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**ENGLISH GRAMMAR TESTS**

**METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS  
FOR THE 1-ST YEAR FOREIGN STUDENTS'  
INDEPENDENT WORK**

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF UKRAINE  
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PHARMACY

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**GRAMMAR TESTS FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS  
(PART II)**

Methodological recommendations  
for the 1-st year foreign students' independent work

*Edited by L. G. Budanova*

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The methodological recommendations contain training tests and tasks with keys devoted to such topics as the verb 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 B2 level 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.SOME/ ANY/ NO/ NONE/ EVERY

**Task 1. Choose the correct answer: a, b, or c**

#### **Habitat Destruction**

Pollutants damage marine 1)\_\_\_\_\_ habitats, indirectly harming dolphins as well as other species. As 2) \_\_\_\_\_ chemicals create imbalances in ocean ecosystems,3) \_\_\_\_\_ fish and marine plants die and bacteria flourish, causing disease and disruptions in the dolphin food chain. 4)\_\_\_\_\_ toxic algae outbreaks caused by these imbalances can reduce oxygen in the water, driving dolphins from safe areas. Marine debris, including plastic bags, tarps and 5)\_\_\_\_\_ other non-degradable objects dumped along shorelines and in coastal areas can trap or choke dolphins, especially young animals.

	A	B	C
1	some	any	no
2	none	any	some
3	any	every	some
4	every	any	some
5	no	some	none

**Task 2. Choose the best answer:**

**Example:** Aspirin doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ toxicity.

a)some

c) -

**b)any**

1. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ therapeutic compounds?

a) any

b) some

c) -

2. Ann has \_\_\_\_\_ excellent medical condition.

a) -

b) some

c) any

3. Do you use \_\_\_\_\_ drug powders?

a) any

b) some

c) -

4. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ about the technology of drugs preparation .

a) something

b) anything

c) someone

5. If you haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ symptoms of the blood pressure , you needn't anti-hypertensive drugs.

a) any

b) some

c) none

6. Tinctures, as hydroalcoholic solutions, nowadays can be bought \_\_\_\_\_

a) anywhere

b) somewhere

c) everywhere

7. The head of \_\_\_\_\_ pharmaceutical firm uses modern psychological approaches when dealing with pricing.

a) some

b) any

c) every

8. Caroline's clinics are successful in solving problems \_\_\_\_\_

a) anywhere

b) everywhere

c) somewhere

9. If there is \_\_\_\_\_ chance of a vacancy occurring in the nearest future, I would greatly appreciate being given an interview.

a) some

b) every

c) any

10. When \_\_\_\_\_ wants to create a new compound , it is recommended to be sent to the clinic for human testing after extensive preclinical testing in animals.

- a) somebody
- b) everybody
- c) anybody

## 2. MODALS

### Can / May

**Task 1. Read the passage and choose the best answer: can or may**

#### *Drug-food/beverage interactions*

You have probably seen the stickers on your prescription bottle to “avoid grapefruit juice” at one time or another. This 1)\_\_\_\_\_ seem odd, but certain medications 2)\_\_\_\_\_ interact with foods or beverages. For example, grapefruit juice 3)\_\_\_\_\_ lower the levels of enzymes in your liver responsible for breaking down medications. Blood levels of an interacting drug 4)\_\_\_\_\_ rise, leading to toxicity. This interaction 5)\_\_\_\_\_ occur with the commonly used statins to lower cholesterol, like atorvastatin, lovastatin, or simvastatin. The result 6)\_\_\_\_\_ be muscle pain, or even severe muscle injury known as rhabdomyolysis

### Should/ Can

**Task 2. Read the information and choose the best answer: should/ can**

#### *Absorption*

Some drugs 1) \_\_\_\_\_ alter the absorption of another drug into your bloodstream. For example, calcium 2)\_\_\_\_\_ bind with some medications and block absorption. The HIV treatment dolutegravir (Tivicay) 3) \_\_\_\_\_ be taken at the same time as calcium carbonate (Tums, Maalox, others), because it 4)\_\_\_\_\_ lower the amount of dolutegravir absorbed into the bloodstream and reduce its effectiveness in treating HIV infection. Dolutegravir 5)\_\_\_\_\_ taken 2 hours before or 6 hours after medications that contain calcium or other minerals to help prevent this interaction. In the same manner, many drugs 6)\_\_\_\_\_ be taken with milk or dairy products because they will bind with the calcium. Drugs that affect stomach or intestine motility, pH, or natural flora 7)\_\_\_\_\_ also lead to drug interactions.

**Task 3. Read the information and choose the best answer: a), b) or c)**

### Must / May/ Might/ Could

#### Practicing clinicians

To prescribe medication, a clinician 1) \_\_\_\_\_ have a DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration) license; to fill a prescription, a pharmacist 2)\_\_\_\_\_ also have a controlled substance license. Schedule I medications (e.g., heroin), are unable to be prescribed or filled by a pharmacist because they have no indicated medical use in the USA. Schedule II drugs are the highest level of misuse potential medications that



3)\_\_\_\_\_ prescribed by a clinician; these drugs traditionally were only allowed to be filled by paper prescription; however, they are now prescribable via electronic prescribing of controlled substances (EPCS). Schedule III-V medications 4)\_\_\_\_\_ be prescribed by a clinician via traditional paper prescription, by a verbal order over the phone, or using the EPCS system. The EPCS was implemented in 2010 by the DEA, which stated that clinicians 5)\_\_\_\_\_ submit controlled substance prescriptions electronically; it also stated that pharmacies 6)\_\_\_\_\_ dispense these electronic prescriptions. Using the EPCS from a clinician and pharmacy standpoint is voluntary, and each party 7)\_\_\_\_\_ choose to use the system or not (however, some states such as New York are making the use of electronic prescribing mandatory with certain exceptions). Practitioners 8)\_\_\_\_\_ still write and sign prescriptions for schedule II-V medications if they choose; verbal orders are only permitted for schedule III-V medications. The implementation of electronic prescribing has significantly reduced the number of medication errors from a prescription standpoint (legibility, dosage, frequency, etc.).

	A	B	C
1	must	may	might
2	could	might	must
3	may be	may	could
4	must	could	may be
5	might	must	may
6	might	could	must
7	may	must	might
8	might	could	may

### Must/ Have to

**Task 4. Choose the best answer:**

*Example: Listen, you \_\_\_\_\_ wear a special uniform in the laboratory to protect yourself.*

**a) must**

b) have to

1. No, I \_\_\_\_\_ perform it next Friday.

a) mustn't

b) don't must

2. \_\_\_\_\_ work until evening?

a) Do me must

b) Must we

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ get up early every morning.

a) haven't to

b) don't have to

4. She \_\_\_\_\_ look after some ill people as she has no work.  
 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 right now?  
 a)Have we to  
 b)Do we have to
7. They mustn't say such rude things, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 a) must they  
 b) do they
8. The scientists \_\_\_\_\_ do everything in time.  
 a) must  
 b) have to

### 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".**

### 3. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

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

A	B
1) <i>What are you carrying out in the laboratory</i>	a) We are going to test these bacillas
2) Next week	b) Tim is wearing a mask and googles to protect himself from the infection
3) These days	c) to the theatre tonight
4) She is going	d) to work abroad in the nearest future
5) They are not planning	e) <i>at present</i>

**Task 2. Put the words in brackets in the Present Continuous**

1.Chain pharmacies and US government agencies 1)\_\_\_\_\_ (to do) everything they can to mitigate shortages of facemasks, hand sanitizers, and other products as consumers rush to purchase supplies due to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) fears.

2."The extreme demand in some areas certainly 2)\_\_\_\_\_ (to affect) supplies," Chris Krese, spokesperson for NACDS, told *Drug Topics*®.

3. News reports say that hand sanitizers and facemasks have been virtually stripped from store shelves, and that Amazon, Walmart, and other retailers' web sites3)\_\_\_\_\_ (to run out) of affordable hand sanitizers. Medical mask sales soared 319% and hand sanitizer sales soared 73% for the 4 weeks leading up to February 22, according to Nielsen data, CNBC reported.<sup>2</sup>

4. NACDS chain members 4)\_\_\_\_\_ (to work) closely with suppliers to manage these situations to best meet the needs of customers, and to consider alternatives when appropriate," the organization said in a statement, while declining to provide specifics on items that are in short supply.

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

**Managing automated systems will have to be a skill set for any graduate**

Bartosz Grzybowski, at Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology in South Korea (Unist) and the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, 1)\_\_\_\_\_ automation spreading further beyond the lab. He's a founder of chemistry decision-making and synthetic planning software startup Chematica, and 2)\_\_\_\_\_ that chemists 3)\_\_\_\_\_ new ways to harness computational power. Grzybowski cites scientists at Haverford College in Pennsylvania, US, who used machine learning to predict reaction conditions that would make vanadium selenite crystals. Taking almost 4000 records of prior experiments, including from old lab notebooks, their algorithm outperformed human experts in identifying successful conditions.

'Machine learning from our past experience 4)\_\_\_\_\_ig time,' says Grzybowski. Consequently, he 5)\_\_\_\_\_ machine learning and maths skills as important for digitally-enabled future chemists. 'All the analysis, all serious modelling, you cannot do this if you 6)\_\_\_\_\_ maths.'

	A	B	C
1	foresees	foresee	is foreseeing
2	is highlighting	highlights	highlight

3	find	are still finding	is still finding
4	is coming	come	comes
6	sees	is sees	is seeing
7	don't know	aren't know	aren't knowing

#### 4. PAST CONTINUOUS

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

1) <i>I was studying the properties of silicon</i>	a) from 6 till 7 yesterday
2) As I was coming	b) Kate was doing her variants
3) We were passing tests	<i>c) when I met Mr. Johns</i>
4) At 6 o'clock yesterday	d) Nick was behaving well
5) At that time	e) he was running away

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

*Example: \_\_\_\_\_ his nose running?*

a) was

b) were

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ down the street when I saw her.

a) were running

b) run

c) were running

2. Where was Mary \_\_\_\_\_?

a) work

b) working

c) works

3. Yesterday he \_\_\_\_\_ very friendly.

a) is being

b) was being

c) being

4. The student \_\_\_\_\_ rubbing off the information as the professor came in.  
 a) was  
 b) has  
 c) were
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ the mice when he came in.  
 a) being exam  
 b) were examining  
 c) examining
6. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ at home at 6 o'clock the day before yesterday.  
 a) not were eating  
 b) were not eating
7. James and Phil \_\_\_\_\_ a tree house at 3 o'clock last Wednesday.  
 a) wasn't creating  
 b) not creating  
 c) weren't creating
8. The students \_\_\_\_\_ in in the classroom when the teacher came in.  
 a) talk  
 b) were talking  
 c) being talk

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

**Itchy Leg Aid**

Last year as an intern, a man \_\_\_\_\_ 1) me to help him pick out some cream for an itchy insect bite. We \_\_\_\_\_ 2) in the OTC aisle looking at hydrocortisone cream when he \_\_\_\_\_ 3) his pant leg and \_\_\_\_\_ 4) a red, swollen leg with red streaking in the vein from his ankle all the way up past where I \_\_\_\_\_ 5) see. The patient obviously \_\_\_\_\_ 6) an advanced case of cellulitis. I \_\_\_\_\_ 7) him, "There's no OTC cream that can fix *that*," and then I quickly \_\_\_\_\_ 8) him out of the pharmacy, \_\_\_\_\_ 9) to an urgent care center across the street, and \_\_\_\_\_ 10), "If you want to keep that leg, you'll go seek medical treatment right now." Thankfully, he took my advice.

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>1.</b>	asking	<i>asked</i>	asks
<b>2.</b>	were	was	be
<b>3.</b>	rolls	rolled up	rolling
<b>4.</b>	reveal	revelled	revealed
<b>5.</b>	could	can	able
<b>6.</b>	have	had	has

7.	tells	tell	told
8.	walked	walk	walks
9	point	pointed	points
10.	says	saying	said

## 5. FUTURE CONTINUOUS

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

1) <i>What will be happening</i>	a) It's burning!
2) Are your parents	b) from 8 till 10 p.m.
3) I will be doing my tests	<i>c) at that time tomorrow?</i>
4) The teacher will be explaining the material	d) the next week. Come in time!
5) Look out!	e) coming next Friday?

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

*Example: This time next Friday they \_\_\_\_\_ in the lab*

a) will sit

**b) will be sitting**

c) are sitting

1. Don't talk to Jim from 5 to 6 – he \_\_\_\_\_ a lesson.

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 \_\_\_\_\_ Ann. 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 reporting

b) would be reporting

c) report

5. - Let's meet at the station. - OK. I \_\_\_\_\_.

a) come

b) will come

c) comes

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ for my exam on Chemistry every day.  
 a) have been working  
 b) works  
 c) work
7. Next Friday, the Rector \_\_\_\_\_ 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

**Task 3. Choose the best answer in the Future Simple or the Future Continuous a), b), or c) .**

**Intuitive thinking**

Techniques like those embodied in Chematica could usher in entirely new roles, such as chemical espionage, Grzybowski suggests. ‘If you say to me, “There’s a company in a terrorist state, and they order 100 chemicals from the west – what will they1) \_\_\_\_\_?”, I can answer that question. That’s because I know all the chemistry through this network we created. If you give me nodes on the network, I can give you points of intersection.’

Thanks to a combination of automation and outsourcing, traditional synthetic and analytical chemistry2) \_\_\_\_\_, Grzybowski predicts, while innovation 3) \_\_\_\_\_ more on new methodologies. ‘We’re not done in terms of basic mechanisms,’ he says. ‘If you look at what the Wittig reaction enabled, we need more of these breakthroughs. I think there’s enormous potential for discovery there.’

People’s intuition also probably still4) \_\_\_\_\_ in some situations, such as optimising synthetic conditions, he admits. ‘For now I don’t see how a machine that would self-optimize synthetic conditions would beat a human,’ Grzybowski says. ‘Process chemists are going to be gold,’ he adds, unless someone collects their knowledge, like the high-profile Google-powered AlphaGo system did with human game players. ‘When something is a matter of intuition, if you talk to machine learning people, they say that if they have enough data points there is no such thing as intuition.’

	A	B	C
1	be making	make	be make
2	decline	will decline	will be declining

3	will focus	will be focusing	focus
4	will need	will be needed	will be needing

## 6. PRESENT PERFECT

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

1) <i>Tom has worked</i>	a) Nick today
2) Have you seen	b) a new house
3) Tim has already bought	c) to London
4) I have never gone	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

**Task 3. Choose the best answer in the Present Perfect or the Past Simple: a), b), or c) .**

### GloFish are the first transgenic animals

"Seeing is believing with GloFish. They are absolutely stunning!" The preceding is some of the marketing material you'd read if you 1)\_\_\_\_\_ the GloFish website (GloFish, 2008). Beauty may be in the eye of the beholder, but nearly everyone would agree that these first—and, so far, only—transgenic animals 2) \_\_\_\_\_ available to the general public in the United States (except in California, pending a formal review of their potential effect on the environment) are a worthy conversation piece. A transgenic, or genetically modified, organism is one that scientists 3)\_\_\_\_\_ through recombinant DNA technology, which involves either the combining of DNA from different genomes or the insertion of foreign DNA into a genome. GloFish (Figure 1) are a type of transgenic zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) that scientists 4)\_\_\_\_\_ through the insertion of a green fluorescent protein (*gfp*) gene. Not all GloFish are green, however. Rather, there are several *gfp* gene constructs, each encoding a different colored phenotype, from fluorescent yellow to fluorescent red.

Currently, GloFish are the only recombinant-DNA animal that scientists 5)\_\_\_\_\_ for human "use" by the U.S.

	A	B	C
1	visited	have visited	has visited
2	has make	made	has made
3	altered	has altered	have altered

4	have modified	modified	has modified
	approved	have approved	have approved

## 7. 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
2) The perspectives of the speciality of biotechnology had historically been	b) many patients had decided to buy medicine online.
3) ibuprofen had been used 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 arm.

- a) he break
- b) he have broke
- c) he had broken**

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ you opened the door?

- a) have you said before
- b) had you said before
- c) had you before said

2. Last Tuesday I read an interesting book which my friend \_\_\_\_\_ to me.

- a) had recommended
- b) recommended
- c) had recomment

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ the glassware that day.

- a) had not touched

- b) did not touch  
 c) not had touch
4. Andy won the prize although he \_\_\_\_\_ any competitions before.  
 a) had not playd  
 b) had not played  
 c) had not plaied
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

**Task 3. Choose the best answer in the Past Perfect or the Past Simple: a), b), or c) .**

### **Inserting Foreign DNA into a New Host Cell**

Although Griffith and Avery 1)\_\_\_\_\_ the ability to transfer foreign genetic material into cells decades earlier, this "transformation" was very inefficient, and it 2) \_\_\_\_\_ "natural" rather than manipulated DNA. Only in the 1970s did scientists begin to use vectors to efficiently transfer genes into bacterial cells. The first such vectors3) \_\_\_\_\_ plasmids, or small DNA molecules that live naturally inside bacterial cells and replicate separately from a bacterium's chromosomal DNA.

Plasmids' utility as a DNA shuttle, or vector, was discovered by Stanford University biochemist Stanley Cohen. Scientists 4)\_\_\_\_\_ that some bacteria 5)\_\_\_\_\_ what were known as antibiotic resistance factors, or R factor-plasmids that replicated independently inside the bacterial cell. But scientists knew little about how the different R factor genes 6)\_\_\_\_\_. Cohen and his colleagues developed that system by demonstrating that calcium chloride-treated *E. coli* can be genetically transformed into antibiotic-resistant cells by the addition of purified plasmid DNA (in this case, purified R-factor DNA) to the bacteria during transformation

	A	B	C
1	demonstrated	had demonstrated	had demonstrated
2	involved	had involved	had involved
3	was	had been	were
4	established	had already established	had establish
5	had	have	had had
6	functioned	functioned	had functioned

## 8. FUTURE PERFECT

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

<b>1) By the end of the month</b>	a) they will have gone
2) I hope the rain	b) by February
3) Nick will have passed tests	<b>c) students will have done it</b>
4) By the time I arrive	d) by that Friday
5) They will have written the paper	e) will have stopped by the next Wednesday

**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 job.*

a) graduate, get

**b) have graduated, have got**

c) have graduated, get

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ the camp by 7 a.m.

a) will reach

b) reach

c) will have reached

2. I hope, we \_\_\_\_\_ half of our way by next Monday.

a) will have driven

b) are driving

c) 'll have driven

3. We'll \_\_\_\_\_ clean the room before you come.  
 a) finish  
 b) have finished
4. By the end of October we'll \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) have met  
 b) would meet  
 c) will meet
5. If we don't hurry, the party will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) finished  
 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 event by the time they meet again.  
 a) will have forgotten  
 b) 'll be forgotten  
 c) forget
8. I hope we will \_\_\_\_\_ the research tomorrow.  
 a) be doing  
 b) are doing  
 c) do
9. By the time I come they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) will have gone  
 b) will be going  
 c) will go
10. "Have you listened to the weather forecast for next Friday?"  
 – "I hope it \_\_\_\_\_ raining 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".

#### 9. 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>b) how the drug is delivered</i></b>
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 us for every lesson.*

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

1. The text-book \_\_\_\_\_ to our library.  
a) is delivered b) are delivered c) is delivers
2. The test \_\_\_\_\_ every month.  
a) is done b) is did d) done
3. The book \_\_\_\_\_ by them  
a) usually publishes b) is usually published c) is publish usually
5. His question \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday by the professors.  
a) is answered b) are answered c) answered
6. The books \_\_\_\_\_ by them  
a) isn't posted b) aren't posted c) aren't post
7. The professor \_\_\_\_\_ many questions by the 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 Connect1) \_\_\_\_\_ by the Officials with the FDA for use by individuals living with diabetes, according to a company press release. The Guardian Connect System 2) \_\_\_\_\_ 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 3) \_\_\_\_\_ 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 4) \_\_\_\_\_ 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 5) \_\_\_\_\_ by the system

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

### 10. PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE

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

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1) <b>The elemental system used in medieval alchemy</b>	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	<b>d) was developed primarily by the Persian-Arab alchemist Jābir ibn Hayyān</b>
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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the journal \_\_\_\_\_ in 2010?

a) is published    b) **was published**    c) are published

2. The book \_\_\_\_\_ by the students every day.

a) isn't read    b) **isn't be read**    c) wasn't read

3. The information \_\_\_\_\_ to the director yesterday.

a) is sent    b) are sent    c) **was sent**

4. The news \_\_\_\_\_ by people last month.

- a) is spoken    b) was spoken    c) were spoken
5. The experiment \_\_\_\_\_ usually conducted in the laboratory.  
 a) is conducted    b) was conducted    c) were conducted
6. The data \_\_\_\_\_ obtained by the scientists regularly every week.  
 a) was obtained    b) is to be obtained    c) is obtained
7. Sometimes, the students \_\_\_\_\_ a progress check.  
 a) are given    b) is given    c) was given

**Task 3. Choose the correct variant: a, b, or c)**

Piperine (Pip) 1)\_\_\_\_\_ for its multiple activities such as antidepressant, anti-epileptic, last year. However, the poor water solubility coupled with low bioavailability may inevitably hinder the application of Pip in the clinical setting. In this study, a formulation strategy 2)\_\_\_\_\_ to spontaneously resolve the low bioavailability and dose dividing issue of Pip. The matrix pellets (Pip-SR-pellets) consisting of Pip solid dispersion (Pip-SD) and hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose-K100 3)\_\_\_\_\_ to achieve an increased and sustained release profile *in vitro*. The Pip-SR-pellets 4)\_\_\_\_\_ into fast disintegrating tablets (FDTs) with a blend of excipients comprising lactose, MCC, LS-HPC, and CMS-Na. The Pip-SD 5)\_\_\_\_\_ by solubility study and XRD. The evaluation of the cross-sectional morphology of the Pip-FDTs via scanning electron microscope 6) \_\_\_\_\_ that Pip-SR-pellets maintained its structural integrity during compression and 7)\_\_\_\_\_ in the Pip-FDTs. The release profile of Pip-SR-pellets was highly consistent with the Pip-FDTs. *In vivo* pharmacokinetics study 8) \_\_\_\_\_ that the relative bioavailability of Pip-SR-pellets was approximately 2.70-fold higher than that of the pure drug, and 1.62-fold compared with that of Pip-SD. This work therefore 9) \_\_\_\_\_ a potential industrialized method could be applied to formulate poorly water-soluble drug that has dose-dividing requirement.

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
1	study	was studied	studied
2	was proposed	proposed	wasn't proposed
3	was	were	weren't
4	compact	compacted	were compacted
5	was characterized	were characterized	characterized
6	proved	prove	is proved



7	distribute	were distributed	distribute
8	demonstrate	was demonstrated	demonstrated
9	showed	show	is showed

## 11. 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>b) in future</b>
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

## 12. PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE

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

1) <i>The test paper 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 work \_\_\_\_\_ done today.

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

1. The experiments \_\_\_\_\_ this autumn.

- a) has been carried out    b) have been carried out    c) are carried out

2. The properties of the elements \_\_\_\_\_ by the scientists.

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

3. An article \_\_\_\_\_ by Tom .

- 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

**Task 3. Choose the correct answer in Past Simple, or Present Perfect: a),b) or c)**

***Automated dispensing***

Robots 1) \_\_\_\_\_ in logistics and distribution for many years, but only recently in pharmacy. In 2001, the Audit Commission’s “Spoonful of sugar” report 2) \_\_\_\_\_ the use of automation to transform pharmacy services and, since then, many UK hospitals 3) \_\_\_\_\_ dispensary robots. Pharmacy robots 4) \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce the incidence of dispensing errors, improve the speed and efficiency of the dispensing process, and optimise use of space in the pharmacy. Robot use in community pharmacy in the UK is still relatively limited. However, robots have the potential to handle high volumes of dispensing in community pharmacies, or dispensing “hubs”, and to release pharmacists to develop and deliver patient-centred services.

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
1	have been used	has been used	used
2	has advocated	advocated	has been advocated
3	has installed	has been installed	installed
4	have been shown	showed	has showed

**13. PAST PERFECT PASSIVE**

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

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

5) The work had been done

e) by the 20<sup>th</sup> 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

**Task 3. Choose the correct answer in Past Simple, or Past Perfect: a), b) or c)**

**Recombinant DNA Technology Creates Recombinant Animals**

The first actual recombinant animal cells weren't developed until about a decade after the research conducted by Berg's team, and most of the early studies involved mouse cells. In 1981, for example, Franklin Costantini and Elizabeth Lacy of the University of Oxford introduced rabbit DNA fragments containing the adult beta globin gene into murine (mouse) germ-line cells (Costantini & Lacy, 1981). (The beta globins are a family of polypeptides that serve as the subunits of hemoglobin molecules.)

Another group of scientists 1) \_\_\_\_\_ that foreign genes could be successfully integrated into murine somatic cells, but this was the first demonstration of their integration into germ cells. In other words, Costantini and Lacy were the first to engineer an entire recombinant animal (albeit with relatively low efficiency).

Interestingly, not long after the publication of his team's 1972 study, Paul Berg led a voluntary moratorium in the scientific community against certain types of recombinant DNA research. Clearly, scientists 2) \_\_\_\_\_ that the ability to manipulate the genome and mix and match genes from different organisms, even different species, raises immediate and serious questions about the potential hazards and risks of doing so—implications still being debated today.

Since these early studies, scientists 3) \_\_\_\_\_ recombinant DNA technologies to create many different types of recombinant animals, both for scientific study and for the profitable manufacturing of human proteins. For instance, mice, goats, and cows 4) \_\_\_\_\_ to create medically valuable proteins in

their milk; moreover, hormones that were once isolated only in small amounts from human cadavers can now be mass-produced by genetically engineered cells. In fact, the entire biotechnology industry is based upon the ability to add new genes to cells, plants, and animals. As scientists discover important new proteins and genes, these technologies will continue to form the foundation of future generations of discoveries and medical advances.

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
1	demonstrated	had demonstrated	was demonstrated
2	Have always been aware	had been aware	been aware
3	used	have used	was used
4	have all been engineered	have engineered	engineered

#### 14. FUTURE PERFECT PASSIVE

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

<b>1) The message will have been sent</b>	<b>a) should have been told about the time-table</b>
<b>2) All the participants of the conference</b>	<b>b) when my friends come to see me off.</b>
<b>3) All tasty things will have been eaten</b>	<b>c) by the students by July</b>
<b>4) My suitcase will have already been packed</b>	<b>d) by the time she comes.</b>
<b>5) The exams will have been already passed</b>	<b>e) by e-mail tomorrow by 10 o'clock.</b>

**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

**Task 3. Choose the correct answer : a), b) or c)**

***Barcode medicine identification***

Barcode identification of medicines 1) \_\_\_\_\_ with EP systems and 2) \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce medicine administration errors by the future times, as well as improve the completeness of the medication history. However, barcode medicine identification at the point of administration is an interruptive process and, for this reason, health professionals often develop “work arounds” to circumvent barcode scanning.

The Falsified Medicines Directive (FMD), due to be implemented in 2017, calls for unique identification of medicines at the point of dispensing, in order to combat counterfeiting. Although the exact UK system to support FMD 3) \_\_\_\_\_ this process is likely to involve barcode scanning of medicines and will therefore have a major impact on pharmacy workflow.

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
1	have been used	will have been used	have used
2	will have been shown	have been shown	shown
3	has not yet been developed	has not developed	has not develope

**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.

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

Score \_\_\_\_/10

**TOTAL SCORE** \_\_\_\_/40

## 1. KEYS

### SOME/ANY

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

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

### 2) MODALS

*Task 1* 1.- may 2.-can 3.-can 4.-may 5.-can 6.-can

*Task 2* 1.-can 2.-can 3.-should 4.-can 5.-should be 6.-cannot 7.-can

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

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

### 3) PRESENT CONTINUOUS

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

*Task 2* 1.-are doing 2.-is affecting 3.-are running out 4.-are working

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

### 4) PAST CONTINUOUS

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

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

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

### 5) FUTURE CONTINUOUS

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

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

*Task 3* 1.-a, 2.-b, 3.-a, 4.-b

### 6) 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



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

### **7) PAST PERFECT**

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

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

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

### **8) FUTURE PERFECT**

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

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

### **9) 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. -b 2.-c 3.-a 4.-c 5.-b

### **10) PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE**

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

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

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

### **11) FUTURE SIMPLE PASSIVE**

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

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

### **12) PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE**

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

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

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

### **13) PAST PERFECT PASSIVE**

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

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

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

### **14) FUTURE PERFECT PASSIVE**

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

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

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

## 1. GRAMMAR IN TABLES

### SOME, ANY, NO, their derivatives

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

### MODAL VERBS

<b>Can</b>	<b>could</b>	1. mental or physical ability 2. untrust.	1. I can swim. 2. He couldn't miss the lecture
<b>May</b>	<b>might</b>	1. permission 2. possibility	1. May I use your phone? 1. She may come back.

<b>Must</b>		1. necessity 2. Assumption	1 Must we come to the University tomorrow? 2. She must be at home now.
<b>Should</b> <b>ought to</b>		Especial advice	You should work at the laboratory.
<b>have to</b>	<b>had to</b>	Necessity or compulsory action due to circumstances	I have to get up at 7 the next morning.
<b>be to</b>	<b>was to</b> <b>were to</b>	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. <b>Adverbs used in Present Simple: always, often, never, sometimes, seldom, usually, every week</b>	

#### 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
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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 <b>finished or completed</b> action/task that occurred/happened at a <b>specific point in time</b> in the past. 'A specific time' can be diverse and can cover a long period of time but it cannot be undeterminable.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. They finished medical college last year. -.</li> <li>2. When did the firm decide to accept the offer? -</li> </ol>

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
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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 <b>simple future tense</b> 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	subject	Semantic verb	Secondary members of the
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verb			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"> <li>1. He is reading a scientific report in the library.</li> <li>2. They are carrying a new experiment.</li> </ol>

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
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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?
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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
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Had	I (he, she, it, we, you, they)	done	sentence this work by 5 o'clock yesterday?
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Interrogative form / special question

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

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

Definition	Examples
The <b>future perfect</b> 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 I (we) You (he, she, it, they)	Auxiliary verb will/shall will	Semantic verb have done have done	Secondary members of the sentence this work by 7 tomorrow. this work by 7 tomorrow.
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Negative form

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

Auxiliary verb Will/shall Will	subject I (we) you (he, she, it, they)	Semantic verb have done have done	Secondary members of the sentence this work by 7 o'clock tomorrow? this work by 7 o'clock tomorrow?
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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 <b>am/is/are V3</b>	I am taken	It is given	We are spoken about	You are discussed
Past Indefinite <b>was/were V3</b>	I was taken	It was given	We were spoken about	You were discussed
Future Indefinite <b>will be V3</b>	I shall (will) be taken	It will be given	We shall (will) be spoken about	You will be discussed
Present Perfect <b>have/has been V3</b>	I have been taken	It has been given	We have been spoken about	You have been discussed
Past Perfect <b>had been V3</b>	I had been taken	It had been given	We had been spoken about	You had been discussed

<b>Future Perfect will have been V3</b>	I will have been taken	It will have been given	We will have been spoken about	You will have been discussed
<b>Present Continuous am/is/are being V3</b>	I am being taken	It is being given	We are being spoken about	You are being discussed
<b>Past Continuous was/were being V3</b>	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 займенники, модальні дієслова, 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.

Призначено для самостійної роботи студентів спеціальності «Фармація», «Технологія парфумерно-косметичних засобів», «Клінічна фармація», «Технологія фармацевтичних засобів» та інші.

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# ТЕСТИ З ГРАМАТИКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Методичні рекомендації для самостійної роботи студентів

*За редакцією проф. Л.Г. Буданової*

Англійською мовою

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