ENGLISH GRAMMAR TESTS

METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STUDENTS’ INDEPENDENT WORK
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF UKRAINE
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PHARMACY

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Methodological recommendations for students’ independent work

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*Recommended by CMC of the National University of Pharmacy*  
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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 use. Their knowledge of medicines and the effect __________ 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 __________ correctly. Also, __________ ensure that new medicines are safe to use with other medications.

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

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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) yourselves
c) yourselves
9. I often talk to ____________ when I’m alone.
a) itself
b) myself
c) yourselves
10. My friends enjoyed ______________ at my party.
a) herselfs
b) himself
b) 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) am    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.

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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 _____________ (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.

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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 - photos**

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  b) police – polices  c) 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 is 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.

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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 luckyest

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.

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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
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.

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<td>2.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>there is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. SOME/ ANY/ NO/ NONE/ NOT

Task 1. Choose the best answer:
Example: Mary doesn’t have _____ money.
a) some
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) there aren’t</td>
<td>a) some tests in the book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) there are</td>
<td>b) a test-tube in the laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) there isn’t</td>
<td>c) any books on the table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) there is</td>
<td>d) some books on the desk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) there are</td>
<td>e) anybody in the room</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
   a) couldn’t
   b) could
   c)could no
9. Our child ______ read for now.
   a) doesn’t can
   b) cannot
   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 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 her little brother.
   a) has to
   b) have to
   c) has to
5. Who ______ there first?
   a) musts go
   b) must go
   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) mays come

21
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) mays 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 to diabetes therapy, insulin ________________ pharmacists’ most valuable weapon. Although oral therapies can offer convenience and reduce hypoglycemia risk, the glucose-lowering effects of insulin ________________ unrivaled. Unfortunately, patients may resist starting insulin for many reasons, one of which ________________ fear of needles. Injecting insulin can be painful, especially when using longer needles. Painful injections ________________ only unpleasant for patients, but can also lead to medication noncompliance and poorer health outcomes. Although longer needles ________________ often prescribed for patients with increased body fat, this practice actually ________________ clinical basis. Insulin is meant to be injected into subcutaneous tissue; human skin ________________ only 1.6 mm to 2.4 mm thick, on average. Because skin thickness ________________ significantly in overweight and ________________ patients, a 4-mm needle
sufficient to deliver insulin to subcutaneous tissue in patients of all sizes.

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<th>C</th>
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<td>come</td>
<td>doesn’t come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>isn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>remains</td>
<td>don’t remain</td>
<td>remain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>isn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>aren’t</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>is</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>doesn’t increase</td>
<td>don’t increase</td>
<td>increase</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>obeses</td>
<td>doesn’t obese</td>
<td>obese</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.
a) were living  
b) did live  
c) lived  
6. I _____ to the market myself last time, but now I don’t remember how to get there.
a) getted  
b) goted  
c) got  
7. How you ______ your finger?
a) How you cut  
b) How you cutted  
c) How did you cut  
8. Jack ______ to remember what he had done last April.
a) was tried  
b) tried  
a) tryed  
9. Looking through the paper, the teacher ______ several mistakes.
a) finded  
b) founded  
c) found  
10. He ______ Mary and ______ in love with her at first sight.
a) met, falled  
b) met, fell  
c) 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?
a) Did ___ train  
b) trained  
c) didn’t train  
2. The American Medical Association (AMA) __________ a report and statement on Pharmaceutical Expiration Dates last month.
a) issued  
b) issue  
c) issues  
3. A study conducted by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration __________ over 100 drugs, prescription and over-the-counter.
a) cover  
b) don’t cover  
c) didn’t cover  
4. The results ____________ that about 85% of them were safe and effective as far as 15 years past their expiration date.
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 ______ 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.

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<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td>can</td>
<td>able</td>
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<td>had</td>
<td>has</td>
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<td>7.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>says</td>
<td>saying</td>
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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’y 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 __________ to 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.

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

13. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

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

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

a) has
b) is carrying out
c) carry out

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) I was walking along the street</th>
<th>a) from 8 till 9 yesterday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) As I was him</td>
<td>b) Kate was doing her homework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) We were passing exams</td>
<td>c) when I met her</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4) At 6 o’clock yesterday  d) Nick was behaving well

5) At that time  e) he was talking to Mr 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) What will be happening to the specialty pharmacy landscape | 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 | c) if profitability shrinks at that period next month? |
| 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 will be sitting 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:

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

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:  

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

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 recoment

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 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

18. FUTURE PERFECT

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) By the end of the year</th>
<th>a) they will have gone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) I hope the rain</td>
<td>b) by January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Ralf will have passed exams</td>
<td>c) students will have done it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) By the time I come</td>
<td>d) by that time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 drove
   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:

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

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 deliveres

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0. approve</td>
<td>is approved</td>
<td>are approved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. indicate</td>
<td>are indicated</td>
<td>is indicated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. is based</td>
<td>are based</td>
<td>is base</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. are given</td>
<td>given</td>
<td>is given</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. gived</td>
<td>given</td>
<td>gives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>The elemental system used in medieval alchemy</td>
<td>a)were seen by early alchemists as idealized expressions of irreducible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>was initially started</td>
<td>is initially started</td>
<td>initially started</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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

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 speaken  b) will not be spoken  c) isn’t speaken

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) The letter hasn’t been  
   a) been bought today

2) The pills have already  
   b) carried out in time this week

3) The medicine has been  
   c) written by him yet

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 used

---

23. PAST PERFECT PASSIVE

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

| 1) The article had been written | 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) by that time last Monday |
| 4) The book had been read | d) after 5 o’clock last Tuesday |
| 5) The work had been done | e) by the 20th 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:

<p>| 1) The message will have been sent | 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 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>4)</strong> My suitcase will have already been packed</td>
<td><strong>d)</strong> by the time she comes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5)</strong> The exams will have been already passed</td>
<td><strong>e)</strong> by e-mail tomorrow by 10 o’clock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 assay ________ 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.

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

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/THERE ARE
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
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”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Affirmative form</th>
<th>Interrogative form</th>
<th>Negative form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1per. I am</td>
<td>I am</td>
<td>I’m</td>
<td>I am not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2per. You are</td>
<td>You are</td>
<td>You’re</td>
<td>You are not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3per. She He It</td>
<td>He’s She’s It’s</td>
<td>He’s She’s It’s</td>
<td>He’s She’s It’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>is not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1per. We Have</td>
<td>We’re</td>
<td>We’re</td>
<td>We are not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2per. You Have</td>
<td>You’re</td>
<td>You’re</td>
<td>You are not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3per. They</td>
<td>They’re</td>
<td>They’re</td>
<td>They are not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### THE VERB “TO HAVE”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Affirmative form</th>
<th>Interrogative form</th>
<th>Negative form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1per. I have</td>
<td>I have</td>
<td>I’ve</td>
<td>I do not have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2per. You have</td>
<td>You have</td>
<td>You’ve</td>
<td>You do not have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3per. He She It</td>
<td>He’s She’s It’s</td>
<td>He’s She’s It’s</td>
<td>He’s She’s It’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>has</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>does not have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1per. We Have</td>
<td>we’ve</td>
<td>we’ve</td>
<td>We do not have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2per. You Have</td>
<td>you’ve</td>
<td>you’ve</td>
<td>You do not have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3per. They</td>
<td>they’ve</td>
<td>they’ve</td>
<td>They do not have</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PLURALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns which end with</th>
<th>Nouns which end with -y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-s, - ss, - x, -sh, -tch</td>
<td>city – cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class – classes</td>
<td>day – days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box – boxes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns which end with –o</th>
<th>Nouns which end with f , -fe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- o + -es</td>
<td>- f (- fe) → yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomato – tomatoes</td>
<td>belief – beliefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1)radio – radios</td>
<td>chief – chiefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)kilo – kilos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>positive</th>
<th>comparative</th>
<th>superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1-2 syllable</strong></td>
<td>основна форма + -er</td>
<td>основна форма + -est</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warm</td>
<td>warmer</td>
<td>(the) warmest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polite</td>
<td>politer</td>
<td>(the) politest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3-5 syllables</strong></td>
<td>more + основна форма</td>
<td>(the) most + основна форма</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modern</td>
<td>more modern</td>
<td>(the) most modern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>more beautiful</td>
<td>(the) most beautiful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>exceptions</strong></td>
<td>зміна кореня</td>
<td>зміна кореня</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>(the) best</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>(the) worst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>(the) least</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>further, farther</td>
<td>(the) furthest, (the) farthest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>much, many</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>(the) most</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# THE PRONOUN AND ITS TYPES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>osob, число</th>
<th>nominative</th>
<th>objective</th>
<th>Before noun</th>
<th>After noun</th>
<th>REFLECTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 person</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>my</td>
<td>mine</td>
<td>myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 person</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>yours</td>
<td>yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 person</td>
<td>he, she, it</td>
<td>him, her, it</td>
<td>his, her, its</td>
<td>his, hers, its</td>
<td>himself, herself, itself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 person</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>our</td>
<td>ours</td>
<td>ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 person</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>yours</td>
<td>yourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 person</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>theirs</td>
<td>themselves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SOME, ANY, NO, their derivatives

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Present Indefinite represents an action which is regular or normal or true and uses the base form of the verb. 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative form.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>subject</strong></td>
<td><strong>Semantic verb</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I (we, you, they)</td>
<td>study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He (she, it)</td>
<td>studies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negative form</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>subject</strong></td>
<td><strong>Auxiliary verb</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I (we, you, they)</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He (she, it)</td>
<td>does</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative form</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auxiliary verb</strong></td>
<td><strong>subject</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>I (we, you, they)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does</td>
<td>he (she, it)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative form / special question</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interrogative word</strong></td>
<td><strong>Auxiliary verb</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>does</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question to the subject</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interrogative word</strong></td>
<td><strong>Semantic verb</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>speaks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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 end 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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The rain</td>
<td>stopped</td>
<td>half an hour ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I (you, he, she, it, we, they)</td>
<td>lived</td>
<td>there last year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Negative form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>Negative part</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I (you, he, she, it, we, they)</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>any lectures yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I (you, he, she, it, we,they)</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>pass</td>
<td>the exam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interrogative form / general question**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did</td>
<td>I (you, he, she, it, we,they)</td>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>the book?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did</td>
<td>I (you, he, she, it, we,they)</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>to London last month?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interrogative form / special question**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative word</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>I (you, he, she, it, we,they)</td>
<td>study</td>
<td>last year?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>I (you, he, she, it, we,they)</td>
<td>enter</td>
<td>the University?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question to the subject**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative word</th>
<th>Смыслове дієслово</th>
<th>Другорядні члени речення</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>helped</td>
<td>me yesterday?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The <strong>simple future tense</strong> is used when an action is promised/thought to occur in the future.</td>
<td>1. We’ll leave London on February, 2. He’ll often be away from home this year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Допоміжне дієслово</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I (we)</td>
<td>will / shall</td>
<td>visit</td>
<td>my friend tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (he, she, it, they)</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>this book</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Negative form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>Negative part</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I (we)</td>
<td>will / shall</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>study</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (he, she, it, they)</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>discuss</td>
<td>this problem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interrogative form / general question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will / shall</td>
<td>I (we)</td>
<td>help</td>
<td>me with this homework?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will</td>
<td>you (he, she, it, they)</td>
<td>repeat</td>
<td>the unknown words?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interrogative form / special question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative word</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What time</td>
<td>will / shall</td>
<td>I (we)</td>
<td>phone</td>
<td>tonight?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>you (he, she, it, they)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>tomorrow?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Question to the subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative word</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>study</td>
<td>English?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>1. He is reading a scientific report in the library. 2. They are carrying a new experiment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative form.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Auxiliary verb</td>
<td>Semantic verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>doing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He (she, it)</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>taking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (we, they)</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>translating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negative form</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Auxiliary verb</td>
<td>Semantic verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>not reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He (she, it)</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>not writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We (you, they)</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>not speaking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative form / general question</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary verb</td>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Semantic verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is</td>
<td>he (she, it)</td>
<td>learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>we (you, they)</td>
<td>carrying out</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative form / special question</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interrogative word</td>
<td>Auxiliary verb</td>
<td>Subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>he (she, it)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>we (you, they)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question to the subject</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interrogative word</td>
<td>Auxiliary verb</td>
<td>Semantic verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>is going</td>
<td>to leave the University?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>is washing up</td>
<td>the test-tubes after the experiments at this moment?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>He was working at his English at that time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

### Negative form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>Negative part</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I (he, she, it)</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>waiting</td>
<td>for them at 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (we, they)</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>discussing</td>
<td>this topic for an hour.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interrogative form / general question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Was</td>
<td>I (he, she, it)</td>
<td>giving</td>
<td>the lesson at 3 yesterday?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were</td>
<td>you (we, they)</td>
<td>walking</td>
<td>home at that moment yesterday?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interrogative form / special question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative word</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>I (he, she, it)</td>
<td>speaking</td>
<td>from 5 till 6 o’clock yesterday?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>were</td>
<td>you (we, they)</td>
<td>about</td>
<td>the whole evening?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Question to the subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative word</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Другорядні члени речення</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>reading</td>
<td>the report at the meeting at 6 p.m. yesterday?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE**

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative form.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>subject</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I (we)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (he, she, it, they)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negative form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>subject</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I (we)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (he, she, it, they)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative form / general question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auxiliary verb</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will/shall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative form / special question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interrogative word</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question to the subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interrogative word</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>I have just learnt these English words. I have already read this book</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I (we, you, they)</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>to London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He (she, it)</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>to London.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Negative form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>Negative part</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I (we, you, they)</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>to London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He (she, it)</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>to London.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interrogative form / general question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have</td>
<td>I (we, you, they)</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>to London?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has</td>
<td>He (she, it)</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>to London?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interrogative form / special question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative word</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>I (we, you, they)</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>to London?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>he (she, it)</td>
<td>been?</td>
<td>to London?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Question to the subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative word</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>to London?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PAST PERFECT TENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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. –</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I (he, she, it, we, you, they)</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>done</td>
<td>this work by 5 o’clock yesterday.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Negative form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>Negative part</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I (he, she, it, we, you, they)</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>done</td>
<td>this work by 5 o’clock yesterday.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interrogative form / general question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Had</td>
<td>I (he, she, it, we, you, they)</td>
<td>done</td>
<td>this work by 5 o’clock yesterday.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interrogative form / special question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative word</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>I (he, she, it, we, you, they)</td>
<td>done</td>
<td>by 5 o’clock yesterday?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Question to the subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative word</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>done</td>
<td>this work by 5 o’clock yesterday?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FUTURE PERFECT TENSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The <strong>future perfect</strong> 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,</td>
<td>I will have finished the work by 5 o’clock. She will have translated the article by 5 o’clock tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I (we)</td>
<td>will/shall</td>
<td>have done</td>
<td>this work by 7 tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (he, she, it, they)</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>have done</td>
<td>this work by 7 tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Negative form.

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

### Interrogative form / general question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will/shall</td>
<td>I (we)</td>
<td>have done</td>
<td>this work by 7 o’clock tomorrow?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will</td>
<td>you (he, she, it, they)</td>
<td>have done</td>
<td>this work by 7 o’clock tomorrow?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interrogative form / special question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative word</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How</td>
<td>will/shall</td>
<td>I (we)</td>
<td>have done</td>
<td>this work by 7 o’clock tomorrow?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>you (he, she, it, they)</td>
<td>have done</td>
<td>by 7 o’clock tomorrow?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Question to the subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogative word</th>
<th>Auxiliary verb</th>
<th>Semantic verb</th>
<th>Secondary members of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>have done</td>
<td>this work by 7 o’clock tomorrow?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>have done</td>
<td>this work by 7 o’clock tomorrow?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tense</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>HE, SHE, IT</th>
<th>WE</th>
<th>YOU, THEY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Indefinite</td>
<td><em>am/is/are V3</em></td>
<td><em>I am taken</em></td>
<td><em>It is given</em></td>
<td><em>We are spoken about</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Indefinite</td>
<td><em>was/were V3</em></td>
<td><em>I was taken</em></td>
<td><em>It was given</em></td>
<td><em>We were spoken about</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Indefinite</td>
<td><em>will be V3</em></td>
<td><em>I shall (will) be taken</em></td>
<td><em>It will be given</em></td>
<td><em>We shall (will) be spoken about</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td><em>have/has been V3</em></td>
<td><em>I have been taken</em></td>
<td><em>It has been given</em></td>
<td><em>We have been spoken about</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
<td><em>had been V3</em></td>
<td><em>I had been taken</em></td>
<td><em>It had been given</em></td>
<td><em>We had been spoken about</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Perfect</td>
<td><em>will have been V3</em></td>
<td><em>I will have been taken</em></td>
<td><em>It will have been given</em></td>
<td><em>We will have been spoken about</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Continuous</td>
<td><em>am/is/are being V3</em></td>
<td><em>I am being taken</em></td>
<td><em>It is being given</em></td>
<td><em>We are being spoken about</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Continuous</td>
<td><em>was/were being V3</em></td>
<td><em>I was being taken</em></td>
<td><em>It was being given</em></td>
<td><em>We were being spoken about</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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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ТЕСТИ З ГРАМАТИКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ
Методичні рекомендації для самостійної роботи студентів

За редакцією проф. Л.Г. Буданової

Англійською мовою
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