**Завдання 1 (строк виконання до 20.03.2020р.)**

**Ex.1 Read the following text**. **Find unknown words in the text, write them out and build your vocabulary:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Word  | Transcription | Translation |
|  |  |  |

**NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM**

 In the UK today people are putting time, money, and energy into keeping well. Health care is important.

 If you are ill in the UK, you go to see your General Practitioner (GP), or family doctor.

 There are 36,000 GPs in UK. Each GP has nearly 2,000 patients. If you need medicine, your GP will write a prescription for you to take to a chemist's or pharmacy. You don't have to pay to see doctor, but you will probably have to pay part of the cost of your medicine, unless you belong to one of the groups of people who get their medicine free, for example, you are a student, or over 60, or expecting a baby.

 If you need to see a specialist doctor, or have medical tests or an operation, your doctor will send you to a hospital. In Britain most doctors and hospitals are the part of the National Health Service (NHS). All NHS hospital treatment and operations are free. In fact, the NHS provides free medical care for everyone in Britain from very young to the very old.

 When the NHS started in 1948, it provided free visits to doctors and dentists; free treatment, free prescriptions, free eye tests and free glasses. But today many people have to pay for prescriptions, for eye tests and glasses, and for dentists.

 Nearly a million people work in the NHS in Britain, and it costs almost £40 billion a year. There are still problems. People sometimes must wait a long time before they can see a specialist or have an operation. Because of this, many people see private doctors and use other kinds of treatment, or alternative medicine, like homeopathy and acupuncture. There are more alternative medical practitioners in Britain than NHS doctors.

 New medicines and better diet have raised life expectancy. On average British men live to the age of 74, British women to 79. Many people live longer than that.

More British people die of heart disease and cancer than from any other cause. The government and health authorities in Britain are trying very hard, and in many different ways, to deal with this problem. Research suggests that people are much less likely to suffer from heart disease if they eat five portions of fruit and /or vegetables every day.

**Ex. 2. Translate the following words and word-combinations into English:**

Служба охорони здоров’я; хворіти; практикуючий лікар; приватний; рак; керівний орган; аптека; чекати; мати справу; гомеопатія.

**Ex. 3. Answer the questions:**

1. What is the NHS? 2. Name as many different reasons as you can for going to hospital in Britain? 3. Which two diseases kill most Britons? 4. Name different kinds of alternative medicine. 5. On average how long do British men live? And women? 6. Why do people sometimes go to private doctors? 7. What kinds of medical care are free in Britain?

**Ex. 4. Complete the following sentences with the words:**

1. If you are ill in Britain, you go to see your General \_, or family doctor. 2. In Britain there \_ 36,000 GPs. 3. If you need medicine, your GP will write a prescription for you to take to a \_. 4. You don't have to \_ to see doctor. 5. You will have to pay part of the cost of your \_. 6. If you are a student, or over \_, you get medicine free. 7. If you need to see a specialist doctor, or have medical tests or an \_, your doctor will send you to a hospital. 8. Most doctors and hospitals are the part of the National \_ Service. 9. All NHS hospital \_ and operations are free. 10. Today many people have to pay for prescriptions, for eye tests and \_.

**Ex. 5. Put the words below into correct column in the table. Be careful! One word can go in two columns.**

Hospital; cancer; tablets; influenza; malaria; dentist; surgery; bronchitis; general practitioner; specialist; operating theatre; nose drops; chemotherapy; clinic; nurse; appendicitis; pharmacy; physiotherapy.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| People | Places | Diseases | Treatment |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

**Ex. 6. Complete the following sentences:**

1. Medicine helps \_ better. 2. Diet helps them \_ healthy. 3. If you \_ well, you'll probably have a longer and healthier life. 4. Nowadays British people eat more fresh \_ and vegetables than in the past.

**Ex. 7. What are the differences between the following words. Put the sentences below into the correct columns:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Receipt  | Prescription | Recipe  |
|  |  |  |

1. That soup was delicious. Can you let me have the recipe? 2. They wouldn't give me money back because I didn’t have the receipt. 3. The doctor gave me a prescription for some antibiotics and told me to come back in three weeks.

**Ex. 8 . Write an essay “HEALTH SERVICE IN UKRAINE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM”**

**Ex. 9.** Watch the video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bDdZCv5v2Rg) and answer the question: Whom did the Englishmen call “medical Fuhrer”? And Why ? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bDdZCv5v2Rg

**Завдання 2 (строк виконання до 27.03.2020р.)**

**Ex.1 Read the following text. Find unknown words in the text, write them out and build your vocabulary:**

**Word Transcription Translation**

**GRIPPE**

 Grippe is an acute infectious epidemic disease caused by a virus and marked by depression, distressing fever, acute catarrhal inflammation of the nose, larynx, and bronchi, neuralgic and muscular pains, gastrointestinal disorders, weakness and nervous disturbances. All ages are liable to this disease. It is in severe cases that vomiting is frequent in babies and young children as well.

 Like the common cold, grippe is primarily spread between people indoors, especially at schools, nursing houses, and other places where large numbers of people gather. Outbreaks usually occur in the winter and early spring.

 There are three types of grippe viruses. All of them are spread from person to person by inhalation of infected droplets from the air. Type A usually is responsible for the large grippe epidemics. This type is constantly changing, with new strains appearing regularly. This results in a new epidemic every few years. Types B and C are not as widespread: type B causes smaller, more localized outbreaks, and type C is less common and usually causes only a mild illness. These types are fairly stable viruses.

 It is the typical form of grippe that onset is sudden, beginning with chills, muscular pains and aches in the back and limbs, and bronchitis. Nervous symptoms, e.g., headache and in severe cases convulsions in babies are usually present.

 There are mild cases of the disease. The duration of the disease in a mild case is usually three to four days and the temperature is not very high.

 It is in severe cases that patient’s temperature is very high. Distressing fever and other symptoms, e.g., acute catarrhal inflammation of the bronchi, muscular pains persist for several days. Sometimes pneumonia develops and even death may occur in two or three days. Therefore it is in very young children or when there are pulmonary complications that grippe is especially serious.

 In order to minimize the severity of the attack in grippe and to protect the patient from secondary infection, the patient must go to bed at the beginning of an attack and not to be up again without the approval of his/her physician.

 The effects of grippe may persist for a long period of time, therefore a convalescent becomes sensitive to heat, cold, draughts, and so on, he/she easily gets colds, coughs and other respiratory diseases.

**Ex. 2. Translate the following words and word-combinations into English:**

Біль у попереку|попереку|; катаральне запалення бронхів; озноб; такий, що видужує; температура, що виснажує; легеневі ускладнення після|потім| грипу; штам|штам-продуцент|; утримуватися|стримуватися|, зберігатися; спалах|приступ| хвороби.

**Ex. 3. Answer the questions:**

1. What kind of disease is grippe? 2. What cases is vomiting frequent in? 3. What are symptoms of grippe? 4. What types of grippe viruses are there? 5. What nervous symptoms are usually present in severe cases? 6. What are the characteristic features of a mild case of grippe? 7. What are the characteristic features of a severe one? 8. What disorders may develop sometimes? 9. What must you do in order to minimize the severity of the attack in grippe? 10. How long may the effects of the grippe persist? 11. What does a convalescent become sensitive to?

**Ex. 4. Insert the missing words:**

Grippe is an \_ disease. 2. It is marked by \_ fever, \_ inflammation of the nose, larynx, and bronchi, \_ pains, \_ disorder, and \_ disturbances. 3. It is in \_ cases there are \_ symptoms. 4. \_ pains often persist for several days. 5. In order to protect the patient from \_ infection, he/she must be put to bed at the very beginning of an attack.

**Ex. 5. Translate into English:**

Грип – це одне з серйозних інфекційних захворювань. 2. Він спричиняється вірусами, які передаються від однієї людини до іншої. 3. Існує три типи вірусів: А, В і С. 4. Тип А зазвичай|звично| викликає|спричиняє| серйозні епідемії грипу. 5. Типи В і С|із| не досить поширені. 6. Захворювання починається з ознобу, болю в м’язах, в спині та кінцівках|скінченностях|, й головного болю. 7. Температура при грипі не дуже висока. 8. Грип може тривати протягом значного періоду часу.

**Ex. 6. Choose the correct variant: A: I totally agree. B: I don’t really think so:**

There are five types of grippe viruses and all of them are spread from person to person by inhalation of infected droplets from the air. 2. Types B and C are not as widespread: type B causes smaller, more localized outbreaks, and type C is less common and usually causes only a mild illness. These types are fairly stable viruses. 3. In order to minimize the severity of the attack in grippe and to protect the patient from secondary infection, the patient mustn’t go to bed at the beginning of an attack and not to be up again without the approval of his/her teacher.

**Ex. 7. Write out key words of the text “Grippe”.**

**Ex. 8. Make up a detailed plan of the text.**

**Ex. 9. Write out the causes, signs, and treatment of grippe. Fill in the table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Causes | Signs | Treatment  |
|  |  |  |

**Ex. 10. Give a summary of the text “Grippe”.**

**Ex. 11. Read the following text and compose your own dialogue:**

**PREVENTION OF GRIPPE**

 The primary way to prevent grippe is by use of grippe vaccine each fall. Amantadine hydrochloride decreases the risk of infection. However, if used for prevention, it must be started before or immediately after exposure to the grippe A virus. Note that amantadine protects against only grippe A, but the vaccine protects against both the A and B grippe strains. Neither prevents other types of viral diseases.

 Immunization is recommended for people with impaired immune system or with serious illness such as chronic heart or kidney disease, lung disease or impaired ability to breathe, cystic fibrosis, chronic anemia, or severe diabetes. Elderly people, especially those older than 65, also should be vaccinated. Health care workers, police officers and fire fighters, and others on whom public safety depends should receive immunization.

 The vaccine is given as one injection into the upper arm in early fall, just before the grippe season begins. Children may sometimes receive the vaccine in two separate injections, 1 to 2 weeks apart.

**Ex. 12. Complete the following sentences using the necessary word-combinations from the box:**

This disease is characterized in the typical form of sudden onset, fever of one to seven day’s duration, accompanied by pains in the back and limbs,\_ . 2. It is now recognized that there are several types of \_. 3. Incubation period is short, usually \_. 4. Natural resistance or relative immunity protects from one-quarters of persons intimately exposed to the disease even during \_. 5. During epidemics efforts should be made to reduce opportunities for \_. 6. To minimize the severity of the disease, and to protect the patient from secondary infections, patients should go to bed at the beginning of an attack and not return to work \_.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. widespread epidemics; 2. without the approval of their physicians; 3. influenza’s viruses; 4. headache, and sore throat; 5. direct contact infection; 6. 24 to 72 hours. |

**Ex. 13. Read the following dialogue:**

**Medical Student:** Two hours ago we admitted two patients to our hospital. The first patient’s temperature is very high and he has a bad cough. The second patient’s temperature is also rather high but he has no symptoms of chill.

**Doctor:** Have you any additional information about the first patient?

**M.S.:** Yes,I have. He has a bad cold: a catarrhal inflammation of the upper respiratory tract, with profuse discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, due to a virus or bacteria.

**D.:** What is your diagnosis?

**M.S.:** My impression is that he has influenza.

**D.:** What kind of disease is influenza?

**M.S.:** It is an infectious, epidemic disease. The symptoms of influenza are a high fever, acute catarrhal inflammation of the nose, larynx and bronchi, and muscular pains.

**D.:** What can you say about our patient’s lungs?

**M.S.:** He has no symptoms of any acute inflammatory condition of the lungs.

**D.:** Have you any impression of a peculiar of bronchopneumonia?

**M.S.:** No, I have not.

**D.:** And what can you say about the other patient?

**M.S.:** This patient’s blood pressure is very high.

**D.:** Is there anything in his past medical history that explains the present illness?

**M.S.:** No, there is absolutely nothing there.

**D.:** Is there anything in the laboratory reports?

**M.S.:** Usual laboratory reports have nothing significant.

**Ex. 14. Answer the following questions:**

What are the two patients’ symptoms? 2. What is the medical student’s diagnosis? 3. What is influenza? 4. What can you say about the patient’s lungs? 5. What can you say about the second patient’s condition? 6. Is a patient’s past history significant for the diagnosis? 7. What are the laboratory reports?

**Ex. 15. Insert the missing words:**

Influenza is an \_ disease. 2. My impression is that the patient has an acute \_ of the \_. 3. The recently admitted girl has a high \_. 4. The patient’s blood \_ is normal. 5. Is there anything \_? 6. Laboratory reports are \_ for the diagnosis.

**Ex. 16.** Watch the video (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4Ad7h6ub1gc>) and answer the question: What signs and symptoms of flu does the girl have?

**Ex. 17. Write an essay “My grippe prevention** **tips”**

**Завдання 3 (строк виконання до 03.04.2020р.)**

УЗГОДЖЕННЯ ЧАСІВ У ПІДРЯДНОМУ ДОДАТКОВОМУ РЕЧЕННІ

Правило узгодження часів діє головним чином у складних реченнях з підрядним додатковим. Якщо в англійському головному реченні дієслово-присудок стоїть у минулому часі, то і в підрядному додатковому реченні дієслово-присудок має бути в одному з минулих часів. В українській мові такої залежності немає. Не said (that) he lived in Kyiv. – Він сказав, що живе у Києві.

Коли у головному реченні дієслово-присудок стоїть у Past Simple (або Past Continuous), то в підрядному реченні ці часи свідчать про те, що дія відбулася одночасно з дією головного речення, і перекладаються в українській мові теперішнім часом: She said that he translated the article. – Вона сказала, що він перекладає статтю. She said that she was writing a letter. – Вона сказала, що пише лист.

Past Perfect у підрядному реченні показує, що ця дія відбулася раніше, ніж дія головного речення, і перекладається минулим часом: Не said (that) he had lived in Kyiv. – Він сказав, що жив у Києві (раніше).

Якщо в головному реченні дієслово-присудок стоїть в Past Simple, а в підрядному реченні треба передати дію, котра має відбутися у майбутньому, то дієслово-присудок підрядного речення вживається у Future-in-the-Past і перекладається майбутнім часом. Допоміжні дієслова shall, will мають форму минулого часу should, would: Не said (that) he would live in Kyiv. – Він сказав, що житиме у Києві.

**Exercise 1**. Open the brackets. Remember that you should use the rules of the Sequence of Tenses.

1. He said that he still (to be) fond of collecting stamps and coins.
2. She said that her parents (to divorce) two years ago already! – Oh, how awful! I can’t believe it’s true!
3. I met him at the disco yesterday and he told me that I (to dance) very well and I answered that it (to be) no wonder because dancing (to be) my hobby for many years!
4. She said her mother’s hobby (to be) ballet and she (to dance) pretty well in her youth. Can you imagine? – No, hardly.
5. My great-grandparents (to be) engaged for a whole year before they (to get) married. – I believe it’s impossible nowadays.

**Exercise 2.**Complete the sentences. Use sequence of tenses rule.

1. … that his nephew didn’t go to school yet as he is too small.
2. …  that his father had been fond of parachuting and car-racing before …
3. His cousin … that collecting badges … for years until …
4. I found out yesterday that … until…
5. … her mother-in-law had never been interested in such a strange thing as embroidering, it must be a mistake.
6. … that his grandson … at that moment.
7. She was sure that her father … until he married.
8. My grandfather … that playing the piano … for all his life.
9. My uncle … that his ancestors …
10. … that his parents …

**Exercise 3.**Open the brackets. Remember that if you speak about the action which was a future one in the moment of speech (that is, in the past) you should use the Future in the Past Tense.

1. Did you ask Mike to take the camera to the party? – Yes, he told me that he (to come) and (to take) a lot of pictures.
2. Did you persuade your cousin in the necessity of sports? – Yes, but she promised that she (to go in for) sports) only since that summer.
3. What did you tell your little niece? – Nothing special – I only (to tell) her that I (to travel) all the summer and that it (to be) a lot of fun and now she wants to go with me.
4. Did you invite Mary to the basketball game in which you (to take part) the next week? – Yes, I did, but it turned out that she (to watch) the horseracing competitions at that moment.
5. Has your mother already finished sewing the dress for the baby? – No, but she said she (to finish) it in a couple of days.

**Exercise 4.**Complete the sentences. If you have any difficulties refer to exercise 3.

1. I hoped that my brother … in a week.
2. … that my niece and nephew would go hiking the next day and there would be quiet at home.
3. I told you that his mother- in-law … . Well, I was wrong.
4. Did he tell you that his parents … the next year? Don’t believe it.
5. Did you really think that your cousin … in a month?
6. Did she really believe that her daughter … in two weeks?
7. I didn’t want to think that … after a while. I am greatly disappointed with your intentions.
8. I didn’t know that your grandfather … in summer. – I didn’t know myself!

**Exercise 5**. You have a new friend. In the evening during the supper you tell your family about your friend, his family, their hobbies. But a lot of what you know seems to be not very reliable and true-to-life, so you prefer to tell it from his words.

**Exercise 6**. The game “Quotations”. It is not a secret that the problems of interrelationships between members of a family, the problem of generation gap, men’s hobbies and leisure time have worried people for centuries.

* For example, Mark Twain said that the best children were those who saw their parents as they were;
* Oscar Wilde said that he lived in a century when people read too much to be wise and thought too much to be beautiful.

Please, remember what your favorite writers, poets and philosophers said about this. Do you agree with them?

**Exercise 7**. Let’s remember about the hobbies of different generations – your parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents. Do you know what your grandmothers and grandfathers were fond of? Tell us about it. Write an essay

**Test 1**

1. She said that she\_\_\_\_\_\_keen on drawing.

a) was                              c) has been

b) is                                 d) were

2.1\_\_\_\_\_\_her that I\_\_\_\_\_\_time to play the piano.

a) told, have no                 c) told, did not have

b) tells, did not have           d) told to, had not have

3. Jane answered that she\_\_\_\_\_\_very early, so she\_\_\_\_\_\_ the news.

a) went to bed, hadn't seen

b) had gone to bed, hadn't seen

c) has gone to bed, hasn't seen

d) had gone to bed, didn't see

4.  Mary told me that she\_\_\_\_\_\_to leave for London the next week.

a) is going                        c) were going

b) has gone                       d) was going

5.1 replied that I \_\_\_\_\_ her when I\_\_\_\_\_\_back.

a) will phone, got             c) will have phoned, will have come

b) would phone, got         d) is to phone, get

6. Mary said that Paris\_\_\_\_\_\_beautiful in spring.

a) is                                 c) was

b) has been                       d) were

7. The teacher\_\_\_\_\_\_a report on the Civil War.

a) told Jane to make           c) told Jane make

b) tell to Jane to make        d) told to Jane to make

8. Jane\_\_\_\_\_\_worry about her health.

a) ask to me not to             c) asked me not to

b) asked to not                  d) asked not

9.1 said that I\_\_\_\_\_\_if I\_\_\_\_\_\_time.

a) will go, have                  c) would go, have had

b) would go, had               d) will go, had

10.  Mary answered that she\_\_\_\_\_\_wake up early in the morning when she was young.

a) did get used to               c) gets used to

b) is getting used to            d) used

11. Jane told me\_\_\_\_\_\_calm.

a) to stay                          c) to have stayed

b) stay                              d) staying

12. I am surprised to see you. Your mother said you\_\_\_\_\_\_ ill.

a) were                             c) has been

b) are                               d) had been

13.  She said that Mary\_\_\_\_\_\_into her flat because she \_\_\_\_\_\_her key.

a) cannot get, lost              c) couldn't get, had lost

b) couldn't get, has lost       d) can't get, was losing

14. Jane told everybody that she\_\_\_\_\_\_a meeting\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) had, tomorrow

b) was having, tomorrow

c) will have, the next day

d) was having, the next day

15. Mary told me that writing a test\_\_\_\_\_\_her nervous.

a) is making                      c) will make

b) made                           d) make

**Тест 2**

**Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. Ellie exclaimed that she\_\_\_\_\_\_that car since her father gave it to her and that there had been no complaints.

a) had driven                    c) drove

b) had been driving            d) was driving

2. Vie said that they knew only what was in the papers, that they\_\_\_\_\_\_for a call or a telegram since they heard of the accident.

a) waited                          c) had waited

b) were waiting                  d) had been waiting

3. Norma said that the old car had broken when they\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bridge.

a) has crossed                   c) crossed

b) had been crossing          d) were crossing

4.  She said she couldn't go in the water because she\_\_\_\_\_\_ her swimming suit.

a) had not brought             c) hasn't brought

b) didn't bring                   d) will not bring

5.  She said my shoes were wet through and asked if I \_\_all the way from the station in that rain.

a) has walked                    c) walking

b) had walked                   d) was walking

6.  The old teacher advised me to speak slowly if 1\_\_\_\_\_\_ them to understand me.

a) had wanted                   c) wanted

b) want                            d) would want

7.  It was announced that the international treaty against the new warfare\_\_\_\_\_\_and had gone into effect.

a) would have been ratified        c) had been ratified

b) is ratified                                d) was ratified

8.  The Navy officials said that the dolphins\_\_\_\_\_\_in **salt**water holding tanks.

a) will be kept                   c) are kept

b) would be kept                d) will kept

9. Nobody can explain why she decided to touch upon the matter yesterday night. She\_\_\_\_\_\_that the whole subject was too dangerous to discuss at night.

a) ought to know               c) ought known

b) ought to have known      d) ought know

10. It has recently been announced that further supplies \_\_\_\_\_\_soon be available.

a) will                              c) were

b) would                          d) are

11.She wondered if Stephen had found that the room was empty and if he\_\_\_for her at the moment.

a) looked                          c) was looked

b) had been looking           d) was looking

12. The receptionist told us that from our room we\_\_\_\_\_\_awonderful view over the sea.

a) will have                       c) would have

b) were going to have          d) were having

13.  Miss Marple replied that she\_\_\_\_\_\_surprised at seeing the doctor depart.

a) is not                            c) has not been

b) won't be                       d) would not be

14. The receptionist explained that breakfast\_\_\_\_\_\_served between 7.00 and 9.00.

a) is                                 b) is being

с) was                              d) was being

15. The guide reminded us that after lunch we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sightseeing.

a) go                               c) went

b) were going                    d) would go

**Тест 3**

**Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. Не asked me if Tom\_\_\_\_\_\_yet.

a) hadn't left                     c) leaves

b) left                              d) hasn't left

2. He asked me how long I\_\_\_\_\_\_English.

a) learn                            c) has been learning

b) am learning                  d) had been learning

3.1 didn't know who they\_\_\_\_\_\_about.

a) speak                           c) were speaking

b) are speaking                  d) spoke

4. Do you know whose work they\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) discuss                         c) were discussing

b) are discussing                d) discussed

5.1 didn't know he\_\_\_\_\_\_a new book.

a) wrote                           c) writes

b) has written                    d) had written

6. We didn't know whose things they\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) were                             c) can be

b) are                               d) may be

7. All the students knew they\_\_\_\_\_\_revise for the examinations.

a) will                              c) may

b) must                            d) had to

8. He showed me which exercises he\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) does                             c) had done

b) has done                       d) '11 do.

9. He knows that Peter\_\_\_\_\_\_in Kiev now.

a) was                              b) is

с) '11 be                              d) has been

10. He knew why Peter\_\_\_\_\_\_to Kiev several times.

a) was                               c) had been

b) has been                        d) '11 be

11.1 thought you\_\_\_\_\_\_do it tomorrow.

a) 'd                                  c) can

b) '11                                  d) must

12. We were sure that you\_\_\_\_\_\_cope with the task.

a) can                               c) could

b) will                               d) are able to

13. The teacher asked what we\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) discuss                           c) are discussing

b) discussed                       d) were discussing

14. He wanted to know when we\_\_\_\_\_\_there again.

a) go                                 c) '11 go

b) were going                     d) are going

15. A man asked how\_\_\_\_\_\_to the Red Square.

a) get                                c) getting

b) to get                            d) 'd get

**Тест 4**

**Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. She said that her friend's name\_\_\_\_\_\_Mary.

a) is                                  c) was

b) has been                        d) were

2.1 saw what he\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) means                           c) is meaning

b) meant                           d) has meant

3, She thought it\_\_\_\_\_\_curious.

a) '11 be                              c) is

b) was                               d) has been

4. He said he\_\_\_\_\_\_hungry.

a) was                               c) '11 be

b) is                                  d) has been

5.1 heard she\_\_\_\_\_\_good English.

a)speaks                           c)speak

b) is speaking                     d) spoke

6. John confessed he .\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_like football.

a) doesn't                          c) will not

b) didn't                            d) do not

7.  He asked me how many lessons I\_\_\_\_\_\_last week.

a) had                               c) had had

b) was having                     d) have

8. He wondered what Dick\_\_\_\_\_\_at that moment.

a) did                                 c) is doing

b) does                             d) was doing

9. He told me Jack \_\_\_\_\_\_back in a few minutes.

a) would be                        c) is

b) was                               d) will be

10. He promised he\_\_\_\_\_\_there in half an hour.

a) is                                  c) will be

b) would be                       d) was

11. She complained that no one\_\_\_\_\_\_ever\_\_\_\_\_\_to her.

a) —, speaks                       c) had spoken

b) — ,spoke                       d) has spoken

12. The manager explained that the exhibition\_\_\_\_\_\_last week.

a) finished                         c) is finished

b) finishes                         d) had finished

13. He explained he\_\_\_\_\_\_there two years before.

a) had moved                     c) moves

b) moved                           d) was moving

14. The boy exclaimed that their team\_\_\_\_\_\_the match at last.

a) had won                        с) won

b) win                               d) has won

15. He remarked he\_\_\_\_\_\_already\_\_\_\_\_\_the film.

a) —, saw                           c) had seen

b) —, sees                          d) has seen