

EXERCII ȘI TESTE DE GRAMATICĂ ENGLEZĂ

Timpurile verbale

EDIȚIA A XVI-A

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Culegerea *Exerciții și teste de gramatică engleză* se adresează elevilor și studenților, precum și tuturor celor ce doresc să-și perfecționeze cunoștințele de gramatică engleză.

Lucrarea tratează pe larg timpurile verbale din limba engleză, atât la aspectul simplu, cât și la cel continuu: timpurile prezent și *present perfect*, timpurile trecute, modalități de exprimare a noțiunii de viitor, vorbirea indirectă. Fiecare capitol începe cu exerciții simple, de formare a timpurilor verbale, continuă cu activități complexe, de utilizare în diverse contexte a formelor însușite, și se încheie cu exerciții recapitulative și teste. Atât problemele gramaticale, cât și vocabularul sunt gradate ca dificultate, lucrarea fiind utilă pe parcursul mai multor ani de studiu al limbii engleze.

Exercițiile și textele ilustrative se referă la realități din Statele Unite ale Americii, iar materialul de limbă aparține variantei americane a limbii engleze. În acest mod, cei ce vor parcurge această lucrare își vor îmbogăți nu numai cunoștințele de gramatică, ci și cele de vocabular și cultură americană.

Pentru a stimula interesul cititorilor, s-a folosit o gamă largă de activități. De asemenea, s-a utilizat un vocabular divers și actual, aplicabil imediat în situații reale de comunicare. Având în vedere bogăția și varietatea lexicului, se recomandă citirea fiecărui exercițiu cu mare atenție înaintea rezolvării acestuia pentru a se elucida sensul cuvintelor necunoscute.

Culegerea *Exerciții și teste de gramatică engleză* a fost concepută în primul rând ca un instrument de lucru în clasă, care să suplimenteze materialul oferit de manuale și să aducă varietate în activitățile de însușire a limbii engleze. În egală măsură, însă, lucrarea poate fi folosită pentru studiu individual. Pentru a veni în ajutorul acestei categorii de cititori, problemele gramaticale au fost gradate riguros, iar explicațiile teoretice aparțin gramaticii tradiționale. De asemenea, capitolul XIV, *Key to Exercises*, conține rezolvările exercițiilor marcate cu asterisc (*) pe parcursul lucrării.

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Sperând ca *Exerciții și teste de gramatică engleză* să-și dovedească utilitatea, așteptăm cu interes sugestii și recomandări din partea cititorilor, în vederea îmbunătățirii în continuare a lucrării.

Georgiana Gălățeanu-Fârnoagă

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XIV. KEY TO EXERCISES

XV. IRREGULAR VERBS

Acknowledgments

I. The Verb *BE*. Present Tense

1.1. FORM. The present tense forms of the verb *BE* are: *AM, ARE, IS*. Make sentences with the verb *BE*. Use words from the table below.

THE VERB *BE*. PRESENT TENSE

I	am	busy	(right) now.
You	'm	here	at this moment.
He/She/It	are	at work	every day.
	're		
We	is	in class	in the morning.
You	's		
They	are	(at) home	at night.
	're		

1.2. Read this passage and underline the (pro)nouns + present tense forms of the verb *BE*.

MY FAMILY

1. ***My name is*** Alex Scott. I am 16 years old. I am a high school student.
2. My favorite subject is computer science. Computers are useful. They are also fun. There are many games that I like to play on my computer.
3. I have a sister. Her name is Betty. She is also sixteen. We are twins.
4. Betty and I are students in the same high school. Betty's favorite subject is Spanish. Spanish is a beautiful language.
5. Our family is from northern California, but we live in San Diego. San Diego is in southern California.
6. The weather is generally warm in southern California. There is some snow in the mountains, but hardly any in the valleys. In the valleys it is usually sunny and hot. That is why the movie industry is here. And the Scott family!

1.3. Rewrite the pronoun subjects + forms of the verb BE in the passage above. Use the contracted forms of the verb BE after pronoun subjects. Example: I'm 16 years old.

1.4. Talk or write about the Scott family using the words below. Supply the right forms of the verb BE.

1. Alex Scott **is** 16 years old.
 2. Alex ___ a high school student.
 3. Alex's favorite subject ___ computer science.
 4. Computers ___ important to Alex. Computers ___ also fun.
 5. There ___ many computer games that Alex likes to play.
 6. Betty ___ Alex's sister. She ___ also sixteen.
 7. Alex and Betty ___ twins.
 8. They ___ students in the same high school.
 9. The Scotts ___ from northern California.
 10. They ___ in San Diego now.
 11. San Diego ___ in southern California.
 12. The weather ___ usually warm in southern California.
-

1.5. Correct these statements about the United States. Use the verb BE in the negative form: Subject + verb BE + NOT/-n't.¹

1. **A:** The United States is a small country.
B: That's wrong. The United States is not (isn't) a small country. It's a large country.
2. New York City is the capital of the United States.
3. The Great Lakes are between the U.S. and Mexico.
4. The Rocky Mountains are in the eastern part of the United States.
5. The Mississippi River is a short river.
6. California and Oregon are near the Atlantic Ocean.
7. San Diego and San Francisco are cities in Texas.
8. It's usually cold in southern California.

Answers: Washington, D.C., a large country, and Canada, a long river, near the Pacific Ocean, usually hot, in California, in the western part.

¹ The verb BE has two contracted negative forms except for the first person singular: *you're not/you aren't, he's not/he isn't, I'm not.*

1.6.* **Ask your partner questions using the words below. Have your partner answer your questions. Use Question word + AM/ARE/IS + subject in Wh- questions.**¹

PERSONAL QUESTIONS

1. **A:** What's your name? **B:** My name's _____.
2. How old / you?
3. What / your favorite subject?
4. Why / this your favorite subject?
5. Where / you from?
6. Where / your parents from?
7. What / the population of your town/village?
8. What / the weather like in your area in the winter/summer?

1.7. **Write down your partner's answers to the questions above. Use your notes to describe your partner to the class. Example:**

This is my partner. His/Her name is _____. He/She is _____ years old.

1.8.* **Add tag questions to Mrs. Adams' statements: positive statements + negative tag questions, and negative statements + positive tag questions. Put in Mrs. Dobbs' answers.**

GOING TO THE MALL²

1. **Mrs. Adams:** It's so hot today, ***isn't it?***
Mrs. Dobbs: ***Yes, it is.***
2. **Mrs. Adams:** Actually, it isn't as hot as yesterday, or ***is it?***
Mrs. Dobbs: ***No, it isn't.***
3. **Mrs. Adams:** The shopping mall is open all day, _____?
Mrs. Dobbs: _____.
4. **Mrs. Adams:** You aren't busy today, _____?
Mrs. Dobbs: _____.
5. **Mrs. Adams:** The mall is air-conditioned, _____?
Mrs. Dobbs: _____.

¹ Wh- questions begin with question words such as *Who, What, Which, Where, When, How*, etc., and ask for specific information:

A: *Where are the Scotts now?* **B:** *(They're) at home.*

² A *mall* is a large shopping center, usually enclosed and air-conditioned, which consists of many small shops and boutiques (sports clothing, shoes, watches, jewelry, etc.), one or several department stores, a supermarket or two, a movie theater, restaurants and cafés, and a large parking lot.

6. **Mrs. Adams:** So it isn't very hot inside, _____?
Mrs. Dobbs: _____.
7. **Mrs. Adams:** The summer dresses are on sale, _____?
Mrs. Dobbs: _____.
8. **Mrs. Adams:** And the sandals aren't very expensive, _____?
Mrs. Dobbs: _____.
Mrs. Adams: So, what do you think? Shall we go to the mall?
Mrs. Dobbs: Of course. That's a great idea.

1.9.* **Agree with the statements below. Use: SO + AM/ARE/IS + Subject to agree with positive statements, and NEITHER + AM/ARE/IS + Subject to agree with negative statements.¹**

A PART-TIME JOB

1. **Betty:** I'm a part-time waitress.
Susan: ***So am I.***
2. **Betty:** My job isn't difficult.
Susan: ***Neither is mine.***
3. **Betty:** I'm at the restaurant every other evening.
Susan: _____.
4. **Betty:** My boss isn't very friendly.
Susan: _____.
5. **Betty:** My pay isn't very good.
Susan: _____.
6. **Betty:** But my tips are quite good.
Susan: _____.
7. **Betty:** My school books are not cheap.
Susan: _____.
8. **Betty:** My allowance is a joke.
Susan: _____.
9. **Betty:** Thank goodness for part-time jobs!
Susan: I couldn't agree more!

1.10. **Do exercise 1.9 again. This time use: Subject + AM/ARE/IS + TOO to agree with positive statements, and Subject + 'M NOT, ARE/IS+-n't + EITHER to agree with negative statements.**

1. **Betty:** I'm a part-time waitress.
Susan: ***I am, too.***

¹ The verb *BE* cannot be contracted in *Yes/No* questions, when emphasized, in tag questions, and in short answers. "**Are** you a student? You **are** a student, **aren't** you?" "Yes, I **am**. I'm a high school student."

2. **Betty:** My job isn't difficult.
Susan: ***Mine isn't, either.***

1.11. Make true sentences about yourself. Use the words below and suitable adverbs of frequency (always, often, usually, seldom, sometimes, occasionally, never). *Place the adverbs of frequency after the verb BE.*

PERSONAL STATEMENTS

1. late

I'm never late.

2. busy

3. idle

4. impatient

5. nervous

6. quiet

7. shy

8. talkative

9. aggressive

10. generous

11. punctual

12. polite

13. self-confident

1.12. REVIEW. Use the prompts below to talk/write about places in your area or country. Use the verb BE in the present tense, the positive and negative forms.

FACTS ABOUT MY COUNTRY

1. cities – large / small / old / new / traditional / modern

2. centers – cultural / industrial

3. cities – far from / near the sea / mountains

4. rivers – long / short

5. mountains – in the north / south / east / west

6. the weather – cold / hot / windy / rainy

1.13. Describe the weather in your area or country by adding suitable adverbs of frequency to the sentences below: always, often, usually, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, never.

THE WEATHER IN MY COUNTRY

1. It's freezing cold in January.

It's often freezing cold in January.

2. It's windy in February.

3. It's cold in March.

4. It's stormy in April.

5. It's cool in May.

6. It's sunny in June.

7. It's chilly in July.

8. It's rainy in August.

9. It's hot in September.

10. It's cloudy in October.

11. It's snowy in November.

12. It's warm in December.

1.14.* TEST. Supply the right forms of the verb *BE*.

THE SNOWMAN

1. It ___ winter. It ___ cold. It ___ not warm.
2. The children ___ in the park. They ___ not cold. They ___ warmly dressed for the snow.
3. Where ___ the children? They ___ around the snowman.
4. Why ___ the children happy? They ___ happy because snowmen ___ fun to make.
5. The snowman ___ very tall. Its head ___ small, but its body ___ big.
6. ___ the snowman cold? We don't know! (15 points)

1.15. USE. Look at some of the uses of the verb *BE*.

THE VERB *BE*

USES	EXAMPLES
1. as a linking verb (between the subject and the predicative)	Sarah Scott is a teacher. She's enthusiastic about her job.
2. to show existence, location	Where's Sarah now? She's at home.
3. with an indefinite subject introduced by <i>THERE</i>	There's someone on the phone for you. There's someone at the door.
4. to express age, size, price	Sarah is 36 years old. "What size are these shoes?" "(They're size) 9." "How much is this tie?" "It's \$9."
5. to talk about time, weather, distance, and measurements	It's late in the evening. It's cold and windy. The ocean is not very far.
6. as an auxiliary verb, to form the continuous aspect and the passive voice	Your son is calling from Boston. You're expected to pay for his call.
7. in the continuous aspect, to express a temporary behavior	Why are you being so rude? You're usually so polite!

1.16. Read this passage and underline the (pro)nouns + present tense forms of the verb *BE*.

FACTS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES

1. ***The United States is*** the fourth largest country in the world in area. It has an area of over 9 million square kilometers. ***There are 50 states*** in the United States. Alaska is the largest state. Rhode Island is the smallest.

2. The United States is the third largest country in the world in population. Its population is over 260 million. The largest state is California, with a population of 35 million. Alaska, which is the largest state in area, is one of the smallest states in population. Its population is about one-half million.
3. In general, the climate of the United States is temperate. There are differences, however, from east to west and from south to north. In the northern half of the country there is snow in winter. In the southern half there is less snow or no snow at all. The East Coast is wetter than the West Coast. In the southwest there are some dry, semi-arid areas.

1.17. Talk or write about the United States. Refer to:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. size | 7. population of Alaska |
| 2. number of states | 8. U.S. climate |
| 3. the largest state | 9. differences in climate: |
| 4. the smallest state | – the northern half of the country |
| 5. population of the U.S. | – the southern half of the country |
| 6. population of California | – the East Coast and the West Coast |
-

1.18.* *BE as a linking verb is usually followed by a noun, an adjective, or an adjective + noun. Read these sentences. Place the indefinite article A/AN before singular nouns or adjectives + singular nouns.*

THE TARZAN STORY

1. John Clayton is ___ lord. ***John Clayton is a lord.***
2. He's ___ married to Alice. ***He's married to Alice.***
3. John Clayton is ___ English lord.
4. Alice is ___ lovely young woman.
5. She's ___ pregnant.
6. The Claytons are ___ left by the ship's crew on a jungle coast of Africa.
7. Alice dies soon after her son is ___ born.
8. John Clayton is ___ killed by an ape.
9. Tarzan is ___ little baby now.
10. He's ___ raised by the apes.
11. Years later, an American professor and his daughter Jane are ___ abandoned in the jungle by another ship's crew.
12. By now Tarzan is ___ young man.
13. He's ___ wonderful friend to Jane and her father.
14. The movies about Tarzan and Jane are ___ popular all over the world.
15. They're ___ movies for both children and adults.
16. The Tarzan movies are ___ entertaining. They're also ___ educational.
17. I'm ___ big Tarzan fan.

1.19. Make sentences by matching these employees to their workplaces.

Use the verb *BE* to express location. **Example:**

1c. **The police officer is at the police station.**

OCCUPATIONS AND WORKPLACES

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. police officer | a. department store |
| 2. salesperson | b. bank |
| 3. bank teller | c. police station |
| 4. postal clerk | d. night club |
| 5. pharmacist | e. post office |
| 6. bartender | f. pharmacy (drugstore) |

1.20.* *When the subject of the sentence is indefinite and mentioned for the first time, it is usually introduced by THERE IS/ THERE ARE. Fill in the blanks with THERE IS/ THERE ARE.*

THE U.S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1. **There is** a very large library in Washington, D.C. It is the Library of Congress.
2. **There are** millions of books in the Library of Congress.
3. _____ concerts and lectures at the library on a regular basis.
4. _____ an exhibition of early printed books at the library now.
5. _____ many manuscripts by famous Americans in the library.
6. _____ a research center at the library.
7. _____ a large mail room near the library.
8. _____ sixteen reading rooms in the library.

1.21.* **Ask and answer questions using IS THERE/ ARE THERE ____?**

IN THE CITY CENTER

1. a public telephone somewhere around
A: Is there a public telephone somewhere around?
B: Yes, there's one around the corner./ No, there isn't.
2. any museums in this area
A: Are there any museums in this area?
B: Yes, there are two across the street./ No, there aren't.
3. an inexpensive restaurant somewhere close by
4. any banks in the neighborhood
5. any travel agencies around here
6. a post office within walking distance
7. any department stores on this street
8. a pharmacy nearby

1.22. Re-express **the following sentences using** introductory *THERE IS/ THERE ARE* or the adverb of place *THERE*.

AT THE POST OFFICE

1. A stamp machine is by the door. ***There's a stamp machine by the door.***
2. Your letters are there. ***There they are.***
3. The labels are there.
4. A mailbox is near the entrance.
5. The mail slot is there.
6. Some post office boxes are by the mailbox.
7. A lot of people are at the post office.
8. The Express Mail counter is there.

1.23. *THERE IS/ THERE ARE* introduces a new subject. The following sentence beginning with *IT/ THEY* gives more information about the subject. **Match the sentences below.**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. There is a large library in Washington, D.C. | a. <i>It is a cataloguing and research center for libraries all over the U.S.</i> |
| 2. There are many manuscripts by famous Americans in the Library of Congress. | b. <i>It is the U.S. Library of Congress, the largest library in the world.</i> |
| 3. There is an exhibition of early printed books at the Library of Congress. | c. <i>One of these manuscripts is the Declaration of Independence in Thomas Jefferson's handwriting.</i> |
| 4. There is a research center at the Library of Congress. | d. <i>The Gutenberg Bible of 1450 is one of the exhibits.</i> |

1.24. **Re-express these sentences using** introductory *THERE IS/ THERE ARE* + Subject + *VERB+-ing*.

AT THE BOOKSTORE

1. A store clerk is answering customers' questions.
There is a store clerk answering customers' questions.
2. People are waiting in line at the cash register.
There are people waiting in line at the cash register.
3. A man is paying for his books.
4. People are browsing through the fiction section.
5. A store clerk is carrying a stack of books.
6. Some children are looking at picture books.
7. A woman is getting books off a shelf.
8. Some boys are looking at history books.

1.25. The verb *BE* often follows the pronoun *IT*. *IT* can have several functions. **Look at the table below.**

THE PRONOUN *IT*

FUNCTIONS	EXAMPLES
1. Personal pronoun	What is Los Angeles like? It's large and modern.
2. Impersonal <i>IT</i>	It's Sunday today. It's twelve noon. It's sunny.
3. Introductory <i>IT</i>	It's fun to watch birds.
4. Emphatic <i>IT</i>	It is coffee that makes me irritable.

1.26. **Ask and answer questions about these cities using *personal IT*.**

AMERICAN CITIES

1. New York City / very large

A: What's New York City like?

B: It's very large.

2. Washington, D.C. / quite pleasant
3. Philadelphia / old and historic
4. Atlanta / very modern
5. Chicago / interesting
6. Orlando / small and pleasant
7. Seattle / very beautiful

• **In pairs, ask and answer questions about cities in your country.**

1.27. **Answer these questions. Use the verb *BE* to express age, size, price.**

1. How old are you? How old is your brother/sister?
2. How old are your parents?
3. How tall is your father? Are you taller or shorter than your mother?
4. Which is the highest mountain in your country? How high is it?
5. Which is the longest river in your country? How long is it?
6. How much is a movie ticket in your city?

1.28. **Re-express the following sentences. Use impersonal *IT* + *IS* in expressions of time, weather, and distance.**

1. Hawaii is a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, 4,000 kilometers from California. **It's 4,000 kilometers from Hawaii to California.**
2. A jet plane takes four hours to get to Hawaii.
It's a four-hour journey by plane to Hawaii.
3. The average spring temperature in Hawaii is 70 degrees Fahrenheit.
It's around 70 degrees Fahrenheit in the spring in Hawaii.

4. The continental United States stretches 4,500 kilometers from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific.
5. A fast train takes 45 hours to cross the country.
6. Hawaii lies in the Pacific Ocean, 3,200 kilometers from the mainland.
7. The average winter temperature in San Diego is 60 degrees Fahrenheit.
8. A jet plane crosses the continental U.S. in five hours.
9. The Missouri River flows about 6,400 kilometers from the northern Rocky Mountains to the mouth of the Mississippi in the Gulf of Mexico.

1.29. Answer these questions. Use *impersonal IT + IS* in expressions of time, weather, and distance.

1. What day is it today? What date is it?
2. What time is it now?
3. What's the weather like today?
4. What's the lowest temperature in your country in winter?
5. What's the average summer temperature in your country?
6. How far is it from your house to your school?
7. How far is it from your house to the bus/railroad station?

1.30. Rephrase these formal sentences. Use *introductory IT* to avoid placing short predicates after long subject groups.

1. To watch birds making their nests is fascinating.
It's fascinating to watch birds making their nests.
2. That he passed his exams is a miracle.
It's a miracle that he passed his exams.
3. To argue with you is impossible.
4. That she didn't tell you the truth is strange.
5. To watch stand-in comedians is fun.
6. That he won the competition is wonderful.

1.31. Answer these questions. Use *IT IS* in expressions of time, weather, and distance, and in sentences such as, "WHO IS IT?" "IT'S ME."

1. **Alex:** Is it Alice over there? (*Susan*)
Betty: ***No, it isn't. It's Susan.***
2. **Alex:** Is it time to go?
Betty: ***Yes, it is. It's time to go.***
3. Is it Peter on the phone? (*Michael*)
4. Is it warm outside? (*cold*)
5. Is it the mailman at the door? (*our neighbor*)
6. Is it far from here to the airport? (*quite near*)

1.32. **In pairs, ask and answer these questions. Use emphatic *IT*.**

1. **A:** What keeps you awake at night? Coffee?
B: *Oh, yes, it's coffee that keeps me awake at night.*
2. **A:** What gives you indigestion? Mushrooms?
B: *Oh, yes, it's mushrooms that give me indigestion.*
3. What makes you irritable? Wet weather?
4. What gives you bad dreams? Late dinners?
5. What makes you tired? Overwork?
6. What causes you to put on weight? Fatty foods?

1.33. **Make dialogues with the adjectives below. Use *BE* in the continuous present tense to indicate a TEMPORARY BEHAVIOR.**

1. sentimental
A: *Don't be so sentimental!*
B: *But I'm not being sentimental.*
2. careless
3. lazy
4. stupid
5. jealous
6. pessimistic
7. clumsy
8. unrealistic
9. rude

1.34. **REVIEW. Use the verb *BE* to express the following:**

1. today's date
2. the day of the week
3. the time now
4. the weather at this time of year
5. your friend's age
6. your father's occupation
7. the size of your city
8. the price of your dictionary
9. a distance between two points in your city

1.35*. **TEST. Supply the right forms of the verb *BE*.**

1. The United States ___ the fourth largest country in the world.
2. There ___ 50 states in the United States.
3. Alaska ___ the largest state.
4. The population of the United States ___ over 260 million.
5. The climate of the United States ___ temperate.
6. There ___ some differences in climate.
7. In the northern half of the country there ___ snow in winter.
8. In the southern half there ___ less snow or no snow at all.
9. The East Coast ___ wetter than the West Coast.
10. In the southwest there ___ semi-arid areas.

(10 points)

1.36. Describe tourist attractions in your area. Use sentences beginning with *THERE IS/ THERE ARE* and *IT IS/ THEY ARE*.

1. museum(s)

There's a museum in my city. It's an art museum.

2. monument(s)

6. theater(s)

10. campsite(s)

3. public garden(s)

7. shopping center(s)

11. river(s)

4. botanical garden(s)

8. restaurant(s)

12. lake(s)

5. beach(es)

9. hotel(s)

13. mountain(s)

(24 points)

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