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**DIFFERENT MEANS OF EXPRESSING FUTURE
ACTIONS = РАЗЛИЧНЫЕ СПОСОБЫ ПЕРЕДАЧИ
БУДУЩИХ ДЕЙСТВИЙ**

Методические указания
к практическим занятиям по дисциплине
" Практическая грамматика английского языка "
для студентов 1-2 курсов
направления 6.020303 «Филология»
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Different Means of Expressing Future Actions = Различные способы передачи будущих действий: Метод. указания к практическим занятиям по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика английского языка» для студентов 1-го и 2-го курсов направления 6.020303 «Филология» специальности 7.02030304 «Перевод» дневной формы обучения / Сост. В.П.Голубев, М.И.Омельяненко. – Севастополь: Изд-во СевНТУ, 2011. – 28 с.

Цель методических указаний: обобщение грамматического материала, касающегося различных способов выражения будущих действий в английском языке и закрепления навыков их использования в речи.

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CONTENTS

1. Different Means of Expressing Future Actions	4
1.1. The Future Indefinite Tense	4
1.2. The Future Continuous Tense	6
1.3. The Future Perfect	6
1.4. The Future Perfect Continuous	7
1.5. The Present Indefinite	7
1.6. The Present Continuous	8
1.7. The “to be going to” form	9
1.8. The “be + to-infinitive” form	10
1.9. Different phrases and forms	10
2. Different Means of Expressing Future Actions Compared	11
2.1. The Present Indefinite Tense and the Present Continuous Tense compared	11
2.2. The Future Continuous Tense and the Present Continuous Tense compared	11
2.3. The Future Continuous Tense and the Future Indefinite Tense compared	12
2.4. The “to be going to” form and the Future Indefinite Tense compared	12
3. Exercises	13
4. The Test	22
5. The Keys	23
Bibliography	28

1. DIFFERENT MEANS OF EXPRESSING FUTURE ACTIONS

The future tense is a verb form that marks the event described by the verb as not having happened yet, but expected to happen in the future (in an absolute tense system), or to happen subsequent to some other event, whether that is past, present, or future (in a relative tense system).

All future actions are by nature hypothetical. Owing to that, ways of expressing future actions – in addition to the meaning of futurity are often associated with various other modal meanings, such as intention, willingness, readiness, obligation, assurance, expectation and the like. That explains why English is rich in means of referring an action to the future.

There are several ways of expressing future actions in present-day English. Some of these forms can be regarded as purely grammatical ways of expressing future actions; others are on the border-line between lexical and grammatical means. They are:

- the Future Indefinite
- the Future Continuous
- the Future Perfect
- the Future Perfect Continuous
- the Present Indefinite
- the Present Continuous
- the “to be going to” form
- the “be + to-infinitive” form
- different phrases and forms

1.1. The Future Indefinite

The Future Indefinite is used differently with dynamic and stative verbs. With stative verbs the Future Indefinite is used to express any action referring to the future, without any restrictions.

e.g. His suggestion *will interest* you enormously.

You'll *think* his ideas absurd.

She'll *know* the truth soon.

He'll *be* here at six.

The other means of expressing future actions are not common with stative verbs — some of them seem to be impossible with these verbs (e.g. the Present Continuous, the Future Continuous, partly the Present Indefinite) while others are uncommon (e.g. the “going-to” form).

Although the number of stative verbs is limited, they are in frequent use, which makes the role of the Future Indefinite very important in English.

With dynamic verbs the Future Indefinite is used freely only under certain conditions:

a) in the principal clause of a complex sentence with a clause of time, condition, concession and sometimes purpose.

e.g. We *shall catch* the train if we start now.

We *ll talk* about it whenever he comes.

I *m putting* this letter on top of the pile so that he *ll read* it first.

Other means of expressing future actions are uncommon in this case.

b) in passive constructions

e.g. She *will be paid* in cash.

He *ll be voted* down.

c) to express a succession of actions in the future. No other means seems to be suitable here:

e.g. I *shall prepare* you a nice little dinner and then we *ll leave* you.

I *ll take* a walk to the sea and on my way back I *ll buy* you a newspaper.

d) when the time of the realization of the action is indefinite or when its realization is remote. Such sentences often contain adverbial modifiers of indefinite time, e.g. *always, forever, in future, never, some day* and the like.

e.g. Life *will teach* her a lesson.

We *shall meet* again *one day*.

e) to denote actions whose realization is uncertain, doubtful or merely supposed, as their fulfillment depends on some implied condition. In this case we sometimes find such attitudinal adverbs in the sentence as *certainly, definitely, perhaps, possibly, probably, of course* and the like.

e.g. You mustn't cry. Please, don't, or I *shall go* to pieces.

She *ll definitely make* a fool of herself

f) to express the speaker's opinions, assumptions, speculations about the future. These may be introduced by verbs such as *assume, be afraid, be/feel sure, believe, daresay, doubt, expect, hope, know, suppose, think, wonder* or accompanied by adverbs such as *perhaps, possibly, probably*.

e.g. (I *suppose*) they *ll sell* the house.

(I *ve no doubt*) you *ll explain* it perfectly.

g) to express habitual actions which will take place in the future.

e.g. Spring *will come* again.

Other men *will climb* these stairs and *sit* at my desk.

If dynamic verbs are used in the Future Indefinite under conditions other than those described above, the sentences become modally coloured. This occurs owing to the fact that the auxiliaries *shall* and *will* preserve their modal meanings.

h) to express *intention* at the moment of decision.

e.g. BILL (to MARY): The phone is ringing

MARY: I *ll answer* it.

Note. The Future Indefinite is used in the following stereotyped sentences:

I *ll ask* you to excuse me.

You *ll excuse* me, Gardner.

Well, we *ll see*.

It *ll do* you good.

It *won't do* them harm to cool their heads a bit.

You've got a mind like a steel trap. You *ll go* far.

No good *will come* of it.

1.2. The Future Continuous

The Future Continuous is used to express:

1) an action in progress at a definite future moment. The precise time limits of the action are not specified and the future moment at which the action takes place is usually indicated by an adverbial modifier or is clear from the context or situation.

e.g. We *ll just be beginning* the experiments then, and my contract here ends this summer.

God knows what I *shall be saying* in a minute.

However, in present-day English this original meaning of the Future Continuous is not so common since it is seldom required by the situation.

2) logical assumption about somebody's actions in the present

e.g. He *will be sleeping* now (It's midnight).

3) when we ask politely about someone's plans for the near future

e.g. *Will* Helen *be using* the fax machine for long? I have to send a fax.

4) an action which the speaker expects to take place in the future in the natural course of events. It may be used with or without time indications and generally refers to the near future though it is also possible to use it for a more distant future.

e.g. e.g. I *ll be seeing* Mary at school tomorrow.

Note: The following examples in which the Future Continuous is used with stative verbs:

We *shall be wanting* to start in less than twelve hours' time.

She says she *ll be seeing* you tomorrow.

I *ll be knowing* all about it very soon.

1.3. The Future Perfect Tense

The Future Perfect is used to express:

- 1) an action accomplished before a given future moment which is usually indicated by an adverbial modifier, usually with *before*, *by*, *by then*, *by the time*, *till/until*
 e.g. By the end of July he *will have been* in Athens for two months.
By/before are used with the Future Perfect Tense in positive sentences,
until is used in negative sentences:
 e.g. She *will have cleaned* the house by 6 o'clock.
 She *won't have cleaned* the house until 6 o'clock.
- 2) logical assumptions about somebody's actions
 e.g. He *will have gone* to sleep by now.
 The Future Perfect is not used very often owing to the fact that is seldom required by the situation.

1.4. The Future Perfect Continuous

The Future Perfect Continuous is hardly ever used; situations which require it very seldom arise. It denotes actions which begin before a certain moment of time in the future and go on up to that moment or into it. It emphasises the duration of an action. The Future Perfect Continuous is used usually with *by...for*:

e.g. By the end of this year, he *will have been lecturing* at this college for ten years.

By next Sunday, they *will have been living* here for two weeks.

1.5. The Present Indefinite

The Present Indefinite may be used to express future actions. This occurs in four different cases:

- 1) its use is structurally dependent, i.e. compulsory in subordinate clauses of time, condition and concession when the action refers to the future.
 Clauses of time referring to the future may be introduced by the conjunctions *when*, *while*, *till*, *until*, *before*, *after*, *as soon as* and *once*:
 e.g. Let me know *as soon as* you *make* your decision.
 She *won't go* to bed *till* you *come*.
 Clauses of condition are introduced by the conjunctions *if*, *unless*, *on condition (that)*, *provided (providing)* and *in case*:
 e.g. I *won't call* you *unless* I *need* help.
If you *send* me a line to my club, it'll be forwarded at once.
 Clauses of concession are introduced by the conjunctions *even if*, *even though*, *no matter how*, *whenever*, *whatever*, *however*, etc.:
 e.g. *Even if* he *hates* me I shall never do him any harm.
 I shall have dinner *whenever* it is ready.
- Note:** The Future Indefinite is used:
 a) in special questions beginning with the pronominal adverb *when*:

- e.g. When *will* he *complete* the project?
- b) in object clauses introduced by the conjunctions *when* and *if* (= whether):
 e.g. I wonder *if* it *will be* cloudy tomorrow.
 I don't know *when* she *will come*.
- 2) its use is lexically dependent in object clauses after *to see (to)*, *to take care and to make (be) sure*:
 e.g. He *will take care* that no one *interferes* with them.
 I'll see that the lady *is properly looked after*.
- 3) the use of the Present Indefinite with reference to the immediate future is structurally dependent in some special questions:
 e.g. What *do we do* next? (Что будем сейчас делать?)
 Where *do we go* now? (Куда сейчас пойдём?)
 What *happens* next? (Что сейчас будет?)
 You look ill. Why *don't you go* home? (Ты плохо выглядишь. Почему бы тебе не пойти домой?)
- 4) the Present Indefinite may be used to indicate a future action which is certain to take place according to a timetable, programme, schedule, command or arrangement worked out for a person or persons officially. In this case the sentence usually contains an indication of time:
 e.g. Can you tell me what time the game *starts* today, please? (according to the schedule)
 You see, in six weeks his regiment *goes* back to the front (according to the command).

1.6. The Present Continuous Tense

The Present Continuous is used to express a future action as definitely settled due to one's previous decision. The action is going to take place in the near future and the time is, as a rule, indicated in the sentence by means of such adverbial modifiers as *tonight*, *next week*, *in a few days*, etc.

e.g. She *is coming* to lunch on Thursday.

Patrick, *are we doing* anything at the weekend?

This use of the Present Continuous is also possible without any time indications and then the action refers to the immediate future.

e.g. And now I must go as we *are dining* out.

I'm just *going* upstairs to change and pack.

When the Present Continuous is used to refer an action to the future, the future is regarded as fixed and the speaker is certain that it will take place.

With verbs of movement from one place to another, e.g. *arrive*, *come*, *drive*, *fly*, *go*, *leave*, *start*, *travel*, verbs indicating position, e.g. *stay*, *remain*, and the verbs *do* and *have* (food or drink), the Present Continuous can be used

more widely. It can express a decision or plan without any definite arrangement.

e.g. What *are you doing* next Saturday?

The neighbours *are coming* in to watch television.

With stative verbs the Future Indefinite should be applied to refer an action to the future. However, the verb *to see*, when it is used for a deliberate action (*see to/about, see someone off/out/home* etc., *see* meaning 'meet by appointment'), can be used in the Continuous Tenses:

e.g. I'm *seeing* him tomorrow (= I have an appointment with him).

To be can be used in the Continuous Tenses when it forms part of a passive verb:

e.g. He *is being met* at the station tonight.

Our new piano *is being delivered* this afternoon.

Note: In questions beginning with *when* the Present Continuous always refers the action to the future.

e.g. When *is he coming*?

When *are you going* back?

1.7. To Be Going to form

To be going to + infinitive is an important means of referring an action to the future which is frequently used in modern English. It is convenient to refer to it as the "*going-to form*". The verb *to go* is actually not the Present Continuous here. It is the Present Continuous only in form, its use has become idiomatic in this combination.

The "*going-to form*" may have the following meanings:

1) it serves to express premeditated intention which means that the person denoted by the subject has been planning for some time to perform the action, has been thinking of it, that some preparation for the action has been in progress. Indications of time are optional in this case:

e.g. I'm *not going to live* at home.

She's *going to explain* that tomorrow.

Although this means of referring an action to the future is frequently found in English, its application is somewhat restricted – it is mainly found with dynamic verbs. An important exception to the rule, however, is the verb *to be* which often occurs in this construction:

e.g. He *is going to be* a solicitor.

The trip *is going to be* wonderful.

The verbs *to go* and *to come* are rarely found with the "*going-to form*". Thus, *He is going to go* or *He is going to come* are uncommon in English. These verbs are generally used in the Present Continuous instead:

e.g. Oh, are you *going* to Italy?

Are you *coming*, Mother?

The "*going-to form*" can be used with time clauses when we wish to emphasize the subject's intention:

e.g. He *is going to be* a dentist when he grows up.

What *are you going to do* when you get your degree?

2) It may also be used to show the speaker's feeling that the action is imminent, that it is unavoidable in the near future. No indication of time is generally needed in this case:

e.g. Look at those clouds! It's *going to rain*.

It can be used in this way after such verbs as *be sure/afraid, believe, think*:

e.g. How pale that girl is! I am sure she *is going to faint*.

1.8. The "Be+To-Infinitive Form"

To be+infinitive (with *to*), like the Present Continuous, serves to indicate a previous arrangement, plan or instruction but in addition to that meaning it generally implies obligation resulting from that arrangement. Besides, it differs from the Present Continuous in that it does not necessarily refer the action to the near future. The verb *to be* in this combination is regarded as a modal verb.

Since a previous arrangement is the basic meaning of this combination and the action always refers to the future, no special indication of time is needed in the sentence, though the time may be mentioned if necessary.

e.g. The meeting *is to take* place on Wednesday.

The meaning of obligation may become so strong that "*to be+infinitive*" sometimes expresses orders or instructions which are to be carried out in the future.

e.g. You *are not to leave* the premises until 17:00.

1.9. Different Phrases and Forms

The "*be about+to-infinitive*", "*be on the point of+gerund*" forms are used to express an immediate future:

e.g. They *are about to leave*.

They *are on the point of leaving*.

The future tense can also express the phrases "*be due to+infinitive*", "*be bound to+infinitive*":

e.g. Works on the stadium *are due to start* in July.

Unless he works very hard, he *is bound to fail* his exam.

Examples of various future forms

Imagine that we ask five people about their plans for the following Saturday. We say:

What *are you doing/going to do* on Saturday?

- (a) Peter has arranged to play golf with George; so he will say:
I'm playing/going to play golf with George.
- (b) Mary has decided to stay at home and make jam; so she will say:
I'm staying/going to stay at home. I'm going to make jam.
- (c) Andrew's plans depend on the weather; so he may say:
If it's fine I'll work/I'm going to work in the garden.
- (d) Ann hasn't made any plans, but she may say:
Perhaps I'll take/I expect I'll take/I'll probably take/I suppose I'll take my children for a walk.
- (e) Bill always has to work on Saturdays; so he will say:
Oh, I'll be working as usual

2. DIFFERENT MEANS OF EXPRESSING FUTURE ACTIONS COMPARED

2.1. The Present Indefinite Tense and the Present Continuous Tense Compared

The differences between them are:

- 1) The Present Indefinite is more impersonal than the Present Continuous.
 e.g. I'm leaving tonight = I have decided to leave
 I leave tonight = it is part of a plan not necessarily made by me.
- 2) The Present Indefinite can also sound more formal than the Present Continuous.
 e.g. A big store planning to open a new branch is more likely to say *Our new branch opens next week* than *Our new branch is opening next week*.
- 3) The Present Indefinite is sometimes used where the Present Continuous would sound a bit clumsy, e.g. when speaking of a series of proposed future actions, like plans for a journey:
 e.g. We *leave* at six, *arrive* in Dublin at ten and *take* the plane on . . . instead of
 We are leaving at six, arriving in Dublin at ten and taking the plane on . . .

2.2. The Future Continuous Tense and the Present Continuous Tense Compared

The Future Continuous is somewhat similar to the Present Continuous, but differs from it in the following points. The Present Continuous Tense implies a deliberate future action. The Future Continuous Tense usually implies an action which will occur in the normal course of events. It is therefore less definite and more casual than the Present Continuous:

e.g. *I am seeing* Tom tomorrow.

I'll be seeing Tom tomorrow.

The first implies that Tom or the speaker has deliberately arranged the meeting, but the second implies that Tom and the speaker will meet in the ordinary course of events (perhaps they work together). This difference is not always very important, however, and very often either tense can be used. The Present Continuous can only be used with a definite time and for the near future, while the Future Continuous can be used with or without a definite time and for the near or distant future.

e.g. I am meeting him tomorrow

I'll be meeting him tomorrow/next year/some time (or without a time expression at all).

2.3. The Future Continuous Tense and the Future Indefinite Tense Compared

The Future Indefinite Tense expresses future with intention. The Future Continuous expresses future without intention.

e.g. *I'll write* to Mr Pitt and tell him about Tom's new house (the verb expresses intention, the speaker announces a deliberate future action in accordance with his own wishes).

I'll be writing to Mr Pitt and I'll tell him about Tom's new house (the verb expresses no intention, it is a mere statement of fact and implies that this letter to Mr Pitt will be written either as a matter of routine or for reasons unconnected with Tom's new house).

The Future Indefinite Tense can express invitation, request or command:

e.g. Will you have a cigarette?

Will you help me to lift the piano?

You will work in this room.

The Future Continuous can have none of the above meanings:

e.g. *Will* you please *bring* the piano in here? (request) ~ Yes sir/OK.

Will you *be bringing* the piano in here? (question only) ~ Yes, I think I will or No, I think I'll put it upstairs.

You *will work* in this office (command).

You *will be working* here (only a statement).

The Present Continuous could be used here instead of the Future Continuous, provided that a time expression was added.

2.4. To Be Going-to form and the Future Indefinite Tense Compared

Very often we can use either the "going-to form" or the Future Indefinite Tense, but there are differences between them, as a result of which there are occasions when only one of them is possible.

- 1) The chief difference is that the “*going-to form*” always implies a premeditated intention, and often an intention + plan. The Future Indefinite Tense implies intention alone, and this intention is usually, though not necessarily, unpremeditated. If, therefore, preparations for the action have been made, we must use the “*going-to form*”:

e.g. I have bought some bricks and I'm *going to build* a garage.

If the intention is clearly unpremeditated, we must use the Future Indefinite Tense:

e.g. There is somebody at the hall door. ~ I'll *go* and *open* it.

When the intention is neither clearly premeditated nor clearly unpremeditated, either the “*going-to form*” or the Future Indefinite Tense may be used:

e.g. I *will climb/am going to climb* that mountain one day.

I *won't tell/am not going to tell* you my age.

But the Future Indefinite Tense is the best way of expressing determination:

e.g. I *will help* you (with stress on *will* = this means 'I definitely intend to help you').

- 2) the Future Indefinite Tense in the affirmative is used almost entirely for the first person. Second and third person intentions are therefore normally expressed by the “*going-to form*”:

e.g. He *is going to resign*.

Are you *going to leave* without paying?

But in the negative *won't* can be used for all persons:

e.g. He *isn't going to resign*.

He *won't resign*.

Note: *Won't* used for a negative intention normally means 'refuse':

e.g. He *won't resign* = He refuses to resign.

He *isn't going to resign* = He doesn't intend to resign.

- 3) The “*going-to form*” usually refers to the fairly immediate future, the Future Indefinite Tense can refer either to the immediate or to the more remote future.

3. EXERCISES

I. Explain the use of the Future Indefinite in the following sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. I'm sure he will agree to show us how to use the Internet.
2. What would you like, sir? – I will have a steak and a salad, please.
3. If buses have stopped running, we will take a taxi from the station to the hotel.

4. I won't cook anything special but we can have an omelette and a rice salad.
5. Don't get up. I will answer the phone.
6. The Browns will build an extension to their house next summer.
7. I'm really hungry. – I'll make you some tomato soup, then.
8. I'm not sure when I'll finish my next article.
9. I will set my alarm clock. I don't want to wake up late.
10. “I think I'll do a design course at university”, Bill said.
11. People will start living on other planets in 50 years' time.
12. In the future my country will be richer than it is now.
13. Our class will do well in the English exam in the summer.
14. Autumn will come soon.
15. I will wait for you.
16. I shall be there, I promise you.
17. It will rain tomorrow.
18. Let's play, shall we?

II. Translate into English.

1. Я думаю, он не придёт на собрание.
2. О! Да ты промок! Я принесу одеяло.
3. Посмотрим, что мы можем для вас сделать.
4. Может, мы останемся дома и посмотрим телевизор сегодня вечером.
5. Ты завтра будешь на работе?
6. Мы будем дома после семи.
7. Скоро стемнеет.
8. Возможно, я увижу его через несколько дней.
9. Он не скажет ей об этом.
10. Она не пойдет на вечеринку с нами.
11. Они не смогут помочь нам.
12. Думаю, завтра пойду в тренажёрный зал.
13. У тебя свитер грязный! – Я постираю его.

III. Explain the use of the Future Continuous in the following sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. I won't be able to answer the phone in the afternoon. I'll be giving a talk at a conference.
2. Why don't you drop by on Wednesday night? – I'll be watching a tennis match.
3. We shouldn't disturb Tricia tonight. She will be writing her article.
4. Megan will be working as a columnist in a fashion magazine.
5. Alice will be crying now.
6. This time tomorrow I'll be flying to Bucharest.

7. You'd better not call Justine right now. She'll be heading for the train station.
8. Will Tom be speaking on the phone for long? I have to make a call.
9. What will you be doing at 10 pm tonight?

IV. Translate into English.

1. Когда ты прилетишь в Бостон, я буду спать.
2. Что ты будешь делать в это время на следующей неделе?
3. Мы будем обедать, когда начнётся фильм.
4. Возможно, мы будем сидеть в баре весь вечер, как обычно.
5. В обед я поеду в город. Тебя подвезти?
6. В субботу в это время я буду ставить палатку возле озера.
7. А Энн долго ещё будет работать на компьютере? Мне нужно напечатать договор.
8. Когда вы придете в библиотеку, я буду сидеть у центрального окна.

V. Comment on the use of the Future Perfect and the Future Perfect Continuous Tenses.

1. It's my parents' anniversary next week. They will have been married for twenty years.
2. Come and see me at eleven. I will have had breakfast by then.
3. By Saturday I will have been sitting on the diet for a month.
4. If all goes well, I will have left school in four years' time.
5. At \$50 a month, I will have saved \$600 by the end of the year.
6. By autumn I will have been studying German for 5 years.
7. If he is not careful, he will have spent all his money before the end of his holiday.

VI. Contrast the Future Perfect with the Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. By 2020, he ... (publish) eleven books.
2. He ... (become) a professor by the time he's thirty-five.
3. By the end of next month, he ... (work) here for five years.
4. One can never be sure, but I think Alex ... (cope) with his duties in the end.
5. I ... (work) here for ten years next week.
6. The train ... (leave) when you arrive.
7. You can call me at work at 8am. I ... (arrive) at the office by
8. When he finally reaches Vienna, Tom ... (drive) for 10 hours.
9. He will be tired when he arrives. He ... (travel) for 24 hours.
10. They will be tired when they arrive. They ... (sleep) for a long time.

VII. Translate the following sentences. Use the Future Perfect or the Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. К завтрашнему дню он уедет из Парижа.
2. К 2015 году она уже будет жить в Москве в течение 60 лет.
3. К концу года он будет преподавать в этом колледже 10 лет.
4. Когда он позвонит, я уже уйду.
5. К 2050 году ученые уже найдут средство излечения от рака.
6. К концу месяца она будет отдыхать уже 5 сутки.
7. К тому времени, как она вернется, я уже закончу работу над докладом.
8. Мэри не будет дома, когда ты приедешь. – Правда? А куда она уйдет?
9. К тому времени самолёт уже приземлится.

VIII. Open the brackets using the Future Indefinite, the Future Continuous, the Future Perfect or the Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. By Friday afternoon, Diane ... (prepare) all her dishes for the dinner party.
2. Diane can't go with you on Friday morning because she ... (prepare) the dishes for the dinner party.
3. I ... (clean) before you come round so we can spend the whole day together.
4. Don't come round before 9:00 tomorrow morning. I ... (clean) as I do every Friday.
5. This time next month, we ... (travel) around Africa.
6. Don't buy a new sweater. I ... (knit) one for you.
7. Tina ... (buy) gifts in the city centre all day tomorrow.
8. By the end of next week, the Thurstons ... (build) an extension to their house.
9. By January, I ... (work) here for two months.
10. You look gorgeous in that dress. – Really? I ... (buy) it.
11. When is your maths exam? – Well, this time tomorrow I ... (sit) for it.
12. I suppose your report isn't ready yet. – Don't worry. I ... (finish) it by tomorrow.
13. I don't think I ... (buy) that car.

IX. Explain the use of the Present Indefinite in the following sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. The concert starts in 4 hours.
2. Whatever you do, don't tell him that I told you this.
3. Where do we go now?
4. When he arrives he'll tell us all about the match.

5. He will make sure that his son is looked after in a proper way.
6. If you see Tom tomorrow could you ask him to ring me?
7. Unless you start at once you'll be late.
8. However rich people are, they always seem anxious to make more money.
9. You can camp here provided you leave no mess.
10. As soon as he earns any money he spends it.
11. We leave London at 10.00 next Tuesday and arrive in Paris at 13.00.

X. Fill in the blanks with the Present Indefinite or the Future Indefinite Tense.

Before you 1)... (take) your exams at the end of this term, there are a few things you should bear in mind: Once you 2)... (know) the exact dates and times of your exams, it 3)... (be) wise to make out a revision timetable for yourself. If you 4)... (organise) your time properly, you 5)... (be) more likely to get good grades. Before you 6)... (start) revising put all your notes into some kind of order and whenever you 7)... (come across) any key points write them on separate pieces of paper. Remember that as long as you 8)... (approach) your exams in a calm and structured way, you 9)... (feel) more confident about what you're doing. Whenever you 10)... (feel) under stress you should take a break and do something relaxing for a while. And, finally, the night before you 11)... (sit) the exam, go to bed early and get a good night's sleep. If you 12)... (follow) this advice, you 13)... (pass) your exams with flying colours. Good luck!

XI. Translate into English.

1. Они придут, даже если мы их предупредим.
2. Подожди, пока я закончу.
3. Следующий поезд отправляется через час.
4. Почему ты не отведёшь детей домой?
5. Позвони мне, когда мама вернётся домой.
6. Самолет прилетает завтра в 5.
7. Что будем делать сейчас?
8. Мой отец едет в Лондон на следующей неделе.
9. Я пойду туда, если не будет дождя.
10. Если он придёт, я спрошу его об этом.
11. Премьер-министр прибывает в понедельник.
12. Ваша жена приезжает в понедельник?
13. Он работает в следующую субботу.

XII. Choose between the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous Tense.

1. I ... (play) with David tomorrow.

2. Our plane ... (take off) at six in the morning.
3. What time ... the last train ... (leave)?
4. We ... (not go) to Jessica's this evening, she's ill.
5. School ... (start) at 8.45.
6. When ... we ... (go) to the cinema?
7. The exam ... (not finish) until 3.30.
8. The match ... (finish) at 4.45.
9. Do you want come to supper? – Thank you for your invitation, but I ... (have) dinner with a client this evening.
10. Dave ... (fly) to Rome tomorrow.

XIII. Translate into English.

1. Мы ужинаем в ресторане сегодня вечером. Мы уже заказали столик.
2. Я уезжаю завтра.
3. Они уезжают в Лондон сегодня вечером.
4. Они могут завтра поиграть с тобой в теннис. Они не работают.
5. Что ты будешь делать на следующих выходных?
6. Когда ты начинаешь новую работу?
7. После работы я встречаюсь с друзьями.
8. Разве он не идёт с нами сегодня вечером?

XIV. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous Tense or the Future Indefinite Tense.

1. I am sure that I (recognize) him.
2. I (see) her tomorrow.
3. He (play) in a tennis match on Friday.
4. She (come) back home on Monday.
5. We (know) tonight.
6. You pay and I (owe) you the money.
7. I (believe) it when I see it.
8. I (have) my car repainted next week.
9. I hope that you (have) a good time tomorrow.
10. His speech (be) broadcast tonight.
11. The window-cleaner (come) at eight tomorrow.
12. Tom (catch) the 7.40 train.
13. Where you (meet) them? – I (meet) them at midnight in the middle of the wood.
14. Look! I've broken the teapot. What Mrs Pitt (say)? – She (not mind); she never liked it.
15. He has cut my hair too short. – Don't worry; it (grow) again very quickly.

XV. Open the brackets using the Future Indefinite Tense, the Present Continuous Tense or “be going to” form and comment on their use. Translate the following sentences.

1. I hope that your holiday ... (be) very nice.
2. Our team have already given away three goals, so they ... (lose) the game.
3. All his books have been bestsellers and this one ... probably ... (make) millions of pounds as well.
4. ... you ... (do) anything on Saturday night?
5. How about lunch on Tuesday then? – Sorry, I can't. I ... (visit) a dentist at lunchtime.
6. Jane has passed all her exams and she ... (study) in Prague next year.
7. I'm sure Jim ... (manage) to lose ten pounds in a month if that's what he's decided.
8. He rides that motorbike much too fast. He ... (have) an accident soon.
9. We've got some bad news. We ... (come) tomorrow.
10. Don't worry! She ... (be) here soon.
11. I don't like this TV programme. – Ok, I ... (turn) it off.
12. Because people are living longer there ... (be) more old people in the future.
13. All mobile phones ... (have) a 3D image by 2005.
14. I ... (have) lunch for about two hours. And then at four I ... (stop) for tea.
15. I think that in a hundred years' time every big city ... (have) five airports.
16. Look at the clouds. It ... (snow).

XVI. Translate into English using the Future Indefinite Tense, the Present Continuous Tense or “be going to” form.

1. Я не думаю, что моя семья останется в этом городе.
2. В четверг я пойду в клуб.
3. На каникулах я собираюсь позаниматься английским языком.
4. Что ты собираешься делать вечером? – Не знаю, может, посмотрю фильм.
5. Эти сумки такие тяжёлые. – Я понесу их.
6. Лучше поторопиться! Сейчас пойдёт дождь.
7. Я уверен, я сдам экзамен на этот раз.
8. Он не знает, как разжечь костёр. Да он обожжётся!
9. Я знаю! Мы покрасим гостиную в голубой цвет.
10. Я думаю, я закажу пиццу.
11. Я собираюсь переехать в Мае.
12. Через 100 лет всю работу будут делать роботы.
13. Я собираюсь навестить дядю в Испании.
14. У мистера Смита сейчас переговоры. Он освободится через час.
15. Я собираюсь изучать немецкий язык.

XVII. Open the brackets using the Future Continuous or the Present Continuous Tense. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. He ... (use) the car this afternoon.
2. The strikers ... (return) to work next week.
3. In a few days time we ... (fly) over the Pyrenees.
4. When you arrive I probably ... (pick) fruit.
5. The garden ... (look) its best next month.
6. My grandparents ... (celebrate) their golden wedding next week.
7. He ... (start) a new job on Friday.
8. I'll call for her at ten. – No, don't; she still ... (have) breakfast then.
9. I ... (wait) for you when you come out.
10. I ... (go) to the dentist tomorrow.
11. The Prime Minister ... (fly) to America tomorrow.

XVIII. Translate into English.

1. Завтра я веду сестру на балет.
2. Я дам ему машину на выходные.
3. Я приду в 3 часа. – Хорошо, буду ждать.
4. Когда мы приедем в Англию, вполне возможно, что будет идти дождь.
5. Это серьёзный ушиб, но он снова будет ходить через 6 недель.
6. Сегодня мы будем рано обедать, так как идём в театр.
7. Лучше завтра сходим погулять, потому что Мэри будет играть на пианино весь день.
8. Куда ты собираешься в этом году на каникулы? – Я еду в Голландию.

XIX. Open the brackets using the Future Indefinite or the Future Continuous Tense.

1. Your face is dirty. – All right, I ... (wash) it.
2. There is going to be a bus strike. Everyone ... (walk) to work next week.
3. You've just missed the last train! – Never mind, I ... (walk).
4. I ... (work) for Mr Pitt next week as his own secretary will be away.
5. I'm afraid I've just broken your goldfish bowl. – Never mind, I ... (put) the goldfish in the bath.
6. In a few years' time we all ... (live) in houses heated by solar energy.
7. I ... (leave) these flowers at the hospital for you. I ... (go) there anyway to visit my cousin.
8. The prima ballerina is ill so I expect her understudy ... (dance) instead.
9. Before you leave the office you ... (hand) the keys of the safe to Mr Pitt. Do you understand? – Yes, sir.
10. Are you nearly ready? Our guests ... (arrive) any minute.
11. Wages have gone up, so I suppose prices ... (go up) too.
12. Let's wait here; the swing bridge ... (open) in a minute to let that ship through.
13. Come on deck: we ... (enter) the harbour in a few minutes.

XX. Translate into English.

1. Они должны скоро пожениться.
2. Мы вот-вот уйдём.
3. Если мы должны успеть на тот поезд, то нужно выходить сейчас.
4. Я должна сдать экзамен на следующей неделе.
5. Мы должны вернуться вовремя.
6. Мы должны подождать, пока он придёт.
7. Извините, я должен уйти.

8. Экспедиция должна начаться через неделю. 9. Смотри! Он сейчас рассмеётся! 10. Потопишь! Он вот-вот уйдёт!

XXI. Put the verbs given in brackets into their proper tenses and comment on their use. Translate the following sentences.

1. By the end of next year we ... (finish) building the house. 2. The flight from Bali ... (land) in half an hour from now. 3. In another five minutes they ... (talk) on the phone for exactly two hours. 4. You ... (be able-neg.) to miss Sheila! She ... (wear) a red dress, an orange jacket and a green hat! 5. Stephen says he ... (ring) as soon as he ... (finish) school. 6. The new discs ... (use-neg.) until we ... (run) out of the old ones. 7. It's very probable that there ... (be) trouble after the match. 8. It ... (take) at least six months to finish building the house. 9. She ... (buy) a new car; that's why she is in the showroom. 10. They ... (make) the presentation next week. 11. The school performance ... (start) at 9.00 and ... (finish) at 11.00. 12. He hardly studies anymore. He ... (fail) his exams. 13. I'm tired. I think I ... (stop) reading for a while. 14. She ... (meet) the headmaster at 6 o'clock tomorrow. 15. I'm sure he ... (buy) a new car by the time he ... (graduate). 16. The rock concert ... (start) at 9.00. 17. I've bought some wood; I ... (make) a new cupboard. 18. Max ... (work) as a teacher for 10 years by May. 19. This time next week we ... (sit) the mid-year test. 20. I can't come with you this afternoon because I ... (see) my aunt. 21. Have you got any plans for Wednesday evening? – Yes, I ... (have) dinner with Steve. 22. We ... (travel) around Africa next month if Peter ... (take) some days off from work. 23. Tina ... (buy) gifts for all her relatives and friends before she ... (leave) for England. 24. I ... (cook) lasagne this evening. Do you want to come to dinner? 25. I'm leaving now. I ... (phone) you at about five o'clock. 26. The film ... (start) at six. We'd better hurry or we ... (miss) the beginning. – Don't worry. Dad ... (drive) us to the cinema. 27. I doubt if I ... (be) ready to go out by six o'clock. 28. When we ... (go) shopping we ... (buy) some new shoes for the children. 29. You ... lose weight as long as you ... (stick) to the diet. 30. She's late! By the time she ... (arrive) we ... (eat) everything. 31. When ... they ... (finish) the project? 32. I've called Eddie a hundred times but he ... (answer) the phone. – Try once more. He ... (sleep). 33. If you ... (buy) the flowers, I ... (get) some chocolates. 34. The test is quite easy. I'm sure you ... (pass) it without any problems. 35. I wonder if she ... (bring) her dog with her when she ... (visit) us next week?

XXII. Translate into English.

1. К 21 году он потратит все деньги. 2. Он обидится, если ты не пригласишь его. 3. В следующем году мать отправляет её во Францию. 4. Я порвала платье. – Я зашью его. 5. Вы должны закончить работу во

время! 6. Он вот-вот потеряет терпение. 7. Концерт начинается в 7 часов. 8. Я собираюсь принять ванну. 9. Сегодня я читаю лекцию. 10. Они должны заказать 3 билета. 11. Ты собираешься прибраться в своей комнате? – Да, только вначале немножко отдохну. 12. Как только она научится печатать, она получит эту работу. 13. К 2010 году они будут знать друг друга в течение 50 лет. 14. В четверг я иду в театр с тётей. 15. Даже если её не будет дома, позвони в 8 часов. 16. Надеюсь, из меня получится хороший педагог. 17. Когда мы сдадим экзамен, уйдём на каникулы. 18. Мы не можем ничего решать, пока он не приедет сюда. 19. Ну, посмотрим. 20. Когда ты увидишь меня в следующий раз, на мне будет новое платье.

4. THE TEST

I. Put the verbs given in brackets into their proper tenses and comment on their use. Translate the following sentences.

1. Stay here till the lights ... (turn) green.
2. By the end of this year she ... (work) here as a teacher for six years.
3. I hope they ... (find) it.
4. It ... (rain). Look at the clouds.
5. I ... (meet) her at station at ten.
6. Smiths' ... (open) a new branch in this street in July.
7. When you ... (come) back I ... (finish) all the housework.
8. Stand there, they ... (change) the guard in a minute and you ... (get) a good view.
9. You ... (pay) the bill, Roger. – Yes, sir.
10. The museum ... (open) at 9 am.
11. Unless I ... (have) a quiet room I ... (not be able) to do any work.
12. I've lent you my car once. I ... (not do) it again.
13. Perhaps he ... (arrive) in time for lunch.
14. What do you think the children ... (do) when we ... (get) home? – I expect they ... (have) their supper.
15. Let's play cards, ... (be) we?
16. ... Max ... (use) the textbook. I have to do the homework.
17. They ... (take) care that he ... (look) after.
18. ... he ... (ring) us up when he ... (arrive) in England?
19. We've bought a new house and ... (move) in very soon.
20. Even if he ... (have) time to help me we ... (not cope) with everything.
21. She ... (be) absolutely furious if she ... (hear) about this.
22. You look ill. Why ... you ... (go) home?
23. By the end of the term he ... (read) all twelve volumes.
24. The man is standing up. He ... (make) a speech.

25. Spring ... (come).
 26. I ... (give) Jack your message. I can do it easily because I ... (see) him tomorrow. We go to work on the same train.
 27. It ... (do) you good.

II. Translate into English.

1. На твоём месте, я не стал бы звонить ей так рано в воскресенье утром. Она будет спать.
2. Гости будут здесь в любую минуту, поэтому поторопись.
3. Чтобы закончить строительство дома, потребуется, по крайней мере, полгода.
4. Мы подпишем договор в ближайшем будущем.
5. Не перебивай меня! Я собираюсь всё объяснить.
6. Я возьму пару бутербродов на случай, если мы проголодаемся в поезде.
7. Прежде, чем уйти из дома, проверь, закрыты ли окна и двери.
8. К Рождеству он будет жить в этом доме 5 лет.
9. Том разозлится, когда обнаружит, что вы сломали его компьютер.
10. Мама купила шерсть; она собирается связать свитер.
11. Поторопись! Он вот-вот уйдёт!
12. Самолёт прилетает в 7 часов.
13. Ты только представь! В это время на следующей неделе мы будем лежать на пляже на Гавайях!
14. Я боюсь, Сэм забудет принести книгу.
15. Если нет хлеба, я куплю по пути домой.
16. Что ты собираешься делать весь день? – Ещё не знаю. Возможно, поработаю немного дома, а в обед я встречаюсь с Фрэнком.
17. Что случится, если он опаздает?
18. Можно воспользоваться словарём Криса. Он не будет возражать.
19. Даже если она тебе не понравится, будь вежлив.
20. Слышал новость? Джек собирается уйти на пенсию в конце месяца.
21. Я встречаюсь с другом сегодня вечером.
22. Ты должен будешь быть на работе в 8:30.

5. THE KEYS

- II. 1. I think he won't attend the meeting. 2. Oh! You're all wet. I'll fetch you a blanket. 3. We will see what we can do for you. 4. Maybe we'll stay in and watch television tonight. 5. Will you be at work tomorrow? 6. We will be home after seven. 7. It will be dark soon. 8. I will probably see him in a few days. 9. He will not tell her about it. 10. She won't go to the party with us.

11. They won't be able to help us. 12. I think I'll go to the gym tomorrow. 13. Your sweater is dirty! – I'll wash it.

IV. 1. When you arrive in Boston, I'll be sleeping in my bed. 2. What will you be doing this time next week? 3. We 'll be having dinner when the film starts. 4. We'll probably be sitting in the pub all evening, as usual. 5. I'll be driving to town in the afternoon. Would you like me to give you a lift? 6. This time on Saturday I will be putting up my tent by the lake. 7. Will Ann be using computer for long? I have to print the agreement. 8. When you come to the library, I'll be sitting by the central window.

VI. 1. will have published; 2. will have become; 3. will have been working; 4. will have coped; 5. will have been working; 6. will have left; 7. will have arrived; 8. will have been driving; 9. will have been traveling; 10. won' have slept.

VII. 1. By tomorrow, he will have left Paris. 2. By 2015, she will have already been living in Moscow for 60 years. 3. By the end of this year, he will have been lecturing at this college for 10 years. 4. When he calls I will have left already. 5. By 2050, scientists will have found the cure for cancer. 6. By the end of this month, she will have been resting for 5 days. 7. By the time she returns, I will have finished my work on the report. 8. "Mary won't be at home when you arrive." "Really? Where will she have gone?" 9. The plane will have landed by then.

VIII. 1. will have prepared; 2. will be preparing; 3. will clean; 4. will be cleaning; 4. will be traveling; 6. will knit; 7. will be buying; 8. will have built; 9. will have been working; 10. will buy; 11. will be sitting; 12. will have finished; 13. will buy.

X. 1) take; 2) know; 3) will be; 4) organise; 5) will be; 6) start; 7) come across; 8) approach; 9) will feel; 10) sit; 12) follow; 13) will pass.

XI. 1. They will come even if we warn them. 2. Wait till I finish. 3. The next train leaves in an hour. 4. Why don't you take the children home? 5. Ring me up when mother returns home. 6. The plane arrives at 5 tomorrow. 7. What do we do now? 8. My father goes to London next week. 9. I'll go there unless it rains. 10. If he comes, I shall ask him about it. 11. The Prime Minister arrives on Monday. 12. Does your wife arrive on Monday? 13. He works next Saturday.

XII. 1. am playing; 2. takes off; 3. does...leave; 4. are not going; 5. starts; 6. are...going; 7. doesn't finish; 8. finishes; 9. am having; 10. is flying.

XIII. 1. We're eating in a restaurant tonight. We've already booked the table. 2. I am leaving tomorrow. 3. They are leaving for London tonight. 4. They can play tennis with you tomorrow. They're not working. 5. What are you doing next weekend? 6. When are you starting your new job? 7. I am meeting some friends after work. 8. Isn't he coming with us tonight?

XV. 1. will be; 2. are going to lose; 3. will lose; 4. are ... doing; 5. am visiting; 6. is going to study; 7. will manage; 8. is going to have; 9. are not coming; 10. will be; 11. will turn; 12. is going to be; 13. are going to have; 14. am having, will stop; 15. will have; 16. is going to snow.

XVI. 1. I don't think that my family will stay in this city. 2. I'm going to the club on Thursday. 3. I'm going to study English on holidays. 4. What are you going to do tonight? – I don't know. Maybe I'll watch a film. 5. These bags look so heavy. – I'll carry them. 6. We'd better hurry! It's going to rain. 7. I'm sure I'll pass the exam this time. 8. He doesn't know how to light a fire. He's going to burn himself! 9. I know! We'll paint the dining room blue. 10. I think I'll order a pizza. 11. I'm going to move in May. 12. In a hundred years' time robots will do all the work. 13. I'm going to visit my uncle in Spain. 14. Mr. Smith is having talks now. He will free in an hour. 15. I'm going to study German.

XVII. 1. will be using; 2. are returning; 3. will be flying; 4. will be picking; 5. will be looking; 6. are celebrating; 7. is starting; 8. will be having; 9. will be waiting; 10. am going; 11. is flying.

XVIII. 1. I'm taking my sister to the ballet tomorrow. 2. I'm lending him my car for his holidays. 3. I'll come at three o'clock. – Good, I'll be expecting you. 4. When we reach England it will very likely be raining. 5. It's a serious injury but he will be walking again in six weeks. 6. We are having dinner early tonight as we are going to the theatre. 7. We'd better go out tomorrow because Mary will be practising the piano all day. 8. Where are you going for your holidays this year? – I'm going to Holland.

XIX. 1. will wash; 2. will be walking; 3. will walk; 4. shall be walking/am working; 5. will put; 6. shall all be living; 7. will leave, shall be going/am going; 8. will be dancing/will dance; 9. will hand; 10. will be arriving/will

arrive; 11. will be going/will go; 12. will be opening/will open; 13. shall be entering.

XX. 1. They are to be married soon. 2. We are about to leave. 3. If we are to catch that train, we'll have to leave now. 4. I am to take my exam next week. 5. We are to return in time. 6. We are to wait till he comes. 7. Excuse me, I am to leave. 8. The expedition is to start in a week's time. 9. Look! He is on the point of laughing! 10. Hurry up! He is about to leave. 11.

XXI. 1. will have finished; 2. will be landing; 3. will have been talking; 4. won't be able, will be wearing; 5. will ring, finishes; 6. are not to be used, run; 7. will be; 8. will take; 9. is going to buy; 10. will make; 11. starts, finishes; 12. is going to fail; 13. will stop; 14. is meeting; 15. will have bought, graduates; 16. starts; 17. am going to make; 18. will have been working; 19. will be sitting; 20. am seeing; 21. am going to have; 22. will travel, takes; 23. will have bought, leaves; 24. am cooking; 25. will phone; 26. starts, will miss, will drive; 27. will be; 28. go, will buy; 29. will lose, stick; 30. arrives, will have eaten; 31. will finish; 32. won't answer, is to be sleeping; 33. buy, will get; 34. will pass; 35. will bring, visits.

XXII. 1. By the time he is twenty-one he will have spent all his money. 2. He will be offended if you don't invite him. 3. Her mother is sending her to France. 4. I've torn my dress. – I'll mend it for you. 5. You are to finish your work in time! 6. He is on the point of losing his temper. 7. The concert starts at 7 pm. 8. I'm going to have a bath. 9. I'm giving a lecture today. 10. They are to book three tickets. 11. Are you going to tidy your room? – Yes, but I'll rest a little at first. 12. As soon as she learns to type she'll get this job. 13. By 2010 they will have been knowing each other for 50 years. 14. I'm going to the theatre with my aunt on Thursday. 15. Even if she isn't at home, call at eight o'clock. 16. I hope I'll make a good teacher. 17. When we take our exam we'll have a holiday. 18. We can't make any decision till he arrives here. 19. Well, we'll see. 20. When you next see me I'll be wearing a new dress.

The Test

I. 1. turn; 2. will have been working; 3. will find; 4. is going to rain; 5. am meeting; 6. are opening; 7. come, will have finished; 8. will be changing, will get; 9. are to pay; 10. opens; 11. have, won't be able to; 12. am not going to do; 13. will arrive; 14. will be doing, get, will be having; 15. shall; 16. will ... be using; 17. will take, is looked; ; 18. will ... ring, arrives; 19. are moving; 20. has, won't cope; 21. will be, hears; 22. don't ... go; 23. will

have read; 24. is going; 25. will come; 26. will give, will be seeing; 27. will do.

II. 1. If I were you, I wouldn't phone her early on Sunday morning. She will be sleeping. 2. The guests will be here any minute now, so hurry up. 3. It will take at least 6 months to finish building the house. 4. We shall sign the agreement in the very near future. 5. Don't interrupt me! I'm going to explain everything. 6. I will take some sandwiches in case we get hungry on the train. 7. Before you leave the house, check that the windows are shut and the door is closed. 8. By Christmas he will have been living in this house for 5 years. 9. Tom will be angry when he finds out you've broken his computer. 10. Mother has bought some wool; she is going to knit a jumper. 11. Hurry up! He is about to leave! 12. The plane arrives at 7 o'clock. 13. Just imagine! This time next week we'll be lying on the beach in Hawaii! 14. I'm afraid Sam will forget to bring the book. 15. If there is no bread, I will buy some on the way home. 16. What are you going to do all day? – I don't know yet. I'll probably work a bit at home and in the afternoon I'm meeting with Frank. 17. What will happen if he is late? 18. We can use Chris's dictionary. He won't mind. 19. Even if you don't like her, be polite. 20. Have you heard the news? Jack is going to retire at the end of the month. 21. I'm seeing my friend tonight. 22. You are to be at work at 8:30.

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