. Use of English: Directions: Choose the word to fill in the spaces

The work of a pharmacist.

A pharmacist is an expert in medicines and their 0) use. Their knowledge of medicines and the effect _____ 1) have on the human body is critical for the successful management of every type of medical condition.

Pharmacists advise other healthcare professionals, including doctors and nurses, how to choose medicines and use _____ 2) correctly. Also, _____ 3) ensure that new medicines are safe to use with other medications.

Pharmacy specialists make sure that patients use _____ 4) medicines safely and provide information to _____ 5) on how get the maximum benefit from the medicines _____ 6) are prescribed. Moreover, they advise on the most effective treatments for a particular condition including _____ 7) for sale without prescription.

	A	B	C
0.	its	<i>their</i>	his
1.	they	it	we
2.	their	them	its
3.	we	he	they
4.	their	our	your
5.	they	them	their
6.	we	they	you
7.	those	these	that

Task 4. Choose the best answer of the reflexive pronouns:

Example: He bought _____ a new medicine.

- a) himself
 b) herself
 c) itself

1. I am not pleased with_____. I am unlucky.
 - a) himself
 - b) myself
 - c) herself
2. He didn't tell us anything about_____.
 - a)himself.
 - b)him
 - c)his
3. Joe has his own opinion of _____.
 - a)herself
 - b)himself
 - c)him
4. You said it _____.
 - a)herself
 - b)himself
 - c) yourself
5. I cut _____ when I was peeling the potatoes.
 - a) me
 - b)myself
 - c) she
6. Don't hurt _____ with the knife!
 - a)you
 - b)yourself
 - c)your
7. Children, help _____ to sweets and cakes.
 - a)themselves
 - b)yourselves
 - c)ourselves
8. We usually paint the house _____.
 - a)myself
 - b)ourselves
 - c)yourselves
9. I often talk to _____ when I'm alone.
 - a)itself
 - b)myself
 - c)ourselves
10. My friends enjoyed _____ at my party.
 - a)herselves
 - b)himself
 - c)themselves

2. THE VERB "TO BE"

Task 1. Choose the best answer:

Example: Where _____ you from?

a) am b) is **c) are**

1. How old _____ you?
a) am b) is c) are
2. How old _____ your sister?
a) am b) is c) are
3. What _____ your name?
a) am b) is c) are
4. I _____ glad to see him.
a) am b) is c) are
5. How _____ you?
a) am b) is c) are
6. _____ your father a professor? - No, he _____ a doctor.
a) am b) is c) are
7. That lecture _____ not very interesting.
a) am b) is c) are
8. The book _____ on the desk.
a) am b) is c) are
9. London _____ the capital of Great Britain.
a) am b) is c) are
10. _____ you students?
a) am b) is c) are

Task 2. Choose the most appropriate answer for each item and fill in the gaps :

Example: Pharmacists _____ responsible for the quality of medicines supplied to patients and ensuring that the supply of medicines is within the law.

a) am b) is **c) are**

1. The cooperation with the leading pharmaceutical and chemical factories of Kharkov and Ukraine _____ an integral part of the training process.
a) am b) is c) are
2. The National University of Pharmacy _____ a modern European institution of higher education of IV accreditation level.
a) am b) is c) are
3. _____ NUPh a big centre of the pharmaceutical science?
a) am b) is c) are
4. Scientific directions _____ chemical synthesis and biologically active substances analysis, drugs of the synthetic origin creation.
a) m b) is c) are
5. The National University of Pharmacy _____ ready to admit new students and always open for cooperation.
a) am b) is c) are

6. Specialty pharmacies that _____ part of a larger organization, such as grocery stores, might start outsourcing their clinical services to larger entities to reduce costs.

- a) am b)is c) are

7. Co-pay assistance programs _____ the programmes to help patient lower costs of specialty medications: i.e. medications that are on restricted formulary.

- a)am b)is c) are

8. Patients without insurance _____ eligible for this resource, however they may be eligible for patient assistance programs.

- a)amn't b)isn't c) aren't

9. _____ Pharmacists medication experts who use their detailed knowledge of medicines to help patients get well?

- a)am b)is c) are

Task 3. Use of English: Directions: Choose the word to fill in the spaces

High quality education.

The UK is 0) one of the world's most popular destinations to study higher education, with more than 500,000 international students enrolling each year. It _____ 1) one of the world's leading destinations for international students, second only to the USA.

UK universities _____ 2) among the best in the world, and consistently perform well in world rankings. They _____ 3) also of a high reputation for world-class research.UK higher education degrees and qualifications _____ 4) recognised by employers and academics worldwide. Students get the opportunity to develop the skills, knowledge, critical thinking, and connections to drive forward their careers. High quality postgraduate study _____ 5) also available at the majority of UK universities, with some universities offering sponsorship to extend Tier 4 visas.

	A	B	C
0.	<i>is</i>	are	isn't
1.	are	is	am
2.	aren't	is	are
3.	isn't	are	aren't
4.	are	is	aren't
5.	isn't	are	is

3. THE VERB TO “HAVE”

Task 1. Choose the correct answer:

Example: *The University _____ advanced material and technical basis which equals 105000 square meters and meets the requirements of world education quality standards.*

a) *have* b) **has**

1. The students of the university _____ a unique opportunity to get a second degree in medical and economic program tracks.
a) have b)has
2. Every medicine _____ instruction for using where the indications, contraindications, dosage, side effects, expiration date and others are indicated.
a) have b)has
3. The Patient Assistance Program Center _____ a list of foundations that provide co-pay assistance programs.
a) have b)has
4. The injection of drugs directly into the bloodstream _____ an immediate impact, while ingestion _____ a delayed effect.
a) have b)has
5. The National University of Pharmacy _____ the following 10 departments: Pharmacy, Biotechnology, Clinical Pharmacy, Perfumery and Cosmetics Drug Technology, Drug Technology, Marketing etc.
a) have b)has

Task 2. Use of English: Directions: Choose the word to fill in the spaces:

When to see a doctor

Each infectious disease _____ **has** _____ 0) its own specific signs and symptoms. General signs and symptoms common to a number of infectious diseases include: fever, diarrhea, fatigue, muscle aches, coughing. If you _____ 1) troubles with breathing, visit a physician. If a person _____ 2) severe headache with fever, _____ 3) unexplained or prolonged fever, it is necessary to see a therapist and be treated. If you _____ 4) sudden vision problems, you should visit an oculist. When people _____ 5) the symptoms of a rash or swelling, they should consult a dermatologist how to treat them.

	A	B	C
0.	have	has	hasn't
1.	have	haven't	has
2.	hasn't	have	has
3.	have	has	hasn't
4.	have	has	haven't
5.	hasnt	has	have

4. PLURALS

Task 1. Choose the best answer:

Example: Our two _____ are crying all the time.

a) babies

b) babys

c) babyes

1. No news _____ good news.

a) is

b) are

2. _____ usually fly very high.

a) flyes

b) flys

c) flies

3. These potatoes weigh five _____.

a) kiloes

b) kilos

4. I don't like going by car. If I have a chance, I always go on _____.

a) foot

b) feet

c) foots

5. What do you need these _____ for?

a)boxs

b)boxes

6. My new Swiss watch _____ 5 minutes slow.

a) is

b) are

7. Those were the happiest days of our _____.

a) life

b) lives

c) lifees

8. _____ usually leave the trees in autumn.

a) leaf

b)leave

c) leaves

9. Rock music of the 1970s is an extremely interesting cultural _____.

a) phenomen

b) phenomena

c) phenomenon

10. Big _____ don't cry.

a) boys

b) boyes

Task 2. Choose the correct item:

Example: Choose the incorrect response:

- a) person – people b) lady – ladies c) man – men **d) photo - photoes**

1. Which one is different?

- a) class b) match c) foot d) box

2. Choose the noun that is always singular.

- a) furniture b) knife c) baby d) tooth

3. Choose the irregular plural.

- a) wives b) mice c) shelves d) books

4. "We use singular verb forms with mass nouns."

Choose the incorrect sentence according to this rule.

- a) Sugar is bad your teeth.
 b) The tea was hot enough to drink.
 c) Water boil at Celsius degree.

5. Choose the incorrect response.

- a) shoe – shoes c) police - polices
 b) person – people d) child - children

6. "We use plural verb forms with the nouns referring two objects that consist of two parts."

Choose the incorrect sentence according to this rule.

- a) My dad's new binoculars are fantastic!
 b) His glasses are broken.
 c) Your pyjamas are on the bed.
 d) Where is my new shoes?

7. Choose the noun that is not always singular.

- a) advice b) money c) fox d) homework

Task 3. Use of English: Directions: Choose the word to fill in the spaces:

Information

Information is 0) the resolution of uncertainty; it is that which answers the question of "what an entity _____ 1) and that which specifies the nature of that entity, as well as the essentiality of its _____ 2). Information is associated with _____ 3) and _____ 4), as data _____ meaningful information and represents _____ 5) attributed to parameters, and knowledge signifies understanding of the _____ 6) describing an abstract or concrete concept.

	A	B	C
0.	<i>is</i>	are	isn't
1.	are	is	aren't
2.	properties	features	characteristics
3.	datas	datum	data
4.	information	knowledge	news

5.	impotence	characteristics	values
6.	information	news	data

5. DEGREES OF COMPARISONS

Task 1. Choose the best answer:

Example: My wife is _____ than your wife.

a) the most beautiful

b) beautifuller

c) more beautiful

1. Their room is _____ than ours.

a) more large

b) larger

c) the larger

2. You are _____ person that I know.

a) luckyer

b) the luckiest

c) the luckiest

3. Cats are not so clever _____ dogs.

a) as

b) than

c) that

4. The situation is _____ than I thought.

a) more bad

b) badder

c) worse

5. Today the weather is _____ than yesterday.

a) niceer

b) more nicer

c) much nicer

6. For me mathematics is _____ physics.

a) more easy as

b) easier than

c) easier than

7. This car is _____ of all.

a) an expensive

b) the least expensive

c) a less expensive

8. Concord was _____ plane in the world.

a) fast

b) fastest

c) the fastest

9. The new teacher is _____ than the previous one.

a) many good

- b) better
- c) many better
- 10) The more you learn _____ you become.
- a) smarter
- b) the smarter
- c) the smartest

Task 2. Use of English: Directions: Choose the word to fill in the spaces

Pharmacy is one of the 0) most accessible health care professions. Pharmacy is one of 1) _____ the health care professions. One study by the FDA showed an example with 2) _____ 50% savings of a patient's overall costs of their prescription drugs. Prescription drug prices including generic prices are rising 3) _____ then the average rate of inflation. Drug companies have to invest 4) _____ in research costs to do this, brand name drug prices are 5) _____ when sold to consumers.

	A	B	C
0.	<i>most accessible</i>	least accessible	more accessible
1.	more trusted	less trusted	the most trusted
2.	more than	more	more
3.	fastest	faster	more fast
4.	most	more	much
5.	high	highest	much higher

6. THERE IS / THERE ARE

Task 1. Choose the best answer:

Example: _____ an interesting film on TV this evening.

a) there is

b) there are

c) there be

1. It is quite difficult to speak English correctly. _____ so many rules to remember.

a) There are

b) There is

c) There aren't

2. _____ lots of stray animals in our city laboratory.

a) There is

b) There isn't

c) There are

3. _____ only one child in the family.

a) There are

b) There is

c) There be

4. It is a pity that _____ no news at the moment.
 a) there are
 b) there there
 a) there is
5. _____ important never to give up.
 a) There is
 b) There are
 c) There isn't
6. _____ a long break at 2 o'clock. It's our lunch time.
 a) There aren't
 b) There are
 c) There is
7. _____ a reason for his strange reaction.
 a) There is
 b) There are
 c) There aren't

Task 2. Choose the correct option:

Example: _____ plenty of support at university, and a chance to experience a great student lifestyle.

a) There is b) There are

1. Whatever your interests, _____ a huge range of clubs and societies, as well as a diverse social life on offer.

a) there is b) there are

2. _____ some benefits when you study at the University such as a choice from over 50,000 courses, in more than 25 subject areas?

a) is there b) are there

3. _____ UK courses generally shorter than other countries, helping to reduce overall tuition fees and accommodation costs. It can be possible to work while you study too.

a) there is b) there are

4) _____ 6 university buildings and 5 hostels?

a) is there b) are there

5) In the United States _____ many resources available to patients to lower the costs of medication.

a) there is b) there are

6) On the other hand, _____ clear evidence of harm to aquatic animals and fauna.

a) there isn't b) there aren't

7) _____ a few ways a person can take drugs, including injection, inhalation and ingestion.

a) there is b) there are

Task 3. Use of English: Directions: Choose the word to fill in the spaces

Eight things you need to know about studying in the UK

Example: 0. There are _____ more than 395 universities and colleges, offering over 50,000 undergraduate-level higher education courses across the UK.

1. _____ UK higher education applications made through UCAS.
2. _____ different deadlines for applying for different courses, and to different universities – take a look at the key dates and deadlines relevant to courses you're interested in.
3. You will need to pay tuition fees – these vary depending on the unit or college and course you choose. _____ also financial help with your tuition fees, or a scholarship. However, EU students are not subject to tuition fees in Scotland.
4. _____ a large amount of money you need to cover living costs. London and other large cities tend to be more expensive.
5. Many international students need to apply for a visa to study in the UK, and _____ work permit restrictions and some English language qualifications you may need.
6. Universities advise all applicants what standard of English is required for their courses. Most course providers will ask you to demonstrate proficiency in English. _____ an approved English language test if English is not your first language.
7. First year students tend to live in university halls of residence (university accommodation) – but 8) _____ lots of other accommodation options.

	A	B
0.	<i>there are</i>	there is
1.	there is	there are
2.	there are	there is
3.	there is	there isn't
4.	there are	there is
5.	there are	there aren't
6.	there is	there isn't
7.	there is	there are

7. SOME/ ANY/ NO/ NONE/ NOT

Task 1. Choose the best answer:

Example: *Mary doesn't have _____ money.*

a) some

c) -

b)any

1. Would you like _____ water?

a) any

b) some

c) -

2. Gerald has _____ excellent computer games.

a) -

b) some

c) any

3. Do you speak _____ foreign languages?

a) any

b) some

c) -

4. I don't know _____ about chemistry.

a) something

b) anything

c) someone

5. Jenny hasn't got _____ to play with.

a) anybody

b) somebody

c) someone

6. Jerry is living in Canada now _____ near Vancouver.

a) anywhere

b) somewhere

c) everywhere

7. Michael is very popular _____ likes him.

a) somebody

b) anybody

c) everybody

8. David's house is not full of staff. There aren't books _____

a) anywhere

b) everywhere

c) somewhere

9. Let's not go _____ in the evening. Let's stay at home.

a) somewhere

b) everywhere

c) anywhere

Task 2. Match the A and B columns to create sentences.

A	B
1)there aren't	a)some tests in the book
2)there are	b)a test-tube in the laboratory
3)there isn't	c) any books on the table
4)there is	d) some books on the desk
5)there are	e)anybody in the room

Task 3. Choose the best answer:

Example: I have _____ light at home therefore I've forgotten to take a bag.

a)none b)not c)**no**

1. I sent them _____ letters, because I didn't find a post box in my boarding house.

a. no b) none c) not

2. Unfortunately, I have _____ rice to cook soup for our dinner.

a. none b) no c)not

3. I have _____ any costumes for this festival.

a. none b) no c)not

4. _____ of them were good in chemistry.

a. None b) No c) Not

5. He does _____ have any money.

a. not b) no c)none

6. Try _____ to be late.

a. no b) not c) none

7. There are _____ mistakes in your composition.

a. not b) no c)–

8. She decided _____ to invite him.

a. no b) none c)not

8. MUCH / MANY / (A) LITTLE / (A) FEW

Task 1. Choose the best answer:

Example: Did you find _____ information about animals of the Atlantic Ocean?

a) **much**

b) much of

c) many

1. Did you get _____ invitations yesterday?

a) many

- b) much
c) much of
2. Mary doesn't see _____ columns in any building of this street. Could you describe it in details?
a) much
b) many
c) much of
3. _____ your equipment was useful for us in our work.
a) Much from
b) Many
c) Much of
4. I won't be able to go to the disco with you. I have _____ homework today.
a) many
b) many of
c) much
5. If you want to build your own factory you must have too _____ money.
a) many
b) a lot of
c) much
6. I like these interesting novels very _____.
a) much
b) lot
a) many
7. I haven't _____ English books.
a) much
b) many
c) a lot

Task 2. Use of English: Directions: Choose the word to fill in the spaces

Example: There are very _____ computers in our computer sciences room in the school.

a) little b) few c) a few

1. We have sold so _____ shirts today.
a) few b) little c) a little
2. I can't stay with you because I have got _____ time.
a) few b) a few c) little
3. I can give you _____ English songs for your party.
a) few b) a few c) little
4. _____ was written in his copy-book.
a) Few b) A few c) A little
5. All my classmates were going to the mountains but _____ were there earlier.
a) few b) a little c) a few
6. I have so _____ time today.
a) few b) a few c) a little

7. Please, give me _____ juice.
a) little b) a little c) a few
8. _____ have been said about it
a) Little b) Few c) Few

9. MODALS Can / Could

Task 1. Choose the best answer:

Example: My wife _____ three languages.

a) cans speak

b) can speaks

c) can speak

1. I'm sorry, I _____ join you on Wednesday.

a) can't

b) can't to

c) don't can to

2. Can you _____ people's thoughts?

a) read

b) to read

c) reads

3. Who _____ help me with my homework?

a) cans

b) can

c) cans to

4. He _____ pass the exam last year.

a) didn't can

b) couldn't

c) couldn't to

5. In my youth I _____ 5 miles without stopping.

a) could run

b) could to run

c) could ran

6. _____ lend me some money?

a) do you

b) can you

c) do you can

7. I _____ to go hiking with you.

a) shall be able

b) shall can

c) will can

8. My wife _____ never forgive him.

a) couldn't

b) could

c) could no

9. Our child _____ read for now.

- a) doesn't can
- b) cannots
- c) can't

10. _____ Maugly speak like the English last year?

- a) can
- b) could

Must / Have to / Be to

Task 2. Choose the best answer:

Example: Listen, you _____ tell your parents about it immediately.

a) must

b) have to

1. No, I _____ do it tomorrow.

- a) mustn't
- b) don't must

2. _____ study English every evening?

- a) Do we must
- b) Must we

3. I _____ get up early every morning.

- a) haven't to
- b) don't have to

4. She _____ look after her little brother.

- a) has to
- b) have to
- c) haves to

5. Who _____ there first?

- a) musts go
- b) must goes
- c) must go

6. _____ finish this test today?

- a) Have we to
- b) Do we have to

7. They mustn't say such things, _____ ?

- a) must they
- b) do they

8. The children _____ go to bed in time.

- a) is to
- b) are to

May / Might

Task 3. Choose the best answer:

Example: He _____ to see us tomorrow.

- a) may come

b) may comes

c) may come

1. They _____ finish the work by Sunday.

a) don't may

b) don't may to

c) may not

2. May I speak to you, sir? – Yes, _____.

a) you do

b) you may

3. Harry said, that he _____ be early.

a) might

b) may

c) would may

4. This _____ happen to us anytime.

a) will may

b) may

5. I don't think it _____ rain tomorrow.

a) might

b) will might

6. My father _____ promotion next week.

a) mights get

b) might gets

c) might get

7. The poor man _____ recover so soon.

a) doesn't may

b) may not

c) may not

8) So, what _____ come out of this?

a) will may

b) may

c) might

SECTION II.

Directions: Identify and mark the correct answer a), b) or c) , and remember that only one is correct. Choose the best answer like in an example given to each of the tasks. After you take the test, check your answers, and if you don't understand why a given answer is incorrect, study section VI "Grammar tables".

10. PRESENT SIMPLE

Task 1. Choose the best answer:

Example: The child _____ to the University every day.

a) doesn't go

b) go

c) goes

1. His father _____ him there in his car.

a) don't take

b) takes

c) take

2. She always _____ lunch at work.

a) haves

b) have

c) has

3. Tom's life in London is a bit difficult. He _____ English.

a) doesn't learn

b) doesn't know

c) knows

4. What's the matter? You _____ very happy.

a) look

b) looks

c) doesn't look

5. Laura is very good at tennis. She _____ every game.

a) win

b) doesn't win

c) wins

6. Mary is on a diet. She _____ very little.

a) doesn't eat

b) eats

c) eat

7. He _____ in a hurry.

a) is

b) be

c) doesn't be

8. The exams _____ in June.

a) have

b) start

c) starts

9. Nick and I _____ for a company, which _____ cars.

a) works, produces

b) work, produces

c) work, produce

Task 2. Choose the best variant:

Example: The university _____ numerous magazines and textbooks which are popular in Ukraine and out.

a) publishes

b) publish

c) publishes

1. Clinical Pharmacy Department _____ specialists for clinics, hospitals, pharmacies, research centres in drug approval and pharmaceutical firms.
a) train b) trains c) doesn't train
2. The National University of Pharmacy _____ its high international ranking.
a) confirm b) confirms c) doesn't confirm
3. In the United States, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act defines what substances _____ a prescription for them to be dispensed by a pharmacy
a) requires b) require c) not require
4. How _____ in the body?
a) does it work b) it works c) do it work
5. The laboratory staff _____ of the best data quality assurance in the field and in the laboratories by determining international or in-house reference.
a) take care b) takes care c) don't take care
6. The FDA _____ consumers not to use products after their expiration dates.
a) doesn't advise b) advise c) advises
7. Drug expiration dates _____ on most medication labels, including prescription, over-the-counter (OTC) and dietary (herbal) supplements.
a) exist b) exists c) don't exist
8. The expiration date, required in several countries, specifies the date up to which the manufacturer _____ the full potency and safety of a drug.
a) guarantees b) guarantee c) don't guarantee

Task 3. Use of English: Directions: Choose the word to fill in the spaces

Does Insulin Syringe Needle Length Matter?

When it comes 0) to diabetes therapy, insulin _____ 1) pharmacists' most valuable weapon. Although oral therapies can offer convenience and reduce hypoglycemia risk, the glucose-lowering effects of insulin _____ 2) unrivaled. Unfortunately, patients may resist starting insulin for many reasons, one of which _____ 3) a fear of needles. Injecting insulin can be painful, especially when using longer needles. Painful injections _____ 4) only unpleasant for patients, but can also lead to medication noncompliance and poorer health outcomes. Although longer needles _____ 5) often prescribed for patients with increased body fat, this practice actually _____ 6) clinical basis. Insulin is meant to be injected into subcutaneous tissue; human skin _____ 7) only 1.6 mm to 2.4 mm thick, on average. Because skin thickness _____ 8) significantly in overweight and _____ 9) patients, a 4-mm needle

sufficient to deliver insulin to subcutaneous tissue in patients of all sizes.

	A	B	C
0.	<u>comes</u>	come	doesn't come
1.	are	is	isn't
2.	remains	don't remain	remain
3.	is	are	isn't
4.	are	are not	isn't
5.	aren't	is	are
6.	has	has no	have no
7.	aren't	are	is
8.	doesn't increase	don't increase	increase
9.	obeses	doesn't obese	obese

11. PAST SIMPLE

Task 1. Choose the best answer:

Example: There isn't a cloud in the sky, but it _____) cloudy in the morning.

a) is

b) was

c) were

1. Mrs. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she _____ it later yesterday afternoon.

a) finish

b) finishes

c) finished

2. Every day I help my Mom about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I _____ her much.

a) not helped

b) didn't helped

c) didn't help

3. Tom isn't playing tennis tomorrow afternoon, he _____ tennis yesterday.

a) doesn't play

b) didn't play

c) didn't played

4. We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we _____ later.

a) had lunch

b) have lunched

c) had had lunch

5. The Frasers live in four-room apartment, but last year they _____ in a small house in the country.
- were living
 - did live
 - lived
6. I _____ to the market myself last time, but now I don't remember how to get there.
- getted
 - goted
 - got
7. How you _____ your finger?
- How you cut
 - How you cutted
 - How did you cut
8. Jack _____ to remember what he had done last April.
- was tried
 - tried
 - tryed
9. Looking through the paper, the teacher _____ several mistakes.
- finded
 - founded
 - found
10. He _____ Mary and _____ in love with her at first sight.
- met, falled
 - met, fell
 - meeted, fell

Task 2. Choose the best variant:

Example: In 2005 the pharmaceutical education in Ukraine _____ its 200 anniversary – the anniversary of the National University of Pharmacy - one of the most prestigious higher educational establishments of Europe and world.

a) celebrated b) celebrate c) celebrates

1. _____ Industrial Pharmacy Department _____ engineers-technologists for chemical and pharmaceutical enterprises, pharmaceutical factories, small and joint manufactures last year?
- Did ___ train
 - trained
 - didn't train
2. The American Medical Association (AMA) _____ a report and statement on Pharmaceutical Expiration Dates last month.
- issued
 - issue
 - issues
3. A study conducted by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration _____ over 100 drugs, prescription and over-the-counter.
- cover
 - don't cover
 - didn't cover
4. The results _____ that about 85% of them were safe and effective as far as 15 years past their expiration date.

- a) show b) showed c) didn't show
5. Mercury _____ the cohesive principle, so that when it left the wood (in smoke) the wood fell apart.
a) didn't includ b) includ c) included
6. Smoke _____ the volatility (the mercurial principle), the heat-giving flames described flammability (sulphur) in the last experiment.
a) describe b) describes c) described
7. The earliest Western alchemists, who _____ in the first centuries of the common era, invented chemical apparatus.
a) live b) lived c) doesn't live

Task 3. Use of English: Directions: Chose the word to fill in the spaces

Itchy Leg Aid

Last year as an intern, a man _____ *asked* _____ 0) me to help him pick out some cream for an itchy insect bite. We _____ 1) in the OTC aisle looking at hydrocortisone cream when he _____ 2) his pant leg and _____ 3) a red, swollen leg with red streaking in the vein from his ankle all the way up past where I _____ 4) see. The patient obviously _____ 5) an advanced case of cellulitis. I _____ 6) him, "There's no OTC cream that can fix *that*," and then I quickly _____ 7) him out of the pharmacy, _____ 8) to an urgent care center across the street, and _____ 9), "If you want to keep that leg, you'll go seek medical treatment right now." Thankfully, he took my advice.

	A	B	C
0.	asking	<i>asked</i>	asks
1.	were	was	be
2.	rolls	rolled up	rolling
3.	reveal	revelled	revealed
4.	could	can	able
5.	have	had	has
6.	tells	tell	told
7.	walked	walk	walks
8.	point	pointed	points
9.	says	saying	said

12. FUTURE SIMPLE

Task 1. Choose the best answer:

Example: I don't feel well. I _____ to bed.

a) shall go

b) going

c) goes

1. I am afraid I _____ the train. I think, I _____ a cab.

a) should miss, taken

b) shall miss, shall take

c) miss, took

2. Who _____ this question?

a) answering

b) answers

c) will answer

3. You don't know the new words. What you _____?

a) do you do

b) will you do

c) are you doing

4. It _____ you long to get to my place if you go by bus.

a) is not take

b) does not

c) won't take

5. I am sure they _____ for us.

a) will wait

b) waiting

c) waited

6. He _____ sixteen next year.

a) was

b) shall be

c) will be

7. You _____ the dictation tomorrow.

a) does not write

b) won't write

c) is not writing

8. You _____ this rule if you learn it.

a) will remember

b) should remember

c) remembers

9. They _____ a new flat next year.

a) bought

b) will buy

c) buying

10. He _____ to the University tomorrow.

- a) shall he come
- b) will he come
- c) does he come

Task 2. Choose the best answer: The Future Simple or the Present Simple Tense.

Example: The Harvard Medical School Family Health Guide _____ that it's true the effectiveness of a drug may decrease over time in the next scientific journal.

a) **will note** b) will not note c) shan't note

1. Prices for prescription drugs _____ widely around the world in the future.

a) will not vary b) not vary c) shan't vary

2. Generics _____ strict scrutiny to meet the equal efficacy, safety, dosage, strength, stability, and quality of brand name drugs

a) not undergo b) will not undergo c) shan't undergo

3. The chemistry laboratory _____ a central chemistry lab infrastructure for the whole ZMT, technical and scientific support in terms of planning and performance of instrumental analytics and methodologies.

a) will not provide b) not provide c) shan't provide

4. The technical staff _____ the scientific divisions in planning and realization of sampling in-house campaigns

a) doesn't support b) not support c) shan't support

5. The established methods _____ the three analytical fields of the laboratory: organic, inorganic and isotopic geochemistry in a year.

a) not represent b) will not represent c) shan't represent

6. Additionally, twice a year the laboratory _____ in external quality control tests

a) will takes part b) take part c) will take part

7. The chemistry lab _____ to support research projects. whenever possible with methods considering re-use of materials, non-toxicity for humans and environment, low-cost and use of free access or open sources.

a) will trie b) tries c) shall trie

8. What ____ you _____ every day?

a) do you wear b) will you wear c) do you wears

Task 3. Use of English: Directions: Choose the word to fill in the spaces

How will pharmacy change?

Efficiency **will be** 0) improved by a new programme of IT to be introduced in the next couple of years. Prescriptions _____ 1) transmitted electronically and electronic prescribing _____ 2) over in hospitals; paper prescriptions _____ 3) a thing of the past. In time an electronic national

patient care record service _____4)_ introduced. It is hoped, although this is still to be decided, that pharmacists in all sectors_____5) to access these records and add notes to them. The read-write access _____6) in allowing pharmacists to take on new clinical roles such as providing medication reviews. Apart from making life easier for pharmacists, improved IT has another role. It _____7) in pharmacists becoming more involved in the rest of the health care team, no longer isolated by geographical location.

	A	B	C
0.	<i>will be</i>	is going	shall
1.	shall be	will be	are to be
2.	is taking	takes	will take
3.	becomes	will become	are becoming
4.	to be	will be	shall be
5.	are able	will be able	will able
6.	Be vital	hall be vital	will be vital
7.	will result	results	are going to

13. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Task 1. Match the A and B columns to create sentences in the Present Continuous

A	B
1) <i>What are you doing?</i>	a) We are going to Paris
2) Next week	b) Tim is reading much
3) These days	c) to the theatre tonight
4) She is going	d) to work abroad in the nearest future
5) They are not playing	e) <i>I am reading a book</i>

Task 2. Choose the best answer in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

Example: 1) A: What _____ . ? B: He's a biothechnologist.

a. *is your father doing*

b. *is your father do*

c. **does your father do**

1. Why _____ white coat in the laboratory now?

a) do you wear

b) are you wearing

c) do you wearing

2. A: How often _____ to the chemist's shop? B: About once a year.

a) do you go

b) are you going

c) are you go

3. He _____ an i-phone, an i-pad and a computer. He's so lucky!

a) is having

b) have

c) has

4. Bill _____ really hard at the moment because his company has just received a big order from the USA.

a) works

b) is working

c) is work

5. A: Where's John? B: He's in the chemist's shop . He _____ .an experiment.

a) has

b) is carrying out

c) carry out

6. A: What _____ ? B: I'm looking for my gloves.

a) are you doing

b) do you do

c) you are doing

7. A: _____ the party? B: Yes, very much, thank you.

a) Are you enjoying

b) Do you enjoy

c) Are you enjoy

14. PAST CONTINUOUS

Task 1. Match the A and B columns to create sentences in the Past Continuous:

1) <i>I was walking along the street</i>	a) from 8 till 9 yesterday
2) As I was him	b) Kate was doing her homework
3) We were passing exams	c) <i>when I met her</i>

4)At 6 o'clock yesterday	d) Nick was behaving well
5)At that time	e)he was talking to Mt Hopkins

Task 2. Choose the best answer in the Past Simple or the Past Continuous:

Example: _____ his head aching?

a) was

b) were

1. You _____ down the street when I saw her.

a) was rushing

b) rush

c) were rushing

2 Where was Katie _____?

a) sit

b) sitting

c) site

3. Yesterday he _____ very friendly.

a) is being

b) was being

c) being

4. The teacher _____ pointing to the board as he ran out.

a) was

b) has

c) were

5. We _____ the mice when he came in.

a) being feed

b) were feeding

c) feeding

6. My parents _____ at a restaurant at 5 o'clock yesterday.

a) not were eating

b) were not eating

7. James and Phil _____ a tree house at that time last Monday.

a) wasn't building

b) not building

c) weren't building

8. The children _____ in the tree.

a) sat

b) were sitting

c) being sit

15. FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Task 1. Match the A and B columns to create sentences in the Future Continuous:

1) <i>What will be happening to the specialty pharmacy landscape</i>	a) You are going to break that glass!
2) It is hard to imagine at this point and time	b) from 5 till 9 tomorrow
3) I will be doing my tests	<i>c) if profitability shrinks at that period next month?</i>
4) The teacher will be delivering a lecture	d) the following days next month
5) Look out!	e) what drug treatment will be carrying like in 20 years.

Task 2. Choose the best answer: the Future Continuous or the Future Simple

Example: *This time tomorrow they _____ in the train on their way to Chicago.*

a) will sit

b) will be sitting

c) are sitting

1. Don't phone Jim from 5 to 6 – he _____ English.

a) had b) is having c) will be having c) has

2. Why are you in a hurry? If you arrive at 8 o'clock, they _____ the meal.

a) still are cooking

b) are still be cooking

c) will be still cooking

3. - I'm not sure I'll _____ Eve. I haven't seen her for ages. –

a) recognizes

b) will recognize

c) is recognizing

4. He _____ when you come back tonight.

a) will be sleeping

b) would be sleeping

c) slept

5. - Let's meet at the station at 5 o'clock. - OK. I _____.

a) come

b) will come

c) comes

6. I _____ for my exam on Philosophy every day.

a) have been working

b) works

c) work

7. Next Friday, the President _____ten years in power.

- a) will celebrate
- b) will be celebrated
- c) will be celebrating

8. The plane _____at twice the speed of sound when it passes overhead.

- a) will be travelling
- b) travels
- c) will travel

16. PRESENT PERFECT

Task 1. Match the A and B columns to create sentences in the Future Continuous:

1) <i>Tom has worked</i>	a) Tom today
2) Have you seen	b) a new house
3) Tim has already bought	c) <i>to Paris</i>
4) I have never been	d) <i>hard this week</i>
5) She hasn't thought	e) about a great success

Task 2. Choose the best answer in the Present Perfect or the Past Simple:

Example: Since then I _____ my job several times.

- a) *changed*
- b) *has changed*
- c) have changed**

1. "You _____ your hair", he cried.

- a) have dyed
- b) dyed

2. I _____ that point at the last debates.

- a) haven't considered
- b) didn't consider
- c) not considered

3. Mary isn't at home. She _____ to work.

- a) went
- b) was
- c) has gone

4. They _____ in construction business last year.

- a) have been
- b) were
- c) are

5. _____ the Queen of Great Britain yesterday?

- a) Have ... seen
- b) Did ... see

6. He can't find a job. He _____ unemployed for half a year.

- a) was
- b) has been
- c) have been

7. _____ you ever _____ to America?

- a) Have ... travelled
- b) Are ... travelled
- c) Did ... travel

8. _____ you _____ about Miss Carol' marriage?

- a) Did ... hear
- b) Have ... heard

9. What _____ you _____ to find the way out?

- a) did ... do
- b) have ... done
- c) are ... do

17. PAST PERFECT

Task 1. Match the A and B columns to create sentences in the Past Perfect:

A	B
1) <i>The University had reached the great successes with highly skilled specialists</i>	a) due to the higher revenues by that time; however, change was on the horizon.
2) The attractiveness of the speciality of pharmacy industry had historically been	b) some patients had decided to buy medicine online.
3) ibuprofen had been widely available as	<i>c) training for Ukrainian and abroad field of pharmacy by the end of the last year</i>
4) To subsidize prescription drug costs,	e) trace quantities of pharmaceuticals in the ng/ml range
5) Recent advancements in technology had allowed scientists to detect smaller	d) an OTC pain killer since the mid-1980s

Task 2. Choose the best answer: Past Perfect or Past Simple.

Example: He showed us the place where _____ his leg.

- a) he hurt
- b) he have hurted
- c) he had hurt**

1. What _____ you opened the window?
 - a) have you said before
 - b) had you said before
 - c) had you before said

2. Yesterday I read an interesting article which my teacher _____ to me.
 - a) had recommended
 - b) recommended
 - c) had recomment
3. I _____ a snake that day.
 - a) had not touched
 - b) did not touch
 - c) not had touch
4. Andy won the match although he _____ squash before.
 - a) had not playd
 - b) had not played
 - c) had not plaid
5. _____ to you yesterday?
 - a) Had he spoked
 - b) Did he speak
 - c) He had spoken
6. I worked on Saturday, so I _____ to the party the day before.
 - a) had not gone
 - b) not had gone
 - c) had not went
7. _____ your homework before you went to the cinema?
 - a) Did you finished
 - b) Had you finished
 - c) You had finished
8. _____ in that house before the Smiths bought it?
 - a) Had lived
 - b) Who had live
 - c) Who had lived

18. FUTURE PERFECT

Task 1. Match the A and B columns to create sentences in the Future Perfect:

1) <i>By the end of the year</i>	a) they will have gone
2) I hope the rain	b) by January
3) Ralf will have passed exams	<i>c) students will have done it</i>
4) By the time I come	d) by that time

5) They will have done the research

e)will have stopped by tomorrow

Task 2. Choose the best answer: the Future Perfect or the Future Simple

Example: By that time I'll _____ from the University and will _____ a well-paid job, I hope.

a)graduate, get

b)have graduated, have got

c)have graduated, get

1. We _____ the camp by 10 o'clock, I believe.

a) reached

b) were reaching

c) will have reached

2. I hope, we _____ half of our way by tomorrow.

a) will have driven

b) are driving

c) 'll have driven

3. We'll _____ decorating the room before you get back.

a) finish

b) have finished

4. By the end of September we'll _____.

a) have moved

b) would move

c) will move

5. If we don't hurry, the party will _____.

a) finish

b)have finished

c) finishes

6. He _____ next Monday, so try to get in touch with him.

a) is to leaving

b) will leave

c) will have left

7. I hope they _____ this unpleasant episode by the time they meet again.

a) will have forgotten

b)'ll be forgotten

c) forget

8. I hope we will _____ the market research soon.

a) be doing

b) are doing

c)v do

9. By the time I come they _____.

a) will have gone

b) will be going

c) will go

10. "It is snowing heavily. Have you listened to the weather forecast for tomorrow?"
 – "I hope it _____ snowing by tomorrow."
 a) will stop
 b) will have stopped

SECTION III. PASSIVE VOICE.

Directions: Choose the best answer a) , b), or c) like in an example given to each of the tasks. After you take the test, check your answers, and if you don't understand why a given answer is incorrect, study section VI "Grammar in tables".

19. PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE

Task 1. Match the A and B columns to create sentences in the Present Simple Passive:

A	B
1) <i>The effects of the drug on the body can depend on</i>	a) are funded by the manufacturer of the medication.
2) Patient assistance programs	b) <i>how the drug is delivered</i>
3) In the United States, expiration dates	c) are required by law to place expiration dates on prescription products prior to marketing.
4) U.S. pharmaceutical manufacturers are determined	d) by regulations established by the FDA
5) In fact, more deaths, illnesses	e) are associated with drug abuse

Task 2. Choose the best answer:

Example: The book _____ by them every day.

a) *is studied* b) *are studied* **c) is studied**

1. The journal _____ to our library.
 a) is delivered b) are delivered c) is delivers
2. The test _____ every day.
 a) is done b) is did d) done
3. The article _____ by them every month
 a) publishes b) is published c) is publish
5. His question _____ last Friday.
 a) is answered b) are answered c) answered
6. The books _____ by the authors
 a) isn't posted b) aren't posted c) aren't post
7. The senior lecturer _____ many questions by the present students.
 a) is asked b) are asked c) is ask

Task 3. Use of English: Directions: choose the correct option:

FDA Approves Smart Continuous Glucose Monitoring System

Medtronic's continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) system (Guardian Connect) _____0) by the Officials with the FDA for use by individuals living with diabetes, according to a company press release. The Guardian Connect System _____1) for patients aged 14 to 75 years old with diabetes. According to the press release, the product is the first standalone CGM system that can alert patients of potential high or low glucose events up to 60 minutes in advance.

The approval _____2) on a clinical study that demonstrated the system's ability to accurately alert patients of 98.5% of hypoglycemic events while using Medtronic's advanced glucose sensor, Guardian Sensor . The opportunity to track glucose in real-time or receive text alerts _____3) to caregivers by The Guardian Connect system. Additionally, access to the Sugar.IQ smart diabetes assistant, an artificial technology product from IBM Watson Health, which continually analyzes how an individual's glucose levels respond to their food intake, insulin dosages, daily routines, and other factors _____4) by the system

	A	B	C
0.	approve	<i>is approved</i>	are approved
1.	indicate	are indicated	is indicated
2.	is based	are based	is base
3.	are given	given	is given
4.	gived	given	gives

20. PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE

Task 1. Match the A and B columns to create sentences in the Past Simple Passive:

A	B
1) The elemental system used in medieval alchemy	a) were seen by early alchemists as idealized expressions of irreducible

	components of the universe
2) As a general rule, over-the-counter drugs (OTC) were used	b) by the US Congress of the United States in 1970
3) Principle of metallic properties	c) to treat a condition that didn't need care from a healthcare professional
4) In contrast, over-the-counter drugs can be obtained	d) was developed primarily by the Persian-Arab alchemist Jābir ibn Hayyān
5) The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) was enacted into law	e) without a prescription by people

Task 2. Choose the best answer: Past Simple or Present Simple.

Example: The scientific report _____ by them last year.

a) written b) **was written** c) is written

- _____ the journal _____ in 2010?
a) is published b) **was published** c) are published
- The book _____ by the students every day.
a) isn't read b) **isn't be read** c) wasn't read
- The information _____ to the director yesterday.
a) is sent b) are sent c) **was sent**
- The news _____ by people last month.
a) is spoken b) **was spoken** c) were spoken
- The experiment _____ usually conducted in the laboratory.
a) is conducted b) **was conducted** c) were conducted
- The data _____ obtained by the scientists regularly every week.
a) was obtained b) **is to be obtained** c) is obtained
- Sometimes, the students _____ a progress check.
a) are given b) **is given** c) **was given**

Task 3. Use of English: Directions: Chose the word to fill in the spaces

Contribution: The Founder of Boots Pharmacy

Although Boots Pharmacy _____ 1) by Jesse's father John Boot, it was Jesse that turned the company into the global phenomenon that it is today. The initial Boot's philosophy in 1877 was to provide "health for a shilling". making it affordable for those on a lower income. The Nottingham store (the first Boots Pharmacy) was incredibly popular among local residents. Goods _____ 2) in bulk, at a much cheaper price than the brand's competitors and so _____ 3) at a considerably lower price. To date Boots Pharmacy is still a thriving business and is still synonymous with quality products at competitive prices.

	A	B	C
1.	was initially started	is initially started	initially started

2.	is bought	was bought	were bought
3.	can be sold	could be sold	is able to be sold

21. FUTURE SIMPLE PASSIVE

Task 1. Match the columns to create sentences in Future Simple

A	B
1) Substance use disorders will be associated with a wide range of short- and long-term health effects.	a) generic versions of that drug will be produced by other companies and are sold for lower price.
2) prescription drugs can be discarded in household trash after	b) in future
3) When the patent expires for a brand name drug,	c) they will be crushed and/or dissolved
4) The Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	d) will be regulated by the 1987
5) The safety and the effectiveness of prescription drugs in the US	e) will be charged with implementing the law.

Task 2. Choose the best answer: Future Simple /Present Simple Passive

Example: The drug _____ to the patient tomorrow.

a) will prescribe **b) will be prescribed** c) will be prescribe

1. The subject _____ spoken about in the classroom next lesson.

a) wasn't spoken b) will not be spoken c) isn't spoken

2. The practical classes _____ every week.

a) are done b) will be done c) will be done

3. The report _____ the day after tomorrow.

a) will represented b) will be represented c) are presented

4. Chemistry _____ soon, in three days!

a) is passed b) will be passed c) was passed

5. The references _____ to the students by the professor every day.

a) are not given b) is not be given c) shan't be given

6. The lecture _____ by the students next year.

a) is not listened b) will not be listened c) will not listened

7. The new entrants will more than likely close-up shop, while the established specialty pharmacies _____

a) will be acquired b) will acquired c) will be acquire

8. Often, a lower strength of a drug _____ for OTC use, but higher strengths require a prescription to be obtained;

- a) will be approve b) will approved c) is approved

22. PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE

Task 1. Match the A and B columns to create sentences in the Present Perfect Passive:

1) <i>The letter hasn't been</i>	a) been bought today
2) The pills have already	b) carried out in time this week
3) The medicine has been	c) <i>written by him yet</i>
4) The experiments have been	d) switched off these days
5) The computer hasn't been	e) developed with great success by now.

Task 2. Choose the best answer: the Present Perfect or the Present Simple

Example: My exam _____ passed today.

- a) has been** b) have been c) has being

1. The experiments _____ this year.

- a) has been made b) have been made c) are made

2. The properties of the elements _____ by the scientists, as a rule.

- a) studied b) are studied c) has been studied

3. A letter _____ by Mary.

- a) has been written b) have been written c) has written

4. The drugs _____ well by the chemists.

- a) hasn't been studied
b) haven't been studied
c) hasn't bee studed

5. The equipment _____ for the experiments.

- a) have been prepared
b) have prepared
c) is prepared

6. The medicinal plants _____ by the students.

- a) have been gathered
b) has been gathered
c) has gathered

7. The term *chymistry* _____ to describe the blend of alchemy and chemistry that existed before that time

- a) has used
- b) has been used
- c) has been use

23. PAST PERFECT PASSIVE

Task 1. Match the A and B columns to create sentences in the Past Perfect:

1) <i>The article had been written</i>	a) before they discovered it officially
2) Genetics had already been established	b) by the end of the semester
3) The method had been developed	c) <i>by that time last Monday</i>
4) The book had been read	d) after 5 o'clock last Tuesday
5) The work had been done	e) by the 20 th century

Task 2. Choose the best answer: Past Perfect or Past Simple Passive

Example: The papers _____ to the students before the exam.

- a) *had been given* b) *have been given* c) *had given*

1. The disease _____ by the end of the week.
a) had stopped b) had been stopped c) has been stopped
2. A lot of articles _____ by her by the end of the year.
a) had been written b) has been written c) had written
3. Aspirin _____ prescribed by the doctor.
a) hadn't been b) hasn't been c) wasn't
4. The topic _____ by them, before they started the lesson.
a) hadn't been learnt b) hasn't been learnt c) haven't been learnt
5. A chemist's shop _____ in our street by February.
a) has been opened b) have been opened c) had been opened
6. The story _____ by him before they opened the books.
a) had been done b) has been done c) had done
7. Yesterday we _____ to the party by our friends.
a) was invited b) were invited c) has been invited

24. FUTURE PERFECT PASSIVE

Task 1. Match the A and B columns to create sentences in the Future Perfect:

1) <i>The message will have been sent</i>	a) should have been told about the time-table
2) All the participants of the conference	b) when my friends come to see me off.
3) All tasty things will have been eaten	c) by the students by July

4) My suitcase will have already been packed	d) by the time she comes.
5) The exams will have been already passed	e) <i>by e-mail tomorrow by 10 o'clock.</i>

Task 2. Choose the best answer: Future Perfect or Present Perfect Passive

Example: The work _____ by 3 o'clock tomorrow.

a) *will have been done* b) *will be done* c) *will has been done*

1. The problem _____ by that time next week.
a) will be solved b) will have been solved c) will have solved
2. The experiment _____ by the scientists by Friday next week.
a) will have been carried out b) will be carried out c) was carried out
3. The remedies _____-by the doctors by the next week.
a) haven't been prescribed b) hasn't been prescribed c) will not have been prescribed
4. The essay _____ by the students by that time tomorrow.
a) will be written b) will have been written c) will has been written
5. The chemistry _____--by the students by Monday next week
a) will not have been passed b) will not has been passed c) will not be passed
6. The article _____--by 7 o'clock tomorrow.
a) will not has been written b) will not have been written c) will not be written
7. He _____-in a small Russian village not far from the White Sea.
a) has been sent b) will have been sent c) will have sent

SAMPLE TEST

Task 1. Choose the correct answer:

- 1) Yesterday our teacher _____ in the research center of our University.
a) was seen b) is seed c) was seeing
- 2) The book _____ by many students this month.
a) has read b) has been read c) was read
- 3) Their experiments _____ by the pharmacists tomorrow morning.
a) carry out b) will be carried out c) has been carried out
- 4) Next week by 5 o'clock the students _____ by the doctors .
a) will be examining b) will being examined c) will have been examined
- 5) The teacher's task _____ already _____ !
a) had already been done b) has already been done c) is already done
- 6) Look! The foreign delegation _____
a) is arrived b) has arrived c) is arriving
- 7) Tomorrow by 3 o'clock their composition _____ by them very successfully.
a) will have finished b) will be finished c) will have been finished
- 8) How long _____ for the company?

- a) are the computer working b) have the computers been worked
 c) do the computers work
- 9) I was very interested if the students _____ passed their exams yesterday?
 a) passed b) were passed c) had passed
- 10) When _____ last week?
 a) was your best friend seen b) is your best friend seen c) did your best friend see
- 11) What project _____ next week-end?
 a) will your group do b) do your group doing c) will your group being done
- 12) Yesterday by that time this work _____ by Mary.
 a) has already been done b) had already been done c) was done
- 13) Your work _____ by you today! Where have you been?
 a) isn't done b) wasn't done c) hasn't been done
- 14) The laboratory work _____ by him by Friday last week .
 a) hadn't been prepared b) hasn't been prepared c) wasn't prepared
- 15) Where _____ every day?
 a) is English spoken b) does English spoken c) is English speaking

Score ____/15

Task 2. Use of English: Directions: Chose the word to fill the spaces in the necessary tense

Welsh innovator: Rory Wilkinson

Rory Wilkinson, head of pharmacy, primary care and community services at Betsi Cadwaladr University (BCU) Health Board, is the pharmacist behind the Healthy Prestatyn project in North Wales. Since 1 April 2016, the project 1) _____ a new way of providing primary care services for some 23,000 people, prompted by a crisis in GP recruitment. GPs _____ 2) by other healthcare professionals, including nurses, pharmacists, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, midwives and dieticians, to create a “broad well-being service”, under which patients _____ 3) by the person most appropriate for their needs.

Five pharmacists _____ 4) in the service and are responsible for managing the pharmaceutical care of around 5,000 patients. Community pharmacies within Prestatyn _____ 5) in the new model to provide a common ailments service, emergency medicines supply and discharge medicines reviews.

	A	B	C
1.	has been pioneering	pioneered	has been pioneered
2.	joined	have been joined	was joined
3.	was seen	see	are seen
4.	are involved	involved	is involved
5.	is integrated	will also be integrated	was integrate

Score ____/10

6. KEYS

1) PRONOUNS

Task 1 1.- a 2.-b 3.-b 4.-a 5.-a 6.-b 7.-a 8.-b 9.-b 10.-a

Task 2 1.-a 2.-c 3.-a 4.-a

Task 3 1.-a 2.-b 3.-c 4.-a 5.-b 6.-b 7.-a

Task 4. 1.-b 2.-a 3.-b 4.-c 5.-b 6.-b 7.-b 8.-b 9.-b 10.-c

2) TO BE

Task 1 1.- c 2.-b 3.-b 4.-a 5.-c 6.-b 7.-b 8.-b 9.-b 10.-c

Task 2 1.-c 2.-b 3.-b 4.-c 5.-b 6.-c 7.-c 8.-c 9.-c

Task 3 1.-b 2.-c 3.-b 4.-a 5.-c

3)TO HAVE

Task 1 1.- a 2.-b 3.-b 4.-b 5.-b

Task 2 1.-a 2.-c 3.-b 4.-a 5.-c

4)PLURALS

Task 1 1.- a 2.-c 3.-a 4.-a 5.-b 6.-a 7.-b 8.-c 9.-b 10.-a

Task 2 1.-c 2.-a 3.-b 4.-c 5.-c 6.-d 7.-c

Task 3 1.-b 2.-a 3.-c 4.-b 5.-c 6.-a

5) DEGREES OF COMPARISONS

Task 1 1.- b 2.-b 3.-a 4.-c 5.-b 6.-c 7.-b 8.-c 9.-b 10.-b

Task 2 1.-c 2.-a 3.-b 4.-b 5.-c

6) THERE IS/THEREARE

Task 1 1.- a 2.-c 3.-b 4.-c 5.-a 6.-c 7.-a

Task 2 1.-a 2.-b 3.-b 4.-b 5.-b 6.-a 7.-b

Task 3 1.-b 2.-a 3.-a 4.-b 5.-a 6.-a 7.-b

7) SOME/ANY

Task 1 1.- b 2.-b 3.-a 4.-b 5.-a 6.-b 7.-c 8.-a 9.-c

Task 2 1.-c 2.-a/d 3.-e/c 4.-b 5.-d/a

Task 3 1.-a 2.-b 3.-c 4.-a 5.-a 6.-b 7.-b 8.-c

8) MUCH/MANY /LITTLE/FEW

Task 1 1.- a 2.-b 3.-c 4.-c 5.-c 6.-a 7.-b

Task 2 1.-a 2.-c 3.-b 4.-c 5.-c 6.-c 7.-b 8.-a

9) MODALS

Task 1 1.- a 2.-a 3.-b 4.-b 5.-a 6.-b 7.-a 8.-b 9.-c 10.-b

Task 2 1.-a 2.-b 3.-b 4.-a 5.-c 6.-b 7.-a 8.-b

Task 3 1.-c 2.-b 3.-a 4.-b 5.-a 6.-c 7.-c 8.-b

10) PRESENT SIMPLE

Task 1 1.- b 2.-c 3.-c 4.-a 5.-c 6.-b 7.-a 8.-b 9.-b

Task 2 1.-b 2.-b 3.-b 4.-a 5.-a 6.-c 7.-a 8.-a

Task 3 1.-b 2.-c 3.-a 4.-b 5.-c 6.-b 7.-c 8.-a 9.-b

11) PAST SIMPLE

Task 1 1.- c 2.-c 3.-b 4.-a 5.—c 6.-c 7.-c 8.-b 9.-c 10.-b

Task 2 1.-a 2.-a 3.-c 4.-b 5.-c 6.-c 7.-b

Task 3 1.-a 2.-b 3.-c 4.-a 5.-b 6.-c 7.-a 8.-b 9.-c

12) FUTURE SIMPLE

Task 1 1.- b 2.-c 3.-b 4.-c 5.-a 6.-c 7.-b 8.-a 9.-b 10.-b

Task 2 1.-a 2.-b 3.-a 4.-a 5.-b 6.-c 7.-b 8.-a

Task 3 1.-b 2.-c 3.-b 4.-b 5.-b 6.-c 7.-a

13) PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Task 1 1.- e/a 2.-a/b 3.-b/a 4.-c/d 5.-d

Task 2 1.-b 2.-a 3.-c 4.-b 5.-b 6.-a 7.-a

14) PAST CONTINUOUS

Task 1 1.- c/a 2.-e/d 3.-a 4.-b/e 5.—d/b

Task 2 1.-c 2.-b 3.-b 4.-a 5.-b 6.-b 7.-c 8.-b

15) FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Task 1 1.- c 2.-e 3.-c 4.-d 5.-e

Task 2 1.-c 2.-c 3.-b 4.-a 5.-b 6.-c 7.-a 8.-b

16) PRESENT PERFECT

Task 1 1.- d 2.-a 3.-b 4.-c 5.-e

Task 2 1.-a 2.-b 3.-c 4.-b 5.-b 6.-b 7.-a 8.-b 9.-b

17) PAST PERFECT

Task 1 1.-c 2.-a 3.-d 4.-b 5.-e

Task 2 1.- b 2.-a 3.-b 4.-b 5.-b 6.-a 7.-b 8.-c

18) FUTURE PERFECT

Task 1 1.- c 2.-e 3.-d/b 4.-a 5.-b/d

Task 2 1.-c 2.-c 3.-b 4.-a 5.-a 6.-b 7.-a 8.-c 9.-a 10.-b

19) PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE

Task 1 1.- b 2.-a 3.-c 4.-d 5.--e

Task 2 1.-a 2.-a 3.-b 4.-a 5.-b 6.-a

Task 3 1. -c 2.-a 3.-c 4.-b

20) PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE

Task 1 1.- d 2.-c 3.-a 4.-e 5.-b

Task 2 1.-b 2.-a 3.-c 4.-b 5.-a 6.-c 7.-a

Task 3 1. -a 2.-c 3.-b

21) FUTURE SIMPLE PASSIVE

Task 1 1.- b 2.-c 3.-a 4.-e 5.-d

Task 2 1.-b 2.-a 3.-b 4.-b 5.-a 6.-b 7.-a 8.-c

22) PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE

Task 1 1.-c 2.-a 3.-e 4.-b 5.-d

Task 2 1.- b 2.-b 3.-a 4.-b 5.-c 6.-a 7.-b

23) PAST PERFECT PASSIVE

Task 1 1.- c 2.-e 3.-a 4.-b/d 5.-d/b

Task 2 1.-b 2.-a 3.-c 4.-a 5.-c 6.-a 7.-b

24) FUTURE PERFECT PASSIVE

Task 1 1.- e 2.-a 3.-d 4.-b 5.--c

Task 2 1.-b 2.-a 3.-c 4.-b 5.-a 6.-b 7.-a

SAMPLE TEST

Task 1

1.- a 2.-b 3.-b 4.-c 5.-b 6.-c 7.-c 8.-b 9.-c 10.-a 11.-a 12.-b 13.-c 14.-a
15.-a

Task 2

1.-a 2.-b 3.-c 4.-a 5.-b

7. GRAMMAR IN TABLES

THE VERB “TO BE”

<i>to be</i> Present Indefinite										
Affirmative form			Interrogative form			Negative form				
Complete		Short				Complete		Short		
1per.	I am		I'm		Am I?			I am not		I'm not
2per.	You are		You're		Are you?			You are not		You aren't
3per.	He	}is	He's		Is {	he ?	He	}is not	He	}isn't
	She		She's			she ?	She		She	
	It		It's			it ?	It		It	
1per.	We		We're		we ?			We		
2per.	You }are		You're		Are{ you ?			You }are not		You }aren't
3per.	They		They're		they ?			They		

THE VERB “TO HAVE”

<i>to have</i> PRESENT INDEFINITE										
Affirmative form			Interrogative form			Negative form				
Complete		Short				Complete		Short		
1per.	I have		I've		Do I have?			I do not have		I don't have
2per.	You have		You've		Do you have?			You do not have		You don't have
3per.	He	}has	He's		Does	he have?	He	}does not have	He	}doesn't have
	She		She's			she have?	She		She	
	It		It's			it have?	It		It	
1per.	We		we've		we? have?			We		
2per.	You }have		you've		Do { you? have?			You } do not have		You } don't have
3per.	They		they've		they? have?			They have		They have

PLURALS

<p>Nouns which end with</p> <p>-s, -ss, -x, -sh, -tch</p> <p>class – class<u>es</u></p> <p>box – box<u>es</u></p>
--

Nouns which end with -y	
city – citi <u>es</u>	day – day <u>s</u>

Nouns which end with -o

- o + -es	- o + -s
tomato – tomato <u>es</u>	1)radio – radio <u>s</u> 2)kilo – kilo <u>s</u>

Nouns which end with f, - fe

- f (- fe) → yes	- f (- fe) → f s (fes)
knife – knives wife – wives	belief – belief <u>s</u> chief – chief <u>s</u>

EXCEPTIONS

foot – feet; tooth – teeth; goose – geese; man – men; louse – lice; mouse – mice
 woman – women; child – children; ox – oxen; sheep – sheep; deer – deer; swine –
 swine; fish – fish

DEGREES OF COMPARISONS

positive	comparative	superlative
1-2 syllable	основна форма + -er	основна форма + -est
warm polite	warmer politer	(the) warmest (the) politest
3-5 syllables	more + основна форма	(the) most + основна форма
modern beautiful	more modern more beautiful	(the) most modern (the) most beautiful
exceptions	зміна кореня	зміна кореня
good bad little far much, many	better worse less further, farther more	(the) best (the) worst (the) least (the) furthest, (the) farthest (the) most

THE PRONOUN AND ITS TYPES

	PERSONAL		POSSESSIVE		REFLECTIVE
особа, число	nominativ e	objective	Before noun	After noun	I did it on my own
1 person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2 person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3 person	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, its	his, hers, its	himself, herself, itself
1 person	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2 person	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3 person	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

SOME, ANY, NO, their derivatives

Positive sentences	Some <i>I have some books. Where can I buy some bread?</i>	Something <i>I have something for you.</i>	Somebody <i>I know that somebody likes you.</i>	Someone <i>I know someone who likes you.</i>
Negative sentences Interrogative sentences	(not) any <i>I don't have any books</i>	(not) anything <i>I don't have anything here</i>	(not) anybody <i>I don't know anybody</i>	(not) anyone <i>I don't know anyone</i>
Negative, objections	No <i>I have no books</i>	Nothing <i>I have nothing to say</i>	Nobody <i>I see nobody here</i>	no one <i>I see no one here</i>

MODAL VERBS

Can	could	1. mental or physical ability 2. untrust.	1. I can swim. 2. He couldn't miss the lecture
May	might	1. permission 2. possibility	1. May I use your phone? 2. She may come back.
Must		1. necessity 2. Assumption	1. Must we come to the University tomorrow? 2. She must be at home now.
Should ought to		Especial advice	You should work at the laboratory.
have to	had to	Necessity or compulsory action due to circumstances	I have to get up at 7 the next morning.
be to	was to were to	The duty deriving from the previous one arrangement, plan, schedule	We are to meet at 7.

PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

Definition	Examples
Present Indefinite represents an action which is regular or normal or true and uses the base form of the <u>verb</u> . In case of the third person singular number, 's or es' is added with the verb.	1. I usually have 3 classes 2. She speaks English very well.
Depending on the person, the simple present tense is formed by using the root form or by adding -s or -es to the end. Adverbs used in Present Simple: always, often, never, sometimes, seldom, usually, every week	

Affirmative form.

subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
I (we, you, they)	study	at the University
He (she, it)	studies	at the pharmaceutical department

Negative form

subject	Auxiliary verb	Negative part	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
I (we, you, they)	do	not	study	at the University
He (she, it)	does	not	study	at the pharmaceutical department

Interrogative form

Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Do	I (we, you, they)	study	at the University?
Does	he (she, it)	study	at the pharmaceutical department?

Interrogative form / special question

Interrogative word	Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Where	do	I (we, you, they)	come	from?
When	does	he (she, it)	get up	in the morning?

Question to the subject

Interrogative word	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Who	speaks	French very well?

PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

Defenition	Examples
The past indefinite tense, also known as simple past tense, is used to indicate a finished or completed action/task that occurred/happened at a specific point in time in the past. 'A specific time' can be diverse and can cover a long period of time but it cannot be undeterminable.	1. They finished medical college last year. -. 2. When did the firm decide to accept the offer? -

Regular Verbs add **-ed** to the base form, or **-d** if the verbs ends with **-e**. Irregular verbs can change in many different ways. The verb form is the same for all **persons**:
Adverbs used with Past Simple: yesterday, last week (month, year), ago, long ago, the other day, once, the day before yesterday.

Affirmative form.

subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
The rain	stopped	half an hour ago
I (you, he, she, it, we, they)	lived	there last year

Negative form

subject	Auxiliary verb	Negative part	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
I (you, he, she, it, we, they)	did	not	have	any lectures yesterday
I (you, he, she, it, we, they)	did	not	pass	the exam

Interrogative form / general question

Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Did	I (you, he, she, it, we, they)	enjoy	the book?
Did	I (you, he, she, it, we, they)	go	to London last month?

Interrogative form / special question

Interrogative word	Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Where	did	I (you, he, she, it, we, they)	study	last year?
When	did	I (you, he, she, it, we, they)	enter	the University?

Question to the subject

Interrogative word	Смислове дієслово	Другорядні члени речення
Who	helped	me yesterday?

FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

Definition	Examples
The simple future tense is used when an action is promised/thought to occur in the future.	1. We'll leave London on February, 2. He'll often be away from home this year.

The simple future is expressed by placing the helping verb *will* or *shall* (or a contracted form of *will* or *shall*) in front of the base form of a verb

Adverbs used with Future Simple: tomorrow, next day (week, month, year), the day after tomorrow, in a day (week, month, year), in 2020.

Affirmative form.

subject	Допоміжне дієслово	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
I (we)	will / shall	visit	my friend tomorrow
You (he, she, it, they)	will	enjoy	this book

Negative form

subject	Auxiliary verb	Negative part	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
I (we)	will / shall	not	study	Spanish
You (he, she, it, they)	will	not	discuss	this problem

Interrogative form / general question

Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Will/ shall	I (we)	help	me with this homework?
Will	you (he, she, it, they)	repeat	the unknown words?

Interrogative form / special question

Interrogative word	Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
What time	will/ shall	I (we)	phone	tonight?
What	will	you (he, she, it, they)	do	tomorrow?

Question to the subject

Interrogative word	Auxiliary verb	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Who	will	study	English?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Definition	Examples
The present continuous tense is used for actions happening now or for an action that is unfinished. This tense is also used when the action is temporary.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He is reading a scientific report in the library. 2. They are carrying a new experiment.

The present continuous tense is formed with the subject plus the present particle form (-ing) of the main verb and the present continuous tense of the verb to be: am, is, are.

Adverbs used in Present Continuous: now, soon, today, tomorrow, at this moment, this week (month, year).

Affirmative form.

subject	Auxiliary verb	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
I	am	doing	my homework.
He (she, it)	is	taking	the exam on Friday.
You (we, they)	are	translating	a very interesting article now.

Negative form

subject	Auxiliary verb	Negative part	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
I	am	not	reading	a newspaper.
He (she, it)	is	not	writing	a letter now.
We (you, they)	are	not	speaking	to the teacher now.

Interrogative form / general question

Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Am	I	reading	the article?
Is	he (she, it)	learning	the rule?
Are	we (you, they)	carrying out	the experiments at this moment?

Interrogative form / special question

Interrogative word	Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Where	am	I	studying	now?
What	is	he (she, it)	doing	at this moment?
When	are	we (you, they)	going to	complete the research?

Question to the subject

Interrogative word	Auxiliary verb	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Who	is	going	to leave the University?
Who	is	washing up	the test-tubes after the experiments at this moment?

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Definition	Examples
The past continuous tense, also known as the past progressive tense, refers to a continuing action or state that was happening at some point in the past.	He was working at his English at that time.

The past continuous tense is formed by combining the past tense of to be (i.e., was/were) with the verb's present participle (-ing word).
Adverbs used with Past Continuous: at two o'clock, at midnight, at that moment, from 5 till 6 yesterday, the whole evening, when smth happened.

Affirmative form.

subject	Допоміжне дієслово	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
I (he, she, it)	was	doing	my homework the whole evening yesterday.
You (we, they)	were	going	to the University at 8 in the morning.

Negative form

subject	Auxiliary verb	Negative part	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
I (he, she, it)	was	not	waiting	for them at 7.
You (we, they)	were	not	discussing	this topic for an hour .

Interrogative form / general question

Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Was	I (he, she, it)	giving	the lesson at 3 yesterday?
Were	you (we, they)	walking	home at that moment yesterday?

Interrogative form / special question

Interrogative word	Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
What	was	I (he, she, it)	speaking about	from 5 till 6 o'clock yesterday?
What	were	you (we, they)	doing	the whole evening?

Question to the subject

Interrogative word	Auxiliary verb	Semantic verb	Другорядні члени речення
Who	was	reading	the report at the meeting at 6 p.m. yesterday?

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Definition	Examples
The future perfect continuous, also sometimes called the future perfect progressive, is a verb tense that describes actions that will continue up until a point in the future.	1. We'll be working at the laboratory at 5 o'clock tomorrow. 2. I won't be coming back here any more.

It is formed using the construction will + be + the present participle (the root verb + -ing).
Adverbs used with Future Continuous: at two o'clock, at that moment.

Affirmative form.

subject	Auxiliary verb	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
I (we)	will/shall	be working	at 7 o'clock tomorrow.
You (he, she, it, they)	will	be giving	a lesson at that time.

Negative form

subject	Auxiliary verb	Negative part	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
I (we)	will /shall	not	be preparing	for exams in March.
You (he, she, it, they)	will	not	be resting	at this time.

Interrogative form / general question

Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Will/shall	I (we)	be reading	the whole evening tomorrow?
Will	you (he, she, it, they)	be working	at the library from 5 till 7 o'clock?

Interrogative form / special question

Interrogative word	Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
When	will/shall	I (we)	be preparing	for the next double period?
Where	will	you (he, she, it, they)	be waiting	for us from 2 till 3?

Question to the subject

Interrogative word	Auxiliary verb	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Who	will	be working	here during the next week?

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Definition	Examples
The present perfect tense is a verb tense used to express actions that occurred at a non-specific time. The present perfect tense is also used to express actions that started in the past but continue to the present	I have just learnt these English words. I have already read this book

The present perfect of any verb is composed of two elements : the appropriate form of the auxiliary verb **to have** (present tense), plus the past participle of the main verb. The past participle of a regular verb is **base+ed**,
Adverbs used with Present Perfect: already, just, twice, this year, this week, today, yet, just, now

Affirmative form.

subject	Auxiliary verb	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
I (we, you, they)	have	been	to London.
He (she, it)	has	been	to London.

Negative form

subject	Auxiliary verb	Negative part	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
I (we, you, they)	have	not	been	to London.
He (she, it)	has	not	been	to London.

Interrogative form / general question

Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Have	I (we, you, they)	been	to London?
Has	He (she, it)	been	to London?

Interrogative form / special question

Interrogative word	Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Where	have	I (we, you, they)	been?	
Where	has	he (she, it)	been?	

Question to the subject

Interrogative word	Auxiliary verb	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Who	has	been	to London?

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Definition	Examples
The past perfect tense is used to show that something happened before another action in the past. It can also be used to show that something happened before a specific time in the past.	1. We had translated the article by 3 o'clock yesterday. 2. The students said that they had finished their work by the end of the year. –

To form the past perfect tense you use the past tense of the verb "to have," which is had, and add it to the past participle of the main verb. For example: subject + had + past participle = past perfect tense.
Adverbs used with Past Perfect: by 5 o'clock, by Saturday, by the 15th of December, by the end of the year, by that time yesterday

Affirmative form.

subject	Auxiliary verb	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
I (he, she, it, we, you, they)	had	done	this work by 5 o'clock yesterday.

Negative form

subject	Auxiliary verb	Negative part	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
I (he, she, it, we, you, they)	had	not	done	this work by 5 o'clock yesterday.

Interrogative form / general question

Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Had	I (he, she, it, we, you, they)	done	this work by 5 o'clock yesterday?

Interrogative form / special question

Interrogative word	Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
What	had	I (he, she, it, we, you, they)	done	by 5 o'clock yesterday?

.Question to the subject

Interrogative word	Auxiliary verb	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Who	had	done	this work by 5 o'clock yesterday?

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Definition	Examples
The future perfect is a verb form or construction used to describe an event that is expected or planned to happen before a time of reference in the future,	I will have finished the work by 5 o'clock. She will have translated the article by 5 o'clock tomorrow.

It follows a general formula of **will + have + verb (ending in -ed)**.
Adverbs used with Future Perfect: by 5 o'clock, by Saturday, by the 15th of December, by the end of the year, by that time tomorrow

Affirmative form.

subject	Auxiliary verb	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
I (we)	will/shall	have done	this work by 7 tomorrow.
You (he, she, it, they)	will	have done	this work by 7 tomorrow.

Negative form

subject	Auxiliary verb	Negative part	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
I (we)	will /shall	not	have done	this work by 7 tomorrow.
You (he, she, it, they)	will	not	have done	this work by 7 tomorrow.

Interrogative form / general question

Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Will/shall	I (we)	have done	this work by 7 o'clock tomorrow?
Will	you (he, she, it, they)	have done	this work by 7 o'clock tomorrow?

Interrogative form / special question

Interrogative word	Auxiliary verb	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
How	will/shall	I (we)	have done	this work by 7 o'clock tomorrow?
What	will	you (he, she, it, they)	have done	by 7 o'clock tomorrow?

Question to the subject

Interrogative word	Auxiliary verb	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the sentence
Who	will	have done	this work by 7 o'clock tomorrow?
Who	will	have done	this work by 7 o'clock tomorrow?

PASSIVE VOICE

The passive voice is used to show interest in the person or object that experiences an action rather than the person or object that performs the action. In other words, the most important thing or person becomes the subject of the sentence.

If we want to say who or what performs the action while using the passive voice, we use the preposition *by*. When we know who performed the action and are interested in him, it is always better to switch to the active voice instead.

tense	I	HE,SHE,IT	WE	YOU,THEY
Present Indefinite am/is/are V3	I am taken	It is given	We are spoken about	You are discussed
Past Indefinite was/were V3	I was taken	It was given	We were spoken about	You were discussed
Future Indefinite will be V3	I shall (will) be taken	It will be given	We shall (will) be spoken about	You will be discussed
Present Perfect have/has been V3	I have been taken	It has been given	We have been spoken about	You have been discussed
Past Perfect had been V3	I had been taken	It had been given	We had been spoken about	You had been discussed
Future Perfect will have been V3	I will have been taken	It will have been given	We will have been spoken about	You will have been discussed
Present Continuous am/is/are being V3	I am being taken	It is being given	We are being spoken about	You are being discussed
Past Continuous was/were being V3	I was being taken	It was being given	We were being spoken about	You were being discussed

У методичних рекомендаціях наведені тестові завдання з граматики англійської мови з таких тем як дієслово to be and to have, займенники, часи активного та пасивного стану. Наведені вказівки та приклади до кожного завдання, ключі, граматичні таблиці.

Матеріал подано відповідно до навчальної програми з англійської мови для студентів фармацевтичних факультетів. Тестові завдання складені з урахуванням сучасних вимог щодо рівня знань здобувача вищої освіти.

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Навчальне видання

Буданова Ліана Георгіївна

Карасьова Олена Вячеславівна

Латунова Наталія Володимирівна

Латунов Ігор Сергійович

ТЕСТИ З ГРАМАТИКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Методичні рекомендації для самостійної роботи студентів

За редакцією проф. Л.Г. Буданової

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Національний фармацевтичний університет

вул. Пушкінська, 53, м. Харків, 61002

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м. Харків, вул. Познанська 6, к. 84, тел. **(057) 362-01-52**

e-mail:bookfabrik@rambler.ru