



GENEROLO JONO ŽEMAIČIO  
LIETUVOS KARO AKADEMIJA

RASA GUDŽIUVIENĖ



FOR BASIC AND SECOND  
LEVEL LEARNERS OF ENGLISH



FOR BASIC AND SECOND LEVEL LEARNERS OF ENGLISH



GENERAL JONAS ŽEMAITIS  
MILITARY ACADEMY OF LITHUANIA



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*Author*



## INTRODUCTION

“Easy English” has been designed as a reference source for the learners of English at Basic and Second Levels at the General Jonas Žemaitis Military Academy of Lithuania which correspond to Elementary through Intermediate levels. It can also be used by learners at higher levels as a quick reminder of the key grammar points. The book is intended for self-study practice but it can also be used in class as a grammar summary as well as a bank of supplementary exercises. The chosen grammar points correspond to the teaching syllabus of the Basic and Second Levels, and the practice exercises were prepared adequately.

The book consists of two parts. The first part covers the main areas of English grammar which is presented in a very concentrated way in the form of tables, lists, the most important rules, exceptions, comparisons, etc. In most cases the examples are given, and sometimes the translation into Lithuanian is also provided. In the second part of the book, a series of tasks are given for further practice. The topic of each exercise page corresponds to the topic in the first part of the book. The exercises on each page range from the easiest, which come at the top, to the most difficult, thus the students at different stages of learning can find the tasks which are equivalent to the level of their knowledge. At the end of the book the readers will find the key to the exercises.

The author hopes that “Easy English” will be beneficial and handy for different learners of English and will satisfy their need for quick reference or additional practice of English.

## THE ENGLISH ALPHABET

**A a**  
[ei]

**B b**  
[bi:]

**C c**  
[si:]

**D d**  
[di:]

**E e**  
[i:]

**F f**  
[ef]

**G g**  
[dʒi:]

**H h**  
[eitʃ]

**I i**  
[ai]

**J j**  
[dʒei]

**K k**  
[kei]

**L l**  
[el]

**M m**  
[em]

**N n**  
[en]

**O o**  
[əu]

**P p**  
[pi:]

**Q q**  
[kju:]

**R r**  
[a:]

**S s**  
[es]

**T t**  
[ti:]

**U u**  
[ju:]

**V v**  
[vi:]

**W w**  
[ˈdʌblju:]

**X x**  
[eks]

**Y y**  
[wai]

**Z z**  
[zed]

## The VERB 'to BE'

### Present: AM - IS - ARE

I <b>am</b>	I'm	I am late.	I <b>am not</b> late.	<b>Am</b> I late?
You <b>are</b>	You're	You are clever.	You <b>are not (aren't)</b> clever.	<b>Are</b> you clever?
He <b>is</b>	He's	He is happy.	He <b>is not (isn't)</b> happy.	<b>Is</b> he happy?
She <b>is</b>	She's	She is hungry.	She <b>is not (isn't)</b> hungry.	<b>Is</b> she hungry?
It <b>is</b>	It's	It is cold.	It <b>is not (isn't)</b> cold.	<b>Is</b> it cold?
We <b>are</b>	We're	We are late.	We <b>are not (aren't)</b> late.	<b>Are</b> we late?
You <b>are</b>	You're	You are sleepy.	You <b>are not (aren't)</b> sleepy.	<b>Are</b> you sleepy?
They <b>are</b>	They're	They are great.	They <b>are not (aren't)</b> great.	<b>Are</b> they great?

### Past: WAS – WERE

I <b>was</b>	I was	I was late.	I <b>was not (wasn't)</b> late.	<b>Was</b> I late?
You <b>were</b>	You're	You <b>were</b> clever.	You <b>were not (weren't)</b> clever.	<b>Were</b> you clever?
He <b>was</b>	He was	He <b>was</b> happy.	He <b>was not (wasn't)</b> happy.	<b>Was</b> he happy?
She <b>was</b>	She was	She <b>was</b> hungry.	She <b>was not (wasn't)</b> hungry.	<b>Was</b> she hungry?
It <b>was</b>	It was	It was cold.	It <b>was not (wasn't)</b> cold.	<b>Was</b> it cold?
We <b>were</b>	We're	We <b>were</b> late.	We <b>were not (weren't)</b> late.	<b>Were</b> we late?
You <b>were</b>	You're	You <b>were</b> sleepy.	You <b>were not (weren't)</b> sleepy.	<b>Were</b> you sleepy?
They <b>were</b>	They're	They <b>were</b> great.	They <b>were not (weren't)</b> great.	<b>Were</b> they great?

### Future: WILL BE

I <b>will be</b>	I'll be	I <b>will be</b> late.	I <b>will not (won't)</b> be late.	<b>Will</b> I <b>be</b> late?
You <b>will be</b>	You'll be	You <b>will be</b> clever.	You <b>will not (won't)</b> be clever.	<b>Will</b> you <b>be</b> clever?
He <b>will be</b>	He'll be	He <b>will be</b> happy.	He <b>will not (won't)</b> be happy.	<b>Will</b> he <b>be</b> happy?
She <b>will be</b>	She'll be	She <b>will be</b> hungry.	She <b>will not (won't)</b> be hungry.	<b>Will</b> she <b>be</b> hungry?
It <b>will be</b>	It'll be	It <b>will be</b> cold.	It <b>will not (won't)</b> be cold.	<b>Will</b> it <b>be</b> cold?
We <b>will be</b>	We'll be	We <b>will be</b> late.	We <b>will not (won't)</b> be late.	<b>Will</b> we <b>be</b> late?
You <b>will be</b>	You'll be	You <b>will be</b> sleepy.	You <b>will not (won't)</b> be sleepy.	<b>Will</b> you <b>be</b> sleepy?
They <b>will be</b>	They'll be	They <b>will be</b> great.	They <b>will not (won't)</b> be great.	<b>Will</b> they <b>be</b> great?

## QUESTION WORDS – KLAUSIAMIEJI ŽODŽIAI

What?	Kas? Ką?
What colour / size?	Kokios spalvos / dydžio?
Where?	Kur?
Who?	Kas? (apie žmogų)
Why?	Kodėl?
When?	Kada?
Which?	Kuris / kuri?
How?	Kaip?
How much / many?	Kiek?
How old?	Kiek metų?

WORD ORDER IN A SENTENCE –  
ŽODŽIŲ TVARKA SAKINYJE

+			She		always	visits	her	old	parents	in the country	in summer.
-			She	doesn't	always	visit	her	old	parents	in the country	in summer.
?		Does	she		always	visit	her	old	parents	in the country	in summer?
?	When	does	she			visit	her	old	parents	in the country?	

\*Adverbs of place and time can be placed at the beginning of the sentence.

SENTENCES WITH THE VERB **'to BE'**

+			He	is	at work	from 8 to 5.
-			He	isn't	at work	from 8 to 5.
?		Is	he		at work	from 8 to 5?
?	When	is	he		at work?	
	Where	is	he			from 8 to 5?

## ARTICLES – ARTIKELIAI

### INDEFINITE ARTICLE **A / AN** – NEŽYMIMASIS ARTIKELIS

We use A / AN ...	EXAMPLES
1. with <b>countable singular nouns</b> when the <b>hearer / reader does not know</b> exactly which one we are referring to	Police are searching for <b>a</b> 14 year-old <b>girl</b> . Tim works in <b>a</b> <b>factory</b> .
2. if we refer to smth for <b>the first time</b>	I've bought <b>a</b> new mobile <b>phone</b> . It's great!
3. to show the person or thing is <b>one of a group</b>	She is <b>a</b> <b>pupil</b> at London Road School. He buys <b>a</b> <b>newspaper</b> every day.
4. to say what someone is or what <b>job</b> they do	My brother is <b>a</b> <b>doctor</b> . George is <b>a</b> <b>student</b> .
5. with a singular noun to say smth about <b>all things</b> of that kind	<b>A</b> <b>man</b> needs friends. (= All men need friends) <b>A</b> <b>dog</b> likes to eat meat. (= All dogs like to eat meat)
6. to describe person's <b>character</b> or <b>status</b>	Peter is <b>a</b> <b>fool</b> ! Helen is <b>a</b> <b>genius</b> ! Paul is <b>a</b> <b>star</b> !
7. to describe smth	It's <b>a</b> lovely <b>day</b> . Kazakstan is <b>an</b> enormous <b>country</b> .
8. instead of the word „one“	I've got <b>a</b> <b>brother</b> and <b>a</b> <b>sister</b> .
9. to indicate / measure <b>time, distance, weight</b>	She comes to see me twice <b>a</b> <b>day / week / month / year</b> . The material costs 5 dollars <b>a</b> <b>meter</b> . These apples are 3\$ <b>a</b> <b>kilo</b> .
10. with certain words that express <b>an amount</b>	a few / a little / a lot / a great deal / a great number / a piece of (cake) / a bit of / a slice of (bread) / a loaf of (bread) / a drop of (oil) / a lump of (sugar)
11. with words indicating <b>containers</b>	a glass of (water); a bottle of (wine); a jar of (jam); a box of (chocolates); a packet of (tea); a pot of (yoghurt); a cup of (coffee); a tube of (toothpaste); a bar of (soap / chocolate); a can of (drink); a carton of (milk); a bag of (flour)
12. before a countable noun in singular after the words <b>what, quite, rather, such</b>	<u>What</u> <b>a</b> beautiful day! We had <u>quite</u> <b>a</b> nice meal. You have <u>such</u> <b>a</b> nice family! It was <u>rather</u> <b>an</b> old car.
13. with two things that are often mentioned together as though they are one thing	<b>a</b> cup and saucer; <b>a</b> knife and fork
14. in some expressions with the verbs <b>have</b> and <b>take</b>	<b>have</b> <b>a</b> temperature / cold / headache / sore throat / rest / drink / good time / nice day / swim / talk / shower / bath <b>Take</b> <b>a</b> taxi / bus / train / shower / bath / great interest in
15. in some other expressions	<b>as a</b> <b>matter of fact</b> ; <b>as a</b> <b>rule</b> ; <b>It's a</b> <b>pity</b> .

DEFINITE ARTICLE **THE** - ŽYMIMASIS ARTIKELIS

We use <b>THE</b> ...	EXAMPLES
1. when we believe the <b>hearer / reader knows</b> exactly what we are referring to  ■ because we have <b>already mentioned</b> it   ■ because there is <b>only one in that place</b> or in those surroundings	A woman who fell 10 metres from High Peak was lifted to safety by a helicopter. <b>The woman</b> fell while climbing. The rescue is the latest in a series of incidents on High Peak. In January last year two men walking on <b>the peak</b> were killed in a fall. We live in a small village next to the church. (= the church in our village) Dad, can I borrow the car? (=the car that belongs to our family) Look at the boy in the blue shirt over there. (=the boy I am pointing at)
2. because there is <b>only one</b>	<b>The Pope</b> is visiting Brasil. <b>The moon</b> is very bright tonight. <b>the Sun; the Earth; the sky; the world</b>
3. with smth which is <b>unique</b> in some way	Which is <b>the tallest building</b> in the world?
4. with <b>a superlative adjective</b> and <b>cardinal number</b>	He is <b>the cleverest boy</b> in the class. She was <b>the first</b> to win the race.
5. to refer to classes	<b>The wolf</b> is not really a dangerous animal. (= Wolves are not really dangerous animals) <b>The kangaroo</b> is found only in Australia. (= Kangaroos are found only in Australia) <b>The heart</b> pumps blood around the body. (= Hearts pump blood around bodies)
6. to talk about <b>musical instruments</b>	Joe plays <b>the piano</b> really well. (= George can play any piano) She is learning <b>the guitar</b> . (= She is learning to play any guitar)
7. to speak about smth that everybody knows because it is <b>part of nature or everyday life</b>	We drove through <b>the night</b> . Ella's always complaining about <b>the traffic</b> .
8. with <b>adjectives</b> like <i>rich, poor, elderly, unemployed</i> to talk about <b>groups of people</b>	Life can be very hard for <b>the poor</b> . I think <b>the rich</b> should pay more taxes. She works for a group to help <b>the disabled</b> .
9. with <b>countries</b> whose names include words like <i>kingdom, states</i> or <i>republic</i>	the United Kingdom; the kingdom of Nepal; the United States; the People's Republic of China.
10. with <b>countries</b> which have <b>plural nouns</b> as their names	the Netherlands; the Philippines

11. with <b>geographical features</b> , such as mountain ranges, groups of islands, rivers, seas, oceans, deserts and canals	the Himalayas; the Canaries; the Amazon, the Nemunas; the Baltic Sea; the Atlantic, the Atlantic Ocean; the Sahara; the Panama Canal
12. with the name of <b>newspapers</b>	The Times; The Washington Post
13. with well known <b>buildings</b> or <b>works of art</b>	the Empire State Building; the Taj Mahal; the Mona Lisa; the Sunflowers
14. with the names of <b>organisations</b>	the United Nations; the Seamen's Union
15. with the names of <b>hotels, pubs</b> and <b>restaurants</b>	the Ritz; the Ritz Hotel; the King's Head; the Déjà Vu
16. with the names of <b>theatres, cinema theatres, galleries, museums, ships</b>	the Metropolitan; the Odeon; the Tate Gallery; the British Museum; the Titanic
17. with <b>family names</b>	the Obamas; the Jacksons
18. with the names of <b>political parties, religious communities, musical groups</b>	the Liberals, the Muslims, the Beatles
19. with the words <b>police, army, fire brigade, government, press</b>	the police, the army, the fire brigade, the government, the press
20. with <b>the parts of the world</b>	the South / West / North / East; the South / North Pole; the Equator
21. with <i>of / which</i> expression	<b>The cover of</b> the book; <b>the North of</b> England
22. with the names of <b>nationalities</b>	the English; the Lithuanians; the Japanese; the Asians
23. with smb in an <b>official position</b>	the President; the Queen
24. with <b>a part of somebody's body</b> in phrases	She hit him on <b>the ear</b> (= his ear).
25. with <b>equipment, inventions, currency</b>	<b>The telephone</b> was invented by A. G. Bell. <b>The dollar</b> is the currency of the USA.
26. with the word „ <b>radio</b> “	She likes to listen to <b>the radio</b> .
27. with certain expressions	in the morning / afternoon / evening / daytime; in the country; in the sun; on the right / left; on the phone; on the floor / ceiling; on the whole; what's the time?; to tell the truth; the same; the right / wrong size; the only / last

**ZERO ARTICLE – BE ARTIKELIO**

We use <b>ZERO ARTICLE</b> ...	EXAMPLES
1. with <b>plural nouns</b> and <b>uncountable nouns in general</b>	She was wearing blue shoes. (= plural noun) She has short blonde hair. (= uncountable noun)
2. with the <b>names of a person, continent, country, state, city, town, street, road, mountain peak, lake, island, airport, train station, park</b>	William Shakespeare wrote <i>Hamlet</i> . Paris is the capital of France. Lake Geneva is in Europe. Mount Everest is in Asia. Hyde Park is not far from Victoria Station.
3. with <b>hotels, pubs</b> and <b>restaurants</b> if its name is the name of the owner	Brown's; Brown's Hotel; Morel's; Morel's Restaurant
4. with <b>shops</b> or <b>banks</b> named after people	Barclays Bank; McDonald's; Harrod's
5. with such words as <b>churches, courts, hospitals, prisons / jails, schools, colleges, universities</b> when we think of the purpose of the institution, not the building	He's in hospital. She was sent to prison. They go to church every Sunday. My kids are still at school.
6. with the names of <b>churches, universities</b>	St. Martin's church, Oxford University
7. with <b>a way of travelling</b>	Go by car / bus / train / plane; go on foot
8. with the names of <b>languages</b>	Do you speak French? (BUT: the French language)
9. with the names of <b>diseases</b> or <b>illnesses</b>	malaria, cancer, bronchitis (BUT: flu / the flu; measles / the measles; mumps / the mumps)
10. with the names of <b>meals</b> in phrases „to have / cook...“	breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper
11. with the <b>names of seasons, months, days, holidays, colours, drinks, games, sports</b>	summer, July, Sunday, Mother's Day; yellow; Coca-Cola; basketball; weight lifting
12. with certain words and expressions	at / to work, at home, in / to bed, by heart, by phone, by chance, by land / sea, on purpose, in fact, on TV, at present, at night, at noon, at midnight, from day to day, from morning till night, today, yesterday, tomorrow
13. with expressions „next + time expression“, „last + time expression“	next week / month / year; last week / month / year



## PRONOUNS – ĮVARDŽIAI

PERSONAL - ASMENINIAI		POSSESSIVE - SAVYBINIAI		REFLEXIVE - SANGRAŽINIAI (save patį)
SUBJECT - VEIKSNIO FUNKCIJA	OBJECT - PAPILDINIO FUNKCIJA	ATTRIBUTE - PAŽYMINIO FUNKCIJA	ABSOLUTE POSSESSIVES - SAVARANKIŠKIEJI	
Kas?	Ką? Kam? Ko? Su kuo?	Kieno?	Kieno? (be daiktavardžio)	
I - aš	Me - mane	My - mano	Mine	Myself
You - tu	You - tave	Your - tavo	Yours	Yourself
He - jis	Him - jį	His - jo	His	Himself
She - ji	Her - ją	Her - jos	Hers	Herself
It - jis, ji (ne žmonėms)	It - jį, ją	Its - jo, jos	Its	Itself
We - mes	Us - mus	Our - mūsų	Ours	Ourselves
You - jūs	You - jus	Your - jūsų	Yours	Yourselves
They - jie, jos	Them - juos, jas	Their - jų	Theirs	Themselves

RELATIVE - JUNGIAMIEJI				
	SUBJECT VEIKSNYS	OBJECT PAPILDINYS	POSSESSIVES SAVYBINIAI	EXAMPLES
people	who / that (kuris)	who / whom / that (ką / kam / kurį)	whose (kurio / kieno)	I know the man <b>who</b> has just entered the room.
things	which / that (kuris)	which / that / what (ką / kam / kurį)		I've bought the house <b>that</b> I told you about.

DEMONSTRATIVE - PARODOMIEJI	
SINGULAR - VIENASKAITA	PLURAL - DAUGISKAITA
<b>this</b> (šitas šita, šis, ši)	<b>these</b> (šitie, šitos, šie, šios)
<b>that</b> (tas ta, anas, ana)	<b>those</b> (tie, tos, anie, anos)

## NOUNS – DAIKTAVARDŽIAI

COUNTABLE NOUNS Skaičiuotiniai daiktavardžiai	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS Neskaičiuotiniai daiktavardžiai
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>have both singular and plural forms</li> <li>can be used with the indefinite article <i>a / an</i></li> <li>can be used with numerals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>have only singular form</li> <li>can't be used with the indefinite article <i>a / an</i></li> <li>can't be used with numerals</li> </ul>

### Countable Nouns

RULE Taisyklė	SINGULAR Vienaskaita	PLURAL Daugiskaita
■ a noun + <b>-s</b>	a bag, a car	bags, cars
■ nouns ending in -s, -ss, -x, -sh, -ch, -tch + <b>-es</b>	a bus, a kiss, a box, a wish, a church, a watch	buses, kisses, boxes, wishes, churches, watches
■ nouns ending in -o + <b>-es</b>  *BUT: nouns ending in -o + <b>-s</b>	a hero, a potato, a tomato  a kangaroo, a kilo, a photo, a piano,	heroes, potatoes, tomatoes  kangaroos, kilos, photos, pianos
■ nouns ending in a consonant (prie balsę) + y: change y into i + <b>-es</b>	a baby, a dictionary, a lady, a party	babies, dictionaries, ladies, parties
■ nouns ending in a vowel (balsę) + y: + <b>-s</b>	a day, a monkey, a boy	days, monkeys, boys
■ nouns ending in -f / -ff: change f / ff into v + <b>-es</b>  *BUT: nouns ending in -f / -ff + <b>-s</b>	a calf, a half, a leaf, a knife, a shelf, a wife, a wolf, a loaf  a belief, a chief, a cliff, a roof, a handkerchief	calves, halves, leaves, knives, shelves, wives, wolves, loaves  beliefs, chiefs, cliffs, roofs handkerchiefs
■ nouns change the root vowel(s)	a man, a woman a foot, a tooth a mouse, a louse a goose	men, women feet, teeth mice, lice geese
■ nouns + <b>-en</b>	a child, an ox	children, oxen
■ the same form in singular and in plural	an aircraft, a cod, a deer, a fish, a fruit, a salmon, a sheep, a trout	aircraft, cod, deer, fish, fruit, salmon, sheep, trout
■ words from Latin and Greek	a criterion, a crisis, a datum, a phenomenon, a species, a thesis	criteria, crises, data, phenomena, species, theses
■ compound (sudurtiniai) nouns: the last part is plural	a bookcase, a drawback, a toothbrush, a writing table	bookcases, drawbacks, toothbrushes, writing tables
■ compound (sudurtiniai) nouns: the first part is plural	a commander-in-chief, a mother-in-law, a passer-by	commanders-in-chief, mothers-in-law, passers-by

## Singular Uncountable Nouns

- ➔ Have only singular form
- ➔ Take singular verb
- ➔ Most common singular uncountable nouns include: **absence, accommodation, advice, age** (*senatvė*), **air, anger, atmosphere, baggage, beauty** (*grožis*), **behaviour, bread, butter, childhood, comfort, concern, condition** (*būklė*), **confidence, countryside, courage, damage, depression, earth, education, electricity, energy, environment, equipment, evidence, evil, existence, failure, faith, fear, flu, food, freedom, fun, furniture, growth, happiness, health, help, homework, ice, information, intelligence, jewellery, justice, knowledge, love, luck, luggage, machinery, milk, money, music, nature, nonsense, paint, peace, permission, poverty, pride, progress, rain, reality, research, rice, rubbish, scenery, seaside, sight** (*rega, regėjimo laukas*), **spaghetti, sugar, supply** (*tiekimas*), **traffic, training, transport, travel, water, weather, work, etc.**
- ➔ Some uncountable nouns end in **-s but are singular: aerobics, athletics, classics, diabetes, economics, electronics, genetics, gymnastics, linguistics, mathematics, means** (*priemonė / būdas; piniginių pajamos*), **measles, mumps, news, physics, politics, etc.**
- ➔ If we want to describe one particular item, we use phrases: **a bar of (chocolate / soap), a bit of (cheese / help), a cup of (coffee), a drop of (water), a glass of (juice), a grain of (salt), a gust of (wind), a loaf of (bread), a lump of (sugar), a piece of (advice / information), a pile of (rubbish), a slice of (cake), a spot of (rain), etc.**

## Plural Uncountable Nouns

- ➔ Have only plural form
- ➔ Take plural verb
- ➔ Most common plural uncountable nouns include: **arms (weapons), authorities** (*vadovybė / valdžia*), **binoculars, cattle, clothes, conditions** (*aplinkybės / sąlygos*), **congratulations, contents, earnings, expenses** (*išlaidos*), **glasses** (*akiniai*), **goods, groceries, handcuffs, headquarters, jeans, lodgings, outskirts, overalls, pants, people** (*žmonės*), **police, premises, pyjamas, refreshments, regards** (*linkėjimai*), **remains** (*likučiai / liekanos*), **resources** (*ištekliai*), **savings** (*santaupos*), **scales, scissors, shorts, sights** (*ižymios vietos*), **stairs, sunglasses, supplies** (*atsargos*), **surroundings, thanks** (*dėkingumas*), **tights, troops, trousers, valuables, etc.**
- ➔ We can sometimes use **a pair of**, e.g. a pair of scissors, a pair of glasses, etc.
- ➔ Collective nouns (*kuopiniai daiktavardžiai*) refer to a group of people or things. We can think of them as either a single unit or as members of a group: **army, audience, the BBC, class, committee, community, company, crew, council, data, the European Union, family, firm, gang, government, group, herd, jury, media, press, public, staff, team, the United Nations, etc.**  
 e.g. a single unit: The team is the best in the country. The council is building a new Town Hall.  
members of a group: The team are confident of victory. The council are voting on the issue.
- ➔ These words take only a plural verb: **cattle, the people, the police**, e.g. *Cattle are* kept for the meat. *The people were* pleased with the decision. *The police were* at my neighbour's house last night.

## Countable / Uncountable Nouns

Some nouns are countable or uncountable with a change of meaning. The countable meaning is specific and the uncountable meaning is general.

COUNTABLE NOUN	EXAMPLE	UNCOUNTABLE NOUN	EXAMPLE
a business (a company)	She has got <b>a small photography business</b> .	business (in general)	When he graduated from the university, he went into <b>business</b> .
a chicken (the animal)	He eats a lot, he can eat <b>a whole chicken</b> himself.	some chicken (a portion of food)	I often have <b>some chicken</b> and vegetables for lunch.
a chocolate (one sweet)	If you want to loose weight, you can have just <b>one chocolate</b> a day.	chocolate (the material)	Would you like <b>some chocolate</b> with your coffee?
a coffee (a cup of coffee)	I'll have <b>a coffee</b> and some cake, please.	some coffee (the material)	I always have <b>coffee</b> in the morning.
an experience (an event that affects you)	The most terrifying <b>experience</b> in my life was when the boat started sinking.	experience ( the knowledge that you have gained)	If you have knowledge and <b>experience</b> , you can get any job you like.
a fish (the animal)	I have never seen such <b>a fish</b> in my life.	fish (a portion of food)	<b>Fish</b> and chips is traditional English food.
a fruit (one species)	The kiwi is <b>an exotic fruit</b> .	fruit (in general)	<b>Fruit</b> and vegetables are good for you.
a hair (a single piece)	I found <b>a black hair</b> in my soup!	hair (all together)	She has got long black <b>hair</b> .
a glass (for drinking)	I want some water, can you give me <b>a glass</b> , please?	some glass (the material)	Our son has broken the window, now we need <b>some glass</b> to fix it.
an ice-cream ( a small amount for one person)	I had <b>a chocolate ice-cream</b> after lunch.	some ice-cream	I love <b>ice-cream</b> on a hot summer day.
an iron (for pressing clothes)	Is there <b>an iron</b> in that hotel room?	some iron (the material)	Strawberries are full of <b>iron</b> .

a juice (a glass of juice)	I'd like <b>an orange juice</b> , please.	some juice (the material)	I'm thirsty, I'd like <b>some juice</b> or some water, please.
a noise (a specific noise)	She heard <b>a strange noise</b> in the corridor.	noise (in general)	I live in the country, I can't stand the <b>noise</b> of the city.
a painting (one object)	The museum has only <b>one painting</b> by that famous artist.	painting (the activity / art / hobby)	I like going to art museums, I like <b>painting</b> .
a paper (a newspaper)	I enjoy reading <b>a paper</b> in the morning.	some paper (the material)	Give me <b>some paper</b> and I'll draw a picture for you.
a respect (a particular aspect or detail of smth)	In this respect, he was a very well-known journalist.	respect (a feeling of admiration)	I have great <b>respect</b> for what you've done in your life.
a wood (a small forest)	After dinner we sometimes go for a walk in <b>the wood</b> behind our house.	some wood (the material)	Please, bring <b>some wood</b> for the fireplace.
a work (a work of art)	She is fond of English literature, she has got the complete <b>works</b> of Shakespeare, Dickens and Burns.	work (in general)	He is unemployed, he is looking for <b>work</b> .

## POSSESSION – NUOSAVYBĖ / PRIKLAUSOMYBĖ

We use an apostrophe when we talk about things belonging to people or animals.

RULE	EXAMPLE
We use <b>-s</b> with singular nouns.	This is my <b>sister's</b> house. This is my <b>cat's</b> mat.
We use <b>-s</b> without a noun after it if the meaning is clear.	Look at this house, it is my <b>sister's</b> . (= my sister's house)
We use only <b>-'</b> after regular plural nouns.	These are the <b>girls'</b> toys.
We use <b>-s</b> with irregular plural nouns, e.g. men / women / children / people, etc.	My little daughter likes reading <b>children's</b> books.
We use <b>-s</b> after more than one noun when smth belongs to two people.	This is <b>Ann and Peter's</b> house.
We use <b>-s</b> or <b>-'</b> for names ending in <b>-s</b> .	St. <b>James's</b> Park <i>or</i> St. <b>James'</b> Park.
We can use two words with apostrophes together.	Is this <b>Jane's father's</b> car?
We use <b>-s</b> to refer to someone's home, a shop name or a place name.	I went to the <b>doctor's</b> and then I went to the <b>greengrocer's</b> .
We use <b>-s</b> or <b>of</b> ...for an organization.	<b>government's</b> decision <i>or</i> decision <b>of the government</b>
It is possible to use <b>-s</b> for places	the <b>world's</b> population; <b>Britain's</b> economy; the <b>region's</b> industry
It is possible to use <b>-s</b> with time words	last <b>week's</b> storm; <b>Sunday's</b> newspaper; <b>tomorrow's</b> meeting
We use <b>-s</b> with periods of time	<b>two months'</b> holiday; <b>five minutes'</b> walk; <b>a week's</b> trip

- ➔ We normally use **of** for things, ideas, etc.  
e.g. What's the meaning of this word?  
The roof of the house was damaged during the storm.
- ➔ Sometimes the structure **noun + noun** is also possible.  
e.g. the temperature of the water *or* the water temperature (not the water's temperature!)  
the owner of the restaurant *or* the restaurant owner  
the window of the shop *or* the shop window
- ➔ We say: **the beginning / end / middle of...**  
**the top / bottom of...**  
**the front / back / side of...**  
e.g. He lives **at the end of** the street. The beginning of the week is always difficult.  
We reached **the top of** the mountain in the evening.  
There are two bedrooms **at the back of** the house.

## DETERMINERS – DETERMINANTAI

	with Countable Nouns	with Uncountable Nouns	in positive sentences	in negative sentences	in questions
<b>some</b>	√	√	√		√
<b>any</b>	√	√	√	√	√
<b>much</b>		√		√	√
<b>many</b>	√		√	√	√
<b>a lot / lots of</b>	√	√	√	√	√
<b>a few</b>	√		√		
<b>a little</b>		√	√		

DETERMINER	MEANING	USE	EXAMPLES
<b>all (of)</b>	the complete amount, the whole number or amount of, every one of		<b>All</b> the students were ready for the test. The test was difficult, but <b>all of</b> us passed it.
<b>another</b>	an extra person or thing, one from many	with singular countable nouns	I'd like <b>another</b> glass of wine, please. I don't like this dress, I'll try on <b>another</b> one.
<b>any</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ for quantities which do not or may not exist</li> <li>■ it doesn't matter which one</li> </ul>	with uncountable or plural nouns in questions and negative sentences	Do you have <b>any</b> questions? There isn't <b>any</b> milk left.  I'll take <b>any</b> book you recommend.
<b>both (of)</b>	two people or things together	with plural nouns	<b>Both (of)</b> these cars belong to him. I like these two handbags, I'll buy <b>both of</b> them.
<b>both ... and</b>	something is true of one thing and another; not only, but also		<b>Both</b> my mother <b>and</b> my father are dead.
<b>each (one) (of)</b>	every single one of two or more people or things (when you are thinking of them separately)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>each</i> + singular noun + singular verb</li> <li>■ plural subject + <i>each</i> + plural verb</li> <li>■ <i>each (one) of</i> + plural noun / pronoun + singular verb</li> </ul>	<b>Each</b> child in the room was given a present.  We <b>each</b> have our own car.  <b>Each of</b> the children in the room was given a present.

<b>either (of)</b>	one or the other of two people or things; it doesn't matter which	with singular nouns	You can keep <b>either of</b> these photos. <b>Either</b> city, Rome or Paris, is beautiful in its own way.
<b>either ... or</b>	shows a choice of two things		He must be <b>either</b> a soldier <b>or</b> a policeman.
<b>every</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all the members of a group of things or people</li> <li>the whole of something; all possible</li> <li>to say that smth happens at regular intervals of time or distance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>every</i> + singular verb</li> <li><i>every (one) of</i> + plural noun / pronoun + singular verb</li> </ul>	<b>Every</b> student has to take a placement test before the course. I enjoyed <b>every</b> minute spent with you. The bus goes <b>every</b> 20 minutes. There is a gas station <b>every</b> 50 miles. I opened a box of glasses and <b>every one of</b> them was broken.
<b>a few (of)</b>	a small number of; enough	with plural countable nouns	We have <b>a few</b> bottles of very good wine. I have <b>a few</b> good friends, four or five.
<b>few (of)</b>	not many; not enough	with plural countable nouns	She is very lonely, she has <b>few</b> friends, maybe just one or two. <b>Few</b> of us knew the correct answer.
<b>a little (of)</b>	a small amount; some	with uncountable nouns	Please, tell me <b>a little</b> about your experience. There is <b>a little</b> milk left, it'll be enough for you.
<b>little</b>	not much	with uncountable nouns	He works very hard, he has <b>little</b> free time.
<b>a lot of / lots of</b>	a large number or amount of smth		There were <b>a lot of</b> people at the demonstration. The cake looked delicious with <b>lots of</b> chocolate on top of it.
<b>many (of)</b>	a large number of people or things	with countable nouns in questions and negative sentences	How <b>many</b> sisters do you have? <b>Many</b> people are angry about new taxes. <b>Many of</b> us didn't even know that she was in hospital.
<b>much (of)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a lot of; a large amount of</li> <li>after "how" to ask about the amount of smth</li> </ul>	with uncountable nouns in questions and negative sentences	Do you have <b>much</b> free time? I don't have <b>much</b> money with me.  How <b>much</b> does this cost?



<b>most (of)</b>	more than half of smb / smth; almost all of smb / smth		I spent <b>most of</b> my summer holiday by the sea. <b>Most</b> universities in this country are being reorganized.
<b>more (than)</b>	a larger number or amount of	used as the comparative of <i>much, a lot of, many</i>	Usually, men earn <b>more than</b> women do.
<b>neither (of)</b>	not one or the other of two people or things	with positive verbs and followed by a singular noun	<b>Neither of</b> the boys said anything. They both go by bus; <b>neither of</b> them has a car.
<b>neither ... nor</b>	used to show that a negative statement is true of two things		<b>Neither</b> he <b>nor</b> his wife wants to go to the party.
<b>none (of)</b>	not any of three or more people or things	with positive verbs	They have three sons but <b>none of</b> them take care of their parents. Mom, can I have a banana, please? – Sorry, we've got <b>none</b> left.
<b>other(s)</b>	people or things in addition to the ones that we already know	we can use <i>others</i> or <i>the others</i> without a noun	Do you have any <b>other</b> questions? Some people like horror movies but <b>others</b> hate them.
<b>the other</b>	the second of two people or things		They have two houses, one is in the city and <b>the other</b> is in the country.
<b>several (of)</b>	more than two but not very many		I was busy yesterday evening, I cooked dinner and then wrote <b>several</b> letters. They have lots of travelling books, and <b>several of</b> them are about Japan.
<b>some (of)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ an amount of or a number of</li> <li>■ certain members of a group or certain types of a thing but not all of them</li> <li>■ a large or small amount or number of smth</li> <li>■ when we expect a positive answer or when we offer smth</li> </ul>	with uncountable or plural countable nouns	<p>I'm not sure but I think we've still got <b>some</b> wine left. I have many books at home, and <b>some of</b> them are in English.</p> <p><b>Some</b> people remain slim all their life.</p> <p>I listened to the news with <b>some</b> surprise, and I couldn't believe it. There is still <b>some</b> hope left.</p> <p>Could you give me <b>some</b> bread, please? Would you like <b>some</b> more tea?</p>

## ADJECTIVES – BŪDVARDŽIAI

### ORDER OF ADJECTIVES – BŪDVARDŽIŲ TVARKA

Article / eterminer Artikelis / determinantas	Number Skaičius	Opinion / escription Nuomonė / apibūdinimas	Size Dydis	Age Amžius	Shape Forma	Colour Spalva	Origin Kilmė	Material Medžiaga	Purpose Tikslas	Noun Daiktavardis
the / these	five	fantastic	large	old	square	red	Spanish	cotton	kitchen	towels

\*Usually no more than **three or four** adjectives are used in front of a noun.

### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES – BŪDVARDŽIŲ LAIPSNIAVIMAS

	ADJECTIVE Nelyginamasis laipsnis	COMPARATIVE Aukštesnis laipsnis	SUPERLATIVE Aukščiausias laipsnis
<b>One-syllable adjectives</b> (vienskiemeniai būdvardžiai)	cheap small big hot	cheaper smaller bigger hotter	the cheapest the smallest the biggest the hottest
<b>Two-syllable adjectives ending in -y, -er, -ow, -le</b> (dvyskiemeniai būdvardžiai su galūnėmis -y, -er, -ow, -le)	funny clever narrow simple	funnier cleverer narrower simpler	the funniest the cleverest the narrowest the simplest
<b>Adjectives with two or more syllables</b> (dvyskiemeniai ir daugiaskiemeniai būdvardžiai)	careful boring expensive	more careful more boring more expensive	the most careful the most boring the most expensive
<b>Irregular adjectives</b> (netaisyklingi būdvardžiai)	good bad little much / more far old	better worse less more farther / further older / elder	the best the worst the least the most the farthest / furthest the oldest / eldest

## UNGRADABLE ADJECTIVES – NELAIPSNIUOJAMI BŪDVARDŽIAI

Some adjectives describe qualities which are extreme and which cannot be “more” or “less”.

UNGRADABLE ADJECTIVE	MODIFIER	EXAMPLE
alone, amazing, awful, blind, dead, dreadful, empty, enormous, essential, everlasting, exhausted, fantastic, fascinating, fatal, final, full, helpless, huge, impossible, incredible, marvellous, necessary, perfect, pointless, right, round, single, splendid, square, straight, supreme, terrific, tiny, unacceptable, unique, universal, wonderful, wrong, etc.	absolutely, completely, quite, totally, utterly, etc.	Our last holiday was <b>absolutely amazing</b> . I felt <b>quite helpless</b> when I saw what had happened. He was <b>totally wrong</b> saying that.

## ADJECTIVES ENDING IN **-ED** AND **-ING** BŪDVARDŽIAI, KURIE BAIGIASI GALŪNĖMIS **-ED** / **-ING**

The **-ed** adjective tells us how a person feels.

The **-ing** adjective tells us about the effect that something or somebody has on our feelings.

ADJECTIVES		EXAMPLES
amused / amusing annoyed / annoying bored / boring confused / confusing depressed / depressing disappointed / disappointing disgusted / disgusting embarrassed / embarrassing encouraged / encouraging excited / exciting exhausted / exhausting	fascinated / fascinating frightened / frightening interested / interesting irritated / irritating relaxed / relaxing satisfied / satisfying shocked / shocking surprised / surprising terrified / terrifying tired / tiring worried / worrying, etc.	I was <b>surprised</b> to see him crying. His behavior was <b>surprising</b> .  She was <b>encouraged</b> by her teacher. The teacher's words were <b>encouraging</b> .  The students were <b>bored</b> during the class. The new film was really <b>boring</b> .  He was so <b>excited</b> speaking about his future holidays. The book was so <b>exciting</b> that I read it in a day.

## ADJECTIVES + PREPOSITIONS – BŪDVARDŽIAI + PRIELINKSNIAI

ADJECTIVE	+ preposition
angry (because of a situation or action), annoyed (about something), anxious, certain, confident, excited, happy, mad, nervous, pleased, right, sorry (feeling ashamed or unhappy about), upset	about
amazed, angry (angry with someone), annoyed (at something), bad, excellent, good, hopeless, lucky, skilled, skillful, surprised, useless	at
amused, impressed, shocked, surprised	by
famous, late, ready, sorry (feeling pity or sympathy for), responsible, suitable	for
absent, different, safe, tired (physically tired as a result of)	from
interested, involved	in
keen, reliant	on
afraid, ashamed, aware, capable, certain, confident, critical, envious, fond, full, guilty, incapable, jealous, kind, nice, proud, scared, short, stupid, sure, suspicious, terrified, tired (bored or irritated by), typical	of
accustomed, engaged, generous, inferior, kind, married, nice, polite, possible, rude, superior, similar, used	to
friendly	towards
fed	up with
angry, annoyed (with somebody), bored, busy, content, crowded, delighted, disappointed, familiar, friendly, furious, happy, occupied, pleased, satisfied, wrong	with

## ADVERBS – PRIEVEIKSMIAI

Most adverbs are formed by adding **-ly** to the adjective.

- Adjective + **-ly** = adverb

ADJECTIVE Būdvardis	ADVERB Prieveiksmis	EXAMPLES Pavyzdžiai
beautiful	<b>beautifully</b>	She sings <b>beautifully</b> .
efficient	<b>efficiently</b>	You should work more <b>efficiently</b> .
excited	<b>excitedly</b>	She talked about the journey <b>excitedly</b> .
effective	<b>effectively</b>	Modern telephones allow us to communicate <b>effectively</b> .

- Adjectives ending in **-le** change **-le** into **-ly**

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	EXAMPLES
gentle	<b>gently</b>	Mother looked at her baby <b>gently</b> .
simple	<b>simply</b>	I <b>simply</b> can't hear you.
suitable	<b>suitably</b>	I wasn't <b>suitably</b> dressed for the party.
terrible	<b>terribly</b>	He was <b>terribly</b> injured.

- Adjectives ending in **-y** change **-y** into **-ily**

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	EXAMPLES
easy	<b>easily</b>	He fulfilled the task <b>easily</b> .
noisy	<b>noisily</b>	They entered the room <b>noisily</b> .

- Adjectives ending in **-ic** add **-ally**

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	EXAMPLES
automatic	<b>automatically</b>	She was deep in her thoughts and she did everything <b>automatically</b> .
tragic	<b>tragically</b>	The story ended <b>tragically</b> .
<b>*BUT:</b> public	<b>publicly</b>	He <b>publicly</b> confessed to taking a bribe.

- Adjective **full** adds **-y** only

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	EXAMPLE
full	<b>fully</b>	He <b>fully</b> agreed with me.

- Adjective **true** changes **-e** into **-ly**

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	EXAMPLE
true	<b>truly</b>	He is <b>truly</b> a real hero.

- Adjective **good**

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	EXAMPLE
good	<b>well</b>	How did you do in your exam? – Very <b>well</b> , thank you.

- Noun + **-ly** = Adverb

NOUN Daiktavardis	ADVERB Prieveiksmis	EXAMPLES Pavyzdžiai
year	<b>yearly</b>	In some countries people pay taxes <b>yearly</b> .
annual	<b>annually</b>	The famous film festival is held <b>annually</b> .
month	<b>monthly</b>	The Senate meets <b>monthly</b> .
week	<b>weekly</b>	The workers are paid <b>weekly</b> at that company.
day	<b>daily</b>	The buses are inspected <b>daily</b> .
hour	<b>hourly</b>	The weather forecast is updated <b>hourly</b> .

- \*We use adjectives after some verbs: *be, feel, look, sound, smell, taste, etc.*  
eg. You look wonderful tonight.  
Please, be quiet.
- \*Adjective = adverb: *early, far, fast, hard, late, long, near, etc.*  
eg. Tom is a **fast** driver, he drives **fast**.
- \*Some words ending in **-ly** are not adverbs, they are adjectives: *elderly, friendly, lively, lonely, lovely, silly, ugly, etc.* We cannot add **-ly** to these words, we use: in a ... *way / manner / fashion, etc.*  
eg. The locals met us **in a friendly way**.  
He behaved **in a silly manner**.

## ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY – DAŽNUMO PRIEVEIKSMIAI

0% \_\_\_\_\_ 50% \_\_\_\_\_ 100%

never	rarely; seldom	hardly ever	occasionally	sometimes	often	usually	always
niekada	retai	beveik niekada	retkarčiais	kartais	dažnai	įprastai	visada

## ADVERBS WITH DIFFERENT FORMS AND MEANINGS – SKIRTINGOS FORMOS IR REIKŠMĖS PRIEVEIKSMIAI

ADJECTIVE Būdvardis	ADVERB Prieveiksmis	MEANING / USE Reikšmė	EXAMPLES Pavyzdžiai
deep (gilus)	deep (giliai)	a long way down or into something	The hunter went <b>deep</b> into the jungle.
	deeply (labai)	very much	They are <b>deeply</b> religious.
direct (tiesus)	direct (tiesiai)	without stopping anywhere on the road	We flew <b>direct</b> to Chicago.
	directly	with no one else in between	I'm <b>directly</b> responsible to my boss.
	■ tiesiogiai, be tarpininkų		
	■ iš karto nedelsiant	immediately	They left <b>directly</b> after the meeting.
free (laisvas)	■ tiesiai	straight	He looked <b>directly</b> at me.
	free (nemokamai)	without paying	You can taste the wine <b>free</b> .
	freely (laisvai)	without any restriction	Traffic is now moving more <b>freely</b> after the opening of the new motorway.
hard (sunkus)	hard (sunkiai, daug)	with effort or force	He works <b>hard</b> every day to pay for his son's school.
	hardly (vargiai, vos, beveik ne)	almost not	My only cousin <b>hardly</b> ever calls me.
high (aukštas)	high (aukštai)	a long way up	We saw the paratroops <b>high</b> in the sky.
	highly (labai)	very favourably	They were surprised when he became a <b>highly</b> successful businessman.
last (paskutinis)	last (paskiausiai)	after anyone or anything else; at the end	She arrived <b>last</b> of all at the party.
	lastly (galų gale, paskiausiai)	finally	<b>Lastly</b> , I'd like to thank you all for coming.
late (vėlus)	late (vėlu, vėlai)	after the expected, arranged or usual time.	The birthday card arrived a week <b>late</b> .
	lately (pastaruoju metu, neseniai)	recently	Have you been to the seaside <b>lately</b> ?
near (artimas)	near (arti)	at a short distance away	The bomb exploded somewhere <b>near</b> .
	nearly (beveik)	almost; not quite; not completely	I've worked here for <b>nearly</b> ten years.

pretty (gražus)	pretty (gerokai, gana; labai)	to some extent; very	It's <b>pretty</b> hard to explain how I feel.
	prettily (gražiai)	in an attractive way	The rooms in the hotel are <b>prettily</b> furnished.
right (teisus)	right (teisingai)	correctly	You guessed <b>right</b> .
	rightly (ne veltui, dėl svarios priežasties)	for a good reason	The people were <b>rightly</b> proud of the athlete who won the first gold medal for their country in the Olympic Games.
short (trumpas)	short (trumpai)	not long	She cut her hair <b>short</b> .
	shortly (greitai, netrukus)	a short time; soon	They entered the room <b>shortly</b> after us.
wide (platus)	wide (plačiai)	as far or fully as possible; completely	Open your mouth <b>wide</b> , please.
	widely (plačiai, daug kur)	by a lot of people; in or to many places	He has travelled <b>widely</b> in America.



## NUMERALS – SKAITVARDŽIAI

	CARDINAL - KIEKINIAI	ORDINAL - KELINTINIAI
1	one	first
2	two	second
3	three	third
4	four	fourth
5	five	fifth
6	six	sixth
7	seven	seventh
8	eight	eighth
9	nine	ninth
10	ten	tenth
11	eleven	eleventh
12	twelve	twelfth
13	thirteen	thirteenth
14	fourteen	fourteenth
15	fifteen	fifteenth
16	sixteen	sixteenth
17	seventeen	seventeenth
18	eighteen	eighteenth
19	nineteen	nineteenth
20	twenty	twentieth
21	twenty-one	twenty-first
22	twenty-two	twenty-second
23	twenty-three	twenty-third
30	thirty	thirtieth
40	forty	fortieth
50	fifty	fiftieth
60	sixty	sixtieth
70	seventy	seventieth
80	eighty	eightieth
90	ninety	ninetieth
100	one hundred	one hundredth
101	one hundred and one	one hundred and first
200	*two hundred	two hundredth
300	*three hundred	three hundredth
1,000	one thousand	one thousandth
1,567	one thousand five hundred and sixty-seven	one thousand five hundred and sixty-seventh
1,000,000	one million	one millionth

\*There are no plural endings (-s, -es) with hundred, thousand, million if you know the exact number.

**BUT** if we do not know the exact number, then we can say: „Millions came to see the newly elected President.“  
or „Hundreds shouted from joy.“

## PREPOSITIONS – PRIELINKSNIAI

### PREPOSITIONS OF TIME – LAIKO PRIELINKSNIAI

PREPOSITION Pielinksnis	USAGE Vartojimas	EXAMPLE Pavyzdys
<b>at</b>	times of the day	at 7 am, at ten o'clock, at midday, at midnight, at noon, at dawn, at lunch time, at sunset, at night, etc.
	the word "the weekend"	at the weekend, at weekends
	holiday periods	at Christmas, at Easter, at Ramadan, etc.
	points in time	at the beginning, at the end, at last, at the moment, at present, at the time, at times, at the same time
	meal times	at breakfast, at lunch, at dinner
<b>in</b>	the main parts of the day	in the morning(s), in the afternoon(s), in the evening(s) ( <i>but</i> at night)
	months, seasons, years, centuries	in May, in summer, in 1964, in the 1980s, in the twentieth century, in the Middle Ages
	longer periods	in the past, in (the) future
	the end of a period	in a moment, in a minute, in ten minutes, in an hour, in a day, in two weeks, in ten years,
<b>on</b>	specific dates and days	on Sunday(s), on Friday morning(s), on June 5, on the 22 of January, on Christmas Day, on New Year's Eve, on weekdays, on the day of departure, on a cold winter day, etc.
	(no preposition before)	this morning, this week, this year, etc.
	last	last night, last summer, last week, last July, etc.
	next	next Saturday, next month, next year, etc.
	every	every day, every week, every year, etc.
	yesterday / tomorrow + noun	yesterday morning, tomorrow afternoon, etc.

#### \*on time or in time

**On time** means "not late, at the time expected", e.g. The train to Vilnius always leaves on time.

**In time** means "early enough", e.g. We got to the stadium in time to see him win the gold medal.

#### \*at the end or in the end

**At the end** means "the final point or part", e.g. At the end of the novel the hero dies. The house was built at the end of the century.

**In the end** means "finally, after a long time", e.g. Life was very hard and, in the end, they decided to sell everything and move to another country.

## OTHER PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

PREPOSITION Pielinksnis	USAGE Vartojimas	MEANING Reikšmė	EXAMPLE Pavyzdys
<b>about (apie)</b>	~ + noun	a little before or after	about 7 o'clock; about that time, etc.
<b>after (po)</b>	~ + noun / -ing	later than, following smth in time	after lunch; after winning the competition, etc.
<b>ago (prieš)</b>	noun + ~	how far in the past smth happened	a minute ago; a few days ago; two years ago; ages ago, etc.
<b>before (prieš)</b>	~ + noun / pronoun, clause, etc.	earlier than	before the war; he arrived before me; turn right before you reach the park, etc.
<b>between (tarp)</b>	~ + noun / numeral, etc.	in the period of time that separates two days, two years, etc.	between 9 and 10 o'clock; between the meals; between the ages 7 and 18; between the two world wars, etc.
<b>by (iki)</b>	~ + noun / numeral, etc.	not later than	You should be here by Monday. We have to be home by 5 o'clock. I'll have to do it by tomorrow.
<b>during (per, tuo metu)</b>	~ + noun / numeral, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all through a period of time</li> <li>at some point in a period of time</li> </ul>	during the 1990s; during the winter, etc.  I met him during my stay in Paris. He fell asleep during the concert. She was taken to hospital during the night.
<b>for</b>	~ + <i>a period of time</i>	how long smth goes on	for three days; for a weekend; for a month; for ten years, etc.
<b>from ... to (nuo ... iki)</b>	~ + noun / numeral, etc.	shows the starting and finishing points in time	The store is open from Monday to Saturday. They lived in the USA from 2005 to 2014.
<b>over (virš / per)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>more than a particular time</li> <li>during smth</li> </ul>	We travelled all across Europe for over a month. It took him over 2 hours to finish the task.  We had a nice discussion over dinner. Over the next few days we found out all about him.
<b>past (po)</b>	~ + noun / numeral	later than	It's ten minutes past five. There is a train at twenty minutes past the hour (= at 1.20, 2.20,...)
<b>since (nuo)</b>	~ + noun / numeral ( <i>a time in the past</i> )	from a starting point of a time in the past until now	I haven't eaten anything since breakfast. They have lived here since 1997.

<b>throughout</b> (per)	~ + noun	during the whole period of time	The amusement park is open daily throughout the year.
<b>till / until</b> (iki / kol)	~ + noun / pronoun / numeral	up to the point in time	Let's wait till the rain stops. You are not leaving this room until you've finished cleaning it. They lived in Britain until 2015.
<b>to</b> (iki)	~ + noun / numeral	before the start of smth	How long is it to dinner? It's five minutes to eight.
<b>while</b> (tuo metu kai / kol)	~ + noun / pronoun + verb	during the time that smth is happening; at the same time as smth else is happening	I fell asleep while I was watching TV. We met a few friends while we were on holiday. He was reading a book while she was swimming in the pool.
<b>within</b> (per)	~ + noun / numeral	during a particular period of time	You should receive a reply within a month. The ambulance arrived within 10 minutes of the call being made.

## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE – VIETOS PRIELINKSNIAI

PREPOSITION Pielinksnis	USAGE Vartojimas	EXAMPLE Pavyzdys
<b>at</b>	shows a point in space where smth is	at the bus / next stop; at the traffic lights, at the junction, at the crossroads, at the corner of the street, at the beginning / end of the street, at the station / airport; at the table / desk / window / door; at the top / bottom of a page; at the front / back of a building / theatre / class; at the seaside, at sea
	shows address or living place	at 10 Downing Street, at Susan's house, at Susan's, at the doctor's / hairdresser's / baker's
	with towns when we think of the place as a point or station on a journey	Does this train stop at York? (= at York station)
	an event	at a concert / a conference / a football match / a funeral / a meeting / a party / a wedding
	useful phrases	at home at work at school / college / university at the cinema / theatre at a restaurant / supermarket
<b>in</b>	tells that smth is inside rather than outside	in a building / a room / a box / a bottle / the pocket; in a restaurant / a pub; in the city centre / the old town; in a garden / a town / a village; in a pool / the sea / a river / a lake / the water
	with continents, countries, cities, streets	in Europe, in the USA, in Berlin, in Baker Street

	school, college - <i>AmE</i>	What does your daughter do? – She's still in school (i.e. she's still attending a school). She got interested in politics when she was in college (i.e. when she was attending a university).
	useful phrases	in bed / in a chair (= an armchair) / in an armchair in hospital / in prison / in jail in a car / in a taxi in a row / in a queue / in a line in the world / in the sky in the country / in the countryside in the open air / in the park / in the mountains in a book / in a paper / in a newspaper / in a magazine / in a letter in a picture / in a photo in an office / in a department / in a bank / in a shop / in a factory in the front / in the back of a car in the middle (of ...); in the centre (of...); in the north / south (of...) in the corner of the room in the lesson
<b>on</b>	describes a thing touching the surface of another thing	on a table / chair / shelf / door / wall / plate / tree on the ceiling / floor / board / grass / ground on your nose / your trousers
	useful phrases	on a bus / plane / train / ship / bike / horse on the ground / first / second / fifth floor on the left / right; on the left-hand side on this / that side (of... ) on the pavement on the corner of the street on the way home; on the way (to...) on the beach / coast on an island / a mountain on a river / road on a list / map / menu / page on the border; on the outskirts on a farm on television; on the radio; on the screen on the front / back of a letter / envelope / photo on top of the mountain / box

**\*in and at** for buildings:

e.g. The conference was held at the hotel (we are saying where an event takes place).

The rooms in the hotel are large and sunny (we are thinking about the building itself).

**\*at and on**

e.g. There is somebody at the door, will you, please, open it.

There is a notice on the door, let's read it.

## PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT – JUDĖJIMO PRIELINKSNIAI

PREPOSITION Pielinksnis	USAGE Vartojimas	EXAMPLE Pavyzdys
<b>at</b>	<b>arrive at:</b> for places, buildings or events	We arrived at the airport at 5 a.m. Susan arrived at the hotel late in the evening. When I arrived at the party, Brian was giving a speech.
<b>in</b>	<b>arrive in:</b> for countries, cities and towns	They arrived in Malta in late spring. She arrived in London on September 10.
<b>to</b>	used to indicate movement and direction with such verbs as: <i>come / drive / go / get / return / travel / walk, etc.</i>	We are going to France for our summer holidays. He was glad to finally return to his native country. When the weather is good, I walk to work.

\*no preposition – arrive / come / get / go / walk **home**

e.g. He usually comes home at 7p.m.

We were glad to get home before the storm started.

## OTHER PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE AND MOVEMENT

PREPOSITION Pielinksnis	MEANING Reikšmė	EXAMPLE Pavyzdys
<b>above (virš)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at a higher level than smth</li> <li>at a higher level exactly vertically</li> </ul>	<p>He stood in the river with the water above his knees. There is a mirror above the fireplace.</p> <p>They lived in a flat above ours.</p>
<b>across (per / skersai)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>from one side to the other</li> <li>on the other side of smth</li> </ul>	<p>The river is so narrow here that you can jump across it.</p> <p>There is a supermarket right across the street.</p>
<b>after (paskui)</b>	behind somebody; following smb	The little boy ran after his friends.
<b>against (prie / (remtis) į)</b>	close to or touching smb / smth	The ladder was leaning against the wall.
<b>along (palei / išilgai)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>from one end to the other end of smth</li> <li>in a line that follows the side of smth</li> </ul>	<p>We talked and walked slowly along the street.</p> <p>There are huge and impressive houses built along the coast of the ocean.</p>
<b>alongside (palei / šalia)</b>	close to the side of something	The road between two villages runs alongside the river.
<b>among (tarp (daugelio))</b>	surrounded by smb / smth, or included in groups of things or people	He is the tallest man among the young people standing over there.

<b>around</b> (aplink / už / iš už)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in a circle</li> <li>surrounding smth or smb</li> <li>on, to or from the other side of smth / smb</li> </ul>	<p>The day was beautiful, so we decided to walk around the little lake next to the village.</p> <p>Medieval castles were built around the central courtyard. She put her arms around him.</p> <p>The chemist's is just around the corner. The police car came slowly around the corner.</p>
<b>behind</b> (už)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at or towards the back of smth / smb</li> <li>making less progress than smb / smth</li> </ul>	<p>The sun disappeared behind the mountains. Look at this photo, I'm standing behind my daughter.</p> <p>We'll be late, the train is behind schedule.</p>
<b>below</b> (žemiau)	at or to a lower level or position than smth / smb	Death Valley is 86 meters below sea level.
<b>beneath</b> (po / apačioje)	in or to a lower position than smb / smth; under smb / smth; exactly under smth	I found my diploma beneath a pile of books.
<b>beside</b> (šalia / greta)	next to or at the side of smb / smth	<p>Come and sit beside me.</p> <p>At night we put up a tent beside a little mountain river.</p>
<b>between</b> (tarp (dviejų))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the space separating two points, people, objects</li> <li>from one place to another</li> </ul>	<p>I sat between Ben and Sam during the performance.</p> <p>There is a flight between Vilnius and Tallinn twice a day.</p>
<b>beyond</b> (už / anapus)	on or to the further side of smth	There is a small lake beyond our garden.
<b>by</b> (šalia / prie)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>near smb / smth; at the side of smb / smth</li> <li>past smb / smth</li> </ul>	<p>His parents have a huge house by the river.</p> <p>She walked by me without saying hello.</p>
<b>down</b> (žemyn; išilgai / tolyn)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>from a higher to a lower point of smth</li> <li>along; towards the direction in which you are facing</li> </ul>	<p>They walked slowly down the mountain.</p> <p>My cousin lives not far, just two blocks down the street.</p>
<b>for</b> (į)	shows where smb / smth is going	We're leaving for Munich tomorrow morning. Excuse me, is this bus for Vilnius?
<b>from</b> (iš)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>shows where smth starts</li> <li>shows what the origin of smb / smth is</li> <li>shows how far apart two places are</li> </ul>	<p>The plane from Houston has just landed.</p> <p>Roberto comes from Italy.</p> <p>The nearest seaside resort is 200 km from here.</p>
<b>in front of</b> (priešais / priekyje)	in a position that is further forward than smb / smth but not very far away	<p>There is a bus stop right in front of their house.</p> <p>A tall man was standing in front of me and I couldn't see anything.</p>
<b>inside</b> (viduje)	on or to the inner part of smth; within smth	<p>It's starting to rain, let's go inside the house.</p> <p>I heard a strange noise inside the box; I opened it, and there was a little kitten.</p>



<b>into (į)</b>	describes the movement in or into smth	The children ran out of the house and jumped into the swimming pool.
<b>near (netoli / šalia)</b>	a short distance away from smth	My parents live near here.
<b>next to (šalia / greta / prie pat)</b>	in or into a position right beside smb / smth	We live next to a big shopping centre.
<b>off (iš / nuo)</b>	down or away from a place	She fell off the bike and broke her arm. You have to get off the bus at the next bus stop.
<b>onto (ant)</b>	expresses the movement on or to a particular place or position	Please, put these books onto the top shelf.
<b>opposite (priešais (kitoje pusėje))</b>	on the other side of a particular place from smb / smth, and usually facing them	Our house stands opposite a big park.
<b>out (of) (iš)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>away from the inside of a place or a thing</li> <li>away from or not at home or work</li> </ul>	<p>She saw him in the yard and ran out of the house. She ran out into the yard. Don't fall out of the window!</p> <p>I'm sorry, but Mr. Smith is out at the moment.</p>
<b>outside (išorėje / lauke)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on or to a place on the outside of smth</li> <li>away from or not in a particular place</li> </ul>	<p>Please, don't come in and wait outside. There is a small parking lot just outside our house.</p> <p>We live in a small village just outside Vilnius.</p>
<b>over (virš / ant / per)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at a higher level exactly vertically</li> <li>partly or completely covering smth</li> <li>at a higher level but not touching</li> <li>from one side to the other; across smth</li> </ul>	<p>They lived in a flat over ours.</p> <p>The mother put a blanket over her sleeping son. She wears a black jacket over her red dress.</p> <p>There is a huge lamp hanging over the dining table.</p> <p>The boys climbed over the wall into their neighbours garden.</p>
<b>past (pro / pro šalį)</b>	used with the verbs of motion to describe smth that passes	Go past the church and you'll see the hospital on the right.
<b>round (aplink / už / iš už)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in a circle</li> <li>on, to or from the other side of smth</li> <li>on all sides of smb / smth; surrounding smb / smth</li> </ul>	<p>The Moon moves round the Earth. The nearest bakery is just round the corner.</p> <p>She was wearing a beautiful red scarf round her neck. The family was sitting silently round the table.</p>
<b>through (per / pro)</b>	from one end or side of smth to the other	<p>If you look through the window, you'll see him standing outside.</p> <p>Drive through the village and you'll get to the lake.</p>
<b>towards (link)</b>	in the direction of smb / smth	They jumped into the car and headed towards Monaco.



<b>under (po / apačioje)</b>	in, to or through a position that is below smth	When I came in, the cat was sleeping under the chair.
<b>up (aukštyn)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to or in a higher position somewhere</li> <li>often used with <i>street, road</i>, etc. to mean <i>along</i></li> <li>towards the place where the river starts</li> </ul>	<p>He climbed up the stairs and knocked on the door.</p> <p>You have to walk up this road and you'll see the museum on your left.</p> <p>The boat was sailing slowly up the river.</p>
<b>within (kažko tarpe, viduje)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inside smth</li> <li>not further than a particular distance from smth</li> </ul>	<p>The noise was coming from within the restaurant.</p> <p>The situation was dangerous as they were within range of enemy fire.</p> <p>They live within easy reach of restaurants and shops.</p>

## LINKERS – JUNGIAMIEJI ŽODŽIAI

<b>Addition</b> (papildymas)	additionally, again, also, and, apart from this, as well as, besides, furthermore, in addition (to), in the same way, likewise, moreover, not only...but also, too, what's more
<b>Sequence / order</b> (eilės tvarka)	first (of all), firstly, in the first place, to start / begin with, next, secondly, then, thirdly, finally, last, last but not least, lastly, to end with
<b>Time</b> (laikas)	afterwards, as soon as, at first, at last, at the same time, by that time, eventually, immediately, in the end, later, meanwhile, next, now, nowadays, soon, then
<b>Condition</b> (sąlyga)	as long as, if, unless
<b>Comparison</b> (palyginimas)	again, also, in a like manner, in comparison, in other words, in the same way, likewise, similarly
<b>Contrast</b> (priešpastatymas)	after all, although, and yet, at the same time, but, despite, however, in contrast to, in spite of, nevertheless, on the contrary, on the other hand, still, whereas, yet
<b>Example / illustration</b> (pavyzdys / iliustracija)	as an / for example, for instance, indeed, in fact, in other words, in this case, namely, such as, that is (to say)
<b>Cause and result</b> (priežastis ir rezultatas)	accordingly, as, as a result, because, consequently, for this reason, hence, otherwise, since, so, so that, that's why, then, thereby, therefore, thus,
<b>Purpose</b> (tikslas)	for this purpose / reason, owing to this, with this object (objective)
<b>Stating the obvious, generalizing</b> (akivaizdaus konstatavimas, apibendrinimas)	as a rule, as one might expect, clearly, for the most part, in general, in most cases, in other words, it goes without saying, naturally, obviously, of course, on the whole, speaking generally, to put it another way, usually
<b>Conclusion, summary</b> (išvada, santrauka)	accordingly, as a result, as I have noted / said / stated, briefly (stated), finally, in brief, in conclusion, in short, on the whole, to conclude, to summarize, to sum up

## CONJUNCTIONS – JUNG TUKAI

also	taip pat	He has <b>also</b> played in seven films.
and	ir; o	My sister <b>and</b> I enjoy music. He has 5 brothers <b>and</b> I have only 2.
... as well	taip pat (sakinio gale)	She is very talented. Her brother is talented <b>as well</b> .
as well as	taip pat ir	In summer <b>as well as</b> in spring you can see lots of flowers.
both ... and	ir ... ir	<b>Both</b> my mother <b>and</b> father like travelling.
but	bet	It was warm <b>but</b> very windy.
either	taip pat (neig. sakinio gale)	I don't like hard rock. He doesn't like it <b>either</b> .
either ... or	arba ... arba	You can pick <b>either</b> this photo <b>or</b> that one.
however	tačiau, kaip bebūtų	She sings well. <b>However</b> , her brother sings better.
neither ... nor	nei ... nei	He is <b>neither</b> handsome <b>nor</b> attractive.
nor	nei	I haven't seen him today, <b>nor</b> will I call him.
not only ... but (also)	ne tik ... bet ir	The town is <b>not only</b> old <b>but</b> also very beautiful.
or	ar (arba)	What are you going to do, travel to the mountains <b>or</b> to the sea?
so	taigi (todėl)	We have finished, <b>so</b> we can go now.
therefore	taigi (dėl to)	He is very busy, <b>therefore</b> he hasn't come.
than	už (negu)	She is a much better person <b>than</b> her sister.
... too	taip pat (sakinio gale)	They have a very nice house. We have a nice house, <b>too</b> .
whereas	tuo tarpu; o	She is right <b>whereas</b> you are wrong.
whether ... or	ar ... ar	It's only your decision, <b>whether</b> to leave <b>or</b> stay.
while	tuo tarpu; o	She has got married <b>while</b> her sister hasn't.
yet	tačiau, bet	She is still very young <b>yet</b> very clever.

## VERB TENSES – VEIKSMAŽODŽIŲ LAIKAI

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE	FUTURE-IN-THE-PAST
SIMPLE	REIŠKIA			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pasikartojančius veiksmus</li> <li>Universalias tiesas, dėsnius ir nekintamus veiksmus</li> <li>Būdingas daikto ypatybes</li> <li>Būsimąjį veiksmažodį, kuris vyks pagal tvarkaraštį</li> <li>Vartojamas su veiksmažodžiais, kurie neturi tęstinės laiko formos ir reiškia jausmus, įsitikinimus, mąstymą ir t.t.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Veiksmus praeityje, sekančius vienas kitą pasakojime arba aprašyme</li> <li>Veiksmus, įvykusius praeityje, nesusijusius su dabartimi, kai laiko aplinkybės nurodytos arba aiškiai numanomos</li> <li>Veiksmus, kurie praeityje dažnai kartojosi ir kurie nesusiję su dabartimi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vienkartinį ateities veiksmažodį</li> <li>Kalbėtojo pasiryžimą atlikti veiksmažodį</li> <li>Spontanišką sprendimą</li> <li>Veiksmų seką ateityje</li> <li>Spėjimą, numatomą veiksmažodį ateityje remiantis nuomone, intuicija ar patirtimi. Dažnai po žodžių <i>think, suppose, expect, believe, hope, know, be sure, perhaps, probably, surely, possibly</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Veiksmažodį, kuris buvo ateities veiksmas tada, kai apie jį buvo kalbama. Vartojama šalutiniuose sakiniuose po veiksmažodžių: <b>said, told, thought, knew, etc.</b></li> </ul>
	SUDARYMAS			
	+ V <sub>1F</sub> / V-s (3 asm. vns.)  - <b>do not (don't) + V</b> <b>does not (doesn't) + V</b>  ? <b>do ... V ?</b> <b>does ... V ?</b>	+V-ed (taisyklingi veiksm.) V <sub>2F</sub> (netaisyklingi veiksm.)  - <b>did not (didn't) + V<sub>1F</sub></b>  ? <b>did ... V<sub>1F</sub> ?</b>	+ <b>will + V</b>  - <b>will not (won't) + V</b>  ? <b>will ... V ?</b>	+ <b>would + V</b>  - <b>would not (wouldn't) + V</b>
	PAVYZDŽIAI			
	+ I <b>go</b> to work every day. The moon <b>shines</b> at night. Water <b>is</b> liquid. The train <b>leaves</b> at 7pm. We <b>like</b> our new teacher.  -I <b>don't go</b> to work on Sundays. The sun <b>doesn't shine</b> at night.  ? <b>Does</b> the train <b>leave</b> at 7pm? -Yes, it <b>does</b> . / No, it <b>doesn't</b> . <b>Do</b> you <b>like</b> your new teacher? -Yes, we <b>do</b> . / No, we <b>don't</b> .	+ She <b>came</b> into the room, <b>closed</b> the window and <b>turned</b> on the TV. He <b>graduated</b> from the university in 1989. When I was a child, we often <b>went</b> to the seaside for our holiday.  -They <b>didn't go</b> to France last summer.  ? <b>Did</b> she <b>buy</b> a new camera last month? -Yes, she <b>did</b> . / No, she <b>didn't</b> .	+ When I finish work I'll <b>go</b> to the shop to buy some bread. I'll <b>write</b> to you every week, I promise. Don't get up, I'll <b>answer</b> the phone. When I retire, I'll <b>move</b> to the country. I'll <b>buy</b> a house and then I'll <b>plant</b> a garden. I suppose I'll <b>get</b> a promotion in two years time.  - I <b>won't go</b> on such a long trip with you.  ? <b>Will</b> you <b>have</b> time to come and meet me at the station?	+ He told me he <b>would</b> never <b>repeat</b> the same mistake again.
	NURODOMIEJI ŽODŽIAI			
	always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every day / year, etc.	yesterday, last night / month / year, then, ago, once, in June, in 1999, on the 1st of September, at weekend, when (I was in Rome), when...?, etc.	tomorrow, next week / year, tonight, soon, in a year, etc.	

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE	FUTURE-IN-THE-PAST
CONTINUOUS	REIŠKIA			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Veiksmą, vykstantį kalbamuoju momentu</li> <li>■ Veiksmą, vykstantį kalbamuoju laikotarpiu</li> <li>■ Ateities veiksmą, numatytą ir suplanuotą iš anksto, kai nurodomas konkretus laikas</li> <li>■ Pasikartojantį ir erzinantį veiksmą</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Veiksmą, kuris vyko tam tikru praeities momentu ir kuris prasidėjo prieš tą momentą ir tęsėsi po jo</li> <li>■ Veiksmą, kuris vyko tam tikrą praeities laikotarpį</li> <li>■ Du ar daugiau tuo pačiu momentu vykusių veiksmus</li> <li>■ Veiksmą, kuris vyko praeityje ir kurį nutraukė kitas momentinis veiksmas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Veiksmą, kuris prasidės prieš tam tikrą ateities momentą, tęsis (vyks) tuo momentu ir po jo. Tas momentas nurodomas laiko aplinkybe arba išplaukia iš konteksto</li> <li>■ Veiksmą, kurio tikisi kalbėtojas kaip natūralios įvykių eigos.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Veiksmą, kuris buvo ateities tęstinis veiksmas tada, kai apie jį buvo kalbama. Vartojama šalutiniuose papildinio sakiniuose po veiksmažodžių: <b>said, told, thought, knew, etc.</b></li> </ul>
	SUDARYMAS			
	<b>+ am</b> <b>is + V-ing</b> <b>are</b>  <b>-am not</b> <b>is not + V-ing</b> <b>are not</b>  <b>? am ...</b> <b>is ... V-ing?</b> <b>are ...</b>	<b>+was + V-ing</b> <b>were</b>  <b>-was not +V-ing</b> <b>were not</b>  <b>? was ... V-ing?</b> <b>were ...</b>	<b>+ will be + V-ing</b>  <b>-will not be + V-ing</b>  <b>? will ... be V-ing?</b>	<b>+ would be + V-ing</b>  <b>-would not (wouldn't) be + V-ing</b>
	PAVYZDŽIAI			
	<b>+ I am writing</b> a letter now, please, be quiet. Look! It <b>is snowing</b> . They <b>are doing</b> an English course at the moment. We <b>are going</b> to Vilnius on Friday. You <b>are</b> always <b>forgetting</b> your keys at home.  <b>-I am not working</b> next week, we can meet any time.  <b>? Is she doing</b> her homework now? -Yes, she <b>is</b> . / No, she <b>isn't</b> .	<b>+ We were having</b> dinner at 7pm last night. She <b>was studying</b> at the university in 1982. I <b>was cooking</b> dinner while my daughters <b>were cleaning</b> the rooms. He <b>was having</b> a shower when the phone rang.  <b>-I wasn't doing</b> anything special when she came.  <b>? What were you doing</b> when she called you? <b>Was he sleeping</b> when you came in? -Yes, he <b>was</b> . / No, he <b>wasn't</b> .	<b>+ I'll be working</b> in my office tomorrow at 4pm. This time next month we'll <b>be sailing</b> in the Mediterranean Sea.  <b>-They will not be working</b> on that project on Saturday as it is a day off.  <b>? Will she be working</b> in her garden on Sunday? -Yes, she <b>will</b> . / No, she <b>won't</b> .	<b>+ I didn't call</b> you yesterday evening because I thought you <b>would be working</b> on your project.
	NURODOMIEJI ŽODŽIAI			
	now, nowadays, at present, at the moment, this week / month / year, still, etc.	when, while, as, at that time, at 10am last Sunday, etc.	tonight, tomorrow, in two days / years, next week / month, soon, etc.	

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE	FUTURE-IN-THE-PAST
PERFECT SIMPLE	REIŠKIA			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Veiksmą, kuris įvyko kažkada praityje, o jo rezultatas svarbus dabar</li> <li>■ Veiksmą, kuris prasidėjo praityje ir ką tik pasibaigė</li> <li>■ Veiksmą, kuris prasidėjo praityje ir vis dar tęsiasi dabartyje</li> <li>■ Veiksmą, kuris praityje vyko daug kartų ir vis dar tęsiasi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Veiksmą, kuris įvyko prieš tam tikrą praities momentą</li> <li>■ Veiksmą, įvykusį prieš kitą praities veiksmą</li> <li>■ Veiksmą šalutiniuose laiko aplinkybės sakiniuose su jungtukais <b>before, after</b></li> <li>■ Tuo momentu praityje dar vykusį veiksmą, jeigu jis prasidėjo prieš tam tikrą praities laiką</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Veiksmą, kuris baigsis prieš duotą ateities momentą, išreikštą laiko aplinkybe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Veiksmą, kuris baigsis prieš duotą ateities momentą, išreikštą laiko aplinkybe. Vartojama netiesioginėje kalboje po veiksmažodžių: <b>said, told, wrote, thought, etc.</b></li> </ul>
	SUDARYMAS			
	<b>+ have + V<sub>3F</sub></b> <b>has (3 a. vns.)</b>  <b>-have not (haven't) + V<sub>3F</sub></b> <b>has not (hasn't)</b>  <b>? have ... V<sub>3F</sub></b> <b>has ...</b>	<b>+ had + V<sub>3F</sub></b>  <b>-had not (hadn't) + V<sub>3F</sub></b>  <b>? had ... V<sub>3F</sub></b>	<b>+ will have + V<sub>3F</sub></b>  <b>-will not (won't) have + V<sub>3F</sub></b>  <b>? will ... have V<sub>3F</sub></b>	<b>+ would have + V<sub>3F</sub></b>  <b>- would not (wouldn't) have + V<sub>3F</sub></b>
	PAVYZDŽIAI			
	<b>+ I have seen</b> this film already, I don't want to watch it again. She <b>has just finished</b> her fourth book. They <b>have lived</b> in Portugal for 20 years. He <b>has won</b> 5 gold medals so far.  <b>-We haven't been</b> to Egypt yet. She <b>hasn't called</b> me lately.  <b>? Have you met</b> Tom yet? -Yes, I <b>have</b> . / No, I <b>haven't</b> . <b>Has he finished</b> his homework yet? -Yes, he <b>has</b> . / No, he <b>hasn't</b> .	<b>+ By midnight she had finished</b> packing her things ( <i>Iki vidurnakčio ji jau buvo susikrovusi savo daiktus</i> ). When we came, they <b>had left</b> already ( <i>Kai mes atėjome, jie jau buvo išėję</i> ). Before I <b>had finished</b> the sentence, he was absolutely furious ( <i>Man dar nebaigus sakinio, jis buvo visiškai įsiutęs</i> ). He told us he <b>had lived</b> there for 60 years ( <i>Jis pasakė, kad ten gyveno jau 60 metų</i> ).  <b>-She said that she hadn't had</b> any time to cook the dinner that night ( <i>Ji pasakė, kad neturėjo laiko paruošti vakarienę tą vakarą</i> ).  <b>? Had he finished</b> his work by the time you came to pick him up ( <i>Ar jis jau buvo baigęs savo darbą, kai užvažiavai jo paimti</i> )?	<b>+ By this time tomorrow they will have finished</b> their work ( <i>Tokiu metu rytoj jie jau bus baigę savo darbą</i> ).  <b>-He won't have finished</b> his lunch by 2pm, so please call him later ( <i>Jis nebus baigęs pietauti iki 2 val, todėl prašau jam skambinti vėliau</i> ).  <b>? Will your parents have bought</b> a new house by the end of this year ( <i>Ar tavo tėvai jau bus nusipirkę naują namą iki šių metų pabaigos</i> )?	<b>+ He said that he would have fulfilled</b> his task by 5pm ( <i>Jis pasakė, kad jis bus įvykdęs savo užduotį iki 5 valandos</i> ).
	NURODOMIEJI ŽODŽIAI			
	ever, never, already, just, yet, always, so far, lately, recently, for the last few days, since, for, today, etc.	when, before, after, by the time, by midnight / 10 o'clock, already, till, until, never, etc.	by, before, by the time, till, until	

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE	FUTURE-IN-THE-PAST
PERFECT CONTINUOUS	REIŠKIA			
	<p>■ Veiksmą, kuris prasidėjo praeityje, dar tebevyksta arba ką tik pasibaigė. Svarbus veiksmo tęstinumas. Vartojama su laiko aplinkybėmis, nurodančiomis veiksmo trukmę arba pradžios momentą.</p> <p><i>Palyg.:</i> I <b>am waiting</b> for my friend (Present Continuous). I <b>have been waiting</b> for my friend <i>for 2 hours</i> (Present Perfect Continuous).</p>	<p>■ Veiksmą, kuris prasidėjo prieš tam tikrą praeities momentą ir tęsėsi iki pat to momento</p> <p>■ Veiksmą, kuris prasidėjo prieš tam tikrą praeities momentą ir dar tęsėsi tuo momentu</p>	<p>■ Besitęsiantį būsimą veiksmą, kuris prasidės prieš tam tikrą ateities momentą ir tęsis iki to momento</p>	<p>■ Besitęsiantį būsimą veiksmą, kuris prasidės prieš tam tikrą ateities momentą ir tęsis iki to momento. Vartojama netiesioginėje kalboje po veiksmažodžių: <b>said, told, wrote, thought, etc.</b></p>
	SUDARYMAS			
	<p>+ <b>have been</b> + V-ing <b>has been</b> (3 a. vns.)</p> <p>-<b>have not</b> (haven't) <b>been</b> + V-ing <b>has not</b> (hasn't) <b>been</b> + V-ing</p> <p>? <b>have ... been</b> + V-ing <b>has ... been</b></p>	<p>+ <b>had been</b> + V-ing</p> <p>-<b>had not</b> (hadn't) <b>been</b> + V-ing</p> <p>? <b>had ... been</b> V-ing</p>	<p>+ <b>will have been</b> + V-ing</p> <p>-<b>will not have been</b> + V-ing</p> <p>? <b>will ... have been</b> V-ing?</p>	<p>+ <b>would have been</b> + V-ing</p> <p>- <b>would not have been</b> + V-ing (wouldn't)</p>
	PAVYZDŽIAI			
	<p>+ I <b>have been waiting</b> for him for 2 hours. She <b>has been teaching</b> at that school since she was 20. I am very tired because I <b>have been working</b> in the garden all day long.</p> <p>-They <b>haven't been doing</b> anything since 10 in the morning.</p> <p>? How long <b>has she been talking</b> on the phone?</p>	<p>+ I was very tired when I went to bed because I <b>had been working</b> hard all day (<i>Buvau labai pavargęs, kaiėjau miegoti, nes buvau sunkiai dirbęs visą dieną</i>). She <b>had been playing</b> the piano for more than an hour, when I called (<i>Ji grojo pianinu daugiau kaip valandą, kai aš pas-kambinau</i>).</p>	<p>+ By the next year we <b>will have been living</b> in this town for 10 years (<i>Kitais metais mes jau būsime išgyvenę šiame mieste 10 metų</i>).</p>	<p>+ He said that by the next April his father <b>would have been working</b> for that company for 40 years (<i>Jis pasakė, kad kitą balandį jo tėvas bus dirbęs toje kompanijoje 40 metų</i>).</p>
	NURODOMIEJI ŽODŽIAI			
	for two / hours / months / years, for a long time, all day, all day long, how long, since eight o'clock / 1954, since I came, etc.	when, for, since, how long, until, before, after, etc.	by, before, by the time, till, until	

## IRREGULAR VERBS – NETAISYKLINGI VEIKSMAŽODŽIAI

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	
be	was, were	been	būti
beat	beat	beaten	mušti, suduoti
become	became	become	tapti
begin	began	begun	pradėti
bend	bent	bent	(su)lenkti
bet	bet	bet	kirsti lažybų
bite	bit	bitten	kąsti
bleed	bled	bled	kraujuoti
blow	blew	blown	pūsti
break	broke	broken	laužyti, daužyti
bring	brought	brought	atnešti, atvežti
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	transliuoti
build	built	built	statyti
burn	burnt	burnt	degti, deginti
burst	burst	burst	pratrūkti, sprogti
buy	bought	bought	pirkti
cast	cast	cast	mesti, mėtyti
catch	caught	caught	pagauti
choose	chose	chosen	(pa)(si)rinkti
cling	clung	clung	kabintis, tvirtai laikytis
come	came	come	ateiti, atvykti
cost	cost	cost	kainuoti
creep	crept	crept	šliaužti
cut	cut	cut	pjauti, kirsti, kirpti
deal	dealt	dealt	turėti reikalų
dig	dug	dug	kasti
do	did	done	daryti
draw	drew	drawn	piešti; tempti
dream	dreamt	dreamt	sapnuoti, svajoti
drink	drank	drunk	gerti
drive	drove	driven	vairuoti
eat	ate	eaten	valgyti
fall	fell	fallen	kristi
feed	fed	fed	maitinti
feel	felt	felt	jausti(s)
fight	fought	fought	kovoti
find	found	found	rasti
flee	fled	fled	(pa)bėgti
fly	flew	flown	skristi
forbid	forbade	forbidden	(už)drausti



forget	forgot	forgotten	užmiršti
freeze	froze	frozen	(su)/(už)šalti
get	got	got	gauti
give	gave	given	duoti
go	went	gone	eiti, važiuoti
grow	grew	grown	augti, auginti
hang	hung	hung	kabėti, (pa)kabinti
have	had	had	turėti
hear	heard	heard	girdėti
hide	hid	hidden	slėpti(s)
hit	hit	hit	smogti, suduoti
hold	held	held	laikyti (apglėbus; įkaitu)
hurt	hurt	hurt	sužeisti, skaudinti, ~ėti
keep	kept	kept	laikyti, saugoti
kneel	knelt	knelt	klauptis, klūpėti
know	knew	known	žinoti
lay	laid	laid	(pa)dėti, (pa)guldyti
lead	led	led	vesti, vadovauti
leave	left	left	išvykti, išeiti, palikti
lean	leant/ leaned	leant/ leaned	palinkti, atsiremti į
learn	learnt/ learned	learnt/ learned	mokytis
lend	lent	lent	(pa)skolinti
let	let	let	leisti
lie	lay	lain	gulėti
light	lit	lit	uždegti, apšviesti
lose	lost	lost	pamesti, netekti, pralaimėti
make	made	made	(pa)daryti, (pa)gaminti
mean	meant	meant	reikšti, turėti galvoje
meet	met	met	su(si)tikti, susipažinti
pay	paid	paid	mokėti pinigų
put	put	put	(pa)dėti (ant ko nors)
quit	quit	quit	palikti, mesti (darbą)
read	read	read	skaityti
ride	rode	ridden	joti, važiuoti (dviračiu)
ring	rang	rung	skambinti (varpu, telefonu)
rise	rose	risen	keltis, kilti
run	ran	run	bėgti
say	said	said	sakyti
see	saw	seen	matyti
seek	sought	sought	ieškoti, stengtis, siekti
sell	sold	sold	parduoti
send	sent	sent	siųsti
set	set	set	sustatyti, išdėstyti
shake	shook	shaken	kratyti, purtyti
shine	shone	shone	šviesti
shoot	shot	shot	šauti, šaudyti



show	showed	shown	rodyti
shrink	shrank	shrunk	susitraukti, susiraukšlėti
shut	shut	shut	užtrenkti, uždaryti
sing	sang	sung	dainuoti
sink	sank	sunk	skęsti
sit	sat	sat	sėdėti
sleep	slept	slept	miegoti
slide	slid	slid	slysti
speak	spoke	spoken	kalbėti
spell	spelt	spelt	sakyti paraidžiui/ parašyti
spend	spent	spent	leisti (laiką, pinigus)
spill	spilt	spilt	iš(si)lieti
split	split	split	skaldyti, (su)skilti, išsiskirti
spread	spread	spread	sklisti
stand	stood	stood	stovėti
steal	stole	stolen	vogti
stick	stuck	stuck	durti, smeigti, klijuoti
sting	stung	stung	(į)gelti
strike	struck	struck	suduoti; mušti
swear	swore	sworn	prisiekti; keiktis
sweat	sweat	sweat	prakaituoti
sweep	swept	swept	šluoti
swim	swam	swum	plaukti
swing	swung	swung	suptis, svyruoti
take	took	taken	imti
teach	taught	taught	mokyti
tear	tore	torn	plėšyti
tell	told	told	liepti, pasakyti, pasakoti
think	thought	thought	galvoti
throw	threw	thrown	mesti, sviesti
understand	understood	understood	suprasti
upset	upset	upset	nuliūdinti, prislėgti
(a)wake	(a)woke	(a)woken	pabusti
wear	wore	worn	dėvėti, nešioti
weep	wept	wept	raudoti, verkti
win	won	won	laimėti
wind	wound	wound	pasukti, prisukti, raityti(s)
write	wrote	written	rašyti

## VERB PATTERNS – VEIKSMAŽODŽIŲ NAUDOJIMO MODELIAI

Verb + -ing (Gerund)	Verb + to-infinitive	Verb + object + infinitive	Verb + sb + to- infinitive	Modal verb + infinitive	Verb + to-infinitive or + -ing
admit, adore, advise, allow, appreciate, avoid, begin, bother, celebrate, consider, continue, delay, deny, detest, discuss, dislike, enjoy, escape, excuse, face, fancy, feel like, finish, forget, forgive, go, go on, give up, hate, imagine, intend, keep (on), lie, like, love, mention, mind, miss, need, postpone, practise, prefer, put off, regret, remember, report, reguire, resist, risk, start, stop, suggest, try (do as an experiment) understand  can't bear, can't help, can't stand, spend time/ money (on), no good, no use, no worth  e.g. He <b>denied</b> <b>stealing</b> the money. I <b>feel like going</b> to the theatre.	afford, agree, aim, appear, arrange, ask, attempt, bear, beg, begin, bother, care, claim, choose, continue, dare, decide, demand, deserve, expect, fail, fight, forget, go on, happen, hate, help, hesitate, hope, intend, learn, like, long, love, manage, mean, need, neglect, offer, plan, prefer, prepare, pretend, promise, remember, regret, try, propose, prove, refuse, seem, start, swear, tend, trouble, try, threaten, wait, want, wish, would like, would love, would prefer e.g. Susan <b>wanted</b> <b>to watch</b> this play. They <b>decided to</b> <b>stay</b> at home.	dare, let, make, know, hear, feel, help  e.g. She <b>made</b> <b>them do</b> it. I <b>heard her</b> <b>sing</b> .  <b>BUT: (in the</b> <b>Passive Voice)</b>  e.g. They <b>were</b> <b>made to do</b> it. She <b>was heard</b> <b>to sing</b> .	advise, allow, ask, beg, call, cause, dare, encourage, expect, forbid, force, get, help, imagine, intend, invite, keep, leave, order, persuade, prefer, recommend, remember, remind, require, stop, teach, tell, urge, want, warn  e.g. She <b>asked</b> <b>us to visit</b> her mother. He <b>wanted us</b> <b>to close</b> the windows.	can, could, may, might, must, need, had better, would rather  e.g. You <b>must do</b> you homework. She <b>could come</b> to my party.	attempt, begin, bother, cease, continue, deserve, fear, hate, like, love, prefer, start

## VERB + PREPOSITION – VEIKSMAŽODIS + PRIELINKSNIS

PREPOSITION	ENGLISH MEANING	LITHUANIAN MEANING	EXAMPLE
<b>about</b>	be about smth	apie ką	This book is about love.
	bring about	būti priežastimi, sukelti	That brought about her change in attitude towards me. – Tai pakeitė jos požiūrį į mane.
	complain to smb about smth	skųstis, būti nepatenkintu	We complained to the waiter about a fly in our juice.
	do smth about	kažką daryti, imtis veiksmų	If you don't like the situation, just do something about it.
	dream about	sapnuoti	I dreamt about you last night.
	hear about	išgirsti apie kažką	Did you hear about the explosions in Paris?
	joke about	juokauti	I never joke about health and money.
	remind about	priminti, kad nepamirštų	He reminded his mother about the medicine she had forgotten to take.
	speak, talk, tell about	kalbėti, pasakoti apie	She told the police about the accident.
	think about	galvoti, mąstyti apie	I'm thinking about buying a new car.
	warn about	įspėti apie kažką, kas yra pavojingas, negeras	My mother warned me about Jill. I found out later that she was a thief.
	worry about	pergyventi, nerimauti dėl	She's always worrying about her weight.
<b>after</b>	call / name after smb / smth	pavadinti kieno vardu	The street was called after a famous writer.
	look after smb / smth	prižiūrėti	She had to look after her younger sister.
<b>along</b>	get along with	gerai sutarti	She's a nice person, she gets along with all her neighbours.
<b>at</b>	aim / point at	taikytis į	Never aim your gun at anybody for a joke.
	arrive at (the airport, school)	atvykti, atvažiuoti į (oro uostą, mokyklą)	We arrived at the airport early and had to wait.
	be at ( place)	būti (kur)	I was at the cinema last night.
	be at (school, university)	mokytis	She is still at school, she is only sixteen.
	glance at	žvilgtelėti į	She glanced at him and drove away.
	laugh at smb / smth	juoktis iš	Don't laugh at her.

<b>at</b>	learn at (school)	mokytis	Did you learn well at school?
	look at smb / smth	žiūrėti į	We looked at the rainbow in the sky.
	meet at ( place)	susitikti (kur)	Let's meet at my mother's place.
	shout at	rėkti, šaukti ant kažko	I don't like when people shout at me.
	sit at	sėdėti prie	Please, sit at this table.
	stare at	spoksoti į	It's rude to stare at people like that.
	stay at (place)	apsistoti (kur)	I stayed at the Ritz Hotel.
	study at	mokytis (kur)	He studied at Oxford.
<b>away</b>	be away	nebūti, nedalyvauti	Mr. Jones is away, he'll be in the office on Friday.
	get away	pabėgti	The criminal had a good plan, and he got away easily.
	give smth away	išdalinti, padovanoti	Mrs. Jones gave her best clothes away for charity.
	give a secret away	išduoti paslaptį	I trust you, don't give my secret away.
	go away	išvykti, išeiti	He went away for a few months.
	keep away	saugotis, laikytis atokiai, neprisileisti	I've got a terrible cold. You'd better keep away from me.
	put smth away	padėti kažką į vietą	Put your things away when you have finished.
	run away (from)	pabėgti (nuo)	Why did you run away from me?
	stay away	laikytis atokiai, nesiartinti	I don't want to see you again, stay away from me.
	throw away	išmesti	Don't look for your black shoes, I threw them away.
<b>by</b>	go by	praeiti, pravažiuoti pro šalį	We went by your house last night but there were no lights in the windows.
	go by bus / train / plane	vykti autobusu / traukiniu / lėktuvu	It was impossible to reach that village by train, so we went by bus.
	live by the lake / river / sea	gyventi prie ežero / upės / jūros	I want to live by the sea when I retire.
	pay by	mokėti (kuo)	I don't have any cash, I'll pay by credit card.
	stand by	1. stovėti prie, būti šalia 2. būti pasiruošus padėti	Who's that woman standing by the window? I'll stand by if you need me.

<b>down</b>	break down	sulaužyti, sulūžti	Our car broke down yesterday.
	burn down	sudegti	An old wooden church in the neighbouring village burnt down last night.
	calm down	raminti, rimti	Nothing terrible happened, just calm down.
	close / shut down	uždaryti, nebevykdyti veiklos	During the crisis, a lot of small businesses closed down.
	cut down (on)	sumažinti	I'm on a diet again, I'm trying to cut down on calories.
	get down to	pagaliau pradėti kažką daryti	It's high time to get down to planning our trip, we're leaving in three days.
	go down	1. nusileisti 2. sumažėti (apie kainą)	At this time of the year the sun goes down at 4pm. Petrol prices went down last week.
	knock down	1. partrenkti 2. nugriauti	An old man was knocked down while crossing the street. An old stadium has just been knocked down in Texas.
	let down	pavesti, nuvilti	Trust me, I'll never let you down.
	look down on / upon smb	iš aukšto žiūrėti į ką, niekinti	I don't like him, he looks down on his co-workers.
	put down	padėti (ką ant ko)	Put down the bag, it's heavy, I'll carry it for you.
	sit down	sėsti(s)	Sit down on that chair and be quiet.
	slow down	sulėtinti	Don't drive so fast, please slow down.
	turn down	sumažinti (garsą)	Turn down the radio, I can't hear you.
	write / put down	už(si)rašyti	Please, write down my address and my phone number.
<b>for</b>	apply for	kreiptis su prašymu	I'm going to apply for a new job next month.
	apologise for	atsiprašyti (už)	You should have apologized for your behaviour.
	ask for	prašyti (ko)	I don't know where he lives but I'll ask for directions.
	blame for	kaltinti už	He blamed her for the accident but in fact he was guilty himself.
	buy for	pirkti (už kiek)	I bought this book for only 10 dollars.
	forgive for	atleisti už	I'll never forgive you for what you have done to me.
	go for a walk	eiti pasivaikščioti	We always go for a walk in the evenings.

<b>for</b>	have smth for lunch / dinner	valgyti ką pietums / vakarienei	What did you have for dinner? – Nothing. I wasn't hungry.
	leave for Vilnius / honeymoon	vykti į / (ko)	They left for their honeymoon right after the wedding.
	look for	ieškoti	My granny is always looking for her glasses.
	pay for	mokėti (už ką)	My parents paid for my studies.
	play for	žaisti (už ką)	He plays for Manchester United.
	save for	taupyti (kam)	I don't have much money, we're saving for a new car.
	search for	ieškoti	He searched for the car keys everywhere but he couldn't find them.
	sell smb / smth for	parduoti(už kiek)	He sold me his old car for only 500 dollars.
	thank for	dėkoti už	"Thank you for the music" is a famous song by ABBA.
	wait for smb / smth	laukti	I waited for the bus for half an hour.
	work for	dirbti (kam)	She works for the BBC news.
<b>from</b>	be from	būti iš	I am from Kaunas.
	come from	būti (kilusiam) iš	I come from Lithuania.
	differ from	skirtis nuo	The new edition of the book differs from the first one.
	make smth from	daryti ką iš ko	Butter is made from milk.
	protect from	saugoti, ginti nuo	In summer you should put on sunscreen to protect your skin from the sun.
	recover from	1. pasveikti 2. atsigauti, grįžti į pradinę būseną po nemalonių įvykių ir pan.	He has completely recovered from pneumonia. I still haven't recovered from my mother's death. The economy of the country has already recovered from the crisis.
	resign from	atsistatydinti	He resigned from the Parliament last week.
	stop from	neleisti, sutrukdyti	You can't stop me from going to take part in that competition.
	suffer from	sirgti	The number of people who suffer from cancer and heart diseases increases every year.

<b>in</b>	arrive in	atvykti į (šalį, miestą)	We arrived in New York early in the morning.
	be in	būti (kur)	She is in hospital, she's really ill.
	believe in	tikėti	Do you believe in God?
	check / sign in	registruoti(s)	You'll have enough time to check in your luggage at the airport.
	come in	įeiti	Come in, I am waiting for you.
	drop in	užeiti, užsukti į svečius	You must drop in some time, we'd love to see you.
	fill in	užpildyti	Please, fill in the form and sign it.
	give in	pasiduoti	OK. Tell me the answer – I give in.
	go in	įeiti	Knock on the door and go in, she's waiting for you.
	go in for (sports)	užsiimti	My son goes in for basketball three times a week.
	include in	įtraukti	Don't forget to include linkers in your paragraph.
	involve in	į(si)traukti, priversti dalyvauti	He was involved in the board of directors of the company.
	live in	gyventi (kur)	I live in Kaunas.
	look in (a mirror)	pažiūrėti (į veidrodį)	Always look in the mirror before leaving.
	move in	įsikelti (su kažkuo gyventi)	They had only be married three weeks when his mother decided to move in.
	persist in	atkakliai stengtis nežiūrint į sunkumus	She persisted in trying to invent new medicine.
	say (a word) in (English)	pasakyti	Don't be silent, say it in English, please.
	serve in (the Army)	tarnauti (armijoje)	His father is a soldier, he serves in the Army.
	stay in	būti namie / viduje	I don't want to go anywhere, let's stay in tonight.
	succeed in	pasiekti, pasisekti	He succeeded in being re-elected as the rector of the University.
	work in	dirbti (kur)	She works in a BBC studio.
<b>into</b>	break into	įsilaužti	Somebody broke into my house and stole all my jewellery.
	crash / drive / bump / run into	atsitrenkti	He lost control of the car and crashed into a lamp post.
	divide / cut / split into	padalinti į gabalus	The school year is divided into two semesters.

<b>into</b>	run into	atsitiktinai susitikti	Yesterday I ran into a friend whom I hadn't seen for ten years.
	translate into	išversti į kitą kalbą	"Harry Potter" books are translated into many languages.
<b>of</b>	accuse / suspect of	kaltinti / įtarti	Mr. Brown was accused of stealing his neighbour's car.
	approve / disapprove of	pritarti / nepritarti	We don't approve of our son's choice of profession, but we can't do anything.
	complain of	skųstis (skausmu)	The soldier was terribly wounded but he didn't complain of the pain.
	consist of	susidaryti / susidėti iš	An infantry battalion consists of five companies.
	die of / from	mirti nuo	My both parents died of cancer.
	dream of / about	įsivaizduoti, svajoti	Do you ever dream of going to an exotic island?
	hear of	būti girdėjus, žinoti, kad egzistuoja	Who are you talking about? I have never heard of him.
	remind of	priminti, priversti prisiminti	This house reminds me of my childhood.
	take care of	prižiūrėti, rūpintis, saugoti, pasirūpinti	My aunt is old and lives alone, so I have to take care of her.
	think of	1. manyti apie 2. prisiminti, sugalvoti	What do you think of him? I can't think of her name. I have no ideas, I can't think of anything.
	warn of / about	įspėti dėl grėsmės ateityje	Scientists have warned us of the lack of natural resources in future.
<b>off</b>	back off	atsitraukti, pasitraukti	When the woman pulled out a gun, the two men backed off immediately.
	break off	1. nutraukti 2. nulaužti	The two countries broke off diplomatic relations. Somebody broke off the arms of the statue.
	call off	atšaukti, nutraukti	I'm afraid, I have to call off our meeting.
	cut off	atpjauti, nupjauti	Cut off a piece of cake for me, please.
	drive off	nuvažiuoti	He jumped into his car and drove off at a high speed.
	fall off	nukristi nuo	Be careful don't fall off the wall.
	finish smth off	pabaigti	I'll finish off cleaning the windows tomorrow, I'm too tired now.



<b>off</b>	get off (the bus / train / plane)	išlipti iš autobuso / traukinio / lėktuvo)	If you want to reach Žalgiris Arena, you have to get off the bus at the next bus stop.
	go off	suveikti, iššauti (apie mechanizmą / ginklą)	A terrorist bomb was discovered outside the building but it didn't go off.
	keep off	nepriartėti, nepri(si)leisti	We always burn these candles when we have dinner outside, they keep the mosquitoes off.
	put off	atidėti	I had to put off my holiday plans.
	see off	išlydėti (į kelionę)	All her friends came to the airport to see her off.
	set off	išvykti (į kelionę)	If we want to arrive before lunch, we have to set off at 8am.
	show off	pasirodyti, stengtis padaryti įspūdį	Don't pay attention to him, he's just showing off.
	switch / turn off	išjungti, užsukti	Switch / turn off the light when you go to bed.
	take off	1. nusivilkėti (apie avalynę, drabužius) 2. pakilti (apie lėktuvą)	Take off your hat when you enter the room. We took off at 10am and landed four hours later.
<b>on</b>	be on	būti rodomam	What play is it on at the theatre today?
	be on (a bus / train)	važiuoti (autobusu / traukiniu)	I have to be on a bus at 8:30, otherwise I'll be late.
	be on holiday / a trip / a sick leave	atostogauti / būti kelionėje / turėti nedarbingumo lapelį	My boss is on holiday. She's on a sick leave, so I'll have to do her work.
	carry / go on	tęsti	Stop talking and carry/ go on with your work.
	come on	eime, greičiau	You're so slow. Come on, we'll be late.
	concentrate on	sutelkti dėmesį į, susikaupti	Please, switch off the radio, I can't concentrate on my essay.
	congratulate / compliment on	pasveikinti	Thousands of people gathered in the town square to congratulate the sportsmen on winning gold medals in the Olympics.
	count on	pasitikėti	You can always count on me.
	depend on	priklausyti nuo	We sometimes go to the seaside, it depends on the weather.
	get on	pavykti, pasisekti	Was the test difficult? How did you get on?

<b>on</b>	get on well with	gerai sugyventi su	I get on well with all the neighbours.
	get on the bus / train / plane	lipti / sėsti į autobusą / traukinį / lėktuvą	As soon as he got on the train, the doors closed.
	go on	1. tęsti 2. vykti	Don't stop, John. Go on reading. Why are you shouting? What's going on?
	go on foot	eiti pėsčiomis	Do you go to work by car? – No, I go on foot.
	go on holiday / trip	vykti atotogų / į kelionę	He went on holiday in the mountains.
	hold on	(pa)laukti	Hold on a minute, I'll see if he is at home.
	insist on	primygtinai reikalauti	I wanted to go out but my husband insisted on staying at home.
	keep on	palikti, nunu(si)imti	You can keep your hat on.
	keep on doing smth	nenustoti ką darius	She looked at me and kept on cooking.
	live on	gyventi toliau, išlikti	No matter what happens, you must live on.
	live on the first floor / an island	gyventi 1-me aukšte / saloje	I don't like living on the 1st floor, I'd like to live on the top floor.
	live on one's salary	pragyventi iš algos	The family couldn't live on one salary, so the wife had to go to work.
	move on	judėti toliau	Don't stop here, move on.
	put on	apsirengti (apie drabužius, avalynę)	It's cold outside, put on your warm coat.
	put on the lights	įjungti šviesą	If you are afraid of darkness, put on the lights.
	put on a play	pastatyti spektaklį	The Opera House put on "Carmen" last year.
	put on weight	priaugti svorio	I don't eat cakes, I don't want to put on weight.
	put smth on smth	padėti ką ant ko	Put your books on the table.
	read on the Internet	skaityti internete	Every morning he reads the news on the Internet.
	rely on	pasitikėti	You can always rely on me.
	save on	taupyti kieno sąskaita	They're very poor, they even save on food.
	see / watch (a film)	žiūrėti per televizorių	Did you watch any films on TV last night?

<b>on</b>	speak on the phone / Skype	kalbėti telefonu / per skaiptą	Every time I enter the room I see her speaking on the phone.
	spend money on smth	leisti pinigus kam	We spend so much money on food.
	switch / turn on	įjungti (šviesą, radiją)	Switch on the lights, I can't see anything.
	try on	pasimatuoti	Always try on the shoes before buying them.
<b>out</b>	ask / invite smb out	pakviesti ką į pasimatymą	I think she likes you. Why don't you ask her out?
	blow out	užpūsti	It was difficult for him to blow out 70 candles on the birthday cake.
	carry out	vykdyti (įsakymą / eksperimentą / planą ir t.t.)	Soldiers are supposed to carry out orders.
	check out	išsiregistruoti (iš viešbučio)	Let's check out and leave this hotel immediately.
	cross out	išbraukti	Cross out the words you have already used.
	drop out	iškristi (iš universiteto ir pan.)	He never even tried to be a good student, so eventually he dropped out.
	eat out	valgyti ne namie	We always eat out on Fridays.
	fall out (with smb)	susipykti, nebedraugauti	I was surprised to find out that Jane and Bill had fallen out.
	find out	surasti, sužinoti	I like that girl. How can I find out her name?
	get out	išimti	There is a tub of ice-cream in the fridge; get some out, please.
	go out	1. išeiti, nebūti namie 2. užgesti	She doesn't go out much since her husband died. We couldn't see anything as all the lights in the building went out.
	go out with	susitikinėti	I didn't know John goes out with Emily.
	hand / give out	išdalinti, įteikti	Will you hand out these photocopies to the students, please?
	keep out	neprileisti, neįleisti, nesikišti, laikytis nuošalėje	This is private property. Keep out.
	leave smth out	praleisti, neįtraukti	She was responsible for the list, so she tried to be attentive and not leave out any of the items.

<b>out</b>	Look / watch out!	Saugokis!	The car is coming. Look out!
	move out	išsikraustyti	My neighbour Mrs. Brown moved out three years ago.
	pick out	iš(si)rinkti	I like both dresses, I can't pick out one of them.
	point out	nurodyti, atkreipti dėmesį	He took time to point out my mistakes.
	pull out	1. iš(si)traukti 2. ravėti	He pulled out a thick book from his bag. She spent the whole day pulling out weeds.
	put out	(už)gesinti	The firefighters fought all night to put the fire out.
	run out (of smth)	nebeturėti, pabaigti	We have run out of coffee, I'll have to buy some on my way home.
	sort (smth) out	1. išspręsti problemas 2. išrūšiuoti, sutvarkyti	We have lots of problems but we'll have to sort them out. One of her duties is to sort out the letters before the office hours.
	take out	1. išnešti, išvesti, išvežti 2. išimti (iš)	You can take out three books at a time from the library. Before cooking, take out butter from the fridge so it is room temperature.
	try out	išbandyti	The constructors finished their job, and it was his turn to try out the new car.
	turn out	1. išjungti 2. paškėti	She turned out the lights and went to bed. It turned out that nobody in the class knew Ben very well.
	work out	1. sportuoti 2. vystytis, pavykti, progresuoti, sektis	He's in good shape, he works out a lot. I'm sure, everything will work out for you.
	work smth out	surasti sprendimą	The situation is serious but we'll have to work it out.
<b>out of</b>	get out of a car / taxi	išlipti iš automobilio / taksi	Her leg was broken, so it was very difficult for her to get out of the car.
	get / go out of the room	išeiti iš	She went out of the room as quietly as she could.
	run out of	pritrūkti, nebeturėti	We ran out of petrol in the middle of the forest.
	take smth out of	išimti ką iš ko	The magician took a rabbit out of the box.

<b>over</b>	all over the world	visame pasaulyje	This song is very popular all over the world.
	be over	baigtis	The party is over, everybody please go home.
	be / get run over	būti suvažinėtam, pervažiuotam	The poor man was run over by a bus.
	come over	trumpam užėiti	You must come over and see us some time.
	cover smth over with	uždengti kuo	We covered the holes over with wallpaper.
	go over	1. nueiti į/ prie, užsukti kažko apžiūrėti 2. dar kartą perskaityti, pakartoti	Go over to that lady and ask for directions. Before the test go over the material I gave you last week.
	go over the bridge	eiti/ važiuoti per tiltą	You must go over the bridge if you want to see the palace.
	hand over	1. perduoti, atiduoti (igaliojimus, darbą) 2. įteikti, atiduoti	Before leaving he had to hand over his duties to me. Keep quiet and hand over your money!
	invite smb over	kviesti ką į savo namus	Let's invite the Smiths over to dinner on Sunday.
	look over	peržiūrėti, patikrinti	We looked over dozens of flats before choosing this one.
	move over	pasitraukti, pasislinkti	Move over. You're taking up too much space.
	run over	greitai perbėgti; bėgti per viršų; permesti akimis, peržiūrėti; kartoti	Run over the text and then close your books.
	take over	perimti	Many British people were shocked when VW took over Rolls Royce.
	talk over	gerai apsvarstyti, aptarti	I'll have to talk this over with my husband before deciding.
	think over	gerai apsvarstyti, pamąstyti	You have two days to think over our proposal.
<b>round</b>	come round	užsukti į svečius	If you come round, I'll show you my collection.
	pass / hand (a) round	perduoti, pasiųsti, padalyti kambaryje esantiems žmonėms	She passed her photos round for everyone to see.
	turn round	apsisukti	We are going the wrong way. Let's turn round and go back.
<b>to</b>	apologise to smb (for)	atsiprašyti kažko už ką	You should apologise to me for what you have said.
	belong to	priklausyti	This car belongs to me.

<b>to</b>	bring smth to	atnešti (ką kam, kur)	You can bring a dictionary to class.
	buy smth to	pirkti (ką kam)	I won't buy anything to him for Christmas.
	come to	ateiti, atvykti, atvažiuoti	He came to the station in a hurry but the train had already left.
	explain sth to smb	paišškinti (kam ką)	Can you explain this task to me, please?
	explain / describe to smb (what / how / why)	paišškinti / apibūdinti (kam kas / kaip / kodėl)	He explained to me how it happened. She described to the police what she had seen.
	give smth to	duoti, grąžinti	I gave the money to him.
	go to	eiti, vykti, važiuoti kur	Go to the seaside if you want a good rest.
	happen to	atsitikti (kam)	What happened to Jim yesterday?
	invite smb to	(pa)kviesti (ką kur)	I was invited to dinner at his house last week.
	listen to smb/ smth	klausyti(s)	Listen to me, don't listen to the news on the radio.
	look forward to	nekantriai laukti	We're all looking forward to our summer holidays.
	pay (money) to	mokėti (pinigus)	He paid a lot to his neighbour not to give his secret away.
	prefer smth / smb to smth / smb	teikti kam pirmenybę, labiau mėgti	I prefer coffee to tea.
	sell smth to	parduoti (ką kam)	He sold his house to his relatives.
	send smb / smth to	(pa)siųsti ką kur	He was sent to an inhabited island.
	shout to	garsiai šaukti, pašaukti	Somebody shouted to us, we turned around and saw Phillip.
	talk / speak to	kalbėti(s) su	She talked to her mom on the phone.
	write smth to smb	rašyti ką kam	He wrote a letter to his girlfriend.
<b>up</b>	break up	išsiskirti	They broke up last year.
	bring up	auginti vaikus	My mother brought me up alone.
	brush up	atnaujinti žinias	Before I go to New York I must brush up my English.
	catch up with	pasivyti	You were absent last week, so you'll have to catch up with your classmates.
	clear up	sutvarkyti	You must clear up the mess in your room.
	come up to	prieiti prie	She came up to him to ask for his autograph.

<b>up</b>	come up with	sugalvoti atsakymą, idėją, rasti srendimo būdą	They came up with a great idea how to solve that problem.
	dress up	pasipuošti	She always dresses up before dinner.
	fill up	pripilti, pripildyti	He filled the car up with petrol.
	get up	keltis	It's so difficult to get up early in the morning.
	give up	pasiduoti, liautis	Don't give up, you can do it.
	go up	1. pakilti, padidėti (apie kainas) 2. eiti / lipti į viršų	The cost of living goes up every year.  He came home late and went up to his bedroom immediately.
	grow up	užaugti	These vegetables grow up very quickly.
	hurry up	(pa)skubėti	Hurry up or you'll miss the train.
	keep up	užlaikyti	We won't keep you up long, we're also in a hurry.
	keep up with	žinoti, domėtis naujienomis, tuo, kas vyksta	My husband is interested in politics, he tries to keep up with current affairs.
	look up	pažiūrėti aukštyn, pakelti akis	She looked up and saw her daughter running towards her.
	look up in	ieškoti (žodyne)	If you don't know the word, look it up in the dictionary.
	look up to	gerbti, pagarbiai žiūrėti	All the students looked up to their professor.
	make up one's mind	apsispręsti	If you want to join the competition for this job position, you have to make up your mind quickly.
	pick up	1. pakelti nuo 2. paimti	He picked up his coat and left the room.  Come and pick me up at the airport.
	put up	1. pakelti ranką 2. pastatyti palapinę 3. priimti, suteikti nakvynę	She put up her hand to ask the teacher a question.  They managed to put up the tent right before the rain started.  Can you put me up for one night?
	put up with	pakęsti, taikstyti	I will not put up with your smoking.
	show up	atvykti, kai tavęs laukia	She finally showed up at nine.

<b>up</b>	speak up	kalbėti garsiau	I can't hear you, please speak up.
	stand up	atsistoti	You should stand up when the teacher enters the classroom.
	stay up	ilgai neiti miegoti	We stayed up to hear the election results.
	take up	pradėti mokytis	I took up English when I was seven.
	tidy up	susitvarkyti	Tidy up your room, it's a real mess.
	turn up	1. padidinti (garsą) 2. netikėtai, staiga pasirodyti, atsirasti	Please, turn up the volume, I can't hear anything. The boss always turns up when you least expect him.
	use up	išnaudoti, sunaudoti	We used up all the bread, can you buy some on the way home?
	wake up	pabusti, pažadinti	Wake me up at six.
<b>with</b>	go with	eiti, vykti važiuoti su kuo	I went to France with my mother.
	joke with	juokauti su	He is the boss, and he never jokes with the staff.
	stay with	apsistoti pas	I stayed with my friends in London.
	work, study with	dirbti, studijuoti su	She works with a group of journalists.
<b>without</b>	go/ do without	neturėti, išsiversti be	If you break your phone, you'll have to do without it.



## VERB + PREPOSITION – VEIKSMAŽODIS + PRIELINKSNIS

(pagal veiksmazodžių alfabeto tvarką)

VERB	PREPOSITION	LITHUANIAN MEANING	EXAMPLE
<b>accuse</b>	of	kaltinti	A famous basketball player was accused of stealing his girlfriend's jewellery.
<b>aim</b>	at	taikytis į	Don't aim your gun at me.
<b>apologise</b>	for	atsiprašyti (už)	You should apologise for what you have done.
	to smb (for)	atsiprašyti kažko už kažką	The little boy apologized to his mother for lying.
<b>approve</b>	of	pritarti	They approved of the new edition of my book.
<b>arrive</b>	at (the station, stadium)	atvykti atvažiuoti į (stotį, stadioną)	We arrived at the station late and missed the train.
	in	atvykti į šalį, miestą	We arrived in Austria on Easter Day.
<b>ask</b>	for	prašyti (ko)	Don't ask me for money any more.
	out	pakviesti ką į pasimatymą	She felt happy when he finally asked her out.
<b>be</b>	about smth	apie ką	The book he has published is about wars in Lithuania.
	at ( place)	būti (kur)	I met him at the theatre.
	at (school, university)	mokytis	My daughter is at university, she is studying physics.
	away	nebūti, nedalyvauti	The professor is away for a week.
	from	būti iš	They are from the south of France.
	in	būti (kur)	My neighbour is in prison.
	on	būti rododomam	A new film is on at the cinema, let's go and see it.
	on (a bus / train)	važiuoti (autobusu / traukiniu)	I'm on the train already, so don't worry, I won't be late.
	on holiday / a trip / a sick leave	atostogauti / būti kelionėje / turėti nedarbingumo lapelį	Hello to you from Crete! We are on holiday here.
	all over the world	visame pasaulyje	She became famous all over the world overnight.
	over	baigtis	It is all over, don't call me any more.
	run over	būti suvažinėtam	A little kitten was run over by a bike.
	out	nebūti, būti išėjusiam	He is out at the moment, I'll tell him that you called.

<b>back</b>	off	atsitraukti pasitraukti	Back off, the cliff is very high and dangerous.
<b>believe</b>	in	tikėti	Do you believe in love?
<b>belong</b>	to	priklausyti	This house belongs to the richest man in town.
<b>blame</b>	for	kaltinti už	It's not only my fault, don't blame me for the bad results.
<b>blow</b>	out	užpūsti	Blow out the candle before you leave the room.
<b>break</b>	away (from smb / smth)	pabėgti, ištrūkti	The kid broke away from the gang holding him hostage.
	down	sulaužyti, sulūžti	The copying machine broke down, and I couldn't get ready for the lesson.
	in	įsilaužti	Burglars broke in while the owners were having a picnic in their backyard.
	into	įsilaužti	Two teenagers broke into a local shop at night, but they stole only sweets and cola.
	off	1. nutraukti 2. nulaužti	She broke off their relationship after a month. Don't swing on the chair, you may break off its leg.
	out	prasidėti (apie karą, gaisrą ar kitą nemalonų įvykį)	She was only 16 when the war broke out.
	out of	pabėgti	The three dangerous criminals who broke out of Alcatraz in 1962 were never caught.
<b>bring</b>	up	išsiskirti	They were such a nice couple but they broke up two months ago.
	about	būti priežastimi, sukelti	The news brought about confusion and uncertainty.
	smth to	atnešti (ką kam, kur)	He brought flowers to Tilda every Friday.
<b>brush</b>	up	auginti vaikus	They brought up a huge family of seven children.
	up	atnaujinti žinias	I wish I could go to England to brush up my English knowledge.
<b>bump</b>	into	atsitrenkti, atsitiktinai susitikti	I bumped into an old friend of mine in a pub last weekend.
<b>burn</b>	down	sudegti	Lots of houses burnt down in The Great Fire of London in 1666.

<b>buy</b>	smth to	pirkti (ką kam)	Mother refused to buy candies to the little girl who burst into tears.
	for	pirkti (už kiek)	He bought her a wedding ring for five thousand dollars.
<b>call</b>	after smb / smth	pavadinti kieno vardu	The baby was called after his grandfather.
	off	atšaukti, nutraukti	They called off their wedding after a violent argument.
<b>calm</b>	calm down	raminti, rimti	You have to calm down and think what to do.
<b>carry</b>	on	tęsti	He paid no attention to the noise and carried on with his speech.
	out	vykdyti (įsakymą / eksperimentą / planą ir t.t.)	Stop talking and carry out with what you are supposed to do.
<b>catch</b>	up with	pasivyti	Though she was absent from her class for a month, she caught up with the rest of the class easily.
<b>check</b>	in	registruoti(s)	You have to check in over there.
	out	išsiregistruoti (iš viešbučio)	I'll get my luggage and check out in five minutes.
<b>clear</b>	up	sutvarkyti	Please, clear up after you use the kitchen.
<b>close</b>	down	uždaryti, nebevykdyti veiklos	She decided to close down her flower shop and leave the town.
<b>come</b>	across	sutikti, rasti kažką atsitiktinai	She came across a strange man in the park. They came across some ancient books when cleaning their grandfather's library.
	along	vykti, važiuoti kartu	I'm going to the mountains for the weekend, would you like to come along with me?
	from	būti (kilusiam) iš	That old lady comes from Australia.
	in	įeiti	She came in so silently that I didn't hear.
	on	greičiau (raginant)	Come on! Hurry up! You are so slow!
	out	1. patekėti, pasirodyti (apie Saulę, žvaigždes) 2. pasirodyti, būti išleistam / išspauzdintam	The clouds disappeared and the stars came out.  The new edition of the amagazine has just come out.
	over	trumpam užėti, užsukti į svečius	Are you doing anything special this afternoon? Please, come over for a cup of coffee.

<b>come</b>	round	užsukti į svečius	Whenever you have time next week, please come round, my wife and I will be happy to see you again.
	to	atvykti, ateiti, atvažiuoti	She came to her parents' house and found it burnt down.
	up to	prieiti prie	He came up to the officer and asked for help.
	up with	sugalvoti atsakymą, idėją, rasti srendimo būdą	We have to come up with some plan till tomorrow morning.
<b>complain</b>	of	skųstis (skausmu)	She complained of the terrible headache and then collapsed.
	to smb about smth	skųstis, būti nepatenkintu	She constantly complains to her neighbours about the noise from their flat.
<b>compliment</b>	on	pagirti / pasveikinti	I was complimented on my excellent presentation at the seminar.
<b>concentrate</b>	on	sutelkti dėmesį į, susikaupti	Please, stop talking and concentrate on your task.
<b>congratulate</b>	on	pasveikinti	Her friends congratulated her on winning the contest.
<b>consist</b>	of	susidėti / susidaryti iš	Our department consists of three divisions.
<b>count</b>	on	pasitikėti	Don't worry, you can always count on me.
<b>cover</b>	smth over smth	uždengti ku	The soldiers covered the trench over with boards, dirt and grass.
<b>crash</b>	into	atsitrenkti	He lost control of the car and crashed into a lamp post.
<b>cross</b>	out	išbraukti	Look at the list, and cross out the items you don't need.
<b>cut</b>	down (on)	sumažinti	Cut down on sugar if you want to lose weight.
	into	padalinti į gabalus	The cake was cut into small pieces so that everybody could taste it.
	off	atpjauti, nupjauti	Please, cut off a piece of the cloth, I need it for cleaning.
<b>depend</b>	on	priklausyti nuo	The final result depends on you only.
<b>describe</b>	to smb (what / how / why)	paašškinti / apibūdinti (kam kas / kaip / kodėl)	He described to the investigator how the criminal looked like.
<b>die</b>	of / from	mirti nuo	Thousands of people die of hunger every year.

<b>differ</b>	from	skirtis nuo	The new model of the car doesn't differ much from the previous one.
<b>disapprove</b>	of	nepritarti	I absolutely disapprove of your decision.
<b>divide</b>	into	padalinti į (dalis, gabalus)	Let's divide the task between the two of us.
<b>do</b>	smth about	kažką daryti, imtis veiksmų	Your test results are poor, you have to do something about it.
	without	neturėti, išsiversti be	Don't lose your credit card, otherwise you'll have to do without it.
<b>dream</b>	of / about	svajoti apie / įsivaizduoti	I'm dreaming of the white Christmas.
<b>dress</b>	up	pasipuošti	She looked stunning when she dressed up for the evening.
<b>drive</b>	into	atsitrenkti	The driver was drunk and drove into the wall of the house.
	off	nuvažiuoti	He drove off in his brand new car, and she never saw him again.
<b>drop</b>	in	užeiti, užsukti į svečius	I'll drop in for a few minutes tonight, and you'll tell me all the news.
	out	iškristi iš (universiteto ir pan.)	He dropped out from school at the age of fifteen.
<b>eat</b>	out	valgyti ne namie	They both don't like cooking, so they usually eat out.
<b>explain</b>	sth to smb	paaiškinti (kam ką)	The teacher always explains the tasks to the students.
	to smb (what / how / why)	paaiškinti / apibūdinti (kam kas / kaip / kodėl)	Can you explain to me how it all happened?
<b>fall</b>	off	nukristi nuo	He fell asleep and fell off the chair.
	out (with smb)	susipykti, nebedraugauti	Linda fell out with Marcy last month, but now the little girls are friends again.
<b>fill</b>	in	užpildyti	First, you have to fill in the application form.
	up	pripilti, pripildyti	I'd like to say a toast, so please, fill up your glasses.
<b>find</b>	out	surasti, sužinoti	Don't lie to me, I'll find out the truth anyway.
<b>finish</b>	smth off	pabaigti	Finish off your lunch and get back to work.
<b>forgive</b>	for	atleisti už	Please forgive me for not telling you the truth.

<b>get</b>	along with	gerai sutarti	He doesn't get along with his boss at all.
	away	pabėgti	He got away with all the secrets of the company.
	down to	pagaliau pradėti kažką daryti	Get down to your task, you have to finish it by tomorrow.
	off (the bus / train / plane)	išlipti iš (autobuso / traukinio / lėktuvo)	The governor got off the plane and saw a crowd waiting for him.
	on	pavykti, pasisekti	They got on very well at the exam.
	on well with	gerai sugyventi su	They are such a nice couple, they get on well with each other and are so happy.
	on the bus / train / plane	lipti / sėsti į autobusą / traukinį / lėktuvą	We only know that he got on the train at midnight and disappeared.
	out	išimti	The little girl watched her father opening the box and getting out a puppy for her.
	out of	išeiti iš	Get out of my office immediately!
	out of a car / taxi	išlipti iš automobilio / taksi	It was difficult for her to get out of the taxi with all the things she had bought.
	run over	būti suvažinėtam	A homeless woman got run over by an electrical car on a highway.
	up	keltis	He never gets up before noon on Sundays.
<b>give</b>	smth away	išdalinti, padovanoti	He won a million and gave it away to the poor.
	a secret away	išduoti paslaptį	I was mad with her for giving my secret away.
	in	pasiduoti	You should never give in, fight till the end.
	out	išdalinti, įteikti	Medals were given out to the winners at the final ceremony.
	smth to	duoti, grąžinti	Before leaving, she gave all my things to me.
	up	pasiduoti, liautis	Never give up till the very end, and you might succeed.
<b>glance</b>	at	žvilgtelėti į	She glanced at the mirror and ran out of the room.
<b>go</b>	away	išvykti, išeiti	Please, don't go away, I need you.
	by	praeiti, pravažiuoti pro šalį	He went by but didn't notice me.
	by bus / train / plane	vykti autobusu / traukiniu / lėktuvu	I'm afraid to go by plane.

<b>go</b>	down	1. nusileisti 2. sumažėti (apie kainą)	It got dark as soon as the sun went down. Gold prices went down last week.
	for a walk	eiti pasivaikščioti	Let's go for a walk in the park this afternoon.
	in	įeiti	He went in the room silently and sat down by the door.
	in for (sports)	užsiimti	In my childhood, I went in for ice-skating.
	off	suveikti, iššauti (apie mechanizmą / ginklą)	The gun went off killing him on the spot.
	on	1. tęsti 2. vykti	You are doing fine, go on with your work. Stop teasing your sister! What's going on here?
	on foot	eiti pėsčiomis	I always go to work on foot.
	on holiday / trip	vykti atostogų / į kelionę	They went on holiday yesterday, they'll be back next week.
	out	1. išeiti, nebūti namie 2. užgesti	It's Friday night, let's go out. The lights went out, and it was completely dark.
	out of	išeiti iš	He ran out of the room in anger.
	out with	susitikinėti	Do you go out with Rebecca?
	over	1. nueiti į / prie, užsukti kažko apžiūrėti 2. dar kartą perskaityti, pakartoti	He went over to the bar and ordered one more drink. Go over the text again and answer the questions.
	over the bridge	eiti / važiuoti per tiltą	In order to reach the church you have to go over that bridge.
	to	eiti, vykti, važiuoti kur	Every weekend we go to the country where we have a cottage.
	up	1. pakilti, padidėti (apie kainas) 2. eiti / lipti į viršų	The food prices went up drastically in the last year. She said good night and wet up to her bedroom.
	with	eiti, vykti, važiuoti su kuo	I went to the conference with two colleagues of mine.
	without	neturėti, išsiversti be	During the test, you'll have to go without a dictionary.
<b>grow</b>	up	užaugti	She grew up into a nice young lady.
<b>hand</b>	(a)round	perduoti, pasiųsti, padalyti kambarįje esantiems žmonėms	I'll cut the cake, and you'll hand it around, please.

<b>hand</b>	over	1. perduoti, atiduoti (įgaliojimus, darbą) 2. įteikti, atiduoti	You have to hand over the keys to the safe to Mr. McKinley before leaving. The burglars demanded to hand over all our money and jewellery.
	out	išdalinti, įteikti	Please, hand out the test results to the students.
<b>happen</b>	to	atsitikti (kam)	This happened to me twice last week.
<b>have</b>	smth for lunch / dinner	valgyti ką pietums / vakarienei	What do you usually have for breakfast?
<b>hear</b>	about	išgirsti apie kažką	Last night I heard about the riots in France.
	of	būti girdėjus, žinoti, kad egzistuoja	Have you ever heard of the secret treaty between the two countries?
<b>hold</b>	on	(pa)laukti	Hold on! Where are you taking me?
<b>hurry</b>	up	(pa)skubėti	Hurry up! They are closing the gates in five minutes!
<b>include</b>	in	įtraukti	They were not included in the list and had to go home.
<b>insist</b>	on	primygtinai reikalauti	He insisted on finishing the task before the break.
<b>invite</b>	smb over	kviesti ką į savo namus	We were invited over to the Browns for dinner last Saturday.
	smb out	pakviesti ką į pasimatymą	Susan was so excited when her new neighbour invited her out.
	smb to	(pa)kviesti (ką kur)	John invited Sarah to the cinema but she refused to go.
<b>involve</b>	in	į(si)traukti, priversti dalyvauti	She was actively involved in the students' movement.
<b>joke</b>	about	juokauti	Never joke about health and death.
	with	juokauti su	He is in bad mood today, don't joke with him.
<b>keep</b>	away	saugotis, laikytis atokiai, neprisileisti	Keep away from that dog, it might bite.
	off	nepriartėti, nepri(si)leisti	I'll have a steak, but I'll try to keep off the desert.
	on	palikti, nenu(si)imti	Keep your coat on, we're leaving in two minutes.
	on doing smth	nenustoti ką darius	Peter, keep on reading the exercise, please.
	out	neprileisti, neįleisti, nesikišti, laikytis nuošalėje	The sign says "Military territory. Keep out".
	up	užlaikyti	You can go, I'm not keeping you up.
	up with	žinoti, domėtis naujienomis, tuo, kas vyksta	She always looks smart and she keeps up with the latest fashion.



<b>knock</b>	down	1. partrenkti 2. nugriauti	The sportsman was knocked down during the game and then taken to hospital. When are they going to knock down that old building in the middle of the city?
<b>laugh</b>	at smb/smith	juoktis iš	Don't laugh at me, I'm trying really hard.
<b>learn</b>	at (school)	mokytis	She learned well at school and then entered Oxford University.
<b>leave</b>	for Vilnius / honeymoon	vykti į / (ko)	They left for the seaside two hours ago, they must be there already.
	smth out	praleisti, neįtraukti	Your homework is exercises on page 25, just leave out exercise 3.
<b>let</b>	down	pavesti, nuvilti	You have to finish the project in time, please, don't let us down.
<b>listen</b>	to smb / smth	klausyti(s)	Stop talking and listen to me, please.
<b>live</b>	by the lake / river / sea	gyventi prie ežero / upės / jūros	They enjoy living by the sea in their new house.
	in	gyventi (kur)	He has lived in a tiny flat on the top floor all his life.
	on	gyventi toliau, išlikti	After her husband died, she did what she could to live on and bring up their three kids.
	on the first floor / an island	gyventi 1-me aukšte / saloje	We like living on the top floor, we have a nice view of the city.
	on one's salary	pragyventi iš algos	It's impossible to live on one salary, I'll have to find a second job.
<b>look</b>	after smb / smth	prižiūrėti	My aunt is 90 years old and alone, I have to look after her.
	look at smb / smth	žiūrėti į	What are you looking at, is there anybody there?
	down on / upon smb	iš aukšto žiūrėti į ką, niekinti	She has few friends, maybe because she looks down on people.
	for	ieškoti	I'm looking for my car keys, have you seen them?
	forward to	nekantriai laukti	We are looking forward to your visit next year.
	in (a mirror)	pažiūrėti (į veidrodį)	She quickly looked in the mirror and ran out of the room.
	out!	Saugokis!	Look out! There is one more step!
	over	peržiūrėti, patikrinti	Look over these documents and make a report for the presentation.
	up	pažiūrėti aukštyn, pakelti akis	She stopped reading and looked up.

<b>look</b>	up in	ieškoti (žodyne)	Here are some new words for you to learn and your task is to look them up in the dictionary.
	up to	gerbti, pagarbiai žiūrėti	Emma has always looked up to her parents.
<b>make</b>	smth from	daryti ką iš ko	This furniture is made from oak.
	up one's mind	apsispręsti	You have to finally make up your mind and decide what you are going to do next.
<b>meet</b>	at (place)	susitikti (kur)	Shall we meet at the fountain and go for a walk?
<b>move</b>	in	įsikelti (su kažkuo gyventi)	It was difficult to pay for the rent, so he moved in with his friends.
	on	judėti toliau	In spite of his wounds, he moved on to save his friends.
	out	išsikraustyti	They finally bought a house and moved out of the rented flat.
	over	pasitraukti, pasislinkti	Please, move over and make some space for me.
	to	persikraustyti	He got a job proposal, and their family moved to Italy.
<b>name</b>	after smb / smth	pavadinti kieno vardu	The museum was named after its founder.
<b>pass</b>	(a)round	perduoti, pasiųsti, padalyti kambaryje esantiems žmonėms	Please, pass around the apples so that everyone can taste them.
<b>pay</b>	by	mokėti (kuo)	You cannot pay by credit card at this restaurant.
	for	mokėti (už ką)	She paid for her lunch and left.
	(money) to	mokėti (pinigus)	You have to pay to the cashier over there.
<b>persist</b>	in	atkakliai stengtis nežiūrint į sunkumus	Despite bad weather conditions, he persisted in reaching the summit of the mountain.
<b>pick</b>	out	iš(si)rinkti	She couldn't pick out between the two purses so she bought both of them.
	up	1. pakelti nuo 2. pa(si)imti	Please, pick up the box from the floor and put it on the table. Can you come and pick me up after work?
<b>play</b>	for	žaisti (už kažką)	She played for the best team in the country for ten years and then retired.

<b>point</b>	at	taikytis į	Point at the target really slowly.
	out	nurodyti, atkreipti dėmesį	I'll be thankful if you point out my mistakes.
<b>prefer</b>	smth / smb to smth / smb	teikti kam pirmenybę, labiau mėgti	I prefer holidays by the sea to holidays in the country.
<b>protect</b>	from	saugoti, ginti nuo	They put up a shelter to protect from the rain.
<b>pull</b>	out	1. iš(si)traukti 2. ravėti	The dentist pulled out a healthy tooth. It took me two days to pull out all the weeds in the vegetable garden.
<b>put</b>	smth away	padėti kažką į vietą	He put away all the documents, cleaned his desk and left the office.
	down	1. padėti (ką ant ko) 2. už(si)rašyti	Students, stop writing and put down your pens. Put down the names of all new students.
	off	atidėti	She had to put off her trip because her uncle died.
	on	apsirengti (apie drabužius, avalynę)	Put on your shoes and let's go for a walk.
	on the lights	įjungti šviesą	It's getting dark, will you please put on the lights.
	on a play	pastatyti spektaklį	The high school students put on a play and it was a huge success.
	on weight	priaugti svorio	She stopped exercising and put on some weight.
	smth on smth	padėti ką ant ko	Please, put the plates on the table, the dinner is almost ready.
	out	(už)gesinti	They put out the fire and went to their tents.
	put up	1. pakelti ranką 2. pastatyti palapinę 3. priimti, suteikti nakvynę	If you want to ask something, put up your hand. It was too late to put up the tent so they slept under the stars. We're coming to London next week, can you put us up for two nights?
	put up with	pakęsti, taikstyti	It's impossible to put up with his bad character.
<b>read</b>	on the Internet	skaityti internete	I don't read newspapers any more, I read the news on the Internet.
<b>recover</b>	from	1. pasveikti 2. atsigauti, grįžti į pradinę būseną po nemalonių įvykių	He has never recovered from the stroke. He has already recovered after losing the game to his main opponent.

<b>rely</b>	on	pasitikėti	The only person I rely on is my mother.
<b>remind</b>	about	priminti, kad nepamiršti	Please remind me about the article I have to write next week.
	of	priminti, priversti prisiminti	She reminds me of a girl I was friends with in my childhood.
<b>resign</b>	from	atsistatydinti	The President had to resign from the office after the impeachment.
<b>run</b>	away (from)	pabėgti (nuo)	His grandfather emigrated to America to run away from the poverty in his native country.
	into	1. atsitrenkti 2. atsitiktinai susitikti	A drunk driver lost control of the vehicle and ran into a wall of a house. I ran into my ex-boyfriend but he even didn't say hello to me.
	out of	pritrūkti, nebeturėti	We have run out of salt, please buy some on the way home.
	over	greitai perbėgti; bėgti per viršų; permesti akimis, peržiūrėti; kartoti	I ran over the list of the participants, but I didn't see my name on it.
<b>save</b>	for	taupyti (kam)	I'm saving for my daughter's studies.
	on	taupyti kieno sąskaita	I can refuse from many things, but I don't save on travel.
<b>say</b>	(a word) in (English)	pasakyti	He can say a few words in French though he studied it almost 40 years ago.
<b>search</b>	for	ieškoti	It was getting late and they started searching for a place to sleep.
<b>see</b>	off	išlydėti (į kelionę)	The mother saw her son off with tears in her eyes.
	on (TV)	žiūrėti per televiziją	I saw a very good film on TV a few days ago.
<b>sell</b>	(smb / smth) for	parduoti (už kiek)	They sold their house for a good price and moved to live on an island.
	(smth) to	parduoti (ką kam)	I don't have a bike any more, I sold it to my neighbour.
<b>send</b>	smb / smth to	(pa)siųsti ką kur	A group of researchers were sent to a laboratory abroad as the company didn't have the equipment of their own.
<b>serve</b>	in (the Army)	tarnauti (armijoje)	He has served in the Navy for almost 30 years.
<b>set</b>	off	išvykti (į kelionę)	They set off as soon as they finished packing.

<b>shout</b>	at	rėkti, šaukti ant kažko	Don't shout at me, I'm not guilty.
	to	garsiai šaukti, pašaukti	I shouted to Linda but she didn't hear me.
<b>show</b>	off	pasirodyti, stengtis padaryti išpūdį	I don't like people who try to show off.
	up	atvykti, kai tavęs laukia	The singer finally showed up at the last moment.
<b>sit</b>	at	sėdėti prie	They were sitting at the table when she came in.
	down	sėsti(s)	He quietly sat down on a chair in the corner.
<b>slow</b>	down	sulėtinti	He slowed down before entering the city limits.
<b>sort</b>	(smth) out	1. išspręsti problemas 2. išrūšiuoti, sutvarkyti	We'll have to sort out these problems before we can decide something. Sort out the things you don't need any more, we'll give them away to charity.
<b>speak</b>	about	kalbėti apie	He spoke about the possible ways to solve the problem.
	on (the phone / Skype)	kalbėti telefonu / per skaipą	Her mother lives abroad but they speak on Skype every week.
	to	kalbėti(s) su	When I entered the office, John was speaking to the boss.
	up	kalbėti garsiau	Please, speak up, the people in the last row can't hear you.
<b>spend</b>	(money) on smth	leisti pinigus kam	She spends thousands of dollars on clothes and shoes.
<b>split</b>	into	padalinti į gabalus	The students were split into two groups.
<b>stand</b>	by	1. stovėti prie, būti šalia 2. būti pasiruošus padėti	He stood by the side of her bed. She stood by her husband during the election campaign.
	up	atsistoti	She stood up and left the room without saying a word.
<b>stare</b>	at	spoksoti į	They stared at each other silently.
<b>stay</b>	at (a place)	apsistoti (kur)	When they go to Nice, they always stay at the same hotel.
	away	laikytis atokiai, nesiartinti	He is not a good person, stay away from him.
	in	būti namie / viduje	Her family went on a picnic but she stayed in.
	up	ilgai neiti miegoti	My daughter stays up late and then sleeps till noon.
	with	apsistoti pas / būti su	We always stay with our relatives when we go to the seaside.

<b>stop</b>	from	neleisti, sutrukdyti	Stop him from talking to the officer.
<b>study</b>	at	mokytis (kur)	He studied at the university and then was offered a good job abroad.
<b>succeed</b>	in	pasiekti, pasisekti	He finally succeeded in breaking the world record.
<b>suffer</b>	from	sirgti	Dozens of people suffer from the consequences of the chemical attack in London.
<b>suspect</b>	of	kaltinti / įtarti	Can you imagine, our neighbour was suspected of murder.
<b>switch</b>	off	išjungti, užsukti	Switch all the lights before leaving the house.
	on	įjungti (šviesą, radiją)	Switch on the radio, I'd like to listen to the news.
<b>take</b>	care of	priziūrėti, rūpintis, saugoti, pasirūpinti	When their mother died, she had to take care of her little sister.
	off	1. nusivilkti (apie avalynę, drabužius) 2. pakilti (apie lėktuvą)	You can take off your jacket, it's really warm in the room. The plane took off according to the schedule.
	out	išnešti, išvesti, išvežti	I'm busy, can you take out the dog for a walk?
	smth out of	išimti ką iš ko	Take the books out of the box and put them on the shelf.
	over	perimti	The army took over, and the president had to escape from the country.
	up	pradėti mokytis	Last autumn I decided to take up yoga.
<b>talk</b>	about	kalbėti, pasakoti apie	Everybody listened when he was talking about the plans to change the structure of the department.
	over	gerai apsvarstyti, aptarti	We'll talk over your suggestion during the next meeting.
	to	kalbėti(s) su	Don't be silent, talk to me, please.
<b>tell</b>	about	kalbėti, pasakoti apie	Tell me about your plans for the next weekend.
<b>thank</b>	for	dėkoti už	The head of the department thanked Roger for his excellent presentation.
<b>think</b>	about	galvoti, mąstyti apie	I'm thinking about what you have just said, and I think you're right.
	of	1. manyti apie 2. prisiminti, sugalvoti	I have no idea what they think of me. We have to think of plan B, and we have to think quickly.
	over	gerai pamąstyti, apsvarstyti	I've got a job offer, I have one day to think it over.

<b>throw</b>	away	išmesti	Don't throw away your old notebooks, you'll need them next year.
<b>tidy</b>	up	susitvarkyti	You're not going out until you tidy your room.
<b>translate</b>	into	išversti į kitą kalbą	His poems are translated into 23 languages.
<b>try</b>	on	pasimatuoti	I like this dress, I'll try it on.
	out	išbandyti	Try out this new programme and tell me what you think of it.
<b>turn</b>	down	sumažinti (garsą)	I have a headache, please turn down the TV.
	off	išjungti, užsukti	As soon as the baby fell asleep, she turned off the lights.
	on	įjungti (šviesą, radiją)	Please, turn on the TV, let's watch the news.
	out	1. išjungti 2. paaiškėti	Please, turn out the lights when you leave. It turned out that they were cousins.
	round	apsisukti	He turned round and ran back towards the house.
	up	1. padidinti (garsą) 2. netikėti, staiga pasirodyti, atsirasti	I can turn up the volume if you don't hear the recording. She turned up at the party without any invitation.
<b>use</b>	up	išnaudoti, sunaudoti	Little Rosie used up all the paper she could find for her drawings and paintings.
<b>wait</b>	for smb / smth	laukti	I'm coming, please wait for me.
<b>wake</b>	up	pabusti, pažadinti	I woke up at 6, but I stayed in bed until 10.
<b>warn</b>	about	įspėti apie kažką, kas yra pavojingas, negeras	I warn you about Patterson, he is not a reliable person.
	of / about	įspėti dėl grėsmės ateityje	The residents of the state were warned of the coming hurricane.
<b>watch</b>	on (TV)	žiūrėti per televiziją	Do you ever watch talk shows on TV?
<b>work</b>	for	dirbti (kam)	He works for a famous electricity company.
	in	dirbti (kur)	She works in that old building over there.
	out	1. sportuoti 2. vystyti, pavykti, progresuoti, sektis	They work out three times a week. I have a plan and I hope it'll work out.

	smth out	surasti sprendimą	We have a lot of problems and we'll have to work them out.
	with	dirbti su	She works with a group of scientists trying to find new medicine for cancer.
<b>worry</b>	about	pergyventi, nerimauti dėl	Every time my daughter leaves on a trip I worry about her safety.
<b>write</b>	down	už(si)rašyti	Write down what I'm saying or you'll forget.
	smth to smb	rašyti ką kam	Please, write a letter to me when you arrive.



## STATE VERBS – BŪSENOS VEIKSMAŽODŽIAI

*Usually they are not used in the Continuous form.*

VERBS OF THINKING, KNOWLEDGE AND OPINIONS (veiksmažodžiai, reiškiantys galvojimą, žinias, nuomonę)	VERBS OF EMOTIONS AND FEELINGS (veiksmažodžiai, reiškiantys emocijas ir jausmus)	VERBS OF HAVING AND BEING (veiksmažodžiai, reiškiantys turėjimą ir buvimą)	VERBS OF THE SENSES (veiksmažodžiai, reiškiantys pojūčius)
agree believe consider deny deserve disagree doubt expect forget guess imagine know mean promise realize remember suppose suspect think understand	adore care desire despise detest dislike envy fear feel forgive hate hope lack like love mind need pity prefer satisfy trust want wish	appear be belong to come from concern consist of contain cost depend equal exist fit have include involve lack matter need owe own possess resemble seem suit weigh	feel hear look notice recognize resemble see seem smell sound taste

**Some verbs have a stative meaning and a different active meaning:**

*be, depend, feel, have, measure, see, taste, think, weigh, etc.*

STATE	EVENT
Our neighbour <b>is</b> very rude.	Please, stop it! You're <b>being</b> rude with me!
They <b>have</b> a huge house.	Hello Jane! We're <b>having</b> a wonderful time here in Italy.
I <b>think</b> he is a great doctor.	I'm <b>thinking</b> of going to Australia for my holiday.
This cake <b>tastes</b> wonderful.	I'm just <b>tasting</b> the salad to see if it needs more salt.
I <b>feel</b> that you're not telling the truth.	I'm <b>feeling</b> awful, I have a bad headache.
The blue whale <b>weighs</b> more than 100 tonnes.	She's going to bake a cake, so she's carefully <b>weighing</b> the ingredients.

**VERBS HAVE, TAKE, GIVE, GET, MAKE, DO**

HAVE	TAKE	GIVE
Have access	Take ages	Give (a piece of) advice
Have an accident	Take into account	Give me an appetite
Have an argument	Take a break	Give me a hand
Have a baby	Take a (deep) breath	Give a headache
Have breakfast / dinner / lunch	Take a bus / taxi	Give a hug
Have a cold	Take care	Give an idea
Have smth. in common with	Take a chance	Give an impression
Have a cup of tea	Take control	Give a lift
Have a day in bed	Take a course	Give a party
Have a discussion about / on smth.	Take a decision	Give a ride
Have doubts	Take an exam	Give a ring
Have a dream	Take a job	Give a shock
Have smth. to eat	Take the lead	Give a speech
Have an / no effect	Take lessons	
Have an experience	Take a look	
Have fun	Take a moment	
Have a good journey	Take notice of	
Have a game of chess	Take part	
Have a good time!	Take a photo	
Have a good trip!	Take place	
Have a headache / a sore throat	Take smb's place	
Have an impression	Take power	
Have a job (to do)	Take a risk	
Have a (good) laugh	Take a seat	
Have a lesson	Take a shower	
Have a look at	Take sides	
Have a lot to do with smth.	Take a temperature	
Have a meeting	Take time	
Have in mind	Take vitamins/ pills / medicine	
Have a moment	Take 5 minutes	
Have a nice meal!		
Have an operation		
Have a party		
Have a picnic		
Have a quarrel		
Have a rest		
Have (your / the final) say		
Have a shower / a bath		
Have a thick / thin skin		
Have a (good / bad) start		
Have a taste for		
Have a temperature		
Have (some) time		
Have a walk		
Have a word with smb.		

GET	MAKE	DO
Get angry / upset / tired / excited	Make an agreement	Do away with smth.
Get into an argument	Make an apology	Do badly
Get back (from)	Make an application	Do one's best
Get better / worse	Make an appointment	Do business with
Get a good deal on smth.	Make an attempt	Do the cleaning
Get dark	Make the bed	Do the cooking
Get dirty / wet	Make breakfast / lunch / dinner	Do the course
Get divorced	Make a choice	Do (a lot of) damage
Get dressed	Make a complaint	Do the dishes
Get engaged	Make a copy	Do one's duty
Get interested	Make (a cup of) tea	Do the / some exercise
Get home	Make smb's day	Do the favour
Get hot / cold / hungry / thirsty	Make a decision	Do the gardening
Get ill	Make a difference	Do good
Get a job	Make dinner	Do one's hair / make-up
Get to know smb.	Make a discovery	Do harm
Get lost	Make a dress	Do homework
Get married	Make an effort	Do housework
Get on well with	Make an excuse	Do a job
Get to the point	Make a film / video	Do jogging
Get ready	Make for the door	Do smth. for a living
Get rid of smth.	Make a fortune	Do overtime
Get to sleep	Make friends	Do research
Get sick	Make fun of smb. / smth.	Do the shopping
Get some coffee for me, please.	Make a guess	Do (subject) at school
Get a taxi	Make an impression	Do the washing up
Get tired	Make a list	Do well
Get together	Make a living	Do without smth.
Get in touch	Make matters / things worse	Do some work
Get smth. out of the way	Make a mess	
Get well	Make a mistake	
Get smth. wrong	Make money	
	Make the most of smth.	
	Make a noise	
	Make notes	
	Make an offer	
	Make out what smb. is saying	
	Make a phone call	
	Make one's point	
	Make a profit	
	Make a progress	
	Make a promise	
	Make a reservation	
	Make sense (of)	
	Make somebody laugh	
	Make something up	
	Make a suggestion	
	Make sure	
	Make time	
	Make a trip/ journey to	
	Make up one's mind	
	Make way for	

## MODAL VERBS – MODALINIAI VEIKSMAŽODŽIAI

**can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must,  
have to, ought to, need to**

A modal verb is a verb that is used with another verb to express possibility, permission, intention, advice, obligation, necessity, etc.

No <i>-s</i> in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	She <b>can</b> dance. He <b>must</b> be at home. It <b>might</b> snow.
No <b>do/ does/ did/ don't/ doesn't/ didn't</b> in the question or negative.	What <b>should</b> I wear? <b>Can</b> I help you? He <b>can't</b> sing.
They are followed by the infinitive without <b>to</b> <b>*BUT: have to, ought to, need to.</b>	I <b>must</b> go. You <b>should</b> stay at home.
No past forms. Instead, Perfect infinitives are used with them. Only <b>can</b> has a past tense form, <b>could</b> .	You <b>should have told</b> me that you can't swim; you <b>might have drowned</b> . He <b>could</b> swim when he was three.
No infinitives or <i>-ing</i> forms; other expressions are used instead.	I'd love to <b>be able to</b> skate.
Two modal verbs cannot be put together.	

MODAL VERB	MEANING	EXAMPLE
<b>can</b>	Physical or mental ability	<b>Can</b> you swim? I <b>can</b> speak English.
	Ability	We <b>can</b> buy a new house now.
	Permission	You <b>can</b> borrow my car.
	Request	<b>Can</b> I speak to you, please?
	Prohibition	You <b>can't</b> park here.
	Possibility	Winter here <b>can</b> be really cold.
	Certainty	She <b>can't</b> be in France, I saw her two hours ago.
	Uncertainty	Who <b>can</b> that be on the phone?
	Criticism	You <b>can</b> really be annoying, you know!
<b>could</b>	Possibility	It <b>could</b> be very cold at night there.
	Request	<b>Could</b> I ask you a question?
	Uncertainty	I don't know why he is late, he <b>could</b> be stuck in the traffic.
	Suggestion	We <b>could</b> go to that new restaurant in the Old Town.
<b>may</b>	Request	<b>May</b> I come in?
	Permission	Visitors <b>may</b> park here.
	Prohibition	Visitors <b>may not</b> park here.
	Uncertainty	I <b>may not</b> have time to finish the project tonight.
	Possibility	I <b>may</b> have some news for you next week.
<b>might</b>	Possibility	President Brown <b>might</b> win the next election.
	Uncertainty	They <b>might</b> find a solution to the problem, but I doubt it.
<b>will</b>	Certainty	Don't worry, Steve <b>will</b> give you a lift.
	Request	<b>Will</b> you help me, please?
	Intention	Give it back or we'll call the police!
	Strong probability	That'll be Maria on the phone, she said she'd call.
	Decision made at the moment of speaking	Give me that heavy bag, I'll carry it for you.
	Assumption	The phone's ringing. – That'll be for me.

<b>would</b>	Request	<b>Would</b> you mind passing me a glass of water? <b>Would</b> you pass me the salt, please?
	Offering things	<b>Would</b> you like a cup of coffee?
<b>shall</b>	Formal rules and regulations	No player <b>shall</b> pick up the ball of another player.
	Offering help	<b>Shall</b> I carry this suitcase for you?
<b>should</b>	Advice	You're always asking me for money. I think you <b>should</b> spend less.
	Mild obligation	You <b>should</b> do more work.
	Opinion / Criticism of present actions	We <b>should</b> take care of our planet.
	Opinion of a speaker introduced by "I think"	I think politicians <b>should</b> listen more.
	Asking for advice	Do you think I <b>should</b> see a doctor?
	Expectation	They <b>should</b> arrive here at about 6:30.
	Recommendation	I think you <b>should</b> talk it over with your parents.
	Uncertainty	<b>Should</b> I leave these papers on your desk or take them with me?
<b>must</b>	Strong obligation	Policeman: "You <b>must</b> be at the police station in two hours". All visitors <b>must</b> show proper ID.
	Strong personal obligation	I <b>must</b> go and visit my grandmother, she is really ill.
	Strong prohibition	You <b>mustn't</b> drink and drive.
	Necessity	They <b>must</b> have clean water.
	Certainty	It's 7 pm. He <b>must</b> be home.
	Deduction	He <b>must</b> be a doctor. He has a stethoscope!
<b>have to</b>	Reporting / asking about rules / regulations / obligations	Do we <b>have to</b> get visas to go to Switzerland? At work I <b>have to</b> wear a uniform. Visitors <b>have to</b> report to the reception.
	Necessity	We <b>have to</b> get some sleep.
	Absence of necessity	They <b>don't have to</b> wear a tie.
	Lack of obligation	We <b>don't have to</b> be home until midnight!
<b>ought to</b>	Advice	You <b>ought to</b> wear a helmet when you ride a bike.
	Opinion / Criticism of present actions	We <b>ought not to</b> leave rubbish.
	Recommendation	I think you <b>ought to</b> talk it over with your parents.
	Obligation	You <b>ought to</b> apologise.
<b>need to</b>	Necessity	We <b>need to</b> book the hotel in advance.
	Reporting / asking about rules / regulations / obligations	Do we <b>need to</b> get visas to go to Switzerland? You <b>need to</b> have a passport to travel abroad.
	Lack of obligation	You <b>don't need to</b> wait for me.
	Absence of necessity	We <b>don't need to</b> book in advance.

## CONDITIONALS – SĄLYGOS SAKINIAI

CONDITIONAL	IF - CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE	EXAMPLE	PAVYZDYS
Zero conditional ( <i>Real condition, present</i> )	Present Simple	Present Simple	If I <b>have</b> time, I <b>visit</b> my parents.	Jei <b>turiu</b> laiko, <b>aplankau</b> savo tėvus.
First conditional ( <i>Real condition, future</i> )	Present Simple	<i>Will</i> + verb 1 form	If I <b>have</b> time, I'll <b>visit</b> my parents.	Jei <b>turėsiu</b> laiko, <b>aplankysiu</b> savo tėvus.
Second conditional ( <i>Unreal condition, present</i> )	Past Simple	<i>Would</i> + verb 1 form	If I <b>had</b> time, I <b>would visit</b> my parents.	Jei <b>turėčiau</b> laiko, <b>aplankyčiau</b> savo tėvus.
Third conditional ( <i>Unreal condition, past</i> )	Past Perfect	<i>Would have</i> + verb 3 form (past participle)	If I <b>had had</b> time, I <b>would have visited</b> my parents.	Jei <b>būčiau turėjęs</b> laiko, <b>būčiau aplankęs</b> savo tėvus.

## THE PASSIVE – NEVEIKIAMOJI RŪŠIS

“to be” + Past Participle (Verb 3 form)

TENSE		SUBJECT	“TO BE”	PAST PARTICIPLE	
<i>Present Simple</i>		Dollars	<b>are</b>	<b>accepted</b>	here.
<i>Present Continuous</i>		A new road	<b>is being</b>	<b>built</b>	here.
<i>Past Simple</i>		America	<b>was</b>	<b>discovered</b>	by Columbus.
<i>Present Perfect</i>		The world cup	<b>has been</b>	<b>stolen.</b>	
<i>Past Continuous</i>		The bear	<b>was being</b>	<b>fed</b>	when it escaped.
<i>Past Perfect</i>	When we heard	the football match	<b>had been</b>	<b>cancelled,</b>	we were furious.
<i>Future Simple</i>		The decision	<b>will be</b>	<b>made</b>	next week.
<i>“going to”</i>		The President	<b>is going to be</b>	<b>interviewed</b>	on TV.
<i>Future Perfect</i>		My sister	<b>will have been</b>	<b>given</b>	her exam results by now.
<i>Modals</i>		Tickets	<b>must / can / should be</b>	<b>ordered</b>	in advance.

## INDIRECT (REPORTED) SPEECH – NETIESIOGINÈ KALBA

### STATEMENTS - TEIGINIAI

DIRECT (ORIGINAL)	→	INDIRECT (REPORTED)
<b>TENSES</b>		
<b>Present Simple:</b> “He <b>is</b> tired,” she said.	→	<b>Past Simple:</b> She said (that) he <b>was</b> tired.
<b>Present Continuous:</b> “I <b>am</b> leaving soon,” he reminded her.	→	<b>Past Continuous:</b> He reminded her (that) he <b>was</b> leaving soon.
<b>Past Simple:</b> “I <b>broke</b> the glass,” she admitted.	→	<b>Past Perfect:</b> She admitted (that) she <b>had broken</b> the glass.
<b>Past Continuous:</b> “I <b>was</b> trying to help,” he explained.	→ →	<b>Past Perfect Continuous:</b> He explained (that) he <b>had been</b> trying to help.
<b>Present Perfect:</b> “We <b>have</b> won the match,” they announced.	→	<b>Past Perfect:</b> They announced (that) they <b>had</b> won the match.
<b>Present Perfect Continuous:</b> “I <b>have</b> been working hard,” he claimed.	→	<b>Past Perfect Continuous:</b> He claimed (that) he <b>had been</b> working hard.
<b>Future Simple:</b> “I <b>will</b> always love you,” he promised.	→ →	<b>Future Simple-in-the-Past:</b> He promised (that) he <b>would</b> always love her.
<p>*When something is still true, we can change tense but we don't have to. e.g. The article said that fishing <b>is</b> / <b>was</b> the most popular sport in Britain.</p> <p>*When we are reporting a scientific or historical fact, we don't usually change tense. e.g. Alan told me that Queen Victoria <b>hated</b> Gladstone, the Prime Minister.</p> <p>*Although we can usually leave out “that”, we cannot leave out “that” after the verbs “reply” and “shout”. e.g. I replied <b>that</b> hiking in the mountains in such bad weather is a stupid idea.</p>		
<b>MODALS</b>		
<b>Can:</b> “We <b>can</b> solve the problem,” they insisted.	→	<b>Could:</b> They insisted (that) they <b>could</b> solve the problem.
<b>May:</b> “I <b>may</b> be late,” he warned us.	→	<b>Might:</b> He warned us (that) he <b>might</b> be late.
<b>Must:</b> “We <b>must</b> leave,” she said.	→	<b>Had to:</b> She said that they <b>had to</b> leave.

TIME / PLACE INDICATORS		
here	→	there
now	→	then / that day / at the moment
this	→	that
these	→	those
that	→	the
those	→	the
this / that / these / those	→	the
today	→	that day
tomorrow	→	the next day / the following day
yesterday	→	the day before / the previous day
last (week / month / year)	→	(the week / month / year) before / the previous (week...)
last night	→	the night before
next (month)	→	the following (month) / the (month) after
this (morning)	→	that (morning)
ago	→	before
before	→	earlier
tonight	→	that night

## QUESTIONS - KLAUSIMAI

- With reported questions, we make the same changes regarding tense, pronoun and time and place words / phrases as we do with reported statements.
- In reported questions we do not use the question form of a sentence.
- Reported questions are not real questions so they do not need question marks.

	DIRECT (ORIGINAL)	INDIRECT (REPORTED)
Questions beginning with the verbs <b><i>have, do, be</i></b> and <b><i>modals</i></b>	"Do you want to go for a walk?"	Ben asked if / whether I wanted to go for a walk.
Questions with <b><i>what, who, which, when, where, why</i></b> and <b><i>how</i></b>	"What time did the train arrive?" asked Tom.	Tom asked what time the train had arrived.

- The structure Question word + Infinitive is very common in reported questions.

DIRECT (ORIGINAL)	INDIRECT (REPORTED)
"How to tune the piano?" she asked.	She asked me <b><i>how to tune</i></b> the piano.



## COMMANDS AND REQUESTS – KOMANDOS IR PAGEIDAVIMAI

	DIRECT (ORIGINAL)	INDIRECT (REPORTED)
<b>Commands</b>	“Put your bags on the bench!” said Stephen.	Stephen told us to put our bags on the bench.
<b>Requests</b>	“Would you put your books on the table, please” the teacher said.	The teacher asked us to put our books on the table.

## COMMON REPORTING VERBS – DAŽNIAUSIAI PASITAIKANTYS NURODOMIEJI ŽODŽIAI

accuse, add, admit, advise, agree, announce, answer, apologise, ask, beg, boast, brag, claim, command, cry, demand, deny, exclaim, explain, forbid, inquire, insist, instruct, invite, mumble, offer, order, persuade, promise, refuse, remind, reply, report, respond, say, shout, stammer, state, suggest, swear, teach, tell, think, threaten, urge, volunteer, vow, warn, whisper, yell, etc.

# WORD BUILDING – ŽODŽIŲ DARYBA

## SUFFIXES - PRIESAGOS

### VERB / NOUN + SUFFIX = ADJECTIVE

<b>-able</b>	afford – affordable, believe – believable, depend – dependable, drink – drinkable, enjoy – enjoyable, ...
<b>-al</b>	critic – critical, culture – cultural, music – musical, nation – national, practice – practical, profession – professional, ...
<b>-ant</b>	please – pleasant, ...
<b>-ed</b>	amuse – amused, amaze – amazed, annoy – annoyed, bore – bored, frighten – frightened, interest – interested, tire – tired,...
<b>-ful</b>	beauty – beautiful, care – careful, cheer – cheerful, harm – harmful, hope – hopeful, success – successful, ...
<b>-ible</b>	horror – horrible, sense – sensible, ...
<b>-ing</b>	amuse – amusing, amaze – amazing, annoy – annoying, bore – boring, frighten – frightening, interest – interesting, ...
<b>-ive</b>	action – active, destruction – destructive, imagination – imaginative, sense – sensitive, ...
<b>-ous</b>	ambition – ambitious, courage – courageous, danger – dangerous, fame – famous, ...
<b>-(t)ic</b>	artist – artistic, energy – energetic, optimism – optimistic, romance – romantic, ...
<b>-y</b>	fun – funny, mood – moody, scare – scary, ...

### VERB + SUFFIX = NOUN

<b>-al</b>	arrive – arrival, survive – survival, ...
<b>-ance</b>	annoy – annoyance, appear – appearance, disappear – disappearance, perform – performance, tolerate – tolerance, ...
<b>-(at)ion</b>	attract – attraction, celebrate – celebration, contribute – contribution, determine – determination, educate – education, ...
<b>-ee</b>	employ – employee, pay – payee, ...
<b>-ence</b>	obey – obedience, persist – persistence, exist – existence,...
<b>-er</b>	work – worker, swim – swimmer, teach – teacher, learn – learner, ...
<b>-ing</b>	draw – drawing, build – building, ...
<b>-ist</b>	type – typist, ...
<b>-(i)tion</b>	compete – competition, oppose – opposition, ...
<b>-ment</b>	amaze – amazement, amuse – amusement, astonish – astonishment, entertain – entertainment, improve – improvement, ...
<b>-ness</b>	forgive – forgiveness, ...
<b>-nt</b>	participate – participant, ...
<b>-or</b>	act – actor, direct – director, translate – translator, ...
<b>-sion</b>	decide – decision, ...
<b>-th</b>	grow – growth, ...
<b>-ty</b>	save – safety, vary – variety, ...
<b>-ure</b>	please – pleasure, ...
<b>-y</b>	discover – discovery, ...

## ADJECTIVE + SUFFIX = NOUN

<b>-(an)ce</b>	brilliant – brilliance, important – importance, tolerant – tolerance, ...
<b>-(at)ion</b>	aggressive – aggression, determined – determination, ...
<b>-cy</b>	accurate – accuracy, fluent – fluency, private – privacy, ...
<b>-(en)ce</b>	confident – confidence, different – difference, independent – independence, intelligent – intelligence, patient – patience, ..
<b>-(il)ity</b>	able – ability, creative – creativity, equal – equality, formal – formality, popular – popularity, possible – possibility, ...
<b>-ness</b>	firm – firmness, fit – fitness, happy – happiness, lonely – loneliness, sad – sadness, ...
<b>-th</b>	dead – death, deep – depth, long – length, strong – strength, true – truth, warm – warmth, young – youth, ...
<b>-ty</b>	cruel – cruelty, loyal – loyalty, safe – safety, ...
<b>-y</b>	brave – bravery, difficult – difficulty, honest – honesty, jealous – jealousy

## NOUN + SUFFIX = NOUN

<b>-ee</b>	refuge – refugee
<b>-eer</b>	engine – engineer, mountain – mountaineer, ...
<b>-ist</b>	economy – economist, science – scientist, art – artist, piano – pianist, ...
<b>-hood</b>	brother – brotherhood, mother – motherhood, neighbour – neighbourhood, ...
<b>-ship</b>	champion – championship, friend – friendship, ...

## NOUN + SUFFIX = NEGATIVE

<b>-less</b>	care – careless, harm – harmless, hope – hopeless, fear – fearless, sense – senseless, ...
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## ADJECTIVE + SUFFIX = VERB

<b>-en</b>	broad – broaden, deep – deepen, wide – widen, ...
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## ADJECTIVE + SUFFIX = ADVERB

<b>-ly</b>	quick – quickly, happy – happily, wide – widely, ...
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## PREFIXES - PRIÉSDÉLIAI

PREFIX	MEANING / USE	EXAMPLE
<b>anti</b> + adjective / noun	opposite	clockwise – anti-clockwise, climax – anti-climax, ...
<b>anti</b> + adjective / noun	against	anti-theft device, European – anti-European, ...
<b>co</b> + noun / verb	together	worker – co-worker, exist – coexist, ...
<b>de</b> + verb / noun	opposite	centralise – decentralize, stabilize – destabilize, ...
<b>de</b> + verb / noun	remove	bone – debone, ...

<b>de</b> + verb	reduce	value – devalue
<b>dis</b> + verb / adjective	opposite	agree – disagree, appear – disappear, approve – disapprove, like – dislike, obedient – disobedient, obey – disobey, ...
<b>ex</b> + noun	previous	wife – ex-wife, president – ex-president, ...
<b>il</b> + adjective	opposite	legal – illegal, legible – illegible, logical – illogical, ...
<b>im</b> + adjective	opposite	mature – immature, patient – impatient, possible – impossible, practical – impractical
<b>in</b> + adjective	opposite	dependent – independent, flexible – inflexible, formal – informal, visible – invisible, ...
<b>inter</b> + adjective	between	continental – intercontinental, dependent – interdependent, ..
<b>ir</b> + adjective	opposite	regular – irregular, responsible – irresponsible, ...
<b>macro</b> + noun	large	economics – macroeconomics, ...
<b>micro</b> + noun	very small	electronics – microelectronics, ...
<b>mini</b> + noun	small	hi-fi – mini hi-fi, ...
<b>mis</b> + verb / noun	wrongly / badly	behave – misbehave, behaviour – misbehaviour, understand – misunderstand, ...
<b>mono</b> + noun	one	lingual – monolingual, ...
<b>multi</b> + noun	many	purpose – multipurpose, ...
<b>non</b> + noun	opposite	sense – nonsense, payment – non-payment, resident – non-resident
<b>over</b> + verb	too much	do – overdo, charge – overcharge, work – overwork, ...
<b>out</b> + verb	more	number – outnumber, ...
<b>post</b> + noun / verb	after	graduate – postgraduate, ...
<b>pre</b> + noun / verb / adj.	before	arrangement – pre-arrangement, war – pre-war, heat – preheat, historic – prehistoric, ...
<b>pro</b> + noun / adjective	in favour of	Unions – pro-Unions, European – pro-European, ...
<b>semi</b> + noun / adjective	half	detached – semi-detached, tone – semitone, precious – semi-precious, final – semi-final, ...
<b>semi</b> + adjective	partly	skilled – semi-skilled, skimmed – semi-skimmed, ...
<b>sub</b> + noun	under	terrain –subterranean, title – subtitle,...
<b>sub</b> + noun	less / lower	committee –subcommittee, station – substation, ...
<b>sub</b> + adjective	below	standard – substandard, sonic – subsonic, ...
<b>super</b> + noun / adj.	greater than	human – superhuman, sonic – supersonic, tanker – supertanker, ...
<b>trans</b> + noun / adj.	across, beyond	continental – transcontinental, ...
<b>trans</b> + verb	into another place or state	form – transform, plant –transplant, ...
<b>un</b> + verb / adjective	negative / opposite	able – unable, comfortable – uncomfortable, fit – unfit, happy – unhappy, imaginative – unimaginative, lucky – unlucky, ...
<b>under</b> + verb	not enough / too little	cook – undercook, change – underchange, ...

## COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES

Country	Adjective/ Nationality	A Person	Country	Adjective/ Nationality	A Person
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Afghan	an Afghan	<b>France</b>	French	a Frenchman, a Frenchwoman, French (pl)
<b>Argentina</b>	Argentinian	an Argentinian	<b>Georgia</b>	Georgian	a Georgian
<b>Armenia</b>	Armenian	an Armenian	<b>Germany</b>	German	a German
<b>Australia</b>	Australian	an Australian	<b>Greece</b>	Greek	a Greek
<b>Austria</b>	Austrian	an Austrian	<b>Holland (also the Netherlands)</b>	Dutch	a Dutchman, a Dutchwoman, the Dutch (pl)
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Azerbaijani	an Azerbaijani	<b>Hungary</b>	Hungarian	a Hungarian
<b>Belarus</b>	Belorussian	a Belorussian	<b>Iceland</b>	Icelandic	an Icelandic
<b>Belgium</b>	Belgian	a Belgian	<b>India</b>	Indian	an Indian
<b>Brazil</b>	Brazilian	a Brazilian	<b>Iran</b>	Iranian	an Iranian
<b>Britain</b>	British	a Briton	<b>Iraq</b>	Iraqi	an Iraqi
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Bulgarian	a Bulgarian	<b>Ireland</b>	Irish	an Irishman, an Irishwoman, the Irish (pl)
<b>Canada</b>	Canadian	a Canadian	<b>Israel</b>	Israeli	an Israeli
<b>Chile</b>	Chilean	a Chilean	<b>Italy</b>	Italian	an Italian
<b>China</b>	Chinese	a Chinese	<b>Japan</b>	Japanese	a Japanese
<b>Croatia</b>	Croat <i>or</i> Croatian	a Croat <i>or</i> a Croatian	<b>Latvia</b>	Latvian	a Latvian
<b>Cyprus</b>	Cypriot	a Cypriot	<b>Lithuania</b>	Lithuanian	a Lithuanian
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Czech	a Czech	<b>Luxembourg</b>	Luxembourg	a Luxembourger
<b>Denmark</b>	Danish	a Dane the Danish	<b>Malta</b>	Maltese	a Maltese
<b>Egypt</b>	Egyptian	an Egyptian	<b>Mexico</b>	Mexican	a Mexican
<b>England</b>	English	an Englishman, an Englishwoman, the English (pl)	<b>Moldova</b>	Moldovan	a Moldovan
<b>Estonia</b>	Estonian	an Estonian	<b>New Zealand</b>	New Zealand Zealander	a New Zealander
<b>Finland</b>	Finnish	a Finn, the Finnish (pl)	<b>Norway</b>	Norwegian	a Norwegian

## COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES

<b>Poland</b>	Polish	a Pole the Polish	<b>Sweden</b>	Swedish	a Swede
<b>Portugal</b>	Portuguese	a Portuguese	<b>Switzerland</b>	Swiss	a Swiss
<b>Romania</b>	Romanian	a Romanian	<b>Taiwan</b>	Taiwanese	a Taiwanese
<b>Russia</b>	Russian	a Russian	<b>Thailand</b>	Thai	a Thai
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	Saudi Arabian <i>or</i> Saudi	a Saudi Arabian <i>or</i> a Saudi	<b>Tunisia</b>	Tunisian	a Tunisian
<b>Scotland</b>	Scottish	a Scot, a Scotsman, a Scotswoman, the Scots (pl)	<b>Turkey</b>	Turkish	a Turk
<b>Serbia</b>	Serb <i>or</i> Serbian	a Serb <i>or</i> a Serbian	<b>Ukraine</b>	Ukrainian	Ukrainian
<b>Slovakia</b>	Slovak	a Slovak	<b>The United Kingdom</b>	British	a Briton, the British (pl)
<b>Slovenia</b>	Slovene <i>or</i> Slovenian	a Slovene <i>or</i> a Slovenian	<b>The United States of America</b>	American	an American
<b>Spain</b>	Spanish	a Spaniard the Spanish	<b>Wales</b>	Welsh	a Welshman, a Welshwoman, the Welsh (pl)

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## 1. The VERB 'to BE'

### 1.1 Put in *am*, *is* or *are*.

1. My name \_\_\_\_\_ Thomas.
2. These \_\_\_\_\_ my brother and sister.
3. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful woman.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ a very good friend.
5. Ben and I \_\_\_\_\_ from Austria.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ late today.
7. This \_\_\_\_\_ my family.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ very happy here.

### 1.2 Make these sentences negative.

1. This is a difficult exercise. \_\_\_\_\_
2. You are ready to drive a car. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Jannet is a teacher. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I am happy today. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Her name is Rosa. \_\_\_\_\_
6. You are right. \_\_\_\_\_
7. They are at school now. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Tom is fifteen years old. \_\_\_\_\_

### 1.3 Change the statements into *Yes / No* questions.

1. His friends are here. \_\_\_\_\_
2. His last name is Smith. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We are all from London. \_\_\_\_\_
4. It's very cold today. \_\_\_\_\_
5. My wife is at home. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I'm twenty-eight years old. \_\_\_\_\_
7. These tulips are beautiful. \_\_\_\_\_
8. He is in hospital. \_\_\_\_\_

### 1.4 Answer the questions. Give both *Yes / No* short answers.

1. Are you a sailor?
2. Am I your neighbour?
3. Are they from France?
4. Are you in the army now?
5. Is Peter on holiday?
6. Are Ben and Sam good friends?
7. Is it hot in your country?
8. Are you all in class B?
9. Is Linda a good singer?
10. Is your cat black?

### 1.5 Match the question with the answer.

1. Was Ronald at home?	a. I'm Jack Stanton.
2. How old is Tina?	b. No, she's a journalist.
3. What's your name?	c. No, I'm a soldier.
4. Are you from Ireland?	d. Yes, it was.
5. Is your sister a doctor?	e. No, he was at work.
6. Are you a student?	f. No, I am from the UK.
7. Was the weather good?	g. No, they're from the USA.
8. Are Gina and Don from the UK?	h. No, it's cloudy and cold.
9. What's his name?	i. She's nine.
10. Is it sunny today?	j. He's John Kent.



1.6 Complete with *was* or *were*.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ very sad yesterday.
2. Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_ really helpful.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the soldiers very tired after the march?
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ absent from the lessons last week.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ in Italy last autumn.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ not very happy together.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ all your friends at the party yesterday?
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ not very polite to me.
9. Nick \_\_\_\_\_ at home last night.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ ill last week.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Tommy at the concert with you?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Linn and Emma at school on Wednesday?

1.7 Insert the correct form of the verb *to be*. Use Present, Past or Future Simple.

Lisa 1. \_\_\_\_\_ a young girl, she 2. \_\_\_\_\_ seventeen. Her best friend Wendy 3. \_\_\_\_\_ also seventeen, and they both 4. \_\_\_\_\_ in the same class. They 5. \_\_\_\_\_ good students, but Lisa 6. \_\_\_\_\_ good at Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and Wendy 7. \_\_\_\_\_ better in History, Literature and Languages. Their school 8. \_\_\_\_\_ new and modern, the teachers 9. \_\_\_\_\_ nice and helpful, and other students 10. \_\_\_\_\_ really friendly, so the girls 11. \_\_\_\_\_ very happy there.

They both 12. \_\_\_\_\_ from London, England. Wendy 13. \_\_\_\_\_ English, she 14. \_\_\_\_\_ born in Portsmouth. Lisa 15. \_\_\_\_\_ Swedish, she 16. \_\_\_\_\_ born in London, but her parents 17. \_\_\_\_\_ from Sweden. Her mother 18. \_\_\_\_\_ born in Stockholm and her father 19. \_\_\_\_\_ born in Lund, in the south of Sweden. Her parents 20. \_\_\_\_\_ childhood friends, and they 21. \_\_\_\_\_ married when they both 22. \_\_\_\_\_ thirty-two years old. Lisa's mother Ingrid 23. \_\_\_\_\_ a journalist, and her father Swen 24. \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor. When they 25. \_\_\_\_\_ in their thirties, they both 26. \_\_\_\_\_ well-known professionals in Sweden, and later they 27. \_\_\_\_\_ invited to continue their career in London. It 28. \_\_\_\_\_ in 1997, and their only daughter Lisa 29. \_\_\_\_\_ born in 2000. They 30. \_\_\_\_\_ all very satisfied with their life in the United Kingdom.

Next year Lisa 31. \_\_\_\_\_ eighteen. She 32. \_\_\_\_\_ sure that in the future she 33. \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor, just like her father.

## 2. Question Words

2.1 Make questions with the given question words.

1. They live in High Street. (where)
2. Anna leaves at 7.45. (when)
3. I came here to see you. (why)
4. My new dress is blue. (what colour)
5. We went to the Alps last July. (when)
6. It takes her forty minutes to get to work.  
(how long)
7. He likes this car better. (which)
8. They have five children. (how many)
9. It took me twenty-five hours to get to San Antonio. (how long)
10. This book is Peter's. (whose)

2.2 Complete the questions.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is your house?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ did you get up this morning?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ did she go there on Tuesday?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ did he pay for his new car?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ took part in the competition?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ do you visit your parents? Twice a month?

2.4 Write any suitable questions for the underline words in the given answers.

1. \_\_\_\_\_? The bus stop is over there.
2. \_\_\_\_\_? I'm from Lithuania.
3. \_\_\_\_\_? He usually has his holidays in winter.
4. \_\_\_\_\_? My little brother is ten.
5. \_\_\_\_\_? Jimmy did. He stole the neighbour's apples.
6. \_\_\_\_\_? I paid nine euros for this little cake.
7. \_\_\_\_\_? This combat jacket is mine.
8. \_\_\_\_\_? I like the red dress better than the blue one.
9. \_\_\_\_\_? She sang very well.
10. \_\_\_\_\_? I often read a morning newspaper when I get up.

2.3 Make a question for the underlined part of the sentence.

1. They visited Scotland last summer. \_\_\_\_\_
2. They visited Scotland last summer. \_\_\_\_\_
3. They visited Scotland last summer. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They visited Scotland last summer. \_\_\_\_\_
5. She goes to the gym twice a week because she wants to be fit. \_\_\_\_\_
6. She goes to the gym twice a week. \_\_\_\_\_
7. She goes to the gym twice a week. \_\_\_\_\_
8. She goes to the gym twice a week. \_\_\_\_\_
9. She goes to the gym twice a week. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Tom is at home in the evenings. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Tom is at home in the evenings. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Tom is at home in the evenings. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Word Order in a Sentence

3.1 Put the words in the correct order to make positive statements.

1. goes / in / Melania / the / jogging / morning / always
2. keys / last / stole / night / someone / my
3. home / eight / my / the / usually / in / gets / evening / at / husband
4. you / to / to / promise / mountains / summer / take / the / I / next
5. naval / of / a / a / ship / is / submarine / type /
6. exercise / Tuesday / a / they / morning / training / field / on / have
7. basketball / like / my / football / sons / playing / and
8. grammar / Friday / had / difficult / they / last / test / very / a

3.2 Put the words in the correct order to make negative sentences.

1. any / my / buy / he / birthday / didn't / for / flowers / me
2. meat / don't / Fridays / they / on / eat / usually
3. before / haven't / film / we / this / seen
4. home / isn't / now / anybody / there / at
5. you / me / I / shout / at / don't / when / like
6. the / now / are / guards / gates / there / security / no / at
7. an / join / George / officer / the / as / didn't / army
8. to / month / wasn't / captain / promoted / he / last

3.3 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. the / TV / how / you / news / how / watch / on / often?
2. to / summer / you / are / work / next / going?
3. a / older / driver / sister / your / very / is / careful?
4. me / to / evening / can / her / call / ask / this / you?
5. their / staying / winter / where / they / holiday / were / during?
6. watch / you / movie / did / a / when / good / last?
7. Officer's / have / on / do / Sundays / at / they / Club / always / lunch / the?
8. famous / in / visited / city / have / gallery / capital / ever / the / the / you / art?

3.4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. a / room / on / and / coffee / five / newspaper / there / sitting / books / table / are / the / the / in
2. to / the / enjoy / arena / they / matches / both / at / going / basketball / new
3. snow / not / there / much / last / there / was / winter / some
4. foot / a / August / did / kilometer / they / last / twenty-five / on / go / march?
5. holidays / like / they / their / their / the / spending / cottage / summer / mountains / in / in / little
6. proud / lady / her / flower / very / garden / old / of / the / her / beautiful
7. two / haven't / ago / him / school / I / he / from / NCO / years / graduated / seen / since
8. own / vegetables / old / grow / their / they / and / do / garden / in / fruit / their?
9. you / your / ahead / on / barracks / straight / will / right / go / see / and / the
10. fuel / were / many / explosion / the / the / tank / damaged / by / how / of / buildings?

## 4. Articles

4.1 Put a or an in each space.

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ nice day! Let's go for \_\_\_\_\_ walk!
2. Bill isn't \_\_\_\_\_ sailor, he's \_\_\_\_\_ soldier.
3. My aunt is \_\_\_\_\_ elderly lady.
4. They have \_\_\_\_\_ big flat in the city and \_\_\_\_\_ enormous house in the suburbs.
5. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ glass of wine, please.
6. He visits his parents twice \_\_\_\_\_ week.

4.2 Put *a / an* or *the*.

1. We live in \_\_\_\_\_ city centre next to \_\_\_\_\_ big shopping mall.
2. Mum, I'm late, can I borrow \_\_\_\_\_ car, please?
3. I'm bored. Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ book to read, please?
4. Which is \_\_\_\_\_ highest mountain in \_\_\_\_\_ Andes?
5. Sally usually listens to \_\_\_\_\_ radio in \_\_\_\_\_ morning.
6. It's \_\_\_\_\_ cold morning, put on \_\_\_\_\_ gloves.
7. He's \_\_\_\_\_ pilot, he has flown across \_\_\_\_\_ Atlantic Ocean eighty-two times.
8. Timmy bought \_\_\_\_\_ motorbike last week. \_\_\_\_\_ motorbike is brand new.
9. Can you pass me \_\_\_\_\_ salt, please?
10. My daughter plays \_\_\_\_\_ piano, but she doesn't want to become \_\_\_\_\_ musician.

4.3 Choose the correct article.

1. **The / a** guests left at **the / -** midnight.
2. **- / The** Nemunas runs into **the / -** Baltic Sea.
3. We went there by **a / -** bus, not by **- / the** car.
4. Is **- / the** French easier to learn than **- / the** German language?
5. The **/ -** idea is great! You are **- / a** genius!
6. There's **the / a** mouse under **the / a** table!
7. We usually buy **the / -** bread at **a / the** baker's which is round **a / the** corner.
8. They go to **the / -** church on **the / -** Sunday.
9. **The / A** journalist is **the / a** person who writes **the / -** articles to **the / -** newspapers and **the / -** magazines.
10. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ shop. Do you need anything?

## 4.4 Insert the correct articles where necessary.

1. I want to make appointment. Is Doctor Thompson available in afternoon?
2. I want cup of black coffee and glass of milk.
3. Some people like life in country but some prefer living in town.
4. Princess Diana was killed in car accident in 1997.
5. Sun is very hot today, put on hat.
6. There was knock on door. I opened it and saw old man.
7. I went to bed late and I had very bad night.
8. Do you take sugar in tea? – No, I'm on diet, I'm trying to lose weight.
9. Commander wants list of new recruits today.
10. Mission of department is to teach English language to soldiers and officers.
11. Soldiers wounded in accident were taken to hospital later that night.
12. There is bank at end of street; you'll see it on left of park.

## 4.5 Rewrite the sentences using the words in bold. Do not change the meaning.

<i>e.g. Sorena teaches English.</i>	<b>teacher</b>	<i>Sorena is an English teacher.</i>
1. Rich people should pay more taxes.	<b>the</b>	1.
2. The story ends here.	<b>end of</b>	2.
3. He's going to climb the highest mountain in the world next year.	<b>Everest</b>	3.
4. German people drink a lot of beer.	<b>the</b>	4.
5. I don't have a better dress than this one.	<b>best</b>	5.
6. Roberta visits her grandparents on the first Saturday of each month.	<b>once</b>	6.
7. Your house is really nice.	<b>such</b>	7.
8. Please buy some wine for tonight.	<b>bottle</b>	8.
9. A lot of goods are made in China.	<b>Republic</b>	9.
10. He became a soldier in 1991.	<b>joined</b>	10.
11. I walk to work.	<b>foot</b>	11.
12. Madlen is Dutch.	<b>Netherlands</b>	12.
13. My daughter is still sleeping.	<b>bed</b>	13.
14. His uncle is a prisoner.	<b>prison</b>	14.

## 4.6 Add, correct or remove the articles.

1. The children like an ice-cream.
2. Government should help a poor.
3. Nile is a longest river in a world.
4. Mr. Clarkson reads his favourite a newspaper Times in morning.
5. There is the armchair, bed and two bedside tables in a bedroom.
6. We watched the interesting film on the TV the last night.
7. The Bristol is in south of United Kingdom.
8. Mrs. Gordon is ill with the cancer, and she is in the hospital at the present.
9. An invention of a wheel is best invention in the history.
10. The recruits don't see their a family during a basic training.

## 4.7 Put in the articles where necessary.

Monica comes from 1. \_\_\_\_ Lithuania. She is only seventeen but she is already 2. \_\_\_\_ famous figure skater. Every day she gets up at 3. \_\_\_\_ half past four, has 4. \_\_\_\_ light breakfast and leaves 5. \_\_\_\_ home for 6. \_\_\_\_ first training session of 7. \_\_\_\_ day. It starts at six and lasts for 8. \_\_\_\_ two hours, and 9. \_\_\_\_ second session takes place in 10. \_\_\_\_ evening and lasts for 11. \_\_\_\_ hour and 12. \_\_\_\_ half. After 13. \_\_\_\_ training, Monica has 14. \_\_\_\_ shower, dresses and goes to 15. \_\_\_\_ school. Though she trains a lot, she is still 16. \_\_\_\_ very good student. She is 17. \_\_\_\_ ambitious young girl; she doesn't only want to take part in 18. \_\_\_\_ Olympic Games and represent her country but also enter 19. \_\_\_\_ Harvard University and study 20. \_\_\_\_ biochemistry and 21. \_\_\_\_ physics. Her father is 22. \_\_\_\_ scientist and her mother is 23. \_\_\_\_ doctor, so Monica wants to follow 24. \_\_\_\_ family traditions.

Monica became interested in 25. \_\_\_\_ figure skating when she first saw 26. \_\_\_\_ competition on TV. She was only three then, but she asked her mother to take her to 27. \_\_\_\_ skating rink. She could keep her 28. \_\_\_\_ balance from 29. \_\_\_\_ very first time she stepped on 30. \_\_\_\_ ice, so all 31. \_\_\_\_ skaters who were present there knew that someday she would be 32. \_\_\_\_ serious competitor for them. This season is going to be 33. \_\_\_\_ real challenge for her as she has been chosen as 34. \_\_\_\_ representative for her country in 35. \_\_\_\_ world championships. Last year she took part in 36. \_\_\_\_ World Cup series and won 37. \_\_\_\_ bronze medal. We wish her all 38. \_\_\_\_ best in 39. \_\_\_\_ coming competition!

## 5. Pronouns

5.1 Choose the most suitable word for each space.

1. You're a good friend, I really like _____.	A. your	B. you	C. yourself	D. him
2. I'm devastated, I love John, but he doesn't love _____.	A. my	B. himself	C. me	D. her
3. I'm going abroad, where is _____ passport?	A. me	B. our	C. my	D. us
4. I've just seen Andrew in the garden, _____ was picking apples.	A. him	B. his	C. them	D. he
5. We'll be coming by bus, _____ car broke down two days ago.	A. our	B. ours	C. ourselves	D. we
6. She's a real professional, ask _____ for advice.	A. she	B. hers	C. herself	D. her
7. You don't need the keys any more, give _____ to me.	A. them	B. they	C. their	D. theirs
8. He saw the accident _____.	A. himself	B. him	C. his	D. itself
9. This is not my purse, it's _____.	A. she	B. hers	C. herself	D. her
10. We don't need your help, thank you. We can do everything _____.	A. her	B. yourself	C. ourselves	D. us

5.2 Insert *this, that, these, those, one, ones*.

1. Don't look at \_\_\_\_\_ example, it's not correct.
2. What's \_\_\_\_\_? Can you hear the noise in the back yard?
3. I don't want the black shoes, I want the red \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Look over there! \_\_\_\_\_ house is absolutely beautiful!
5. The movie is really boring. The \_\_\_\_\_ we saw last week was great.
6. There are a few books on the table. Which \_\_\_\_\_ is yours?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ students are the best I have ever had, I'm very happy to be teaching them.
8. Just look at our neighbour's garden! \_\_\_\_\_ apple trees look gorgeous when they bloom.

5.3 Change the underlined words to a pronoun.

1. All the people in the room belong to one family.
2. Not a single person showed up at his party.
3. I'll do all the things I can for you.
4. I'll find you in any place in the world.
5. Yesterday I met a person who still remembers you.
6. There wasn't a thing that brought her happiness any more.

5.4 Rewrite the sentences. Do not change the meaning. Use the words in brackets.

1. I can hear a knock on the door. (somebody)
2. The room was empty. (nobody)
3. We all know Phillip very well. (everybody)
4. I don't know anything about this matter. (nothing)
5. She doesn't want to stay at home during her holiday. (somewhere)
6. You can call me whenever you need me. (anytime)
7. The barracks were empty in the morning. (nobody)
8. He can say a few words in English. (something)
9. I need some help. (anybody)
10. He knows Martha better than anyone. (no one)



## 6. Nouns

6.1 Write the plural form of these words.

1. family	8. child	15. loaf	22. potato
2. glass	9. foot	16. sheep	23. commander-in-chief
3. fox	10. man	17. photo	24. life
4. dish	11. chief	18. dictionary	25. rifle
5. cat	12. mouse	19. toy	26. compass
6. match	13. toothbrush	20. woman	27. map
7. donkey	14. pilot	21. tooth	28. company

6.2 Insert *a / an* or *some* in each space.

- I don't know what to do. Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ advice?
- She's interested in art, she wants to visit \_\_\_\_\_ art gallery in Vienna.
- I want to buy this album. Can you lend me \_\_\_\_\_ money, please?
- Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice?
- \_\_\_\_\_ hour passed but they still didn't see the enemy.
- We sometimes have \_\_\_\_\_ glass of wine for dinner.
- There's \_\_\_\_\_ shampoo in the bathroom, you can use it.
- Does he wear \_\_\_\_\_ uniform at weekends?

6.3 Write *C* for the countable nouns and *U* for the uncountable nouns.

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ___ volunteer   | 16. ___ accommodation |
| 2. ___ police      | 17. ___ examination   |
| 3. ___ sugar       | 18. ___ homework      |
| 4. ___ happiness   | 19. ___ piece         |
| 5. ___ weapon      | 20. ___ Pouch         |
| 6. ___ money       | 21. ___ obstacle      |
| 7. ___ razor       | 22. ___ weather       |
| 8. ___ aircraft    | 23. ___ hunger        |
| 9. ___ information | 24. ___ helmet        |
| 10. ___ courage    | 25. ___ ditch         |
| 11. ___ half       | 26. ___ camouflage    |
| 12. ___ traffic    | 27. ___ politics      |
| 13. ___ bread      | 28. ___ scenery       |
| 14. ___ equipment  | 29. ___ luggage       |
| 15. ___ music      | 30. ___ possibility   |

6.4 Put in *is / isn't / are / was / wasn't / were*.

1. Brigitta's hair \_\_\_\_\_ long and curly.
2. Ice-cream \_\_\_\_\_ absolutely delicious in Italy.
3. She wanted to have a shower early in the morning but there \_\_\_\_\_ any hot water.
4. The day was great, and there \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of people at the seaside.
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ any fruit left, can you go to the market and buy some, please?
6. Last year they sold their house with all the furniture in it. The furniture \_\_\_\_\_ really old.
7. The situation at the airport was tense as some baggage \_\_\_\_\_ found unattended.
8. A week ago the police \_\_\_\_\_ called to come to our neighbour's house because of the noise.
9. The zoo premises \_\_\_\_\_ really small and outdated, the authorities are looking for the new ones.
10. The NATO headquarters \_\_\_\_\_ in Brussels.

## 7. Possession

7.1 Choose the correct word.

1. Excuse me, is this **yours** / **your** umbrella?
2. Are those glasses **her** / **hers**?
3. The little girl couldn't find her pet rabbit anywhere, and **its** / **it's** cage was empty, too.
4. Susan's **cousin's** / **cousins** were both fifteen when I met them.
5. My **sister's** / **sisters** eyes are blue, and mine are green.
6. **Our** / **ours** courses end at the end of May.
7. My **doctors** / **doctor's** office is on the fifth floor, so I'll take a lift.
8. His **friend's** / **friends** Paul's brothers are twins.

7.2 Join two sentences into one. Use the possessive form.

1. My husband has a brother. He is an engineer.
2. The Smiths own a cottage by the sea. It is very cosy.
3. His uncle has a German shepherd. It attacked a postman yesterday.
4. Mike had a new car. It was stolen a few weeks ago.
5. Cindy has a mother-in-law. She is a famous writer.
6. My friend's husband owns a company. It nearly went bankrupt.
7. Alice has a new handbag. It was brought from Paris.
8. Grandpa has a computer. It is almost twenty years old.

7.3 Correct the sentences. Some sentences are correct. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

1. These girl's father's are both professional diver's.
2. Is this your's or mine watch?
3. This is Steward's teacher's house.
4. Our neighbour gardens' one of the most beautiful in the town.
5. My grandfathers's a doctor, and his offices' next to my dentists.
6. This is the years biggest storm, lets stay inside.
7. On my way home I went to the butcher's to buy some sausages.
8. Whose key's is this? Is it her's or his?
9. Eric's and Laras sons four.
10. This empty seats her's.

7.4 Put an apostrophe where necessary.

1. Andrews sisters are soldiers.
2. This isnt Mr. Baxtons phone number, its Mrs. Baxtons.
3. Peggys cats names Buns.
4. My aunts husbands from Antibes.
5. Terrys right, these documents arent Davids, theyre hers.
6. Thats a nice car. Whose is it? – Its Natalies.
7. These are the boys new toys, theyre very happy.
8. The directors assistants tasks to read the customers letters addressed to him every day.
9. The sergeants messs closed today.
10. His grandfathers dogs very old, its in its bed all day.

## 8. Determiners

8.1 Complete the sentences with *a lot of, some, any, much, many*.

1. How \_\_\_\_\_ languages does Andrea speak?
2. We arrived late, and there weren't \_\_\_\_\_ vacant seats left, so we had to stand the whole time.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ of my classmates, but not many, have become excellent doctors.
4. I've travelled to \_\_\_\_\_ countries in Europe, in fact, almost to all of them.
5. We can go to the movies tonight, I'm absolutely free as I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ work to do.
6. I saw Tom six years ago. He's interested in the Oriental way of life and spends \_\_\_\_\_ time in Asia.
7. Can we talk? Can you help me solve \_\_\_\_\_ problems?
8. We didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ time in Venice, but we actually fell I love with the city.
9. How \_\_\_\_\_ rain does your country get in summer?
10. This group of students is very weak; in two weeks' time they haven't made \_\_\_\_\_ progress.

8.2 Fill in the gaps with *few, a few, little, a little*.

1. Her essay was very good as usual, there were \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.
2. The old woman disappeared two weeks ago, and her relatives had \_\_\_\_\_ hope to find her alive.
3. I like my coffee with \_\_\_\_\_ cream in it.
4. Victoria felt bad, she had \_\_\_\_\_ sleep the night before.
5. He's got a well-paid job and can afford a holiday \_\_\_\_\_ times a year.
6. Linda is going to start studying French, she has bought \_\_\_\_\_ textbooks already.
7. The children were really careless that afternoon, they paid \_\_\_\_\_ attention to what their mother was saying.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ spectators came to the show, that's why it was cancelled.

8.3 Choose the correct alternative.

Spring has come and Amy has decided to keep to a diet. She has got 1. **much** / **many** fashionable clothes, and she wants to look good 2. **all** / **any** the time. During winter she gained 3. **a little of** / **a few** kilos, but not 4. **several** / **many**. So, she had a thought that 5. **some** / **many** physical activity and 6. **none** / **less** food would do her good.

7. **Every** / **Any** morning Amy gets 8. **some** / **a little** earlier now and does 9. **a little** / **a few** push-ups and sit-ups. At weekends she 10. **either** / **nor** goes jogging 11. **neither** / **or** does 12. **lots of** / **much of** flexibility exercises. 13. **Several** / **Another** times a week she goes to the swimming pool which is 14. **a lot of** / **a few** minutes walk away from her apartment.

Amy knows that 15. **most of** / **some** the doctors recommend having five meals a day. This sounds quite 16. **lots of** / **a lot**, but you shouldn't eat 17. **more** / **much** at one time. Besides, you should drink 18. **a lot of** / **many of** water. Amy drinks 19. **a few** / **both** litres of water 20. **some** / **every** day, she doesn't take 21. **none** / **any** sugar in her tea or coffee, she has 22. **some** / **many** meat 23. **a little** / **a few** times a week, 24. **sometimes** / **anytime** she eats 25. **any** / **some** fish, and now she has 26. **more** / **much** vegetables than she used to. She likes 27. **other** / **all** the vegetables and in 28. **any** / **more** form – boiled, steamed or fresh. The only thing she can't resist is 29. **a few** / **a little** tiny pieces of dark chocolate 30. **every** / **the other** day. It has been only 31. **both** / **a few** weeks since Amy started keeping to her plan, but the results are obvious – she feels 32. **lots of** / **a lot** better and 33. **much** / **more** healthier than before.

## 9. Adjectives

9.1 Complete the sentences with the comparatives or superlatives of the adjectives in brackets.

Last Friday I had to take a math test. While I was preparing for it on Thursday evening, my old calculator broke down. So, on Friday morning I went to 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (close) department store and bought a new one. It was 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) I could find, so I expected it would be much 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (good) than my old one. That was my 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (big) mistake! It was 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (uncomfortable) to use than the old one, and the keys were 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (small), too. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) thing was that the new calculator was much 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (big) and 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy). Luckily, this didn't prevent me from passing the test well – I was 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (good) in class!

9.2 Complete the sentences with the opposite of the words in brackets. If you need, use the comparatives or superlatives of the adjectives. Make all the necessary changes.

Dear Marie,

How are you? How is your holiday?

Well, here is my news about our 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (long) trip to Vienna. We arrived here on 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) day of the year after 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (relaxing) trip of all. It was much 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (good) than our trip to Spain last year. Remember? I told you about it last October. Then I thought that it was 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (good) thing I had ever experienced in my life. I was 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (right)! Now I know what it means to have a flat tyre in the middle of the 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (thin) Polish forests on one of 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (bright) nights. The road was absolutely 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (crowded), we could hear some animals nearby. I know that 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (safe) of all are wolves, and I just hoped that they were 11. \_\_\_\_\_ (brave) of us than we were of them. It seemed to me that the rescue services were 12. \_\_\_\_\_ (quick) in the world but when they arrived, they turned out to be 13. \_\_\_\_\_ (unfriendly) than I had expected. They fixed our car, and we decided to continue our 14. \_\_\_\_\_ (boring) trip to Vienna. In the end, everything turned out fine. We came back with 15. \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) impressions ever!

Hope to hear from you soon!

Lots of love,

Amanda

9.3 Put the given words into the best order.

1. blue / wonderful / vase / ancient / a / porcelain
2. round / carpets / huge / five / woolen
3. leather / new / shoes / pair / of / black / a / Italian
4. cottage / marvelous / old / a / little / wooden
5. lycra / fashionable / costume / yellow / a / swimming
6. art / contemporary / an / museum / enormous
7. road / winding / long / a / mountain
8. of / red / glass / French / old / wine / a

9.4 Choose the best alternative in each sentence.

1. Lara didn't know Rick was **interesting** / **interested** in politics.
2. This dish looks **disgusting** / **disgusted**. I'm not going to eat it.
3. After a long foot march, all the soldiers were **exhausting** / **exhausted**.
4. The scene after the battle looked **shocking** / **shocked**.
5. I'm very sorry but the sound of the bagpipe seems very **annoyed** / **annoying** to me.
6. The old captain's words were so **encouraged** / **encouraging** that Jimmy decided to join the army.
7. The old lady was more than **surprising** / **surprised** to see a stranger walking around her garden.
8. The news about the latest terror attacks in London was **terrifying** / **terrified**.

9.5 Make adjectives with the endings **-ed** or **-ing** from the given words in the box and put them in the correct sentences.

excite	frighten	confuse	bore	irritate	worry
--------	----------	---------	------	----------	-------

1. I'm really \_\_\_\_\_. Can you help me read this map, please?
2. The little children were all alone at home at night, and the sound of the wind was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. You look \_\_\_\_\_. Has anything happened?
4. Joanna seems completely happy, she still finds her new job very \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Let's go out, I don't want to spend another \_\_\_\_\_ evening at home.
6. After they had divorced, he seemed to get \_\_\_\_\_ at the very sight of her.

9.6 Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.

1. It's so typical \_\_\_\_ you – to promise and forget.
2. However you feel, try to be nice and polite \_\_\_\_ all the people.
3. Though she felt sad and depressed, she still got amused \_\_\_\_ the way he talked.
4. Are you familiar \_\_\_\_ the order in this department?
5. Sgt. Jones was excellent \_\_\_\_ doing an assault course.
6. The conditions of living in Cambodia were very different \_\_\_\_ what they had been used to.

9.7 Choose the correct adjective from the box and fill in the gaps.

keen	critical	famous	fed	crowded	absent	excited
	involved		disappointed		hopeless	

1. The streets of the city were \_\_\_\_\_ with protesters and soldiers.
2. Michelle was absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ with her trip to Africa, she said she would never go there again.
3. Mjr. Hawkins was \_\_\_\_\_ for being both strict and courageous.
4. They didn't want to be \_\_\_\_\_ in the conflict between the head of the staff and the employees.
5. I've bought this book of crosswords for my grandfather, he's \_\_\_\_\_ on solving them.
6. She was \_\_\_\_\_ up with his rude behavior and finally decided to break up with him.
7. I seem to be \_\_\_\_\_ at doing pull ups.
8. Don't be so \_\_\_\_\_ of other people, look at yourself.
9. The little girl was so \_\_\_\_\_ about her coming birthday party that so couldn't sleep all night.
10. You must have a very good reason to be \_\_\_\_\_ from your lessons.

## 10. Adverbs

10.1 Make adverbs from the given words in brackets.

1. Nobody believed that the attack would end so \_\_\_\_\_ (tragical).
2. If you are more attentive, you can solve this problem \_\_\_\_\_ (easy).
3. Nick, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (terrible) sorry, but I can't come to your party tonight.
4. This is \_\_\_\_\_ (true) an amazing story.
5. Capitol Hill is a \_\_\_\_\_ (frequent) visited sight in Washington DC.
6. Her daughter sings \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful), I think she is going to study to become an opera singer.
7. I'm not going to that meeting, I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ (suitable) dressed.
8. He looked at the document \_\_\_\_\_ (careful) and then closed the case.

10.2 Change the words from the box into adverbs and fill in the gaps. Use each word once only.

beautiful	slow	eager	perfect	absolute	quick	usual	noisy	neat	careful
-----------	------	-------	---------	----------	-------	-------	-------	------	---------

Manuella's little daughter Gracie is only four, but she 1. \_\_\_\_\_ helps her mother around the house. Every evening before dinner, she takes her time and 2. \_\_\_\_\_ cleans the table. Then she 3. \_\_\_\_\_ puts the plates as she doesn't want to break any of them. Also, she arranges the knives, forks and spoons 4. \_\_\_\_\_. She says that she likes when everything is 5. \_\_\_\_\_ decorated, so she asks her mother to buy some matching flowers and napkins. After dinner she 6. \_\_\_\_\_ cleans the table and loads the dishwasher. Sometimes she does this very 7. \_\_\_\_\_. Her family tells Gracie that she copes with her duties 8. \_\_\_\_\_ well, and she is happy to hear that. At the end of the day the little girl is 9. \_\_\_\_\_ tired but 10. \_\_\_\_\_ satisfied!

10.3 Choose the best alternative in each sentence.

1. In the evening the little boy was so sleepy that he could **hard** / **hardly** keep his eyes open.
2. You can visit this museum for **free** / **freely** on the first Sunday of each month.
3. I felt **bad** / **badly** because I had a quarrel with my best friend.
4. When you are in the forest or on the beach, breathe **deeply** / **deep**.
5. They divorced **short** / **shortly** after their wedding.
6. Our boss has never been **lately** / **late** for work.
7. The poems and novels by this author are **wide** / **widely** known.
8. If you want to enter a good university, you have to study **hard** / **hardly**.

10.4 Find mistakes and correct the sentences. Some sentences are correct.

1. Greta passed the driving test because she was good prepared.
2. All the teachers at this school work very hardly.
3. It occasional rains in this part of the desert, then it looks like a flower carpet.
4. She opened the envelope impatiently, but it was empty.
5. The students felt happily when the exams were over.
6. Don't speed! It's dangerous when you drive so fastly!
7. I can't afford to buy those mountain skis, they are extremely expensive.
8. The instructor wished us to complete the course successful.

## 11. Numerals

11.1 Write the ordinal numbers as words. Add the correct article.

1. 5 avenue in New York
2. 43 President of the United States
3. 21 century
4. 30 anniversary
5. 1 of September
6. 22 birthday
7. 9 wave
8. 8 student in class

11.2 Write the times in words. Use the 24-hour clock.

1. Our classes start at \_\_\_\_\_ (0830).
2. We have our first break at \_\_\_\_\_ (1000).
3. Our lunch break is at \_\_\_\_\_ (1055).
4. The self-study classes are over at \_\_\_\_\_ (1525).
5. We can use the gym at \_\_\_\_\_ (1700).
6. We have to be back at the barracks at \_\_\_\_\_ (2300).

11.3 Choose the correct number from the box and complete the sentences. Write the numbers as words.

11	497	6	55	3	40	100	112	2	89	1	1500	13
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Mr. Morton is an elderly person, and he has lived in a small seaside resort of Springdale for the last few decades, in fact, 1. \_\_\_\_\_ years. He is 2. \_\_\_\_\_ years old, and he is a well-known professor of history. During his lifetime, he has taught at 3. \_\_\_\_\_ universities in different countries, and the famous universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Harvard make a half of them. He does not consider himself to be old, he is still very productive and writes about 4. \_\_\_\_\_ articles per year, at least 5. \_\_\_\_\_ a month. He says that the month when he writes 6. \_\_\_\_\_ articles is the best month of the year.

Mr. Morton has an enormous amount of history books in different languages, his library is huge and it contains more than 7. \_\_\_\_\_ rarest editions. He is also keen on maps, the unique collection is less than that of books, and it comprises 8. \_\_\_\_\_ ancient maps. He first became interested in history at the age of 9. \_\_\_\_\_ when his grandfather showed him an old map. The little boy could hardly speak at that time but he was fascinated by the curious old pictures and the stories his grandpa told him.

Travelling is another passion of Mr. Morton. He has been to 10. \_\_\_\_\_ countries so far. He says that he must be the luckiest man on Earth because he can still visit the unknown and unexplored places and learn something new every day. The only thing he regrets is that he might not have enough time to visit the remaining 11. \_\_\_\_\_ countries where he hasn't been yet and which are on his list. He jokes that at least he has carried out more than  $\frac{2}{3}$  of his plan! He says that the most beautiful are the islands in the Caribbean, and he intends to settle there in 12. \_\_\_\_\_ years' time when he retires. And this will happen, he says, only when he can see a 13. \_\_\_\_\_ candles on his birthday cake!



## 12. Prepositions

12.1 Choose the correct word.

1. Prince George is starting school **on** / **in** September.
2. We worked hard in our garden **at** / **in** the weekend.
3. It rains a lot here **on** / **in** spring and autumn.
4. Yesterday I slept for two hours **in** / **at** the afternoon.
5. What are you doing **at** / **on** Easter? – I'm going to visit my parents.
6. **At** / **On** weekdays I always have lunch at work.
7. Let's meet at the station **on** / **at** 6.30.
8. The country gained its independence **in** / **on** the 20th century.

12.2 Fill in the gaps with A, B or C.

1. He was born just \_\_\_\_\_ the war started.  
A. in      B. before      C. about
2. Sgt. Jones was injured \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise.  
A. during      B. while      C. since
3. You may leave now, but you have to be back \_\_\_\_\_ 1900 hrs.  
A. -      B. by      C. in
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the end, he agreed to pay her the money.  
A. at      B. on      C. in
5. Their contract was \_\_\_\_\_ three years, and then they had to leave.  
A. in      B. at      C. for
6. Robin and Tim met and fell in love \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Eve.  
A. in      B. on      C. at
7. I have to write a report \_\_\_\_\_ this week.  
A. -      B. in      C. at
8. I always walk my dog \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.  
A. after      B. about      C. ago
9. We're leaving for our trip to Austria \_\_\_\_\_ next Saturday.  
A. on      B. -      C. past
10. Captain Taylor is never late, he's always \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
A. at      B. in      C. On

12.3 If necessary, fill in the gaps with one word.

1. Susan moved to this town five months \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday morning I met an old friend of mine.
3. Let's meet \_\_\_\_\_ lunchtime and discuss your problem.
4. I have an appointment with my doctor \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.
5. If you want to lose weight, you should not eat \_\_\_\_\_ meals.
6. Jason caused an accident because he fell asleep \_\_\_\_\_ driving.
7. My son doesn't like reading, he has read only one book \_\_\_\_\_ the whole year.
8. They like resorts in Turkey, they go there \_\_\_\_\_ every year.
9. Please, wash your hands \_\_\_\_\_ you touch your food.
10. The fog was so dense \_\_\_\_\_ this morning that I could hardly see where I was going.

12.4 Choose the best option.

1. We arrived **in / at / to** the theatre just before the performance started.
2. Major Phillips works **at / in / inside** intelligence department.
3. My father and grandfather were **in / at / among** the army, so I decided to become a soldier, too.
4. You have to find the new word **at / on / in** the dictionary if you don't know its meaning.
5. The bakery is **in / on / off** the corner of the street, they sell really good pastries.
6. Susan is home all alone all day, her parents are **in / at / for** work from morning till night.
7. My wife works **in / at / on** Zurich, she is a boss of a bank department.
8. Robinson Crusoe lived **in / on / at** an island all alone for many years.

12.5 Rewrite each sentence with the words in bold. Do not change the meaning of the sentence.

1. It's five fifteen. You have to leave if you don't want to be late. **past**
2. I didn't sleep well at night, I woke up three times. **during**
3. Pete and Rafael had a game of tennis, then they had a press conference. **after**
4. The rescuers couldn't start the search, they had to wait for the snow storm to stop. **till**
5. It was 6 pm, and Tom felt tired; he started painting the fence after breakfast. **since**
6. When the match was over, he was exhausted. **after**
7. I don't mind if you go out, but you have to come home no later than 11 pm. **by**
8. The open air museum is open all spring and summer months. **from ... to**

12.6 Write the opposites of the word or phrase underlined.

1. There was a beautiful fruit garden in front of the house.
2. If you want to buy standing tickets for the Vienna Opera, you have to queue outside the building.
3. The old lady walked slowly out of the room.
4. Have you seen my bag? – It is over there, on the dressing table.
5. As it was extremely dangerous, the trucks moved slowly down the mountain side road.
6. The little bird was sitting under the tree and singing sweetly.
7. Our plane was flying below the clouds, and we could enjoy the beautiful view.

12.7 Complete the text. Fill in the gaps with one or two suitable words.

# A Visit to the Lackland AFB

Lackland AFB is situated 1. \_\_\_\_ the southern part 2. \_\_\_\_ San Antonio, Texas. There are Visitor Centres 3. \_\_\_\_ the gates 4. \_\_\_\_ which you get 5. \_\_\_\_ the fenced territory. If you want to visit somebody 6. \_\_\_\_ the base, you have to get a permit first. If you enter the base 7. \_\_\_\_ the south 8. \_\_\_\_ Valley Hi Gate, you drive 9. \_\_\_\_ Truemper Road and 10. \_\_\_\_ your left you can see different planes which once took part 11. \_\_\_\_ action. 12. \_\_\_\_ your right, there is a stadium where soldiers practice and march every morning and evening. It is usually too hot to have activities 13. \_\_\_\_ the afternoon. If you look 14. \_\_\_\_ the stadium, 15. \_\_\_\_ the distance you will see the buildings 16. \_\_\_\_ Defence Language Institute where the officers, NCOs and civilians 17. \_\_\_\_ more than a hundred countries come to study the English language.

The base is like a small town, so you can find all the necessary commodities there. If you need to send a letter, you go 18. \_\_\_\_ the Post office which is 19. \_\_\_\_ the corner of Hughes Ave and Selfridge Blvd. For your groceries, you have to walk 20. \_\_\_\_ Selfridge Blvd, 21. \_\_\_\_ the bridge, and you'll see the Commissary 22. \_\_\_\_ your right. 23. \_\_\_\_ the other side 24. \_\_\_\_ the street, 25. \_\_\_\_ the Commissary, there is Base Exchange, where people come to shop for clothes, shoes, cosmetics, audio and video items. You can watch a good film 26. \_\_\_\_ the Movie Theatre which is located 27. \_\_\_\_ the two buildings, Domino's Pizza and Enterprise Car Rental. If you walk 28. \_\_\_\_ the corner, you'll see Air Force Credit Union, where you can open an account.

## 13. Linkers. Conjunctions

13.1 Choose the correct alternative.

1. I ate the whole chocolate cake **on the whole** / **as well as** / **indeed** three servings of ice-cream.
2. The museum was closed, **since** / **however** / **yet** it was Monday.
3. Matt wants to become a physicist, **in other words** / **therefore** / **in the same way** he takes additional lessons.
4. In some countries, **likewise** / **in other words** / **such as** Switzerland, there are towns without cars.
5. There were no vegetarian dishes on the menu, **although** / **therefore** / **furthermore** you had promised there would be a choice.
6. We had a short vacation in Austria and visited a few famous cities, **namely** / **clearly** / **similarly**, Vienna and Graz.
7. My friend Helen just loves cats. **For this purpose** / **In fact** / **Even though**, she's got four of them.
8. **In spite of the fact** / **For this reason** / **In addition** that they were not very rich, they still gave money to charity every month.

13.2 Match the parts of sentences in two columns.

1. Despite the fact that Victoria had lots of homework to do,	a. thus they train a lot to keep fit.
2. We're going either to spend a peaceful weekend at home,	b. both his driver's license and his identity card.
3. The Mediterranean diet is considered to be very healthy	c. actually he is very shy.
4. Soldiers take a physical test every year,	d. she stayed in bed all day long.
5. Even though it was ten years ago,	e. because people in this region live longer and have less illness.
6. It was his unlucky day, he managed to lose	f. yet he didn't pass the final exam.
7. Alex studied a lot and worked hard, and	g. or have a good time at the seaside.
8. You might think Rick is easy-going, but	h. she still remembered the day they first met.

13.3 Some lines of the text are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓), if a line has an extra word, write the word.

I'm writing to you to complain about our stay at your hotel from 24th June to 1st July.

Actually, I have so a lot of complaints.

First of all, when we arrived, the receptionist however could not find our order although we had booked three double rooms while two weeks before the arrival. When the receptionist finally did find our order, yet she tried to convince us that we had booked two triple rooms. This was absolutely unacceptable as we were three elderly couples travelling together. To make matters worse, she said that the hotel was therefore full and she could not help us any further. Only indeed when we demanded to see the General manager, she managed to give us the rooms we had also asked for.

Secondly, all the rooms were moreover hot and stuffy. The week of our stay turned out to be very hot but the air conditioner did not work. Clearly the receptionist promised to send an electrician again to take care of the matter, but he did not show up either.

Finally, two ladies from our group had to go to hospital with food poisoning symptoms. As we had all our meals at the hotel, and we did not even consequently think to try any local food on the street, the only place where food poisoning than could take place was hence your hotel.

To sum it up, we are absolutely dissatisfied with the service at your hotel usually, and we will strongly recommend either all our friends, acquaintances and everybody on social media not to choose your hotel in the future.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_

## 14. Verb Tenses

14.1 Change the sentences into the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular. Add the adverbs of frequency. Make all the necessary changes.

1. They fish in the nearest lake. (he, often)
2. I am at home in the evening. (she, never)
3. We play golf on Saturdays. (Peter, always)
4. I drive my father's Rolls Royce. (Sam, sometimes)
5. I go to work by bus. (he, never)
6. They see their parents who live abroad. (she, seldom)
7. We have our holiday in August. (Anna, frequently)
8. I don't talk on the phone a lot. (Johnny, usually)

14.2 Complete the sentences with the words in bold. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Make all the necessary changes.

1. What time \_\_\_\_\_ in June? (**the sun rise**)
2. Don't shout! Mother \_\_\_\_\_ in the bedroom. (**rest**)
3. What course \_\_\_\_\_ now? (**you take**)
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ all our neighbours. (**not know**)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ cappuccino or espresso? (**you like**)
6. Watch out! A \_\_\_\_\_ ! (**car come**)
7. Look at me! You \_\_\_\_\_ the truth! (**not tell**)
8. Let's hurry! The \_\_\_\_\_ at six! (**museum close**)

14.3 Choose A, B or C.

	A	B	C
1. Caroline _____ a driving test next week.	has	is having	is has
2. Look at the sky! The parachutists _____!	is landing	lands	are landing
3. _____ for a tram or a bus?	Do you wait	Are you waiting	Does you wait
4. Matt _____ in the school basketball team.	plays	is playing	play
5. _____ French food and wine?	Does your wife like	Do your wife like	Is your wife liking
6. What _____ that terrible noise?	are making	make	is making
7. Recruit training _____ twelve weeks.	last	is lasting	lasts
8. Next week they _____ a five kilometer foot march.	are having	have	is having

14.4 Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

We 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a wonderful time here in Oberammergau, Germany! Spring 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (to come) earlier here than in our country, so we can already 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (to enjoy) the first spring flowers, such as tulips and daffodils; and cherry trees 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (to start) to bloom, too. The weather 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) warm, sometimes we 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (to get) some rain, but today the sun 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (to shine) and it 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) 22 degrees above zero. The town 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) really pretty, people 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (to decorate) the houses with paintings and 11. \_\_\_\_\_ (to look) after plants and flowers. Huge mountains 12. \_\_\_\_\_ (to surround) the town, and there 13. \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) hiking trails everywhere. Every day we 14. \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) for a walk or 15. \_\_\_\_\_ (to climb) the mountains. Actually, we 16. \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) to go now as our new friends from Austria 17. \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) for us. Today we 18. \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) a train for a day trip to Munich which 19. \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) the capital of Bavaria. I 20. \_\_\_\_\_ (to promise) to call you when we come back.

14.5 Change the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple and complete the sentences.

1. (Monica, spend) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot on shoes?
2. (Daniel, leave) \_\_\_\_\_ his driving licence at home.
3. (They, not, win) \_\_\_\_\_ any prizes in the competition.
4. (Susan, cry) \_\_\_\_\_ all night.
5. (you, learn) \_\_\_\_\_ to speak Italian?
6. (who, eat) \_\_\_\_\_ all the cake?
7. (I, not, feel) \_\_\_\_\_ well yesterday.
8. (Maxine, write) \_\_\_\_\_ her first book in 1998.

14.6 Fill in the gaps with the words in brackets in the Past Simple.

Sir Winston Churchill 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a British statesman, army officer and writer. He 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (serve) as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945 and from 1951 to 1955.

W. Churchill 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) born into an aristocratic family in 1874. He 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school at the age of seven; he 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (hate) it, 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (do) poorly academically and 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (misbehave) regularly. Later he 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to another school, his results 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (improve) but he 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (not / perform) well in the exams. He 11. \_\_\_\_\_ (compose) poetry and 12. \_\_\_\_\_ (publish) it in the school magazine. His father 13. \_\_\_\_\_ (insist) that he be prepared for a career in the military. He 14. \_\_\_\_\_ (make) three attempts to be admitted to the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and he finally 15. \_\_\_\_\_ (succeed) in 1893. His education 16. \_\_\_\_\_ (last) for fifteen months, and he 17. \_\_\_\_\_ (graduate) in 1894.

W. Churchill 18. \_\_\_\_\_ (join) the British Army in 1895. He 19. \_\_\_\_\_ (become) famous as a war correspondent, and he also 20. \_\_\_\_\_ (write) books about his campaigns. He 21. \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) to politics before the First World War. During the war, he briefly 22. \_\_\_\_\_ (resume) active army service, and 23. \_\_\_\_\_ (return) to government after the war. In the 1930s W. Churchill 24. \_\_\_\_\_ (oppose) Gandhi's peaceful disobedience revolt and often 25. \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) of the dangers of Germany's rearmament. W. Churchill 26. \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a good relationship with United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Between 1939 and 1945 they 27. \_\_\_\_\_ (exchange) an estimated 1700 letters and telegrams and

28. \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) 11 times; this 29. \_\_\_\_\_ (help) secure vital food, oil and munitions via the North Atlantic shipping routes.

On May 7, 1945, at the headquarters in Rheims, the Allies 30. \_\_\_\_\_ (accept) Germany's surrender. It 31. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) W. Churchill who 32. \_\_\_\_\_ (broadcast) to the nation on Victory in Europe Day (May 8) that Germany had surrendered and that a final cease of fire on all fronts in Europe would come into effect at one minute past midnight that night.

In 1945 W. Churchill 33. \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) the election, and for six years he 34. \_\_\_\_\_ (serve) as a Leader of the Opposition. During his US trip in 1946, he 35. \_\_\_\_\_ (give) his Iron Curtain speech about the USSR and the creation of the Eastern Block. In 1951 he 36. \_\_\_\_\_ (become) Prime Minister for the second time.

In 1953 he 37. \_\_\_\_\_ (suffer) serious stroke. He 38. \_\_\_\_\_ (retire) as PM in 1955, although he 39. \_\_\_\_\_ (remain) an MP until 1964. Upon his death in 1965, he was given a state funeral.

As a writer, he 40. \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1953 for his overall, lifetime body of work. In a 2002 poll, the British 41. \_\_\_\_\_ (name) him the Greatest Briton of all time.

14.7 Answer the questions in full sentences using **last** or **ago** and the words in brackets.

**TIP:** last night / week / month / year

five minutes / hours / days / nights / weeks / months / years ago

1. 1. When did you see Tom? (week) – \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 2. When did they buy a new house? (three years) – \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 3. When did you go on holiday? (spring) – \_\_\_\_\_.
4. 4. When did you wash your car? (two days) – \_\_\_\_\_.
5. 5. When did it start snowing? (an hour) – \_\_\_\_\_.
6. 6. When did they go to Texas? (summer) – \_\_\_\_\_.
7. 7. When did you watch the news? (night) – \_\_\_\_\_.
8. 8. When did you have lunch? (half an hour) – \_\_\_\_\_.

14.8 Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous verb form.

break (x2)	sleep	watch	teach	have	call	play	knock	study	cut
	see	find	stop	wait	prepare	meet			

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ dinner when the police officer \_\_\_\_\_ on the door.
2. The FBI director \_\_\_\_\_ out about his dismissal while he \_\_\_\_\_ TV.
3. My son \_\_\_\_\_ his arm while he \_\_\_\_\_ rugby.
4. While I \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus, I \_\_\_\_\_ him pass in his car, but he did not \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Mathew \_\_\_\_\_ to become a lawyer when he \_\_\_\_\_ his future wife.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ when I \_\_\_\_\_ at midnight?
7. Tanya \_\_\_\_\_ dinner when she \_\_\_\_\_ her finger badly.
8. My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ at a village school when the war \_\_\_\_\_ out.



14.9 Complete the sentences with the correct Present Perfect tense form.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (just / return) from her business trip abroad.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / ever / seen) a whale?
3. Cpt. Harries \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on a mission four times.
4. What was the most unusual thing you \_\_\_\_\_ (ever / eat)?
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (just / complete) the basic training course.
6. Linda's father \_\_\_\_\_ (serve) as a pilot in the air force for more than twenty years.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / have) any problems arranging meetings with them.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (the two countries / sign) the peace treaty yet?

14.10 Put the verbs into the correct Past Simple or Present Perfect tense form.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the local wine yet? – Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_ it last night, and we really \_\_\_\_\_ it (try; taste; like).
2. The cake \_\_\_\_\_ absolutely delicious, but I don't want any more, thank you, I think I \_\_\_\_\_ enough (be; have).
3. My boyfriend \_\_\_\_\_ in the military since he \_\_\_\_\_ from the Military Academy seven years ago (be; graduate).
4. His shift \_\_\_\_\_ just five hours ago, so he \_\_\_\_\_ back yet (start; not / come).
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ lots of people from various countries on his trip since he \_\_\_\_\_ home last year (meet; leave).
6. Lt. Morgan \_\_\_\_\_ his family for seven months since he \_\_\_\_\_ on the mission in Mali in June (not / see; go).

14.11 Complete the sentences with the given verbs. Use the Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous tense form.

**1. type**

2. a. The secretary \_\_\_\_\_ letters for two hours.
3. b. She \_\_\_\_\_ ten letters so far.

**4. read**

5. a. My daughter \_\_\_\_\_ *Hamlet* for three days.
6. b. She \_\_\_\_\_ only twenty pages.

**7. bake**

8. a. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ baking cupcakes since they came home.
9. b. They \_\_\_\_\_ thirty-six delicious cupcakes, and they think it will be enough for the party.

**10. load**

11. a. The soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ the vehicles with weapons since 0600 hours.
12. b. They \_\_\_\_\_ all of them and are waiting for the further orders.

14.12 Join the two sentences. Use *after* and the Past Perfect.

1. Sgt. Mellows spent two months in hospital. He fell ill with pneumonia during the exercise.
2. Tina went on holiday. She saved enough money.
3. Adam joined the expedition to fill in the vacancy. Timothy returned home.
4. I interviewed three witnesses who saw the shooting. I wrote the report about the incident.
5. My daughter felt much more independent. She got her driver's license.
6. Public Information Officer evaluated the schedule of the visit. He gave his comments.
7. H. Bolt ran his last race in London. He ran round the stadium and thanked the crowds.
8. The people of the country felt safer. Their country joined NATO.
9. We were in a hurry and looked for a taxi. We missed the bus.
10. They had time to celebrate. They finished working on the project earlier than the other group.

14.13 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs from the box. Use the Past Simple or Past Perfect verb tense.

offer	learn	ask	pass	start	be (x4)	go	come	choose	move	join	can
			meet	grow	not / have	feel	get				

Annette 1. \_\_\_\_\_ an amazing student. She 2. \_\_\_\_\_ up in a bilingual family, and both her parents 3. \_\_\_\_\_ from bilingual families themselves, so Annette 4. \_\_\_\_\_ to speak four languages before she 5. \_\_\_\_\_ to school at the age of seven. Before leaving high school, she 6. \_\_\_\_\_ all her university entrance exams. She 7. \_\_\_\_\_ to Boston because they 8. \_\_\_\_\_ her a place to study there. Annette 9. \_\_\_\_\_ many friends at school. But by the end of the first month at university, she 10. \_\_\_\_\_ lots of people with similar interests to hers. All the students at university 11. \_\_\_\_\_ much friendlier than her friends at school, so Annette 12. \_\_\_\_\_ much happier than she 13. \_\_\_\_\_ before. Besides, the subjects she 14. \_\_\_\_\_ to study 15. \_\_\_\_\_ so interesting that Annette 16. \_\_\_\_\_ the professors if she 17. \_\_\_\_\_ stay after classes and work some extra hours at the lab. She 18. \_\_\_\_\_ the permission without any problems and 19. \_\_\_\_\_ a group of fellow students who 20. \_\_\_\_\_ working on a new project before the beginning of the school year.

14.14 Complete the sentences with the given verbs. Use Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous verb tenses.

In 1971, Juliane Koepcke 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a seventeen-year-old schoolgirl in Lima, Peru. She 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) to become a zoologist, just like her parents. On December 24, she and her mother 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) home to meet with her father who 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a different city at the time. They 5. \_\_\_\_\_ over the rainforest when suddenly there 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a heavy storm, a lightning 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (strike) the plane and it 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (break) up in mid-air. Juliane 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) more than three kilometres still strapped into her seat. There 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) two other seats on both sides, and this 11. \_\_\_\_\_ (function) like a parachute and 12. \_\_\_\_\_ (slow) her fall. She 13. \_\_\_\_\_ (survive) the fall with only a broken collarbone and a few bruises.

When she 14. \_\_\_\_\_ (regain) consciousness, her first priority 15. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to find her mother

who 16. \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) next to her on the plane. The search 17. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) unsuccessful, and later she 18. \_\_\_\_\_ (find) out that her mother 19. \_\_\_\_\_ (initially / survive) the crash, but 20. \_\_\_\_\_ (die) from her injuries several days later. Juliane 21. \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to a small river and 22. \_\_\_\_\_ (start) walking down it, relying on the survival principle her father 23. \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) her, that walking downstream should eventually lead to civilization. The stream 24. \_\_\_\_\_ (provide) clean water and natural path through the dense rainforest. She 25. \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) for nine days before she 26. \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a boat, a fuel tank and a shelter. She 27. \_\_\_\_\_ (pour) gasoline on her wounds as she 28. \_\_\_\_\_ (see) her father doing this in order to cure a dog of worms in the jungle. Later the workers 29. \_\_\_\_\_ (come) and 30. \_\_\_\_\_ (take) her to hospital where her father 31. \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for her for hours.

Julian 32. \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to Germany where she fully 33. \_\_\_\_\_ (recover) from her injuries. She 34. \_\_\_\_\_ (study) biology like her parents, 35. \_\_\_\_\_ (publish) her thesis on bats and 36. \_\_\_\_\_ (write) an autobiography *When I Fell From the Sky*.

14.15. Complete the sentences using *will* or *going to*. Make all the necessary changes.

1. I have just heard the weather forecast, it \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) tomorrow.
2. Sorry I can't come to your party tonight, I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my aunt who is in hospital.
3. Capt. Hughes has not fully recovered yet; he probably \_\_\_\_\_ (not / go) on a mission next month.
4. What do you think you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) when you finish school?
5. Future unmanned aerial vehicles perhaps \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) as large and expensive as they are now.
6. Have you heard the news about Tom's son? He \_\_\_\_\_ (join) the Army!
7. Don't worry, we still have some time, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) late, I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) for a taxi.
8. His test results are not getting any better. I have been thinking about that, and I \_\_\_\_\_ talk to him about it next week.

14.16. Choose the best option.

1. Lt. Garrett *will go / is going* to NATO School in Germany at the beginning of January.
2. I don't feel very well, I am going to *see / will see* my doctor tomorrow.
3. Capt. Richards has been promoted, he *will leave / is leaving* next week.
4. Don't get up, I *will answer / am going to answer* the phone.
5. Look, something is wrong with that car over there, it *is crashing / is going to crash*.
6. I need to get to the station quickly. – No problem, I *am taking / will take* you there.
7. We *will have / are having* a party on Saturday night. Would you like to come?
8. They don't like their new neighbours, they probably *are moving / will move* next year.

## 15. Verb Patterns

15.1. Put the given verbs in the correct form, *to ...* or *-ing*.

1. At weekends, Sgt. Hightower enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) time with his family.
2. I absolutely love Andrea Bocelli, I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to his concert.
3. The criminal finally admitted \_\_\_\_\_ (commit) a crime and was sentenced to ten years in prison.
4. I can't stand my job any more; I have decided \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for a new one.
5. A group of five soldiers gave up \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to cross the swamp and tried \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a safer way to the base.
6. She prefers \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) to \_\_\_\_\_ (sing); actually, she can't sing at all.
7. You worked hard today, you deserve \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home early.
8. John keeps \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) me late at night when I am sleepy and tired.

15.2. Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box and use them in the correct form.

comment	restore	go	join	open	have	be	get
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1. Pte. Banks denied \_\_\_\_\_ the safe in the office.
2. After the two-week training course was over, the participants were asked \_\_\_\_\_ in writing.
3. Tommy wrote a letter to Santa Claus and expects \_\_\_\_\_ a mobile phone for Christmas.
4. I'm really hungry, I suggest \_\_\_\_\_ for a good meal.
5. Please, don't go yet, I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ alone in the evening.
6. The Army helped \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge which was damaged by the heavy rain.
7. My father considered \_\_\_\_\_ the Air Force, but he had to give up his dream because of some health issues.
8. On the way from the airport we stopped \_\_\_\_\_ a snack and some coffee.

15.3. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. Use the given word and do not change it.

1. Mike said he'd go to Paris with me next month. – \_\_\_\_\_ (agreed).
2. My daughter finds getting up early unbearable. – \_\_\_\_\_ (bear).
3. "I won't give you the answers," Jimmy said. – \_\_\_\_\_ (refused).
4. Our family doesn't have enough money to ski in the French Alps. – \_\_\_\_\_ (afford).
5. "I'll meet my colleagues next week," Dr. McGregor said. – \_\_\_\_\_ (postponed).
6. Can you tell me when they got married? – \_\_\_\_\_ (happen).
7. The soldiers learned how to march till late at night. – \_\_\_\_\_ (practiced).
8. Casualty evacuation has to be trained at every level. – \_\_\_\_\_ (requires).

15.4. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

Matt was an amazing child. He started 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (take) dancing lessons when he was only four, and he began 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (play) violin at the age of six. He seemed 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very talented. He adored 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (paint), he liked 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (day-dream), and by the age of fourteen he had published three short stories and one novel. His family and friends expected him 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a world-famous writer one day. But to everybody's surprise, he chose 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (study) physics and mathematics after he finished high school. Matt proved 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) an excellent student, and during his university years he never hesitated 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (get) involved in any kind of research work. Later in his life, he became a prominent scientist, but he never gave up 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) and 11. \_\_\_\_\_ (play) music. He still enjoys 12. \_\_\_\_\_ (do) that in his free time!

## 16. Verb + Preposition

16.1. Choose the best option.

- Before his death, the millionaire gave all his money *in / away / up* for the poor.
- I'm sick and tired of sitting at home, let's go *away / on / out* tonight.
- The captives were told to sit *at / by / down* and be quiet.
- The soldiers knew they had to march 25 kilometres in a day, so they set *off / in / up* at dawn.
- They were such a nice couple, but they broke *in / up / out* last year.
- It was getting too dark to read, so I switched *off / on / out* the lights.
- If you don't know the meaning of the word, you have to look it *at / up / down* in the dictionary.
- Even if it is very difficult, you should never give *up / off / out*.

16.2. Complete the sentences with the words from boxes A and B.

<b>A</b> out out along away in forward up down	<b>B</b> to from at on with of with for
--	---

- Look \_\_\_\_\_ the beautiful clouds in the sky!
- The party is going to be great! I am looking \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- Nobody in the family knows that John goes \_\_\_\_\_ their neighbour's daughter.
- The sisters never got \_\_\_\_\_ each other, even when their parents were alive.
- The children were told to stay \_\_\_\_\_ the water.
- Sgt. Winburgh always looks \_\_\_\_\_ his soldiers, no wonder that nobody likes him.
- He went \_\_\_\_\_ martial arts at the age of eleven, and now he is a world champion.
- The drunk driver was ordered to get \_\_\_\_\_ the vehicle and lie on the ground.

16.3. Replace the words in italics with a phrase from the box in the correct form.

come round   come up with   put up with   put on   run into   run out of   keep up with   keep off
--

- He is a good manager, he always *has* excellent ideas.
- If you want to write a good article, you have to *know* the latest news.
- My mother-in-law lives just two blocks away, so she *visits* us almost every day.
- They *had no more* gas in the middle of the desert and had to wait for a rescue team.
- I *met* my classmate in the hospital yesterday but he didn't recognize me.
- The doctor has told my grandfather to *stop* smoking, but he wouldn't listen.
- Nobody should *accept* his annoying behavior in the office.
- My grandmother is 94, but she still *dresses* in her best clothes when we have Sunday dinner.

16.4. Fill in the gaps with the words given on the right. Use them in the correct form.

One sunny afternoon, two friends, Annika and Layla, together with their two dogs set sail in their yacht from San Francisco port. The yacht was 1. \_\_\_\_\_ their late friend, Carolle. Before the departure, they were 2. \_\_\_\_\_ the approaching tropical storm, but they hoped to 3. \_\_\_\_\_ it. It 4. \_\_\_\_\_ that their yacht was too slow to 5. \_\_\_\_\_ the storm. They hid inside the yacht where they felt safe as they were well 6. \_\_\_\_\_ the water and lightning. When the storm 7. \_\_\_\_\_ and the sea 8. \_\_\_\_\_, they could evaluate their losses: the engine had died, the mast was 9. \_\_\_\_\_ and the radio didn't work. Luckily, five days later, a fishermen's boat 10. \_\_\_\_\_ and saved them. Later, the adventurous ladies said they had been scared to death, but no storm could 11. \_\_\_\_\_ sailing in the ocean.

turn out  
be over  
name after  
protect from  
go by  
get away from  
warn about  
stop them from  
break down  
run away from  
calm down

## 17. State Verbs

17.1. Choose the correct option.

1. It can't be true! I am not believing / don't believe you!
2. The new manager appears / is appearing to be friendly, but I am not trusting / don't trust him.
3. I never do anything I am feeling / feel may hurt other people.
4. How much does this helmet weigh / is this helmet weighing?
5. Do you think the aliens are existing / exist?
6. There is a new student in your class. Do you know where he is coming / comes from?
7. You look great. The new uniform fits / is fitting you perfectly.
8. You really know how to make good coffee. It is smelling / smells great!

17.2. Choose the correct sentence (A or B) for each situation.

1. You haven't decided yet about buying a new camera. You say:  
A. I'm thinking about it.  
B. I think about it.
2. Your friend asks: "Do you like black coffee?" You answer:  
A. I prefer coffee with milk.  
B. I am preferring coffee with milk.
3. You find a mobile phone under the table. You ask:  
A. Who is this phone belonging to?  
B. Who does this phone belong to?
4. Your birthday is at the weekend and you want to invite your friend. You say:  
A. I'm having a party on Saturday. Would you like to come?  
B. I have a party on Saturday. Would you like to come?
5. The day is sunny and beautiful but your friend has an umbrella in his hand. You ask:  
A. Why do you carry an umbrella?  
B. Why are you carrying an umbrella?
6. You did a bad thing and you feel sorry. You say:  
A. I promise, I'll never do it again.  
B. I am promising, I'll never do it again.
7. It's evening, and you are tired driving. You still have a long way to go. You say:  
A. I am doubting if we can drive 500 miles more, let's stop for the night at a motel.  
B. I doubt if we can drive 500 miles more, let's stop for the night at a motel.
8. You are making a presentation of your article. You say:  
A. This article is consisting of the introduction, five chapters and the conclusions.  
B. This article consists of the introduction, five chapters and the conclusions.



17.3. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not understand) what language that man speaks.
2. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you / go)? I haven't finished speaking to you!
3. Your proposal \_\_\_\_\_ (sound) inviting! Let's have a day off and go to the sea.
4. Billy, what \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do)? Put this knife down at once! You may cut yourself!
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / eat) this! I \_\_\_\_\_ (hate) cucumbers! I never \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) them.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (envy) everything other people have.
7. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) the soup to see if it is not too hot. She always \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) it before giving it to her child.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the laws very well, he is a lawyer.

## 18. Verbs *have, take, give, get, make, do*

18.1. Put the given words in the correct columns to make verb phrases.

an exam, a good time, a discovery, a lift, one's duty, an effort, an excuse, dark, badly, the lead, power, speech, a discussion, sick, ready, fun, jogging, a sore throat, a risk, a hug, divorced, lost, matters worse, in touch, the washing up, to the point, without something, a progress, a thin skin, somebody laugh, in mind, the favour, control, advice, me a hand

do	make	take	get	have	give

18.2. Match the verb phrases with the meanings.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. have a quarrel</li> <li>2. make notes</li> <li>3. take sides</li> <li>4. do your best</li> <li>5. get engaged</li> <li>6. give a headache</li> <li>7. make an attempt</li> <li>8. do harm</li> <li>9. make a fortune</li> <li>10. have a word with</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. work and become rich</li> <li>b. agree to marry somebody</li> <li>c. injure</li> <li>d. to speak to somebody privately about something</li> <li>e. have an angry argument with somebody</li> <li>f. to express support for somebody in a dispute</li> <li>g. write down information</li> <li>h. try as hard as possible</li> <li>i. cause worry or trouble</li> <li>j. try</li> </ol>
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18.3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs *have, give, get, do, make, take*.

1. I was ill yesterday and I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.
2. She is very creative, she \_\_\_\_\_ all her dresses.
3. It's just an offer, \_\_\_\_\_ time and think about it.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a safe trip and \_\_\_\_\_ care of yourself!
5. The criminals \_\_\_\_\_ rid of the evidence as soon as they drove out of town.
6. He won a lottery, \_\_\_\_\_ a party to his best friends, and nobody saw him ever again.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ a dream of visiting far-away countries.
8. The conference \_\_\_\_\_ place in the best hotel of the island, and it was more of a holiday than work.

18. 4. Complete the text with a verb to make the correct verb phrase.

When Rick Taylor couldn't fall asleep for three nights in a row, he went to see his doctor. The doctor examined him carefully but could find nothing wrong and asked Rick to tell him about his life. Rick admitted he had been 1. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of overtime recently. He worked about eighteen hours a day to please his boss, and 2. \_\_\_\_\_ almost no rest. He also 3. \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake of starting to smoke again. Of course, he 4. \_\_\_\_\_ on well with his wife any more. The doctor listened silently and then said: "If you don't want your wife to become a widow by the next year, you have to 5. \_\_\_\_\_ your best. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ a chance of changing your life, 7. \_\_\_\_\_ a job which will give you satisfaction, 8. \_\_\_\_\_ a walk every evening for at least twenty minutes, 9. \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic once a month and invite all your friends with whom you can 10. \_\_\_\_\_ a good laugh. 11. \_\_\_\_\_ a ring to your best school friend whom you haven't seen for ages. Go to the sea, 12. \_\_\_\_\_ a deep breath and watch the sun go down. And finally, start enjoying life, it is too short to waste it."

## 19. Modal verbs

19.1. Insert *can* / *can't* / *could* / *couldn't*.

1. A helicopter \_\_\_\_\_ take off vertically, but it \_\_\_\_\_ fly very far or very high.
2. The first known weapons which \_\_\_\_\_ fire multiple shots were made in Europe in 1500s.
3. Before the invention of night vision devices, we \_\_\_\_\_ see the enemy at night.
4. The first submarine \_\_\_\_\_ carry only one man.
5. Super aircraft carriers \_\_\_\_\_ transport up to 80 aircraft.
6. During basic training, recruits \_\_\_\_\_ leave the base.
7. The fog was thick, and the pilot \_\_\_\_\_ see the airport.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ women join the French Foreign Legion?

19.2. Choose the best option.

1. You **must** / **mustn't** / **needn't** go to the party if don't want to.
2. The exam is in progress, you **needn't** / **mustn't** / **don't have to** make any noise.
3. The concert was free, we **didn't have to** / **mustn't** / **couldn't** pay for the tickets.
4. All the students at the Military Academy **have to** / **can** / **should** wear a uniform.
5. We really **can** / **must** / **don't have to** stop working so hard and take time to relax.
6. **Should** / **Must** / **Can** I leave early, please?
7. You **mustn't** / **have to** / **don't have to** drink alcohol and then drive.
8. They **mustn't** / **shouldn't** / **don't need to** book in advance, there are plenty of free rooms.

19.3. Rewrite the sentences. The meaning has to be the same, and you have to use a modal verb to fill in the gaps.

1. If you drive without a seatbelt, you violate the law. – By law, you \_\_\_\_\_ wear a seatbelt when driving.
2. The children made a lot of noise on the bus and other passengers were annoyed. – The children \_\_\_\_\_ made such a lot of noise.
3. If you do not travel abroad, you can do without a passport. – You \_\_\_\_\_ to have a passport if you don't travel abroad.
4. I'm sure it's very cold in Lapland in winter. – It \_\_\_\_\_ be very cold in Lapland in winter.
5. We are sure this is not the original certificate. – This \_\_\_\_\_ be the original certificate.
6. It is possible that she is giving her speech right now. – She \_\_\_\_\_ be giving her speech right now.
7. This is a secret, don't tell anybody. – You \_\_\_\_\_ keep this a secret.
8. I think it would be nice of you to go and apologize to her. – You \_\_\_\_\_ go and apologize to her.

19.4. Rewrite the sentences so that they have a similar meaning. Use the given word and do not change it.

1.	You shouldn't eat so many sweets.	<b>ought</b>	You ...
2.	If I want to pass the exams, I have to work harder.	<b>must</b>	If ...
3.	It's not necessary for you to drive me home.	<b>have</b>	You ...
4.	I got the job because I know three foreign languages.	<b>can</b>	I ...
5.	If the peace talks fail, it is possible that the war will start soon.	<b>may</b>	If ...
6.	I don't want to hear all your secrets.	<b>needn't</b>	You ...
7.	I advise you to stay in bed if you run a high temperature.	<b>should</b>	You ...
8.	We still have plenty of time, our train leaves in 15 minutes.	<b>mustn't</b>	We ...

## 20. Conditionals

20.1. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use Zero or First Conditional.

1. She always \_\_\_\_\_ (blush) if she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) embarrassed.
2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a traffic accident, you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to call the police.
3. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Roy tonight, I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) him all the news.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ (fail) if you \_\_\_\_\_ (not / do) your best.
5. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (ask), we always \_\_\_\_\_ (help) them.
6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (send) her a bunch of roses, she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) more than delighted.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a barbecue on Saturday if it \_\_\_\_\_ (not / rain).
8. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) busy, I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) you when I'm in town next week.

20.2. Complete the sentences using the given words. All the sentences are in the Second Conditional.

would look	became	were	were	would have	would help	broke	would arrive
would be	wouldn't break	left	had	would pass	heard	would raise	gave

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ more careful, you \_\_\_\_\_ things so often.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ on time if we \_\_\_\_\_ at seven o'clock.
3. If the war \_\_\_\_\_ out in this region, the neighbouring countries \_\_\_\_\_ involved, too.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ for shelter if we \_\_\_\_\_ an air-raid siren.
5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your own business, you \_\_\_\_\_ much more freedom.
6. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ the test if the questions \_\_\_\_\_ easy enough.
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ me more information, I \_\_\_\_\_ help you.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ taxes if he \_\_\_\_\_ Prime Minister.

20.3. Make Third Conditional sentences for each situation.

1. I didn't have enough money. I didn't buy that dictionary. – If \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They invited her. She went to the party. – If \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He didn't study enough. He failed the exam. – If \_\_\_\_\_.
4. You weren't attentive enough. You had an accident. – If \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The soldier behaved bravely. He saved the child's life. – If \_\_\_\_\_.
6. He didn't have good eyesight. He didn't become a pilot. – If \_\_\_\_\_.
7. They weren't on that plane. They weren't killed in the plane crash. – If \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Communication was difficult. Your last transmission was incorrect. – If \_\_\_\_\_.

20.4. Choose the best option to finish the sentences.

1. If you really don't want to see me,	a) I wouldn't have called you. b) I'll never call you again. c) I never called you.
2. George wouldn't have joined the army	a) if his grandfather is a war hero. b) if his grandfather was a war hero. c) if his grandfather hadn't been a war hero.
3. The terrorist would have exploded the bomb	a) if the retired sergeant could foresee his actions. b) if the retired sergeant hadn't foreseen his actions. c) if the retired sergeant can foresee his actions.
4. If you had told me you were coming,	a) I've never cooked any Italian food for us. b) I'd have cooked some Italian food for us. c) I'll be cooking some Italian food for us.

## 21. The Passive

21.1. Fill in the gaps with a passive verb. Use no more than three words.

1. A terrorist exploded a bomb at the most important New York bus station on Monday.  
A bomb \_\_\_\_\_ at the most important New York bus station on Monday.
2. The city council is building a new concert hall on the left bank of the Nemunas.  
A new concert hall \_\_\_\_\_ on the left bank of the Nemunas.
3. The company produces more than 10,000 vehicles every year.  
More than 10,000 vehicles \_\_\_\_\_ by the company every year.
4. They will sell 22 fighter jets to South Korea in the next three years.  
22 fighter jets \_\_\_\_\_ to South Korea in the next three years.
5. They have announced Christmas tree in Vilnius as the most beautiful in Europe this year.  
Christmas tree in Vilnius \_\_\_\_\_ as the most beautiful in Europe this year.
6. We spent the night at the Brussels airport because they had cancelled all the flights.  
We spent the night at the Brussels airport because all the flights \_\_\_\_\_.
7. They had finished building the cathedral by the end of the 15th century.  
Building the cathedral \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of the 15th century.
8. We must clean the house and bake the cookies before Christmas Eve.  
The house \_\_\_\_\_ and the cookies \_\_\_\_\_ before Christmas Eve.

21.2 Change the sentences from active into passive.

1. The Government has introduced a new tax reform. – \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Leonardo da Vinci painted Mona Lisa between 1503 and 1506. – \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The police arrested hundreds of protesters in Spain. – \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Somebody stole our neighbours car last night. – \_\_\_\_\_.
5. They have wasted so much money on expensive champagne. – \_\_\_\_\_.
6. They will play the final match on Saturday. – \_\_\_\_\_.
7. They are questioning the thieves at the police station right now. – \_\_\_\_\_.
8. You can purchase the newest edition of the book in any bookstore. – \_\_\_\_\_.

21.3. Some of the sentences are incorrect. Find the mistakes and correct the sentences. All the sentences must be passive.

1. The fees of the conference must be paid in advance.
2. Hundreds of houses pulled down in the northern part of the city last year.
3. The washing up should been done before going to bed.
4. The old lady is visiting every Friday evening.
5. The results of the competition were announced in three days from now.
6. The whole district of the city was evacuated when a second bomb went off.
7. The missing girl has just been found alive.
8. New traffic surveillance cameras been installed all over the country.

21.4. Put the verb in brackets in a suitable active or passive form.

We are delighted to inform you that you 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (select) as the manager of the equipment testing division. Having read your CV and recommendations, the board of the directors 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (impress) by your experience and qualifications, and they 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) you 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the right person to ensure that only the best quality equipment 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (make) at this company and all our present and future customer needs 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (meet). Our next meeting 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) in two weeks' time, and you 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) to take part in it.



## 22. Indirect (Reported) Speech

22.1. Match sentences 1-8 with the correct reporting verb a-h.

1. "Are you staying home or going out?"	a the officer warned us.
2. "Does he have the right qualifications?"	b he admitted.
3. "You may not press this red button,"	c Maryllin insisted.
4. "The party will be great fun, you will definitely regret if you don't come with me,"	d the officials stated.
5. "Take your answer sheet and start doing the test,"	e John asked.
6. "Open your suitcases and step aside,"	f the teacher told the students.
7. "It is my fault,"	g the director inquired.
8. "The unemployment rate has risen by 2 per cent,"	h the customs officer demanded.

22.2. Finish the sentences using the information from task 22.1.

1. The officer warned us \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He admitted \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Maryllin insisted \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The officials stated \_\_\_\_\_.
5. John asked \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The teacher told the students \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The director inquired \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The customs officer demanded \_\_\_\_\_.

22.3. Rewrite the sentences in direct speech.

1. They were ordered by the policeman to get out of the vehicle.
2. He asked me how long I had lived in France.
3. She asked me what my commanding officer's name was.
4. The patrol asked the driver where he was going.
5. The lieutenant ordered not to open the door without permission.
6. She suggested that we go to the cinema.
7. The mother warned the children to be careful because the water was deep.
8. He shouted to his daughter to answer the phone because he was having a shower.

22.4. Rewrite the text in reported speech.

Last year our family travelled across California. On our way from San Francisco to Los Angeles, we stopped at a wine cellar. We met a wine expert there who greeted us with joy: "Hello and welcome to our vineyard! Where are you from?" We answered: "We are from Lithuania." He said: "Oh, I know that it is a small country

on the coast of the Baltic Sea. In primary school I had a teacher who was a priest from your country! But now, let me tell you about our vineyard, about the sorts of grapes we grow here and about our wines. The owner, Robert Hunt, has inherited this vineyard from his father, and it has belonged to their family for more than a hundred years. He himself has created these wonderful wines which I'm going to offer you to taste." After a short pause, the wine expert continued: "Our owner is also a musician. Look at that white grand piano. Robert came and played the piano last week, and he does it every Saturday. He also gives names of musical pieces to his wines which he creates by mixing different types of grapes." One more short pause followed after which he continued: "Robert is totally blind. It is a disease in the family. He started losing his eyesight at the age of twenty-six, and he became blind twenty years ago. It is his birthday next month, he will be 65. Would you like to taste this rich red wine? It is called Moonlight Sonata. It is the best Robert has created so far." We tasted the wine. It was absolutely marvelous and the best wine we have ever tasted.

## 23. Word Building

23.1. Make nouns or adjectives from the given words and write them down in an appropriate column.

*safe, dead, neighbor, determine, entertain, attract, harm, celebrate, mother, destruction, educate, establish, delegate, action, success, true, loyal, improve, deep, difficult, equip, cruel, sense, care, long, hope, brother*

-ation	-ty	-ive	-hood	-ment	-th	-ful

23.2. Complete the table.

	Verb	Noun	Positive Adjective	Negative Adjective
1.		practice		
2.	obey			
3.			dependent	
4.				non-existent
5.			different	-----
6.	agree			
7.		response		
8.	value			
9.			thinkable	
10.				unimaginative

23.3. Use the words in capitals at the end of the sentence to form a word that fits in the gaps.

- It is very \_\_\_\_\_ for the ships to sail in the South Atlantic because of the floating icebergs. DANGER
- Martin Luther King fought for the \_\_\_\_\_ of all people. EQUAL
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of *The Beatles* was \_\_\_\_\_. POPULAR; EXEPTION
- Stephen Hawking was a prominent and \_\_\_\_\_ person in the field of science, and physics in particular. INFLUENCE
- "If you are a \_\_\_\_\_ driver, I'll never give you my car any more," the father threatened his son. CARE
- It was a real \_\_\_\_\_ when she fell down when walking on the stage to get her award. EMBARRASS
- We would appreciate more \_\_\_\_\_ in your attitude. FLEXIBLE
- Do you agree that everybody is born with the same level of \_\_\_\_\_? INTELLIGENT

23.4. Put in the words from the box in the correct form to complete the text.

speak    notice    patient    succeed    embarrass    sudden    pronounce confident    hope    fluently x 2    improve    familiar    communicate
--

If you want to learn a foreign language well, you need quite a lot of 1. \_\_\_\_\_. The 2. \_\_\_\_\_ of 3. \_\_\_\_\_ words may be difficult for some speakers. Never think you are 4. \_\_\_\_\_, otherwise you will not

learn anything. The 5. \_\_\_\_\_ will not come in one week neither one month. For some people it takes long years to become 6. \_\_\_\_\_ in a foreign language. Keep practicing, and one day you will 7. \_\_\_\_\_ notice that your 8. \_\_\_\_\_ with other people has become easy. Those who have had a chance of living abroad say that it took them just a few weeks to see their 9. \_\_\_\_\_ in the use of the language, and their 10. \_\_\_\_\_ was 11. \_\_\_\_\_ right away. They had a lot more 12. \_\_\_\_\_ in themselves and they didn't feel any 13. \_\_\_\_\_ when speaking with strangers or native 14. \_\_\_\_\_.

## Answer Key

### 1.1

1. is
2. are
3. is
4. are
5. are
6. am, am
7. is
8. are

### 1.2

1. This isn't (is not) a difficult exercise.
2. You aren't (are not) ready to drive a car.
3. Jannet isn't (is not) a teacher.
4. I am not happy today.
5. Her name isn't (is not) Rosa.
6. You aren't (are not) right.
7. They aren't (are not) at school now.
8. Tom isn't (is not) is fifteen years old.

### 1.3

1. Are his friends here?
2. Is his last name Smith?
3. Are we (you) are all from London?
4. Is it very cold today?
5. Is my (your) wife is at home?
6. Am I (Are you) twenty-eight years old?
7. Are these tulips beautiful?
8. Is he in hospital?

### 1.4

1. Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
2. Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
3. Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
4. Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
5. Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

6. Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
7. Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
8. Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.
9. Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
10. Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

### 1.5

1. e
2. i
3. a
4. f
5. b
6. c
7. d
8. g
9. j.
10. h.

### 1.6

1. was
2. was
3. were
4. were
5. were
6. were
7. were
8. were
9. was
10. was
11. was
12. were

### 1.7

1. is
2. is

3. is
4. are
5. are
6. is
7. is
8. is
9. are
10. are
11. are
12. are
13. is
14. was
15. is
16. was
17. are
18. was
19. was
20. were
21. were
22. were
23. is
24. is
25. were
26. were
27. were
28. was
29. was
30. are
31. will be
32. is
33. will be

## 2.1

1. Where do they live?
2. When does Anna leave?
3. Why did you (I) come here?

4. What colour is your (my) new dress?
5. When did you (we) go to the Alps?
6. How long does it take her to get to work?
7. Which car does he like better?
8. How many children do they have?
9. How long did it take you (me) to get to San Antonio?
10. Whose book is this?

## 2.2

1. Where
2. When
3. Why / How / When
4. How much
5. Who
6. How often

## 2.3

1. When did they visit Scotland?
2. What did they visit?
3. Who visited Scotland last summer?
4. What did they do last summer?
5. Why does she go to the gym twice a week?
6. Who goes to the gym twice a week?
7. What does she do twice a week?
8. Where does she go twice a week?
9. How often does she go to the gym?
10. Who is at home in the evenings?
11. Where is Tom in the evenings?
12. When is Tom at home?

## 2.4

1. Where is the bus stop?
2. Where are you from?
3. When does he usually have his holidays?
4. How old is your little brother?
- 5.

6. Who stole the neighbour's apples?
7. How much did you pay for this little cake?
8. Whose combat jacket is this?
9. Which dress do you like better, the red or the blue one?
10. How did she sing?
11. What do you often read when you get up?

3.1

1. (In the morning) Melania always goes jogging (in the morning).
2. (Last night) someone stole my keys (last night).
3. My husband usually gets home at eight in the evening.
4. I promise to take you to the mountains next summer.
5. A submarine is a type of naval ship.
6. (On Tuesday morning) they have a field training exercise (on Tuesday morning).
7. My sons like playing football and basketball / basketball and football.
8. (Last Friday) they had a very difficult grammar test (last Friday).

3.2

1. He didn't buy me any flowers for my birthday.
2. They don't usually eat meat on Fridays.
3. We haven't seen this film before.
4. There isn't anybody at home now.
5. I don't like when you shout at me.
6. There are no security guards at the gates now.
7. George didn't join the army as an officer.
8. He wasn't promoted to captain last month.

3.3

1. How often do you watch the news on TV?
2. Are you going to work next summer?
3. Is your older sister a very careful driver?
4. Can you ask her to call me this evening?
5. Where were they staying during their winter holiday?
6. When did you last watch a good movie?
7. Do they always have lunch at the Officer's Club on Sundays?
8. Have you ever visited the famous art gallery in the capital city?

3.4

1. There are five books and a newspaper on the coffee table in the sitting room.
2. They both enjoy going to basketball matches at the new arena.
3. There was some snow last winter but not much.
4. Did they go on a twenty-five kilometer foot march last August?
5. They like spending their summer holidays in their little cottage in the mountains.
6. The old lady was very proud of her beautiful flower garden.
7. I haven't seen him since he graduated from NCO school two years ago.
8. Do they grow their own vegetables and fruit in their old garden?
9. Go straight ahead and you will see the barracks on your right.
10. How many buildings were damaged by the explosion of the fuel tank?

## 4.1

1. a; a
2. a; a
3. an
4. a; an
5. a
6. a

## 4.2

1. the; a
2. the
3. a
4. the; the
5. the; the
6. a; the
7. a; the
8. a; the
9. the
10. the; a

## 4.3

1. the; -
2. The; the
3. -; -
4. -; the
5. The; a
6. A; the
7. -; the; the
8. -; -
9. A; a; -; -; -
10. The

## 4.4

1. ... an appointment ... the afternoon
2. ... a cup ... a glass
3. ... the country ... a town

4. ... a car accident
5. The Sun ... a hat
6. ... a knock ... the door ... an old man
7. ... a very bad night
8. ... a diet
9. The commander ... a list
10. The mission ... the department ... the English language
11. The soldiers ... the accident
12. ... a bank ... the end ... the street ... the left ... the park

## 4.5

1. The rich should pay more taxes.
2. This is the end of the story.
3. He's going to climb (Mount) Everest next year.
4. The Germans drink a lot of beer. / A lot of beer is drunk by the Germans.
5. This is the best dress I have.
6. Roberta visits her grandparents once a month.
7. You have such a nice house!
8. Please buy a bottle of wine for tonight.
9. A lot of good are made in the Republic of China.
10. He joined the army in 1991.
11. I go to work on foot.
12. Madlen comes / is from the Netherlands.
13. My daughter is still in bed.
14. His uncle is in prison.

## 4.6

1. Children like ice-cream.
2. The Government should help the poor.
3. The Nile is the longest river in the world.
4. Mr. Clarkson reads his favourite newspa-



per The Times in the morning.

5. There is an armchair, a bed and two bedside tables in the bedroom.
6. We watched an interesting film on TV last night.
7. Bristol is in the south of the United Kingdom.
8. Mrs. Gordon is ill with cancer, and she is in hospital at present.
9. The invention of the wheel is the best invention in history.
10. Recruits don't see their family during basic training.

4.7

1. –
2. A
3. –
4. –
5. –
6. the
7. the
8. –
9. the
10. the
11. an
12. a
13. the
14. a
15. –
16. a
17. an
18. the
19. –
20. –
21. –
22. a
23. a

24. the
25. –
26. a
27. the
28. –
29. the
30. the
31. the
32. a
33. a
34. a
35. the
36. the
37. the
38. the
39. the

5.1

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. D
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. C

5.2

1. this / that
2. that
3. ones
4. that
5. one
6. one
7. These
8. Those

## 5.3

1. everyone / everybody
2. nobody / no one
3. everything
4. anywhere
5. someone / somebody
6. nothing

## 5.4

1. There's somebody / someone at the door.
2. There was nobody in the room.
3. Everyone knows Phillip very well.
4. I know nothing about this matter.
5. She wants to go somewhere during her holiday.
6. You can call me anytime.
7. There was nobody in the barracks in the morning.
8. He can say something in English.
9. Can anybody help me?
10. No one knows Martha better than he does.

## 6.1

1. families
2. glasses
3. foxes
4. dishes
5. cats
6. matches
7. donkeys
8. children
9. feet
10. men
11. chiefs
12. mice
13. toothbrushes

14. pilots
15. loaves
16. sheep
17. photos
18. dictionaries
19. toys
20. women
21. teeth
22. potatoes
23. commanders-in-chief
24. lives
25. rifles
26. compasses
27. maps
28. companies

## 6.2

1. some
2. an
3. some
4. some
5. an
6. a
7. some
8. a

## 6.3

1. C
2. U
3. U
4. U
5. C
6. U
7. C
8. C
9. U
10. U

11. C
12. U
13. U
14. U
15. U
16. U
17. C
18. U
19. C
20. C
21. C
22. U
23. U
24. C
25. C
26. U
27. U
28. U
29. U
30. C

## 6.4

1. is
2. is
3. wasn't
4. were
5. isn't
6. was
7. was
8. were
9. are
10. are

## 7.1

1. your
2. hers
3. its

4. cousins
5. sister's
6. Our
7. Doctor's
8. Friend's

## 7.2

1. My husband's brother is an engineer.
2. The Smiths' cottage by the sea is very cosy.
3. His uncle's German shepherd attacked a post man yesterday.
4. Mike's new car was stolen a few weeks ago.
5. Cindy's mother-in-law is a famous writer.
6. My friend's husband's company nearly went bankrupt.
7. Alice's new handbag was brought from Paris.
8. Grandpa's computer is almost twenty years old.

## 7.3

1. These girls' fathers are both professional divers.
2. Is this your watch or mine? / Is this watch yours or mine?
3. ✓
4. Our neighbour's garden's / garden is one of the most beautiful in the town.
5. My grandfather's / grandfather is a doctor, and his office's / office is next to my dentist's.
6. This is the year's biggest storm, let's stay inside.
7. ✓

8. Whose key is this? Is it hers or his?
9. Eric and Lara's son's four.
10. This empty seat's hers.

## 7.4

1. Andrew's sisters are soldiers.
2. This isn't Mr. Baxton's phone number, it's Mrs. Baxton's.
3. Peggy's cat's name's Buns.
4. My aunt's husband's from Antibes.
5. Terry's right, these documents aren't David's, they're hers.
6. That's a nice car. Whose is it? – It's Natalie's.
7. These are the boys' new toys, they're very happy.
8. The director's assistant's / assistants' task's to read the customers' letters addressed to him every day.
9. The sergeants' mess's closed today.
10. His grandfather's dog's very old, it's in its bed all day.

## 8.1

1. many
2. any
3. Some
4. a lot of / many
5. any
6. much / a lot of
7. some
8. much / a lot of
9. much
10. any

## 8.2

1. few
2. little

3. a little
4. little
5. a few
6. a few
7. little
8. Few

## 8.2

1. few
2. little
3. a little
4. little
5. a few
6. a few
7. little
8. Few

## 8.3

1. many
2. all
3. a few
4. many
5. some
6. less
7. Every
8. a little
9. a few
10. either
11. or
12. lots of
13. Several
14. a few
15. most of
16. a lot
17. much
18. a lot of
19. a few

20. every
21. any
22. some
23. a few
24. sometimes
25. some
26. more
27. all
28. any
29. a few
30. every
31. a few
32. a lot
33. much

## 9.1

1. the closest
2. the most expensive
3. better
4. biggest
5. more uncomfortable
6. smaller
7. The worst
8. bigger
9. heavier
10. the best

## 9.2

1. short
2. the coldest
3. the most stressful
4. worse
5. the worst
6. wrong
7. the thickest
8. the darkest
9. empty
10. the most dangerous

11. more afraid
12. the slowest
13. friendlier
14. adventurous / exciting
15. the best

## 9.3

1. a wonderful ancient blue porcelain vase
2. five huge round woolen carpets
3. a pair of new black Italian leather shoes
4. a marvelous little old wooden cottage
5. a fashionable yellow lycra swimming costume
6. an enormous contemporary art museum
7. a long winding mountain road
8. a glass of old red French wine

## 9.4

1. interested
2. disgusting
3. exhausted
4. shocking
5. annoying
6. encouraging
7. surprised
8. terrifying

## 9.5

1. confused
2. frightening
3. worried
4. exciting
5. boring
6. irritated

9.6

1. of
2. to
3. by
4. with
5. at
6. from

9.7

1. crowded
2. disappointed
3. famous
4. involved
5. keen
6. fed
7. hopeless
8. critical
9. excited
10. absent

10.1

1. tragically
2. easily
3. terribly
4. truly
5. frequently
6. beautifully
7. suitably
8. carefully

10.2

1. eagerly
2. slowly
3. carefully
4. neatly
5. beautifully
6. quickly
7. noisily

8. perfectly

9. usually

10. absolutely

10.3

1. hardly
2. free
3. bad
4. deep
5. shortly
6. late
7. widely
8. hard

10.4

1. Greta passed the driving test because she was well prepared.
2. All the teachers at this school work very hard.
3. It occasionally rains in this part of the desert, then it looks like a flower carpet.
4. She opened the envelope impatiently, but it was empty. (✓)
5. The students felt happy when the exams were over.
6. Don't speed! It's dangerous when you drive so fast!
7. I can't afford to buy those mountain skis, they are extremely expensive. (✓)
8. The instructor wished us to complete the course successfully.

11.1

1. the fifth
2. the forty-third
3. the twenty-first
4. the thirtieth

5. the first
6. the twenty second
7. the ninth
8. the eighth

11.2

1. zero eight thirty hours
2. ten hundred hours
3. ten fifty-five hours
4. fifteen twenty-five hours
5. seventeen hundred hours
6. twenty-three hundred hours

11.3

1. forty
2. eighty-nine
3. six
4. thirteen
5. one
6. two
7. one thousand and five hundred
8. four hundred and ninety-seven
9. three
10. one hundred and twelve
11. fifty-five
12. eleven
13. hundred

12.1

1. in
2. at
3. in
4. in
5. at
6. On
7. at
8. In

12.2

1. B (before)
2. A (during)
3. B (by)
4. C (In)
5. C (for)
6. B (on)
7. A (-)
8. A (after)
9. B (-)
10. C (on)

12.3

1. Ago
2. -
3. At
4. On
5. Between
6. While / when
7. Throughout
8. -
9. Before
10. -

12.4

1. at
2. in / at
3. in
4. in
5. on
6. at
7. in
8. on

## 12.5

1. It's fifteen (minutes) / (a) quarter **past** five. You have to leave if you don't want to be late.
2. I woke up three times **during** the night.
3. **After** a game of tennis, Pete and Rafael had a press conference.
4. The rescuers couldn't start the search, they had to wait **till** the snow storm stopped.
5. It was 6 pm, and Tom felt tired; he had been painting the fence **since** breakfast.
6. He was exhausted **after** the match.
7. I don't mind if you go out, but you have to come home **by** 11 pm.
8. The open air museum is open **from** March **to** August.

## 12.6

1. behind / at the back of
2. inside
3. into
4. under
5. up
6. on
7. above

## 12.7

1. in
2. of
3. next to / behind / at
4. through
5. into
6. on
7. from
8. through
9. along / down / up
10. on

11. in
12. On
13. in
14. across
15. in
16. of
17. from
18. to
19. on / at
20. along / down / up
21. over
22. on
23. On
24. of
25. opposite
26. at
27. between
28. around / round

## 13.1

1. as well as
2. since
3. therefore
4. such as
5. although
6. namely
7. In fact
8. In spite of the fact

## 13.2.

1. d
2. g
3. e
4. a
5. h
6. b
7. f
8. c



13.3.

1. ✓
2. so
3. however
4. while
5. yet
6. ✓
7. therefore
8. indeed
9. also
10. moreover
11. clearly
12. again
13. ✓
14. consequently
15. than
16. hence
17. usually
18. either
19. ✓

14.1

1. He often fishes in the nearest lake.
2. She is never at home in the evening.
3. Peter always plays golf on Saturdays.
4. Sam sometimes drives his father's Rolls Royce.
5. He never goes to work by bus.
6. She seldom sees her parents who live abroad.
7. Anna frequently has her holiday in August.
8. Johnny doesn't usually talk on the phone a lot.

14.2.

1. ... does the sun rise...
2. ... is resting ...
3. ... are you taking ...
4. ... do not know ...
5. Do you like ...
6. ... car is coming.
7. ... are not telling ...
8. ... museum closes ...

14.3.

1. B (is having)
2. C (are landing)
3. B (are you waiting)
4. A (plays)
5. A (does your wife like)
6. C (is making)
7. C (lasts)
8. A ( are having)

14.4.

1. are having
2. comes
3. enjoy
4. are starting
5. is
6. get
7. is shining
8. is
9. is
10. decorate
11. look
12. surround
13. are
14. go
15. climb
16. have

17. are waiting
18. are telling
19. is
20. promise

## 14.5

1. Did Monica spend ...
2. Daniel left ...
3. They did not (didn't) win ...
4. Susan cried ...
5. Did you learn ...
6. Who ate ...
7. I did not (didn't) feel ...
8. Maxine wrote ...

## 14.6

1. was
2. served
3. was
4. went
5. hated
6. did
7. misbehaved
8. moved
9. improved
10. did not / didn't perform
11. composed
12. published
13. insisted
14. made
15. succeeded
16. lasted
17. graduated
18. joined
19. became
20. wrote
21. turned

22. resumed
23. returned
24. opposed
25. spoke
26. had
27. exchanged
28. met
29. helped
30. accepted
31. was
32. broadcast
33. lost
34. served
35. gave
36. became
37. suffered
38. retired
39. remained
40. won
41. Named

## 14.7.

1. I saw Tom last week.
2. They bought a new house three years ago.
3. I / We went on holiday last spring.
4. I / We washed my / our car two days ago.
5. It started snowing an hour ago.
6. They went to Texas last summer.
7. I / We watched the news last night.
8. I / We had lunch half an hour ago.

## 14.8

1. were having; knocked
2. found; was watching
3. broke; was playing
4. was waiting; saw; stop
5. was studying; met

6. were (you) sleeping; called
7. was preparing; cut
8. was teaching; broke

14.9

1. has just returned
2. Have you ever seen
3. has been
4. have ever eaten
5. have just completed
6. has served
7. haven't had
8. Have the two countries signed

14.10

1. Have...tried; tasted; liked
2. was; have had
3. has been; graduated
4. started; hasn't come
5. has met; left
6. hasn't seen; went

14.11

1. a – has been typing; b – has typed
2. a – has been reading; b – has read
3. a – have been baking; b – have baked
4. a – have been loading; b – have loaded

14.12

1. Sgt. Mellows spent two months in hospital after he had fallen ill with pneumonia during the exercise.
2. Tina went on holiday after she had saved enough money.
3. Adam joined the expedition to fill in the vacancy after Timothy had returned home.

4. After I had interviewed three witnesses who saw the shooting, I wrote the report about the incident.
5. My daughter felt much more independent after she had got her driver's license.
6. After Public Information Officer had evaluated the schedule of the visit, he gave his comments.
7. After H. Bolt had run his last race in London, he ran round the stadium and thanked the crowds.
8. The people of the country felt safer after their country had joined NATO.
9. We were in a hurry and looked for a taxi after we had missed the bus.
10. After they had finished working on the project earlier than the other group, they had time to celebrate.

14.13

1. was
2. grew
3. came / had come
4. had learnt / learned
5. went
6. had passed
7. moved
8. had offered
9. didn't have
10. had met
11. were
12. felt
13. had been
14. had chosen
15. were
16. asked
17. could
18. got

19. joined

20. had started

14.14

1. was
2. was planning
3. were travelling
4. was working
5. were flying
6. was
7. struck
8. broke
9. fell
10. were
11. functioned
12. slowed
13. survived
14. regained
15. was
16. was sitting / had been sitting
17. was
18. found
19. had initially survived
20. died
21. came
22. started
23. had taught
24. provided
25. had been travelling
26. found
27. poured
28. had seen
29. came
30. took
31. had been waiting
32. moved
33. recovered
34. studied

35. published

36. wrote

14.15

1. is going to snow
2. am going to visit
3. won't / will not go
4. will do
5. won't / will not be
6. is going to join
7. won't / will not be; will call
8. am going to talk

14.16.

1. is going
2. am going to see
3. is leaving
4. will answer
5. is going to crash
6. will take
7. are having
8. will move

15.1.

1. spending
2. to go
3. committing
4. to look
5. trying; to find
6. dancing; singing
7. to go
8. phoning

15.2.

1. opening
2. to comment
3. to get

4. going
5. being
6. to restore
7. joining
8. to have

15.3.

1. Mike agreed to go to Paris with me next month.
2. My daughter can't bear getting up early.
3. Jimmy refused to give (me) the answers.
4. My family can't afford to ski in the French Alps.
5. Dr. McGregor postponed meeting with his colleagues till the following week.
6. Do you happen to know when they got married?
7. The soldiers practiced marching till late at night.
8. Casualty evacuation requires training at every level.

15.4.

1. taking / to take
2. playing / to play
3. to be
4. painting
5. day-dreaming / to day-dream
6. to become
7. to study
8. to be
9. to get
10. dancing
11. playing
12. doing

16.1.

1. away
2. out
3. down
4. off
5. up
6. on
7. up
8. up

16.2.

1. up at
2. forward to
3. out with
4. along with
5. away from
6. down on
7. in for
8. out of

16.3.

1. comes up with
2. keep up with
3. comes round
4. ran out of
5. ran into
6. keep off
7. put up with
8. put on

16.4.

1. named after
2. warned about
3. get away from / run away from
4. turned out
5. get away from / run away from
6. protected from
7. was over

8. calmed down
9. broken down
10. went by
11. stop them from

17.1.

1. don't believe
2. appears; don't trust
3. feel
4. does this helmet weigh
5. exist
6. comes
7. fits
8. smells

17.2.

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. B

17.3.

1. don't understand
2. are you going
3. sounds
4. are you doing
5. am not eating; hate; eat
6. envies
7. is tasting; tastes
8. knows

18.1.

do	make	take
one's duty badly jogging the washing up without something the favour	a discovery an effort an excuse matters worse a progress somebody laugh	an exam the lead power a risk control

get	have	give
dark sick ready divorced lost in touch to the point	a good time a discussion fun a sore throat a thin skin in mind	a lift a speech a hug advice me a hand

18.2.

1. e
2. g
3. f
4. h
5. b
6. i
7. j
8. c
9. a
10. d

18.3.

1. didn't do
2. makes
3. take
4. have; take
5. got
6. gave
7. has...had
8. took

18.4

1. ing
2. had
3. had made
4. didn't get
5. do
6. take
7. get
8. have
9. have
10. have
11. Give
12. take

19.1.

1. can; can't
2. could
3. couldn't
4. could
5. can
6. can't
7. couldn't
8. Can

19.2.

1. needn't
2. mustn't
3. didn't have to
4. have to
5. must
6. Can
7. mustn't
8. don't need to

19.3.

1. have to

2. shouldn't have
3. don't need / don't have
4. must
5. can't
6. might / may
7. must
8. should

19.4.

1. You ought not to eat so many sweets. /  
You ought to eat fewer sweets.
2. If I want to pass my exams, I must work  
harder.
3. You don't have to drive me home.
4. I got the job because I can speak three  
foreign languages.
5. If the peace talks fail, the war may start  
soon.
6. You needn't tell me all your secrets.
7. You should stay in bed if you run a high  
temperature.
8. We mustn't hurry, our train leaves in 15  
minutes.

20.1.

1. blushes; gets
2. have; have
3. see; will tell
4. will fail; don't do
5. ask; help
6. send; will be
7. will have; doesn't rain
8. am not busy; will visit

20.2.

1. were; wouldn't break
2. would arrive; left
3. broke; would be
4. would look; heard

5. had; would have
6. would pass; were
7. gave; would help
8. would raise; became

20.3.

1. If I had had enough money, I would have bought that dictionary.
2. If they hadn't invited her, she wouldn't have gone to the party.
3. If he had studied more, he wouldn't have failed the exam.
4. If you had been more attentive, you wouldn't have had an accident.
5. If the soldier hadn't behaved bravely, he wouldn't have saved the child's life.
6. If he had had better / good eyesight, he would have become a pilot.
7. If they had been on that plane, they would have been killed in the plane crash.
8. If the communication hadn't been difficult, your last transmission would have been correct.

20.4.

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. b

21.1.

1. was exploded
2. is being built
3. are produced
4. will be sold
5. has been announced
6. had been cancelled

7. had been finished
8. must be cleaned; must be cooked

21.2.

1. A new tax reform has been introduced by the Government.
2. Mona Lisa was painted between 1503 and 1506 by Leonardo da Vinci .
3. Hundreds of protesters in Spain were arrested by the police .
4. Our neighbours car was stolen last night.
5. So much money has been wasted on expensive champagne.
6. The final match will be play on Saturday.
7. The thieves are being questioned at the police station right now.
8. The newest edition of the book can be purchased in any bookstore.

21.3.

1. ✓
2. Hundreds of houses were pulled down in the northern part of the city.
3. The washing up should be done before going to bed.
4. The old lady is visited every Friday evening.
5. The results of the competition will be announced in three days from now.
6. ✓
7. ✓
8. New traffic surveillance cameras have been installed all over the country.

21.4.

1. have been selected
2. were impressed
3. believe
4. will be / are



5. is made
6. are met
7. is going to be held / will be held
8. are invited

22.1.

1. e
2. g
3. a
4. c
5. f
6. h
7. b
8. d

22.2.

1. ... not to press that red button.
2. ... (that) it was his fault.
3. ... (that) the party would be great fun and that I would definitely regret if I didn't come with her.
4. ... (that) the unemployment rate had risen by 2 per cent.
5. ... if I was staying or going out.
6. ... to take their answer sheets and start doing the test.
7. ... if he had the right qualifications.
8. ... to open our suitcases and step aside.

22.3.

1. "Get out of the vehicle!" the policeman ordered.
2. "How long have you lived in France?" he asked me.
3. "What is your commanding officer's name?" she asked me.
4. "Where are you going?" the patrol asked

the driver.

5. "Do not to open the door without permission," the lieutenant ordered.
6. "Shall / Why don't we go to the cinema?" she suggested.
7. "Be careful because the water is deep," the mother warned the children.
8. "Answer the phone, I'm having a shower!" he shouted to his daughter.

22.4.

Last year our family travelled across California. On our way from San Francisco to Los Angeles, we stopped at a wine cellar. We met a wine expert there who greeted us with joy and welcomed us to their vineyard. He asked where we were from. We answered that we were from Lithuania. He said that he knew that it was a small country on the coast of the Baltic Sea. In primary school he had a teacher who was a priest from our country! Then he asked to let him tell us about their vineyard, about the sorts of grapes they grew there and about their wines. He told us that the owner, Robert Hunt, had inherited that vineyard from his father, and it had belonged to their family for more than a hundred years. Robert himself had created those wonderful wines which he was going to offer us to taste. After a short pause, the wine expert continued that their owner was also a musician. The expert offered us to look at the white grand piano. He said that Robert had come and played the piano the week before and that he did it every Saturday. Robert also gave names of musical pieces to his wines which he created by mixing different types of grapes. One more short pause followed after which he continued that Robert was totally blind. It was a disease in the family. He had started losing his eyesight at the age of twenty-six, and he had become blind twenty years before. It was his birthday the following month and that he would be 65. Then the expert offered us to taste that rich red wine. It was called *Moonlight Sonata*. It was the best Robert had created so far. We tasted the wine. It was absolutely marvelous and the best wine we had ever tasted.

23.1.

-ation	-ty	-ive	-hood	-ment	-th	-ful
determination celebration education delegation	safety loyalty difficulty cruelty	attractive destructive active sensitive	neighbourhood motherhood brotherhood	entertainment establishment improvement equipment	death truth depth length	harmful successful careful hopeful

23.2.

	Verb	Noun	Positive Adjective	Negative Adjective
1.	practice / practise	<b>practice</b>	practical	impractical
2.	<b>obey</b>	obedience	obedient	disobedient
3.	depend	dependence / dependency	<b>dependent</b>	independent
4.	exist	existence	existent	<b>non-existent</b>
5.	differ	difference	<b>different</b>	-----
6.	<b>agree</b>	agreement	agreeable	disagreeable
7.	respond	<b>response</b>	responsible / responsive	irresponsible / unresponsive
8.	<b>value</b>	value	valuable	valueless
9.	think	thought	<b>thinkable</b>	unthinkable
10.	imagine	imagination	imaginative	<b>unimaginative</b>

23.3.

1. 1. dangerous
2. 2. equality
3. 3. popularity; exceptional
4. 4. influential
5. 5. careless
6. 6. embarrassment
7. 7. flexibility
8. 8. intelligence

23.4

1. patience
2. pronunciation
3. unfamiliar
4. hopeless
5. success
6. fluent
7. suddenly
8. communication
9. improvement
10. fluency
11. noticeable
12. confidence
13. embarrassment
14. speakers

## ABBREVIATIONS

smb – somebody  
smth – something  
e.g. – for example  
adj. – adjective





RASA GUDŽIUVIENĖ

# EASY ENGLISH

FOR BASIC AND SECOND LEVEL LEARNERS OF ENGLISH

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